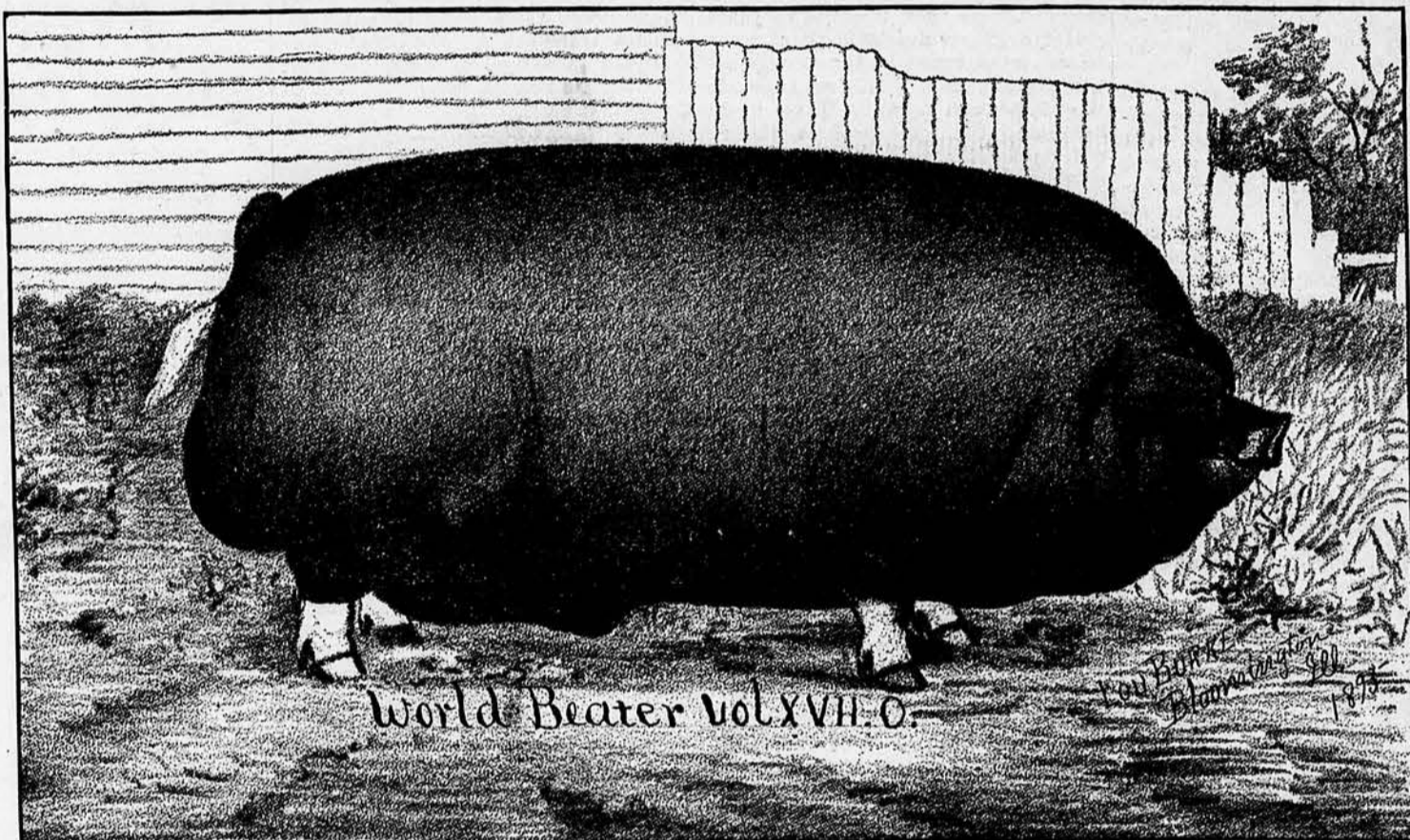


KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.
VOL. XXXIV. NO. 2.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.



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Agricultural Matters.

ACRE YIELDS AND POPULATION'S REQUIREMENTS.

The following correspondence between the Governor of a neighboring State and the farmer statistician, Mr. C. Wood Davis, which we are permitted to lay before KANSAS FARMER readers, is both interesting and valuable:

C. Wood Davis, Esq., Peotone, Kas.:

DEAR SIR:—I have, for years, read with much interest your statistical writings. I understand you have a series of publications of this sort. If so, can copies be purchased, and at what price, please?

Just now, I have read in the KANSAS FARMER your letter to a United States Senator—"Probable Trend of Prices for Corn." I note in this paper your reference to your mode of ascertaining ratios between population requirements and acre products. May I inquire if this you consider a secret of your own? If not, may I ask, approximately, what term of years is required to determine these ratios.

But your publications, if you have such, prices, etc. Yours truly,
— December 18, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of the 13th inst., I beg leave to say that articles have only been published in magazines and papers and are not procurable.

Regarding the method of ascertaining ratios between population, requirements and acreage, would say, that there is no mystery about the matter, neither is it a secret, nor do I consider it personal property in any sense, although I was doubtless the first, as I seem still to be the only one measuring productive power and requirements in this manner, or attempting thus to determine the very obvious relations existing between acres, average acre yields and consumers.

Long since, impressed with the insufficient returns of the farmer, and becoming convinced that their inadequacy was due but in slight part to any of the causes usually assigned, I was impelled to enter upon an investigation, hoping to determine the primal cause, and the probable duration of its continued operation. With this object in view, data was sought, first in the publications of the federal government, and then in those of foreign nations, but everything bearing upon the subject was found to be of the most fragmentary character, and, so far as world conditions were concerned, without either systematic arrangement or continuity, and so they remain to-day, both at home and abroad, each nation seemingly satisfied to tabulate its own acreage and product, with an occasional effort—especially at Washington—to assemble about three-fourths the wheat product of the world and call it the world's harvest. At the same time little or no heed is given to the rye fields although they furnish about one-third of all the bread eaten.

Groping ineffectively among these fragments, the idea at last presented itself that were it but possible to determine acre yields from the fields of the bread-eating world, or from those of any given country, and, as the case might be, the net imports or exports of the territory dealt with, the average annual unit rate of consumption could then be determined with a fair degree of accuracy, and the relation of the acres employed to existing consumers shown, and could data be had for a period of twenty or thirty years the probabilities as to the sufficiency of future supplies and the trend of prices might be deduced. Such work was undertaken solely for my own information and guidance, and without a thought of publication until the remarkable character of the facts developed suggested that others might be interested and possibly encouraged by their publication. I regret to say, however, that the great majority require pabulum that accords with theories of their own, and that the most of the writers for the press are never content except when misrepresenting the views and statements of any one who has the temerity to leave the beaten track.

The period required to determine what are average acre yields should, I believe, be the longest for which reliable data exists, in order that the variations due to ever changing climatic conditions may be equilibrated so far

as possible. The necessity for this is shown by the fact that the yields of wheat in the countries inhabited by peoples of European lineage—really the only bread-eaters—during the last twenty-five years have been such as to give an average of 12.8 Winchester bushels an acre, and yet but one crop, in such regions, harvested since 1886 has given a yield below 12.8 bushels an acre, while nearly all the other eight have given yields very much in excess. When the consequences of this remarkable succession of great yields are, in the bearings upon prices and the welfare of the cultivators, considered, this is, obviously, a fact of the greatest significance and shows the necessity of long periods to determine a veritable average yield for any given area or for the world as whole. Unfortunately, there are but one or two countries possessed of satisfactory crop data extending back more than twenty-five years, and even in Britain official determinations of the volume of production were not made till 1884. In the United Kingdom, and in several other countries, we are compelled to rely upon administrative or commercial estimates in order to go back twenty-five years.

Having, from available data, ascertained, approximately, the acreage and the average acre yield, we have the most important factors. Then by determining the total product, the requirements for seed, the net imports or net exports, as the case may be, and the average number of consumers supplied for the term of years selected, we can readily determine the annual average rate of consumption, and the quantity of land, under the particular product dealt with, necessary to meet such unit requirements, or to supply a given population so long as average rates of yield and consumption shall remain constant.

The data collected leads me to believe that nowhere is there—at least in recent decades—any material increase of acre yields resulting from improved modes of culture, as the progressive inclusion in the productive area of acres of lower and lower fertility quite offsets the increase of yield from acres longest cultivated. Moreover, in most countries any increase that might have resulted from such improved processes has been neutralized, so far as the ratio of productive acres to population is concerned by an increase of unit consumption resulting from a practically continuous improvement in the condition of the mass of the population due to the greater purchasing power of the wages received and, in many cases, to an actual increase of wages.

For present purposes it may be assumed that, whatever the average rate of acre yield, deducible from data covering a period long enough to equilibrate variations due to changing meteorological conditions, that it is constant, and that a given acreage must be employed to supply a given number of people, residing in the given region, with required quantities of any one of the primary food staples of the temperate zones.

This proposition can best be illustrated by actual conditions. During the decade ending with 1890, France grew, imported and consumed wheat as follows:

Wheat grown.....	3,094,300,000 bushels.
Net imports of wheat.....	385,224,000 "
Total supply.....	3,479,524,000 "
Wheat required for seed....	456,392,000 "
Wheat available for food....	3,023,222,000 "
Total consumption.....	3,479,524,000 "

Dividing the wheat harvested from 1881 to 1890, inclusive, by the 172,185,000 acres employed in its growth, the yield is found to have averaged 17.97 Winchester bushels an acre. (With rare exceptions writers for the press use the Imperial and Winchester bushel indiscriminately, although on a world crop the difference is a matter of some 80,000,000 bushels). Dividing the supply available for food during the decade among the 380,901,000 consuming units, each supplied one year, it appears that the average annual unit supply equaled 7.937 bushels. As the seed sown was officially estimated at 2.65 bushels an acre, the net product was 15.32 bushels an acre; hence 0.5181 of an acre of the wheat-bearing lands of France was employed, during the ninth

decade, in furnishing a quantity of grain equaling average unit requirements.

French wheat fields gave yields during the seventh decade averaging 16.52 Winchester bushels an acre, 16.35 bushels during the eighth decade, and 19.97 bushels in the ninth, the average falling to 17.86 bushels since 1890. Evidently, it would be erroneous to assume that the average yield was either of the quantities named, but that the average of 17.08 bushels deduced from the harvests of all the years (thirty-five) for which official data are available, is the one which should be accepted, as there has been but little change in French agricultural methods since 1860; certainly no such changes as imply an appreciable increase of acre yields.

We ought, however, to adopt the latest term of sufficient length—say ten years—to arrive at anything like an approximate measure of present unit requirements, because such requirements are not controlled by varying meteorological conditions, but measurably are by such economic ones as affect the standard of living; hence the enclosed table is significant, inasmuch as it shows a great and continuous increase in annual unit requirements for wheat in France, which has been as follows:

1860 to 1869.....	6,689 bushels.
1871 to 1880.....	7,191 "
1881 to 1890.....	7,937 "

This increase of no less than 19.6 per cent. in twenty years is due to that increasing prosperity of the lower strata of the population which has continued a process of substituting wheat for rye that has been in progress since the revolution of 1789, and a later substitution of wheat for buckwheat and other cheap foods, and in part to the absorption of the greater rye-eaters of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany.

Having ascertained that the average acre yield from French wheat fields during the last thirty-five years has been 17.08 Winchester bushels, and that present unit requirements are at least 7.937 bushels—exclusive of seed—it is easy to ascertain that France requires a supply of wheat, from home and foreign sources, equaling the average net product from 0.5181 of an acre of the wheat-bearing lands of France for every unit of the population.

Possessed, as we apparently are, of fairly reliable agricultural data embracing some 90 per cent. of the grain-bearing areas of the countries inhabited by the bread-eating peoples of European lineage, and imports of wheat into such countries from other regions (Asia and North Africa) annually averaging no more than the net product from 2,500,000 acres, it is not impracticable, in the manner indicated, to at least approximately measure the bread-eating world's productive power and requirements and determine with some degree of accuracy what they are likely to be in the nearby years. Such a process, however, when applied to worldwide areas involves nearly endless labor and persistent patience in dealing with a vast mass of details which only those private individuals are likely to undertake who can find their compensation in the significant and far-reaching conditions developed as such work progresses.

There is another and analogous method of measuring productive power and requirements, and one involving much less labor. That is, by determining the ratios between the consuming population and the acres under each of the primary food staples of the temperate zones at the end of each of the last three decennial periods and now. The results are practically the same as those by the longer method already described, if we assume acre yields and unit requirements to be constant over considerable periods. While average acre yield vary because of varying climatic conditions that are equilibrated only by long terms of years, unit requirements vary because of changes in the standard of living; hence the determinations by this less laborious process are not satisfactory. Yet we know, from the prices then obtaining, that from 1865 to 1875 there was neither a great overabundance nor any material defect in the supply of the primary food staples, and therefore the ratio

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between productive acres and consumptive requirements were very evenly balanced. Yet were such acres now in the same ratio to the populations of European lineage, in the countries they inhabit, as in 1870, the acreage employed in growing wheat, rye, spelt, maslin, barley, oats, buckwheat and potatoes would be quite 90,000,000 acres more than it is. This discrepancy would not be explained by the shorter process, because the variations in yield due to changing meteorological conditions would not be developed, nor yet the changes in unit consumption due to more favorable economic conditions. During the last nine years so exceptionally favorable have been climatic conditions over worldwide areas as to give harvests of grain and potatoes averaging, in acre yields, more than 7 per cent. in excess of the average for the twenty-five years ending with 1895. This remarkable succession of favorable seasons and great yields has masked the defective acreage and wholly neutralized its effect both upon supply and prices. Still, this defect of 90,000,000 acres, or 15 per cent., in the productive power, relatively to the consuming element and as measured by the ratio of 1870, must make itself apparent in a most startling manner whenever there shall be two or more world harvests in succession giving no more than average yields. In other words, only a succession of world crops (nine) giving yields above the average have sufficed to meet requirements that have increased nearly eight times as fast, since 1884, as the power to produce the primary food staples named. This great disparity would have long since been manifest but for such a succession of favorable seasons as had not been known for at least one hundred years. But for this succession of great world crops I believe prices would now be satisfactory to the cultivator.

The work I have done has resulted in the accumulation of a great mass of data, and the inclusion of much of it in many tables (similar to that enclosed), showing the acreage under staples, the product, and the net imports or exports of a majority of the countries inhabited by the bread-eaters, each product in each country being dealt with separately and then all combined, and the whole world dealt with in the same way, so far as data exists. This work, however, is far from completion. Were it complete, the tables, and accompanying text, might furnish what you desire, and what probably exists elsewhere only in scattered fragments.

Owing to waning power to work and the amount of labor involved, its completion is very doubtful, and its publication more so, as publishers look upon

such matter as holding out little promise of such a demand as shall render its launching a commercial success.

Yours very truly,
C. WOOD DAVIS.

Peotone, Kas., December, 1895.

Kaffir Corn Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to several inquiries, the Red Kaffir corn was drilled in rows with corn planter; six inches apart in rows is about right to drill. Cut with a McCormick corn binder, which binds in bundles with twine. Shocked in shocks of twelve or more bundles, bound around top of shock with twine. When cured, stacked with butts of bundles outward, to protect from ravages of birds. Threshed through a separator with concaves out, but an old Pennsylvania "chaff piler" or a separator with the separator attachment taken off would be more suitable. After running through the machine the resulting fodder is the best roughness in the world. A "sled" cutter costing a few dollars, or that farmers make themselves, will answer the purpose for cutting, but I would still tie in bundles by hand and shock in order to cure thoroughly and save time in handling. Rye straw threshed with a flail is better than twine for binding by hand if you can get it. JNO. H. WURTZ.
Dawson, Pa.

The Stock Interest.

The Corn Ration.

R. S. T. Hutchinson, Kas.—Please tell me your opinion as to relative value of corn meal straight and corn and cob ground together, for fattening purposes in feed lot, and oblige.

The experiments on record in regard to the relative value of corn meal and cob and corn meal are to the effect that these two feeds are very nearly equal. Professor Shelton, of this experiment station, found years ago that he could get the same result from corn and cob meal and straight corn meal when fed to hogs. But the question is, whether the extra power required in grinding the cob will pay for the nutrition contained in the cob. On the average, 100 pounds of dry ear corn contain about fourteen pounds of cobs. A hundred pounds of corn cob contain 1.6 pounds of digestible protein, 43.9 pounds digestible carbohydrates and .3 pound of fat. Hence fourteen pounds contain .21 pounds of protein, 6.28 pounds of carbohydrates, while the amount of fat is too small to take it into consideration. If we estimate the protein to be worth 3 cents a pound and the carbohydrates .9 of a cent a pound, which is rather high valuation, we should have as the total feeding value of the cobs in 100 pounds of ear corn, 6.25 cents at the outside. Now can the cob be ground for that price? If so, there may be a profit in using corn and cob meal.

There is another consideration, and that is the physical effect which the cob meal has on the stomach in the digestion of the corn meal. This is a factor concerning which we know little or nothing, and it would doubtless vary in value with the individuality of the animal. The fact that there has been no appreciable difference found in the gain of animals fed on corn and cob meal and clear corn meal, respectively, is doubtless partly due to the small amount of cob which the former contains. The amount of nutrition shown above to be contained in fourteen pounds of cob could not make any marked difference in the gain. The difference in nutritive value of 100 pounds of corn meal and 100 pounds of corn and cob meal is .6 pounds protein, 6.4 pounds carbohydrates and 1.3 pounds fat, i. e., the former contains this much more nutrition than the latter, but this difference is so small as to hardly be perceptible in the gains under the most careful feeding. Slight differences in the individuality of the animals fed would readily account for differences in gain.

In short, I would not grind the cob unless the cost of the additional power required to do so is very trifling.

C. C. GEORGESEN.
Agricultural college, Manhattan.

Sutton's Sermon to Breeders.

In view of the annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, in Topeka, this week, we make a few extracts from the annual address of ex-President Wm. B. Sutton, of Russell, Kas., made one year ago, that are still pertinent:

"I believe this association has, or should have, large enough scope to extend its influence and assistance to all classes. The Dairy Association of the State, at a recent meeting, appealed to our law-making power for relief from this unnatural and unfair competition, and I heartily recommend that you add your petition in their behalf. I am not prepared to call butterine a fraud *per se*, or to say that its production is not legitimate. On the contrary, I believe it to be wholesome, and to an uncultivated taste fairly palatable, and to the poor who cannot afford the price of good butter it may be a blessing, but it is a notorious fact that all over the State of Kansas it is sold as butter. In that much it is a fraud, and should be regulated by law, and at this session of your Legislature.

"The sheep industry, on the contrary, has materially advanced; the demand has enlarged. Wool has commanded a satisfactory price, and mutton at times has been almost out of reach of the poor. In this instance the limit of production has not been reached. We cannot nearly supply the demands of our own country for either wool or good mutton. Touching at once the point I desire to make, I call again for help from all classes of breeders and all who have the material interest of the State of Kansas at heart. (I beg of you not to ring the 'chestnut bell' on me now, but hear me through.) Many times have you resolved and reresolved that this great industry must be protected, but the wind is not tempered to the shorn lamb—the dog barks uncared—the wolf howls his defiance and the coyote moans not at its own funeral. Somebody must bear the ridicule of his colleagues; somebody must dare to be called a dog-catcher. We want the dogs taxed to create a fund to pay for the sheep the dogs destroy, and possibly to pay for the wolf scalps.

"If farmers' organizations have accomplished any lasting good, or shall have achieved that which will live after them, it is in the education of the people, in their formation of habits of thought, and with it self-reliance, or putting it into homely phrase, 'thinking for themselves.'

"My great desire is that this association shall prosper. That it shall enroll on its membership roster every wide-awake farmer and every breeder of improved stock in the State; that the association shall become potent not only for the education of themselves, but for the enforcement of reforms upon the State looking to the betterment of agricultural conditions. To accomplish this there must be a radical change from the apathy heretofore existing. Your President and Secretary cannot command their presence. For the past year there has been but a very small percentage of the breeders of the State enrolled as members. I would rather not say how few for fear it might be published. I am willing to try to do my share, but I never was known to stick to a sinking ship. Nothing can run without money. Even the churches, in order to have something religious going on, pass around the hat. This association must have a larger membership and more money, or we may as well hang up the shovel and the hoe. We have several half-starved organizations in the State. During the year it occurred to me that it would be wise to consolidate these organizations into one, and have one grand, successful whole, with a large annual meeting, with time allotted to each interest. Consolidation is the order of the day. We are being taught this lesson on everything we buy every day of the 365. In pursuance of this plan I wrote the Presidents of some of the associations, and I believe it found general favor. I would urge the plan. I think while our State is young, and until the various branches of our stock interests become large enough to stand successfully alone, that it will be found the only practical plan. If you can

believe in it, I trust you will take active steps to bring it about.

"It has been thought by some that it would be well to hold our meeting at different points in the State, and to have two or more meetings during the year; but my conviction is that it would be unwise to undertake more than one meeting annually, at least for a year or two, until our membership shall have largely increased. The loss of time and expense of attending more than one meeting is more than some of our members feel inclined to incur, and it is a matter we cannot lose sight of. But there is not a breeder of stock in the State but should tack this motto on his front gate: 'You can well afford to attend each year, though it cost you a pig, a sheep or a steer.'"

No Corn Stalk Disease.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have seen so much said in your valuable paper concerning the alleged corn stalk disease. There is no such thing. I desire to say to your correspondent, Mr. J. M. Smith, of Globe, Kas., what killed his cattle. In the first place, he turned them in the stalk field all day, although he says he gave them plenty of water and salt. What he had to say was of no special value to the farmers. I desire to reiterate the fact that there is no such thing as corn stalk disease.

We have had some experience with cattle and never lost any by turning them in the stalk field. We left all of the rotten corn in the field and did not pretend to collect it when we gathered the corn. In the beginning we turned the cattle out only about ten minutes at a time, then took them to water and left them several hours, and then turned them out again, and so on until they got used to feeding on stalks, and in this way you can be sure that you will not lose any cattle. We have always followed this plan and never lost any. We have recommended it to others, and while they had lost cattle before, they never lost any under this method. Try it and be convinced.

We all know that cattle never go to water, when once turned in, because they are so ravenous for the corn and stalks at first; later they seek the water, but too late. The results are very similar to cattle when first turned on wet clover. They must first get accustomed to the change of feed, and then you need never lose any stock.

Herington, Kas. J. T. SHUMP.

Berkshire Qualities.

Extracts from the Berkshire Year Book:

"For the purpose of improving the common swine of the country, no other hog can be used to better advantage or with greater certainty of good results than the Berkshire. Having descended from so long a line of pure-bred ancestors, he possesses in an unrivaled degree the power to stamp upon his progeny his own excellence of form and feeding capacity, as well as vigor of constitution, which includes the ability to resist encroachments of disease. Hence he is in almost constant use for the improvement of common hogs. The improved Berkshires of the present day are a well-defined breed, possessing in an eminent degree definite and valuable qualities and may be described as follows: Body color black, with smooth, pliable, plum-colored skin; hair rather fine, soft and thick; feet and tip of tail white, with dark of white on face, and not unfrequently the nose white, as also some white on jaw; forehead and face broad, the latter dishd, with eyes rather large and very clear, and snout short; ears of medium size, thin and very soft and carried rather upright; neck short, broad on top, with jowl large and full; shoulders broad on top and deep through the chest; back broad, sides deep and nearly straight on bottom line; hams large, reaching well forward on back and down on hock, well rounded and deep through, causing the legs to stand well apart; these, as well as the fore legs, short and strong, and standing well on toes; tail tapering and rather fine and set well up. In regard to form, a modern, well-bred Berkshire in good condition is symmetrical throughout, attractive in ap-

My Back

Arms and limbs are stiff and lame and it is misery for me to move. This is rheumatism, caused by lactic acid in the blood. Neutralize this acid, purify the blood, and cure rheumatism by taking the one true blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for the last six months, and find it a great help to me. I have been suffering with rheumatism in my left arm and shoulder, which was rendered entirely helpless. I am able to use them again since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. C. E. SAY, Box 414, Junction City, Kansas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

pearance and recognized at once as an animal of more than ordinary worth.

"W. E. Spicer, of Harvard, Neb., is not only a good breeder of Berkshires of extra quality, but a very successful breeder of fat barrows for the market. Mr. Spicer gives the following data in reference to a feeding experiment with the Berkshire sow named Number Seven 11055, of the well-known Romford family. He writes: 'She had been fed and shown at the fall fairs of that year (1888). On October 7 she was weighed about 4 p. m., after having all the soaked shelled corn she would eat at noon, weighing 632 pounds. She was then put in a small, open shed and fed corn meal soaked in water from one feed to the next, generally using the dishwater from the house. She was fed three times per day all she would eat. She had a feed of pumpkins two or three times that week. She was fed at noon on October 14, and about 4 p. m. that day she was taken out of the shed and weighed 678 pounds—gained forty-six pounds in seven days. The feed she ate was not weighed, but she had been fed from one barrel. I weighed the barrel and what was in it and then filled it as near as could like it was before. I then weighed it and found I had put in ninety pounds of meal. In the fall of 1890 I fed Romford II. 15791 (American Berkshire Record). In this test I wished to see how many pounds of corn meal were required to produce a pound of gain, so the sow was carefully prepared and placed on full feed, the weighing being done in the evening each time just before she was fed. She was fed all she would eat at noon each time before being weighed. She was kept in a yard thirty-two feet square, with a good house in it. On September 30 she weighed 491 pounds, and on October 7 she weighed 525 pounds, having gained thirty-four pounds in seven days. She ate ninety-seven pounds of corn meal and matter. The meal was soaked six hours.'"

Take advice! Stop coughing at once by the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. One bottle will cure you.

A Corn Contest.

This paper circulates in the best corn-producing section of the country, and there are few of our subscribers who are not corn-growers. Every practical corn-grower should take pride in having the best corn and the largest crop, and we notice that this year there is to be a contest as to who will produce the largest crop of corn on one acre of land. The contest is open to all competitors in any part of North America, and it is being so extensively advertised that it is attracting great attention and assuming national importance. We would feel gratified if one of our subscribers should win the prize as the best corn-grower in America (that would mean in the world) and therefore we take pleasure in calling our readers' special attention to the matter. The prizes amount to a total of \$500, in addition to which the value of the corn grown, as seed corn, would be no small sum, and the reputation of having won this prize would be worth more to any man than the best forty-acre farm in the State. Full particulars in regard to this contest can be obtained from the Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa, together with a large beautifully illustrated catalogue of all the best varieties of seed corn and other kinds of farm and garden seeds. These catalogues are expensive, costing 17 cents each, but will be mailed free, provided you mention this paper.

Irrigation.

Subsoiling Saves the Water.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Last spring my wife, who superintends our Oklahoma farm during my absence, had Red Rock valley land broken by the subsoiler, sixteen inches deep, and then had the land cross-broken by the same implement. Apparently the ground contained no moisture during the first nine days of April, and in the dust she had alfalfa seed sown by hand. Rain came on the 10th, and at irregular intervals thereafter throughout the season. The precipitation sometimes measured several inches, but no matter how great the downpour became the water did not run off or stand on the surface to be licked up by Texas winds. It quickly disappeared in the deeply pulverized alluvial soil as it gravitated toward a lower level. Every alfalfa seed seemed proud of its location in the wake of the subsoiler and vied with its neighbor in spreading aloft the prettiest and largest banner of green. The ground was soon covered with alfalfa plants remarkably free from the presence of dodder or other extraneous soil productions, and my wife had two crops cut from this year's seedling. I spent the month of August on the farm and saw the second crop grow. The sight of that alfalfa on land where blue-stem grass six feet high had possession prior to the 16th of September, 1893, was a powerful cerebro-spinal stimulant, and it was also good for my soul.

On land adjoining the alfalfa, the soil of which was of the same quality and structure, but had only been stirred to the orthodox depth of a few inches, water stood in places two or three days.

I have great admiration for and confidence in that rich, mellow, virgin soil, and I believe that I give it full credit, but with present impressions I would not for any reasonable monetary consideration do without the "Re-deemer" with a big R, the subsoil plow, on Prospect farm.

W. MCKAY DOUGAN, M. D.
Western Shoshone Agency, White Rock, Nev.

Sub-Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Dr. Hudson's dissertations on this subject are deeply instructive to all your readers in western Kansas. Lest some might suppose that the tile he mentions is an absolute requirement for this process, let me tell them something of my personal observation.

Mr. F., a railroad employe, has a farm—if Eastern people won't take offense at the term—near the Colorado State line. His well is twenty-six feet deep. A small wind engine raises the water. His garden is on sloping ground—say eighteen inches to one hundred feet. At the crest of the slope his boys dug a flume, eighteen inches wide and two feet deep and as long as the width of his garden, this flume being, of course, at right angles to the slope of the ground and the length of his garden. Down the slope, at intervals of four feet, leading out of this flume, furrows were plowed as deep as practicable and then deepened by digging to twenty inches or two feet, the bottom of each ditch being finished in V-shape. In these V's were laid old sorghum stalks from the feeding yard. The ditches were then filled and the ground leveled, and the garden planted. This was four years ago, one of our "dry years"—I might say the driest. This was an experiment, but upon perfectly logical deductions, and the results were astounding. (This is the only word that expresses the sensation of all witnesses.)

At the lower end of these V-shaped sub-ditches he had fruit trees planted, and while neighboring trees of greater age died, his grew as luxuriantly as could possibly be desired.

The next year he had other sub-ditches made from the same head-flume, between the first ditches, and at the bottom of each was placed a wooden gutter made of three common pine fencing boards, six inches wide, the one forming the top of the V being

loosely nailed to allow free escape of the water. That year was also a dry one, but the results were, if possible, better than those of the previous year, especially from the fruit trees. These board gutters are good yet and may be for several years longer. When they become useless they will be renewed or permanent arrangements will be made and areas extended.

Moral: Don't sit down and sigh for the unattainable, but reach out for whatever is in sight, and use it to the best of your enlightened judgment.

J. C. B.
Spearville, Kas., January 1, 1896.

Much Water From "Points."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—You are interested in my work of putting in points and taking water from them in large quantities with centrifugal pumps.

I have been successful in this work, in different localities. At the Soldier's Home, at Fort Dodge, Kas., last June, I put in two points of thirty feet each, of six-inch pipe, and secured 650 gallons per minute, from each point. For different men I have put in points, here in Sterling—T. H. Brown, R. J. Shay, W. B. Graham, Rev. Allin and Wm. Groendyke.

On the 30th of November I tested Mr. Groendyke's point, with a pump having a capacity of 1,850 gallons per minute. We estimated the discharge of water to be 1,000 gallons per minute, and would hold out at that rate. This point is twenty-four feet from surface and six-inch pipe, eight feet of perforation. This point is the most remarkable for quantity of all I have put down.

I shall be glad to give you any further information you may desire on this subject.

G. A. GONDER.
Sterling, Kas.

A New Era in Irrigation by Pumping Plants.

On a recent trip to Lindsay, Tulare county, California, the writer saw three citrus groves that had been irrigated during the season of 1895 by engines using crude oil. All are looking well and in each the water must be raised not less than fifty feet. Mr. Seybolt uses a lift pump with three chambers, which he thinks needs less power but more repairs than the centrifugal that is in common use for such work. The only attention it requires is for the lubricating cup to be filled every hour or two, and occasionally the spring must be adjusted that regulates the electric spark, for the explosive principle of the gasoline engine is used. The water is pumped up seventy-six feet (at night) into a reservoir eighty feet in diameter and four and one-half feet deep, from which it is drawn off for irrigating during the day. When the pump first starts it throws about eighteen miner's inches of water, but soon falls back to the amount which the vein or well can supply, twelve inches. Now the engine and pump seem to work as well when throwing eighteen as if they only threw twelve, which shows that the well is the weakest link in the chain of conditions affecting this irrigating plant. A tank of 105 gallons crude oil lasts 140 to 144 hours, and the expense account stands thus: Sixteen tanks crude kerosene oil (each containing 105 gallons) at \$8.50, \$136; deduct sixty-eight cans (five gallons each) of filtered drippings sold to harvesters, at \$1, \$68; net cost of fuel for raising water seventy-six feet to irrigate 135 acres five times, \$68.

One acre more would make the cost of pumping exactly 50 cents per acre, or 10 cents for each irrigation, or 10-76 of 1 cent for each foot the water was raised to irrigate one acre. Last year Mr. Seybolt used wood to supply a boiler and pumped with a pulsometer at a cost for fuel and fireman of over \$800, or about \$6 per acre, showing oil to be incomparably cheaper.

The cost of installing these pumping plants varies from \$5 to \$10 per acre for each twenty feet the water must be raised. The cost of irrigation district systems, by which water is supplied in ditches by gravity, has been reported all the way from \$2.50 to more than \$80 per acre, and some systems in Italy run as high as \$200 per acre. And the 50-

cent per acre per year which Mr. Seybolt's outfit required for fuel, would be considered a very reasonable charge for maintenance and repairs on a gravity system. Not every one has done as well, but it does seem as though pumping plants opened up a new era in irrigation.—F. S. Chapin, in *American Agriculturist*.

A Splendid Business Offer.

The FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to Perine's subsoil plows. That subsoiling is no longer an experiment has been satisfactorily proven and demonstrated. Mr. A. B. Perine, of this city, is the inventor, manufacturer and patentee of the original Perine's subsoil plow. No higher compliment could be attributed to the popularity of the plow, than the fact that other plow companies are trying to profit from its success, by attempting to imitate Mr. Perine's invention. During the months of February, March and April, 1895, Mr. Perine was not nearly able to supply the demand for his plows, and present indications are that he will experience another rush this season. He has enlarged his plant and secured additional machinery. But as a special inducement for early orders he will include a year's subscription to either the KANSAS FARMER or Topeka Advocate to those who will purchase a plow before February 15, 1896.

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

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

Address all communications and make remittances payable to

PERINE'S PLOW WORKS,
Topeka, Kas.

The Wooden Hen.



It is not a toy but an up-to-date modern necessity, properly vouched for by all engaged in the great poultry industry of Kansas. It has made a profitable business out of poultry-raising. It has made a business opening and a source of steady income for women, as well as the girls and boys. The "wooden hen" will hatch ducks, geese and turkeys as well as chickens. It is so simple that any boy or girl can run it successfully the year round. It weighs fifteen pounds, size 10x15x8, capacity twenty-eight eggs, price only \$5. Address Geo. H. Stahl, manufacturer, Quincy, Ill.

A Look Through South Missouri for Four Cents.

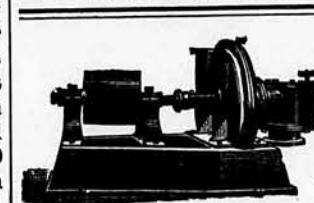
The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company has just issued a magnificent book of sixty or more photo-engraved views of varied scenery in south Missouri. From these views an accurate knowledge can be obtained as to the productions and general topography of that highly-favored section that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

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

DRAIN TILE

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

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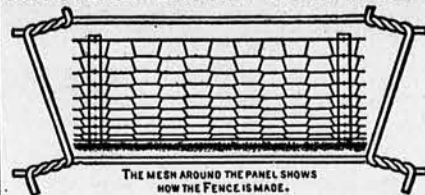


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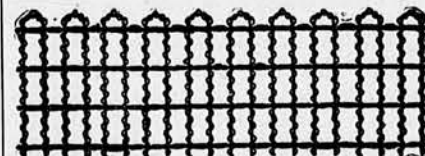
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Combines more points of merit than any other fence made. A trial will convince you. Write for catalogue.

KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.,
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STEEL WEB Picket Lawn-Fence

Steel Posts, Steel Rails and Steel Gates; Steel Tree, Flower and Tomato Guards; Cabled Field and Hog Fences, 2 to 5 in. high; Poultry Garden and Rabbit Fence; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue free.

DEKALB FENCE CO., 23 High St., DeKalb, Ill.

Carnahan's Tree Wash and Insect Destroyer

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

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awarded Highest Medal at the World's Fair. All latest improvements. Catalogue free.

F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

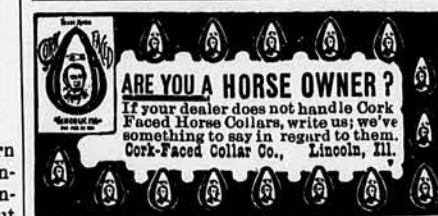
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RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO., Racine, Wis.



TEXAS Cottonseed Meal and Oil Co.

Room 130 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

We are prepared at all times to furnish meal in any quantity and tell you how it is fed. Correspond with us, or, if in the city, call in and see us.

TEXAS COTTONSEED MEAL & OIL CO.,
W. G. PETERS, President.

Monarch Feed Grinders.

Steel interchangeable rings.

BETTENDORF FARM TRUCKS—All steel throughout.

HANDY FARM TRUCKS—Iron wheels. Low price.

RED JACKET EAR CORN CUTTERS—For Feeders.

FREEMAN'S FEED-CUTTERS—Hand and Power.

Nothing Better Made for the Purposes.

For circulars and prices address

Rock Island Implement Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The Baldridge Transplanter.

Made of steel and iron. Earlier and larger crops.



Soil, roots and plants taken up together, preventing stunting or injury. Vegetables, flowers, strawberries, tobacco, small nursery trees, etc., can be moved at all seasons. Invaluable for filling vacancies. Transplanter with blade 2 inches in diameter, \$1.25; same with 3-inch blade, \$1.50. Or, KANSAS FARMER one year and 2-inch transplanter, \$1.75. The KANSAS FARMER one year and 3-inch transplanter, \$2. Transplanter sent by express. Address

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Apiary.

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

"Well-Trained Bees."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Under the above caption, an article from the St. Louis Republic is published in your issue of December 18. Please permit me to state that to accept some parts of said article as true, would be to accept what is not a fact, for there is, perhaps, not one living thing in the entire animal kingdom whose habits are more unalterably fixed than those of the honey bee.

To begin with, the writer shows that he is not well informed in regard to bees. He uses the following language in speaking of the habits of the bee: "He will mount in the air and fly in a straight line for his hive." The honey bee proper is not a male at all, but is an imperfectly-developed female. The queen is the only perfectly developed female in the hive, and is the mother of the whole colony. But further, the general course of the bee, when going to or from the hive, is straight, but its method of navigating the air is from right to left, or what may properly be called a zigzag course. In regard to their economizing space in the construction of their comb, his statement is correct, but he should have gone a little further, and stated that their measurements are as precise as that of the finest and most skilled mechanic, as the worker cells measure just one-fifth of an inch, or that there are always five to the inch, while in drone comb we find just four cells to the inch.

In speaking of their training, he states that in 1831, a man named Wildman trained a troupe, and exhibited them for the recreation of the public, and that he got swarms of bees so well trained that he could make them enact maneuvers with as much precision and unity as troops of soldiers go through field tactics. Wildman would appear, he says, before the audience with bees swarming all over him. All at once he would whistle and, presto, the bees started off and flew straight to their hives, and when they got well settled there, he would whistle again, and back they flew and settled on his face and hands and clothes once more. This, he says was done with the greatest promptness and regularity. That Wildman could, and probably did appear with bees clustered about his person, is, no doubt, true, as he or any other person could cage a queen bee and put the cage on any part of the body, and the workers would cluster on and about the cage, and the person bearing the cage can then go anywhere and the bees will stay with him; and if they have been well fed just before capturing and caging their queen, they will not sting unless they are hurt. For when full of liquid sweets, the honey bee acts solely on the defensive, and not on the offensive. But Mr. Wildman or any one else might whistle until the crack of doom, and the bees would not leave him and go to their hive as long as he held their queen captive. This is all there is to this training of honey bees. The balance is simply "Sinbad the Sailor" romance. But the writer further states that, whether they had been despoiled of their stings or not, is not stated. Had he been well informed he would have known that when a honey bee loses its sting it lives but a short time.

As to training bees to perform certain operations, I am convinced that if a large audience could see them perform the antics many have felt them perform, it would be highly amusing to them, and I apprehend that to bring their natural tricks out where they can be seen is about the size of their training. G. BOHRER, Chase, Kas.

The Use of Foundation.

The amount of foundation comb necessary to accommodate a swarm of bees will cost something less than one dollar. During the honey flow, when it is used, a colony of bees will, with its use, fill an ordinary-sized hive full of brood and honey in five or six days. With-

out its use, it will take them fourteen or fifteen days. In the difference of seven or eight days, a colony under the same conditions will store nearly one hundred pounds of surplus honey, worth from \$10 to \$15; and not only this, but by its use we have perfect combs of worker comb, and without its use we have, as a general thing, imperfect combs and a large amount of drone comb, which every apiarist knows is not desirable. In many seasons the heaviest flow of honey lasts but a short time, perhaps ten days or two weeks. Hence, you see, that in a season of this kind it would take a colony hived on empty frames during the entire honey flow to build up and make a full colony, without getting anything done in the surplus line. Foundation comb is one of the best investments the bee-keeper can make.

Gossip About Stock.

D. P. Norton, Short-horn breeder, Council Grove, Kas., says our "Two-cent column" is a hummer, and he has inquiries for car lots of bulls, as well as single orders, and if one in ten buy who talk about it, there will be a bull famine of the right sort. If cattlemen would advertise more they would have less cause for the chronic complaints of recent years.

O. P. Updegraff, of Riverside stock farm, Topeka, Kas., has made the following recent sales of breeding swine: To K. T. Crimm, Kansas City, Mo., five choice Berkshire gilts and the yearling boar Riverside Hope, by the imported boar Warwick Hope; to J. F. Roe, of Vinland, Kas., a fine young boar by Riverside Model, a son of Longfellow Model. Mower Bros., of Lost Springs, Kas., were looking over the youngsters and took home with them a choice young gilt by Bismarck II., bred to a son of the imported boar Western Prince, and a spring boar pig by Riverside Model. Mr. Updegraff also sold to W. S. Crouch, Maple Hill, Kas., a Poland-China boar by Upward, son of Onward. To R. H. Town, Valencia, Kas., a Berkshire boar by Riverside Model. To Henry Jahne, of Leonardville, Kas., a boar by the same sire. To J. D. Haldeman, two young gilts bred to sons of imported boars. Though sales have been quite heavy this fall, there are yet in this herd a grand lot of boars and gilts ready for market at reasonable prices.

H. L. Leibfried, manager Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, Kas., reports: "We sold twenty-one head of bulls to the Widow Adair ranch, in Texas, purchased by their manager, Mr. Walsh. We sold five more head to go to a ranch in Texas. We sold two calves to Jacobs Bros., of Neosho Rapids, Kas., one sired by Wild Tom and one sired by Arch V.; price \$325. Sold to T. W. Marshall, of Ulysses, Kas., a bull calf sired by Arch V., for \$150. He is intending to start a little herd at Ulysses and is buying nothing but the best. Also to Mr. Geo. Channon, of Hope, Kas., three fine Hadley Jr. gilts, five J. H. Sanders Jr. gilts, one Longfellow sow bred to J. H. Sanders Jr. boar pig. Three very fine J. H. Sanders Jr. gilts, dam Golden Bar 2d, a full sister to the sow that farrowed King Hadley and Samboline, the two sensational pigs this year; also one of our show sows, Miss Burke Corwin. We sold to C. W. Owens, of Lake City, Iowa, a Hadley Jr. boar pig. We exported four pigs to Juan Castillon, in Mexico. We are having an extra good trade and will, no doubt, sell out our large crop of pigs. Our pigs have given good satisfaction. We have an extra fine lot of gilts and several fine boars by Hadley Jr. and J. H. Sanders Jr. We also sold to Mr. Channon a fine Hadley Jr. boar pig."

"The mud was a foot deep and the water reached the skies," writes T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, Kas. Consequently his sale was necessarily declared off, yet he rises to remark further: "I am now prepared to fill most any order from a pig to a car-load of breeders of as fine breeding as can be found in the United States, with growth, style and finish, and they are in the pink of condition, healthy and hearty. Having kept my hogs on alfalfa, ship and bran largely for two years, they are in excellent condition to breed. My Poland-China herd is composed of several families, but strongly Tecumseh-bred, and I am using two grand young Tecumseh boars, assisted by three others, while Jumbo 11803, a royal-bred fellow, heads the aged herd. He was sired by the following great boars: Avalanche F. 11544, he by Avalanche 7765 by Black U. S. 4209 by Success 277 by Tom Corwin 2d 35, and running back to Moorish Maid on the dam's side, etc. My Large English Berkshires are called real good, having used three of Gentry's males, and my herd is composed of as good blood as I can find, and individual merit. Am using five males on them. The sale being called off on account of rain I am prepared to furnish the public some plums of either breed, male or female, at reduced prices. I never had a

better lot of gilts and young sows, also some show boars, for sale, and they are bred and will make any man money. Now is the time to stock up right. One or two good thoroughbred sows will stock your farm."

Publishers' Paragraphs.

If you want to get prices on furs write to John Petrzilek, 826 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. He is a practical furrier and manufacturer and his quotations are at full values.

Mrs. L. Hudnut, of South Bend, Ind., is making a liberal offer to ladies afflicted with any form of female disease. Any one interested in a remedy of the kind described in her advertisement in this number will profit by sending to her for a free package of her home treatment.

SWEET PEAS FOR THE MILLION.—W. Atlee Burpee & Co., seed growers, Philadelphia, are sending out a 25-cent collection, containing seven superb new varieties. This is a great offer that our readers who desire to adorn and beautify their homes should surely have at once.

The Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa, during summer and autumn, in going over their fields, note down everything observed of value regarding any plant of interest to farmers and gardeners. All these facts are embodied in their annual catalogue, which they will send free on application.

A genuine meerschaum pipe, with amber mouthpiece, which will color beautifully and which has never before been sold for much less than \$1.50. It is a full-size pipe and is sent postpaid for 50 cents by B. F. Kirtland, 47 Randolph street, Chicago. This party is well known by the FARMER as the head of a reliable concern.

The Successful Incubator, manufactured by the Des Moines Incubator Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, in competition with some of the leading incubators of the country at the Kansas City show, recently, won first honors. This is, indeed, a very great victory for the Successful Incubator, and it looks very much as if some close competition for honors will be the result of the exhibits at the shows that are to be held at other places. The Des Moines Incubator Company have recently issued their annual book—a complete treatise on poultry—which will be sent to any one for 10 cents in stamps.

Rheumatism positively cured by Kidney-kura. We guarantee it. See advertisement.

FREE 64-page Medical Reference Book for men and women who are afflicted with any form of private disease peculiar to their sex, contagious diseases, female troubles, etc. Send two 2-cent stamps to pay postage to the leading Specialists and Physicians in this country.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
70 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST SEED CORN
Send five 10-cent stamps for book and sample packages.
J. B. A. MSTRONG, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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

EARLY KANSAS \$1 per bu.
345 bu. **SEED POTATOES**
per acre.

An enormous yielder, a great keeper and a splendid table potato. Supply limited.

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Mammoth Catalog and 10 pkgs. Grains and Grasses, 10c. Catalog free for 5c. postage.
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A leading reason for warranting our seed, as per first page of Catalogue, is, we raise a large portion of them. As the original introducers of the Cory and Longfellow Corns, Miller Cream Melon, Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Warren, Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, Marblehead Early Marrowfat Pea, Eclipse Beet, Kentucky Wonder and Marblehead Horticultural Beans, Southport Early Globe and Danvers' Red Globe Onions, All Seasons and Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages and numerous other valuable vegetables, we solicit a share of the public patronage. Our Catalog of Vegetables and Flower Seed for 1896, containing many new Vegetables & Flowers & the best of the old will be sent free. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

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.

LOVE AND POVERTY.

It happened very lately,
In a mansion tall and stately,
That a darling little Cupid came and took up
his abode;
All day long his footsteps' patter,
Ringing laugh and merry chatter
Floated to my tiny cottage, for I lived across the
road.

But, alas, one sunny morning,
Without note or word of warning,
I saw creeping to that mansion a most unwel-
come guest;
Her face a horrid vision,
Her laugh one of derision,
And from head to foot in garments soiled and
tattered she was dressed.

As I watched her creeping nearer,
I could not help but fear her,
With her horny, bony fingers and her gaunt and
hollow cheeks,
But as I watched her shiver
And saw her pale lips quiver,
I said, "Her name is Poverty, a shelter there
she seeks."

Then the pretty little Cupid,
Handsome, petted, but so stupid,
Saw the ghastly form approaching, thought he
didn't care to stay;
So he took his golden ringlets,
Spread wide his snowy winglets,
And from my lady's window flew far, far away.

So the proverb is a true one,
Though not a very new one,
(I had always thought that he who penned it
sinned, Oh!)
For I saw it with mine own eyes
And I tell it to my cronies,
"When in the door comes Poverty, Love flies out
of the window."

THE MODEL HUSBAND.

Surely This Man Knoweth How to Blow
His Own Horn.

I am a model husband. My wife couldn't lay her hands on another one like me in a fortnight. When the baby cries at night I get up and fix him and put him back to sleep. We have been married three years and we have the sweetest little baby boy in the world. I never cause my wife any trouble. When she is all tired and worn out I just say: "Come, now, old sweetheart, go lie down, and let me finish this job." We have a great number of little dresses for Wendel, and I know where they are kept and how to get at them. My wife's father is a well-to-do farmer, and I like my wife's mother. I never see any other woman who can walk a little better than my wife, or who looks just a little sweeter. I wouldn't marry the best woman on earth unless I thought she filled the bill for perfection, from my standpoint of judgment. I thought my wife did, and she does. When she gets a biscuit turned over a few times between her hands and puts it in the pan, I know the biscuits are going to be exactly right. No doubt about it. We have no drip coffee pot, but she makes the blessedest drip coffee you ever saw, and has the commonest kind of an old tin coffee pot. She has a majestic bearing, too. Her feet set just exactly as a perfect woman's feet set. Her head could be carried no better if she tried for a hundred years.

When I want to find out if anything is right or not, I just get it before her mind and figure on her judgment. She hits it every time. Don't ask me how she does it. There is no spittoon around the house. I know where the peg for my hat is, and every time I take it off in the house I hang it on this peg. My coat has a peg, too, and there is where my coat is found when not on my back. There is no club on earth like my wife and Wendel. She is the outside guard and the inside guard. She is the light in the east, and the intellect in the west. She is my bright and morning star. She can smell a loose button a hundred yards, and she has a way of noticing the little specks on my coat lapel, as she used to before we were married. She loves me and Wendel. I don't find anybody that suits me half as well as she does, sweet and gentle from morning to night. When I want to be cross, she won't let me. When I get cold-hearted and the last speck of brotherly love is oozing out of me, just one touch of her presence stops that disposition. All in all, my wife is O. K. and I am a model husband.—Erastus Plokey, in House-keeper.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

BEAUTY IN THE BUSH.

Australian Types Becoming Famous the World Over.

Girls in the Antipodes Imitate Their English Sisters—Art, Literature and Drama Are Regions Unexplored by Them.

A good deal has been written about the American girl, the English girl and the girls of other countries; but the Australian girl, up to the present, has not come in for much attention. Perhaps it is, says London Sketch, that, coming from English stock, she has always been regarded as too essentially British to be dissociated from the daughters of John Bull. Yet she is a distinct species, as different from the average English girl as the American girl. In personal charms she possesses all the attractiveness, but, owing largely to the prevalence of sweltering suns and parching hot winds for eight months out of the twelve, her face has not that freshness, that pink, rosebud coloring which are at once the joy and sovereign possession of the English girl.

But it is in the exquisite contour of her figure, in the smallness of her hands and feet and in the perfect molding of her features that the daughter of the sunny south is able to hold her own. If her face lacks the freshness of the green fields and pastures of England there is in it the warm sun of Australia, which gives to the countenance a look of perpetual pleasure. The small but clearly chiseled features of the Australian girl are always pleasant in expression, indicating a light-hearted, careless, irresponsible character underneath.

The innate shyness of the English girl has no place in her temperament, nor does she pay much regard to the culture, the self-contained dignity, the gracefulness which sit so easily on the girls of the west. The unrestrained spirit of an independent democracy seems to be ingrained in her. She is essentially sociable; indeed, the life of the average Australian girl seems to be made up of a round of social functions—balls, "at homes," parties. She elevates gossip to a fine art, and in the little world in which she resides she will be possessed of an encyclopedic knowl-



TYPE OF AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY.

edge of everybody figuring in social circles. She achieves distinction in volubility. "She can talk, but she has no conversation," as Mrs. Allonby remarked. To her, art, literature, drama and politics are unexplored regions. Dress is the dominant note of her character. And in this, as in almost everything else, she is an imitator.

There is little original about the Australian girl. England is her fetic, and particularly the English fashion journals. She will wear cumbersome and trailing skirts under a pitiless sun, and with the thermometer over 100 degrees, if they have been worn in England. And in her affections she dearly loves an Englishman. She doesn't stop to inquire about his character; if he comes from the old land he has the key of her heart. But, above all these superficialities, which are unavoidable in a new country, rough and uncultured, there is much that is good and useful and practical about the Australian girl. In her domestic qualifications she is unapproachable. Hard-working, industrious, economical, capable with her needle, good-tempered, and, above all, generous, the Australian girl makes an ideal wife.

As the artistic and refining influences of the old world become more and more

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ingrained in the people of the vast southern continent, the Australian girl, by her grace and winsomeness, will become a keen competitor with her American cousin for recognition in the social spheres of London and Paris.

SOME FUNNY REPLIES.

They Were Made to Questions Asked in New York Schools.

Fun in a schoolroom is something that most people don't approve of, but that there is a deal of humor afloat during study hours in our public schools no one can deny after reading the following notes.

Here are some questions that an East side school-teacher asked her scholars, with the answers that she received:

"What is love?" "It's going on errands."

"What is guilt?" "Telling on another boy."

A poor boy was asked: "What is a gentleman?" "A fellow that has a watch and chain," he replied, adding, when he saw that his answer was not perfectly satisfactory: "and loves Jesus." He evidently thought the latter portion of his answer should atone for any weakness in the former part. A Sunday school child told her day-school teacher that "Missionaries are men who get money." "Alias was a good man mentioned in the Bible." "Medieval is a wicked man who has been tempted." "Epicure is a man who likes a good dinner." The oral answers given in classes are often mirth-provoking. The word "lad" occurred in the primary reading. "What is a lad?" inquired the teacher. A very small girl answered: "A thing for courting with." "Give the future of drink." "Present, he drinks; future, he will be drunk." "Compare ill." "Ill, worse, dead." "The plural of pillow?" "Bolster." "What are the chief imports of Canada?" "Emigrants." Did you ever see an elephant's skin? "Yes, sir." "Where?" "On the elephant." "What is the difference between foot and feet?" "One foot is a foot, and a whole lot of foots is a feet."

A young temperance advocate wrote: "Alcoholic beverages greatly obstruct the breaking down of the body," and he succeeded in saying exactly what he did not mean. The little girl who wrote the following must have associated with very foolish, grasping people: "The body is composed chiefly of water, and nearly one-half of it is avaricious tissue." "How many children know who his Satanic majesty is?" said the teacher. Several hands were raised, and the first pupil named promptly replied: "The inspector." "A circle is a round straight line with a hole in the center of it." "The chief products of the United States are earthquakes and volcanoes." "In Austria the principal occupation is gathering Austrian feathers." "Climate lasts all the time and weather only a few days." "The two most famous volcanoes of Europe are Sodom and Gomorrah." "John Bunyan lived a life of scantity." "What makes the ocean salt?" "Salt fish," answered the reflective boy. "What does sea water contain beside sodium chloride?" "Fish, sir," said a boy who trusted more to shrewdness than to preparation of his lesson.

The same boy, when asked to draw a picture of Jonah and the whale drew the whale only. "Where is Jonah?" asked the teacher. "Inside the whale," answered the boy. The teacher pointed to the sun and asked the new boy what it was. "I don't know, sir," he answered, "we just moved around here."—N. Y. Recorder.

"Old, yet ever new, and simple and beautiful ever," sings the poet, in words which might well apply to Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most efficient and scientific blood purifier ever offered to suffering humanity. Nothing but superior merit keeps it so long at the front.

How to Clean Costly Furs.

Ermine and sealskin are best cleaned with soft flannel. Rub the fur delicately against the grain, and when it has been thoroughly lifted and reversed dip the flannel into common flour and rub lightly any spots that look dark or dirty. Shake the flour well and rub with a clean, dry flannel until the flour is all removed. Sable, chinchilla, squirrel and monkey skin may be very nicely cleaned with hot bran. Get a small quantity of bran and heat it in the oven until it is quite warm. Rub stiffly into the fur and leave for a few minutes before shaking to free it from the bran.

In Praise of the Onion.

A medical authority truthfully sounds the praises of onions. They are excellent blood purifiers. Boiled onions used frequently in a family of children will ward off many diseases to which the little ones are subject. As an external application they are successfully used in cases of croup and ear-ache. They are good for the complexion, and a lady who has a wonderfully clear, fine complexion attributes it to the liberal use of onions as food. People troubled with wakefulness may be assured a good night's rest often if just before retiring they will eat a raw onion. When troubled with a hard cough, if a raw onion is eaten, the phlegm will loosen almost immediately, and can then be easily expectorated.—Farm and Fireside.

FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years with uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhoea and other irregularities, finally found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical attendance. She will send it free with full instructions how to use it, to any suffering woman sending name and address to Mrs. L. HUDNUT, South Bend, Ind.

DIRECTIONS for using ELY'S CREAM BALM:

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.



CATARRH

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

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren Street, New York.

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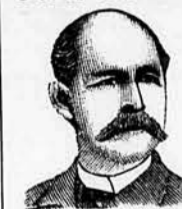
If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for \$3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom. Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 for boys. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new illustrated Catalogue to Box M.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW STYLE MANTEL FREE FOLDING BED
to ladies willing to take few orders. Is the strongest, simplest and best bed ever made. 10-year-old child can raise, lower or move it. To introduce, only \$6.25. DELIVERED. A gold mine for honest agents. K. C. BED CO., 1308 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.



The Young Folks.

GRANDMOTHER'S PATCHWORK QUILT.

A motley and but mean'gless,
To you a thing of shreds
And patches—but a queer and quaint
Old curio—its threads
All make a clew to lead me down
The labyrinth of time,
And set my grandma's wedding bells
Once more, for me, a-chime.

The air grows sweet, as with the breath
Of orange blooms, and lo!
I seem to see the happy bride
And happy bridegroom go;
I all but hear the hearts that beat
Within each happy breast;
Beneath those bits of grandma's gown
And grandpa's wedding vest.

Nor is it only wedding bells
I hear, nor orange bloom
That fills the air. The cypress hangs
All heavy o'er a tomb,
And sad and far away I hear—
Or seem to hear—the bell
That tolls above a lovely head
Laid low the funeral knell.

My hand falls tenderly, as on
A grave, when'er I touch
That tear-stained bit of baby-blue;
Th' "well we know" "of such"
As she, who wore it long ago,
"The kingdom" is, dry-eyed
We cannot see what once was hers,
The little girl that died.

And grandma tells with trembling lips
How old she'd be to-day,
Her first-born—fifty-five—and thinks
Of childish heart grown gray
With grief. Yet, tho' she gives to God
Thanks that her pet ne'er knew
A care, her tears still fall upon
That bit of "baby-blue."

And so she follows, one by one,
The friends of other days;
The loved and lost come back to her
Along the patchwork maze;
And ancestors I never knew
Seem ghosts to me no more,
As grandma points the pieces out
Of garments that they wore.

Like storied stones that go to make
The names of great men shine
Thro' mists of years, these little bits
Of faded silk combine
That humble lives be not forgot.
To many a heart you've built
A monument, O tiny blocks,
Of grandma's patchwork quilt.
—Anonymous.

A HOG-POWER MINE.

How a Californian Made His Porkers
Earn Their Living.

"I was riding through the mountains in Trinity county a few days ago," said a Californian miner, "when I happened to take a trail that led by old 'Burlap' Johnson's cabin. I took a dinner—cold corn-bread and bacon—with him, and then sat down for a smoke.

"'Wouldn't you jest as soon do your smokin' outside, podner?' he asked.

"'Certainly,' said I, 'but you don't object to the smoke of a cigar, do you?' I was naturally surprised, for he was already puffing away at an old corn-cob pipe.

"'No, course not, seein' as I've smoked nigh on to 50 years; but I want to keep my hogs to work.'

"My curiosity was aroused, but I said nothing. He took down a double-barreled muzzle-loading shotgun and his powder horn. Then he went out to a shed and got a pan of shelled corn.

"He sat down on a bench at the cabin door, rammed down a couple of charges of powder, and poured a handful of corn in each barrel. He put on a percussion cap, pressed it down with the hammer, cocked both barrels, and blazed away at the side hill across the little gulch.

"The roar had not died away till a drove of hogs came running, grunting and squealing, and commenced to root the side hill for the corn. Whenever they slacked up in their work the old man fired another charge of corn.

"'That's a mean trick,' said I. 'Why don't you feed it to them in a trough?'

"'Feed it to 'em!' he repeated, in amazement. 'Then they wouldn't work. Besides, they don't need it.'

"'What do you want to make them work for, and why do you waste corn on them if they don't need it?'

"'Why, man alive, they do as much work as four men would! They root up the dirt, and when the rain comes, all I have to do is to sluice it.'

"Then I understood that he was using the hogs to help him mine."

Why He Declined the Job.

A man named Simmons is said to have declined to become the private secretary of a man named Green for a peculiar reason. The salary was tempting, and the work would have been light and agreeable; but then, as he said, he couldn't bear the thought of signing letters: "Green, per Simmons."

UNDER A LION'S PAW.

How It Feels to Be Shaken Like a Rat
by a Wild Beast.

One of the most famous encounters with a lion, from which the chief actor escaped and was able to relate full particulars, is that recorded in the life of Dr. Livingstone. "I meant," he says, "to have kept it to tell my children in my dotage," but friends considered it so marvelous that he was persuaded to relate it in his first book. The testimony of such a man is far more valuable than accounts of the average sportsman. It is as follows:

"The Bakatla of the village of Mabotsa were troubled by lions, which leaped into the cattle pens by night and destroyed their cows. They even attacked the herds in open day. This was so unusual an occurrence that the people believed themselves to be bewitched—'given,' as they said, 'into the power of the lions by the neighborhood tribe.' They went once to attack the animals, but being rather cowardly in comparison with the Bechuanas in general, they returned without slaying any.

"It is well known that if one in a troop of lions is killed, the remainder leave that part of the country. The next time, however, the herds were attacked, I went with the people to encourage them to rid themselves of the annoyance by destroying one of the marauders. We found the animals on a small hill covered with trees. The men formed round it in a circle and gradually closed up as they advanced. Being below on the plain with a native schoolmaster named Mabalwe, I saw one of the lions sitting on a piece of rock within the ring. Mabalwe fired at him and the ball hit the rock on which the animal was sitting. He bit at the spot struck, as a dog does at a stick or stone thrown at him; and then leaping away broke through the circle and escaped unhurt. If the Bakatla had acted according to the custom of the country, they would have speared him in his attempt to get out, but they were afraid to attack him. When the circle was reformed we saw two other lions in it, but dared not fire lest we should shoot some of the people. The beasts burst through the line, and, as it was evident the men could not be prevailed on to face their foes, we bent our footsteps toward the village.



THE LION READY FOR THE ATTACK.

In going round the end of the hill I saw a lion sitting on a piece of rock about thirty yards off, with a little bush in front of him. I took a good aim at him through the bush and fired both barrels into it. The men called out: 'He is shot, he is shot!' Others cried: 'He has been shot by another man, too; let us go to him!' I saw the lion's tail erected in anger, and, turning to the people, said: 'Stop a little till I load again.' When in the act of ramming down the bullets I heard a shout, and, looking half round, I saw the lion in the act of springing upon me. He caught me by the shoulder and we both came to the ground together. Growling horribly, he shook me as a terrier dog does a rat. The shock produced a stupor similar to that which seems to be felt by a mouse after the first grip of the cat. It caused a sort of dreaminess, in which there was no sense of pain nor feeling of terror, though I was quite conscious of all that was happening. It was like what patients partially under the influence of chloroform describe—they see the operation, but do not feel the knife. This placid-

ty is probably produced in all animals killed by the carnivora; and if so, is a merciful provision of the Creator for lessening the pain of death. As he had one paw on the back of my head, I turned round to relieve myself of the weight, and saw his eyes directed at Mabalwe, who was aiming at him from a distance of ten or fifteen yards. His gun, which was a flint one, missed fire in both barrels. The animal immediately left me to attack him, and bit his thigh. Another man, whose life I had saved after he had been tossed by a buffalo, attempted to spear the lion, upon which he turned from Mabalwe and seized this fresh foe by the shoulder. At that moment the bullets the beast had received took effect and he fell down dead. The whole was the work of a few moments, and must have been his paroxysm of dying rage. In order to take out the charm from him, the Bakatla on the following day made a huge bonfire over the carcass, which was declared to be the largest ever seen. Besides crunching the bone into splinters, eleven of his teeth had penetrated the upper part of my arm. The bite of a lion resembles a gunshot wound. It is generally followed by a great deal of sloughing and discharge, and ever afterward pains are felt periodically in the part. I had on a tartan jacket, which I believed wiped off the virus from the teeth that pierced the flesh, for my two companions in the affray have both suffered from the usual pains, while I have escaped with only the inconvenience of a false joint in my limb. The wound of the man who was bit in the shoulder actually burst forth afresh on the same month of the following year. This curious point deserves the attention of inquirers."

Hercules and the Hawk.

Some passengers over one of the Berlin canal bridges the other day noticed the sudden appearance of two black points in the sky at a considerable distance away, which developed into two ducks. Behind them, at a lower level, flew another bird, which suddenly rose into the air above the ducks and then shot down upon them like an arrow. One of the ducks flew sideways toward the Thiergarten; the other, closely pursued by its enemy, flew slanting into the canal, and, reaching the water exactly behind the bridge, dived, while the hawk, in his blind haste, struck against the head of a statue of Hercules and fell, once more flapping its great wings, dead on the pavement of the bridge. The bird was a splendid specimen, the wings having an expansion of more than three feet.

Origin of the Coffee Plant.

The coffee plant was taken from Africa to Persia in 875.

The Grumpy Man.

Holghty, toighty, grumpy man!
Finding fault since your life began!
Pity we haven't a comet or two
To carry off passengers such as you!
—Frank H. Sweet, in St. Nicholas.

For rheumatism and neuralgia use Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain. It is an infallible cure. 25 cents.

Topeka Business College

TOPEKA, KAN. BEST BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP COURSES.



Kidney Balm. I used at first two bottles, which helped me so much I could leave the bed and go about my household duties; so I continued with it. I also began to pass the gravel. In all I passed five stones. I am now feeling entirely cured, but still taking the Balm occasionally to make sure. Doctor, I am unable to express my gratitude to God for my restoration to health, and I owe it, even my present existence, to your Liver and Kidney Balm. It is a grand medicine.

Yours respectfully,

At the request of the writer of the above the name is omitted, but it will be furnished in strict confidence to any who wish to investigate this case.

MRS. H. J. D.,
CANNELTON, IND.

Heart Disease Cured

By Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

Fainting, Weak or Hungry Spells, Irregular or Intermittent Pulse, Fluttering or Palpitation, Choking Sensation, Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Feet and Ankles, are symptoms of a diseased or Weak Heart.



MRS. N. C. MILLER.

Of Fort Wayne, Ind., writes on Nov. 23, 1894:

"I was afflicted for forty years with heart trouble and suffered untold agony. I had weak, hungry spells, and my heart would palpitate so hard, the pain would be so acute and torturing, that I became so weak and nervous I could not sleep. I was treated by several physicians without relief and gave up ever being well again. About two years ago I commenced using Dr. Miles' Remedies. One bottle of the Heart Cure stopped all heart troubles and the Restorative Nervine did the rest, and now I sleep soundly and attend to my household and social duties without any trouble.

Sold by druggists. Book sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

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Agents make money fast selling PERFECTION DISH-WASHERS. Washes and dries in two minutes. Sells at eight! For particulars write Perfection Manufacturing Co., Drawer 2-3, Englewood P. O., Chicago, Ill.



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

Indiana Letter.

February 8th, 1895.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to inform you of the great good I have received from Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. I am sure it saved my life. I suffered for several years with Bright's Disease, aggravated by gravel in the left kidney. About two years ago the trouble got so bad that I could not leave my bed; had night sweats, extreme weakness, chills and my flesh had a blanched look. I did not expect to get well again. Eighteen months ago I began using the Liver and Kidney Balm. I used at first two bottles, which helped me so much I could leave the bed and go about my household duties; so I continued with it. I also began to pass the gravel. In all I passed five stones. I am now feeling entirely cured, but still taking the Balm occasionally to make sure. Doctor, I am unable to express my gratitude to God for my restoration to health, and I owe it, even my present existence, to your Liver and Kidney Balm. It is a grand medicine.

Yours respectfully,

At the request of the writer of the above the name is omitted, but it will be furnished in strict confidence to any who wish to investigate this case.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published every Thursday by the

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:

No. 116 West Sixth Avenue.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

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

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

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

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

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders—
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The quarter-centennial meeting of the State Board of Agriculture is now in session in Representative hall.

The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture will hold its annual winter meeting, farmers' institute and corn exhibit, at Lincoln, commencing January 21, 1896.

A subscriber desires to know, from those who have had experience with crimson clover, how to get a stand at the earliest date. He inquires whether he may sow in the spring or must wait until September.

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

The demand for *KANSAS FARMER* binders has been so great that the entire stock that we had made was exhausted about January 1. As soon as practicable we began making another lot, and while there was last week a delay of a day or so in filling orders, we expect to keep ahead of the demand from this time forward. The management feels greatly complimented on account of the anxiety of old subscribers to preserve their papers in good form.

The importance of the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, this week, is emphasized by the fact that this is the year for the election of the Secretary. Two years ago Mr. Coburn, who was not a candidate, was elected as a result of a deadlock among several strong aspirants. So satisfactory has been the administration of the office that at this writing there is no suggestion of any competition for the place. This results, not from lack of desire for the position with its honors and salary, but from the efficiency and excellence of the work done by Secretary Coburn.

When expenditures exceed income—borrow money if you can, but if this state of affairs continues and borrowing has to be repeated, wisdom suggests that expenditures be reduced, or bankruptcy will result. But this country now, in a time of profound peace, is to have another issue of bonds—\$100,000,000 this time. It is understood that arrangements were practically completed to sell these to the syndicate which took the last issue and made so round a profit on it that the matter became a great scandal. But under heavy pressure, which appears to have come from American investors, the Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals to buy these bonds, the price to be paid in gold. They are to be thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds, payable in "coin," which means gold or silver.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—Enclosed hand you money order for \$1, subscription for *FARMER* for 1896. Would at the same time say that I still like your paper, as one can gain information from it of value to farmers, in order to raise big crops, etc. But since you have dropped off treating economic questions, that is, telling us why prices of our products are below cost of production, and pointing the way of bettering the conditions of producers, I do not like your paper nearly as well, for I do hold that it behooves all of the agricultural and also the religious papers to tell the people the truth about the existing abnormal conditions prevailing in this country, and I consider that any of those papers failing to do so is not doing its full duty by its readers nor the country generally. It is supposable that the editors know or think they know on which side of their bread the butter comes in.

JNO. SCHWAB.

Cherokee, Kas., December 30, 1895.

We like this letter for its frankness and because it makes a concise statement of the views of a great many earnest people, both farmers and those engaged in other vocations. The effects of public treatment of economic questions, of legislation upon them and of executive action in relation to them are so far-reaching; they extend their influence so much into the matters of private prosperity, of personal gain or loss, that the man who dwells upon and analyzes the subject is liable to conclude that no other temporal matter is of so much importance. With this conclusion the *KANSAS FARMER* is not disposed to take issue. All political parties agree to this, and at present conduct their campaigns in advocacy of their several positions as affecting the prosperity of the people.

Our correspondent is right in presuming that the editor has decided views on the economic situation. He has also decided views on many other matters of importance to the public of which he never writes and on which the *FARMER* never contains a sentence. It is impossible to attend to every matter of importance in one paper and to attend to them all with the thoroughness essential to valuable work. The *FARMER* does not exclude the scientific discussion of economic questions, but its special purpose to impart information "of value to farmers in order to raise big crops, etc.," requires its best efforts and most of its space. Economic questions from the political side are fully and ably, if not always scientifically, discussed in the political papers, of which Kansas has a great abundance without the intrusion of the *KANSAS FARMER*. Their consideration from the scientific side engrosses the attention of some able publications. Those who desire to keep abreast of this discussion should subscribe for some of these.

In Kansas almost everything runs into politics. Our readers are of every shade of politics and each wants a Kansas farm paper to help him keep in the front rank as a successful producer, and none cares to have adverse political or economic views thrust before him in the place where he looks for information as to his especial calling. No doubt the publication in these columns of the editor's views on economic questions would bring them to the attention of many who scrupulously avoid reading the journals which make a specialty of the presentation of these same views, but they would probably not continue long as readers of what they do not want to read, and we should straightway lose the opportunity to help them raise big crops as well as to instruct them in economics against their wishes.

The fact that all political parties propose to remedy whatever is wrong in the economic situation, makes it difficult to present any side of economics without seeming to get into partisan politics. The *KANSAS FARMER* is out of politics, and whatever else it does it proposes to stay out.

In all ages, the present not excepted, on one basis of classification, humanity has been divisible into two classes—the riders and the ridden. Subject to exceptions, the ridden have been, in times past, and are now, almost as reluctant to promote changes to put the riders afoot and relieve the ridden as the riders have been averse to dismounting. Indeed, the experiences of society with disruptions of the established order have generally been attended with catastrophes such that

it is not so very surprising that "we rather bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

The writer does not remember so long ago that good men and true were not planning for reforms which would give the farmer better compensation for his services to the race. The reward of such philanthropists has not infrequently been ridicule, in which those they sought to help took a liberal part; poverty, because they worked for others rather than themselves; obscure old age, broken hearts and practically unknown graves. Whether they did more good than those who devoted themselves to raising bigger crops is a question which will not be considered here. But certainly some of us must attend to the big crops, some Kansans must devote their efforts to the study of the best methods known to modern progress, otherwise producers elsewhere will so outrun us in the race of efficiency in the cultivation of the soil that we shall be reduced to lower levels in the scale of prosperity while those who study to improve their methods may find, under present social conditions, ample remuneration for the products which their improved methods realize.

This last observation was well illustrated by the experience of a young farmer who called at this office last week. He is a graduate of the State Agricultural college. He is a diligent student of all that modern science is doing for the betterment of farm methods. The farm, which is a good one near Topeka, has been rented to nurserymen, who have raised apple trees, and have paid an annual cash rental of \$10 per acre. The young man has been farming since his return from school and has found that he cannot afford longer to let the nurserymen have the land at \$10 per acre. The consideration of economic questions may or may not interest such a farmer, but certain it is that if the *KANSAS FARMER* can assist the great body of farmers in the State to such prosperity by assisting them to raise bigger crops, it will accomplish a better work than is probably possible through such influence as it might have by devoting itself more fully to economic questions.

WHEAT PRICES AT CHICAGO.

Cash prices of No. 2 spring wheat at Chicago, and months of lowest and highest prices, according to the Cincinnati Price Current:

Years.	Months of lowest price.	Yearly range of prices.	Months of highest price.
1859	July and Aug.	50 @ .15	May.
1860	Dec. mber.	66 @ .13	April.
1861	June and July	55 @ .125	May.
1862	January	64 @ .125	August.
1863	August	80 @ .125	December.
1864	March	1 07 @ .225	June.
1865	December	85 @ .155	January.
1866	February	77 @ .203	November.
1867	August	1 55 @ .255	May.
1868	Nov. mber.	1 04 @ .220	July.
1869	December	75 @ .140	August.
1870	April	73 @ .131	July.
1871	August	80 @ .132	Feb. Apr. Sep.
1872	November	1 01 @ .161	August.
1873	September	89 @ .148	July.
1874	October	81 @ .128	April.
1875	February	81 @ .130	August.
1876	July	83 @ .125	December.
1877	August	1 01 @ .175	May.
1878	October	77 @ .114	April.
1879	January	81 @ .133	December.
1880	August	86 @ .132	January.
1881	January	95 @ .143	October.
1882	December	91 @ .140	April. May.
1883	October	91 @ .135	June.
1884	December	93 @ .136	February.
1885	March	73 @ .113	April.
1886	October	84 @ .143	January.
1887	August	86 @ .143	June.
1888	April	71 @ .120	September.
1889	June	75 @ .108	February.
1890	February	74 @ .108	August.
1891	July	85 @ .116	April.
1892	October	69 @ .109	February.
1893	July	51 @ .88	April.
1894	September	50 @ .85	April.
1895	January	48 @ .86	May.

The report of the State Board of Agriculture for the month ending December 31, 1895, is out. It contains the State decennial census for 1895, and farm, crop and live stock statistics for 1895. The report consists almost entirely of tables, and while not excitingly interesting to read as a novel, is an invaluable book of reference. Synopses of the principal features of this report were furnished by the Secretary and have appeared in the columns of the *KANSAS FARMER*.

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

THE INVENTORY.

This is the time of year when the merchant and the manufacturer take account of their properties of every sort and also of their debts. By comparing this year's inventory with that of last year the gain or loss is at once apparent. The fact that very many businesses have shown successive losses renders the making of the inventory an unpleasant task, but the business man finds it a necessity. Farmers are apt to omit this important work. It is sometimes unpleasant to see in cold figures that one's possessions are really less than he has allowed himself to fancy. Some imagine that it may have some effect on assessment, or that it is likely to cause uneasiness of conscience because its figures do not agree with those given to the assessor. It is better to know the exact condition of one's business than to feed the imagination on unreal wealth. The inventory is for the private information of the owner of the property, and is a matter with which the assessor is not concerned. It is the common acceptance of the law as to listing property for taxation, that while the law says all property shall be rated at its true value in money, it is held to mean that in talking to the assessor this "true value in money" is one-third, one-fourth or one-fifth of the value of the property as listed in the private inventory. This may be all wrong but it is the true state of the case. It is perhaps as good conscience to admit to one's self this reduction as to attempt self-deception in the matter by neglecting to make an inventory.

In making an inventory, it is well to note the property by classes. The land will probably be the first item, and may be followed by improvements, such as buildings, fencing, orchards, etc. Stock, farming implements and produce on hands may follow, each being noted in detail. Household effects, also moneys and credits, etc., should be included.

Another list should be made of debts of every kind. The real state of affairs is readily ascertainable after the lists are made, and no one should fail to make the necessary additions and subtractions.

The advantage of knowing one's own exact financial condition will be appreciated after trying it. A train of thought is sure to be suggested as to means of bettering the situation. Some changes in methods, some shortening of expenditure, greater liberality in some directions—every inventory will prove worth more than its costs and will certainly suggest, almost demand the keeping of accounts to make possible a more effectual scrutiny as to leaks and possible betterments.

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

There is a grotesquely humorous side to the Venezuelan complication. Venezuela asked that the disputed question of boundary between that country and a British colony be arbitrated. Great Britain said, "there is nothing to arbitrate. We are right, we are strong and you must submit." The United States thereupon demanded that the boundary question be submitted to arbitration and virtually said, "we'll whip you if you don't arbitrate." There has not yet appeared among nations one which cares to say to Uncle Sam, "you must arbitrate that question with John Bull." On the contrary, the nations, in effect, say, "England has long needed whipping, anyhow, and, in our opinion, 'Uncle Sam' is just the size to do it."

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its popularity.

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

In the Dairy.

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

DAIRYING AND AGRICULTURE.

Paper read by Hon. F. D. Coburn, at the Kansas State Dairymen's meeting, Newton, Kas., November 21, 1895.

Although it affords me pleasure to be with you here to-day, I do not come as a dairyman, nor as, in any sense, an instructor, yet in a very modest way a long-time Kansas farmer. I am here firstly, to suggest by being here that I appreciate the increasing importance and magnitude of the interest that this association is organized to promote and that my hearty sympathies are with it and every similar association in its good undertakings for the betterment of our conditions as citizens of Kansas, and secondly, to learn more of your vocation, your methods and your needs, that if in anywise within my power I may render you some service. An interest that represents such an amount in dollars and cents as this has already attained to and that has such possibilities for the future—possibilities scarcely touched upon, can but command the best attention of the best minds. There may be, and doubtless are, regions just as well adapted to the successful prosecution of dairying, but taking everything into consideration I doubt if there is any other presenting more advantages than will be found here when the business is further advanced and put upon the systematic basis to which it will yet be brought by our fellow citizens here on the former range of the buffalo.

All my observations of the business as a business man have tended to convince me that in it the most conspicuous success is invariably attained where the most carefully devised systems are adhered to, while slipshod methods, carelessness and lack of system are equally as certain to result in dissatisfaction and disaster. Probably no other country has made such general progress or prosperity in dairying in recent years as Denmark.

As indicating the care and method pursued there I have been much interested in some of the regulations of "The Milk Supply Company, of Copenhagen," a company upon which the city relies for its milk. This organization purchases its milk from the dairymen of the surrounding districts and holds them strictly responsible for its quality and the condition of the cows from which it is obtained; each dairyman who sells milk to the company is required to sign a carefully-drawn contract, comprising among others the following requirements:

The feed must be such that it does not affect the taste or character of the milk injuriously. The use of distillery slop and like substances for food is absolutely prohibited, and the use of all feed that has been injured or is not well preserved. The use of turnips, kohl rabi, rutabagas and the leaves of all kinds of root crops is prohibited. Cows supplying milk for children must not be fed oil cake of any kind, and for others the grain mixture used must receive the company's approval.

In summer the cows must not be fed in the barn under any conditions.

The cows must be clipped on the udder, tail and hind quarters in the fall before they are put in the barn.

Fresh milk up to twelve days after calving must not be delivered, nor will the company accept milk from cows that give less than six pounds per day.

The utmost cleanliness must be observed in milking, and the milk must be strained through a metal strainer covered with a clean woolen cloth.

Every dairy must be supplied with a certain make of milk cooler, and this may be rented of the company if desired. As soon as drawn the milk must be cooled by the use of ice water on the cooler to 41° F. before being shipped, and this at all seasons of the year.

It must not be sent from the farm sooner than necessary to make the train, and in summer the wagons must be covered so as to shade the cans.

The company will supply the cans, clean, but they must be rinsed with cold water immediately upon their ar-

rival at the farm. They must be kept in an airy place, protected from all dirt, with lids removed and opening downward, but so that the air has free access to the interior until they are used.

The cans must under no circumstance be used for any other purpose than the transportation of milk.

The dairyman must agree to answer all questions concerning the milk which the company may put to him. He must permit one of the company's veterinarians to examine his cattle whenever desired; must carry out the directions the latter may give, and furnish transportation to the veterinarian to and from the railroad station.

If any contagious disease occurs among the persons who live on the farm or at the homes of the laborers who work on the farm it shall be the duty of the dairyman to inform the company of the fact at once.

Should the milk be found of so inferior a quality as to be unfit for sale the company reserves the right to stop its delivery without remuneration.

The company employs a corps of veterinary surgeons who regularly examine all dairies which furnish milk, and any diseased animals found must be at once removed from the herd under heavy penalties; if the owner thinks he has discovered any actual disease he at once keeps the milk separate, or throws it away, and notifies the company.

As soon as the milk is received in the city each lot is carefully sampled and at once tested for butter fat by an immense Babcock machine constructed especially for the purpose; and in addition to these and other precautions all of the whole skimmed milk is filtered before it leaves the company's warehouse.

They supply three grades of milk—whole milk, half skim-milk and milk for children; they also supply two grades of cream, known as first and second. For the skim-milk morning's milk is allowed to stand twelve hours before skimming. The children's milk is obtained only from cows which have been selected for the purpose by the veterinarians, and is filtered, bottled and sealed immediately upon its arrival.

The filtering machines are thus described: Imagine a forty-gallon bowl of enameled iron on supports, five feet from the floor. There is a hole in the bottom through which the milk enters and near the rim are two discharge pipes, one on each side of the bowl. The filtering material consists of three layers of gravel and six thicknesses of fine muslin stretched over a ring that fits closely inside the bowl and is placed above the upper layer of gravel. The gravel is of three grades of fineness. The lower is about the size of duck shot, the middle layer is finer still and the upper layer as fine as small pin heads. Each layer rests on a thin plate, perforated with many fine holes, and which fit closely to the sides of the bowl. Each layer is about two inches thick, and there is a space of an inch from the top of one layer to the tin plate which supports the next layer above. The milk is poured into a large reservoir standing higher than the filter. A brass pipe leads from the bottom of this reservoir to the bottom of the filter bowl. The pressure thus obtained forces the milk through the successive layers of gravel and six thicknesses of cloth, and when it rises to the top it is drawn off through the delivery pipes.

I call attention to this as a good example of the careful painstaking deemed requisite by a concern with large interests at stake, and essential to success in supplying acceptably a city of 200,000 inhabitants with wholesome milk, and to suggest that, so far as my view has extended, genuine and lasting success in this business is nowhere attained without similar painstaking.

If there is any one thing that my observations in agriculture convince me of more than any other, it is that the limit of our possibilities in production are too often scarcely half reached, and I have little doubt that this applies as well to some features of dairying. J. W. Smith, of Green Bay, Wis., at fifty

years of age began gardening on a poor and unproductive soil, taking as mottoes for his guidance, thorough drainage, abundant water, equally abundant plant food, and good tillage. He lived, we are told, to see his forty-acre farm produce strawberries at the rate of 400 bushels to the acre, potatoes 750 bushels per acre, and onions 1,000 bushels. As a reward for his faith in the idea that there was practically no limit to the production of an acre, if properly treated, he received in one year, as the amount of his gross sales from forty acres, \$16,000. We do not expect every one to be able to sell an average of \$400 worth of products per acre from forty acres of land; but there is only one thing that stands in the way of approaching this standard to a much greater degree than is done, and that is unwillingness to bring to the task the necessary amount of intelligent labor. I do not instance the case of Mr. Smith with a view to inoculating every one with the idea that he can make a fortune out of forty acres of land in a single season, and Mr. Smith did not do it in that way himself. His success, we do not need to be told, was the result of patient effort, pursued with unvarying constancy, keeping the guiding principles he had chosen continually in view. It seems to me that this persevering, painstaking, intelligent effort is what leads to success in any line, and I think of none to which it might perhaps be more applicable than to dairying.

I am sure we are advancing in dairy methods, for within my own recollection my grandmother, of sainted memory, slapped the buttermilk out of her butter with her hands. That her method, crude as it may seem, was thorough and effective I can feelingly testify, for I was no doubt frequently benefited by the same vigorous manipulation. And this reminds me of an anecdote from England, where, as it is related, quite an effort is being made in many counties to educate farmers in dairy lines. One method is that of traveling dairy schools with a dairy van, or, as we would say, a dairy wagon, accompanied by a bright young woman who visits the farmers' homes and instructs them in the first principles.

In narrating some of her experience one of these women tells this:

"In one village I was especially amused with an old lady who always liked her butter clean, and she invited me to see her dairy. I went expecting to behold a model place; instead I was escorted to a very small, stuffy room, which contained numerous little things in the way of eatables in the corners, a bag of moldy rags in another corner, and hanging from the ceiling was a not too clean pair of gloves. 'Ah,' said she, 'I see you are looking at my gloves. Mine gloves are most valuable; I've had 'em this five year. I allus make my butter in 'em. Fayther—my old man—he wears 'em on a Sunday, and on days what I churns I rinses 'em and puts 'em on and makes the butter. I never touches it with my hands.'"

An important point upon which we are weak, and I suppose it applies to dairymen quite as well as the rest of us, is our failure to produce more of the articles we consume, and we go on in this way until it amounts to business suicide. We export money and import clothing when home-grown wool should be made to pay the bills; export money and import fruits, vegetables and canned goods, when intelligent attention to orcharding, vegetable farming and gardening would enable us to produce nearly all these articles at home in ample quantities, and we taboo the idea of home manufactures, when the people who produce in other States so large a part of the products which we consume grow wealthy as a result of their thrift and our thriftlessness. And then, to cap the climax, the absorbers and the absorbed get at loggerheads because, in the natural run of events, the former class had money to loan and the latter class over-borrowed. As a sovereign remedy for the evil effects of ignoring the plainest rules of business management, a portion of our people have swallowed the mischievous doctrine that they can be

WINTRY WEATHER WEAKENS

the system, lowers the vitality and decreases the power of resistance against colds and chills. Many people are feeling weak and shivery just now. They complain of cold hands and feet. Their blood doesn't circulate properly; the raw, bleak air seems to go right through them. Others feel worn out and lack vigor. They are bilious, nervous, have backaches, headaches, and a pale sallow complexion. All these symptoms indicate that the liver and kidneys are out of order. Feeble circulation of the blood showsthat the system is in a very low condition. People who feel like this are facing some dangers they little suspect.

LOOK OUT

for pneumonia, influenza or some other dangerous complaint when you are in this state!

If you have any of these symptoms and are not feeling so well as you ought to feel, do not wait until you are laid up with a serious illness. Act at once. Take something that will build up the system, put the blood in healthful motion and act on the liver and kidneys. Prevention is better than cure.

There is only one way to get well. There is only one remedy that can make you well. The remedy you need is Warner's Safe Cure, which is recommended and prescribed by physicians throughout the world. This great remedy contains the vital principle essential to the maintenance of health and strength. It increases the muscular energy, fortifies the system and builds up every part of the body. It has never been equaled as a cure for liver and kidney complaint, bladder trouble or Bright's disease. It is the great standard remedy, the best remedy, the most reliable remedy known to medical science. Every one who has ever tried it, believes in it.

If your health needs attention, do not experiment with inferior remedies. It is cheaper and wiser to take a remedy that has earned a world-wide reputation, which has stood the test of years and has proved, in millions of cases, that it can always be depended upon to relieve and cure.

legislated into prosperity. We raise dogs and buy hogs. We let our manure go to waste and lament that the crops are light. We grow weeds and buy vegetables and brooms. We catch 5-cent fish with a \$5 rod. We build school houses and colleges and then send our children away to be educated. And lastly, we send a boy out with a \$40 gun and a so-called \$20 dog to hunt 10-cent birds.

A well-known Southern writer, in describing the condition of affairs in his State, where they were always buying but never producing, and hence were always poor, draws this picture of the burial of one of his fellow citizens, which would be only too true in many another community outside of Georgia. He says: "They buried him in a marble quarry; they had to cut through solid marble to dig his grave, but the tombstone they put over him was brought from Vermont. They buried him in a pine forest, but the pine coffin they put him in came from Connecticut; they buried him within touch of an iron mine, but the nails in his coffin and the shovels with which they dug his grave were imported from Pittsburg; they buried him in the midst of the finest sheep-grazing country in the world, but the woolen bands on the coffin were made in the North; the South did not furnish one thing on earth for that funeral but the corpse and the hole in the ground.

"They threw the clods down on his coffin, and they buried him in a New York coat, a Boston pair of shoes, a Chicago vest and a Cincinnati shirt, giving him nothing to remind him of the State in which he was born and for which he fought for four years, but the chilled blood in his veins and the marrow in his bones."

Every successful agriculturist learns to appreciate the importance of fertilizers, and it is coming to be more and more conceded that there is no com-

modity for this purpose equal to brains. As an illustration of fertilizing with brains I would suggest the county of Jefferson, in Wisconsin, where, as it so happened, I was born. It was originally a fairly good county in a reasonably good part of a very good State, but agriculture had been carried on in such an indifferent, brainless way that in 1870 the land would produce about eight bushels of wheat per acre and the mortgage indebtedness of the county was equal to nearly 45 per cent. of the farm valuation. About this time two or three men with brains, one of whom was my friend W. D. Hoard, who later became the honored Governor of his State, and who is yet editor of that useful dairy paper so well known to all of us, began to agitate the subject of dairying and its possibilities for that region, if judiciously and systematically carried on. They made careful study of the subject and with a few of their more intelligent neighbors embarked in the business of butter and cheese production. They offered no product that was not of the highest class, and soon the goods from Jefferson county began to have a reputation and active demand. Gradually others took up the work, and now from the use of brains along with muscle that county, within twenty-five years, has become one of the greatest dairy centers in the Union; its lands are worth from \$65 to \$100 per acre, their average yield of wheat is nineteen bushels, and, although strictly a rural community, its people have a million and a half of money in the bank, highly improved farms with big red barns and houses to correspond on every quarter section, only 7 per cent. of them mortgaged, and where plenty, comfort and intelligence have their seats. If you ask what has made this, the answer, Gov. Hoard has said, is the steady, constant accumulation from their small but well-handled herds of cows. "These farmers have come to know the value of the cow, and along with this have used the plow with more intelligence and a wider diversity. They have improved the breed of their cows, to be sure, but the improvement in the breed of dairymen has been just as great, and out of all this comes progress and prosperity."

The difference in men in accomplishing results along lines like these is illustrated by a cow at the Minnesota State farm. During the year 1893 she is reported to have earned \$127.50, the cost of her feed and keeping for the same period was \$42.56, leaving a surplus of \$84.94 for her owner. Truly, such a cow must be a good investment, but her former owner did not think so, so he sold her for \$25 and believed he was getting the best end of the bargain. Of course he was, in a way, because his method of doing things would never have developed the earning capacity of the animal in the manner that men familiar with the possibilities of dairying have done. It was a good bargain for the cow, because it transferred her to people who knew how to feed her so as to permit a generous response at the pail, and treat her yield in an intelligent manner so as to make its product command the highest possible price. The sale of this cow and her subsequent earnings tells the story in concrete form; there are dairymen and alleged dairymen, farmers and alleged farmers, and that the latter have not sufficient gumption to make a success of business when opportunities thrust all the essentials of prosperity upon them.

As has been truly said, the farmer of the future to win, to have recognition among men who influence and mold the affairs and the society of his time must be intelligent in his work, he must use either more brains or brains of a better quality; competition will force him to this or the wall. He must recognize the fact that to be a successful farmer he must be a successful business man. No other occupations call for closer discernment or more intelligent action.

AVOID PNEUMONIA, diphtheria and typhoid fever by keeping the blood pure, the appetite good and the bodily health vigorous by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS have won high praise for their prompt and efficient yet easy action.

A Happy New Year.

The dairy editor of the FARMER wishes all its readers a prosperous and happy New Year. The plans for 1896 require a large amount of work on the line of needed legislation, and we take this occasion to invite every dairyman in Kansas to render all the assistance possible in this most important matter. The time is ripe for action, and any delay or indifference may cause another defeat and put us still farther away from the desired end. These interests are paramount to all others and there is no excuse for any one holding back.

Horticulture.

Home-Made Wine.

Numerous inquiries have been received by the KANSAS FARMER for a practical method of making grape wine. The correspondents have recognized the fact that Kansas is a prohibition State, and that people ought not to use fermented drink for beverage, even in the pagan States surrounding us. But they think that often, in case of sickness, a little pure home-made wine, free from the poisonous drugs so often put into wines on the market, is useful. We have, therefore, asked Mr. A. L. Entsminger, the grape-grower and nurseryman of Silver Lake, to give to KANSAS FARMER readers his method for making wine.

It will be noticed that Mr. Entsminger speaks of using a barrel and other large vessels. Possibly he expects that those who want this recipe are sick all the year round and require a great deal of medicine, or that they will make at once a supply for a lifetime.

Here are Mr. Entsminger's methods in his own words:

"In order to make a reasonably good wine great care should be taken all the way through, and, if you can't make up your mind to do so, better not commence."

"First, make everything ready. If you intend to use a new barrel, first soak it sufficiently to take out all of the wood taste, then put in some quicklime. Now put in water sufficient to slake the lime and roll the barrel about, so that all of the inside may be as if done with a whitewash brush. While the lime is slaking the barrel should be closed up tight. Now wash out clean, cork tight and put in the cellar for use. When you get ready to fill the barrel, take some new wine, make boiling hot, put in the barrel, cork tight, and roll about with vigor. This is what is called making the barrel wine-green. This process can all be going on while you are making other preparations. Take a tank or barrel, open at one end, of sufficient size for your purpose, which you must determine yourself, cleanse nice and clean. Now insert a faucet about two inches from the bottom, so that the must (juice of the grape) can be drawn off readily. This tank is to receive the mashed grapes for the purpose of allowing them to ferment in the pulp. Now prepare another tank precisely the same as the above. This is to receive the must for the purpose of allowing it to ferment after it comes from the press."

"Now you are ready for the grapes, which should be well ripened. It will do no harm to allow them to stand in baskets until the stems are well dried out. Now place your grapes in a tub or any other convenient vessel that will receive them, for mashing. This should be done with the hands, taking care not to mash the seeds. After this place them in the tank, which I have described for the purpose; allow them to remain there about twenty-four or forty-eight hours, according to the temperature, which should not be less than 60°. When the pulp is sufficiently well broken down it will rise to the top, leaving the must at the bottom. Now draw off the must with your faucet, which I have before mentioned. Now with a good cider press, conveniently placed in readiness, place a gunny sack in the press-hoop. Now, with a scoop or dipper of some kind, dip the pulp into the same and

give a gentle pressing. After the pressing is complete, place the pulp back in the tub, then add about one-third as much well water as you have drawn off must, stir well, and allow to ferment, and press as before. The must should now be placed in the second prepared barrel which I have previously spoken of. Now, dissolve two and one-half pounds of sugar for each gallon of must, taking care that the sugar is all dissolved. Granulated is the best. This is for Concord grapes. Catawba and other grapes with less acid will not require so much. This may not be quite sweet enough, but more sugar can be added. The exact amount of sugar required can only be determined by the use of an acidometer, which is a very expensive concern. Keep well skimmed off until it has apparently spent its force by fermentation. Now great care should be taken in drawing off by means of your faucet, for if you stir it up at this stage you will have cloudy wine, which you will have much trouble to get clear again, which can only be done by adding yeast and compelling it to go through another fermenting process. Now place your new wine in the tight barrel which I first described."

"Great care should be taken so as not to allow bacteria to form in your barrel. In case it should, you will have something besides wine—possibly vinegar, possibly dead wine. Both pressings should be put together in this barrel. When the barrel is full cork tight. Now take a piece of common gas pipe, about three-eighths inch in diameter, and bend in the shape of a siphon. Now bore a hole in the barrel—which should be placed on the side—insert the longest end in the hole in the barrel, place a tumbler or earthen vessel under the other end of the siphon. Now fill the tumbler with new wine, which you have kept for the purpose. This will allow the gas to escape and prevent all danger of bursting the barrel. Now be careful; do not allow this barrel to be disturbed so as to mix the sediment with the wine. When the gas ceases to escape from the barrel through the siphon, the barrel may be corked tight. About the next June, or upon the approach of warm weather, you may expect a slight fermentation to take place again, after which your wine should be drawn off with care, your barrel cleansed nicely, and the wine returned. If you have made any miscue, so that your wine is cloudy, add some yeast, which will cause it to go through another fermenting process. This should be done before you rack off in June. If your wine has not high enough color you can add some raspberry juice, which will have the desired effect."

"Care should be taken to keep your barrel in a good cool cellar. If you prefer to bottle you can do so now, at any time. I have kept wine made this way, both in bottles and barrels, for ten years with improvement each year. In fact, I never lost any. Now I hope and expect this will be sufficient guide for even the new beginner to make a

start at least. I might write a great deal more, as I have said nothing about filtering or how to make white, port or sour wine. But I have been too lengthy. Please do not flood me with letters of inquiry for points which you do not understand. Write to the FARMER."

A Mistake in Orchard Planting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is a wise man who observes and profits by the mistakes of others. Mistakes and successes are alike instructive, and he only succeeds in life who profits by both.

I am led to these thoughts from the fact that I am now cutting down three-fourths of an orchard of 400 trees I planted twenty-two years ago last spring. I planted too many kinds. For the benefit of beginners in orchard planting, I will enumerate a few of the sorts I should have planted more sparingly. I planted too many early sorts. There is very little market for these. They are very perishable, won't stand shipment, and come in competition with small fruits. Nine-tenths of what I have grown have rotted on the ground. I planted twenty Early Harvest (two would have been plenty) and the same of Red Astrachan (one of them would have been plenty), set out twenty-five Summer Pearmain (should not have set any), planted quite largely of Rhode Island Greening, Honey Greening, Cooper's White, White Winter Pearmain, Yellow Bellflower, Harvest Redstreak (worthless), and many other sorts which it would have done to have planted one or two each in a family orchard, but which never should have been planted for market.

A family orchard of 100 trees should contain not more than twenty-five summer and fall sorts, the balance should be all winter apples of best approved sorts. I will not attempt to name varieties. These depend upon the taste of the planter and his family. The State Horticultural Society, in its reports, furnishes an excellent list, which is a safe guide to planters, either of a family or commercial orchard, and should be consulted by all who contemplate orchard planting on either a large or small scale.

I started orchard planting with the old toper's idea of whisky. He said "all whisky was good and some was better." I thought all apples were good and worth growing, while some were better and more worthy of cultivation. Years of experience have sobered the exuberance of my youthful enthusiasm. Nine-tenths of the varieties in any nurseryman's list are wholly worthless as commercial apples.

I am intending to plant 4,000 apple trees in the spring. There will be but three varieties in the orchard—Ben Davis, Jonathan and Missouri Pippin. EDWIN SNYDER.

Oskaloosa, Kas.

The best anodyne and expectorant for the cure of colds, coughs, and all throat, lung and bronchial troubles is undoubtedly Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the only specific for colds and coughs admitted on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair.

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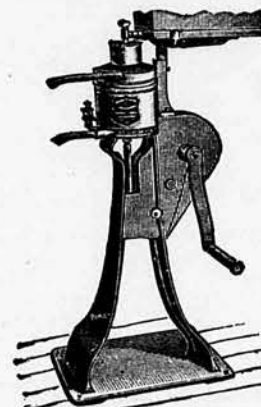
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Poultry Notes.

Whole wheat is one of the best grains for poultry.

Hens that are kept busy scratching rarely contract vices.

Wheat is rich in material for growth and stimulates egg production.

Fowls should be kept from food ten or twelve hours before killing.

To have the hens lay with any regularity in winter, their quarters must be warm.

For fattening fowls cooked food is better than raw, for the reason that it is more easily digested.

Buckwheat is a good winter feed. It is valuable as an egg producer and will keep fowls in good condition.

On many farms geese could be raised to good advantage. Besides yielding a regular income in the way of feathers, they are a profitable market fowl.

Keep the old hens that you know are good mothers, especially if the young chickens are to be raised by them. A hen that is a good mother and a good forager is too valuable to be sold.

One of the most important items necessary to insure success in the hatching of chickens during the winter, especially for early broilers, is to procure the eggs from a flock of healthy, vigorous fowls.

Good care, warm, clean quarters, pure water and the right kind of food will make the hens lay right along. Warm cooked food is always a help in egg laying, and in this the table scraps can be used to a good advantage.—St. Louis Republic.

Important to Breeders.

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

No one ever thought of introducing so expensive a feature as lithographic color work in the days when the leading magazines sold for \$4 a year and 35 cents a copy. But times change, and the magazines change with them. It has remained for *The Cosmopolitan*, sold at \$1 a year, to put in an extensive lithographic plant capable of printing 320 000 pages per day (one color). The January issue presents as a frontispiece a water-color drawing by Eric Pape, illustrating the last story by Robert Louis Stevenson, which has probably never been excelled even in the pages of the finest dollar French periodicals. The cover of *The Cosmopolitan* is also changed, a drawing of page length by the famous Paris artist Rossi, in lithographic colors on white paper takes the place of the manilla back with its red stripes. Hereafter the cover is to be a fresh surprise each month.

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

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 25, 1895.

Osage county—E. C. Murphy, clerk.
TWO SOWS AND PIGS—Taken up by J. DeWitt, in Burlington tp. (P. O. Burlingame), December 3, 1895, two black sows and seven spotted pigs—one sow slit in both ears; valued at \$15.50.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Naer, in Canada tp., December 5, 1895, one bay horse, 3 years old last spring, right hind foot white; valued at \$10.
COLT—By same, one black horse colt, 1 year old, white spot in forehead, four white feet; valued at \$15.

Wilson county—V. L. Polson, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by S. W. Knoles, of Buffalo, December 14, 1895, one bay mare, 3 years old, star in forehead.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 2, 1896.
Wilson county—V. L. Polson, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by Chas. H. Watkins, in Fall River tp., about four miles northeast of Buxton, December 13, 1895, one dark iron-gray mare mule, about 3 years old; valued at \$20.

Greenwood county—J. F. Hoffman, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by C. E. Austin, in Shell Rock tp., November 4, 1895, one dun steer, Western brand covers nearly whole of left side, crop off left ear; valued at \$15.
Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by G. B. Carlisle, one bay horse, black mane and tail, shod in front; valued at \$10.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. K. Peterman, in Agnes City tp., November 2, 1895, one two-year-old heifer, red with some white spots, stubbed horns, branded L on right hip and C on right side; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county—Frank Davis, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by A. F. Kolterman, in Mill Creek tp. (P. O. Onaga), December 26, 1895, one red and white two or three-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 9, 1896
Shawnee county—C. T. McCabe, clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Israel Ward, P. O. Watson, one dark brown filly, 3 to 4 years old, right hip down; valued at \$18.
GELDING—Taken up by Benjamin Vance, P. O. North Topeka, one bay gelding, 1 year old, small lump on navel; valued at \$8.

MARE—By same, one black yearling mare, white strip in face, warts on nose, left hind foot white to pastern joint; valued at \$8.
HEIFER—Taken up by Benjamin F. Crossdale, P. O. Topeka, one Holstein heifer, 2 years old past both ears cropped; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, 1 year old past, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one spotted steer, 1 year old past, right ear cropped; valued at \$12.
MARE—Taken up by William M. G. Kinnard, in Soldier tp., P. O. Hoyt, one bay mare, 5 or 6 years old; valued at \$8.

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

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

MULE—Taken up by W. A. Wood, in Diamond Creek tp. (P. O. Elmdale), December 10, 1895, one sorrel mule, fourteen hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.
Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
COW—Taken up by G. W. Burnett, in Agnes City tp., November 2, 1895, one pale red cow, dehorned, no other marks or brands; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Moore, in Jackson tp., November 1, 1895, one two-year-old steer, red with some white, dehorned, no marks or brands.
STEER—By same, in Jackson tp., one two-year-old steer, red with some white, crop off left ear, two slits in right ear, dehorned, no brands.

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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.

QUESTION.—My cow, which had partial paralysis last spring, has been doing well and seems to be in good health, but she has a bloody discharge when she comes in heat. Will it be safe to breed her?

Junction City, Kas.

Answer.—It is impossible to say what is best to do. If the cow is thriving the chances are in her favor, and she may never have the trouble again.

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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

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

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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

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

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

Rogers Commission Co.

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Rooms 265 and 266 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.



MORAN, KANSAS, August 17, 1895.
The Onstad Chemical Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.
Gentlemen: Please send me one box of Onstad's Lumpy Jaw Capsules by return mail.
Yours truly,
P. S.—I have used your remedy with good success. This is an exact copy of a letter received from Mr. Wright, and without any solicitation of ours.
THE ONSTAD CHEMICAL CO.,
P. O. Box 1800, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
For further particulars see our advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER of December 18, 1895.

MANLY VIGOR



ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure for sexual weakness and lost vigor known to medical science. An account of this wonderful discovery, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to suffering men (sealed) free. Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.

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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.

SUCCESS in any and all of life's undertakings assured. Interesting circulars free. Address PROF. ANDERSON, K. F., Masonic Temple, Chicago.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 6,999; calves, 60; shipped Saturday, 1,008 cattle, no calves. The market was steady to strong. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
18.....	1,417 \$4.25	47.....	1,542 \$4.17½
19.....	1,547 4.15	20.....	1,608 4.10
5.....	1,318 3.85	18.....	1,230 3.85
17.....	1,407 3.85	16.....	1,232 3.85
19.....	1,269 3.70	12.....	1,260 3.70
20.....	1,192 3.70	100.....	1,302 3.65
18.....	1,111 3.30	36.....	980 3.25
1.....	1,030 3.25	2.....	1,115 2.75

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

50.....1,084 \$3.40 | 17.....1,081 \$3.30

ARIZONA STEERS.

46.....1,189 \$2.75 | 17.....1,081 \$3.30

SOUTHWESTERN STEERS.

8.....1,062 \$3.35 | 19.....1,108 \$3.20

WESTERN STEERS.

10.....1,143 \$3.55 | 19.....1,108 \$3.20

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

12 Ind.....702 2.25 | 6.....863 \$2.50

COWS AND HEIFERS.

1.....820 \$3.50 | 28.....828 \$3.45

20 Gal.....1,052 3.40 | 2.....970 3.25

4.....992 3.25 | 2.....1,170 2.75

1.....1,020 2.75 | 6.....1,011 2.75

1.....1,000 2.50 | 6.....833 2.50

1.....1,040 2.50 | 4.....1,130 2.50

1.....1,030 2.25 | 4.....1,072 2.25

1.....1,030 2.25 | 1.....1,070 2.00

1.....1,000 2.00 | 1.....1,200 2.00

6.....630 2.00 | 2.....880 1.75

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

21.....1,124 \$3.55 | 1.....830 \$3.45

11.....997 3.40 | 1.....980 3.35

1.....950 3.00 | 5.....588 2.70

1.....490 2.50 | 1.....1,130 2.25

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 6,147 shipped Saturday, none. The market opened steady and closed strong to 5c higher. The following are representative sales:

49...336 \$3.70	30...233 \$3.60	71...236 \$3.60
46...278 3.60	68...299 3.60	23...228 3.57½
71...282 3.57½	8...237 3.57½	62...228 3.7½
87...236 3.57½	56...330 3.57½	75...233 3.57½
68...216 3.55	60...236 3.55	36...277 3.55
68...255 3.54	61...246 3.55	56...274 3.55
82...248 3.55	9...214 3.55	60...245 3.55
73...238 3.55	61...240 3.55	65...264 3.55
14...298 3.55	64...264 3.55	77...201 3.55
73...265 3.55	71...271 3.55	50...291 3.55
70...195 3.52½	38...219 3.52½	43...214 3.52½
43...175 3.50	40...198 3.50	131...216 3.50
74...244 3.50	11...303 3.45	77...184 3.45
15...92 3.35	58...141 3.35	5...382 3.35
11...120 3.35	8...106 3.30	20...159 3.30
20...119 3.30	18...97 3.30	1...170 3.25
23...97 3.25	10...100 3.20	1...220 3.00
4...282 2.75	1...250 2.75	2...220 2.75

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 1,460; shipped Saturday, none. The market was active and steady. The following are representative sales:

47 lambs.....	74 \$4.25	22 lambs.....	64 \$4.15
117.....	118 3.60	5.....	100 2.00

Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 411, shipped Saturday, 177. The market is quiet. There is a good supply on hand and buyers are coming in rapidly from all directions.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,500; market steady to strong; fair to best beefs \$3.50@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.80; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.50@3.05; Texas, \$2.75@3.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 36,000; market active and generally 5c higher; light, \$3.65@3.82½; rough packing, \$3.55@3.65; mixed and butchers, \$3.60@3.85; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.65@3.77½; pigs, \$2.80@3.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market stronger; native, \$2.00@3.65; western, \$3.00@3.25; Texas, \$2.25@2.75; lambs, \$3.50@4.75.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,070; market a shade lower; native steers, \$3.50@4.75; Texas steers, \$3.60@3.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market 5c higher; heavy, \$3.50@3.75; mixed, \$3.20@3.30; light, \$3.40@3.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market strong.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

	Jan. 6.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wht.—Jan....	57	57	56½	56½	56½
May.....	59½	60½	60½	59½	59½
July.....	60	60½	60½	59½	59½
Corn—Jan....	25½	26½	26½	25½	25½
Feb.....	25½	26½	26½	25½	25½
May.....	28½	29½	29½	28½	28½
Oats—Jan....	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
Feb.....	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
May.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Pork—Jan....	9 10	9 35	9 10	9 35	9 35
May.....	9 45	9 65	9 45	9 65	9 65
Lard—Jan....	5 42½	5 47½	5 42½	5 47½	5 47½
May.....	5 70	5 77½	5 70	5 75	5 75
Ribs—Jan....	4 40	4 50	4 40	4 50	4 50
May.....	4 70	4 82½	4 70	4 80	4 80

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.—Offerings of wheat were light to-day and there was a good demand, with prices ruling a little higher early, though after the speculative market broke buyers refused to pay the early prices.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 39 cars, a year ago, 10 cars.

Sales were as follows, track, Kansas City: Hard, No. 2, 2 cars 56½c; No. 3, 1 car 50c; 2 cars 51c; 2 cars 52c; No. 4, 1 car 48c; 2 cars 45c; 1 car 44½c; rejected, 1 car 40c; 1 car 38c. Soft, No. 2 red, 1 car poor, 67c; No. 3 red, 1 car 64c; 1 car 60½c; No. 4 red, 1 car 58c; 1 car 53c; rejected, nominally 3½@44c. Spring, No. 2, 4 cars 56c; 2 cars 55½c; 2 cars 55c; No. 3, 3 cars 54c; 5 cars 53½c; 2 cars 53c; rejected, nominally 41@47c; white spring, No. 2, 1 car 56½c; No. 3, 1 car 52½c.

Corn was in good demand with fair offerings and spot prices were ½c higher. No trading in January was reported. It was offered at 22½c with 2½c bid.

Receipts of corn to-day, 89 cars; a year ago, 15 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 14 cars 22½c; 13 cars 22½c; 2 cars 22½c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 21½c; 1 car 21c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 20@21c; white, 1 car 22½c; 1 car 22½c.

Oats continue very scarce. The few cars on sale each day generally go to local buyers on private terms.

Receipts of oats to-day, 7 cars; a year ago, 8 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 1 car 17c; No. 3, nominally 16@16½c; No. 4, nominally 15@15½c; no grade, nominally 13@14c; No. 2 white, 1 car 18½c; No. 3 white, 1 car 17½c.

Hay—Receipts, 81 cars; market firm. Timothy—Choice, \$11.50@12.50; No. 1, \$10.00@11.00; No. 2, \$7.50@9.00; No. 3, \$5.00@6.50; fancy prairie, \$7.00; choice, \$6.00@6.50. No. 1, \$5.00@6.00. No. 2, \$4.50@5.00; packing hay, \$3.00@4.00.

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Receipts, wheat, 40,000 bu.; last year, 6,900 bu.; corn, 30,067 bu.; last year, 54,000 bu.; oats, 23,000 bu.; last year, 42,900 bu.; shipments, wheat, 10,000 bu.; corn, 11,000 bu.; oats, 10,000 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash, 6½c bid; January, 6½c; May, 58½c; July, 58c sellers. Corn—Cash, 24½c; January, 24½c; May, 25½c; July, 26½c. Oats—Cash, 17c bid; January, 17c; May, 19½c.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.—Butter—Creamery, extra separator, 21c; firsts, 18½c@19½c; dairy, fancy, store packed, 13@14c; fresh, 10@12c; off grades, 8c; country roll, fancy, 12@14c; choice, 10@12c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh candled stock, 18c per doz.; cold storage, 13c.

Poultry—Hens, 6½c; springs, 6½c@7c; roosters, 15c; young, 17½c; turkeys, hens, 7½c; gobblers, 6½c; ducks, 7½c@8c; geese, fat, 6½c; pigeons, 60c per doz.

Fruits—Apples, fancy, \$2.25@2.50 per bbl.; choice, \$1.75@2.00; common to good, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.

Kansas City Sheep Market.

(Special report, furnished by KNOLLIN & BOUTH, Kansas City stock yards.)
The run of sheep was a little freer to-day but was not large. The proportion of real desirable killing kinds was small. There were several lots of fair to decent killing grades of lambs,

generally light weights. Some 118-pound sheep and yearlings brought \$3.80, but no lambs good enough to fetch over \$4.25. Prices were generally quoted steady to strong at last week's advance, with a fairly free movement. There was some inquiry for feeding wethers at reasonable prices, but buyers want them at prices which show room for fair profits.

80 lambs.....	71	\$4 25
47 ".....	84	4 25
22 ".....	69	4 15
14 ".....	79	4 15
86 ".....	68	4 00
89 ".....	68	4 00
89 ".....	78	3 90
117 sheep and yearlings.....	118	3 80
12 yearlings.....	105	3 60
2 ".....	90	3 60
5 natives.....	148	3 25
5 ".....	78	3 00
1 ".....	120	2 85
1 ".....	100	2 75
5 ".....	138	2 75
14 Merinos.....	91	2 85
53 ".....	91	2 85
105 fed southwestern Missouri.....	115	3 15
129 ".....	101	2 85
85 ".....	105	2 85
100 New Mexico ewes.....	77	2 65
1 buck.....	130	2 25
10 culls.....	58	2 25
5 ".....	100	2 25
10 ".....	78	1 50

JOHN PETRZILEK, practical furrier and manufacturer of fine furs, sealskin garments, capes and trimmings, 826 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Mats, rugs and buggy robes always on hand. Ask for special price list. Our current prices are as follows:

Mink.....	\$ 35@1 00
Skunk.....	25@ 85
Raccoon.....	30@ 60
Muskrat.....	3@ 8
Civet cat.....	5@ 10
Opossum.....	5@ 12
Prairie wolf.....	50@ 75
Otter.....	4 00@8 00
Beaver.....	3 00@3 50

DROVERS COMMISSION COMPANY,

Kansas City, Mo., Stock Yards.

G. W. CLAWSON, LOANER.
A. T. MUSTON, CATTLE.
J. P. MUMFORD, SALESMEN.
SAM M. WEST, HOG SALESMAN.
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NORTH TOPEKA, - - - KANSAS.

Buy grain and hay in car lots on any railroad in Kansas or Oklahoma. Make advances on consignments. Correspondence solicited.

The Poultry Yard

ATTRACTIVE FOWLS.

Brief Description of the Sultan, a Very Pretty Breed.

This breed was introduced into Europe by way of Constantinople some 40 years ago. In many respects the Sultans resemble the White Polish, but they have shorter legs and more abundant plumage. The latter is very white and flowing; on the head they have a compact Polish tuft; the comb is only two little points, and the wattles are very small. They have five toes on each foot. The fowls are non-setters, small eaters and layers of large, white eggs. They are said to be hardy when mature, but are difficult to raise. They



PRIZE HEN.

are very small and are kept chiefly as pets, being generally regarded as the most beautiful of all domestic fowls. They are, however, good layers.—N. Y. World.

EGG-EATING HENS.

A Plan by Which They May Be Cured of the Pernicious Habit.

A correspondent writes: "It seems that too much cannot be said or done to prevent this worst of evils a hen can fall heir to. It is very disgusting to any poulterer, or even any person who keeps poultry. When I built my henery I put in just a few nest boxes for the time being, until I had time to get more, and would not believe it took only two or three days to learn the habit of 'egg-eating.' They would quarrel over the nest and break the eggs, then all would run to have a piece, until at last my two largest pens were full of good-looking egg-thirsty hens, and were, I thought entirely ruined, for when I did give them more boxes they would pick a hole in the shell quite leisurely and eat the contents. What was to be done was more than I could think of for awhile; then I devised a plan which I thought would break some at least of the habit. I made nest boxes as follows: Eight feet long, 14 inches deep, and 11 inches wide, then divided it into eight nests, with one side of the box six inches high, so that when it was covered they had eight inches left to enter the nest; then I set them one foot from the floor. In there it was dark, the space covered by a lid over the box to remove the eggs. In this secluded spot they would deposit their eggs, and only one hen could occupy each nest, and she hadn't room or light enough to do much damage. This was six weeks ago and to-day I don't think I have a hen that will eat an egg. If some poulterer who is troubled in like manner will give this a trial I am quite confident he will be amply repaid."—Poultry Chum.

Saved by the Poultry.

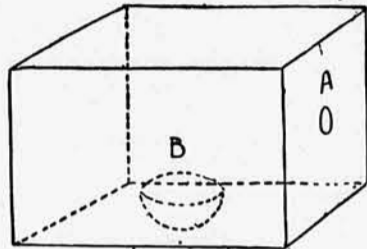
Everything that usually goes to the swill barrel can be turned to more profit on the farm if it is put in proper condition for feeding the poultry. Potato and turnip parings boiled are good to put with the mixed food. All table scraps make the very best of food; even the meat bones can be crushed, and will more than pay for the trouble in the increase of eggs. The buttermilk used in a scalding state or sour or sweet milk the same add increased nourishment to the mixtures mentioned. The whey when curd is made can also be utilized the same way. Whole grain should be fed at evening. Wheat, barley, buckwheat, corn and rye are valued as respectively enumerated. The fowls

show a preference for corn, but if fed too liberally it will make the hens too fat for profitable egg layers. Of course, excessive feeding of wheat will have a like tendency, but in not so quick or so marked a degree.—Farmers' Review.

SIMPLE RAT TRAP.

If Kept Loaded You Will Have No Trouble with Rodents.

Under this heading a correspondent of a poultry journal sends a description and sketch, here reproduced, of what he calls "the only perfect rat-trap, and very simple and inexpensive." Rats in some localities are a serious nuisance to poultry breeders, and a good trap is worth a good deal of money to them. The contrivance is thus described:



scribed: Take a common box about a foot square and 15 inches long, bore a hole in each end with 1½-inch auger, about four inches up from the bottom, as shown at A in cut. Fill a small tin pan (or box) with meal mixed with arsenic, set in middle of box, as indicated by dotted line B; nail cover on, and you can set it anywhere without fear of chicks or fowls touching it. Keep it loaded all the time, and you will have no trouble with rats.—Australasian.

NEW MAMMOTH Poultry Guide for 1896 Finest book ever published, contains nearly 100 pages, all printed in color, plans for best poultry houses, sure remedies and recipes for all diseases, and how to make poultry and gardening pay. Sent post paid for 15c. John Bauscher, Jr., box 44 Freeport, Ill.

NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1896. Profusely illustrated. The finest and best Poultry Book ever published. Illustrates and describes all the leading varieties of Poultry. Gives prices of Poultry and Eggs. Plans for building Poultry Houses and Remedies for diseases. If you raise Poultry, how can you afford to be without it. Sent post paid for 15c. Address: **THE J. W. MILLER CO.,** Box No. 152. FREEPORT, ILL.

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Incubators & Brooders Best in the world, hot water, pipe system. Will hatch chicks when others fail. Catalogue Free. Shoemaker Incubator Co., Freeport, Ill. U. S. A.

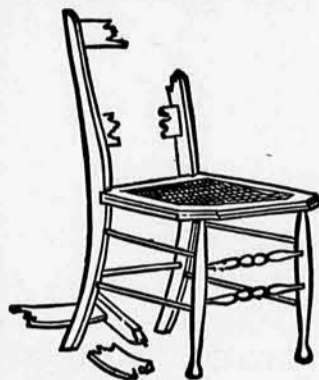
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THE IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars free. **GEO. ERTL & CO., Quincy, Ill.** Catalogue 4 cents.

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SPRAY WITH THE EMPIRE KING Our catalogue will tell you why it is the best. Send 3c. for postage and the catalogue is free. **FIELD FORCE PUMP CO., 75 Market St., LOCKPORT, N. Y.**

Aren't You TIRED

trying to meet falling prices by rising earlier and working harder? You might as well stop,—it's not to be done that way. Get tools that do a week's work in a day, and raise three bushels in place of one. The **PLANET JR.** Farm Tools will do it. One single tool combines a hand drill, plow, cultivator, rake, and a wheel hoe that will beat six men. There are 20 others as good. Send for the **PLANET JR. Book, (it's free), and give your mind a day's work.** **S. L. ALLEN & CO., 1107 Market St., PHILADELPHIA.**

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By using one of these Feed Cookers you can realize on your present crop of **Corn 75¢ per bushel.**

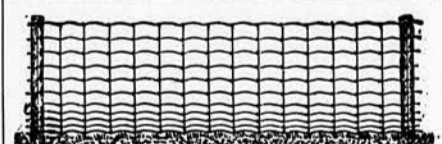
This justly Celebrated Feed Cooker will save any farmer, feeder or Dairyman Hundreds of Dollars each Year. Will pay for itself the first year it is used. Cook your corn before feeding to cattle or hogs. Increasing its fattening qualities 50 per cent. and make each bushel go about \$4 further. It will enable you to realize 75¢ per bushel for your present crop—it will steam moldy hay or corn perfectly sweet and make dry corn stalks or straw soft and palatable. Made of steel boiler plates, with boiler tubes passing directly through the water—will do your work quicker, cheaper, and is guaranteed to be better and give better satisfaction than any other.

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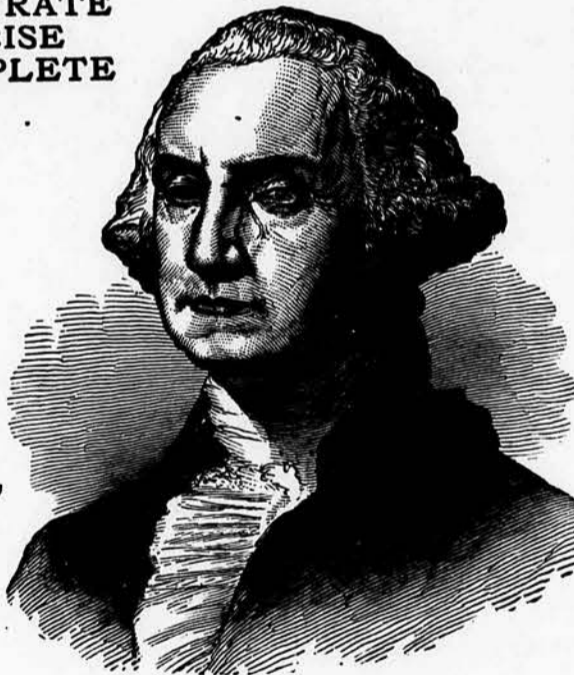
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