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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15 per year or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

### HORSES.

**PROSPECT STOCK FARM.**—Registered, imported and high-grade Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle for sale. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

### CATTLE.

**ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE AND COTS-**wold Sheep. Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo.

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

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### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

From this herd were furnished some of the winners at the World's Fair. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, CAMERON, MO.

### SWINE.

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

**MAPLE GROVE HERD OF FANCY BRED PO-**land-China swine. Also Light Brahmas fowls. Owned by Wm. Plummer & Co., Osage City, Kas. Stock of all ages for sale at reasonable rates.

**TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.**—Bred by strong-framed, growthy and prolific; eight to fourteen pigs to a litter this year. Boars and sows of all ages ready to ship. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

**DIETRICH & GENTRY, OTTAWA, KAS.**—Our Poland-China spring pigs are sired by W. Z. Swallow's Ideal Black U. S. 29605 O., Guy Wilkes 3d 12131 O., Pet's Osgood and the great Loyal Duke 29823 O. For choice pigs write us.

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**D. TROTT,** Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. Also M. B. Turkeys, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rock, S. Wyandotte chickens and R. Pekin ducks. Eggs. Of the best. Cheap.

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER SWINE.**—Pure-bred and registered. Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale by H. S. Day, Dwight, Morris Co., Kas.

**A. W. THEMANNSON,** Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kas.—Large Poland-China pigs sired by Early Sisson 11938 S. and other good boars. Write to-day. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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**ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOR-**oughbred Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. Boars in service. Admral Chip No. 7919 and Abbottford No. 2351, full brother to second-prize yearling at World's Fair. Individual merit and gilt-edged pedigree my motto. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatine, Atchison Co., Kas.

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**HARRY T. FORBES—FINE S. C. BROWN LE-**ghorns. Eggs for sale, safely packed and sent by express to any part of the United States. Address 701 Polk St., Topeka, Kas.

**A. B. DILLE & SONS, EDMERTON, KAS.,** breeders of choice B. P. Rocks, B. L. Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and M. B. Turkeys. Chicken eggs \$1 to \$2 per 15; turkey eggs \$3 per 11. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Have for sale pigs from State fair winners. Can fill classes for show. Boars for fall service. A few choice sows bred. Address G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

**T. A. HUBBARD,** Rome, Kansas, Breeder of POLAND-CHINAS and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Two hundred head. All ages. Fifty boars and forty-five sows ready for buyers.

**R. S. COOK,** Wichita, Kas., Breeder of Poland - Chinas.

Won seven prizes at World's Fair—more than any single breeder west of Ohio.

### SWINE.

**CLOVER LAWN HERD POLAND-CHINAS.** Young sows and boars and spring pigs for sale. Prices reasonable. Stock first-class. W. N. D. BIRD, Emporia, Kas.

**P. A. PEARSON,** Kinsley, Kansas, Breeder of Poland-China Swine All ages for sale. Herd headed by Dandy Jim Jr. and Royalty Medium, a son of Free Trade.

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**E. E. AXLINE,** OAK GROVE, MO., (Jackson Co.) Poland - Chinas. Breeder and shipper pure-bred registered stock. Dugan 10213 S. and Western Wilkes (Vol. 9) head the herd. Write or come.

### HILLSDALE HERD

Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs, bred by C. C. KEVIT, VERDON, NEB. Aberdeen King 101458, a pure Cruickshank, heads the herd. Stock for sale at all times. Visitors welcome. A fine lot of young male pigs for sale. Farm two miles north of Verdon, Nebraska.

### RIVERSIDE HERD Poland-China Swine.

For sale sows bred to farrow in September and October. Also young stock at reasonable figures at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence as well as inspection invited. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas. Established 1868.

### MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

**JAMES MAINS,** Oskaloosa, - - Kansas. Jefferson Co.

A grand lot of early pigs for sale, sired by Monroe's Model U. S. 29933 O., Tornado 30595 O., I. X. L. King and Royal Chief 30343 O., from highly-bred sows, many of them and the two first named boars purchased direct from Ohio's best breeders. I pay express on pigs to August 7. Sows bred to farrow in the fall for sale. Write me for No. 1 stock. Safe arrival of all guaranteed.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. M. HOSMER,** Live Stock Auctioneer, Maryville, Mo. Fine stock a specialty. I respectfully solicit your business and guarantee satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Secure dates early.

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**S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER.** S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Complete catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

**SHEEP AND POULTRY FOR SALE.**—Some choice COTSWOLD and MERINO bucks, any age. Will sell to suit the times. The leading varieties of first-class poultry for sale at all times. Address H. H. Hague & Son, Walton, Kas.

### CATTLE.

### SUNNY SLOPE FARM, C. S. CROSS, Proprietor, Emporia, Kas.

Breeder of pure-bred Herefords. Beau Real 11665 heads the herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Also for sale, Poland-China swine. Choice bred young boars and sows by the World's Fair prizewinner, Longfellow 29785; and Berkshire swine of the noted Duchess and Lady Lee strains of N. H. Gentry. Bismarck and General Lee, both Gentry bred boars, in service.

### SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

**G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.** Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS. Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879 and Winsome Duke 11th 115,137 at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors welcome. Address W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

### SHEEP.

### DELAINE SHEEP

We keep strictly to the Delaine Sheep Wool on a mutton carcass, and we guarantee satisfaction in size and in quality of wool. 80 Rams and 100 Ewes for sale at a low price considering quality. Write at once to ALEX. TURNBULL & SON CEDARVILLE, OHIO.

### The Hereford Sale!

We will offer at public auction a very choice draft from our herd of Herefords during October, 1894. The date and place of sale, together with other particulars, will be announced later on. Parties wanting first-class cattle will do well to wait.

MAKIN BROS., Florence, Kansas.

### Standard-Bred Trotting Stock for Sale

**BIRD**—Bay mare, foaled 1884; by Hero of Thornsale 549, dam by John Bright 505, granddam by Columbus Chief 581.

**GRACE BIRD**—Bay filly, foaled 1891, by Egmont Chief (2:24) 10903, dam Bird above.

**FLORA CROCKETT**—Brown mare, foaled 1889; by Col. Crockett (2:29) 11940, dam by Darwin 587, granddam by Hartford Hambletonian, great-granddam by Fearnought Hambletonian.

**BLACK COLT**—Foaled 1894; by Domineer (2:19) 8575, dam Flora Crockett above.

**BLACK COLT**—Foaled 1893; by Crecco 4008, dam Flora Crockett above.

**MAMBRILLE**—Chestnut filly, foaled 1891; by Boniface (2:22) 16635, dam by Abstract 2230, granddam by Bob Dillake 794.

Mares and fillies stunted to high-bred stallions and supposed to be with foal.

DAVID FOTTER, Emporia, Kas.

### SALE WITHOUT RESERVE!

### THE ENTIRE MIDLAND HERD

OF PURE-BRED

### Holstein-Friesian Cattle

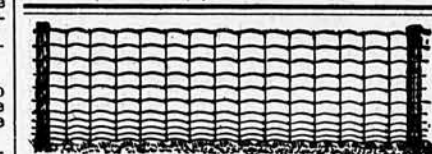
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Kansas City, Mo., November 8, 1894

Remember date! For terms, catalogue and further description write to

**W. P. GOODE,** Lenexa, Kas.

**COL. F. M. WOODS,** Auctioneer.



### IT MAKETH GLAD THE HEART OF THE BUYER.

At the Indiana State Fair a local agent introduced a man who had been buying our fence for five years. "How much have you in use Mr. H?" "Three hundred and seventy rods." "Well you must like it, or you would not keep on buying." "Yes, I like him. an efrey year some feller say: 'I sell you shoost es goot for half de money.' I not buy. Den when I see dose fences go down, I glad I haf de Page.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 24—F. M. Lall, Poland-China swine, Marshall, Mo.  
OCTOBER 24—J. B. Davis, Duroc-Jersey swine and cross-bred Short-horn and Red Polled cattle, Fairview, Kas.  
OCTOBER 25—C. G. Sparks and G. L. Davis, Poland-China, Marshall, Mo.  
NOVEMBER 7—Martin Melsenheimer, Poland-China swine, Hiawatha, Kas.

### A VALUABLE HOG-FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

G. W. Kindlin, of Jefferson county, Wisconsin, contributes to the *Breeder's Gazette* a clearly stated account of a pig-feeding experiment during the winter of 1893-4. The object of the trial, he says, primarily was to ascertain the cost of producing pork in the winter, as well as to note the cost of a pound of gain with their advancement in age and weight. But we shall give the report in his own words:

"Three litters of pigs—sixteen in number—were taken for the experiment. No special pains were taken to select a choice lot. We desired to have them fairly represent those fed by enterprising farmers. They were seventy days old and their average weight was fifty-two pounds each. Previous to the experiment they received similar food to that fed during the trial. The experiment began on November 23, 1893, and ended March 27, 1894, covering a period of 124 days. During the first seventy days of the trial they were stunted in feed to a little less than full capacity to give them a chance to properly develop. The last fifty-four days, when they were fed exclusively on corn, they were given all they would eat up clean.

"In the following table we charged \$15 per ton for shelled corn, which was \$2 above cost, and \$14 per ton for midlings, their real cost:

Food required for 100 lbs. gain.	Average gain per day each.	Cost of 100 lbs. gain.	Value of feed fed.	Feed Consumed.	Period, 14 days each.
287	1.00 lbs.	\$2.08	\$4.65	333 lbs.	I.
322	1.02 lbs.	2.37	5.45	351 lbs.	II.
326	1.31 lbs.	2.97	7.00	333 lbs.	III.
433	1.31 lbs.	3.13	7.03	333 lbs.	IV.
433	1.40 lbs.	2.71	7.03	288 lbs.	V.
335	1.40 lbs.	2.71	7.03	195 lbs.	VI.
333	1.40 lbs.	2.71	7.03	195 lbs.	VII.
333	1.40 lbs.	2.71	7.03	195 lbs.	VIII.
670	1.41 lbs.	3.35	10.84	1,443 lbs.	IX.
447	1.41 lbs.	3.35	9.9	1,312 lbs.	

"In period IX of the above table they were sold at the end of the twelfth day. That accounts for the difference in the amount of food consumed in that period. During the 124 days they were on trial they gained 2,382 pounds, or an average of 149 pounds each, at a cost of \$69.06 for feed, making the average for the entire trial of \$2.90 the cost of producing 100 pounds gain. At the end of the trial these pigs were sold for \$4.10 per hundred, which left us a margin of \$1.20 per hundred above cost. Deducting 50 cents per hundred, which is a fair price for the labor in caring for them, we still have 70 cents per hundred net profit, not to speak of the \$2 additional per ton charged for the shelled corn.

"In many respects this experiment proved to be a model trial. In period IV one of the pigs was taken sick and did not recover for over a week. His sickness lowered the general average of gain on the whole lot, as well as increased the cost of production. This is a common occurrence among farmers who feed large lots, and I am glad it occurred in this trial. It gives us a good opportunity to study the cost of producing pork under favorable and unfavorable conditions, just such as are always liable to occur at times on well-regulated farms. It is noticeable in period VIII of the table that it required 75 per cent. more of food to

produce 100 pounds of gain than it did in period VII, while the difference between VI and VII is only about 8 per cent. This marked increase of food consumed to produce 100 pounds gain was largely due to the change in the weather, from the sharp, cold days of winter to the sunny, thawing days of the beginning of early spring. When the weather began to get warm they became more restless, which resulted in a partial loss of appetite. This is a fact I have observed quite often before, both in experimental work and practical feeding in winter.

"A decrease in the consumption of food during the latter stage of the fattening period quickly counterbalances the economical gains that may be made during the early stages of the animal's life. The reason is plain. It requires a certain amount of food for the maintenance of the animal. The larger he is the more it requires. Hence all the profit in feeding comes from that food the pig consumes, digests and assimilates in excess of that required to maintain life. In period VIII they consumed far less in proportion to their age and weight than in the other periods. And in consequence the cost of producing 100 pounds of gain advanced in correlation with the decrease in consumption of food.

"These pigs were well cared for, as their economical gains for the food given attest. They were fed three times a day; had a warm place to sleep and were given a fresh bed of dry, clean straw once a week.

"Let me close this experiment with a bit of advice gleaned from experience: Do not expect to produce cheap pork in the winter unless the pigs have warm, clean, dry and well-ventilated quarters to sleep in."

### Our Export Trade.

The exports of cattle from the United States show large increases this year when compared with last. During July we sent to Great Britain alone almost 35,000 head, an increase over July, 1893, of 16,000 head; while to Germany and France the seven months ended July 31, we sent 4,775 and 8,629 head respectively. The records show nothing sent to either of those countries during the same months of 1893. To the West Indies and Bermuda during the seven months named, we exported from the United States 1,151 cattle. The total exports to all countries were 266,587 head, as against 133,506 in 1893. The increase in sheep exportation is even greater. To Great Britain during the seven months ended July 31 were sent 81,634 head. It will be remembered that there was an active revival of the sheep exporting business last spring. Britain's crops had resulted badly and pasturage was poor in Australasia, so that the former country was obliged to draw her mutton supplies partially from other sources. The United States had the article—sheep raised in Montana, Wyoming, etc., and fed in Nebraska, Illinois, etc.—and found a ready sale for her product upon the British markets. The British North American possessions took from us during the same period of seven months 27,716 head; to Mexico we sent 5,342 and to West Indies and Bermuda 1,818 head. The average valuation of the muttons sent to Great Britain was slightly over \$8 per head.

Turning from live stock to provisions we see that our exports of canned beef have decreased during the seven months, from 33,000,000 to 24,000,000 pounds. Exports to the United Kingdom and Germany have decreased 7,500,000 and 1,950,000 pounds respectively. There have also been decreased exports to other countries, but to the Latin American republics shipments have increased quite materially. England, on the other hand, has taken 24,000,000 pounds more fresh beef than last year. Exports of salted beef have increased from 28,000,000 to 38,000,000 pounds, almost all countries receiving it showing increase. While very few live hogs are being exported the trade in product is heavy. Europe is a vast consumer of our pork, hams, and bacon, the increase in our exports to Great Britain alone during the first seven months of 1893 being over 100,000,000 pounds. Germany's proportionate con-

sumption has been greater, from 3,500,000 in 1893 to 13,000,000 pounds in 1894. France takes a much smaller quantity, but has imported American hog product to the amount of 1,500,000 pounds. Of lard these three countries named have taken, Great Britain 98,000,000, Germany 65,000,000 and France almost 20,000,000 pounds. Our total exports of bacon, hams, pork and lard during the first seven months of 1894 and 1893 were as follows:

Valuation, 7 months, 1894.	Increase, 7 months, 1894.	Seven months, 1893.	Seven months, 1894.
\$22,270,000	82,050,000	178,750,000	280,800,000
5,980,000	8,880,000	47,720,000	56,000,000
2,870,000	13,700,000	25,500,000	39,200,000
24,290,000	101,890,000	192,840,000	294,720,000
\$55,420,000	208,560,000	444,810,000	651,320,000
Bacon, pounds...			
Hams, pounds...			
Pork, pounds...			
Lard, pounds...			
Total pounds...			

### Live Stock Report.

#### Kaffir Corn Fodder.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Will you please let me know through KANSAS FARMER if the fodder from Kaffir corn is good for stock feed? My neighbors all say cattle won't eat it and I believe they will. What do you know about it? J. P. MARSHALL, Atlanta, Kas.

Kaffir corn fodder, properly cured, is reputed by those who have used it to be excellent forage. Prof. Georson contributed a valuable letter on Kaffir corn as a fodder crop to the KANSAS FARMER of January 31, 1894, which see.

#### Live Stock Husbandry.

Ensilage and roots give variety to the feeding and save grain. Grow root crops, pumpkins and a variety of feed for the stock in winter to relish.

The enterprise of improvement in stock brings prosperity as a reward. Cheap selling always follows cheap breeding. There is one sure way of bringing depression in stock.

Never have we had more good lambs than the market could take at a good price. If at any time there seems an overplus, the surplus is poor and inferior and unsuited to the market.

Corn is not considered a good feed for sheep; it is too heating in its effects. Oats and bran are much more to be desired, and repay well for the outlay, yet corn is better than no grain at all.

Raise cattle, horses, hogs and poultry enough to consume all the grain and roughness on the farm, and that mortgage will soon be lifted. The farm will fertilize itself, meanwhile. Do not overstock.

Do not forget that a grade animal will not breed all his good qualities. Nothing but a thoroughbred will give you improved stock from your mares and heifers, or from the droves and flocks. Do not waste your time.

We cannot go far wrong in introducing Short-horn blood into our herds. It is especially adapted for the improvement of other breeds by crossing, and the good results show quickly. In this way it has proved of great value to the cattle interests of Great Britain.

For the farm, for the road and for every kind of practical work the fast walking horse is a valuable animal. We wonder when horsemen will awake and pay some attention to the development of this trait. Do not let the fast trotting craze run away with your judgment.

Raise your own horses, and do it with some purpose. Breed good-sized mares to thoroughbred draft stallions. A good horse will eat no more than will a poor one, and do double the work; and have them well matched. One who is not a plug farmer should be ashamed of a plug team.

There is no doubt about it—that man who attempts to carry on a general grain farm or cotton farm will find himself running behind from year to year if he does not also keep stock. It is a necessary adjunct to any system of agriculture, and farmers are coming to their senses in regard to it.

Two thousand three hundred years ago Aristotle, the first naturalist, said a young stud would give a weak offspring; that



**GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES**

*The World's Best*

You can easily have the best if you only insist upon it. They are made for cooking and heating in every conceivable style and size for any kind of fuel and with prices from \$10 to \$70. The genuine all bear this trademark and are sold with a written guarantee. First-class merchants everywhere handle them.

MADE BY The Michigan Stove Company.  
LARGEST MAKERS OF STOVES AND RANGES IN THE WORLD  
DETROIT, CHICAGO, BUFFALO, NEW YORK CITY.

mares attain their height at five, and males at six; that two years should intervene between colts; that horses do not usually live to be more than twenty. Pretty good horse talk.

Of all the corn and other plant food fed to the stock, 80 per cent. of it returns to mother earth as manure, and contains the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash necessary for the production of so much more grain. Nature wastes nothing. It is the fault of the heedless farmer if she does not have her way.

Sheep crop weeds and bushes so closely that they soon give up the fight for life. They clean out the fence rows, too, and fit the fields for better growths of grass, and for pasture for the more fastidious stock. This they do cheaply, enriching the soil at the same time, and at the same time grow into fleece and mutton for you.

If the horse could talk he would ask for a drink the first thing in the morning. At supper, during the night and at breakfast he usually fills up on dry feed, and when led to the trough fills his stomach so full that that undigested food is forced out of it. Health and humanity demand that you water the horse before he eats in the morning.

If the products of the soil are converted into beef, milk, wool, pork, etc., by intelligently feeding them out to good stock, the farmer will get the ultimate value which is contained in them. He becomes the manufacturer himself, and pays out no per cent. to the middleman or the wholesaler; moreover, he has just that much less fertilizer to buy.

Those who keep young stock alive through the winter on rough fodder for the sake of the growth they will make next summer should be able to see that the summer's growth could be added just as well and much cheaper if the animals had been kept growing all winter. You cannot starve a young animal and make it up afterward.

The old rule that one bushel of corn will make ten pounds of pork is a very good one—if it would only work. If the hogs are exposed during severe weather it will require double the amount of corn to do the work. Guard well against all adverse conditions and then weigh both corn and hogs regularly, lest you may find yourself feeding to no purpose. Sell as soon as the gain stops.

It is true of all poor stock that it is never profitable, and it is especially true of sheep. Weed out closely. The most important point in successful winter management of the flock is to begin with strong and healthy animals. Sheep need to be cared for in a different manner from most other farm stock, and there is more knack than luck in keeping them in good condition through the winter.

A proper ration is one which is cheap and will at the same time meet the special or general purpose in view. Location and conditions forbid any dogmatic decisions. At one time wheat bran will be a profitable feed; at another it will not; corn will make fat, but that may not be the purpose of the feeder; hard, harsh grains are always improved by crushing. Almost everything which grows can be used for food or fodder in some way. There is an art in feeding; no question about it.

### 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.



## Agricultural Matters.

### WHEAT AND WHEATEN FLOUR.

By Prof. Charles D. Woods, Vice Director and Chemist, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., in Good Housekeeping.

Wheat stands pre-eminent among the grains used for bread. It is produced abundantly and cheaply; is readily milled and prepared for use; has a mild and agreeable flavor and contains the nutritive materials essential to the proper nourishment of the body; all of which properties contribute to make it an acceptable food for all classes, ages and occupations. Although not a "perfect" food, the nutrients (nutritive materials) of wheat are so proportioned as to make it a food well fitted for the maintenance of man, both as regards its flesh-forming and heat and force-producing characters. It is better adapted for food than any of the other cereals, as it is more nutritious than rice and has a pleasanter taste than Indian corn or rye. Doubtless the vigor of the peoples of temperate climates is as largely due to this food as to any single cause.

Wheat has been cultivated from the earliest times, and the art of bread-making long preceded history. More than 3,000 years before Christ it was the most important cereal cultivated in Egypt. Of what land or lands it was a native and whether all of the numerous varieties now grown sprang from one or several distinct species, is unknown.

#### VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

Upward of 150 varieties of wheat are in cultivation, but many of them differ from each other only slightly. The most important differences depend upon the chemical composition of the grain, but these do not always correspond with the external characteristics of the berry. Wheats are spoken of as red and white, in reference to the color of the berry; as bearded or beardless, as they have or do not have awns, or bristles; as winter or spring, in accordance with the time of sowing; and as hard or soft, the hard wheats being firm and horn-like in appearance, while the soft wheats are tender and floury. This last distinction is an important one, since it rests upon differences in chemical composition and nutritive value. The hard wheats are richer in gluten and other nitrogenous materials and make the strongest flours. Conditions of growth, as climate, manuring, etc., have much to do with the character of the grain. Wheat does not flourish under a tropical sun or in high northern latitudes. The best wheats are grown in temperate climates where the heat of the sun is very great during the summer months, as in the interior of Russia and our own country. In fine, hot, dry seasons the grain is hardest, the starch is diminished, and the gluten and other nitrogenous materials are increased in amount. In general, the harder the wheat, the less water it contains, the better its keeping qualities, and the greater the yield of flour from a given weight. The flour from the very hardest of wheats is decidedly yellow and does not make white bread. It is chiefly used for the manufacture of macaroni and other forms of Italian pastes, for which it is especially adapted. The yellowish color characteristic of these pastes is due to the flour from which they are made. White macaroni is not nearly as agreeable to the taste nor so nutritious as that made from strong wheat flour.

By far the larger quantity of wheat grown is of a medium hardness and is used for the manufacture of bread flour, being either ground by itself or with the addition of soft wheat to improve the color of the resulting flour.

The soft wheats are characterized by their starchy appearance. They are easy to mill and give very white flour. They are deficient in gluten and are less nutritious than the harder kinds, and the resulting flour is weak and not as well adapted to bread-making. They are largely used for the manufacture of starch and of pastry flour, and are mixed with hard wheats to improve the color of the flour.

#### THE BOTANICAL STRUCTURE OF THE WHEAT BERRY.

A crease runs lengthwise of the

more or less oval wheat berry, dividing it into two lobes. The germ or embryo is at the lower end on the side opposite the crease. At the pointed end there is a slight beard of fluffy material, which with the dirt that collects in the crease necessitates careful removal before milling.

The three outer envelopes, apparent on splitting wheat lengthwise through the crease, are colorless and resemble straw in composition. They are readily removed by dampness and friction in a process termed decortication. The three outer envelopes constitute about 3 per cent. of the weight of the berry. The next tegument contains the small cells which give the color to the whole berry. This weighs about two pounds in every hundred pounds of wheat.

The next layer is part of the true seed, and is a continuation of the germ at the base of the berry. These square cells are filled with oil and with a peculiar proteid called cerealine. This portion is far richer in flesh-forming matter than any other portion of the berry except the germ or embryo, of which it is really a part. Considerable discussion has arisen as to whether the germ should or should not be left in the flour. In practice it is left out of all high-grade flour, as it imparts a dark color to the flour and bread, and also acts as a ferment on the starch and gluten, reducing the keeping qualities of the flour.

The entire central portion of the grain constitutes the endosperm or floury portion. This is composed of large cells in which both starch and gluten occur. The center is the softest part, and is richest in starch but poor in gluten. It makes a white flour, but one which does not rise or bake well. This portion constitutes about one-half of the whole berry by weight. The outer portions of the endosperm are richer in gluten, and twenty parts of this material mixed with the fifty parts from the more central portion make up the finest quality of flour. The cells immediately nearest the embryonic membrane are the hardest and richest in gluten. In grinding these become mixed with bran and are rendered unsuitable for high-grade flour. It is the aim of the miller to get as much of the outer portions of endosperm as possible without retaining any of the bran which injures the color of both flour and bread.

#### Don't Sacrifice Your Hay.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Being interested in the crop of hay and market price of the product this year, I have kept a close watch of the market reports and am convinced that my brother farmers are making a mistake in selling so much of their hay so early. It is well known that the crop of hay is light this year throughout most parts of the United States, and yet the price of tame hay is lower than it was last year at this time. Now I venture to predict that every farmer that sells his timothy hay before December 1 sells at one-third less money than he can get if he holds on till winter or early spring. One that has not especially noted the hay market can have no idea of the amount of timothy hay that is being placed on the market at this early date, when it is only wanted for horses, making the price ruinously low. Before spring this hay will be wanted at high prices. It is a long time till grass will grow next spring.

Richmond, Kas.

#### An Alfalfa Balance-Sheet.

The owner of a tract of seventy-six and one-half acres planted in alfalfa in this (Kern) county, furnishes the following balance-sheet of the results for one season:

DR.	
Expense for irrigating and cutting.....	\$928 00
Cost of irrigating for pasture.....	12 00
Total expense.....	\$940 00
CR.	
557½ tons hay at \$5.....	\$2,787 50
Pasturing 208 head horses 3 3-5 months at \$1.50 per head per month.....	1,096 00
Total.....	\$3,883 50
Cost.....	940 00
Balance profit.....	\$2,943 50
or an average of \$38.48 per acre.— <i>California.</i>	

#### Feeding Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The feeding of wheat to farm animals in lieu of other grains—especially corn—has assumed, during the past year, a very large importance in Kansas, and the following observations upon its production and use, by two Kansans of large experience, furnished to the State Board of Agriculture, are selected from hundreds of others it will soon publish as indicating the drift in this direction.

Mr. G. W. Clawson, of Ellsworth county, writes:

"In November, 1893, I put on a full feed of wheat about 800 Pan-Handle Texas steers and fed them for a period of four months. These steers were from ranges where they were unused to grain of any kind. They were fed a mixture consisting of about 60 per cent. corn and 40 per cent. wheat, chopped or ground coarsely on a horse-power grinder. I have had, for the last eight years, experience covering the same months each year in feeding about the same number and quality of Western steers. During the prior feeding seasons I fed entirely corn, usually shelled. My experience in feeding the mixed food was highly satisfactory, both as to the quickness of time in which I could get the animals to rightly take hold of the food and also as to the results obtained, and I have no hesitancy in saying that steers fed on a mixture of wheat and corn in about the above proportions will gain pounds a great deal faster than on corn alone. During the season I fed 9,000 bushels of wheat of my own raising in this county. About half of this was fed to cattle, as stated; the remainder was ground coarsely and fed direct to hogs in the nature of slop. Careful experiments showed that a bushel of dry corn put on fourteen pounds of pork, and a bushel of wheat ground and fed as slop made seventeen pounds. I am this year feeding on the same farm 16,000 bushels of wheat; 4,000 bushels of this was of my own raising, and 12,000 bushels were purchased locally at prices ranging from 28 to 37 cents per bushel, or at an average price of 35 cents. I had on the Kansas City market a short time since a car load of pigs fattened entirely on wheat, which brought \$6.10 per hundred and averaged 249 pounds. These pigs never knew the taste of corn. I have at this time more than 1,600 head of hogs of my own raising—fattening hogs, pigs of all ages and descriptions, stock hogs and breeding hogs, and during the last ten months I have fed no corn whatever, nor do I expect to as long as I can buy wheat at or about the same price as corn. All ages and stages of hogs appear to thrive better on wheat than on corn. Mine have been entirely free from disease. Where a bushel of wheat, costing 35 cents, puts on seventeen pounds of 6-cent pork, there can be no question of the profitability of wheat-feeding. For hogs I advise grinding the grain coarsely, soaking it, and using as a slop. I have fed some dry, whole wheat to hogs, but feel confident that owing to defective mastication better results can be obtained by grinding and soaking. I consider wheat superior to corn as a food for hogs, and that a bushel of wheat will put on at least 10 per cent. more weight in than a bushel of corn."

Mr. J. S. Loomis, of Morris county, gives testimony as follows:

"Twenty-five per cent. of the crop of wheat of last year has been fed to work animals, most of it ground. When fed whole 20 per cent. passes without mastication. Ground wheat appears as healthful and nourishing as corn, and fed to hogs it produces about fifteen pounds of live pork per bushel, the flesh being equal to that from corn. Until pigs are six months old there is nothing equal to ground wheat for them, summer or winter, but after that age they should have half-and-half wheat and corn ground together. Wheat fed to horses puts on the fat but does not maintain their strength equal to corn. Only half as much wheat is required for a ration as is used of corn. For feeding milch cows it is ahead of corn, pound for pound. Wheat is selling here for 40 cents and corn for 30, at

## Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith



Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

### AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

Cures others, will cure you

which prices it is by far the most profitable to feed the wheat.

"It is not profitable to exchange the wheat at the mills for bran and shorts at current prices of each, as these do not fatten; they increase the milk of cows, but not the butter. The public mills charge 4 cents per bushel for grinding, and the value of the feed is increased more than enough to cover the expense. On land worth \$30 per acre, and counting interest on the value of the land, labor, and wear and tear of equipment, it costs to raise an acre of wheat about as follows, hiring the labor done:

Interest.....	\$2 10
Plowing.....	1 00
Harrowing.....	20
Seed.....	50
Drilling.....	40
Harvesting.....	1 00
Threshing, 10 bushels.....	80
Total.....	6 00

"This gives the cost of ten bushels at 60 cents per bushel; fifteen bushels at 44 cents; twenty bushels 35 cents; twenty-five bushels 29 cents; thirty bushels 25 cents, and thirty-five bushels 21 cents per bushel. The wheat straw is worth \$1 per acre. I have fed wheat for three years and now have the bulk of two crops on hand and will feed the most of it. I can soak ground wheat three or four days in winter and one or two days in summer and realize \$1 per bushel by feeding to 5-cent pork. In May of last year I began feeding fourteen young pigs; gave them nothing but wheat, and at eight months old sold them, weighing 304 pounds each. Other pigs with all the corn they wanted were sold at eleven months, weighing 230 pounds each."

Topeka, Kas. F. D. COBURN.

#### A Good Crop.

James Stairs is not feeling so badly over this year's crop as some others are. In fact, he thinks he is "in it." His broomcorn crop will be about twenty tons, and he has sold it for \$100 per ton. This was raised on 100 acres. He says his actual cash expenses will not exceed \$100, leaving him quite a nice balance. He also has 120 acres of very good corn, but says he did not try to raise any wheat. He thinks broomcorn fodder is a better crop this year than wheat. Jim is a hard worker and has a family who ably assist him. He deserves success.—*Sterling Gazette.*

In cases where dandruff, scalp diseases, falling and grayness of the hair appear, do not neglect them, but apply a proper remedy and tonic like Hall's Hair Renewer.

#### Five World Beaters.

"SICKLES" BRAND HARNESS. All genuine stamped with this "Trade Mark." Made in five styles at \$6.50, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00 per set complete. The best harness for the money on the market. Ask your harness dealer for them. Manufactured only by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.



## Irrigation.

### Dates of Irrigation Conventions.

NOVEMBER 9-10.—Inter-State Irrigation Association, at Kansas City.  
NOVEMBER 23-24.—Kansas State Irrigation Association, at Hutchinson.

### IRRIGATION IN WESTERN KANSAS.

[From Report of World's Fair Commissioners.]

The highest civilizations of all ages have been founded on agriculture, under irrigation and upon arid lands. Why? Because, within the limits of the water supply, the requisites for plant growth—soil, sunlight, air and water—are all available to the maximum extent.

When in other States or countries it takes a whole month of "dog days," mist or fog to give sufficient precipitation for the next month's watering, growth is necessarily retarded, plants are stunted, and frosts often catch the unripened product.

Droughts and floods, or less severe variations from the normal rainfall, produce similar results, so that in humid climates maximum crops are seldom realized.

All these drawbacks are unknown to the irrigators of the arid region; and we are glad to acknowledge and announce that western Kansas lies within the arid belt, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, and capable of sustaining an independent, contented people.

Bright, sunny days, with fresh breezes, make an almost unbroken record, even more so than in most of the famous irrigation districts of Colorado, Utah and California. The constant warm breezes keep up the continuous respiration in the plant, which is necessary for healthy growth.

The soil is specially adapted to irrigation production. In the principal valleys nature has provided immense subterranean reservoirs, the contents of which are familiarly known as "underflow," "sheet water," or "water-bearing sands." The Arkansas valley, for example, is hundreds of miles long, miles wide, and its reservoir of water-bearing sand has been sounded for over 1,000 feet in depth at several places, and about one-third of this depth is water. That portion of the rainfall that does not evaporate runs off into these great valley reservoirs which nature has provided. When one of these reservoirs runs over, the surplus flows down the bed of the stream to first supply any shortage below, then to be evaporated or swell the Mississippi. These natural reservoirs are not confined wholly to the valleys proper. Sheet waters of varying capacities are found at different depths nearly or quite all over the State. In the principal valleys the water supply is ample for all desired irrigation.

While the average value of a permanent water right in the United States is \$26, and the average annual water rental \$1.07 per acre, the cost of water supply in the western Kansas valleys, by pumps, or by gravity system from the underflow, varies from \$5 to \$15 per acre for first cost, and from \$1 to \$3 per year for power, renewal, repairs, etc. A fair average is probably \$10 for first cost, and \$2 a year thereafter, per acre. Conservatively estimating, there are 2,000,000 acres in these valleys of western Kansas, that may be purchased at from \$5 to \$12 per acre, that may be given a permanent water supply as above, and made worth, by this union of soil and water, \$40 to \$100 per acre, value based upon production.

W. R. Hopkins, Garden City, Kas., legislator and irrigator for many years, says:

"I think I am entirely within bounds when I say that land that can be watered and successfully irrigated in western Kansas is increased in value \$25 to \$50 an acre."

"In Finney county, alfalfa seed on many farms runs from seven to ten bushels per acre, and sells right there at \$4 to \$4.50 per bushel. Two hundred bushels fine potatoes per acre is no unusual crop, and they bring 1/2 cent more per pound than any others in the markets of Colorado. One man, with two five-inch pumps and a reservoir 60 x 160, irrigates twenty acres; total cost of plant, \$200. Another, with one windmill and a reservoir 100 x 150, irrigates twenty acres; cost of plant, \$225."

"Alfalfa often nets \$25 an acre above all time and expenses."

J. E. Frost, Topeka, Kas., Land Com-

missioner Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, says:

"We find that Riverside, the heart of the present citrus belt of southern California, was as late as 1871 a desert, worthless, except as a sheep range, for which it had a value of possibly \$1 per acre, now worth from \$300 to \$1,000 per acre, through the agency of irrigation."

"In Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Montana, we find land which was practically worthless fifteen to twenty years ago now producing immense crops, and worth \$50 to \$200 per acre, through this same marvelous agency of the artificial application of water. Coming home to our own State and to my own immediate experience, when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company placed its lands in the vicinity of Garden City on the market, about fifteen years ago, they went begging at \$1.50 to \$2 per acre, until, with the commencement of the construction of irrigation facilities of that region, they immediately began to sell at from \$5 to \$10, and these same lands to-day are, many of them, covered with alfalfa fields, orchards, vineyards and vegetable gardens, and are worth \$25 to \$100 per acre, while, but for irrigation, most of them would not be worth more than \$5 per acre to-day. So experience teaches that irrigation makes worthless land valuable, and good land better. Nothing in the agricultural line is a more potent factor in the enhancement of land values than irrigation."

J. W. Gregory, Garden City, Kas., Chairman Kansas Irrigation Commission, says:

"Crops are profitably grown in many instances without direct irrigation by the benefits of prior or contiguous irrigation. For example: A. D. Wettick received a check the other day for \$3,261.96 for seed from 200 acres of alfalfa. The hay crop more than paid all expenses and left him an additional profit; 700 acres, owned by Stevens & Ross, will net \$18.00 per acre; forty acres of alfalfa, cut twice for seed, gave gross revenue of \$47 per acre. No expense whatever except for harvesting and marketing."

In other States and countries, as a rule, irrigation farmers are subject to the monopoly control of waters; that is, to canal and reservoir management, questions of priority and division of water, and often to vexatious and costly litigation resulting from bonded failures.

The rule in Kansas is, that the farmer who wants to irrigate erects his own windmill or other pump on his own premises, pumps his own water into his own reservoir, irrigates his own land at his own pleasure, and does his own superintending and adjudicating.

The table following gives certain crop returns, as reported by quite a number of prominent irrigators in western Kansas. Each item is the average of those reported, so that these results would seem to be entirely within the reach of any intelligent and industrious cultivator.

ANNUAL RETURNS—DOLLARS PER ACRE.

Crop.	Best results.	Average irrigated.	Average land, not irrigated.
Alfalfa (hay and seed)	\$61	\$36	\$21
Alfalfa (hay only)	36	23	14
Corn	24	11	5
Wheat	29	18	7
Potatoes	250	137	25
Sweet potatoes	333	172	25
Onions	550	275	50
Small fruits	1,100	625	100
Orchards	1,000	537	50

On the uplands, where wells are deeper to reach water, the cost of water per acre is more, and with a given pump a less acreage can be irrigated. B. A. McAllister, (Omaha, Neb.) Land Commissioner Union Pacific railway, says:

"Among the reports which I have received from the farmers, I have a number of instances where the water is being pumped from considerable depths. Among them, J. C. Houser, of Grainfield, Kas., is pumping from a well fifty-six feet deep; S. K. Wine, of Menlo, Kas., from a well 180 feet deep; S. T. Percell, of Grainfield, Kas., from a well 140 feet deep. Four wells at Weskan, Kas., are respectively 135, 153, 160 and 140 feet in depth. This shows that it is practicable to raise the water from a considerable depth below the surface of the ground."

Numerous other instances might be cited of wells 100 to 150 feet deep from which water is being pumped for irrigation. While this investment for reclamation is undoubtedly a good policy for the upland owner, the prospective irrigator or irrigation investor generally prefers the valley lands, where a greater percentage of the acreage can be irrigated, and where the entire expense of a pumping plant can be paid for out of a single crop, and where often the cost of land and pumping plant are both paid for out of the net profits of a single crop.

In some cases draws are advantage-

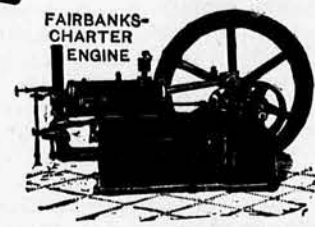
## IRRIGATION SUPPLIES.



GET OUR CATALOGUES.

### Windmills, Steam Pumps,

GASOLINE ENGINES, ETC., ETC.



FAIRBANKS-CHARTER ENGINE



FAIRBANKS-MORSE STEAM PUMPS

WE WILL ERECT PLANTS COMPLETE, GUARANTEEING RESULTS.

**FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,**  
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ously dammed, either to catch the runoff water in reservoirs for ditch distribution, or in a small way to raise the level of the sub-surface waters, for surface or sub-irrigation on the adjacent land. In Meade county there is a limited artesian belt, where the cost of water is practically nothing. While this article relates wholly to western Kansas, the east half of the State has lately become the proud possessor of many irrigation plants, some of them being quite extensive.

The problem of caring for the millions of foreigners who have come to us and are located largely in the over-populated cities is a living one, the solution of which is found in irrigation on these plains.

Wm. E. Smythe, (Chicago, Ill.,) editor *Irrigation Age*, says:

"Compare America in general, with 4,000,000 men out of work, with the Mormons who have lived for forty years on irrigated twenty-acre farms in Utah. You don't hear of Mormon tramps. Commencing their colony work without capital, they are now independent. Moral: Small farm, irrigated and well cultivated. No starvation; no hard times."

That Kansas is alive to her share of this great work, is evidenced by the fact that she has furnished the Presidents for the two largest irrigation congresses ever held (at Los Angeles and Omaha), has held over 100 irrigation conventions within her own border, and her people have erected over 1,000 individual pumping plants this season.

The "irrigation question" is not a question. The profitable employment of the unemployed is the question. Irrigation is the solution. A maximum crop beats a stunted crop. A maximum crop every year (by irrigation) beats a fair crop occasionally (when weather is favorable). In the irrigation of crops is found the only insurance that provides against droughts, floods, hot winds and frosts, and that pays to the policy holders annually the full face of the policy. Western Kansas offers a field for irrigators and irrigation investors that cannot be surpassed.

Kansas will shortly establish an irrigation bureau, to encourage more extended irrigation and to furnish desired information to prospective irrigators and investors. When the world asked for wheat and for corn, Kansas led the Union in their production; and now, when the great problem is to provide homes for the industrious, who desire to become independent by that system of agriculture, which is science rather than chance, no State shall be allowed to step in ahead of Kansas.

### How's This!

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

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

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

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

### Irrigation in Colorado.

Choice farms in the San Luis Valley, Delta and Grand Junction fruit districts, Longmont and Greeley potato belt, etc. No drought. Home market. Send address for "Irrigation in Colorado" (illustrated), free. H. W. HOWE, Real Estate and First Mortgage Loans, 1640 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.

### If Grown in Texas, It's Good.

The Texas coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from thirteen acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

## WATER PIPE.

Our Hard Burned Vitrified and Glazed Clay Pipe is everlasting. With our Improved Joints this pipe will stand same pressure as iron and costs about one-fourth as much. Write for particulars.

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.,  
Makers of all kinds of Burned Clay Goods.  
Office 800 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## THE STRAY LIST.

### FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 26, 1894.

Coffey county—T. N. Bell, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. A. Rutledge, in Pleasant tp., September 9, 1894, one heavy set black horse, 6 years old, weight 900 pounds, spot in forehead; no marks or brands.

HORSE—By same, one light bay horse, 6 years old, weight 900 pounds, collar marks and white nose. Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.

HEIFERS—Taken up by E. C. Dudley, in Lincoln tp., two red yearling muley heifers, branded S on left hips.

Miami county—Jas. E. Caton, clerk.

SOW AND PIGS—Taken up by Geo. D. Anderson, in Richland tp., P. O. Paola, one black and red sow, about eighteen months old, and two pigs, three months old; valued at \$7.80.

### FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3, 1894.

Montgomery county—J. W. Glass, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James A. Fleener, in Caney tp., September 22, 1894, one bay horse, 8 years old, no brands, harness marks, white strip in face, both hind feet white.

Shawnee county—Chas. T. McCabe, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. F. Bell, in Soldier tp., May 16, 1894, one sorrel mare, 3 years old; valued at \$30.

HORSE—By same, one iron gray gelding, 3 years old, white stripe in forehead; valued at \$30.

### FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10, 1894.

Johnson county—Jno. J. Lyons, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. J. White, in Lexington tp., July 20, 1894, one iron-gray mare, 15½ hands high, about 16 years old, branded 14 on left jaw and 97 (7 smaller than 9) on left shoulder, wire marks on breast and hind legs, saddle marks, shoes marked R. R. P. L.; valued at \$15.

Kingman county—W. J. Madole, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Stephen Went, in Evan tp., September 1, 1894, one sorrel mare, weight about 800 pounds, legs white three to six inches from hoof up and white spot on forehead.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry Muselman, in Howard tp., August 10, 1894, one roan horse, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.50.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.50.

Franklin county—J. K. Binder, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Edgar Teghtmyer, in Centropolis tp., September 27, 1894, one black work horse, 8 years old, white hind foot, lump on side of nose; valued at \$18.

## YUMA IMPROVEMENT CO.

### 7% GOLD BONDS.

TRUSTEES OF THE MORTGAGE.

### THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.

Interest Payable January & July in New York.

The Yuma Improvement Company, offers at par and accrued interest, \$429,000 of its First Mortgage 7% Gold Bonds of \$1,000 each, due 1913. Total issue, \$500,000. Careful and reliable estimates show that the net earnings will be not less than \$175,000 per annum.

All applications for bonds must be addressed and all subscriptions paid to

### THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,

New York City, who will deliver the bonds on receipt of applications and subscriptions. In case of over subscriptions, the bonds will be allotted pro-rata as near as may be. All written enquiries and requests for the Prospectus, and form of application must be addressed to

### THE YUMA IMPROVEMENT CO.,

UNITED BANK BUILDING,  
2 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
C. L. VAN DE WATER, Secretary.



## FAIR NOTES.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The twenty-eighth annual fair of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, held in Forest park, Ottawa, Kas., September 17 to 21, inclusive, was one of the best fairs ever held by the association.

Forest park is an attraction of itself, being a large tract of ground along the Marais des Cygne river, finely shaded with native forest trees, such as walnut, elm, oak, hickory, sycamore and other varieties, all of which are large and stately in form and appearance. Among their branches hundreds of brown and gray squirrels play at will; they also frisk and scamper about over the beautifully coated blue grass grounds, beneath the shaded boughs, as fearless as though man was not within a thousand miles, realizing undoubtedly that the city ordinance affords them ample protection from those who would seek their destruction. The ordinance protects the birds, too, that inhabit the park; hence, the "woods with music ring" as the birds sing forth their praises for nature's sure retreat. The little fishes, also, seem happy as they swim to and fro in their lily-skirted miniature lake, and they furnish the children delightful pastime, in watching their pretty pranks beneath the water's surface.

The buildings occupied by the management are better and more handsome than usually found at county fairs. The fine arts, needle work, fancy goods and culinary departments took up more than their allotted space, and all exhibits were meritorious, requiring close judgment in placing awards.

The floral display was not very large in quantity, but the lack in that respect was more than compensated in quality.

In the farm product exhibit, corn was king, and a finer showing would be difficult to procure than were the individual samples here shown, and in my conversation with the producers I learned that, generally speaking, Franklin county is well supplied with good corn of this season's growth. People less fortunate can find plenty of corn for sale in Franklin and at reasonable prices. Other agricultural products of prodigious growth appeared in bounteous supply.

The building devoted to horticulture was presided over by A. Willis, and his having charge of this department always insures a successful display of fruits. And, such choice apples speak in the strongest terms that eastern Kansas is decidedly a fruit country.

The poultry exhibit consisted of seventy-four coops—fowls, chicks, ducks, turkeys, guineas, wild and domestic geese. For some reason it was impossible to find the owners, and why such neglect I can not imagine. People making exhibits, especially in poultry or live stock, should be near by or else have some one in charge whose duty it is to answer questions, secure business and book orders.

The sheep department was well represented. A. E. Carpenter, of Wellsville, showed ten head from his flock of sixty Southdowns, and got two first and two second premiums. He also has about 200 head of grades and cross-bloods, making mutton production the specialty. Mr. C. also showed two Clydesdales and one roadster, and a sucking colt (Clydesdale) two months old, September 20, which for beauty, size and individual merit is hard to beat. George Groenmiller, of Centropolis, had Cotswold sheep and Angora goats. He won three firsts on sheep and first on goats. His ram, Garbut 7518, lambled in the spring of 1892, was on exhibition at the World's Fair. He has about fifty head of sheep and is doing a good business. E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, of Wellsville, had a draft of thirteen from their flock of seventy-five Shropshire sheep, securing six first and five second premiums. Their flock is headed by Cyrus 2d 30813, lambled in April, 1891—a finely bred animal, an easy keeper and well marked. They have two imported ewes—Daisy 9490, lambled in March, 1886, sired by Touchstone 1775, bred by J. Pulley and imported by John Milton. Maggie 3d 9438, lambled in March, 1886, sired by Patri-cian 2233, bred by J. Pulley and imported by John Milton, owned by S. S. Mathews and by him sold to Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Son. This firm has a few extra yearling rams and ewes for sale, also lambs the get of Cyrus 2d. They report trade good this season and at good prices.

In the cattle department I counted five Jerseys, one Short-horn, eight Herefords and two Polled Angus.

Mr. A. Willis, Superintendent of the fruit department, is proprietor of the Willis nurseries, Ottawa, Kas., in which are grown fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines, small fruits, shrubs, plants, roses, etc. His nursery was established in 1873, and has kept up with the times in all demands. It has ever been the effort of this nursery to supply its customers with the best goods on the market, to send out only such varieties as would prove valuable and beneficial to each customer. While at the fair I visited the Willis nurseries and examined the

stock growing therein, and have no hesitancy in saying that better apple trees don't grow anywhere than are found now growing in the Willis nurseries.

The gate receipts of this fair, on its best day, amounted to \$1,007.47, and had it not been for membership and family tickets, the receipts would have been over \$2,000.

HORACE.

## MIAMI COUNTY FAIR.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The Miami County Fair Association held its sixth annual meeting at Paola, Kas., on September 25 to 28, inclusive. Their grounds and the improvements thereon are not excelled by any in the entire State, and if one may form an opinion from the exhibits none are situated in a more fertile district nor have a more progressive and wide-awake people. The display in the main building consisted of almost everything in the line of man's handiwork. The merchants of Paola made a very creditable display of their various wares. In the division for household, canned goods and pantry stores the ladies made a grand good exhibit. The artisan and the mechanic was out in full holiday attire and made quite an exhibit, especially in farm implements and vehicles. But most interesting of all were the various displays made of the products of the farm, field and garden. In the division of farm products, consisting of grains, grasses and vegetables, there were 143 entries and every specimen seemed to be a perfect one.

A special department was provided by the association for corn by the wagon-load of not less than fifteen bushels. Eight loads came in and were exhibited by J. W. Savage, Paola; J. M. Mannen, Stanton; Wm. Wilgus, Paola; William Overbeck, Paola; J. C. Stewart, Paola; W. J. Nicholson, Paola; J. W. Woster, Paola, and Peter Vanderpete, Fontana. The exhibit attracted much attention and so evenly were the several loads matched in quality and perfection that it was no easy task to place the three prizes. The committee placed the awards as follows: Peter Vanderpete first, W. J. Nicholson second, and J. C. Stewart third.

In the department for farm products the premium list of the association provided for forty-eight entries in class, yet such was the interest taken to show the results of the progressive husbandmen of Miami county, 143 entries competed for honors, resulting as follows: White winter wheat, Sylvester Miller second. Red winter wheat, John Kettler first, J. W. Dageford second. Black oats, J. W. Dageford first, William Dageford second. White oats, J. T. Haight first, W. H. Bradbury second. Yellow corn, A. Strausbaugh first, Wm. Wilgus second. White corn, Eli Stringer first, W. R. Woster second. Speckled corn, J. M. Mannen first, John Kettler second. Early potatoes, Dr. Walters first, D. Coonradt second. Late potatoes, Eli Stringer first, C. E. Thompson second. Sweet potatoes, H. Huffman first, William Wilgus second. Rye, E. W. Christie second. Flaxseed, H. Huffman first. Timothy seed, Wm. Dageford first, O. Higdon second. Clover seed, E. W. Christie second. White beans, Sylvester Miller first, W. R. Hoover second. Popcorn, D. Coonradt first, J. R. Christie second. Turnips, Otto Meining first, W. R. Woster second. Pumpkins, D. F. Dunn first, W. J. Nicholson second. Beets, S. Miller first, D. Coonradt second. Squashes, J. T. Haight first, C. D. Taylor second. Onions, H. Reckman first, J. W. Dageford second. Two bundles white oats, J. T. Haight first, J. W. Savage second. Rye, Wm. Kettler first, J. W. Dageford second. Timothy, Wm. Kettler first, J. W. Savage second. Clover, J. W. Savage first, J. W. Dageford second. Red top, J. W. Savage second. Blue grass, J. W. Savage second. Prairie grass, Wm. Kettler first, J. W. Savage second. German millet, J. W. Savage second. White beans, J. W. Dageford second. Two stalks castor beans, Mrs. A. Roth first, Mrs. Frank Shofstall second. Six stalks white corn, Otto Meining first, J. W. Savage second. Yellow corn, J. W. Savage first, John Kettler second. Speckled corn, J. M. Mannen first, H. C. Hanna second. Farm products, Wm. Dageford first, Wm. Kettler second, J. R. Christie third.

In the department for apples, peaches, pears, etc., eighty-six entries were made, and, taken as a whole, it was the best and most varied display witnessed by us at any county fair this year, and doubtless had but few equals and no superiors in the State at any fair.

For the benefit of the champion corn-huskers it would, perhaps, not be amiss to mention that several specimens of corn were shown on stalks sixteen feet in height, whose ears were nine feet from the ground. Great is the champion "shucker" in an all-round good corn year, but greater still does the corn grow along the fertile little valleys of old Miami county.

An excellent exhibit of raw tobacco was made by C. W. Chandler, of Paola, whose farm lies near the city. The old-time tobacco-raisers pronounced it the equal of that grown in Kentucky, and if the experi-

ence of Mr. Chandler in growing twenty acres with profit means anything, others may learn to go and do likewise.

The live stock exhibit, while not as extensive as it might have been, was a fairly good one. Horses were out in about all the class divisions, including roadster, draft and all-purpose. Space forbids an extended list of the entries and awards, except it be in the draft class, in which four rings of five colts each were shown in connection with dams and sires. Mr. L. P. Furguson, of Paola, the owner of two imported stallions, the five-year-old Shire Martin, that was sired by A 1 the 3d 6596, dam Smiler, by Montgomery's Shire Get 3883. The other, five-year-old Treheley Lad, is by Lincolnshire Lad 2d, dam Pride of Leighton II 1771. In the second contest the get of Martin and that of Hailston, shown by John Williamson, competed for honors. The five youngsters sired by Martin won. All three horses are typical drafters, but the sons and daughters of Martin and Treheley Lad seemed to be the favorites and as good all-round lot of colts as seen anywhere in the State. Mr. Furguson and Mr. Williamson should be commended for offering special premiums in order to get out numbers sufficient for a colt show. An exhibit that brings out colts, sires and dams is the most practical way of learning more of breeding draft horses. Four of the five dams whose "little ones" won are owned and bred by Jacob Hyde, of Miami county. He has now in his stud about forty head of draft and all-purpose horses. Among the drafter division are two imported Shire mares that are prize-winners in any Western show yard. He makes it a rule to keep all his best fillies and thereby has built up a foundation that more surely brings marketable geldings, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the horse market. Another thing that he says actual experience has taught him, in order to have a well-developed horse, and that is, to breed so as to have the foals come in the early fall, and then by weaning time the spring grass is at hand and the colts get no set-back. His farm lies ten miles northwest of Paola, where he has a nice lot of topy 2's and 3's coming on.

The exhibit of cattle—Short-horns, Holsteins and Jerseys—was a creditable one. In the Short-horn division the prizes went as follows: Bull, 1 year old and under 2, Martin Langdon first, James Sheehee second. Cow, 2 years and over, S. P. Boon first and second. Cow, 1 and under 2, Chas. Young first and second. Best herd, any breed, Chas. Young first, D. M. Cherry second. Sweepstakes bull, Charles Young. Sweepstakes cow, D. M. Cherry. The awards in the other breeds we failed to get.

The exhibit of swine was fully up to the standard of a county fair, and in point of excellence was far above the average. In the Poland-China division prizes went as follows: Boar, 1 year or over, J. N. Patrick, Ottawa, first; C. A. Cannon, Harris-onville, Mo., second. Boar, under 1 year, E. T. Warner, Princeton, first; C. A. Cannon, second. Sow, 1 year or over, D. M. Cherry, Paola, first; Chas. Young, Paola, second. Sow, under 1 year, C. A. Cannon, first; E. T. Warner, second. Sow and litter of six or more, C. A. Cannon, first. In the Berkshire class the few that were exhibited were good ones. The ribbons were tied as follows: Boar, 1 year or over, August Frank, Paola, first. Sow, 1 year or over, Henry Overbeck, Paola, first and second. Sow, under 1 year, Henry Overbeck, first and second. Sweepstakes, best boar, any age or breed, August Frank. Sweepstakes, sow, Henry Overbeck.

The poultry exhibit was one of much excellence and the list of exhibitors and awards will appear later on in the Poultry department of the FARMER, as will individual stock notes also appear in the "Stock Gossip" column.

The speed ring was well provided for and as well patronized during the four days' exercises.

Before closing these notes I cannot refrain from noting the six individual farm product displays made by J. W. Savage, Paola; J. W. Dageford, Paola; J. R. Christie, Stanton; J. C. Stewart, Paola; John Kettler, Block, and William Kettler, Block. The exhibits individually and collectively demonstrated that the soil, climate and industry, rightly tickled in due time would bring forth in Miami county a thousand-fold. The awards went as follows: J. W. Dageford first, William Kettler second, and J. R. Christie third.

The attendance was good, never being exceeded but once before in the history of the association. On Thursday, the "big day," about 6,000 people passed the gate. The meeting was a success financially and the association was left with a snug little sum in the treasury after paying all demands against it. Time and space forbids that extended notice that the efforts of the people of Miami county should have, and the only suggestion that I could offer or best wish is that every county in Kansas might be blessed with all the elements of a higher civilization as is Miami county.

W. P. B.

## Only a Step

from Weak Lungs to Consumption. from Depleted Blood to Anæmia, from Diseased Blood to Scrofula, from Loss of Flesh to Illness.

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, prevents this step from being taken and restores Health. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott &amp; Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

## How to Save Money.

A wise old proverb says: "A stitch in time saves nine," and in line with the suggestion we advise every reader to send to Kuhn & Co., Moline, Ill., for a catalogue of their "Handy Articles for Household Use." The "Handy Cobbler" we particularly recommend for its utility. With a set of these repairing tools and materials in the house



many a trip to town can be saved at a busy time, and great inconvenience avoided. The outfit contains all the tools needed for ordinary repairing of harness, boots and shoes, rubber boots and coats, etc. A personal examination of the outfit convinces us that no combination of articles is more convenient and useful on the farm or elsewhere, and no equipment is complete without it, and the price is so low that every one can afford to have one, but can scarcely afford to be without one. It is the most complete money-maker a family can employ these hard times. If you accept their offer now you receive a present well worth 50 cents, free. See their advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

The Kansas Weekly Capital publishes more Kansas news than any other weekly paper. A free sample copy will be sent on application to THE TOPEKA CAPITAL CO., Topeka, Kas.

## "Among the Ozarks,"

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

## 4,500,000 Farm Owners in the United States.

This number will be greatly increased annually in the future by reason of the immigration headed southward. Already many Northern and Western people have become convinced that the upper Southern States offer great attractions to those seeking small farms, homes, business locations, etc., and are taking advantage of the opportunity.

We are offering farms, convenient to Eastern markets, at prices which can't be duplicated elsewhere. Our special list of Shenandoah valley, Maryland and West Virginia properties is now ready for free distribution. Western people can take half-rate excursions to the Shenandoah valley, over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and all Baltimore & Ohio points in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, October 2, 9, November 6 and December 4.

Come and see the country. We will help you locate. Address or call on M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration agent, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Baltimore, Md.



## 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.

### Come and See!

(Rev. iv, 1.)

I have heard a voice that calleth  
Down from Heaven's open door;  
Like a cooling dew it falleth  
On my spirit wearied sore;  
Falleth from the far blue ether,  
From the heights by angels trod;  
"Come up hither! Hither! Hither!"  
Child of Heaven and of God.

"What is this thy sad heart deemeth  
Almost more than it can bear?  
Come and see how small it seemeth  
In this cloudless upper air!  
See it as the angels see it.  
Who have looked upon the King;  
Lift thy thought to theirs and free it  
From all earthly fettering.

"Come up hither! Hither! Hither!  
Rise above thy little life;  
Dreams that vanish, hopes that wither,  
Thankless service, wearying strife,  
Praise, and blame, and tears, and laughter,  
Soon 'twill all be naught to thee;  
I will show thee God's hereafter.  
Come up hither! Come and see."  
—Miss E. C. Cherry, in *New York Observer*.

### A Parable.

Summer is gone, the butterflies are dead.  
The little birds fly southward one by one;  
No longer elm and maple widely spread  
Their boughs of emerald 'neath the shining sun;  
The roses, too, are dead—woe and alas!  
"So sweet a season and so soon to pass!"

Yet look again, sweet maid, and sigh no more;  
With red and gold the bowers of autumn shine,  
Russet and crimson deck the treetops still  
And gaily paint the tendrils of the vine;  
The wee, brown sparrows twitter, chirp and fly,  
And glorious sunsets light the western sky.

All is not over, because summer's fled!  
'Tis but a little while, ere back again  
Will come the "littlesome robin and the wren."  
And herald the sweet queen with all her train;  
Far sweeter blossoms yet shall climb and creep,  
Where the dead roses lie in dreamless sleep.  
—Good Housekeeping.

### A SPANIARD'S COLUMBUS IN CENTRAL PARK.

Central Park accurately reflects the cosmopolitan character of New York in its monuments. These are in many cases statues of great men of other countries, designed by sculptors usually not great, such as Bolivar the Liberator, designed by Rafael de la Cova, of Venezuela, and Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns, designed by Sir John Steell. To these we may now add a Columbus designed by the Spanish sculptor Sunol (pronounced with a soft en, and the accent on the second syllable), to be unveiled by Vice President Stevenson, on the 12th.

Senor Sunol was born a Catalan, and studied sculpture at a time when Spanish art was deep in the same classical renaissance which affected the artists of France and Italy and the older generations of our own sculptors. In 1887 he took a third medal at the Exposition Universelle. He is reckoned by some judges only second to Alvarez, and placed on a par with Belver and the brothers Valmitjana. A great many Columbus statues have been raised in South America, the West Indies, Italy and Spain. Just why this one was selected for Central Park is not readily discovered; it is said that we owe the suggestion and the achievement of the unveiling to the same gentleman who promoted the statue of Fitz Greene Halleck. The original stands on the Prado at Madrid.

Senor Sunol's figure of Christopher Columbus has the merit of compactness and simplicity. The face is strong and rugged, almost Indian in its profile, the figure that of a powerfully-framed man of fifty.

His ostentatious piety and his professions of loyalty to his adopted country are symbolized by the cross at the top of the shaft, and by that standard which he grasps midway, resting the butt of the shaft on a globe, which in turn is poised on a capstan. It is true that Columbus would have sailed in Portuguese or British bottoms had he been able to persuade the monarch of Portugal or that of England to fit him out and commission him, but he was loyal to his step-mother Spain beyond what Spain and Queen Isabella deserved.

There is little decoration in the way of dress or accessories. The globe is a conventional adjunct for Columbus, the capstan and ropes are still more common in monuments erected to oceanic worthies. The left hand extended with palm upward, and the eyes raised to heaven, accentuate the great navigator's piety, which was at once good policy and natural in his day, but at present might be taken as a trifle spectacular. Columbus had three main objects in view: Fame for himself; riches for his patrons and himself; and Christianity for the dark-skinned denizens of Cathay—willy-nilly, like the Christianity which was highly seasoned and served on broiled toast by her Majesty the Queen of Castile.

The sculptor has therefore seized on these

higher moods of Columbus, and tried to single them out for symbolism. The moment is just prior to leaving his ship's deck to take possession of the unknown island reached after so many days of doubt and prayer. Eyes and palm turn to heaven just as the eyes and palms of a thousand saints painted and carved for Spanish churches testify the gratitude and awe of bygone men and women in their Christian self-abnegation before the mercies of the Deity. Such is the Columbus which we are erecting at the entrance of the Mall, in the little circle over against Shakespeare, where the bronze eyes, if they ever take a peep, can see the tall spires of churches above the elm trees, and the ears, if they could hear, might listen to the deep note of the city's life.

Sunol's Columbus has been duplicated for Central Park largely owing to the exertions of members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and the generosity of a number of citizens, some 150 in number, each of whom subscribed \$100. A pedestal has been designed by Mr. Napoleon Le Brun. This was perhaps cheaper than an original statue would have cost, if designed by one of our sculptors and cast in New York, but the difference in price, if difference there had been, would not be enough to explain the matter. Surely we have sculptors capable of designing as good a piece of work as this by Sunol! Why, then, do these gentlemen ignore our own masters, and procure not even an original work, but a copy of something erected in another land? A frank answer to this question might not be polite, and might easily excite the retort proverbial about looking gift horses in the mouth. It is a part of a pitiful state of things in New York, whereby men of name but not of taste, men of wealth but not of broad civic patriotism, manage various matters in fine art with an ignorance of native talent and a slavish admiration of European art which make people of sense wish at once to smile and weep.—*Harper's Weekly*.

### Family Troubles.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly oblige a subscriber by answering the following as soon as possible in your paper? A., who represents himself as younger than his true age, and as having property in a distant State, also as loaning all his money to a relative, marries B., whose parents loan them, at various times, about \$2,000 with which to buy a farm and stock, the deed being in B.'s name. Finally B.'s father dies, leaving the amount they borrowed to her in his will. In meantime the place is mortgaged and money invested in cows and mares; with increase from them more land is bought and deeded to A. Also more stock sold and steers bought, A. giving mortgage on them. Now, neither place nor part of cattle are free of mortgage. A., who is an exceedingly high-tempered man, whenever he is opposed, threatens to sell off all the personal property and leave. Can he do so? There are nine children, all less than eighteen years of age. He has slapped his wife in the face several times for disagreeing with him and knocked her to the floor. Please tell what is best to do in a case like that. Can he dispose of any of personal property without her consent, when he had less than \$200 when married?

What is the best "law book" for family, and price? IGNORANCE.

This letter presents so many complications of land, cows, mares, etc., that it should be referred to a Philadelphia lawyer for a safe answer. As Philadelphia is a long way east of Kansas, it might be just as well to say that the best law book for family use is plenty of good, common sense. A law book in the average family is apt to prove as unsatisfactory as "filling up" with seventeen kinds of patent medicine, made for family use, with the expectation of curing corns and consumption at the same time.

Under all the conditions named in the letter, it is quite doubtful that the sales of personal property can be hindered so long as the marriage relation exists between A. and B. Had the law book of common sense been carefully studied during the past eighteen years, and its forms used copiously by both A. and B., it is quite probable the conditions would be far different. However, the letter doesn't "say" as to that.

Is there a legal remedy for the trouble B. complains of? Yes. The laws of Kansas provide remedies for every trouble that is apt to arise. Possibly the remedies in some cases are worse than the diseases.

If B. will institute a suit for divorce, alleging cruelty on the part of A., and telling the court all about the financial troubles and that A. is about to sell and dispose of the property to the injury of B. and her children, the court, after certain forms have been complied with (the lawyer will tell you all about that), will enjoin A. from selling the property, until the case can be heard and the proper amount of alimony (wife's share) can be determined.

Now, this remedy is not advised by KANSAS FARMER, it is merely mentioned. Our advice is, that both A. and B. consider the welfare of those eighteen little children, and sink all their personal, political differences and work for revenue only for those little ones.



THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

### Digestibility of Foods.

Animal foods, such as meats, fish, eggs and milk, are rather more digestible than most of the vegetable foods, although bread made from ordinary white wheat flour is very easily and completely digested. Bread from whole wheat flour, or that from which only part of the hull of the grain has been removed, is not so completely digestible, but is decidedly healthful for some people in aiding the passage of the food through the intestines.

There are great differences in people in respect to their power for utilizing different kinds of food. Milk is one of the most wholesome and digestible of foods and yet there are people who cannot endure it. Late research makes it probable that in the changes which milk undergoes in the body injurious compounds are sometimes formed, and that this is the reason why milk does not agree with some people. The case is the same with eggs, with certain fruits, as the strawberry, and indeed with many different food materials. Hence it may be literally true that "one man's meat is another man's poison." But while there are exceptions, the general rule holds good that, for ordinary people with good powers of digestion and assimilation, the nutritive values of the ordinary standard food materials are measured pretty accurately by their chemical composition, and that the right mixtures of food are those which furnish the nutrients in the proportions demanded by the body.—*Prof. W. O. Atwater, in Good Housekeeping*.

### Queen Elizabeth's Gloves.

In a copy of "A Roll of Purchases for the Tournament at Windsor Park, in the Reign of Edward I.," mention is made of half a dozen pairs of double gloves costing 35s., and six pairs of buckskin gloves for the King, 60s. In 1474 sixpence was paid for the gloves of the Queen of Scotland, whether for repairs or as the original cost when new we are not told, and in 1498 4s. was considered enough to pay for a dozen pairs of leather gloves for the King. As time wore on, however, the moderate outlay of the fifteenth century gave place to an immoderate expenditure in this article of dress alone.

In the Book of the Royal Wardrobe of Scotland (1579) a hawk glove is described among other items, "set with twelve rubies, seven garnets, fifty-two great pearls and the rest set over with small pearls." Elsewhere we are told that Queen Mary of Scotland's ordinary gloves were of the gauntlet form and embroidered with silver colored silks and small pearls; and that Queen Elizabeth's gloves were usually of delicate white kid, richly embroidered with pearls and precious stones on the backs of the hands.

Perhaps the wardrobe accounts of Prince Henry, eldest son of James I., for the year 1607, give us a still more definite idea of the extravagance displayed in gloves. No less than thirty-one pairs are mentioned, all of costly materials, richly trimmed with gold and silver lace and fringe and delicately perfumed. No mean year's allowance this for a boy Prince, who was to die five years later at the early age of 19.—*Good Words*.

### Rained Live Lizards.

It rained "cats and dogs" in Denver Tuesday night, as the grandmothers and maiden aunts put it. It did more, says the *Denver News*. It rained slimy reptiles of the lizard family, that gave sober men the chills to look upon, and sobered up the inebriated ones like a thousand Keeley cures condensed into one magnetic injection. They scampered over the asphalt pavements, these reptiles, looking like baby crocodiles. In the darkness nobody dared touch them; nobody knew what they were. They had just rained down apparently.

On Seventeenth street several dozen of them rained down, apparently.

Near the Brown Palace hotel one of them was driven into the gutter with the tip of an umbrella handle, and finally edged along until it was made prisoner in a big-mouthed quart bottle. Under the light it proved a most repulsive looking object. It is about eight inches long, with four very active legs. It belongs to the lizard family. Its body is black, with regular markings of cream white. Its head is broad and flat, the

nostrils wide apart, the mouth broad and set under. Its eyes are like beads and seem set upon instead of in the head, the whole eyeball being apparently exposed. It rears its head upon a flexible neck, much like a snake. The specimen brought to the *News* office was very quick in noticing every movement made about it, and seemed ready for attack in its glass cage. Clearly, everything was new in its surroundings. It was seen shortly before midnight. The smooth asphalt, wet with the rain, glistened under the electric lights, and over it darted the reptiles, making black streaks with their swiftly-moving bodies that at once attracted the eye. Some disappeared in the cable slots; others darted over them and back and forth in a bewildered sort of way, as if out of their element. They were. They had just rained down, apparently.

Else how is the sudden appearance of these reptiles upon the asphalt-paved streets to be accounted for? There was an unusually heavy shower soon after 11 o'clock, and it had scarcely ceased when the reptiles were observed. How many there were it would be hard to estimate, even in the three blocks between the Albany and the Brown, while other sections of the city may have had a similar visitation.

But, however they came, they were present in the life. The specimen captured for the *News* was as lively as a cricket at 8 o'clock next morning, but no one has been found sufficiently courageous to release it from the big bottle for a closer study of what sort of reptile it is.

To remove the constipated habit, the only safe treatment is a course of Ayer's Pills, followed by a laxative diet. Most other cathartics do more harm than good, therefore leading physicians recommend Ayer's Pills, especially as a family physic.

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## The Young Folks.

### The Doll's Wooing.

The little French doll was a dear little doll,  
Tricked out in the sweetest of dresses;  
Her eyes were of hue  
A most delicate blue,  
And dark as the night were her tresses;  
Her dear little mouth was fluted and red,  
And this little French doll was so very well bred  
That whenever accosted her little mouth said:  
"Mamma! Mamma!"

The stockinet doll, with one arm and one leg,  
Had once been a handsome young fellow,  
But now he appeared  
Rather frowzy and bearded  
In his torn regimentals of yellow;  
Yet his heart gave a curious thump as he lay  
In the little toy cart near the window one day  
And heard the sweet voice of that French dolly  
say: "Mamma! Mamma!"

He listened so long and he listened so hard  
That anon he grew ever so tender.  
For it's everywhere known  
That the feminine tone  
Gets away with all masculine gender.  
He up and he wooed her with soldierly zest,  
But all she'd reply to the love he professed  
Were these plaintive words (which perhaps you  
have guessed): "Mamma! Mamma!"

Her mother—a sweet little lady of five—  
Vouchsafed her parental protection,  
And although stockinet  
Wasn't blue-blooded, yet  
She really could make no objection.  
So soldier and dolly were wedded one day,  
And a moment ago, as I journeyed that way,  
I'm sure that I heard a wee baby voice say:  
"Mamma! Mamma!"  
—Eugene Field, in *Chicago Record*.

### Tommy Nut.

"O ho! Tommy Nut, in your jacket brown,  
Why do you hang in the hickory tree?"  
"Oh! I'm waiting for brave Jack Frost, you see,  
He will come very soon to cut me down."

"O Tommy, now tell, is it nice up there,  
Tossing in the sun, and the soot starlight?"  
"The truth is, I'm fat, and my jacket's tight—  
I think I've had plenty of sun and air."

"My jolly brown brothers there on the ground  
Have their jackets slashed in the newest style,  
But Jack keeps waiting the longest while—  
I shall burst to-night if he doesn't come round!"

"Then good-by to you, dear old hickory tree!  
Where I've sucked the sweet dew, drank sun  
and rain,  
Where I've swung in the winds' wild hurricane,  
'Til I'm giddy and fat as a nut can be!"  
—Good Housekeeping.

### STORIES OF WHALES.

Captain Scoresby relates how one of his harpooners, having struck a young whale in order to secure the mother, saw her instantly rise, wrap her flippers around her young one and descend, dragging about 600 feet of line out of the boat with marvelous force and velocity. Again she rose to the surface, darted furiously to and fro, frequently stopped short, or suddenly changed her direction, giving every possible intimation of agony. The boats continued to pursue her closely for a time, while she, poor creature, seemed utterly regardless of the dangers which surrounded her. At last one of the boats approached so near that a harpoon was thrown at her, then a second harpoon and a third, still she did not attempt to escape, but allowed the other boats to approach so that more harpoons were attached, till in the course of an hour the poor animal was killed. Though there was something painful in the deliberate destruction of a creature evincing such heroic affection for its offspring, yet this feeling of compassion quickly gave way to the object of the adventure, the value of the prize and the exciting joy of the capture.

The fidelity of the male and female whale to each other exceeds that of most animals. Anderson, in his "History of Greenland," mentions that some fishermen, having struck one of two whales, a male and female, that were in company together, the wounded creature made a long and terrible resistance. With a single blow of its tail it upset a boat containing three men, by which they all went to the bottom. When another boat came up, the other whale still remained by its companion and lent it every assistance, till at last the wounded victim sunk under the number and severity of its wounds, while its faithful partner, unable to survive its loss, stretched herself upon the dead body of her mate and calmly shared its fate.

To the Greenlanders, as well as to the natives of southern climates, the whale is an animal of vast importance; and these people devote much of their time to fishing for it. When they set out on their whale-catching expedition they dress themselves in their best apparel, imagining that if they are not cleanly and neatly clothed the whale, which detests a dirty, slovenly garb, will certainly avoid them. In this manner about fifty persons, men and women, set out together in one of their large boats. The women take with them their needles, thread, and other implements to mend their husbands' clothes, in case they should be torn, and to repair the boat if it should happen to receive any damage. When the men discover a whale they strike it with their harpoons, to which are fastened tubes two or three fathoms long, made of sealskin inflated with air.

The huge animal, by means of this kind

of bag, is in some degree compelled to keep near the surface of the water. When he is fatigued, and rises, the men attack him with their spears till he is killed. Then they put on their spring jackets, made all of one piece of a dressed sealskin, with their boots, gloves and cap, which are laced so tightly to each other that no water can penetrate them. Thus attired they plunge into the sea and begin to slice off the fat all around the animal's body, even from those parts that are under water, for, their jackets, being full of air, the men do not sink, and are able to keep themselves upright, standing, as it were, in the sea.

At Vancouver's Island the storms blowing directly from the North Pacific bring many whales which, getting out of their latitude and fatigued with fruitless struggles, are cast upon the coast. As the receding tide leaves the whales they lash their tails, unable to regain deep water, and make a low, guttural sound as they vainly try to spout. The native canoes, which are made of the trunk of a tree hollowed out by fire, are instantly launched. The only weapon used is a barbed spear, to which is tied a sealskin bag filled with air, and to this a rope made of seaweed is attached, acting as an anchor to the bladder on rope. A pole is fitted into a socket in the spear head, and so arranged that it can be easily withdrawn, leaving the head imbedded in the body of the whale.

Armed with these primitive weapons, the natives set off in their fragile canoes, and cast their spears, catching back the loose handles. In a short time the monster is covered with sealskin bags. When the tide begins to rise the bladders prevent the whale from sinking sufficiently to use his full strength, keeping him on the surface of the water. As the canoe men pull to the shore the lines are tightened, and gradually the poor animal moves slowly and steadily to the land. His struggles to free himself are tremendous, but all in vain; struggling as a fish out of water he is hopelessly in the power of his Lilliputian foes. The inhabitants for miles around crowd to the shore, singing and beating drums made of the hollow bole of a tree, over which is stretched the skin of a sea lion. As soon as the whale is brought beyond low water mark the work is done, and they have only to wait till the tide leaves it high and dry.  
—The Month.

### Tom Explains Things to Tiger.

(A DIALOGUE.)

Tom, a Maltese cat, aged 3 years. Tiger, a spotted kitten, 1 year old.

Tiger—"I wonder what makes things so queer, anyway?"

Tom—"What things, Tiger?"

Tiger—"Why, chickens, for instance. I can't see why it is any worse for a cat to eat a chicken than it is for a person. Now, last spring, when the chickens were little, I caught and ate a few and such a time as there was about it!"

Tom (dryly)—"Was there, really?"

Tiger—"There really was. Why, I was called terrible names: 'A thief, a chicken-eater and a rascal!' I was shut up and whipped, and then taken down to a coop, where a bad-tempered old hen lived, and held while she picked nearly all the fur off my body."

"And I never touched any of her chickens, either. I only took six of Mrs. Speckle's. But that old hen's picking cured me of liking chicken. I've always hated anything with feathers on ever since, even birds. Then in the fall, when these chickens were large as hens, my master killed them and the family ate them, after all they'd said to me. What do you think of that, Tom?"

Tom—"Oh, that was all right, Tiger. You see you ate them raw with the feathers on, didn't you?"

Tiger—"Why, of course."

Tom—"Well, the family ate them cooked. It makes all the difference in the world how you eat them. It's wrong to eat them raw and right to eat them cooked."

Tiger—"I suppose you know, Tom, for you are 3 years old and I am only 1, but it seems very queer to me."

Tom (patronizingly)—"Well, Tiger, when you are older you will know more, I hope."

Tiger (sighing)—"So do I. Then there's another thing I don't understand. Why is it right to drink milk in the barn and wrong to drink it from a pan on the pantry shelf? I have a dish at the barn and my master always fills it every time he milks."

One day I was in the house and I was thirsty and I went in the pantry and smelled milk. I got up on the shelf, and there it was in a pan. So I drank some, and just then my mistress came in and boxed my ears and 'scattered' me out of the house, and she told my master Tiger was getting so he 'snooped.' What does 'snoop' mean, Tom?"

Tom—"It means getting on the table or shelf and eating things."

Tiger—"Then my master 'snooped' the same day I did for he took some milk out of a pan and put it in a glass and drank it."

Tom—"Why, Tiger, you foolish cat. Can't you see the difference? He drank the milk from a glass, and you drank it

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## ABSOLUTELY PURE

right out of the pan. That was very improper."

Tiger (sighing)—"So it seems. But I think 'snooping' is just the same in people as in cats, and milk is milk wherever you drink it."

Tom—"Dear me, Tiger, you are so stupid. You can't seem to understand anything."

Tiger—"Don't get out of patience, Tom. I want you to explain one thing more. It's about my mistress. She has no more manners than a spring kitten. The other day she gave me such a good dinner, I wanted to do something for her. So I hunted all the afternoon and just at tea time I caught a nice plump mouse. I carried it in the dining-room and climbed up in her chair and put it on her plate. It jumped off the plate and ran across the table and fell off onto the floor just as my mistress was coming in the door with a dish of milk toast in her hands. The mouse ran under her dress and she dropped the dish and jumped on a chair, screaming at the top of her voice. I went to eating the milk toast as fast as I could. I was afraid the carpet would be spoiled if I didn't. The mouse hid and we never saw it again. But if I ever do find it I shall eat it myself. She won't get a bite of it."

"After a while my mistress got off the chair, and she never even thanked me for the mouse, but took the broom and hit me a whack on the back that almost broke it, and said she would have me killed! Dear me, my back aches yet."

Tom—"There it is again, Tiger. You always do everything wrong. Don't you know people always eat dead things? Now, if you had killed that mouse and picked the hair all off it, no doubt she would have been pleased to get it."

Tiger—"Why, of course she would. I never thought of that."

Tom—"Well, you ought to think of things. Don't reason tell you people have got to eat their food dead? How would their tables look with chickens and cows and pigs on them alive?"

Tiger—"Well, I never thought of that, either. But, Tom, I want to ask two or three more questions—"

Tom—"Well, you can't! I won't answer any more of your foolish questions. Why don't you do as I do and see the reason for things for yourself?"

Tiger (humbly)—"I don't seem to have any reason, Tom. But perhaps I could catch some if I knew where its hole was."

Tom (disgusted)—"Oh, Tiger, you make me tired."

Tiger (brightly)—"So am I—let's go take a nap."—Bessie Hart Adams.

### She Was Held Up.

"This highway business is getting so bad that something must be done soon," said the stout man as he looked over his free paper and read of another hold-up. "Why, just the other day my daughter was going home about 6 o'clock, when she was stopped by a man who said he wanted her money. She just yelled as loud as she could and ran. There was no one in sight or hearing, but the fellow evidently got scared and quit, and she got home all right."

"That was terrible," said the lean man with the serious face.

"It was, for a fact," said the stout man. "Not a circumstance to a case I saw the other day," said the lean man, as if he didn't care if the subject was dropped right there or not.

"What's that?" said the stout man.

"Fact. Not half as bad as one I saw the other day."

"What was it?" asked the stout man, as the gang began to listen.

"Well, I hate to tell it; but if you insist on the story I guess I'll have to tell it briefly. It happened in the presence of at least twenty people, and I am sorry to say I was one of them. A little girl not over 5 years of age was held up, and 10 cents and a child's car ticket taken from her, and never a soul to offer an objection."

"Why didn't you get up and do something?" asked the stout man, indignantly.

"It was none of my affair," said the lean man, carelessly.

"Where was this?" blurted the stout man, growing fierce.

"Oh, on a street car. The little girl's mother held her up so the conductor could take the fare."

The stout man collapsed and the lean man continued to look as if he was not in any way interested in the case.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Moses and Electricity.

Since the startling discovery that Joseph in Egypt was the original single taxer, excessive astonishment need not greet the revelation that the ancient prophet Moses was the father of electricians. As King Solomon declared, there is nothing new under the sun. The theory that electricity, which this age prides itself upon as its own peculiar glory, is as old as the Ten Commandments, and was well known to the Israelites, if not to the Phœnicians, has been advanced by a shrewd Biblical student, C. B. Warrand. As Piazzi Smyth has sought to establish the wonderful astronomical genius of the old Egyptians by a thorough investigation of the great pyramid, so Mr. Warrand has brought modern science to bear upon the Ark of the Covenant and the Temple of the ancient Israelites.

When Moses built his box for the commandment tablets, he rejected the common cedar and other native woods and chose fir, which had to be imported by the Phœnician merchants from the southern part of Europe. Now, fir happens to be the best-known non-conductor among all the great number of various timbers. Furthermore, Moses had this fir box lined inside and outside with beaten gold, thus converting the Ark of the Covenant into a very expensive, but very perfect, Leyden jar, or storage battery for electricity. Gold is one of the best conductors of electricity. "Edison or Tesla," declares Mr. Warrand, "could not have improved upon Moses' fir and gold box." The carbon in the fire of the Ark of the Covenant charged the strange battery. Aaron improved upon this by the building of poles fifty ells (150 feet) high. These poles were covered with beaten gold, and gold chains were hung from the poles to the ark—a method by which the prophet secured a complete and powerful electrical connection. His sons were killed, without wounds or bruises, by fire breaking out of the ark.

Investigator Warrand has asserted that in order to deal death from the apparatus Aaron had only to remove the costly camel's hair carpets, which were almost perfect non-conductors of electricity, and make the culprit stand on terra firma. That several members of revolting tribes of Israelites were thus electrocuted is also a matter of record in the Bible. In building the temple Solomon found that copper would do as well as gold. He had the temple covered with copper, and copper water pipes led into the cisterns inside the temple. On the temple, or rather on its roof, a number of gilt spears were placed in vertical positions, from sixteen to twenty-four feet high. All these curious facts may not be convincing, but they certainly compel us to wonder if, after all, some of the laurels of Franklin may not yet be awarded to Moses.—Philadelphia Record.

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Reports of the financial agencies show increasing business transactions in nearly all parts of the United States.

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The visible supply of corn in the United States on October 1 was smaller than at the corresponding date of any year during the last ten. It was only 4,305,000 bushels.

The old school of American poets is rapidly passing to the other shore. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes died at his home at Beverly, Massachusetts, last Sunday, at the ripe old age of 85.

The official report of the wheat crop of France removes the apprehension that exportation from that country might this year take the place of the usual importation. Indeed, foreign wheats are now being bought in by French millers to mix with their native-grown, which is not dry enough for milling alone.

It would be difficult to imagine a more significant illustration of the influence of personal interest on politics than was witnessed in the recent action of the sugar planters of Louisiana, who in a body renounced the Democratic and joined the Republican party on account of the law under which they were paid by the government a bounty of about \$12,000,000 per year on their product of sugar. About 800 planters are affected and joined in the action.

Chicago philanthropy is appalled at the prospect of greater demands upon its resources during the approaching winter than have ever before been made. The charitable board which has the work in hand gives notice that unless something shall be done to relieve the situation as already developing and as surely threatening the charge will bankrupt the tax-payers. Is it not possible and expedient for the public to secure for the unfortunate the means of earning a living rather than to dole out subsistence as charity?

Who can foresee the effects of tariff changes? Predictions were recently rife as to changes in the price of sugar under the new law, which imposes a duty of 40 per cent. on raw sugar and an additional 1 cent per pound on refined. Everybody said it would add a cent per pound to the cost of sweetening. But New York wholesale quotations for granulated sugar on October 5 was \$4.35; same day last year \$5.08, being a difference of 73 cents in favor of this year. There is doubtless an explanation for this, but it is not found in the speeches on either side of the tariff discussion.

## PROHIBITION AND THE COUNTY ATTORNEY.

The observer of human actions cannot but be interested and impressed with the spasmodic characteristic of specific efforts to better human conditions. It would be hard to find a more impressive example of this than in the temperance movement in Kansas. A few years ago the voters of the State arose in their majesty and entered a decree in the constitution of the State that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors should be forever prohibited except for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes. So sweeping was the popular demand for the enforcement of this provision that candidates for office in almost every portion of the State found success contingent upon their endorsement of prohibition.

For the better control of the larger cities in which the baser elements exerted potent influence upon the officers of the law, the State provided the Metropolitan police system, making the police department nominally independent of local influences. For many years the dominant party incorporated in its platform a plank demanding specifically the enforcement of this particular law. As defects in the law were discovered they were promptly remedied with a view to increasing its efficiency.

But the kaleidoscope has changed. Now no prominent party demands in its platform that the law be enforced. Candidates in many cases find that election depends upon the success with which they can hold the temperance vote while secretly conniving for the support of those who thrive by breaking the law. In prosecutions, the County Attorney is the representative of the people. He is by this law especially charged with its enforcement. So much the more reason in the estimation of the law-breakers why this officer should be acceptable to them. It is not pleasant to relate that in not a few counties the most active influences in the making of candidates for County Attorney come from men who will demand that he do not discharge fully his sworn duty. In the campaign before the people the candidate for County Attorney may say what he pleases to stir up party enthusiasm, to hoodwink people whose only interest is to have the laws enforced, but if there is both a prospect and a question of his election he will be waited upon by a committee of ill-smelling representatives of persons who will demand that there shall be no interference with their "business." Though the numbers represented by this demand are ridiculously small compared with those who are honest, temperate, law-abiding; though they have not a party of their own, it is surprising in how many cases they are able to make it appear that they control enough votes to wield the balance of power. Honest voters of Kansas! these influences are to-day buying and selling your candidates for County Attorney and for many other places of trust.

It is idle to say that the prohibitory law cannot be as well enforced as other laws upon the statute book. The indifference of the temperance voter, his partisan blindness, the ease with which he is hoodwinked, his disposition to stay at home and let the others run the politics, have made it possible to sell liquors in Kansas—not with the freedom and publicity of the olden time, but to an extent which is a disgrace and which unchecked must soon bring the prohibitory law into universal contempt.

The KANSAS FARMER is not a political paper and it will not enter the arena for any party. But it has always been for temperance and sobriety and it cannot refrain from warning the temperance voter that in the contention over other matters the interest for which he once contended earnestly, and which is now no less important than then, is being lost sight of because there appears to be no one to fight its battles. Let it be known and understood that if the County Attorneys of the State owe their positions to temperance voters and that they can be elected only on condition of faithful

discharge of their whole duty, including the enforcement of the prohibitory law, that law will be enforced.

## THE ACTIVITY OF ARGENTINA.

The fact that this South American country, recently an importer of most of the products of civilization, has entered the lists as a considerable exporter of wheat, has surprised the statistician and depressed the markets of the world, quite as much by what are figured out as the possibilities, as by the millions of bushels already produced and marketed. The surprise has been the greater from the fact that this unexpected activity in the South American country has developed and increased during the years when the rest of the world has been sinking into almost hopeless industrial depression.

It is worth while to inquire how Argentina happened to be the exception in the almost universal catastrophe. How can the Argentine wheat-grower prosper at prices which threaten bankruptcy to his competitors the world over? Can he continue in the future to challenge the world to the competition?

The answer to the first of these questions is not without a parallel in our own history. The money of account in Argentina is a paper currency. It has not kept at par with gold, but on the other hand has depreciated while gold has advanced, until, during the first half of 1894 it required four dollars of paper to equal one dollar of gold. The farmer who invested in the expense of a wheat crop, or even went in debt for a part of the expense, found himself in possession of more dollars for the product than he had invested, for the price in Argentine money had advanced. This money would pay his debts, taxes, wages of men, etc., and buy more land. It mattered little to the Argentine farmer what England or Europe counted his wheat worth in the money of international commerce, i. e., pounds and shillings. He was money ahead on his year's operations and would increase them for next year.

But his very prosperity is laying the foundation for a negative answer to the question as to the ability of the Argentine farmer to continue as he has begun. The rapid growth of his exports has given "capitalists" "confidence" in the value of his paper money and the owner of gold is now willing to exchange \$1 of gold for \$3.40, instead of requiring \$4 of Argentine paper money, as a few months ago. If this appreciation of the Argentine money of account continues, instead of receiving \$1.40 cents per bushel for his wheat, the gold price of which is 35 cents, he will find his wheat gradually sliding down towards the 35 cents which his competitor in Kansas has to take. His expenditure will have been made at the high price; his return will be at the low price, and unless his financial statesmanship shall be wiser than that of other nations under similar circumstances, his period of depression will follow closely after the appreciation of his money of account.

## THE GARDEN CITY FAIR.

The fair which closed at Garden City, last Saturday, was a remarkably successful one, both as regards the exhibit of farm products and the display of irrigation machinery. Neither of the national irrigation congresses at Salt Lake City, Los Angeles or Denver brought out half so fine a showing in the latter particular. Notwithstanding the fact that the State fair was in session at the same time, there was a large attendance, and among those present were people from all over Kansas, and from half a dozen other States. Crop failures having been so extensive throughout the West this season, the excellent showing of all sorts of fruits, vegetables and farm crops grown by irrigation filled the visitors from abroad with astonishment. There was a great variety of products in ample quantities, and of such quality that only irrigation farming can produce. The fair was not the only attraction, as visitors made the rounds of the fruit farms and gardens to see the pumping plants in operation. This makes the third suc-

cessful fair, and the association having it in charge has made money enough to insure something on a larger scale next year, and plans are already being considered to that end.

## PRICES OF WHEAT—FEEDING.

The prices of wheat continue about 13 cents lower than at this time last year. The September range of speculative prices for No. 2 at Chicago has been as follows for the years named:

1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
50	62½	71½	90¾	95¾
56	69½	74½	99¾	104¾

All attempts on the part of those interested in higher prices to secure an advance are brought to naught, in view of the unprecedentedly large stores accumulating in elevator and warehouse at the great market centers. The following shows the amounts of "visible" wheat on the 1st of October, for the years named:

1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
71,413,000	60,523,000	47,901,000	26,882,000	16,800,000

May not the buyer ask why pay more for wheat while the present low price brings it to market so much faster than it can be used or shipped abroad? The largest amount of wheat ever reported in store was 82,227,000 bushels, on January 21, 1893. Ever since November, 1892, the wheat in store has been enormous in quantity and it has declined in price more rapidly and more persistently than any other staple.

In view of such a record as this, is it any wonder that the old-time superstition that wheat was given for food for man only and should be sacredly reserved for his use is giving way, and that this, the choicest of all grains, is given to swine? How great a relief to the overstocked markets is to be expected from this source is not easily told. That far larger quantities of wheat than the casual observer expects are being thus fed is undoubtedly true, and will be manifest upon the publication of the results of official inquiries now in progress.

The practical farmer who feeds wheat should, however, especially observe two points: (1) Wheat is more efficient in promoting the growth of young swine than in giving the finishing touches to mature hogs. (2) Wheat should in all cases be crushed before it is fed. The first of these is easily inferred from the known composition of wheat. Its constituents tend rather to growth of bone and muscle than to fat. Corn, on the other hand, is easily turned to fat when assimilated by the hog. But the chemist's inference as to wheat has been verified by recent experience. It has been shown repeatedly that wheat properly fed to growing hogs produces a greater gain than is produced by like quantities of corn. But recently some sales of wheat-fed hogs have been noted and killers were unwilling to pay the top price for them because they lacked the "finish" to which they have been accustomed in corn-fed hogs. From these facts it is easy to arrange a feeding program. Thus, for growing pigs, crushed wheat, to be gradually replaced by corn as the hogs are ripened for market. While the prices of wheat and corn are nearly the same this will afford a means of equalizing the pressure upon the wheat market and enable the farmer to produce high-priced pork at less expense than by feeding high-priced corn alone.

Robert Lindblom, of Chicago, writes: "It will take a long time to start the wheat market, because our visible supply is so large, but when it gets started I fear that the 'bulls,' who are now ridiculed, will undertake to sell some wheat 'short' for a scalp after the market has advanced 50 per cent., and if they do they will be broke. I look to see wheat double in value in twelve months. I know it will double in value some time very soon and I am going to be on the 'bull' side until it does."

## Good Coffee.

It is asserted by men of high professional standing that when the system needs a stimulant, nothing equals a cup of good coffee. It is also affirmed by eminent physicians that Ayer's Sarsaparilla braces up the system, quickens flagging energies, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, and for all the purposes of a blood purifier is the most reliable, the most powerful, as well as the cheapest medicine ever devised.



### How Far Apart Shall Apple Trees Be Planted?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask your horticultural subscribers what distance to plant apple trees apart, and what are the best winter varieties for southern Kansas? Can you tell me what distance Judge Wellhouse plants his apple trees?  
J. C. WOOLLADES.

Growers of apples have radically different views as to the proper distance at which to plant the trees. The man who plants an orchard for the purpose of making money out of it is likely to differ greatly from his neighbor who wants a pretty orchard and pictures himself in the future a gray-haired old man, rambling among the fine old trees and gathering a cellar full of twenty or thirty kinds of apples for winter cheer and the entertainment of his friends.

The fact that our correspondent asks for Judge Wellhouse's method indicates that the sentimental part is with him subordinated to the idea of profit. Let it not be inferred from this that Judge Wellhouse is not a man of fine sentiment. He enjoys a nice home, the company of his friends and a good joke as well as the best. But his great orchards are planted for profit. Orcharding is his business and he makes money at it.

When we state that the Judge plants eighty-five trees to the acre, i. e., 32x16 feet, the man who dreams of the fine old trees, a sort of park-like orchard, will be shocked. Perhaps we can do no better than to repeat from the KANSAS FARMER of March 28 an account of Judge Wellhouse's planting in 1894. Here it is:

#### GREAT ORCHARDING.

So far as known, the most extensive orchardist in the world is Judge Fred Wellhouse, of Topeka. He has about 1,700 acres in orchards in this State. Last week he planted 270 acres to apple trees in Leavenworth county. The stock for this planting was grown in his own nurseries and consisted of 23,000 two-year-old trees of only three varieties. These were proportioned as follows: Twenty-five acres in Jonathan, seventy-five in Ben Davis and 170 acres in Gano.

The planting was made in rows thirty-two feet apart and sixteen feet apart in the rows. The entire 23,000 trees were taken from the nursery and set in the orchard in three days by thirty men, and the time from the lifting of a tree in the nursery until it was planted in the orchard was only ten to twenty minutes. The orchard ground was marked out by deep furrows both ways, the trees were planted in place by hand and enough soil placed around them to hold them in position and protect the roots and the remainder of the filling was done with the plow.

#### Momentous Experiments.

"There are truths which, however well we may know them, will still bear repeating," says the *Australian Agriculturist*, "and though every farmer worthy of the name should know that plants of the leguminous class, including peas, beans, tares (or vetches) and clovers, have the power of drawing their supply of nitrogen from the air, yet this is a fact which will bear repetition, for it means that whereas other plants, such as wheat, oats and barley, have to be fed with nitrogenous manures, either lying in the soil or put there at considerable expense, the legumes not only supply themselves from the atmosphere, but leave the soil enriched for a cereal crop, which is why wheat does so well after clover, and why cow peas are so good for green soiling.

"When the microscope was brought into the service of agricultural science it was found that the small projections on the roots of plants of this class were minute parasites, so small as to be of enormous numbers, and that these microbes had the power of absorbing nitrogen from the atmosphere, and the plant had developed the power of turning this nitrogen to its own account. It would appear that the plant had not always had this ally, for seed sown on virgin ground may not show the knot upon the roots of the plant raised from it, from which it appears that the microbes are in the soil, and experiment has proved that they may be

taken from old clover land to new soil with benefit. For first investigation on this subject we are indebted to German and English scientists, who are turning it to practical account, and are developing the microbes, and now from America we have good promise of a further and most important advance. Some attempts have been made to inoculate the roots of wheat and oats with the microbe and have failed, but there has been some success met with; when the same thing was tried on maize, it was a partial success, and if once the property can be thus transferred to the graminea or grass family, which includes both wheat and maize, the gain will be incalculable, for it may then be transmitted to all. A partial success would leave much to be done, because it may be found that, though individual plants may be thus made to sustain the microbe, the property will not really be transmitted through the seed. We are trying to do in one plant family what nature may have taken ages to do in another, and even the smallest promise of success will be big with importance for mankind. The importance of 'making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before' has passed into an axiom—of how much more value to increase and possibly double the grain harvest of the world on the same area and at the same cost?"

#### Export Trade in Apples.

Advices from Liverpool under date of September 19 are as follows: "The apples ex steamship *Lucania*, were sold in Liverpool to-day. The demand for American apples arriving in good condition is excellent. Prices in Liverpool are as follows: Baldwins, choice, \$3.36 to \$4.08 per barrel; Baldwins, ordinary, \$2.40 to \$3 per barrel; Greenings, \$2.40 to \$3.36; Kings, \$3.36 to \$5.16. Shipments abroad during the week ending September 15, 1894, were as follows: From United States and Canada to Liverpool about 14,070 barrels. From United States and Canada to Glasgow about 4,003 barrels. Total about 18,073.

Prices at Glasgow, September 24, were: Baldwins, \$3.36 to \$4.32 per barrel; Greenings, \$2.65 to \$3.60; Kings, \$4.32 to \$5.28; Spitz, \$3.36 to \$3.84; Northern Spies, \$2.40 to \$3.36.

At Liverpool, September 22, sales of American apples were as follows: Baldwins, \$2.52 to \$3.84; Greenings, \$2.64 to \$3.12; Kings, \$3.12 to \$5.76 per barrel.

Shipments during the week ending September 22, 1894, were as follows: From United States and Canada to Liverpool about 19,026 barrels. From United States and Canada to Glasgow, about 6,365 barrels. Total about 25,391 barrels.

#### Publishers' Paragraphs.

This is the time of year to saw your summer's wood, and the best, cheapest and easiest way is with a Folding Sawing Machine, made by the Folding Sawing Machine Co., 241-249 South Jefferson street, Chicago. You should send for a free catalogue and investigate.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.—Julian Ralph has gone to Korea in the interest of *Harper's Weekly* and *Harper's Magazine*. He will meet in Yokohama C. D. Weldon, the well-known American artist, now a resident of Japan, and illustrated reports from the seat of war will soon begin to appear in the *Weekly*. The number of September 12 contained an interesting letter from Mr. Ralph, written en route and mailed from Vancouver.

"A GOLDEN HARVEST"—Is the name of one of the most handsome and convincing booklets we have seen for many a day. It has just been issued by Lord & Thomas, the well-known newspaper advertising agents, of Chicago, and treats of agricultural advertising. Every manufacturer who seeks to reach the farming classes will profit by sending for a copy. Mailed on receipt of 2 cents for postage by Lord & Thomas, 45 Randolph street, Chicago.

What is so cheap as a good magazine? Apparently the answer to this question is, "Nothing," *Harper's*, for example, during the past year has printed two novels, "Trilby" and "The Golden House," which, in book form, will sell for the subscription price of the *Magazine*, or a little less. Add to these sixty short stories (enough for five books) by the best American and English writers, as many illustrated articles descriptive of travel, or of scientific interest, the comments on current events in the "Editor's Study," and the humorous anecdotes of the "Editor's Drawer," and the reader has every year two volumes of nearly a thousand pages each, filled with the best

literature and the best illustrative art, in a variety that a large library could hardly surpass.

### The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress.

ST. LOUIS, October 1, 1894.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The next session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress will convene in St. Louis, on invitation of the Merchants' Exchange of this city, on Monday, November 26, 1894, and will probably continue four days. This date has been selected with the special view of securing the attendance of Western members of the United States Congress en route to Washington for the re-assembling of that body.

#### TERRITORY EMBRACED.

The territory embraced in the representation to the Congress includes all States and Territories lying west of the Mississippi river, and those small portions of Louisiana and Minnesota which lie east of it.

#### OBJECTS.

The object of the Congress is to discuss all questions affecting the interests of the people in the foregoing territory, which may be the subject of legislation by the United States Congress, and to express to it, through resolutions and otherwise, the sentiments of the Western people. It will also endeavor to take such steps for the presentation of these resolutions to that body as will command its attention and action.

#### SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION.

While any such question may properly be brought forward for discussion, among those which are most likely to be prominent are: The Remonetization of Silver; Irrigation of Arid and other Lands; The Disposition of Indian and Public Lands; The Nicaragua Canal; A National Bankrupt Law; The Improvement of Western Rivers and Harbors; Anti-Option Legislation; Mining Laws; Admission of Territories to Statehood.

#### BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The Governor of each State and Territory may appoint ten delegates.

Each county is entitled to one delegate, to be appointed by its Commissioners or Judges.

The Mayor of each city may appoint one delegate, and an additional delegate for every 10,000 population, provided, however, that not more than ten delegates shall be thus appointed from any one city.

Each commercial body, or business organization, may appoint three delegates, and one additional delegate for each 100 members.

Ex-Presidents of the Congress, Governors of States or Territories west of the Mississippi river, and all members of the United States Congress are ex-officio delegates, with all the privileges of appointed delegates, except those of voting and election to office.

By order of the Executive Committee.

GEORGE H. MORGAN,  
Assistant Secretary.

### Publications of United States Department of Agriculture for September.

Library Bulletin—August, 1894. Accessions to the Department Library, April-June, 1894. Pp. 11.

Report of the Statistician. New Series, No. 119. Pp. 4.—A synopsis of the crop report taken from the Report of the Statistician for September, 1894, and embracing returns showing the condition of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, cotton, apples, peaches, grapes, rice, sugar cane, clover seed and stock hogs.

Report of Statistician—September, 1894. Pp. 537-604. (Report No. 119, Division of Statistics.)—Contains crop report for September; condition of stock hogs; notes from reports of State agents; table showing condition of crops September 1, 1894; urban population in the South; notes on foreign agriculture; transportation rates. Experiment Station Record, Vol. VI, No. 1. Pp. 88.—Contents: Editorial notes; American digestion experiments; recent work in agricultural science; notes.

Insect Life, Vol. VI, No. 5. Pp. 347-405, figs. 23-31.—Principal contents: Change in the office of Chief of the Division of Entomology; the periodical cicada; the fluted scale in Florida; recent publications of the Division; new edition of Hubbard's "Insects Affecting the Orange;" investigations of the cause of potato scab and potato rot; bees (illustrated); the San Jose scale or Pernicious scale; complete life history of the sugar beet web-worm (illustrated); notes from correspondence; general notes. Monthly Weather Review—July, 1894. Pp. 273-310, charts 4.

Charts of the Weather Bureau. (Size, 19x24 inches.)—Weather-Crop Bulletin (series of 1894), reporting temperature and rainfall with special reference to their effect on crops. (Nos. 25, 26, 27, and 28, for the weeks ending September 3, 10, 17 and 24, respectively. Semi-daily Weather Map, showing weather conditions throughout the United States and giving forecasts of probable changes.

#### REPRINTS.

Wheat as a Food for Growing and Fat-

tening Animals. By D. E. Salmon, D. V. M. Pp. 4. (Circular of Information No. 2, Bureau of Animal Industry.—The purpose of the circular is to give a direct and definite answer to the questions which have been most frequently asked concerning the use of wheat as a food for stock.

Some Destructive Potato Diseases: What They Are and How to Prevent Them. Pp. 8. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 15, Division of Vegetable Pathology.)

Important Insecticides: Directions for their Preparation and Use. Pp. 20. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 19, Division of Entomology.)

[Look over this list, select what you want and write to the Secretary of Agriculture for it.—EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.]

### WORLD'S CARNIVAL CITY.

St. Louis Offers a Continuous List of Attractions—Her Unrivalled Fall Festivities Commence September 5, and Hold Full Sway Until October 20, 1894.

The successful series of carnival seasons inaugurated by the citizens of St. Louis some fifteen years ago, continue as ever for the season of 1894, and from the morning of September 5 to the evening of October 20 the city will be one scene of gayety and splendor. Many new, novel and unique features have been added to the long list of standing attractions, and from every point of view this reign of high carnival will outshine all previous attempts.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION, the only one of its kind in the United States that has lived year after year with flattering results, will throw open its doors to the public September 5, and remain in a state of activity until the evening of October 20. Sousa's Grand Concert Band has been re-engaged for the season and will give the usual number of concerts during the afternoons and evenings. The entire Missouri exhibit which appeared at the World's Fair will be transplanted here, and find space in the commodious building.

The exhibitors, both foreign and home, will present new ideas in displaying their goods, and, in addition to other features, a full complement of specialty artists will perform on the stage of the Music hall.

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, which will open Monday, October 1, and continue during the week, promises to afford many pleasant surprises. The "Midway Plaisance" feature at the World's Fair will be reproduced in full, and the people of the West and Southwest given an opportunity to see in real life the inhabitants of every civilized and uncivilized country on the face of the globe.

The "Streets of Cairo," "Old Vienna," "Moorish Palace," "Hagenbachs," "Ferris Wheel," etc., will be faithfully portrayed.

His Royal Highness, the MIGHTY VILED PROPHET and retinue, will enter the gates of the city on the evening of October 2, and parade through the principal thoroughfares as of old. Visitors to the city will arrive at the handsome new Union station, the largest railway edifice in the world, and the most perfect in every appointment. Great inducements to visit the Carnival City are offered via the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY AND IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE, from all points on the system.

For a complete program, giving each week's attractions in detail, address any agent of the company, or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

#### Addresses Wanted.

You no doubt have several friends in other States who might be induced to come West if properly approached. There may be one or two dozen of them. Nothing better than nicely illustrated folders, with appropriate maps, and text prepared by somebody whose only interest in the matter is to tell the truth.

If you will send to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., a list of persons who would be interested in literature regarding Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico or California, he will take pleasure in mailing to each one an assortment of folders, pamphlets, etc. They are free. SANTA FE ROUTE.

#### Half Rates Via the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

On October 2 and 9, November 6 and December 4, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell home-seekers' excursion tickets from Chicago to Winchester, Harrisonburg, Staunton and Lexington, Va., and intermediate points at rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold only on the above dates, and they will be good for return thirty days from date of sale.

Complete information relating to lands for sale can be secured by addressing M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore, Md.

For further particulars in relation to tickets, rates, sleeping-car accommodations, etc., apply to any Baltimore & Ohio railroad agent, or L. S. Allen, A. G. P. A., Room No. 411, Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago.



## Horticulture.

### WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH OUR APPLE ORCHARDS?

By W. H. Ragan, before the Indiana Horticultural Society.

Our older residents will bear me out in the assertion that we once produced as fine apples and as abundantly in proportion to the number of bearing trees as any portion of the Ohio valley. I will go further than this and boldly claim that no favored section of our vast domain can now excel the fine apples then grown with perfect ease and in quantities far exceeding all demands or powers of consumption, wherever trees were encouraged or permitted to grow in our favored land. Magnificent as was the exhibit at the World's Fair, gathered as it was from almost every apple-growing country in the world, from Australia, from Russia, from the British Province of North America, from Maine, from Arkansas, from Kansas, from Missouri, from Iowa, from Michigan, from New York, from California, from Washington, from boastful Oregon, and from innumerable other sources, in size, in symmetry, in beauty of coloring, nor in quality did this exhibit excel that made at the Indiana State fair of 1860, except, perhaps, in extent of variety and quantities shown—and that exhibit was wholly grown on Indiana soil. Since these are facts that may be substantiated by thousands of living witnesses and beyond question or controversy, we may well ask, "Where are our apples?"

When the openings appeared in the deep, dark primeval forest, there were planted therein the seeds of the apple that failed not to flourish, for congenial conditions were ever present. These little openings, belted on every side by impenetrable forests, were the farms of that day, while the half-dozen or twenty apple trees that stood just back of the garden and in which, perhaps, the domestic fowls found their summer homes and their winter shelter, constituted the pioneer's orchard. These trees grew in a virgin soil. They were strangers alike to boreal blasts and blistering, parching storms. They were subject to no contagions, for none could penetrate their better than armored surroundings. Under such conditions they, like Mr. Finney's turnip, simply "grew and grew," rarely ever failing to yield bountiful harvests.

Time passed, the settlements became more numerous and the clearings larger. By and by the farmer could get a glimpse of his neighbor's operations through the rifts that appeared in the surrounding forests. Daylight and gentle breezes were admitted from the open fields of his neighbor. Ravines were cleared and waterways opened up to facilitate the drainage of nature's reservoirs, the saturated humus and decaying debris of the great forest that was. Slowly but surely the fountains were dried up, the sun's blistering rays fell directly upon the naked surface of a soil partially exhausted by bad culture, sweeping winds played unrestrained where former shelter prevailed, and the atmosphere that once carried a high per cent. of humidity is now known to be greatly deficient in moisture.

Nor is this all. In subduing the forests we destroyed the homes and breeding places of our allies, the native birds. Like the forests, these have disappeared, while foreign noxious insects, diseases and pests have been introduced, for no quarantine has been enforced against them. These have flourished and fairly revelled in the feast we have prepared for them, and now when we begin to catch the alarm, we find ourselves bound hand and foot, as it were. Having failed to heed the warning of wisdom when we heard her first gently whispered accents, we are now vainly exclaiming, "What are we to do?"

There is an old adage that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. While this is true, it will hardly save us now, for we have already reached the period when heroic remedies alone can serve our purpose. The disease is so fastened upon our vitals that we cannot throw it off by the use

of a simple emetic. Like the neglected vermin-infested calf, our orchards are lousy with pestiferous insects, fairly inoculated with contagious fungi and parasitic disease, and blistered and scalded with scab and blight. There are pests that prey upon the roots, that bore and blister the trunks, that gnaw and suck the branches, that consume foliage; there are other pests that attack the blossoms, that sting the young fruit and that successfully dispute our right to sample the ripening crops.

I believe there is hope left us, but this means thorough, intelligent and unceasing work. Indeed I have already indicated as much. And this is to be no single-handed job, either. It means thoroughly organized and united effort, and the strong arm of the law must be our ally. We must invoke science, art and law, if not gospel, in our behalf. We must resolve to banish from our land every vestige of disease and rot that now besets and distracts us. No noxious insect, infectious disease or consuming fungi shall exist, if we would succeed.

Science is now doing much to teach us the way. Intelligent experiments are being made, under the fostering care of the government, through which remedies are being discovered and tested, and art is making possible and practicable their application. Through the intelligent use of insecticides and fungicides, many of the worst pests and diseases may be checked, if not wholly controlled. Much may also be expected from the introduction and encouragement of friendly insects and birds.

The apple is the prince of fruits. We all know it has formerly succeeded admirably in our midst. I believe it is largely our fault that it has not continued to succeed here, and I further believe that we have the remedies within our reach to partially, if not to fully, restore it to its former front rank among our orchard fruits. The apple is not only a luxury, but it is a necessity of our comfortable and healthful existence. It is the only fruit that we may enjoy in its natural state, without the aid of the preserver's art, from year's end to year's end. It is pre-eminently the delight of all, young and old. None have to cultivate or to acquire a taste for it, for all palates, unless terribly depraved and vitiated, love and admire the luscious apple. Why then should we hesitate to make any reasonable sacrifice to insure the return of this great blessing of a wise and bountiful Providence?

It is a time-honored memory that the apple was the fruit of our boyhood, and we shall feel indeed and in reality that we are no longer of that rollicking, happy, joyous throng when our hands will not instinctively, and, perforce of boyish habit and taste, descend to the depths of our most capacious pockets and take therefrom the beautiful, the fragrant, the luscious, mellow apple. Whether at meal time or between meals, I expect this boyish inclination to remain with me to the last.

### Tree Pruning.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Intelligent tree treatment is just as essential for our orchard trees as for the magnificent shade trees around our houses or in the streets. The popularity of arboriculture during the last few years has had the effect of calling public attention to the needs of trees, and there have sprung up in various parts of the country practical tree-growers who are doing wonders in showing the people what can be accomplished through the application of intelligent methods of cultivation. We are at last getting symmetrically-shaped shade and street trees, fine forest and timber trees, and even good fruit trees.

One of the first essentials of good tree culture is to understand the general shape of the trees under culture. A pear tree does not take the shape of an apple, peach or forest tree any more than a maple assumes the style of growth of a horse chestnut, hickory or beech. Consequently, we cannot prune all trees alike. The growth of a Greening tree is very different from that of a Northern Spy, and the Seckel pear trees are entirely different in shape from the Sheldons or Anjous. We

want well-shaped fruit trees, but we do not want to deform them by pruning after some pre-conceived notion of our own. Given the natural shape of the tree, it is well then to stick as close to the general type as possible. That is, the shoots and branches that are abnormal should be clipped off while very young. It should never be necessary to cut off large limbs, for the young twigs should be pruned before they have assumed much size. The rule is that large limbs should be cut off, or need to be cut off, only when they have been broken accidentally or twisted by the wind.

There is a school of tree culturists who oppose pruning. They are right so far as excessive pruning is concerned. Disbudding should largely take the place of pruning on small shrubs and saplings, and clipping of twigs with a sharp knife should be about all that the latter ought to require. Suckers, of course, must be cut away, and sometimes the inside of the head of the tree will need cleaning out. The orange-growers of Florida clean out the inside of the head of the trees if they expect a good crop of fruit, and in this way the sun gets to all parts of the tree. The same plan would work quite successfully with many of our close-headed Northern fruit trees.

Many of our apple, pear and other fruit trees are apt to form a hollow at the junction of two large limbs, and very frequently water collects there and causes rot. One of the limbs in time gives way and ruins the tree. The same is true where large limbs have been cut off. In an old orchard every tree will have large hollows like this where owls and other birds build their nests. Whole limbs are eaten out, and frequently the very heart of the tree. This is one of the results of the evil of pruning off large limbs. If they have to be cut off after being broken accidentally, it is well to saw them close to the trunk, so as to give the water no chance to collect. Where a hollow is inclined to start in the crotch of a tree, an ingeniously-grafted branch can be started there, so as to fill up the space. In this way many fine old trees will be saved from premature decay.

S. W. CHAMBERS.

## The Apiary.

Edited by REV. E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed. Inclose a stamp if you desire a reply by letter. We invite questions and communications from any of the readers of KANSAS FARMER who may be interested in bee culture.

### Bee Journals.

Which is the best bee journal for the average bee-keeper? N. P. S.

You have asked a very hard question, but I will endeavor to make such a reply as will prove helpful and suggestive to you and the readers of this column.

There are several papers devoted to the subject of bees and their management published in the United States and two in Canada. If I were to make a criticism that would apply to them as a whole, I would say that they are too much inclined to take it for granted that all people who keep bees are thoroughly conversant with the elementary principles of the business. As a result of this assumption many of the articles are beyond the capacity, or perhaps I would better say the actual knowledge, of the average farmer who keeps bees. The theory of the editors of these journals is that elementary knowledge should be obtained from text-books, of which there is a goodly number published. This may be the correct theory, but I will say that I have always tried to write in this column the same as I would if there was not a book on the subject of bee culture in print. I think a bee journal edited on this plan would be a good thing, and would occupy a field peculiar to itself.

This, however, is not answering your question. There is no doubt but what you would get valuable information and find helpful suggestions in any of the bee papers, but where a person feels able to take only one, then it may be of importance to know something about all of them in order to be able to select the one best suited to the circumstances.

There is but one weekly bee paper

## Hungry Leather.

The natural food of leather is oil. Hard and stiff leather is soft in a minute with

## Vacuum Leather Oil.

25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can. For pamphlet, free, "HOW TO TAKE CARE OF LEATHER," send to VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

published in the United States, the *American Bee Journal*. It is ably edited and has an intelligent and wide-awake set of contributors. Its pages are devoted almost entirely to the subject of apiculture, there being but few articles on any other subject. Its editor is in no way connected with the sale of any article advertised in its columns, so that he is free to express his opinion on any subject. Coming, as it does, every week, it has a better opportunity to bring new and fresh information.

However, information about bees is not like an item of news, and does not grow old so quickly. Some people do not care to spend so much time reading a class paper, and would just as soon have a monthly, or one that comes at most twice a month. *Gleanings in Bee Culture* belongs to the latter class. It is not devoted entirely to apiculture, but has a home department, discusses gardening, and many other things in which its editor brings out his ideas and notions about various other matters besides bees.

Some people like a thing of this kind, but others would prefer not to have instructions on gardening, moral reform and religion mixed up with their apiculture information. However, there is plenty of information about bees in every number of this paper, and some of the leading bee-keepers in the country write for its columns. The only criticism that I would offer is that the names of a select few appear with that regularity that would indicate that they represent the latest and final word on the subject of apiculture.

All the rest of the papers are monthlies and are of various degrees of merit. The *American Bee-keeper* claims to be edited in the interest of beginners, but owing to a lack of contributors who are peculiarly suited to writing articles fitted to the beginner, much of its make-up is similar to other papers in that respect. It is a very good paper, however, and well worth the subscription price.

The *American Apiculturist* is edited by Henry Alley, an old and experienced bee-master. He has a concise, homely and direct way of telling the blunt truth that makes all he writes interesting and helpful. The number of contributed articles has been small for some time, and the paper has been made up mostly of editorials, so that it has not represented that variety of opinion which one expects to find in a paper.

The *Progressive Bee-keeper* and the *Nebraska Bee-keeper*, while they have a general circulation, may be classed as State papers, at least Western papers. This in some respects makes them of more value to a Western bee-keeper, as he could not fail to find information of value in either of them.

The *Bee-keepers' Review* occupies a field peculiarly its own. It has an editor who was born such and not made to order. He has a way of seeing all sides of a subject and writes of it so comprehensively that there seems to be but little more to say about it after you have read his article. It is not, however, so well suited to the general reader, as it is edited in the interest of the specialist, and not of the farmer bee-keeper.

The *Canadian Bee Journal* is a well edited and very helpful paper, the editorials being full of practical suggestions, but I presume you would prefer to take a paper nearer home.

In conclusion, I would say, get copies of all of them, and take the one you think will help you the most.

Please bear in mind, however, that the KANSAS FARMER is ready and willing to answer any practical question you may feel disposed to ask upon the subject of apiculture.



## In the Dairy.

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

### Cost of Ensilage.

Mr. D. M. MacPherson, of Ontario, who is one of the most noted of Canadian dairymen, has a farm of 120 acres and supports on that farm seventy head of cows and four horses. Last year he put up 700 tons of ensilage and gives us the following interesting figures of the cost of the same: Plowing, cultivation, seed, etc., \$180, or \$4.50 per acre; cost of harvesting, \$262.90; total cost, \$443. Forty acres were employed, making the total cost per acre \$11.07, and per ton, 63 cents. The rent of the land, or what is the same, the interest on the land value, is not reckoned.

These are interesting figures, coming as they do from a man who has made the economic use of ensilage in the production of milk and beef a very exhaustive study. Mr. MacPherson states that the cost of cutting the corn in the field was double what it usually is, because of a severe storm which passed over the field a few days before cutting. The ensilage fed 140 head of cows and fattening cattle 210 days, at the rate of about fifty pounds per day. This year Mr. MacPherson thinks the crop of ensilage from the same acreage will amount to 800 tons. He is pasturing seventy cows on thirty-five acres divided into three fields, pasturing each a week at a time.

### The Dairy Cow Test.

One of the most interesting contests at the Iowa State fair last week was that between five cows entered in the class for the best dairy cow, any age or breed, the basis of award to be the milk flow and the per cent. of fat, to be determined by the chemical test. The test extended over three days, the cows being milked out clean in the presence of the committee appointed for the purpose, on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, and the competition closing at the same hour on Thursday evening. Three Jerseys and two Holsteins were entered. M. E. Bennett, Churdan, Ia., manager of the Kirkmont dairy, entered Eurodne 48840 A. J. C. C.; L. D. Shawhan, Lone Jack, Mo., Buella Shawhan 71078 A. J. C. C.; Mr. Miller, Topeka, Kas., Artemus of La Veta A. J. C. C. The two Holsteins were entered by M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., and were Hermenke Gerben and Bontje P. 2d's Gerben, both recorded in the Holstein Register. Mr. Moore also entered his Empress Josephine, the cow that won in this test last year, but was unfortunately compelled to withdraw her on account of indisposition.

The committee to see the milking done and to take charge of the milk at each milking, weigh and sample it, was made up of C. D. Reed, S. D. Bowie and Geo. Carver, students of the Agricultural college. The committee to do the testing were Prof. Wallace, Peter Henderson and C. L. Gabrilson. Each milking was weighed and tested by the Babcock method. The amount and kind of feed used was handed in by the owners of competing animals, but this was not considered in making the awards. Owing to lack of space we will not go into the test in detail at this time. At the end of the three-day period it was found that Bennett's Eurodne had given a total yield of 120 pounds and 4 ounces of milk, which contained 4.791 pounds of butter fat; Shawhan's Buella Shawhan made a total yield of 120 pounds 14 ounces of milk, containing 4.721 pounds of butter at. These figures made a half pound of milk in favor of Buella Shawhan and .07 of a pound of butter fat in favor of Eurodne. The result being so close and considering the fact that the Shawhan cow had been some months longer in milk than the other, the judges decided to divide the sum of the first and second money between them. Mr. Moore won third with Bontje P. 2d's Gerben, with a milk yield of 133 pounds 14 ounces, containing 4.479 pounds of butter fat. It was a very interesting competition and taught some valuable lessons.

### Dairy Notes.

Butter color carefully used will add from 2 to 3 cents a pound to the butter.

There are 110 creameries scattered among fifty-one counties in the State. Dickinson county leads with ten, and the most westerly county having a creamery is Hodgeman.

The New York Experiment Station is authority for the statement that a ton of butter takes but the insignificant amount of 48 cents worth of soil fertility from the land which has produced it.

The sales reported of Jerseys and Holstein-Friesians of late do not suggest hard times among dairymen. If wheat is down and sheep not looking up very much, good dairy animals are in financial health.

There are some dairymen who would be puzzled to pick out the best cows in a herd with any assurance that they are making the right choice. The education on this line at the dairy schools is valuable.

A Cincinnati paper relates in great detail how a chemist of that city has invented an artificial milk on which a cream rises that can be churned and make butter. He should go into partnership with the man who invented artificial eggs.

The appeal to Kansas dairymen that appeared in the FARMER, September 5, in regard to legislating against oleo, has been printed in circular form and is being sent to every creamery and cheese factory in the State for distribution among their patrons.

We run across a good many dairies that contain one or two fine cows, cows which produce way above the average of the entire herd. These are usually made pets of, given extra feed and care, and are the ones talked about when visitors come. They should be considered as models, or object lessons to work toward, in the endeavor to bring the entire herd up to their level. Possibly a little of the same extra care and feed, if lavished upon the others, would help toward this end.

Dairy farmers who are this year short of hay can find an acceptable substitute in wheat and oat straw. This should be run through a cutter and mixed with ground wheat, bran and oil meal. Mix the mess together and moisten. A light feed of hay in addition to this should make a fairly good ration for butter or milk. The necessity of a silo or crop of roots in such seasons as this should admonish farmers that the supply and cost of milk depends upon the value and kind of rations furnished. Bear in mind that the amount of profit in dairying, as in everything else, is gauged by the cost of production.

### About Oleo.

Denmark has a law prohibiting the sale of margarine in the same shop where genuine butter is kept.

England has a law prohibiting the use of the word "butterine," as the word itself is a fraud and a deception. In that country the word "margarine" is always employed.

Massachusetts has a law requiring every keeper of a hotel or restaurant where oleomargarine is used instead of butter, to notify each guest or patron that the same is not genuine butter.

The sale of oleo is the most persistent fraud in the country to-day, as, for example, the largest butter store in Boston recently displayed a sign which read: "Try our fancy Jersey Butterine prints, sold on its intrinsic merits."

Iowa has a law compelling proprietors of hotels, boarding-houses and restaurants, who place imitation butter or cheese before their guests as use for food, to post in a conspicuous place opposite each table a plain white placard, in size not less than ten by fourteen inches, bearing the words: "Oleomargarine used here," "Imitation cheese used here" (as the case may be), printed in English, with black ink, in plain Roman type and in letters not less in size than one inch in length and one-half inch in width, and said placard shall not contain any other words than the ones referred to.

THERE is but one way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a well-established brand of strictly pure white lead, pure linseed oil, and pure colors.\*

The following brands are standard "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely

## Strictly Pure White Lead

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

\*If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free.

St. Louis Branch,  
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

## The Poultry Yard

### Why Don't They Lay?

Can any of the *Practical Farmer* readers give a reason for hens almost ceasing to lay for the three summer months? Out of sixty hens we average nine and ten eggs a day. They look nice, eat and drink well, have a large run, several acres of orchard, good hen houses, etc., and we cannot account for it. They are Plymouth Rock, with a mixture of Brahma. The eggs we get are a good size, and nearly all the standard brown in color. We have fed them same as we have other years, corn meal and skimmed milk morning and evening; we changed to wheat a month ago but find no difference. We have always given them lots of skimmed milk to drink, but in June stopped their supply and gave them water instead. Do you think that counts? What is the average number of eggs a day from sixty hens? Do hens ever moult as early as June? We planned on going largely into the poultry business next winter, but unless the hens improve their laying capacity we will have to sell off the whole lot, as they do not pay for their feed. But I hate to give them up without knowing the *why* and *wherefore*. Red lice appeared this summer but we fight them off as best we can and don't think that's the cause, as some whose hen houses are covered with lice have hens that lay well.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

In the first place, the mixture of Plymouth Rock and Brahma flocks seems to me not a cross that would warrant great egg production under the most favorable circumstances. Yet, if there has been the mixture of blood and breed in your yards heretofore, and your fowls have been good laying ones, my theory will appear to have no foundation whatever. Still, is my opinion the same, that this cross of heavy breeds, both of which are by nature disposed to readily put on the extra pounds of flesh that renders them unprofitable as producers of eggs, but profitable when sold in market, is at the bottom of all your trouble and your disappointment in your flock of handsome fowls. Both breeds of which you speak are known to be very good layers, yet not the best layers, by any means, for the so-called "all-purpose fowl" is never so profitable in eggs as the smaller, more active breeds, and the intermingling of the Brahma and Plymouth Rock blood would tend toward additional weight in the progeny rather than to make of them good layers. Had the cross been made by introduction of Leghorn males to your yards, results would have been far more satisfactory. Were the fowls of that mixture of blood of which you speak, mine, I know I should sell them all off and begin again, and did I wish both great layers and fowls for market, should keep two distinct breeds for the two different purposes; and did I ever cross breeds at all, the cross would be Plymouth Rock and Leghorn. But to my way of thinking, thoroughbreds kept pure pay best and afford one the greater amount of pride and pleasure, as well as a great amount of profit.

The corn meal food, especially through the summer months, is too heating, and is at all times fat-producing, and no doubt your hens are much too fat. Wheat would have been the better food for the summer through, or boiled oats, of which they are very fond. You fed the wheat in August, but your fowls had become too fat, perhaps, before you changed the food, and it takes much time to reduce this fat and get them into laying condition again. If there is any getting them

into that condition, short grain rations, plenty of exercise, sharp grit, the skimmed milk and a plentiful supply of green-cut bone will do it, but be sure there are not too many marrow bones and bits of fat in the green bone you grind for them. And those little red mites. Don't you think it possible they may be making part of the trouble? You fight them off as best you can, but they are evidently still tormenting you. One must rid fowls and houses of them entirely before they can hope to make the hens really profitable. If your hen house is smoke-tight, it may be cleared of them by burning sulphur within it for several hours, and while the house was fumigating, I should have the fowls in close quarters, somewhere that I could handle them easily and begin the search for *big lice*. I fairly dreaded to write the words, for people seem so tired of hearing and reading, "hunt for lice." But they're the very pest of the poultryman's life, and it seems one eternal hunt to entirely exterminate them.

Another very reasonable explanation of but few eggs, comparatively, through the summer months just past (this applies to my own fowls and may be yours) is, that the summer has been a very hot and a very dry one. Their supply of fresh, succulent green stuff was entirely cut off, and though they have unlimited shade, a well-ventilated house to roost in, and always fresh water, they yet have felt the discomfort of intense heat, and they never lay so well through the heated term as in spring and fall, yet my flocks do always fairly well. If neglected, they neglect me. But if well cared for, their needs all supplied, I never have reason for complaint. But there is considerable in the breed as well as in the feed. I have had an occasional hen to moult as early as June, but never the flock. August and early September days find them in the moult. They are aided in making their change of dress by liberal and almost daily feeds of green bone, together with wheat, oats and a little corn. These things are given just as I feel they need them. As to the average number of eggs you should receive from sixty hens per day, I must confess I am not prepared to say, as so much depends upon breed, also upon condition of feed, care, etc. Should my conjectures as to cause of unprofitableness of those Plymouth Rock-Brahma fowls be all wrong, I am ready to stand corrected. But I candidly believe the cross of those two heavy breeds to be the first cause. And, if wishing to go into the poultry business, I should stop nothing short of the best thoroughbred stock.—*Nellie Hawks, in Practical Farmer.*

"I was troubled for a long time with an itching humor on the scalp," says Mr. D. P. Davis, Neal's Landing, Fla., "but at last, being recommended Ayer's Hair Vigor, I tried it, and a complete cure was effected." Every one who has used it speaks well of this dressing.

### Climate and Crops Just Right.

Oklahoma has thousands of acres of the finest farming land in the world, waiting for you or anybody else with a little cash and lots of gumption. Climate crops are just right. Farms will cost more next year than this. To find out if this is the country you want, ask G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe route, Topeka, Kas., for free copy of Oklahoma folder.



## LAST WEEK'S SWINE SALES.

J. A. WORLEY'S SALE.

On Thursday, according to announcement, Mr. J. A. Worley, of Sabetha, Kas., whose farm is in Brown county, and lies one and one-half miles southeast of Sabetha, held his fifth annual clearance sale of pure-bred and registered Poland-China swine. By lunch time, at noon, about 150 buyers and on-lookers from Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas had gathered in. After doing justice to dinner, at 1 o'clock Col. F. M. Woods announced the preliminary routine and proceeded with the sale. The offerings were in excellent condition and the sale a success. The catalogue numbers, the prices and buyers were as follows:

6. Boar, 7 mos., to H. G. Batchelder, Fredonia, Mo.	\$37 00
10. Boar, 7 mos., J. F. Winterscheidt, Horton, Mo.	18 00
7. Boar, 7 mos., Schmidt Bros., Marysville, Mo.	24 00
8. Boar, 7 mos., Jno. Brinkworth, Seneca, Mo.	18 00
29. Boar, 6 mos., J. H. Drake, Seneca, Mo.	13 00
34. Boar, 7 mos., Peter Lanning, Morrill, Mo.	15 00
4. Boar, 7 mos., Ed. Rutherford, Fairview, Mo.	16 00
12. Boar, 6 mos., G. W. Williams, Onida, Mo.	13 00
54. Boar, 6 mos., J. M. Baker, Narka, Mo.	21 00
35. Boar, 7 mos., Jno. Hoover, Sabetha, Mo.	12 00
73. Boar, 4 mos., John McCoy, Sabetha, Mo.	26 00
74. Boar, 4 mos., Henry Hartman, Bern, Mo.	30 00
75. Boar, 4 mos., J. H. Diffenderfer, Sabetha, Mo.	20 00
81. Boar, 12 mos., A. C. Palmer, Sabetha, Mo.	15 00
79. Boar, 11 mos., H. M. Pfeiffer, Hamlin, Mo.	22 00
76. Boar, 15 mos., H. A. Dorste, Goffs, Mo.	18 00
78. Boar, 12 mos., H. Stafford, Hamlin, Mo.	16 00
80. Boar, 12 mos., A. Williamson, Onida, Mo.	17 00
77. Boar, 16 mos., W. Kern, Hamlin, Mo.	19 00
27. Sow, 6 mos., Joel Strahn, Bern, Mo.	13 00
30. Sow, 6 mos., Sims Bros., Pawnee City, Neb.	19 00
26. Sow, 6 mos., Jno. McFall, Woodlawn, Mo.	15 00
31. Sow, 7 mos., J. J. Weller, Salem, Neb.	14 00
14. Sow, 6 mos., Julius Bernhardt, Sabetha, Mo.	15 00
34. Sow, 6 mos., C. J. Harding, Morrill, Mo.	15 50
33. Sow, 7 mos., H. G. Batchelder, Fredonia, Mo.	23 50
18. Sow, 6 mos., Schmidt Bros., Marysville, Mo.	13 00
12. Sow, 6 mos., Ed. Rutherford, Fairview, Mo.	11 00
22. Sow, 6 mos., A. C. Palmer, Onida, Mo.	14 00
23. Sow, 6 mos., Schmidt Bros., Marysville, Mo.	13 00
38. Sow, 5 mos., Schmidt Bros., Marysville, Mo.	13 00
5. Boar, 7 mos., J. F. Winterscheidt, Horton, Mo.	14 00
43. Boar, 5 mos., Aug. Koster, Bern, Mo.	16 00
15. Boar, 6 mos., W. C. Dalsem, Fairview, Mo.	15 00
33. Boar, 7 mos., M. M. Klem, Sabetha, Mo.	20 00
40. Boar, 5 mos., J. J. Weller, Salem, Neb.	13 00
2. Boar, 7 mos., J. F. Winterscheidt, Horton, Mo.	13 50
17. Boar, 6 mos., John Moser, Berwick, Mo.	14 00
8. Boar, 7 mos., Jno. McFall, Woodlawn, Mo.	16 00
6. Boar, 7 mos., John Heines, Onida, Mo.	16 50
46. Boar, 6 mos., Jacob Specht, Sabetha, Mo.	11 00
19. Boar, 6 mos., M. C. Myers, Oneida, Mo.	8 50
25. Boar, 6 mos., M. Schallie, Fairview, Mo.	13 00
20. Boar, 6 mos., John Hoover, Sabetha, Mo.	10 00
41. Boar, 5 mos., N. E. Saylor, Sabetha, Mo.	11 00
42. Boar, 5 mos., P. L. Hansen, Sabetha, Mo.	10 00
48. Boar, 5 mos., George Keck, Sabetha, Mo.	10 00
36. Boar, 5 mos., H. J. Hazell, Sabetha, Mo.	11 00
21. Boar, 6 mos., J. H. Ruse, Berwick, Mo.	10 00
68. Boar, 5 mos., S. R. Vermillion, Sabetha, Mo.	11 00
58, 57, 70 and 71. Sows, 5 mos., John Brinkwood, Seneca, Mo.	44 00
55 and 58. Sows, 5 mos., W. M. Wenger, Onida, Mo.	21 00
16 and 63. Sows, 6 mos., 4 mos., Joseph Strahn, Bern, Mo.	28 00
51 and 62. Sows, 4 mos., C. J. Harding, Morrill, Mo.	22 00
59 and 63. Sows, 5 mos., A. C. Palmer, Onida, Mo.	19 00
64, 65, 66, 72. Sows, 4 mos., G. W. Williams, Onida, Mo.	32 00
44 and 47. Sows, 5 mos., A. J. Tuttle, Morrill, Mo.	21 00
1. Sow and litter (5), Sunset 2d (19999), T. K. Mashter, Sabetha, Mo.	21 00
24. Sow and litter (5), Beauty 6th (20305), William Kern, Hamlin, Mo.	25 00
11. Sow, Empress (20810), John McCoy, Sabetha, Mo.	33 00
— Sow and litter (4), Black Bess (28568), H. G. Batchelder, Fredonia, Mo.	25 00

Thirty-eight boars averaged..... \$16 14  
 Thirty-five sows averaged..... 13 85  
 Seventy-three head, general average..... 15 04  
 Total amount of sale..... 1,098 50

ELI ZIMMERMAN'S SALE.

Mr. Zimmerman's annual clearance sale of Poland-Chinas took place on Friday, the day following that of Mr. Worley's. About 300 on-lookers duly assembled on Poplar Grove stock farm, three and a half miles southwest of Hiawatha, Brown county, and after a lunch at 12 o'clock, Col. Woods called "order" from the block, gave his hearers a historical talk from a practical breeder's standpoint and then proceeded to cry the sale. While no way-up prices were obtained, the condition, breeding and character of the offerings were similar to those of Mr. Worley's, and brought, as did Worley's, the day before, enough to handsomely remunerate the owner. These two Brown county clearance sales added another tally to Brown county enterprise and a long upward step in Kansas swine husbandry. The sales were as follows:

6. Boar, 12 mos., to Henry Bartholomew, Baker, Mo.	25 00
76. Boar, 5 mos., L. A. Aaron, Kickapoo, Mo.	21 00
Billy Wilkes 9309 S., boar, 2 years, D. W. Evans, Fairview, Mo.	55 00
87. Boar, 12 mos., R. H. Sewell, Fairview, Mo.	22 00
25. Boar, 5 mos., John Bollin, Kickapoo, Mo.	21 50
3. Boar, 5 mos., William Keller, Baker, Mo.	18 00
4. Boar, 5 mos., C. D. Swain, White Cloud, Mo.	31 00
2. Boar, 5 mos., George Schneider, Sabetha, Mo.	17 50
16. Boar, 6 mos., W. Winger, Onida, Mo.	26 50
77. Boar, 5 mos., Theodore Schecher, Everest, Mo.	16 50
47. Boar, 6 mos., Henry Shea, Baker, Mo.	12 00
76. Boar, 5 mos., John Zimmerman, Schickley, Neb.	26 00
82. Boar, 6 mos., John Frazer, Morrow, Mo.	20 50
20. Boar, 6 mos., Chas. Christian, Atchison, Mo.	20 00

83. Boar, 5 mos., C. W. McCormack, Mo.	50 00
24. Boar, 5 mos., Adam Amon, Netawaka, Mo.	12 00
25. Boar, 5 mos., J. S. Zimmerman, Hiawatha, Mo.	13 00
18. Sow, 6 mos., W. M. Webb, Severance, Mo.	16 50
11. Sow, 4 mos., Culthar & Leonard, Pawnee City, Neb.	12 00
12. Sow, 4 mos., E. C. Winterscheidt, Horton, Mo.	11 00
10. Sow, 4 mos., George Cashnie, Baker, Mo.	11 00
14. Sow, 6 mos., C. W. McCormack, Horton, Mo.	20 50
9. Sow, 4 mos., J. F. Winterscheidt, Horton, Mo.	19 50
13. Sow, 6 mos., Chas. Christian, Clyde, Mo.	14 00
78. Sow, 5 mos., C. W. McCormack, Horton, Mo.	20 00
50. Sow, 14 mos., C. W. McCormack, Horton, Mo.	31 50
27. Boar, 5 mos., E. C. Holt, Baker, Mo.	14 00
26. Boar, 5 mos., C. W. Skinner, Fairview, Mo.	13 01
95. Boar, 5 mos., C. Dappin, Hamlin, Mo.	19 00
44. Boar, 5 mos., John Bollin, Kickapoo, Mo.	16 50
43. Boar, 5 mos., E. L. Yoder, Morrill, Mo.	18 00
19. Boar, 6 mos., Chas. Schrader, Hiawatha, Mo.	25 00
8. Boar, 4 mos., W. Hunter, Hamlin, Mo.	10 00
33. Boar, 5 mos., J. F. Buehler, Hiawatha, Mo.	10 00
34. Boar, 5 mos., John Ankel, Hiawatha, Mo.	10 00
32. Boar, 5 mos., M. Walters, Hiawatha, Mo.	11 00
31. Boar, 5 mos., Lewis Chase, Padonia, Mo.	10 00
85. Boar, 5 mos., Francis Marak, Mo.	10 50
40. Sow, 5 mos., W. M. Webb, Severance, Mo.	21 50
30. Sow, Colthar & Leonard, Pawnee City, Neb.	27 00
46. Sow, 5 mos., Geo. Cashnie, Baker, Mo.	12 50
41. Sow, 5 mos., C. W. McCormack, Horton, Mo.	14 00
45. Sow, 5 mos., V. Christain, Clyde, Mo.	14 00
48. Sow, 4 mos., S. F. Walters, Hiawatha, Mo.	11 00
92. Sow, 5 mos., C. W. McCormack, Horton, Mo.	14 00
94. Sow, 5 mos., Chas. Christian, Atchison, Mo.	12 50
93. Sow, 5 mos., C. W. McCormack, Horton, Mo.	15 00
98. Sow, 5 mos., S. F. Walters, Hiawatha, Mo.	14 00
80. Sow, 12 mos., H. G. Batchelder, Fredonia, Mo.	19 00
80A. Sow, Schmidt Bros., Marysville, Mo.	16 00
53. Sow, 5 mos., C. D. Swain, White Cloud, Mo.	13 00
— Sow, litter (4), J. F. Buehler, Hiawatha, Mo.	28 00
— Herd, four pigs, 1 boar and 3 sows, not akin, H. C. Sewell, Fairview, Mo.	54 00
88. Sow, litter (5), J. F. Buehler, Hiawatha, Mo.	21 00
7. Nancy B. (21652) 2 years, G. A. Wardall, Robinson, Mo.	25 00
— Herd, four pigs, 1 boar and 3 sows, not akin, Geo. Cashnie, Baker, Mo.	40 00
81. Geo. Free Trade 21653 S., L. N. Kennedy, Nevada, Mo.	37 00
75. Betty Rich (21013), 3 years, H. G. Sims, Pawnee City, Neb.	37 00
30. Roper (26023), 4 years, Ferd. Friedley, Humboldt, Neb.	33 50
97. Choice (26023), J. A. Wizer, Humboldt, Neb.	25 00
59. Black Rose (26021), L. N. Kennedy, Nevada, Mo.	20 00
54. Dollie (26025), H. G. Batchelder, Fredonia, Mo.	25 00
89. Lucy Corwin (25717), J. Wardall, Robinson, Mo.	22 50
63. Kansas Belle (26018), G. A. Wardall, Robinson, Mo.	20 00
47. Cropper (26021), W. R. Brant, Robinson, Mo.	19 00
83. U. S. Nemo, 2 years, L. N. Kennedy, Nevada, Mo.	30 50
— Herd, four pigs, 1 boar and 3 sows, V. Christian, Clyde, Mo.	60 00
— Herd, four pigs, 1 boar and 3 sows, W. R. Bartley, Powhatan, Mo.	40 00

Twenty-nine boars sold singly brought \$ 573 50  
 Average each..... 19 74  
 Thirty-five sows sold singly brought..... 703 00  
 Average each..... 20 08  
 Four herds (1 boar and 3 sows each) to sixteen head averaged..... 194 00  
 Total amount of sale..... 1,470 50  
 General average, eighty-four head..... 18 88

W. P. BRUSH.

## Gossip About Stock.

The entire Midland herd of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, owned by W. P. Goode, Lenexa, Johnson county, Kansas, will be sold without reserve, at Exposition Park, Kansas City, Mo., on November 8, 1894. Mr. Goode is going into other business, hence the sale is absolute, without reserve. This is "a good thing. Push it along."

J. R. Killough & Sons, Richmond, Kas., say, in reference to their Poland-China trade, that it is "a little dull but we are offering better stock than we ever offered before and for less money. We can furnish anything from 3 months to 20 months old, in males and sows of all ages. We now have over 100 head on hand and more sows to farrow. Our Upright Wilkes pigs are showing up in fine shape."

Among others that attended Worley's and the Zimmerman clearance sales of Poland-Chinas, last week, was Mr. J. M. Baker, of Narka, Republic county, who bought some choice offerings to re-enforce his herd of eight head of Polands. His foundation stock was bought of W. T. Doyle, of Missouri, four years ago, and Mr. Baker has recruited from the best Western herds until he now has one of the best little herds in northern Kansas. By this time next year he proposes to have something worthy the attention of the swine breeders and the stock hog growers of Kansas.

Among the most promising and finely conformed young boars lately added to the Brown county, Kansas, herds is that of Mr. W. H. Babcock, lately purchased of the Swihart Bros., of Nebraska. He was sired by Swi Tecumseh 11929 S., he by L.'s Tecumseh 11412 S., and he by Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115 S.; dam Nerry Lall (23690), she by U. S. Revenue 4293, and out of Big Nerry (10025). He wears a black coat with white points, a typical head, face and ear, and a strong, long, broad back supported by a well-sprung rib, a wide, deep ham, well down to hock, extra good top and bottom lines and tapes well, measuring 41½ in heart girth and 40½ in flank and 89½ in

length; stands on good clean bone, well up on toes, has plenty of quality and for one of his age, having been farrowed March 9, 1894, now promises one of the best on Kansas soil. Nicked with Babcock's excellent harem queens something extra good may be expected in next year's sale offerings.

It is a great pleasure to call attention to a public sale of Chester White swine advertised this week by C. J. Huggins, Louisville, Kas. It shows that this minority breed is growing in favor and numbers in Kansas. Mr. Huggins is a well-known and careful breeder and will sell some very choice Chesters at reasonable prices. "A good thing. Push it along."

Notwithstanding that Mr. W. H. Wren resides in this year's droughty district, where the corn crop is an almost total failure, his clearance sale of Poland-Chinas, held last week, on his farm, near Marion, Marion county, Kansas, was fairly well attended. His very excellent offerings made up to some extent for the unfortunate conditions consequent upon the dry season, and fifty head averaged \$16.81. This is about the average for spring pigs sold at sales elsewhere in the State, and we hope for better things for Mr. Wren next year.

The horse market of Chicago is becoming fairly brisk and the outlook for a few weeks is quite promising. Extra quality heavy drafters and expressors are in demand and selling at from \$90 to \$175, while 1,100 to 1,800-pound chunks are more sought for than other classes and bring from \$75 to \$125. Streeters are also ready sale at \$65 to \$85. There is a very liberal demand for 900 to 1,100-pound chunks for Southern trade and they range in price from \$40 to \$65. There is a wide range in prices for chancy drivers. A very fair coacher or road horse can be had for \$125, while those with sufficient style and action, or very fast, will bring twice as much. The more ordinary drivers are selling from \$65 to \$115.

Among the top buyers thus far this fall in Kansas, Dan W. Evans, of Fairview, Brown county, seems to be taking the lead. At the late Brown county fair he bought the first prize and sweepstake boar, Swi Tecumseh 11413 S., and at Mr. Zimmerman's sale last week he topped the sale on the very excellent boar Billy Wilkes 9309 S., at \$55. The get of Billy Wilkes brought the best prices in the sale and the wonder is how that crowd of 300 let the genial and successful Dan obtain title to one of the best harem kings in the West for that money. Mr. Evans will in the near future announce his semi-annual clearance sale, making a draft solely of the tops of his 250 head that now comprise his herd.

Our field man last week visited the farm of Mr. J. B. Davis, near Fairview, Brown county, Kansas, and, among other things, reports that he found the herd of Duroc-Jersey swine coming on in excellent promise, and will be in good breeding and growing condition on sale day. He was accompanied by a delegation of breeders from Nebraska and Missouri that had attended Mr. Worley's sale, and Mr. Davis' herd being on their way to Mr. Zimmerman's sale, all stopped and paid "the Reds" a visit. All were surprised to find such a good individual lot of the best blood and prize-winners—square, broad, blocky and deep as the best of any breed, black or white. The cross-bred cattle—Red Polled and Short-horn—demonstrated what could be done by mingling the blood of the two breeds. The Holstein cows are among the best, too, and especially the yearling bull. Among the party that looked over the stock were the two sales block kings, Col. Jas. W. Sparks, of Marshall, Mo., and Col. F. M. Woods, of Lincoln, Neb., both of whom expressed themselves as very agreeably surprised at the great merit of Mr. Davis' herds.

Rome Park stock farm, of Rome, Sumner county, Kansas, the great southern emporium for inimitable and invincible Berkshires and Poland-China swine, and presided over by that incomparable and genial genius, T. A. Hubbard, sends greeting to all the farmers and breeders of Kansas as follows: "I am not showing this fall, nor will I have a public sale, but I have about 200 head of good Poland-China and Large English Berkshire hogs and pigs, and have some exceedingly good things which I am quite anxious to sell and sell right. I have three fall yearling Berkshire show males that are exceedingly fine and one Poland-China male, all fit to head the queen's herd, and a wonderful good bunch of yearling sows and sows under 1 year. They will be bred to a grand class of boars and will make any one money, even if he buys his feed. They are exceptionally fine. Then I have a fair crop of pigs of 1894 which I am ready to ship, and if I do not do you good I will miss my guess and treat to oysters. Pigs in pairs or trios, suitable crosses and plenty of blue blood, also some extra grand good fall pigs and more to follow. Send in your orders for anything from a pig to a 700-pound hog. My wheat seeding and farm and stock prevents my showing, at least I think it best to be at home to look after the farm and hands. We are having a splendid fall for

seeding—plenty of rain. Little Black Girl had twelve nice, live, smart little Poland pigs last night. Pretty good for a dry season."

The attention of our readers is called to the clearance sale of Poland-Chinas that will take place on Thursday, October 18, 1894, on Wildwood farm, near Nevada, Mo. Among the offerings will be five recorded sows; five yearling past boars, that were sired by Tecumseh Wilkes 8153; six February boars and six gilts same age; three head March boars and five gilts; twelve head of April boars and sixteen gilts, also twenty-two head of May and June pigs, both sexes. The herd is beyond doubt the strongest Wilkes herd in the entire West. Mr. L. N. Kennedy, the proprietor, will send free detailed information to any one on application. Better, though, attend the sale and secure just what you want.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the horse market during the past week as showing the usual activity. The receipts were quite large and some little improvement in quality. Prices, however, did not get out of the old groove and were just about steady at quotations. Towards the last of the week they were a shade lower on everything but topy drivers and actors. The tops of this class will continue to be in strong demand from now on and command good prices. The greatest demand was for smooth, round 1,050 to 1,100-pound mares. Rough, thin and leggy horses continue to be a drug on the market and are hard to dispose of at any price. All fresh stock was pretty well cleaned up, very little being left over in first hands. Prospects for the coming week are about the same as the past. Mules show very little, if any, improvement. While they have not dropped back much the past week they are still weak, and nothing but the tops of any class command much of a price.

Among the important clearance sales of registered Poland-China swine yet to take place this fall in Kansas will be that of Mr. Martin Meisenheimer, which will take place on his farm, near Hiawatha, Kas., on Wednesday, October 31, 1894. The date, the reader will observe, has been changed from November 7 to October 31, and you will therefore govern yourselves accordingly. Our field man reports a visit made to the farm last week, and, among other things, says that the herd is in excellent condition, especially the forty-five youngsters that will go into the sales ring. They were sired mainly by the grand boar Tecumseh Free Trade 10788 S., he by Tecumseh Chip 2d 7606 S., and out of Lady Free Trade 17189 S. His extended pedigree shows on the lines of his sire and dam an array of ancestry that barely has an equal in Poland-China history. He is beyond doubt one of the best individuals in all the West, and his get unqualifiedly attests his worth as a sire. Having been used, as all breeders know, to that extent in the herd, either of two things must be done, he must go to some new master or another lot of harem queens provided for his company on Mr. Meisenheimer's farm. He is subject to private sale if a price commensurate with his worth is offered, but will, even if sold, be retained until sale day. The youngsters that will go into the sale were mainly sired by him, and a lot of nice, broad, blocky and well-turned individuals they are. Some few litters were sired by the excellent boar Royal Short Stop 10887 S., by Short Stop 6938 S., and out of Tecumseh Queen (25351). They are just what all Western breeders fancy in growth, early maturity and general conformation. Among the offerings will be three yearling boars, the best one of which is M's Tecumseh, that was farrowed September 10, 1893. He is by Tecumseh Free Trade 10788 S., by Tecumseh Chip 2d 7609 S., and he by Tecumseh Chip 2169 S. His dam was Beauty's Choice, by Tecumseh Chip 2d 7609 S., by Tecumseh Chip 2169 S.; her dam Beauty (17548), by Byron Longfellow 3205 S., and out of Little Daisy (6782). The reader will observe that he is a line-bred Tecumseh, and such is his individuality that he is good enough to head any herd. The other two are about as good and are good illustrations of what one may expect will come later on from the array of the spring pig crop of 1894 offerings. Among the little lassies are some extra fine gilts for which several offers have been made by way-up breeders, but as all were announced to be retained until sale day, some spirited bidding is expected on the 31st. The brood sows in the herd were selected with much care, regardless of price, and as Mr. Meisenheimer is a Kansan to the manor born and one of Brown county's youngest competitors among the swine breeders of the State, he has spared neither labor, time or money in joining the herds array belonging to the strongest swine breeding county in Kansas. Please note the change in date of sale—Wednesday, October 31.

Its either Direct Legislation through the INITIATIVE and the REFERENDUM or another Revolution. Which shall it be? For books, information and plan write W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kansas.



## The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. 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.

**REMEDY FOR WORMS.**—Will you kindly give, through the KANSAS FARMER, a remedy for worms in horses?  
J. M. W.  
Melvern, Kas.

**Answer.**—Give one drachm each of powdered sulphate of iron and powdered licorice root, morning and night for a week, then give one ounce of aloes dissolved in one pint of warm water as a drench. In one week repeat the entire treatment. In the meantime inject into the rectum, twice a week, one ounce of turpentine and four ounces of raw oil mixed.

**LAME SHOULDER.**—I have a horse that sprained his shoulder by working in too small a collar. The shoulder swelled at the point as large as a man's head. I put in a rowel and reduced it some, but it is still swelled and makes the horse lame. He is sweetened some.  
Topeka, Kas. J. C. H.

**Answer.**—From your description of the case the shoulder is badly bruised and will very likely require an operation. If there is no abscess requiring an operation, then apply a blister composed of one part cantharides and eight parts vaseline, well mixed together.

**COLT INJURED.**—I have a horse colt, one year old last spring, that, about a week ago, had a soft swelling extending forward from his sheath. In the last day or two a hard swelling came on the inside of his right hind leg and another below the flank, in the region of the groin, the two joining together in a reddish-colored knot resembling a rupture. The parts are fevered and the colt seems to be in misery when he moves. I would be glad to have your advice through the KANSAS FARMER.  
Bucklin, Kas. F. A. G.

**Answer.**—The probability is that the reddish-colored knot is the seat of an injury that the colt has received, and the swellings resulted from it, instead of the knot being the result of a union of the swellings. The extent of the injury can only be determined by an examination by some one who understands it. The parts may be bathed with cold water, and tincture of arnica or spirits of camphor applied; but do not puncture the knot until you are certain it is not a rupture. If it proves to be a rupture, to treat it will require the services of a competent veterinarian.

**NASAL DISCHARGE IN CATTLE.**—We have an eighteen-year-old cow, an eight-year-old cow and also a two-year-old heifer that all have a running at the nose. The first cow has had it for four months; the second for one month and the heifer for the last week or two. They have had blue-stem and buffalo grass most of the summer and water from a deep well. What can we do for them?  
M. C.  
Hays City, Kas.

**Answer.**—Your cows may be suffering from tuberculosis, which can only be determined by an examination by a veterinarian in person. If this should prove to be the case the milk of the cows is unsafe to use. The animals are also unfit for breeding purposes because of the hereditary tendency of the disease. The disease is incurable. However, if the disease should prove to be due to some ordinary cause, as debility, catching cold, etc., a heaping tablespoonful of the following powder may be given on the tongue or in feed twice a day: Powdered gentian, foenugreek and licorice root, of each 4 ounces; nitrate of potash and Jamaica ginger, of each 6 ounces; mix. The animals should not be out in a cold rain.

### Six Thousand Square Miles of Wealth.

The vast fertile valleys of the two Indian reservations in northeastern Utah, soon to be open to settlers comprise about 3,500,000 acres of the finest agricultural and grazing lands. The direct line to Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations is by the Union Pacific system via Echo and Park City. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A., U. P. system, Omaha, Neb.

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## 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 CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

### MARKET REPORTS.

#### Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 8.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 9,672; calves, 494; shipped Saturday, 2,207; calves, 318. The general market was dull; best cattle steady, others weak; Texas cattle steady, closing dull and 10c lower. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND EXPORT STEERS.  
20.....1,285 \$5.00 8.....1,271 \$4.35  
18.....1,275 4.00

#### WESTERN STEERS.

154 Col.....1,246 \$4.25

#### COWS AND HEIFERS.

4.....1,105 \$3.00 1.....1,140 \$2.75  
2.....1,105 2.40 2.....810 2.40  
3.....900 2.40 1.....770 2.35  
13.....923 2.30 7.....971 2.23  
58.....852 2.25 10.....920 2.23  
9.....852 2.00 10.....1,114 2.00  
60.....755 1.90 2.....940 1.85  
2.....802 1.85 1.....910 1.85  
10.....892 1.80 1.....880 1.75  
2.....920 1.75 2.....1,083 1.70

#### WESTERN COWS.

113 Col.....750 \$1.05 88 Col.....764 \$1.85

#### TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

94.....1,029 \$2.75 24.....996 \$2.60  
25.....832 2.45 24.....937 2.45  
67.....817 2.35 50.....1,041 2.23  
6.....893 2.10

#### TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

60.....609 \$2.05 64.....743 \$2.05  
59.....640 2.05 28.....754 2.02½  
11.....650 1.85 10.....747 1.80  
1.....790 1.50 1.....580 1.50

#### STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

12.....755 \$3.10 61.....502 \$2.90  
2.....930 2.85 23.....1,112 2.75  
10 West.....1,113 2.75 44 Col. yr.....618 2.75  
59 West.....787 2.65 44 Col. yr.....807 2.50

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 2,209; shipped Saturday, 437. The market was steady, closing active and strong. The top was \$5.15 and the bulk of sales \$4.90 to \$5.00, against \$5.15 for top and \$5.00 to \$5.05 for bulk Saturday. The following are representative sales:

4.....278 \$5.15 75.....265 \$5.10 63.....249 \$5.05  
67.....247 5.05 54.....202 5.00 81.....210 5.00  
92.....190 5.00 66.....201 5.00 74.....261 5.00  
67.....213 5.00 72.....201 5.00 92.....204 5.00  
54.....218 5.00 78.....220 5.00 66.....218 5.00  
80.....209 4.97½ 79.....186 4.95 59.....222 4.95  
82.....185 4.95 16.....183 4.95 48.....252 4.90  
89.....189 4.90 58.....193 4.90 66.....179 4.87½  
21.....135 4.85 38.....211 4.85 66.....179 4.80  
6.....226 4.60 1.....160 4.00 1.....140 3.75  
5.....540 2.50

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 4,776; no shipments. The supply of western sheep was large and the quality ordinary. The market opened steady and closed dull and weak to lower. The following are representative sales:  
11 lambs.....96 \$3.40 561 Utah.....112 \$2.70  
152 Ariz.....52 2.00 450 Ariz.....83 2.30  
Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 192; shipped Saturday, 49. The market was unchanged.

#### Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; official Saturday, 7,890; shipments Saturday, 2,884; left over, 3,600; quality fair, market fairly active, best heavy lots unchanged, others 5c higher. Sales ranged at \$4.65 to \$5.25 for light; \$4.60 to \$4.80 for rough packing; \$4.70 to \$5.35 for mixed; \$4.85 to \$5.40 for heavy packing and shipping lots; pigs, \$2.25 to \$4.85.  
Cattle—Receipts, 23,000; official Saturday, 1,640; shipments Saturday, 227; best grades steady; common, 5 to 10c lower.  
Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; official Saturday, 5,688; shipments Saturday, 1,260; market steady for good lots, other grades 5 to 10c lower.

#### Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 8.—Wheat by sample sold readily this morning at fractional advances ranging from ¼c to ½c, the latter advance being on some low grades. Only a few cars were on sale and there were orders for more than were offering.

Receipts of wheat to-day were 57 cars; a year ago, 238 cars.

Quotations for car lots by sample on track at Kansas City at the close were nominally as follows: No. 2 hard, 48 to 49c; No. 3 hard, 48c; No. 4 hard, 46 to 47c; rejected, 45c; No. 2 red, 45½c; No. 3 red, 45½c; No. 4 red, 44 to 45c; rejected, 42 to 43c.

Corn was in fair demand and sold about ¼c higher. There were only a few samples on sale. Receipts of corn to-day, 10 cars; a year ago, 133 cars.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL. A. B. HUNT. J. W. ADAMS.

## Campbell, Hunt & Adams, LIVE Stock Salesmen.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.  
Rooms 31-32—Basement of East Wing.

No. 2 mixed, 5 cars 47c, Kansas City; No. 3 mixed, nominally 46c; No. 4, nominally 44 to 45c; No. 2 white, 2 cars 48c; No. 3 white, 1 car new, 46c.

Oats sold at about Saturday's prices and met with fair demand.

Receipts of oats to-day, 22 cars; a year ago, 40 cars.

No. 2 mixed oats, 6 cars 30c, 3 cars 29½c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 29c; No. 4 oats, nominally 26 to 27c; No. 2 white oats, nominally 33c; No. 3 white, nominally 32c.

Hay—Receipts, 48 cars; market dull and weak. Timothy, choice, \$3.50; No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8.00; low grade, \$5.00 to \$7.00; fancy prairie, \$7.50; No. 1, \$6.50 to \$7.00; No. 2, \$5.00 to \$6.00; packing hay, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

#### Chicago Grain and Provisions.

	Oct. 8.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wh't—Oct.....	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Dec.....	54½	54½	53½	53½	53½
May.....	59½	60	58½	58½	59
Corn—Oct.....	53	53	53	51½	51½
Dec.....	51½	50½	49½	49½	49½
May.....	51½	51½	50½	50½	50½
Oats—Oct.....	29	29½	28½	28½	28½
Nov.....	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
May.....	34½	34½	33½	33½	33½
Pork—Oct.....	12 75	12 75	12 75	12 75	12 75
Jan.....	12 80	12 92½	12 67½	12 67½	12 67½
Lard—Oct.....	7 62½	7 62½	7 62½	7 62½	7 62½
Nov.....	7 40	7 42½	7 35	7 35	7 35
Ribs—Oct.....	6 75	6 80	6 72½	6 72½	6 72½
Jan.....	6 50	6 55	6 42½	6 42½	6 42½

#### St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Receipts, wheat, 28,453 bu.; last year, 89,400 bu.; corn, 20,300 bu.; last year, 165,900 bu.; oats, 37,400 bu.; last year, 73,700 bu.; rye, 700 bu.; barley, 8,250 bu.; flour, 9,640 bbls; shipments, wheat, 5,015 bu.; corn, 2,514 bu.; oats, 3,392 bu.; flour, 5,949 bbls. Wheat—Cash, 49½c; October, 49½c; December, 50½c; May, 51½c. Corn—Cash, 58c; October, 58c; December, 49½c; May, 47½c. Oats—Cash, 29½c; October, 29½c; May, 33½c to 33½c.

#### Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 8.—Eggs—Receipts fair; market quiet and weak; strictly fresh, 14½c. Butter—Receipts fair; the market is weak; extra fancy separator, 22c; fancy, 19 to 20c; fair, 18c; dairy, fancy, weak, 10 to 17c; fair, 15c; choice country, 13 to 15c; common, 12½c; choice packing, 11 to 11½c. Poultry—Receipts moderate; the market is firm; hens, 6c; springs, 6c; roosters, 15c; turkeys, receipts light, wanted, 7c per lb. Ducks, dull, 5c per lb; spring, 6½c. Geese, not wanted, dull, 4c; poor, unsalable; goslings, 6½c. Pigeons, quiet, 75c per doz. Apples, receipts light; the market is active and stronger; only good to choice apples wanted; windfalls worthless; mixed varieties, 35c per bu; others, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bbl. Lemons, quiet, steady, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Oranges dull; Mexican, \$4.25 per box; Rodi, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Grapes, 2c per lb; Ohio and New York, quite active; Concord, 17c per basket. Pears, New York, \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bbl. Peaches, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per basket crate; Michigan, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per bu. Cranberries, firm; Cape Cod, \$9.00 per bbl. Vegetables—Cabbage, plentiful, weak; 60 to 75c per 10; Michigan, \$18.00 to \$20.00 per ton. Cauliflower, small, 45 to 50c; large, 75c per doz. Potatoes, plentiful, firm, 50 to 55c; Utah, 60 to 65c per bu; sweet, red, 20 to 25c; yellow, 2½ to 35c per bu.

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and Boots, Harness, Rubber Boots and Coats, wire Pens, and do a hundred odd jobs at home, and save your time and money with our HANDY OUTFIT. A best quality Iron Lasts, 36 articles in all \$3. No. 2, without harness tools, \$2.50. Cash with order. 50c. gift free with each order. Low Express rate. Nothing equal offered for the price. Thousands in use. Free catalog. Agents wanted. MUHN & CO, Box D Moline Ill.

## THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

(Consolidated in 1865.) The largest live stock market in the world. The center of the business system from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed.

Accommodating capacity: 50,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs, 30,000 sheep, 5,000 horses. The entire railway system of Middle and Western America center here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an army of Eastern buyers, insures this to be the best market in the whole country. This is strictly a cash market. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep. Shipper should ask commission firms for direct information concerning Chicago markets.

The Greatest Horse Market in America, the Dexter Park Horse Exchange.

N. THAYER, President. JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice President and Gen. Manager. GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.  
J. C. DENISON, Asst. Secretary and Asst. Treasurer. JAS. H. ASHBY, General Superintendent. D. G. GRAY, Asst. Superintendent.

## The Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All of the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1893.....	1,746,928	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,755
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	960,732	1,457,732	372,385		
Sold to feeders.....	249,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to shippers.....	380,237	510,469	15,200		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

O. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. OHILD, Assistant Gen. Manager. E. RUST, Superintendent.

**5/A HORSE BLANKETS**  
ARE THE STRONGEST.  
Made in 250 Styles.  
For either road or stable use.  
All shapes, sizes and qualities.  
WM. AYRES & SONS, PHILADA.

**SHIP** Your Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Veal, Beans, Potatoes, Hides, Pelts, Wool, Hay, Grain, Green and Dried Fruits, or ANYTHING YOU MAY HAVE to us. Quick sales at the highest market price and prompt returns made. Write for prices or any information you may want.  
**SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., Merchants,**  
174 South Water St., Chicago, Ill.  
REFERENCE—Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago

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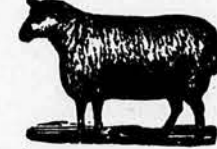
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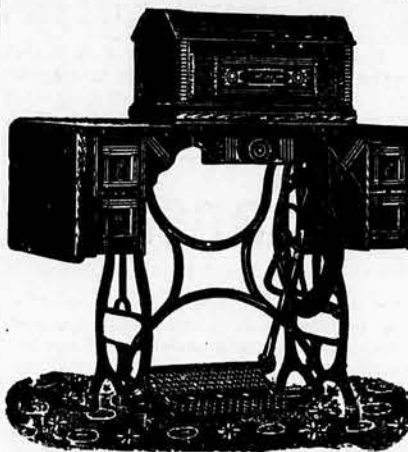
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**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.**

Substitute for Senate Joint Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas: two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof, concurring therein.

**SECTION 1.** The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval, or rejection, namely: That section one, article five of the constitution of the State of Kansas be amended so that the same shall read as follows: "Section 1. Every person of the age of 21 years and upwards residing in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which she or he offers to vote, at least thirty days next preceding such election shall be deemed a qualified elector. 1st: citizens of the United States. 2d: persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization."

**SEC. 2.** This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election of the Representatives to the Legislature in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, for their approval, or rejection; those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the suffrage amendment to the constitution;" those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the suffrage amendment to the constitution;" said ballots shall be received and such vote taken, counted, canvassed and returns made thereof, in the same manner and in all respects as provided for by law; as in the case of the election of Representatives to the Legislature.

**SEC. 3.** This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the Senate January 16, 1893, and passed that body February 8, 1893.

**PROXY DANIELS, President of Senate.**

**W. L. BROWN, Secretary of Senate.**

Passed the House March 1, 1893.

**GEO. L. DOUGLASS, Speaker of House.**

**FRANK L. BROWN, Chief Clerk of House.**

Approved March 6, 1893, 3:50 p. m.

**L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.**

**STATE OF KANSAS,**

**OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,**

I, R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 18, 1893.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1894.

**R. S. OSBORN,**

Secretary of State.

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Red Clawson, per bushel, \$1.00  
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## PUBLIC SALE POLAND-CHINAS

On Wildwood Farm, adjoining Nevada, Mo., on Thursday, October 18, 1894.

On the above date I will offer to the highest bidder Eighty head of Thoroughbred Poland-China hogs, consisting of five recorded sows, four of them sired by Tecumseh Wilkes 8153, a fine son of old George Wilkes; five head of yearling past boars, sired by Tecumseh Wilkes; fifty head of the tops of February, March and April litters, both sexes; twenty head of May and July pigs, both sexes. The above seventy pigs are the get of Gen. Wilkes 10513 and Black Wilkes 10066, grand sons of George Wilkes, and of Columbus 9813, a grand son of Sambo 6th, a boar that weighed over 1,000 pounds. They are all out of fine, well-bred sows. The pigs sired by Columbus are all out of Wilkes sows. My pigs are not "balls of fat," but are nice, smooth, thrifty, well-made and well-marked individuals, in perfect condition, and as to breeding will compare with any herd in the United States. Sale will take place on Wildwood farm, two miles west of Nevada depot, beginning at 10:30 a. m. Dinner at 12 o'clock. Free transportation from depot and parties from a distance entertained at a good hotel at my expense.

Terms:—Ten months time on bankable note at 6 per cent.; 5 per cent discount for cash. Write for catalogue.  
**COL. J. M. HOSMER, Auctioneer. L. N. KENNEDY, Nevada, Mo.**

## CLOSING - OUT SALE!

**Duroc-Jersey Swine and Cross-bred Red Polled Short-horn Cattle.**

On my Farm, near Fairview, Brown Co., Kas., Wednesday, October 24, 1894.

I will, on the above date, offer to the highest bidder my entire herd of Registered Duroc-Jersey swine, consisting of sixty head, all ages, the get of prize-winning sires—Duke of Verague 409, Jumbo 609, Sweepstakes Jr. 1713 A., Grover 671, Ohio Chief 2537 A. Among the ten brood sows are Queen Mollie 1008, Searles' Pride II. 1004, Gold Dust 1010, Searles' Mollie 7364 A., Cleopatra II. 1016, Bess H. 6084 A., Lily 1200, Fairview Bell 1006, Daisy 1556. The fourteen head of cattle are extra fine cross-breeds, including two high-grade Holstein cows. Four of the cows will be fresh at time of sale or soon after and four others in January. An extra pure-bred yearling Holstein bull will be offered. Twelve head of horses, consisting of brood mares, colts and work horses. A full set of modern farming implements, including everything needful on a farm. The general sale will commence at 10 a. m. The swine sale at 2 o'clock p. m.

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## GRAND TWO DAYS SALE OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Wednesday, October 24, 1894. F. M. LAIL will sell, at his farm, one mile from Marshall, Mo., about one hundred head, being all the tops of his spring pigs and thirteen yearling sows. Also the grand old breeding boar, Lail's Victor 4298 S.

Thursday, October 25. C. G. SPARKS, of Mt. Leonard, Mo., and GEO. L. DAVIS, of Elmwood, Mo., will sell at Sparks Bros.' mile farm, Marshall, Mo., about seventy-five head.

This stock was sired by fifteen choice boars, among which are Lail's Victor, Haines' Black U. S., Elected, Duke, Imitation by Black U. S., Hadley's Perfection, Roy Wilkes, Admiral Chip, Hildrethrecher, Hummer, etc. For separate catalogues of both sales address as above.

**COL. JAS. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer.**

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**FIFTY HEAD OF Chester White Hogs**

Of all ages—forty spring pigs, both sexes; three good boars close to 1 year old, in good shape for immediate use, straight Todd-bred; also a few good brood sows. Can mate a boar and sow pigs not clean. These spring pigs are by Ben Baster No. 6189 and Jerry Simpson No. 6161, and out of choice sows bought from the herds of W. W. Seelye, of Iowa, W. W. Waltaire, of Carbonade, Kansas, and also L. B. Silver, of Ohio.

TERMS:—I will give a credit of six months on good notes with approved security, with interest at 8 per cent.; 4 per cent. off for cash. All sums of \$10 and under cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp, at LOUISVILLE, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894. Will meet parties at depot, if due notice is given, and care for them while here, free.  
**S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. C. J. HUGGINS, Breeder.**

## FIRST ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF PURE-BRED REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS

—THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF—  
Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kansas, Wednesday, October 31, 1894.

I will offer on the above date about fifty-five head from my herd of one hundred head, to the highest bidder. The offerings will consist of about forty-five of the tops of my spring pig crop, several aged brood sows and three fall of 1893 boars. A major portion of the youngsters were sired by Tecumseh Free Trade 10783, he by Tecumseh Chip 2d 7606, dam Lady Free Trade 17189, and she by Free Trade 4420 and out of Beauty 5th 633. He is one of the best bred and conformed individuals in all the West. A few of the offerings were sired by Royal Short Stop 10887, a son of Short Stop 6338. The herd sows are royally bred and very prolific, twelve of them having farrowed ninety-four pigs. Send for a copy of my free catalogue for complete details. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m. The usual lunch at noon. Parties from a distance will be met at trains on day of sale.

Terms:—A credit of eight months will be given on notes with approved security, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum. Two per cent. off for cash.

**MARTIN MEISENHEIMER, COL. ELI ZIMMERMAN, Auctioneer. HIAWATHA, KANSAS.**

## HORSES! SOLD AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week. Private sales every day. At the **KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,** HORSE & MULE DEPT.

THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES. 85107 head handled during 1893. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and must be as represented or no sale. Write for market report, mailed free. Address, **W. S. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.**

# CLOSING-OUT SALE!

## 100 HEAD PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE

At Savannah, Mo., Wednesday, October 31, 1894. Catalogues Mailed Upon Application. **J. F. WATERS.**