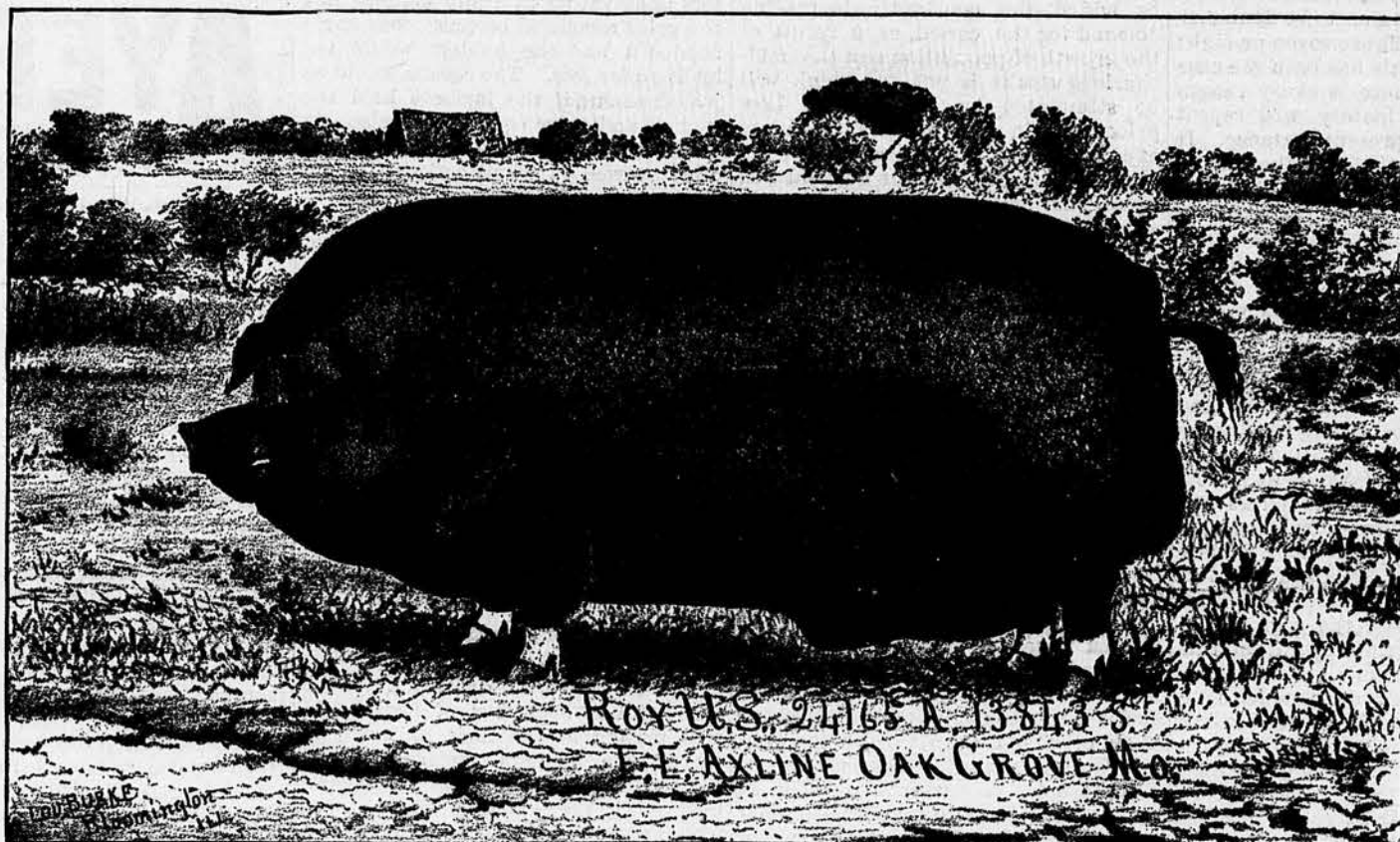


KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.
VOL. XXXIII. NO. 45.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1895.

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



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

C. M. SHELTON, President,

BURLINGAME, Osage Co., KAS.

(Breeder's Directory continued on page 14.)

Agricultural Matters.

CO-OPERATE, AND HOLD THE CORN.

By Prof. C. C. Georgeson, State Agricultural College.

The West is again blessed with an abundant corn crop, and, as is usually the case when the crop is large, the price is exasperatingly low. If the farmers sell their very large surplus over and above what is needed for feed during the fall and early winter, the price will probably range somewhere between 15 and 20 cents a bushel. It cannot be denied that it is in the highest degree discouraging to be compelled to accept such figures, when the seed from which the crop was raised cost from 75 cents to \$1 a bushel. The question arises, are the farmers compelled to sell at the low price now ruling? Is there no way by which the money needed to meet debts which have been incurred, and to meet living expenses, taxes, etc., can be raised, except by the sacrifice of the crop? The history of former great crops has proved that the price is liable, and, indeed, almost certain, to be double or triple the present figure seven or eight months hence. This has been the case in the past, and there is every reason to suppose that history will repeat itself also in the present instance. It is almost certain that by the end of next June corn will be worth 40 cents a bushel, or even 50 or 60 cents, if the prospect for another crop at that time is not reassuring. With this strong probability of a rise of 100 per cent., or more, in the price of corn within the next seven months, are there no means by which the farmers can be saved from this enormous sacrifice? It would seem that capitalists and bankers ought to be willing to advance money to those who need it on so necessary and imperishable an article as corn. A full corn crib offers less risk to the money-lender who accepts it as collateral than live stock of any kind. Disease may sweep off the latter, while nothing except fire can destroy or deteriorate the corn, and it can be insured against loss from this cause at a trifling outlay.

The situation affords scope for capitalists with benevolent tendencies. They might erect corn cribs here and there over the country at convenient places and buy up and store the corn farmers offer to sell at ruling market prices, and when the price advances, as it surely must, sell again, and turn over to the producer all that was realized over and above the purchase price except a reasonable per cent. on the money invested. But such a step, I realize, is a Utopian dream. We are not that near the millennium.

Salvation, then, is to be found only in co-operation. And why should co-operation not be practicable in this case as well as in the running of stores, in the operation of creameries, or in the joint ownership of agricultural machinery and valuable breeding stock? I maintain that with the same amount of practical common sense which is required to conduct these enterprises, the farmers could also co-operate to save the bulk of their corn crop. Local Alliances and Granges, wherever these organizations are still alive and active, could here find an eminently proper field for their activity; or where these do not exist, farmers could form independent co-operative stock companies. These organizations should take the place that individual capitalists now occupy, and buy outright all the corn that is offered at low figures by their members and hold it for an advance in price, and then sell and share the profits on the basis of the shares each held in the concern; or, what would be still better for the poor farmer, the organization could advance a given per cent. of the present value to the owner of the corn and take the corn as collateral for the money thus advanced, and, by mutual agreement, sell when the advance in price would justify it, the profits all to go to the owner of the corn, less the cost of handling and less a reasonable per cent. on the investment, to go to the shareholders in the company. In the latter case the organization would practically take the place of banks or individual capitalists

who advance money on chattel mortgages, and by whose consent the live stock or other farm product covered by the mortgage is sold to pay off the indebtedness.

Are the obstacles to the successful operation of some such plan in the present case insuperable? Let us briefly consider some of the obstacles. First, it may be objected that there is no certainty of any considerable advance in the price by June or July next year; that there is a shortage in cattle, and that therefore there will be less demand for feed during the coming winter than is normally the case. To this it may be answered, that while it is true the total number of stock cattle in the country is somewhat less than a year ago, it is also true that with an abundant corn crop, which means cheap feed, as many cattle will be fed this winter as in any former year, the farmer finding it to his advantage to feed the corn rather than sell it. Moreover, there is a large stock of hogs in the country that must be fed and marketed, which will fully balance any shortage in cattle. To this should be added the constantly increasing demand for the cereal, as a result of the growth of population and the multifarious uses it is put to, which will be stimulated by low prices. Low prices will, in like manner, stimulate export. There is, therefore, good reason to suppose that the demand will equal, and probably exceed, the demand on any previous crop.

This being the case, it would be contrary to all known laws of trade if the price should not advance sharply in seven or eight months. In 1889 we had in the West the largest corn crop on record. Corn sold then, at gathering time, for from 12 to 15 cents a bushel. Nevertheless, by the first week in May, 1890, long before any prediction could be made as to the possible output for that year's crop, corn sold in Kansas City for 29 cents; in Chicago for 34 cents; and by the first week in August it had reached 47½ cents in Kansas City and 59 cents in Chicago, only to rise higher still as a result of the blasted hopes for that year's crop. In 1891 we had the next largest crop. It found the corn cribs empty all over the West, but in spite of the shortage of old corn, and even though the crop fell short of that of 1889 by many million bushels, it nevertheless sold at gathering time at 20 cents or even less per bushel. But by the first week in May, 1892, corn was worth 38½ cents in Kansas City, 42½ cents in Chicago, and by the last week in June it had reached 44 cents and 51 cents, respectively, in these markets. Here then is a rise of 100 per cent. in the crop of 1891, and of 200 per cent. in the crop of 1889, our two largest crops, in from six to eight months' time. In view of these facts, it will be safe to assume that the present large crop will advance in value in like manner, and those who have corn to sell when the advance comes will reap the benefit.

In the second place, the objection might be raised that the farmers have no money, and that such organizations of farmers as I have here suggested could not raise the money necessary to buy the surplus which must be sold to meet pressing debts and supply needed comforts. Now, while it is true that farmers as a class are not capitalists, and that many of them are carrying more or less burdensome mortgages, it must also be admitted that if we strike an average of almost any community in the corn belt it will be found to contain more wealth than might be supposed from the dejected statements now and then seen in print. By combined action of a score or two of average farmers it would be a simple matter to raise what money would be required to keep the surplus at home. And as for those who think they must sell, I venture the opinion that close figuring will in most cases reveal that with their cattle, hogs and poultry, and plenty to feed them, they need not sacrifice much of the crop in order to live. If the crop had been a failure, and feed for cattle and hogs lacking, they would still have managed to get along. How much easier, then, can it be done with a full crop. I mean by all this that there is no necessity for the

immediate conversion into cash of more than a small per cent. of the surplus and that by co-operation it will be an easy matter for the farmers to raise this cash and keep the surplus for better prices. If this could be done over any considerable area, so as to withhold a large per cent. of the surplus and thus prevent glutting the markets, there would of course be an advance in price at once. Now, it may be urged that, although such a course would cause a moderate advance in price at once in order to call out the supply required for regular consumption, there would be no 40 or 50-cent corn in early summer, because the country would be full of corn, and high prices are inconsistent with a large stock. The reply to this is that the price will be governed by the amount marketed. There is no reason *per se* why the price should not advance to these figures when the stock is in farmers' hands as well as it does when in the hands of speculators. The large surpluses of 1889 and 1891 were not destroyed when these figures were reached. The bulk of that which had been marketed was held by speculators in elevators at trade centers, and the price advanced because consumers needed it and the holders would not let it go for less. The results would be just the same if the farmers held the surplus and were equally tenacious in holding out against the demand, or in other words, in "bulling" the price. The recent very marked advance in kerosene, gasoline and other petroleum products is not due to a depletion of the stock, but to the fact that the Standard Oil Company has complete control of it, and that they can force the price up to suit themselves. We condemn this course in a millionaire corporation, and justly so, because, as we all believe, the price is greatly out of proportion to the cost of production. It would be equally reprehensible if the farmers could "combine" to force corn up to \$2 a bushel, and compel suffering consumers to pay it, because this would exceed the cost of production by several hundred per cent.; but none could object to their wanting a price that would give them a just compensation for the labor of growing it.

The only serious drawback to the successful co-operation of farmers in this matter is the lack of cohesion among the farmers themselves; the want of individual interest in the common good; the need of unity in views, which alone can make concerted action possible. It is on this rock that co-operative enterprises are most likely to founder. There are, however, many splendid examples of successful co-operation among farmers for other purposes. The most universally successful organizations of this nature that have come under my observation are the Danish co-operative creameries. There are in that little country upwards of 1,000 co-operative creameries, run entirely by the farmers themselves, large farmers with fifty or sixty dairy cows uniting with poor men who own but one or two cows, and each sharing the profits according to the amount of milk furnished. The system has achieved the most signal success. There are also many examples of co-operative creameries and co-operative stores in this country. Some successful ones could be pointed out here in Kansas. If these enterprises are successful, why not others on similar lines?

The most feasible plan, it appears to the writer, would be that usually adopted by co-operative stores. The stock is held in small shares by a large number of shareholders, a few of whom have enough capital to invest to make it profitable to do business on their own account; but by united effort enough is raised for the purpose. The members of the organization, who may or may not be stock-holders, trade there and get their goods at cost, plus a small per cent. advance, sufficient to cover running expenses and a fixed per cent. interest on the money invested, which goes to the stockholders. There are several variations to the plan, but the result is the same, namely, cheaper goods to all members than could be bought elsewhere. In like manner, the association could invest in corn. The seller could haul it to the company's crib and receive 50, 60 or 75 per

The Only One To Stand the Test.

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

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

AYER'S

is the only one of them that I could recommend as a blood-purifier. I have

given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—Wm. Copp, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

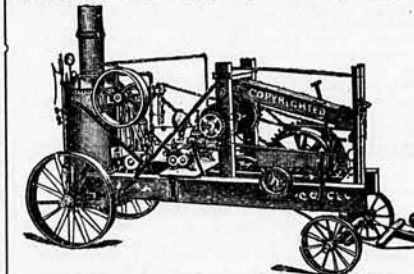
cent. of its value at current prices, and also a certificate which should entitle him to the proceeds from the sale of an amount of corn equal to that delivered by him, less cost of handling, loss by shrinkage, and a reasonable interest on the money invested by the association. When to sell must, of course, be determined by the board of directors. This is essentially the same as when a farmer delivers milk at a co-operative creamery, and is paid from the proceeds of the butter sold according to the amount and quality of the milk he delivered, the difference being that the dairyman gets no pay until the butter is sold, when there is usually a monthly settlement, while the corn-grower must have some money at once, or he would keep the corn himself until the price advanced to a figure at which he felt justified in selling.

Existing organizations, like the Grange or the Alliance, could take hold of it more readily, in most cases, than a new association. There is an element of philanthropy in it by the cultivation of which society will be the gainer.

This outline is, of course, not a working model. Many details in the plan must be shaped to suit local interests. Any plan which will enable the farmer to get a fair price for the crop on which he has counted so much, with hope and fear alternately out-weighing each other, and in the growing of which he has borne the heat and burden of the day, will answer the purpose.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will invariably give relief. 25c. a box.

The illustration represents a Mounted Steam Elliptical Well Drilling and Prospecting Machine, manufactured by the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., for



1,000 foot work or less; they are also constructed for use with independent Steam, Gasoline or Horse-Power; will handle as successfully and rapidly the Hydraulic, Jetting, Rotary, Cable or Pole drilling tools, making it one of the best all-purpose drilling machines manufactured. Every owner of a traction engine should have one of these machines, with which he can make a larger per cent. of profit for capital invested than in any other way. The manufacturers would like to correspond with any parties who wish to purchase a really practical machine.

The Stock Interest.

MARKET PRICES OF FEEDS COMPARED TO THEIR VALUE.

(Herbert Myrick, in Orange Judd Farmer.)

At current market prices for the considerable variety of feeds under discussion, the digestible protein and fat they contain cost the Middle States an average of about 2 cents per pound, while the digestible sugar and starch (carbohydrates) cost about 1 cent. [They cost considerably less in Kansas.—EDITOR.] This is the basis employed in reckoning in money the feeding values stated in the table. Owing to the difference in composition and market price, this feeding value differs widely from the commercial price or what the feed costs to buy. In other words, the market price of feeds bears no necessary relation to their value as food or as fertilizer.

Hence the importance of understanding this matter, so that when you buy feeds you may get the most for your money. For instance, if corn meal can be bought at the same price as good timothy hay (and it can), the farmer will buy the meal because it contains about 1,500 pounds of digestible nutrients to the ton, against about 850 pounds in a ton of timothy hay. The proportion of protein in the meal is also three times as much as in the hay, and its estimated feeding value is nearly \$17 a ton against some \$10 as the value of the nutrients in a ton of the hay, but there is no material difference in the manurial value of the two articles. Or, if we allow 2 cents per pound as the value of the fat and oil, and 1 cent per pound for sugar and starch, the protein in hay at \$17 a ton costs over 13 cents per pound, while in corn meal, at the same price per ton, protein costs only 1 cent per pound. Or, as the table below shows, the best gluten meals furnish protein at as low or lower prices.

The standard valuation of sugar, starch and fat applied to these nutrients in whole corn, amounts to more than the current New York quotation (around 38 cents per bushel), so that protein in whole corn at that price costs nothing compared to other feeds. The same is true of corn-and-oats feed. Yet the farmer would not get as much benefit from the whole corn—at least if fed to cows—as he would from the corn meal. That is to say, the feeding effect in actual practice of different meals or grains is quite apart from their market price, and may or may not bear a close relation to their estimated feeding value expressed in money.

The manurial value of feeds has also to be considered in buying feeds. The corn by-products contain very little ash, and therefore but a small quantity of phosphoric acid and potash, but are rich in nitrogen. Brans and whole grains are quite the opposite, while cottonseed meal contains as much nitrogen as any of the by-products, and fully as much phosphoric acid and potash as wheat bran. The manurial value was got by calculating nitrogen to be worth 15 cents, phosphoric acid 5 cents, and potash 4 cents per pound; they cost rather more than these figures in commercial fertilizers. It is problematical how much of these fertilizing ingredients is got back in the manure as it is cared for on the average farm. We know in a general way that three-quarters of these elements in the food consumed are voided in the solid and liquid excrement. The nitrogen is mainly voided in the urine, much of which is lost by leaching and evaporating, unless carefully husbanded with absorbents. Therefore we add to the estimated feeding value only one-half of the estimated manurial value, to express in money the total value of these feeds. Good farmers, who care for manure to the best advantage and use it most wisely, may get onto the land more than one-half in quantity and value of the fertilizing ingredients in the food consumed.

Present wholesale market prices, as quoted in the table, may be above or below what farmers have to pay; the retail or local price depends upon many circumstances. Wholesale values may also go up or down during the

next few months, but the basis of valuation will remain fixed. Therefore farmers everywhere may readily compare the cost or local price of these feeds with their valuation. Thus the gluten meals can be bought cheaper near the mills where produced than a thousand miles away, cottonseed meal is \$2 to \$5 cheaper in the South than at the North or West, but their composition is practically the same, and therefore their comparative feeding and manurial value is not altered for any section of the country.

COST AND VALUATION OF FEEDS COMPARED.

In this table, the current wholesale market prices per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered at points taking New York city freight rates, are given in the first column. Allowing the digestible sugar and starch in each feed to be worth 1 cent per pound and the digestible fat 2 cents per pound, the cost in cents per pound of digestible protein at the price per ton quoted on each feed is given in the second column. The "estimated valuation" as feed and as manure is added for each food, also their total valuation as explained in the text.

Feed	Wholesale price per ton	Protein cost per lb.	Estimated valuation as feed	Estimated valuation as manure	Total valuation
Corn	\$13.25	1.1	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$2.20
Oats	15.15	1.1	1.10	1.10	2.20
Wheat	21.67	4.1	4.10	4.10	8.20
Barley	20.83	4.4	4.40	4.40	8.80
Hay, No. 1 timothy	17.00	13.2	13.20	13.20	26.40
Corn meal	15.00	0.9	0.90	0.90	1.80
Wheat bran	15.00	2.5	2.50	2.50	5.00
Cottonseed meal	19.00	1.7	1.70	1.70	3.40
Linsseed meal (old process)	19.00	1.8	1.80	1.80	3.60
Cleveland linseed meal	19.00	1.4	1.40	1.40	2.80
Grain gluten meal	18.00	1.1	1.10	1.10	2.20
Atlas gluten meal	18.00	1.0	1.00	1.00	2.00
Cream gluten meal	18.00	1.2	1.20	1.20	2.40
Buffalo gluten meal	18.00	1.2	1.20	1.20	2.40
Chicago gluten meal	18.00	1.1	1.10	1.10	2.20
Maize feed	15.00	0.6	0.60	0.60	1.20
Rudant hominy feed	14.50	0.3	0.30	0.30	0.60
Corn and oat feed	16.75	0.3	0.30	0.30	0.60
Peoria gluten feed	19.00	1.4	1.40	1.40	2.80
Quaker chop	14.75	0.3	0.30	0.30	0.60
Brewers' grains, wet	5.00	3.1	3.10	3.10	6.20
Brewers' grains, dry	14.00	1.6	1.60	1.60	3.20

Kansas Breeders in Texas.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition has closed its first week in all the glory heretofore bestowed upon it. To say that it is an immense show faintly expresses our opinion. From the moment one steps off the electric car at the outside gate he is impressed with its greatness, and no sooner inside its gates than he exclaims, "Great is the exposition and great is the State of Texas." The exhibits in every line are creditably represented.

But it is not my purpose in this letter to speak particularly of any exhibit, but specially want to mention the premium stock, as far as awarded to our representatives from Kansas—the Sunny Slope herd, of Emporia, as they were the only exhibitors from our State of premium stock. In Berkshire they won second on best sow 1 year and under 2; first and second on sow under 1 year; in sweepstakes, same class, they won first and second on best sow any age, first for best herd, boar and four sows under 1 year, also second for best sow with litter. In Poland-Chinas, their great show boar, Hadley Jr., did not show, on account of lameness, but was easily the head among the hundreds of hogs on exhibition. Sunny Slope, however, carried off more than their share in the ring, winning first on sow 1 year and under 2, first and second on best sow under 1 year, first and second on best sow any age; in sweepstakes, first in herd, boar and four sows under 1 year, and second on herd, boar and four sows over 1 year.

Monsees & Wiley, of Smithton, Mo., and J. R. Campbell & Son, of Avilla, Mo., also won premiums in the swine department. Col. R. Todhunter, the great Short-horn breeder, of Dover, Mo., is here with a car-load of driving horses for the show ring, and has al-

ready walked away with several valuable prizes.

Mr. John T. Hessel, of Cheney, Kas., the manager of the Jewett farms, has his race horse, Ninnescah, here. He won a purse of \$1,000, winning the hardest race I have witnessed for two years, requiring nine heats to complete it. The best time was 2:18. A Kansas horse in this same race, owned by Mr. Lee, of Neosho Falls, got second money. Dick Hubbard, owned by B. O. Graves, of Wichita, Kas., has won two races of \$1,000 each. Kansas Queen, owned at Kansas City, also won a purse of \$1,000, as well as others I could name did time and space permit, but call attention to these few prize-winners of our own State, thinking it may stimulate breeders to higher attainments, as it certainly evidences that Kansas has and does do "many things well." O. P. UPDEGRAFF.
Dallas, Tex., October 28, 1895.

Matters in Brown County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice by last week's FARMER, parties claiming that hogs that have the run of clover pasture would not have the cholera. Such has not been my experience. The first time my hogs had the cholera they had the run of thirty-five acres of pasture, most of it being red clover. This year my herd ran on alfalfa all summer, but they took the cholera and died about as badly as those that had no grass to run on.

I had thirteen aged brood sows that ran on alfalfa all summer, without any grain. Eight of them took sick, and six of them died; the other five showed no sign of sickness. They had no medicine.

The disease has about spent its force with us for this time, or stopped for want of material to work on. There are very few herds that have escaped. My herd is all right now, and what I have left are doing fine. I saved twenty-seven head out of 130, besides lost all my fall pigs, about forty head, except two.

Brown county will be short on hogs for the next year, but long on corn. The farmers are improving their time this fine weather getting it in the crib. The huskers place the yield at from thirty-five to sixty bushels per acre. There won't be as many cattle fed this winter as usual on account of the scarcity of hogs.

Fall wheat is looking fine, but we are needing rain very badly to help it and pastures through the winter.

It looks as though we would have to discard timothy and red clover and turn our attention to alfalfa, for pasture and hay. I have sowed some for the last three years and have not failed to get a good stand each time, and I am well pleased with it, both for hay and pasture. J. A. WORLEY.
Sabetha, Kas.

Breaking a Vicious Horse.

Sometimes you will find a brute by nature, or made so by bad handling. We will here give a system to break vicious horses that has never failed, and there is no danger of injuring them; sometimes in an hour you can drive the worst horse in a buggy. Take a short hold of the halter with the left hand and the hair of the tail with the right, and give the horse whirly around to the left. It may be a little lively, but a little management will soon give you hold of the tail, then tie a firm knot in the hair close to the flesh end of the tail. Run the end of the halter through and above the knot, tie with a half-loop which can be united by catching the end of the halter; this can be done when the horse is whirling around, by a little practice. As soon as tied let go. The horse is now hitched to itself; the more lively he is, the quicker he will dance, and sometimes will get dizzy and fall, but he will get up and go on.

Keep him moving with a cracking whip until he wants to stop and rest; shorten the halter and start him again. If he falls when tied short you may have to untie him before he can get up, and then tie again, which is not often necessary. He cannot hurt himself. After he has been somewhat subdued, to take the first friskiness and kick out of him, take a smooth pole about

Your money

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

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

ten feet long, touch him smartly on the sides, between the legs, under his tail, against his heels, and on all his tender spots, making it appear like the whiffletree against his heels, traces between his legs, line under his tail, etc. The horse being tied head and tail and kept going around and around, each point must be finished before another is taken up—that is, when he will bear these tests in one location, try another, until he will bear it without kicking.

The amount he will bear before he gives up depends on his disposition. Well-bred horses fight the sharpest and give up the quickest. He can now be ridden—the rider jumping on the off side and reaching over and catching hold of the halter; when the horse quits whirling, straddle him and untie the halter. We never saw a horse buck or which could not be ridden with the halter, after this training. After riding he may be harnessed and driven in single harness to a breaking cart, when the same tests by the pole may be applied, following with hitching to a wagon. At the least sign of viciousness take him out and head-and-tail him again. This system is recommended for not only taking the kick out of vicious horses, but is equally good for balky horses. It will subdue the worst brute. In case he is very bad, give him a short dance each morning for a month before hitching him up, to be sure none of the traits remain.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

A cough which persists day after day should not be neglected any longer. It means something more than a mere local irritation, and the sooner it is relieved the better. Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is prompt to act and sure to cure.

Homes for the Homeless.

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

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

"Among the Ozarks,"

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

ELECTROZONE

IT KILLS THE GERM
An Absolute Cure for Chicken and
HOG CHOLERA

Mr. JEFF. D. CRENSHAW, of Riverton, Ala., in Southern Cultivator, of Sept. 25, 1895, says in part:
"After an experience of nearly a month during which time about every hog on our premises has had cholera, we have lost three out of a forty-odd killing ones—ELECTROZONE has proven to be a specific for which I go on record as saying it will cure hog cholera, and will prove of incalculable benefit to pork producers throughout the land."

50c. per quart bottle. Send for circulars and complete information to THE GEO. CARLETON BROWN CO., 79 Park Place, New York City. Manufactured by Electrozone Co. Used by Board of Health of New York City

GREAT AUCTION SALE
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IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE
From the "World's Champion Herd"
See them at your own Express Office.
Buy them at your own price.
Pay for them in your own time.
All bids by mail. Bids close Nov. 11.
Catalogue and Particulars free.
WILLIS WEINERT, Salem, Ohio.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION OF FIELD CROPS.

(From Lute Wilcox's Irrigation Farming.)

The application of water is the one thing important in all irrigating operations and must receive the most careful study and consideration. Every man must be his own preceptor to a great degree, and it is only the general rules that will be useful to him. The mechanical part of the science of irrigation is easily learned and quickly understood by the novice. There is a branch of the science, however, not so quickly mastered, because not fully understood by practical farmers—the quantity of water which any given grain or vegetable requires. No fixed rule as to quantity can be given because the nature of the soil, lay of the land and the season all tend to modify the amount required. The relative amount, however, can be ascertained with a fair degree of certainty. Experience shows that it is easy to exceed the quantity required by the crop, and that every excess is injurious. Extravagance is the common fault, so much so that the most successful irrigators are invariably those who use the least water. Cultivation, too, is a primary factor to the attainment of the fullest success in the magic art, and on this account the writer is constrained from time to time to digress from what may seem to be the real text of the subject.

The irrigator will find that new land requires more water the first year than the second. Grain is irrigated two, three or four times, according to circumstances. As we have said before, the best results are secured by using a moderate quantity of water. A Mexican irrigates four times and gets twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. An American irrigates three times and gets thirty-five to forty bushels. Another farmer irrigates twice and gets fifty-five bushels to the acre. An ordinary laborer irrigates fifteen to twenty-five acres in a day, though much more can and is often done, while thirty to fifty acres are irrigated by some farmers.

WHEAT.

This crop should never be sown on low land—not even second bottom—but always on high land, plateaus or mesas. Where drainage is naturally good a deep mellow soil is not the best, as some advocate. A good seed-bed is absolutely essential, but the surface in rainy sections should be left quite rough for winter wheat, because it prevents the roots from being broken and dried out when the heaving of the soil in the early spring takes place; and the ground should never be rolled where spring wheat is sown, in arid climates especially, because the heavy west winds will cut the crop entirely off.

It is always best to germinate sown wheat if possible without resorting to the expedient of irrigating it "up," as is sometimes done by careless farmers. The ground should be in good moist tilth before the seeding is done, and if the rains have not been of sufficient quantity to supply the necessary moisture the field should be given a good flooding of from six to ten inches in depth. After a good harrowing the seed may be planted with a press drill, using from sixty to seventy-five pounds to the acre. The use of the press drill obviates the employment of a roller, which is really superfluous where the crop is to be irrigated. It is an object to have the grain germinate as quickly as possible in order to outstrip the weeds. Here in Colorado we plant wheat early in April and it comes up inside of thirty days. If there is good moisture in the soil no water is needed until the last week in May, and some men make it a rule not to irrigate the first time until the grain is five or six inches high. One good reason for not irrigating a grain crop earlier than the 20th of May is because early in the season the water is cold and consequently chills the crop. Another objection to irrigating before the plants cover the ground is that flooding bakes the soil and prevents a free circulation of air. There is still another impor-

tant reason. When the soil is moist near the surface the plant does not send its roots down as deeply as it would if the supply were stinted, and hence has not such abundant supplies to draw from. A month after the first irrigation the crop may need water again, if there have been no rains in the interim, but this matter can be determined by an examination of the soil. The second irrigation will require not more than half the water given in the first application. It is a great advantage to keep the plants growing steadily during the early period of growth.

Some irrigators are in favor of giving a third wetting—not a very heavy one, however—just as the grain is heading, claiming that this practice makes larger berries and a grain yield of more specific gravity. Over-watering at this time may cause rust, and great discretion must be used as to the water at this period. If the ground is moist it is not necessary to give the heading irrigation.

If the first irrigation is late and there is a good, deep, compact subsoil, one irrigation will usually make a crop, and we would rather have one twelve-inch irrigation than two six-inch ones. The surface can be covered with six inches if the incline is steep, and on such a surface it is best to irrigate light and often, as by running heavy heads for a considerable time the plants may be washed out. On the upper bench lands of the West, when fairly level, two irrigations are all that is needed, and with only one after three years of cultivation there is no danger of a complete failure of the crop.

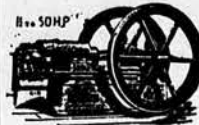
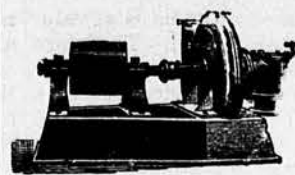
Professor Blount, who is the best authority in the world on wheat growing by irrigation, advocates the cultivation of wheat by the ridge system. He says: "Wheat in ridges with furrows between will pay many times over all the extra cultivation and expense. The ridges should be twenty inches apart, running north and south, so that the sun may get in upon the roots during the later growth. On these ridges, which are two and one-half inches high, choice selected grain should be planted by hand—if planted early there is generally enough moisture in the soil to germinate every grain. Winter wheat wants but little water after November. Spring wheat needs the first irrigation about the time it is undergoing the process of stooling. The cultivation may be done with one horse and a small plow with guards to keep the dirt from covering the growing grain, or it can be done with a hoe. The furrows between should be kept open and clean so that the water when applied may run below the top of the ridges all the time and do its work among the roots, and never on the surface. This plan requires only nine or ten pounds of seed to the acre and the yield will be just as great. It must be understood that wheat planted in this way will tiller in such manner as to increase the yield."

OATS.

The secret of raising oats successfully—as with almost all spring-sown crops—is found to consist in the quick germination of the seed, a rapid and healthy growth during the first stages, allowing no backset, and careful attention to the cultivation and irrigation. Oats require more water than does any other grain crop, and in very dry spells they may be irrigated in the earlier stage of growth every two weeks. The general treatment is the same as for wheat, only that greater quantities of water are usually needed. It is well to plant early so as to get the benefit of snows and rain, that the seed may germinate of its own accord. When six inches high the principal wetting should be given, and an acre foot is not too much water to apply at this time in the arid region, especially on sandy soil. Some people irrigate almost continuously from the time the crop commences to head until the grain begins to turn. The claim made is that the practice checks the first stand and forces the grain to root, stool and head more abundantly. The only objection to such copious irrigation is that it conduces to the smut or ergot evil.

CORN.

The preparation of the soil before



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If you want the most practical, efficient and cheapest irrigation pumping machinery, write for catalogue of Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps, Engines, Boilers, Gasoline Engines, etc., to

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The only engine for successful irrigation. Can be used for feed grinding, shelling, etc.

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planting has more to do with the outcome of the crop than any other operation. Corn roots have the habit of growing downward as well as branching. They are deep and broad feeders, in consequence of which the soil must be made loose and mellow to a considerable depth to secure full development. Land for corn should be plowed to an average depth of ten inches or more for this and another very important reason. Those familiar with the conditions of irrigation know with what rapidity a compact soil loses moisture. Land should always be well irrigated before plowing, if not sufficiently moist. As irrigation restores the soil to its former compactness, it should never be applied upon soils freshly plowed and prepared for planting, unless required to germinate the seed. There are advantages claimed for spring plowing. It enables the farmer to control moisture in making the operations of irrigating, plowing and planting continuous. Irrigating to germinate seed after planting should never be practiced, as much of the seed becomes ruined, and feeble growth takes place, which can seldom if ever be overcome by cultivation. Usually two waterings are sufficient during the growth of a crop, and often one irrigation is preferable. If the soil contains sufficient moisture in the spring to start the crop to a thrifty growing condition, and growth seems not to be retarded for want of moisture, watering can be delayed until the tassels begin to appear, at which time drought would cause great injury to the crop.

The mistake is often made in the use of a large head of water while irrigating corn and in attempting to get it properly distributed over large areas and through long rows. Much of the land thus watered becomes too wet, while other portions receive an insufficient supply. In neither case can the best results be expected. Another very serious objection to irrigating with a large head of water is that the water generally contains much insoluble earthy matter, which is ever being deposited as sediment. Water-ways become coated and moisture fails to penetrate to the roots of plants along their course. To irrigate properly the furrows must be well made and as nearly free of obstructions as careful methods will permit. The slope of the land will determine the distance it is practicable to run water for uniform results. No greater quantity should be turned into each furrow than will flow with uniform rate. Seepage is slow at best and it usually takes many hours to secure the proper amount of moisture to the soil to prove of lasting benefit. In irrigating corn no great quantities of water are necessary, as is the case with root crops. While irrigation at the proper time is often essential to the right development of the corn product, the crop is impaired by excessive watering, and hence there is no more certain way of retarding growth and maturity than by the careless application of water. Better not irrigate at all than to use water lavishly. After the grain glazes there is no further need of water to mature the crop. Caution is advised in irrigating corn on sandy land that the stalks are not washed out at the roots and thus tumble over.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

IRRIGATE!

All right; you need CHEAP Power. One Cent per Horse-Power per Hour is CHEAP. Weber Gasoline Engines run anything. "Economy is Power" is our motto. For Catalogue and testimonials, address

Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., 459 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.



Irrigated Forest Trees.

F. E. Holland, of Bennington, Kas., writes Hon. F. D. Coburn, Kansas Secretary of Agriculture, under date October 31:

"I have a few words to say in regard to the effects of plenty of water on tree culture. The variety in question is cottonwood, which I have tested from seed sown in May, 1894, and the following is an exact measurement of same at this date: Height, fifteen feet six inches; girth, at the ground, nine and one-fourth inches. At a fair estimation the tree has been growing seventeen months, and for the benefit of those who desire to put out timber for groves, etc., or orchard, it will certainly bring better results in at least one-half of the time if they try irrigation and flood the ground at least twice in each month.

"Trusting that every farmer in Kansas will try to irrigate what he can, and I feel assured that in the short space of a few years we shall see our fair State leading the van."

Surface Irrigation Cools Soil and Air.

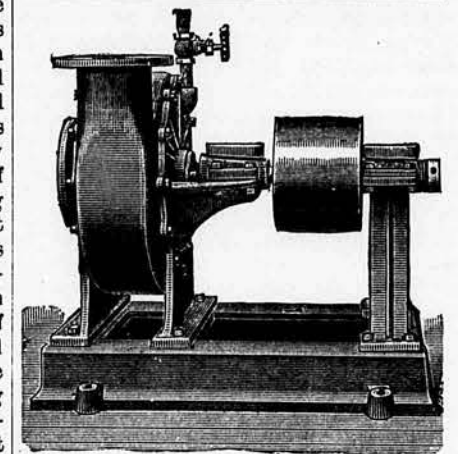
In evaporating, water absorbs heat, thus causing the air over the evaporating surface to become cooler. Experiments at this station have shown that the soil of surface-irrigated land is cooler, and the air around the surface-irrigated plants is cooler than where sub-irrigation was used.

With wheat this difference amounted, on an average for the season, to nearly 13° F. for the surface soil, and to nearly 4° F. three inches above the soil in the air surrounding the plants. With grass the former difference amounted to over 23° F., while in the air surrounding the plant, three inches above ground, the difference was about 6° F. In 1893, the year these temperatures were taken, it was found that on July 5 the surface soil registered 130° F. and the air three inches above the soil

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IRRIGATION.



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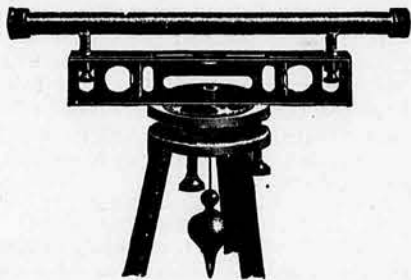
94° F. on wheat surface irrigated the last time previous to this date, June 13, just twenty days. On that sub-irrigated the same date the temperature was 1° lower, both in the surface soil and air three inches above the soil, on July 5. These pieces were both irrigated on July 7, and the temperature was again taken on July 10. The surface soil of the part surface irrigated registered 83° F., while that sub-irrigated was 117° F., a difference of 34°. The air three inches above the soil on the surface irrigated registered but 86° F., while that sub-irrigated registered 95° F., a difference of 9°.

This shows in a striking manner the cooling influence of the evaporating water, as on that surface irrigated the water evaporated very rapidly, while with that sub-irrigated the evaporation can only go on slowly, as the water reaches the surface. There can be no doubt but that irrigation lowers the temperature of the soil and the air surrounding the plants, and by the water evaporating this lower temperature is maintained for weeks at a time.—Prof. A. A. Mills, Utah Experiment Station.

The Santa Fe Monitor states that the number of irrigators in Kansas west of the 98th meridian is rapidly increasing. The number who first began irrigating in 1893 was fifty-five; number who first began irrigating in 1894, 224, and the number who first began this year was 1,241. Of all these people 98 per cent. report irrigation in this manner a success. About 96 per cent. of them use wind power to raise the water; the remainder are divided between steam, gasoline and horse power. Irrigation has come to stay, and it will not be a great while before every enterprising farmer has an irrigation plant on his farm and he will be independent.

Leveling Instrument.

In laying off land for irrigation, a matter of first importance is to determine the levels. The KANSAS FARMER has desired to offer its patrons a reliable, low-priced instrument for this purpose, and has finally secured the one herewith illustrated. It is



manufactured by L. S. Starrett, a well-known and reliable manufacturer of fine mechanical tools at Athol, Mass., who warrants it to be true in every respect.

The price of the instrument is \$12.50 at the factory. By a special arrangement we are able to furnish it to subscribers, together with a year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, delivered at any express office in Kansas, charges prepaid, at the manufacturer's price. Send orders with money to KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.

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

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

If you want KANSAS FARMER and Semi-Weekly Capital, send us \$1.50. Or, KANSAS FARMER and Topeka Advocate, send \$1.50.

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

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

Export Bounty on Farm Products.

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the late meeting of California State Grange, is received from the Secretary, Don Mills, of Santa Rosa:

WHEREAS, Report 1,999, House of Representatives, Fifty-third Congress, third session, page 13, contains the following: First—The American Protective Tariff League requested Brother David Lubin, of Sacramento, Cal., to contribute to the fund in aid of the work of said League.

Second—A contribution of \$1,000 was handed to the President of the bank of D. O. Mills & Co., with instructions to pay same to said League provided a committee of five, impartially selected, would decide (a) that the present system of protection by tariff on imports is just and equitable to the producers of agricultural staples so long as there is a surplus of these to export; (b) or that a bounty on exports of agricultural staples would be unjust or inequitable as long as there is a protective tariff on imports. And,

WHEREAS, The said League refused to submit to the above offer. And, whereas, on September 4 of this year seven thousand farmers gathered at the Inter-State Harvest Home Meeting, at Maryville, Mo., did submit the issue of principle in the above proposition to Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, to which no reply was made. And,

WHEREAS, The American Protective Tariff League is assumed to be the representative exponent of protection, therefore be it

Resolved, By the State Grange of California, at its annual session held at Merced, that we respectfully request said Tariff League to forward to the Secretary of this State Grange replies to the following questions:

First—Is the present system of protection by tariff on imports just and equitable to the producers of agricultural staples as long as there is a surplus of these for export?

Second—Will a bounty on the exports of agricultural staples be unjust or inequitable as long as there is a protective tariff on imports?

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be at once mailed to the President and Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, at No. 185 West Twenty-third Street, New York city.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The twice-a-week Commercial Gazette, of Cincinnati, O., is now clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER, both papers one year for only \$1.65. Send us your order.

HERE'S AN INDUCEMENT.—If you want to mix politics with your winter reading, "get a red-hot one"—the Topeka Advocate. You can have it with the KANSAS FARMER, both one year, for \$1.50. Send to this office. Or you may prefer the Semi-weekly Capital—same price. Send \$1.50 to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, and get KANSAS FARMER one year and either of the above mentioned political papers.

Referring to Gearhart's High Speed Family Knitter, advertised in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER, J. F. Mechlin, of New Athens, Ohio, under date of June 6, 1895, writes: "New Athens, Ohio, June 6, 1895.—Mr. Gearhart, Clearfield, Pa., Dear Sir:—We have had one of your knitting machines in our home for two years and we would not take \$25 for it if we knew we could not get another. Many that have seen our machine work have expressed a desire to own one. Yours truly, J. F. Mechlin."

The facilities for doing business in Topeka are such that Kansas people may easily save considerable money on purchases by buying of merchants here. It is one of the anomalies of the situation that Topeka merchants have made next to no effort to secure a share of the mail order business which they could take care of to better advantage than can others farther East. Express rates and time are both in their favor. In this week's KANSAS FARMER the Palace Clothing Co., invites a share of this trade. Readers will be glad to know that, in several years business acquaintance with this firm, the publishers of the FARMER have found them entirely reliable and that their methods of dealing are such that a little boy or a person entirely unacquainted with values is sure of as good treatment and just values as an experienced buyer. The overcoat advertised has been examined by the writer and is in every respect as represented.

It will be noticed that our advertising columns contain the advertisement of "Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke," manufactured by E. Krauser & Bro., of Milton, Pa. This article is highly recommended by those who use it, and their common testimony is that it is an indispensable article in every family who smoke their own meat; also to meat curers, as it will preserve good meat and keep it solid and free from insects, skippers and mold, and give it a good, wholesome, smoky flavor, far better than you can obtain from wood, as liquid extract of smoke is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless on meat. It is wholesome, as it contains the constituent properties of wood and bark in a concentrated form. Consequently you have no further use for a smoke-house, or burning

wood, bark or cobs, endangering your life and property, and your meat of being burned up or stolen, as you can hang it in the garret—a more secure place than in the smoke-house.

Monthly Weather Report for October, 1895.

Prepared by Professor F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, from observations taken at Lawrence:

The past month has been remarkably cool. Only four Octobers in the twenty-seven years preceding have been cooler. The rainfall for the month was less than that of any other October in the twenty-eight years of our record excepting that of 1898. A few flakes of snow fell on the 30th—the first snow of the autumn. The run of the wind for the month, the cloudiness and the humidity were all low, the humidity being the lowest October average on our record. There were thirteen frosts during the month. The first "black frost" of the autumn occurred on the 22d, followed by others on the 28th, 29th and 30th.

Mean temperature was 51.91°, which is 2.42° below the October average. The highest temperature was 79.0°, on the 18th; the lowest was 23.5° on the 28th, giving a range of 55.5°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 42.71°; at 2 p. m., 62.53°; at 9 p. m., 51.21°.

Rainfall was 0.81 inches, which is 2.61 inches below the October average. Rain fell in measurable quantities on two days. There were no thunder storms. The entire rainfall for the ten months of the year now completed is 41.88 inches, which is 9.23 inches above the average for the same months in the twenty-seven preceding years.

Mean cloudiness was 25.42 per cent. of the sky, the month being 11.05 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy), twenty-two; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy), four; cloudy (more than two-thirds), five. There were nine entirely clear days, and three entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 28.54 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 26.77 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 25.96 per cent.

Wind was southwest thirty-three times; northwest, seven times; north, twenty-five times; south, twelve times; northeast, five times; east, five times; southeast, two times; west, four times. The total run of the wind was 9,583 miles, which is 1,857 below the October average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 309 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 12.9 miles. The highest velocity was 50 miles an hour, between 9 and 10 a. m. on the 10th.

Barometer.—Mean for the month, 29.217 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.245 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.106 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.212 inches; maximum, 29.534 inches, on the 29th; minimum, 28.783 inches, on the 28th; monthly range, 0.801 inches.

Relative humidity.—Mean for the month, 51.80 per cent.; at 7 a. m., 69.32; at 2 p. m., 38.45; at 9 p. m., 52.71; greatest, 97, at 7 a. m., on the 6th; least, 10, at 2 p. m., on the 28th. There was one fog.

A SURE THING.

How You Can Get Rid of That Catarrh That Rethers You?

Have you got catarrh? If you have not, you are a lucky man. At least every third man has it. If you have got catarrh, what are you going to do about it? Are you going to continue and hawk, and spit, and snuff, and choke, and sneeze, and cough, and do all the other disagreeable things that catarrh patients are obliged to do? There is no use of this. You can get cured if you want to. This is the way:

The first thing you want to do is to get a bottle of Pe-ru-na, take a teaspoonful before each meal and at bedtime. Gradually increase this dose so at the end of one month you are taking a tablespoonful at each dose. If you are not well at the end of that time sit down and write to Dr. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, a letter, just give the facts, and you will receive a prompt answer, which will tell you exactly what to do further. Be sure to write Dr. Hartman before quitting the treatment.

Every family ought to have a copy of the Pe-ru-na Almanac. Ask your druggist for one.

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LiveStockAuctioneer. JAS. W. SPARKS, Marshall, Mo. Sales made everywhere. Refer to the best breeders in the West for whom I sell. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable. Write before claiming dates. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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As a special inducement to readers of KANSAS FARMER we sell, by Mail Order only, All-Wool Black Fur Beaver Overcoats, lined with cassimere, three-inch velvet collar, forty-five inches long, such as your local dealers ask \$12 for.

Until Nov. 28 for \$7.50
Sizes 34 to 42.

PALACE CLOTHING CO.
Auerbach & Guettel. TOPEKA, KAS.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23, 1895.

Butler county—Jno. T. Evans, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by William Armor, one mile southeast of Rosalia, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, blaze face and white hind legs; valued at \$15.

Washington county—August Solter, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Chas. Stamm, in Logan tp., P. O. Washington, one iron-gray mare, 4 years old, no marks nor brands except small salt in one ear; valued at \$12.50.

Wilson county—V. L. Polson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. Loether, five miles southwest of Fredonia, October 5, 1895, one bay mare, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, white star in forehead; mare had a colt September 10.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

MULES—Taken up by Clark Pitman, in Center tp., P. O. Farnell, October 4, 1895, two bay mares, 7 years old, thirteen hands high; valued at \$85.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1895.

Allen county—Jas. Wakefield, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Maxwell, in Iola tp., October 9, 1895, one light bay horse, fetula marks on shoulders; valued at \$5.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1895.

Linn county—J. J. Hawkins, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Polley, in Liberty tp., (P. O. Parker), October 23, 1895, one red and white two-year-old steer, hole in left ear, dehorned; valued at \$25.

COW—By same, one red cow, 5 years old, branded horseshoe brand on left hip, dehorned; valued at \$20.

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE. Certain in its effects and never blisters. Sold everywhere.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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.

MY NEIGHBOR BIRDIE.

CLARA M. EGAN.

There's a dear little birdie just outside my window,
And a snug little nest in a tree;
And he sings all the day
In the cheeriest way,
While all the good news of the country around
He's constantly telling to me.

He says Neighbor A. is the friend of the needy,
Mrs. B. never speaks a cross word;
While C. is so just,
And D. you may trust,
E. lifts up the fallen and F. fights all wrong,
While with pity G.'s heart is oft stirred.

He tells me that bustles have gone out of fashion,
Hoop-skirts are a thing of the past,
A hyphenized waist
Dame Wisdom has chased,
With face powder, tight shoes and false frizzes
and curls,
From the face of existence at last.

He never brings scandal or tells of the failings
Of those that he meets on his way;
But his bright, cheerful plan
Is to praise all he can,
And of honesty, virtue, good nature and sense
To teach me a lesson each day.
Plymouth, Kas.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

A FIT OF SELFISHNESS, ALIAS THE "BLUES."

"O, dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Wilson, in a that-caps-the-climax voice, falling upon a chair in voiceless wrath. "Everything has gone wrong to-day? That makes the third cake that has fallen for me this forenoon; and I wanted such a nice one for the festival," surveying a doughy cake she had just removed from the oven. Then, rising, she went on about her work with an "I'm abused" face and thinking somewhat in this wise (though she would never have acknowledged the thought) for Mrs. Wilson had the "blues."

"I don't think they should have asked me to bake them a cake, anyway. I always have so much to do, and there are lots of them that have far more time, and can bake them just as good. Next time I'll just tell them I won't do it. John didn't get me the right kind of wood, either. If we had had the usual kind these cakes wouldn't have fallen. Everything has gone wrong to-day, anyway. First, the butcher brought an old hen, when I told him, distinctly, I wanted a young one; then Mrs. West dropped in before I had the morning's work done—I don't believe she half does her work, she always gets it done so quickly—and talked for a full hour; then my bread burned; and the next thing three cakes were spoiled in succession. Talk about the pleasures of home; the delightful work that brightens and cheers the heart and makes one more able to enjoy life! Bah! People's got to talk and write but half of them never experienced a thing they ever wrote. I just wish some of them would experience something like I have this morning; maybe they'd write a little differently."

"O, mamma," broke in six-year-old Kathie, "can I go over to Mabel Seft's a little while?"

"I don't care where you go, so you leave me alone," said Mrs. Wilson, crossly. And Kathie walked slowly away, the tears welling up in her eyes as she went.

"Mamma don't love me at all," she thought. "She said she didn't care where I went, 'n last Sunday in the class she said we should all love everybody, 'n always speak lovingly and kindly; 'n now she don't care anything about me."

"Children's always in the way when a person's in a hurry," pursued Mrs. Wilson's train of thought, as she hung up her dish-cloth and took the broom. "The next thing Harry will be in, wanting a piece, I expect. I wish I could go off in the woods some place and never see a house again. It's just worry, worry, worry all the time, and a person never gets any rest till they're in bed at night or laid under the ground in the last, long sleep. A man would be cross and crabbed all the time if he had to endure all the little, petty cares a woman does. He thinks a woman has an easy time of it in the house; all she's got to do is to wash a few dishes, make the beds and sweep, and wash and iron once a week. Bah! they don't know any more about a woman's work than a gorilla. I'd like to see the house a man would keep; it would be a cheering sight I know," hanging up her broom and beginning to pare potatoes for dinner. But just at that moment the door bell rang, and, with a very cross face, she flung down the knife and attended the door.

"No; my husband is at his office, on A-street," she said, in answer to an inquiry

for her husband from the portly-looking man at the door. And the man, a business friend of Mr. Wilson, walked away with his first impression of Mrs. Wilson:

"I wouldn't have thought John would have chosen such a cross-looking woman. Looks like she could snap a person's head off. I'll bet she has got a temper; scolding wife and all the rest of it. John leads a happy life at home, I expect."

Left to herself, Mrs. Wilson closed the door, flung herself into an arm-chair near and burst into tears—blue tears.

After crying awhile she arose, somewhat calmed, and with a feeling that her small griefs and vexations of the morning were washed away, and in their place, came the feeling that her great sorrow had ousted all lesser ones; and she went about her work with lagging step and air of a martyr. Surely no one ever had such a trouble as hers. No one knew what she suffered. Harry, her only boy, had had the hip disease from a very small child and had always gone about on crutches; she had always felt it very keenly, since she knew it was hereditary in her family, and it cut her to the heart every day to see him going about so patiently and uncomplainingly; and she felt just now that no one in the world had ever had such a trouble, and she pitied herself as only a woman can when she has a fit of the "blues." A knock at the kitchen door.

"I could not bring you mutton to-day, but I hope this steak will do," said the butcher's "man," as he handed her a package.

"Oh, yes, anything will do for me," she replied, resignedly. "It does not make any difference what I have. I have to take what I can get and not ask for any more."

And the man, noting her swollen eyes and weary, hopeless air, went away thinking: "Poor woman! Her husband abuses her, no doubt. She seems as if she had not a hope in the world. Ah! none of us are wholly happy."

Mrs. Wilson resumed her work with a weary, resigned air, when—

"Mamma, I want to go over to Fred Robs'," exclaimed Harry, limping to the door. "May I? It's only about half a mile."

"You couldn't walk that far with that leg of yours," replied Mrs. Wilson, getting cross again, forgetting her resignation.

"Go, if you want to, and leave me alone."

The illusion to his infirmity brought the tears quickly to Harry's eyes, and hurt deep into his little tender heart; but his mother, working away and thinking of herself, did not notice, and he limped away to his room to think over all that other boys could do—the fun they could have, running, jumping, playing ball and cricket, that he was deprived of, and his little heart hardened as he looked upward with streaming eyes, wondering if there was a good, just God, such as he had been taught about, that he should suffer so.

After Harry's departure Mrs. Wilson worked on, thinking, thinking, till her heart began to grow bitter again as she thought her troubles over for the fiftieth time.

"O, Mrs. Wilson!" exclaimed a little girl's excited voice at the door. "Won't you please run over a little bit? Mamma's worse, and brother is screaming so with pain it frightens me. Papa is gone to work. Do please come!"

"I will come." Snatching her bonnet from its nail, and following rapidly after the excited girl, as she fairly flew along the street and down an alley to a little low dwelling. Within, on a little low bed, lay a woman, the mother, with pallid face and suffering eyes, in the last stages of consumption; near her, on another bed, lay her only son, a boy of about 15 years; now screaming with pain, as he pressed his hands to his head; now mumbling and muttering, and looking unknowingly about. He had been injured in the head by falling timbers while at work, and this was the consequence—a suffering idiot for life!

As Mrs. Wilson worked, relieving the mother with soothing hands and magnetic touch, and quieting the boy and relieving his pain, she forgot her own troubles, her "blues," herself, in her thought for others. And when, at last, at 12 o'clock, she walked slowly back to her home, it was with a heart full of love and pity for others, and thankful that her troubles were so little. At the door stood her husband. She had been cross to him in the morning, but now she put her hands on his shoulders and her head on his breast, looking lovingly into his face.

"My 'blues' are over," she said. "Never more will I let them overcome me so. I have found the cure. Hereafter, when I feel them coming on, I shall straightway go to some one who has worse troubles." And she told him her experience of the morning; and he said, as he drew her closer, "My dear little human woman."

Lone Elm, Kas. CODA OLMSTED.

The only permanent cure for chronic catarrh is to thoroughly expel the poison from the system by the faithful and persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful remedy proves successful when all other treatment has failed to relieve the sufferer.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WEIGHING THE BABY.



How much does the baby weigh?
All in all? Oh, who can say?
Not his dainty flesh and bone,
Not his sweet, pink clay alone,
Not his limbs so soft and fair;
These are trifles light as air,
These are but things apart,
When we weigh him in the heart.

Who can weigh the light that lies
In the heaven of his eyes?
Who can weigh his sunny smiles,
Or his sweetly winsome wiles?
Who can estimate the worth
Of an angel's kiss at birth—
Dimples playing hide and seek
In his round and rosy cheek?

Who can know the hopes and fears
Of the mother's smiles and tears?
Who can weigh the prayers expressed
For the loved one at her breast?
Who can tell the father's joy
Wrapped within that baby boy?
How much does the baby weigh,
All in all? Ah, who can say!

—Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

If You Know How to Go About It the Task Is Not Hard.

"An evil known is half overcome." So that if you ascertain the nature of the stain the evil is half remedied. Stains may be classified under three heads: 1. Animal, as oil and wax; 2. Vegetable, as fruit and wine. 3. Mineral, as iron and ink. The material may be treated as of two kinds—those that will wash and those that will not. Boiling will generally remove grease from a washing material. Perspiration (animal stain) is sometimes hard to remove from linen. If it is there after a good boil rub both sides with yellow soap, tie a piece of pearl ash in the linen, and boil again. Expose the material to sun and air and it will positively disappear. Discolored linen must be treated as grease-stained. The dirty appearance that "white clothes" will assume after a series of "dab washings," as the laundress calls it, or the yellow tint it gains by being laid by can be remedied by steeping in water to which has been added turpentine, one tablespoonful to the gallon. Boil as directed and repeat if necessary.

Tea stains, if treated immediately, can be removed by pouring on boiling water and then washed as usual. If dry, treat as a fruit stain.

Hartshorn will remove fruit stains. Turpentine will remove ironmold, as well as grease. Ammonia will remove grease. Chloride of lime, if sparingly used, is useful in the laundry. It should be steeped, and the water strained through muslin to clear it from "bubbles." If any of the lime escapes to the material it burns a hole. Many laundries habitually abuse chloride of lime, hence clothes sent out wear out sooner than those washed at home. They use it instead of boiling, considering it quicker and handier.

Salts of lemon and oxalic acid remove ironmold and ink. Cover the stain with the powder, hold the cloth over a vessel, and pour boiling water through, then wash in the usual way.

Ink stains, if not dry, may be covered with powdered starch, moistened with milk. Leave aside for a time before washing.

Fruit or wine stains, if not dry, may be removed by rubbing in salt and then

pouring on boiling water. If dry, chloride of lime, strained as directed, is effectual and harmless.

Powdered French chalk will absorb grease from cloth. Place the stained part over a hot iron, cover with the chalk, rub off with a clean rag, and repeat till the stain is removed. Blotting-paper answers the same purpose as French chalk.—The Princess.

COMPANY MANNERS.

The Worst Element That Ever Entered Into a Family.

If the people would only realize how very easy it is to teach children good manners when little, it seems to me they would never neglect to attend to it. The youngster is allowed to go his own way, to violate every rule of courtesy, sometimes of decency, until his habits are, to an extent, formed. Then there is a great breaking up of established notions, and the child is punished and nagged and worried for doing that which it has heretofore been permitted to do without criticism. It becomes angered, sullen, unsettled and irritable, and if it has a strong sense of justice—which, by the way, is more common in children than people, as a rule, give them credit for—it feels outraged and abused, and becomes unmanageable and rebellious. The best school of manners for a child is the parent's example and home training.

Company manners are, by all odds, the worst element that ever entered into a family. Just why people should indulge themselves in all sorts of careless, indifferent and ill-bred habits when they are alone at home, and put on a veneer of courtesy, amiability and polish when somebody comes, is one of the many mysteries of this very mysterious thing we call life. How much easier it would be to maintain the steady, uniform deportment, to follow out the same theories and hold to the same principles Sunday and week days, storm and shine, alone or in society.—Detroit Free Press.

Virtues of Lemon Juice.

Lemon juice and water without sugar will oftentimes relieve one of a sick headache in a short time, and a half a gill of lemon juice three times a day in a little water is said to be good for rheumatism.

A Rare Chance to Make Money.

I am convinced that any one that will hustle can make from \$10 to \$15 a day selling Perfection Dish-Washers. They give such good satisfaction that every family wants one. You can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes, without danger of breaking the dishes or without wetting the hands. In the past six months I have cleared over \$20 a day without canvassing any; people either come or send for washers, and my trade is increasing all the time. This business is equally good in country, town or city, and any lady or man can make money anywhere if they will only try. After careful examination I find the Perfection decidedly the best dish-washer made. The Perfection Manufacturing Co., Drawer a-3, Englewood, Ill., will give you full instructions. Go to work at once and let us hear how you succeed. It is certainly our duty to inform each other of these golden opportunities. A READER.



GEARHART'S FAMILY KNITTER.

Knits a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Knits everything required in the household from homespun or factory, wool or cotton yarns. Most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address

J. E. GEARHART, CLEARFIELD, PA.

The Young Folks.

CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST.

You may take the world as it comes and goes,
And you will be sure to find
That fate will square the account she owes,
Whoever comes out behind;
And all things bad that a man has done,
By whatsoever induced,
Return at last to him, one by one,
As the chickens come home to roost.

You may scrape and toil and pinch and save,
While your hoarded wealth expands,
Till the cold, dark shadow of the grave
Is nearing your life's last sands,
You will have your balance struck some night
And you'll find your hoard reduced;
You'll view your life in another light
When the chickens come home to roost.

Sow as you will, there's time to reap,
For the good and bad as well;
And conscience, whether we wake or sleep,
Is either a heaven or hell.
And every wrong will find its place,
And every passion loosed
Drifts back and meets you face to face—
When the chickens come home to roost.

Whether you're over or under the sod,
The result will be the same;
You cannot escape the hand of God,
You must bear your sin and shame.
No matter what's carved on a marble stone,
When the items are all produced,
You'll reap exactly as you have sown,
When the chickens come home to roost.

—Cable.

PETE, THE TRAMP CAT.

How He Won the Good Opinion of Grandma and Hannah.

Pete was a very black tramp cat, and nobody but Ethelwyn loved him, because he mewed continually, and in such a mournful, half-starved fashion, that he did no credit whatever to his good care after he came to grandma's house.

"I don't like animals around that look and act as if they were half-starved," said grandma, who was not given to starving anyone or anything, as Pete well knew. But he kept on yowling so dolefully that Ethelwyn, who was visiting grandma, when she saw the old lady begin to fidget and look under the table, would jump down and take Pete out to the summer kitchen and shut him in. Although she kept his saucer full of milk there to comfort him, they would still hear him faintly crying.

"He ain't a mite of good," said Hannah, the kitchen girl. "I don't believe he's stopped yowling long enough to catch a mouse."

"Oh! I most saw him," said Ethelwyn. "He ran and jumped at something, I didn't stay to see what, 'cause I ran, too."

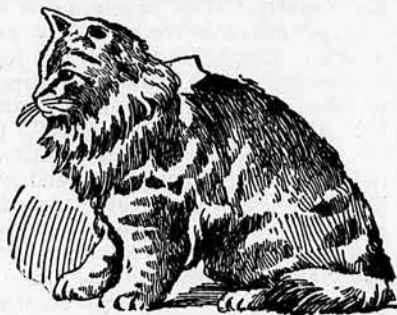
"No, he isn't good for much, I dare say," said grandma, "but Ethelwyn loves him, so I suppose we'll have to stand him."

Ethelwyn felt very happy when she heard this, for she had been afraid Pete's bad habit would get him into trouble.

"I'll take him upstairs with us to-night," said grandma, "for I'm sure I heard a mouse gnawing in the closet last night, and we'll see if Pete can do anything besides cry."

"Oh! I'm sure he'll catch it," said Ethelwyn, and she talked to him about it that afternoon, and was quite sure he understood by the way he looked.

Pete seemed to like grandma's room, with its bright open fire and brass fender, and he purred contentedly when Ethelwyn laid him gently down



PETE THE TRAMP.

on the fluffy rug in front of the fire-place; then she jumped into her own little bed beside grandma's big one, and they both went off sound asleep.

In the middle of the night, though, Pete opened his eyes; there was a faint scratching in the closet that interested him so that he never thought of mewing, but stole quietly up, and when a little gray mouse peeped out, Pete's black paw shot out suddenly and knocked it senseless. He had a great frolic then, knocking it around like a gray ball, but by and by something popped in the grate, and out came a live coal over the fender and onto the

fluffy rug, and then it smoked and smoked. Pete knew something was wrong, so opened his mouth and mewed his loudest; grandma did not seem to notice him at all, but Ethelwyn sat straight up in bed and said: "Oh, Pete, dear, please don't cry, you'll sturb grandma, and—oh, grandma, wake up quick, the rug's burning!"

Grandma jumped up in a hurry, then, and drenched the rug from the toilet pitcher until the smoking stopped.

"I do declare," she said afterward, "I heard the cat crying, but I didn't think it was anything uncommon, so I didn't try to wake up. It's a mercy you did, Ethelwyn."

"Oh, grandma," said Ethelwyn, hugging Pete hard, "isn't he the dearest, smartest—and, grandma, you can't say he ain't good for an earthly thing now—oh, oh, oh!" she cried, as her bare feet struck Pete's mouse. "He's good for two earthly things, grandma, darling, because he's caught your mouse."

"That's a fact," said grandma, laughing. "I'm much obliged to Pete all around, and he shall have cream tomorrow for his breakfast, for if he hadn't waked you we might have been burned up."—N. Y. Recorder.

TREE-CLIMBING RABBITS.

Parrots That Eat Sheep and Sheep That Thrive on Snails.

It seems almost a stretch of the imagination to think of rabbits climbing trees. Yet in Australia many rabbits have somehow acquired the tree-climbing habit, having been forced, on account of the persecutions of dogs and other animals, to drop burrowing and imitate squirrels. An Australian sent on to England recently the two front feet of a rabbit that had been killed on an acacia, three yards from the ground, and he wrote in his letter that this was not at all a remarkable thing, and he had often found them, or at least the traces of their claws, on the bark of trees four, five and six yards high.

For a parrot to eat sheep is another remarkable thing, and yet the kea of New Zealand has become a sheep eater, having changed to this article of food from a purely vegetable diet. The kea has proved a serious source of annoyance to the New Zealand herdsmen, and methods have been taken for the destruction of the species. These gay colored little birds will eat almost any kind of meat, but it is sheep that they prefer.

They have been known to kill as many as two hundred in a single night, and have done serious harm to the flocks. The tradition of the island is that at one time these parrots were unable to obtain their usual supply of vegetable food and that in desperation they invaded the "drying rooms" and ate whatever came to hand, finding sheep most agreeable. In Iceland almost all of the horses are fish eaters, for the reason that grain is scarce there and fish is plentiful. In England sheep are known who delight in snails. The observation of this fact is not new; it dates back one hundred and fifty years.

It is well known that a large number of insectivorous birds become grain eaters whenever they find that they cannot procure their ordinary diet of insects.—N. Y. World.

Tire Punctured by a Snake.

The other day a bicycle rider was coasting down a hill at Pulaski, in the western part of Pennsylvania. He saw a big snake lying directly in his path. The motions of the snake confused the cyclist, and he was compelled to run over it. As the front wheel struck the serpent his fangs shot out, and the cyclist had not gone far, so he says, when the front tire collapsed. An examination disclosed the fact that the snake's fangs had punctured the tire. A Middlesex physician examined the snake, which the young man considered a trophy, and lent corroboration to the story by discovering minute particles of vulcanized rubber in the teeth.

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

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

INSTINCT OF BIRDS.

In Their Own Way Our Feathered Friends Are Real Philosophers.

Some wonderful facts about the instinct of birds have been observed by naturalists. The oriole, for example, has a fondness for bright colors, and yet prudence leads the little creature in choosing its nest to select the least conspicuous hues. He also shows architectural skill in attaching a string to his hanging nest and fastening it securely by a number of turns and a knot to a branch above.

Birds also show a progressive spirit. Since the introduction of British manufactures they use sewing thread and ravelings from cloths.

In the districts of Switzerland where watches are made, the wagtails have learned to build their nests of the fine steel shavings. Sparrows, which usually build in the chinks of walls or under roofs, if forced to construct their nests in trees or any unsheltered spot, cover them with a sort of hood to keep out the rain.

A Few Queer Definitions.

In a recent examination some boys were asked to define certain words, and to give a sentence illustrating the meaning. Here are a few: Frantic means wild—I picked some frantic flowers. Athletic, strong—the vinegar was too athletic to use. Tandem, one behind the other—the boys sit tandem at school. And then some single words are funnily explained: Dust is mud, with the wet squeezed out; fins are fishes' wings; stars are the moon's eggs; circumference is distance around the middle of the outside.

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Yours truly,

JNO. H. ALBIN,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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

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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 to
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The President's proclamation has been issued, fixing Thursday, November 28, as Thanksgiving day.

The estimates of the 1895 wheat crop in the United States, prepared by B. W. Snow for the *Orange Judd Farmer*, show a total of 36,565,000 acres, yielding 459,589,000 bushels, an average of 12.6 bushels per acre.

Clarence J. Norton, of Morantown, reports that he succeeded in producing 437 bushels of potatoes on an acre of subsoiled land the present season. His experience makes him more enthusiastic than ever in favor of subsoiling.

In a recent speech, the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister to Queen Victoria, strongly intimated that a mistake had been made when the "corn laws" were repealed. These laws imposed a protective tariff on grain imported into England.

The cholera epidemic sent hogs to market at an unprecedented rate during October, and prices broke badly. The packing record for the month, according to the *Cincinnati Price Current*, was 1,350,000. While this number for the month is larger than ever before for the same month, the total number packed for the eight months ending October 31 was nearly 700,000 less than for the same months last year. The estimate is that the hog crop for the year will be 10 per cent. short of that of last year.

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.

Eugene Field, the poet and general newspaper writer, died suddenly a few days ago. He was in the midst of a lecturing tour and was advertised to appear before a Kansas City audience upon the day of his death. His poetry is sparkling and lively and is, by the superficial, thought childish. But however simple and easy the versification, there is always in every production the soul which lives—the spirit of poetry. Perhaps Eugene Field has not a place of dignity in public estimation, but he was an intense worker, the sum of whose exertions will continue to make people better without wearying them. He was no commonplace retailer of pious platitudes, but a collier of crisp thought out of a generous manhood. Pity that such men die while their opposites remain to cumber the field of literature.

THE PRESENT UNCERTAINTY.

The development of the gold mines of South Africa, and especially the confidence in the substantial value of these mines, as manifested by Europeans having large sums to invest, are surprises about which New York financiers do not cease to wonder, and are facts which must have significant bearing on the monetary affairs of the world. Just at the time when, according to Wall street financial seers, the superstructure of South African share investment should be coming down like a house of cards, it is announced that the powerful financial support of Rothschilds has been given to these investments. This probably means that Rothschilds' trusted agents have investigated fully as to the value of the properties in question, have found that the gold exists substantially as represented, and that the product of the mines will justify the prices which shares have attained, in spite of the fact that these prices are several times the face of the investment.

Several consequences are to be expected. First, the fact that the Rothschilds are investing is such an endorsement of the substantial value of the properties and the wisdom of the investment that, without further inquiry, thousands of other investors desire to place their money in these shares. Second, people who own other shares, possibly unproductive shares, want to sell them and free their money for the now favorite South African field. Third, New York reports of last Saturday say: "General liquidation on the stock exchange has carried prices still lower than last week." "During the week London has sent to New York about 50,000 shares of miscellaneous stock." "London is in a mood to realize even upon securities of substantial quality." Fourth, this situation is one of cold comfort for American financiers who have heretofore made their gains by selling stocks, bonds and mortgages to European investors. They are, therefore, disposed to cry down the value of the South African mines and to break the market for them by every means in their power. Their representations are to be taken with allowance. Fifth, the farmer and every other producer is more or less affected because of the scarcity of money and consequent low prices in this country caused by the fact that foreign creditors are demanding their pay and are loaning very little here. Sixth, if the South African mines prove as productive as seems probable, the ultimate effect must be as in the case of all former enlargements of the money volume of the world, i. e., the enhancement of prices of products and a greater degree of prosperity among producers. This great addition to the metal from which is made the money of ultimate redemption is being seconded by our Colorado mines and Australia is increasing her output. It is not impossible that the much talked of "parity" of gold and silver may come of its own accord. Seventh, stock speculation has clearly lost its innings in this country for the present. Industry is also depressed. The situation is one which calls for present frugality, the avoidance of debt and as much as possible the control of one's own opportunities to work and sources of sustenance. When a better day comes it will come first for those who are able to take it. The immediate future is exceedingly uncertain.

A NEW BOOK ON THE SOIL.

It would be difficult to conceive a more interesting book than composing the twelve chapters of the book just published by McMillan & Co., New York. The author, F. H. King, professor of agricultural physics in the University of Wisconsin, is one of the energetic original investigators of the soil, whose work is recognized among practical and scientific men as standard and his statements as authoritative. The introduction to the book treats of "Sunshine and its Work," "The Atmosphere and its Work," "Water and its Work," "Living Forms and Their Work," "Over and Over Again." The special work of the book begins with chapter I., on

"The Nature, Functions, Origin and Wasting of Soils." Coming in natural sequence are the following chapters: II., "Texture, Composition and Kinds of Soil;" III., "Nitrogen in the Soil;" IV., "Capillarity, Solution, Diffusion and Osmosis;" V., "Soil Water;" VI., "Conservation of Soil Moisture;" VII., "Distribution of Roots in the Soil;" VIII., "Soil Temperature;" IX., "Relation of Air to Soil;" X., "Farm Drainage;" XI., "Irrigation;" XII., "Physical Effects of Tillage and Fertilizers."

The book is not a dry compilation of thread-bare platitudes which have done duty for a generation, but is the result of the most recent investigations of himself and others, and is so well written that it is as interesting as a story to read. The man who gets his living from the soil may have a meager subsistence or he may produce in abundance, the difference being due to his treatment of his source of wealth. The time is coming when an intelligent study of the soil will be as essential to the farmer as is a study of medicine to the physician or the study of Blackstone to the lawyer. There is scarcely a more intricate laboratory than the soil. Its processes are as yet but little known, but Prof. King's book opens the subject in a way to benefit both the student and the practical tiller, and should be in the hands of every farmer who desires to make the most of his occupation, an occupation which is likely rapidly to advance to a profession. The price of the book in cloth boards is only 75 cents.

THAT CORN-RAISER'S NAME.

Please give the name and address of the Sedgwick county corn-raiser to whom you referred in answering the inquiry as to the best variety of corn to raise in south-central Kansas.

Requests of this kind are becoming rather painfully numerous just now, and the editor believes that his guilt in the matter is such that he had better make a confession. The corn-raiser in writing his reply to the inquiry, expressly stated that it was not for publication, but was written personally to his friend, the editor. He did not want it published, for the reason that he "does not care to sell seed corn," and, personally, he does not want to be bothered with correspondence about it. He is a very busy man. But his letter contained so much of value that the editor wrote him that his injunction not to publish was disregarded. His name and address were omitted, however, for the very reason that so many now desire to get them. It is hoped, therefore, that readers will content themselves with the information given, for the corn-raiser's name is, upon honor, a secret.

THE KANSAS CORN CROP.

Considering the amount of injudicious and unwarranted boasting done in some quarters about this year's corn yield in Kansas, the following from Henry Wallace, in his *Iowa Farm and Dairy*, is apropos:

The public naturally expects, judging from past experience, to hear of the most phenomenal crop reports from Kansas at the close of a good year and a wall of desolation and woe at the close of a bad year. Secretary Coburn seems to be starting a new experience in that State and takes occasion in an interview to say that the statements made by the press East and West that Kansas has from 800,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels of corn growing in her fields are entirely uncalled for and harmful to that State and every other State. When a considerable portion of the crop is husked he proposes to ascertain from every neighborhood the facts as to the actual output. He regards all figures given in the meantime as random guessing. We are glad to hear this from Secretary Coburn. The farmers are suffering just now from the random guess-work that has been going on for the past three or four months. Neither Iowa, Kansas or any other State has the immense crops that are reported by parties East and West who will be benefited by a very large yield, no matter what the price may be. The farmers have reasons to be thankful over a good crop but they have no reasons to be thankful for the present prices in grain, largely the result of exaggerated crop reports.

The Secretary expects to have the final official returns, on not only the yield of corn, but the various other crops, compiled in time for their publication in our next issue, after which the guessers will have abundant opportunity to rest from their arduous labors of the past few months.

We hear of complaints of corn rotting in the husk. It is stated that considerable rotten corn has to be thrown out of every load. Whether this unusual circumstance prevails over large areas, or is confined to limited localities, we are not informed, but shall be pleased to hear from our readers as to how the matter stands in their localities.

The latest crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture states that it is now generally conceded in the cereal trade of Great Britain that the wheat harvest of the world for 1895 is about 100,000,000 bushels short of that of 1894. It is estimated, however, that much less than last year will be fed to animals, so that the amount available for human beings will not differ greatly from that of last year. Under these conditions it is stated that the increased requirements, through increase of population, appear to warrant an advance in prices. Instead of advance, however, we are treated to continued decline.

Last spring, Hon. J. B. McAfee subsoiled a part of his corn ground on his farm, near Topeka. The hard-pan subsoil made it a heavy job, but plenty of team and perseverance won the day. No accurate measurement of yield from subsoiled and unsubsoiled land was made, but Mr. McAfee estimates the gain on account of subsoiling at 30 per cent. During the dry weather the difference in favor of the subsoiled appeared to be greater than 30 per cent. But the rains came in time to greatly benefit the crop and the unsubsoiled made a great effort to obliterate the difference, and succeeded in wiping out a part of the discrepancy, leaving at gathering time, as above stated, about 30 per cent.

A swine-raiser of much experience and wide observation, in speaking of the seriousness of the cholera at this time, enumerated several farmers who have always kept large numbers of hogs and have never had cholera among them. Replying to an inquiry as to what these fortunate men do to ward off the dread disease, he enumerated their several treatments. While these vary considerably, it is noticeable that feeding sulphur as a preventive was a part of the regime of every one of these fortunates. This is a cheap and easily administered medicine. Some farmers buy it by the barrel. It is better to get that which comes in lumps, and break it up to the size of hickory nuts. Hogs eat sulphur in this form readily. The advantages of having hogs in pastures rather than in close lots were also dwelt upon. Clean feeding floors will do much to keep hogs healthy.

The grains produced in the United States this year have been estimated at 3,500,000,000 bushels. The Treasury estimate of the population is a little over 70,000,000. There have been produced, then, about fifty bushels for each man, woman and child in the country. If it be estimated that we each consume five bushels of grain as bread, then there will be left forty-five bushels to be otherwise disposed of. Fed to meat-producing animals this may represent 450 pounds. It is not all thus converted into meat but is fed to working animals, etc., and is exported. Much of the meat produced results from grass rather than from grain, and these figures give only an imperfect view of the resources of the country. It is easily seen, however, that if other propelling power shall displace the horse, and our population shall come to substantially a grain and vegetable diet, our resources will support an immense population. It is not likely, however, that our scale of living will soon be seriously reduced. Indeed, it should be improved, and we should so manage that our productive energies shall be employed.

Any of our subscribers who are about to renew subscription will find something interesting by reading the advertisement of "Samantha at Saratoga." If you have already renewed your subscription it will tell you how to get the book at the reduced rate.

SUBSCRIBERS TALK—READ WHAT THEY SAY.

CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT.

Morgan, Kas.—Please find \$1 for renewal. I cannot do without the FARMER, if times are hard. A. Veburg.

ONE OF THE BEST.

Woodsdale, Kas.—I have read the KANSAS FARMER for the last eight years, and consider it the best agricultural paper in the West. A. F. Pitts.

IN TOUCH WITH FARMERS' INTERESTS. Lindsborg, Kas.—I cannot get along without your paper. I think it is in closer touch with and realizes the needs of our farmers better than any farm paper published. Eben Carlson.

IMPROVES WITH AGE.

Beloit, Kas.—Find \$1 herewith for the FARMER another year. It gets better and better all the time. J. A. Forbes.

PART OF AN IRRIGATION OUTFIT.

Ashland, Kas.—The KANSAS FARMER is part of an irrigation outfit, through that special department, so of course I renew. One dollar herewith. G. Dantel.

HAS FILES SINCE 1885.

Mertilla, Kas.—I don't want to be without the FARMER. Have taken it ever since I came to Kansas, in 1885, and have all the files, nearly complete. I believe that the farmers should stand by and support such a paper. Jas. A. Stults.

ADAPTED TO THE WEST.

Oneida, Kas.—Dollars are very scarce in this part of the country, but the KANSAS FARMER deals with subjects peculiar to the West, which is subject to drought, so enclosed find \$1 bill. W. S. Mendell.

LIKES IT VERY MUCH.

Haddam, Kas.—I have taken the FARMER several years and like it very much. W. R. Macklin.

EVERY ISSUE WORTH ONE DOLLAR.

Eureka, Kas.—Please continue the FARMER another year, as I cannot think of doing without it, if times are hard, as I find enough in every paper to pay me for the price of fifty-two papers. J. C. Netherton.

ALWAYS TAKES IT.

Burlingame, Kas.—I have taken the KANSAS FARMER ever since I lived in the State—yes, when it was not as good as it is now, so keep it a-going. E. K. Terry.

LOST WITHOUT IT.

Halstead, Kas.—Enclosed find \$1 for another year. We have taken the FARMER so long that we feel lost without it. Floyd Morris.

CURTAIL EXPENSES ELSEWHERE.

Irrington, Ind.—Times have been hard, but I cannot see how I can afford to be without such a valuable paper when it costs so little, and have concluded I had better curtail expenses in some other line, and hence renew. Wm. Lingenfelter.

THE OLD "RELIABLE" INDISPENSABLE. Palmer, Kas.—As my subscription has about expired, I herewith send \$1 as renewal to same. I don't see how I could get along without the "Old Reliable." J. T. Johnson.

MAY HE NEVER BECOME BLIND.

Perru, Kas.—Enclosed, money for renewal. I do not want to be dropped from your list so long as I can see to read the KANSAS FARMER. F. A. Hatch.

AN EDITOR'S VIEW.

Kremlin, Okla.—We feel that we cannot give your sheet too much notice, nor recommend it too highly. It is a well-spring of practical knowledge. Albert & Albert, Editors Cherokee Cosmos.

IMPROVES EVERY ISSUE.

Larned, Kas.—I enclose you \$1 to pay subscription. Am very thankful that you did not drop me from the list. The FARMER improves with every number, and should be read by every farmer in the State of Kansas. I feel that I cannot do without it. B. B. Gillett.

A TRUSTWORTHY JOURNAL.

Everest, Kas.—Enclosed find \$1.75 for the "Old Reliable" and the "Peerless Atlas of the World." The FARMER I think one of the most trustworthy journals of the age. Jno. P. Burns.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

McCracken, Kas.—Find \$1 for renewal. I will stay with you as long as you stay with the farmers. I have been one of your subscribers for fifteen years. You need not be afraid that I shall drop your paper and take a poor one. Success and long life to the Kansas Farmer Co. D. B. Roser.

TWO YEARS AT A CLIP.

St. Louis, Mo.—Enclosed please find \$2 for two years' subscription for a really good paper. Chas. P. Dana.

A PROPER WEDDING PRESENT.

Fillmore, Kas.—We subscribed for the FARMER at once after our marriage, and with its help I have learned to manage the dairy and poultry successfully. The pity is so many farmers do without it when it is so helpful. Mrs. J. W. Green.

CONTAINS MANY HELPFUL ARTICLES. Minneapolis, Kas.—The KANSAS FARMER improves all the time. I do not see how

any one interested in our State can get along without it. The articles which appeared of late on alfalfa and kindred subjects are of the greatest value to practical farmers. Frederick Goddard.

A FAITHFUL SUBSCRIBER FOR TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

Holton, Kas.—For twenty-nine years I have been a faithful patron of the KANSAS FARMER, and from its pages have learned many valuable things, for which I will, as long as life lasts, hold it in grateful remembrance, and I bid you Godspeed. May the FARMER continue to grow and prosper, and may it live a century for every year it has already existed. J. W. Williams.

SAVED THE PAPER FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

Oak Valley, Kas.—I have saved every number of the FARMER as far back as 1874. I also send you the names of a few farmers that should become subscribers. J. E. Yingling.

BEST, EAST OR WEST.

Vinland, Kas.—Enclosed find \$1 for renewal. The FARMER is by far the best agricultural journal in the West, or the East, too, for that matter. A. H. Lathrop.

ENJOYS EVERY PAPER.

Burlingame, Kas.—I thank you for not cutting me off promptly at the expiration of my paid subscription. Enclosed find payment for another year. I enjoy every number, and think you have made a great improvement in the past few years. E. G. Terry.

THE BEST PAPER FOR FARMERS.

Formosa, Kas.—I appreciate the FARMER very much. It is the best paper a farmer can take, and ought to be in every farmer's family in the State. I take pleasure in renewing my subscription. Milo M. Kirkpatrick.

NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

Wichita, Kas.—Enclosed find \$1 for one year. I believe no man who intends to make a success of farming in Kansas, and who wishes to keep posted on the needs of to-day, should do without the FARMER. J. M. Bird.

ESTEEMS IT HIGHLY.

Perry, Okla.—Find \$1 for renewal. I esteem your paper very highly, as an aid in starting up on my homestead claim. T. D. Duncan.

THE PAPER DESERVES SUPPORT.

Kennedy, Kas.—I shall endeavor to assist you in every way that I can, by getting you other subscribers, as you have always taken a stand for the right, and therefore you are entitled to more support from the farmers. L. J. Cook.

"MAY YOU LIVE FOREVER."

Anthony, Kas.—I do not want to miss a number of your paper, as many a single issue is worth many times the cost of subscription. As it used to be said of the king, "May you live forever." R. W. Drake.

NEVER SO GOOD BEFORE.

Winfield, Kas.—I enclose \$1 to renew my subscription to the FARMER. It never was so good as during the past year, at least during the past while I have been taking it. J. P. Short.

TRIED TO GET ALONG WITHOUT IT.

Ashton, Kas.—Enclosed find payment for another year. I find I cannot get along without the weekly visits of the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER. As I had quit farming, I thought I would try to get along without the paper, but find I cannot get along without it. R. B. Hankins.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT.

Aulne, Kas.—Send me sample copies, as I wish to get you more subscribers, knowing the FARMER should be in every family in the State. I would not have my name dropped from the list for \$10. V. V. Brown.

CONTAINS MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION.

Wichita, Kas.—Enclosed find \$1 for one year. I am living in the city, but own four or five farms that I am running on shares, and I am interested in all that pertains to farming. I would say to you that I could not think of doing without the KANSAS FARMER. There is too much useful information and subject matter to be lost sight of. J. S. Andrew.

IT GLADDENS MY HOME.

Leeds, Kas.—Enclosed find \$1.30 for the FARMER and Ladies' Home Companion and "Cook Book." Dear editor, I hope I shall not have to do without your valuable paper, for it gladdens my home to have it come. Jno. Lovett.

ONE COPY WORTH THE PRICE FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

Cherokee, Kas.—I wish to state that I like the FARMER very much. Have frequently gained, from one number, knowledge to the value of several years' subscription. John Schwab.

DESERVES A PLACE IN EVERY FARMER'S HOME.

Arlington, Kas.—Enclosed find card and \$1 to comply with conditions thereon. We get behind with you through negligence and not because we do not like your paper. It deserves a reader in every farmer's home. J. N. High.

October Meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society met October 31, at the residence of Mr. W. L. Bates, at Auburn-dale. After partaking of the bounty prepared by the ladies of the society the intellectual work was taken up. The principal subject for consideration was the cold storage of fruits. Judge Wellhouse, on behalf of the Committee on Cold Storage, reported the profits of storing 28,000 barrels of apples last season, from his Leavenworth county orchard. After paying 50 cents per barrel for the storage, and all the extra expense of handling, the net profit over the fall price was \$1,700. The Leavenworth cold storage was described as a building 150x50 feet, and three stories high, having a capacity of 36,000 barrels of apples. About ten cubic feet of space is required to store a barrel of apples. This Leavenworth building is constructed with heavy brick walls, with an inner lining of lumber, with dead air spaces between the lumber and the brick. It is cooled by the same process as is used in the manufacture of artificial ice, the plant being operated by a sixty horse-power steam engine. The whole cost of the plant was about \$30,000, and last year's profits to the owners were from \$15,000 to \$20,000. In Judge Wellhouse's estimation a larger plant will be required to meet the demands at Topeka, than the one above described, and he suggests a capacity of 40,000 barrels.

It had been suggested at a former meeting that the horticulturists should build a co-operative cold storage plant, and on this point Judge Wellhouse had taken the views of his son, the manager of the Wellhouse orchards in Leavenworth county, and had arrived at the conclusion that a co-operative plant is not as desirable as one owned and operated by competent persons. As to the details of cold storage, Judge Wellhouse stated that the temperature should be maintained at about 33°. The plant is used successively for apples, strawberries and other summer fruits, grapes, etc., so that it has no idle time. And in discussing the question of cellars and subterranean compartments for cold storage, it was stated that the lowest temperature practicable in such plants is about 50°. The Wellhouse Company have this year stored their prime apples on a contract to pay 20 cents per barrel if the period of storage does not exceed thirty days, and 50 cents per barrel for a longer period, limited to next spring. These stored apples can now be disposed of at a price which would net 50 cents per barrel over the best price offered for them at picking time. The subject was discussed by A. L. Entsminger, Ed. Buckman, J. F. Cecil, Bradford Miller and others, and it was finally decided that the committee should call the attention of Topeka ice manufacturers and others likely to invest in such plant to the desirability of its erection, and invite them to the December meeting of the society, with a view of interesting some suitable party in the erection of the plant, which all agree would be largely patronized by the fruit-growers, and would be alike profitable to patrons and proprietors.

Mr. Ed. Buckman gave a description in outline of a storage plant which he visited during a recent trip to Ohio, which was cooled without machinery by three large air passages which entered the building under the ground, and were opened when the air was cool and closed up when the air was warm, and by judicious management maintained a temperature which proved quite satisfactory in keeping fruit. He had hoped that by some such plan each farmer might have a storage plant of his own, which would enable him to take care of his fruit to advantage at home.

The Committee on Cold Storage was reinforced, and now consists of F. Wellhouse, A. L. Entsminger, J. F. Cecil, B. F. Van Orsdal, W. H. Barnes, W. T. Harrison and Philip Lux.

B. F. Van Orsdal then presented the subject of "Profit in Horticulture During the Last Two Years." These years have been discouraging years, and especially disastrous to the most discouraged, who have made no profits,

certainly. But to the careful and efficient horticulturist who has managed well there has been a profit. The orchardist may make a profit on his fruit under circumstances which entail loss upon the man whose chief attention is given to corn and hogs. The man who understands his business and gives his attention to it is the man who makes a success of it. Conditions of climate, plants and location must be understood, the customer's wants must be known and supplied, in order that the horticulturist make a profit. The materials of which profits might be made are largely thrown away. If fruits can be kept, by cold storage or otherwise, until consumers are ready for them, then there will be a profit, but if they must be rushed on the over-supplied market, losses are almost inevitable. Supply and demand regulate the markets. Mr. Van Orsdal favored the cold storage idea, as likely to relieve the market of the over-supply at gathering time, which so depreciates prices as to render profits out of the question. Evaporating establishments and other means of taking care of the less presentable products of the orchard are necessary to insure the saving of much that goes to waste. No man can expect continued profits in marketing orchard products unless he deals honestly with his patrons. Mr. Van Orsdal cited the fact that the demand for "W. diamond" brand of apples, which is the brand of the Wellhouse first choice fruit, has a reputation in both near and distant markets which sells the fruit at top price without inspection.

The display of apples showed the varieties in season, and the specimens were remarkably perfect. An interesting display was that of a basket of Early Kansas potatoes, by G. D. Robinson, of Topeka, who has produced them for several years, having obtained seed from the originator soon after the discovery of the Early Kansas.

Bradford Miller introduced the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The question of holding a carnival in the city of Topeka in the year 1896 is being agitated in the county; and

WHEREAS, We believe such an undertaking would inure to the benefit of the county; therefore,

Resolved, That as a society we will heartily co-operate with others to make a success of it if it is undertaken.

The next meeting of the society will be held at Oak Grange hall, November 21. Mr. B. B. Smyth will read a paper on "Vegetable Physiology," and Mrs. John Sims on "Horticultural Literature."

Interesting Institute Program.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A farmers' institute is arranged to meet in Hiawatha in December—26 to 28. The following subjects are on program: President's address, "Subsolling," "Preparing Soil for Wheat," "Care of Wheat After It Has Been Grown," "How Shall We Provide Rough Feed for Our Stock During Both Winter and Summer?" "The Farmer's Orchard," "Small Fruits," "How May We Select Seed to Improve the Different Kinds of Grain We Raise?" "The Dairy Cow for This County and Her Care," "How Shall We Handle the Dairy Product?" (this the women are to discuss), "How Can We Arrange the Management of Our Farms so as to Lessen the Burdens of Farmers' Wives?" "Poultry" (also given to the women), "Does It Pay to Sow Alfalfa in This County?" "How Can We Keep Our Hogs Healthy?" "Cattle-raising for Beef."

The institute was set for this time in order to give the young folks a chance to attend during school vacation. They are partly on program and also to furnish music.

The committee voted to have the following subject for one evening lecture: "Benefits to the Farmer Resulting From the Agricultural College and the State University, and How Can These Benefits Be Increased?" President Fairchild and Prof. Williston have been designated by their respective institutions to lecture for us on this topic. H. F. Mellenbruch, Secretary Farmers' Institute.

Carson, Brown Co.

Ask your neighbor to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER.

Horticulture.

About Cider and Vinegar.

The best cider vinegar is made without the addition of water. It takes this more than a year to make, and then it is too strong for ordinary use, and should be mixed with one-third, more or less, of water. Nothing else should be added. If the cider is left in barrels, covered with a cloth, until vinous fermentation ceases it will shorten the time somewhat. But a good vinegar cannot be made in a day.

A good way is to fill a barrel up to the bung with cider and rainwater in the proportion of one gallon of rainwater to two of cider, and store in a warm place. Acetic fermentation will be hastened by scalding the barrel with boiling vinegar before filling. So also will the addition of a few strips of folded brown paper saturated with molasses. The vinegar, after being fully fermented should be drawn off from the mother and put into another cask.

Another good way to make cider vinegar is to take ten gallons of apple juice fresh from the press and let it ferment fully, which will be in about two weeks, or sooner if kept warm; then add eight gallons new cider, for producing a second fermentation, and in two weeks add a like quantity for a third fermentation. This last is sufficient. Then stop the bung hole, which should have been covered with gauze to keep out insects, with an empty bottle with the neck downward, and expose it to the sun for some time. When the vinegar is come, draw off one-half into a vinegar cask and set it in a cool place above ground for use when clear. With the other half in the first cask proceed to make more vinegar in the same way. Thus one cask is to make in, the other to use from. When making the vinegar, let there be a moderate degree of heat and free access of external air. The process may be hastened by adding to the cider, when you have it, a quantity of the "mother" of vinegar, as it is called—a whitish, ropy coagulum, of a mucilaginous appearance, which is formed in the vinegar and acts as a ferment. The strength of vinegar depends on the amount of sugar or starchy matter to be ultimately converted into acetic acid.

SWEET CIDER.

Strictly speaking, the sweet juice of the apple is not cider any more than the sweet juice of the grape is wine. It is converted into cider by fermentation. Those who prefer sweet cider resort to various methods for arresting this process, such as putting a handful of powdered clay into each barrel, or two or three pounds of well-burned charcoal, or a little mustard seed, about a gill to each barrel. Others allow the cider to work until it has reached the state most desirable to the taste, then add one and one-half tumblers grated horseradish to each barrel and shake up well. This arrests further fermentation. After remaining a few weeks, rack off and bung up closely in clean casks.

Another way to preserve cider is to add, after it has begun to ferment, as much white sugar as will equal one-fourth to three-fourths pound to each gallon of cider, according to the acidity of the apples; then let fermentation proceed until it has the taste to suit, then add one-fourth ounce of sulphite (not sulphate) of lime to each gallon of cider. The sulphite should first be dissolved in a quart of cider before putting it into the barrel. Agitate briskly, then let the cider settle, and the fermentation then ceases at once. Let it stand three days to become clear, then draw off and bottle carefully, or remove the sediment and return to the clean cask.

We have also seen recommended the following: Mix one pint of hardwood ashes (hickory is best) and one pint of fresh slaked lime with one quart of new milk; this mixture is to be stirred into each open barrel of cider; after remaining quiet for about ten hours the pomace will rise to the surface and may be skimmed off. The clear cider may be drawn off by a faucet inserted

near the bottom of the barrel, but should be strained to separate any of the hardened pomace that may remain.

Cider may be preserved absolutely sweet by putting it up in air-tight cans after the manner of preserving fruit. The cider should be first settled and racked or drawn off from the dregs, and fermentation should not be allowed to commence before canning.

Whatever method be adopted, the cider must be drawn off into very clean, sweet casks and watched closely. The moment white bubbles are seen rising at the bung hole, draw it off again. When fermentation is completely at an end, fill up the cask with cider in all respects like that it already contains and bung it up tight. The most perfect plan for excluding all action of air from the surface of the cider and preserving its sweet after fermentation has been stopped is to add a tumbler of sweet oil before finally closing the bung hole.

It is not an easy matter to keep cider sweet and pure for any length of time, especially if the weather is warm. If cider is not made until just before winter sets in, and can afterwards be kept at or near the freezing point, it will remain sweet and excellent.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of October 23, my article on sweet potatoes and the one by Waldo Brown, appear at first sight to clash, but it will be seen that he cures his by sweating or heating them, while I do the same by sun-drying them. His climate is much cooler than this, and I doubt if his plans would work here, and if they did, I do not think one of the potatoes could be used for seed after so violent a heating process. I have known of many cases here, where they were piled up and, in every case they all rotted in a few hours. I trust these two views will bring out some discussion and we all may be benefited by it.

If an Arkansas man was asked how he saved his seed sweet potatoes, he would probably say he cut them in quarters and strung them on a string and dried them in the sun, or over the stove, and in the spring soaked them over night and then planted them.

We thus see that there are three ways of curing them, and that they must be cured to keep, and that the three ways are in three different climates. Question: Which is best for Kansas?

Let every reader of the KANSAS FARMER give us his experience, until this sweet potato business is exhausted. That is what we pay our money for, and any man who knows a good thing and keeps it to himself, is not following the Golden rule, and, in Bible parlance, would not be classed as a neighbor.

Morantown, Kas. C. J. NORTON.

Keeping Early Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I received a very urgent letter last week, asking me to give my manner of keeping the "Early Kansas" seed potato for the spring trade. This is so deep a subject as to be hardly proper for a letter to the press, being more properly a book subject.

I always aim to be sure the potatoes are ripe, dig when the soil is dry, use pleasant days, thoroughly cure, handle carefully, store in a cool dry cellar, and be sure to keep them cool.

"Thoroughly cure" contains a great big sermon that only a few properly understand. It is just as necessary to cure a potato as to cure green grass.

We use a three-horse Perine digger and have a wagon-load of crates strung along the rows, and the pickers are allowed to put but one bucketful in a crate until the next row is picked, and it takes three rows to fill a crate. In this manner they are well cured by the wind and sun. Contrast this with the usual way of picking up green and pouring all in a pile in the wagon or field. The crates are carefully packed in the wagon and stacked in a cool, dry cellar, about one inch apart, the bottom and side ones being six inches away from the wall or floor. If put in a bin, the sides and ends of the bin are six inches from the wall, also the floor

boards are raised from the floor and they and the side boards are of four-inch boards nailed one inch apart. We make our bins 14x8x6 feet, with a row of crates in the center, placed one inch apart, so as to ventilate the pile and fill the bin full, or about 450 bushels. We use every means to keep the cellar cool. It is very easily warmed, but not so easily cooled off. There should be a chimney with a good draft that should be closed daytimes and open nights; also the cellar door should be open nights and closed days, until the weather becomes so cold that night opening is not necessary. If kept cold enough, and with good ventilation among and around the potatoes, they will keep quite well. But it must be remembered that an early-planted potato will sprout much easier and sooner than a late-planted one, so the ideal seed seems to be the late-planted ones. Late-planted ones do not yield so well as early-planted ones, and are not so good table potatoes, but they are more uniform in size and make much the most vigorous seed. I try to keep my cellar so cool that water will show particles of ice, and I often keep it this way for weeks at a time.

Pickles or moist articles of any kind should not be stored with potatoes. By the use of all-slatted crates the potatoes can be moved or examined easily. CLARENCE J. NORTON. Morantown, Kas.

Apple Tree Borers.

Borers in apple trees—and in most other trees also—are caused by, or, to put it more exactly, are the young of certain beetles, which, from May until July, lay their eggs upon the bark of the tree. From these eggs hatch, in a week or ten days, certain very small grubs which, according to their instinct, bore at once into the bark of the tree and begin their tunnels up, down and around the trunk. There are a large number of these boring beetles, but the two most common and destructive species are known as *Saperda Candida*, which is the parent of the round-headed borer, more commonly found in the lower part of the trunk, and *Chrysobothrus femorata*, the parent of the flat-headed borer, which works in the upper part of the trunk and in the large branches.

To prevent the beetles from laying their eggs upon the bark and to kill such young larvae as may be hatching, it is advisable to paint the trunks of the trees two or three times during the summer with one or the other of the following washes:

(1) A very strong solution of soft soap—one quart soap to two of water—to which washing soda is added to stiffen it to the consistency of paint. Apply with large paint or whitewash brush or with a swab of soft cloth attached to a stick.

(2) Strong solution of soap to which is added to every gallon one tablespoonful of carbolic acid and one-fourth pound sulphur. Apply as above. A lady who has used this recipe for years and whose trees are remarkable for their beauty and vigor, assured me that only one application, early in June, was needed to repel the beetles and kill such of the minute grubs as had already hatched.

Where these precautions have not already been taken and evidence of borer work is found, the orchardist should arm himself with a sharp pocket-knife, a bit of wire pointed and curved into a hook at one end and a small can of turpentine.

The situation of the borers can be detected by small sawdust-like par-

ticles here and there on the bark. By cutting into the bark at these places the tunnel in which the grub is working will be revealed and by following up the grub itself can either be killed with the knife or drawn out with the wire. If the borer cannot be found, eject a little of the turpentine into the tunnel and it will in most cases extend far enough to touch and kill him.—*Miss Murtfeldt, in Rural World.*

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color and thickens the growth of the hair.

UR invited to send for my latest price list of small fruits. Half million strawberry plants, 300,000 Progress, Kansas and Queen of West raspberry plants. B. F. Smith, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas. Mention this paper.

A. H. GRIESEA, 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.

ESTABLISHED IN 1873.

WILLIS NURSERIES.

Offers for fall of 1895 large stock, best assortment. Prices low. Stock and packing the best. We should be glad to employ a few reliable salesmen. Address A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kansas. [When writing mention KANSAS FARMER.]

Electricity is Life.



It has been well said "Electricity is the steam in the human engine, which keeps it going and regulates its movements." As a curative agent for Rheumatism, Gout, Liver and Kidney trouble, Nervous Debility, Indigestion and kindred complaints,

Dr. Scott's Electric Belt

for men and women has no equal, and is the cheapest cure in the world.

Standard Belt, 36 Power, \$3.00. At all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. "The Doctor's Story," a valuable book, free.

PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, Room 10, 844 Broadway, New York.

Agents Wanted Quick sales. Liberal pay. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM

is excellent for all throat inflammations and for asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it quickly abates the cough, renders expectoration easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep-seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. at Druggists. In quantities of \$2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York.

You Can Shell Corn

in any quantity with the several sizes of

"Keystone" Corn Shellers.

All sizes, from One Hole Hand to Six Hole Self Feeding Shellers for steam or horse power. For farmers own use, nothing equals the "Keystone" a two hole self feeding sheller requiring only two horse power, and shelling 60 to 75 bu. per hour. Get our special sheller catalogue.

KEYSTONE MFG. CO. Sterling, Ill.

Branches: Council Bluffs, Kansas City, St. Louis, Columbus, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

— FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. —

W. F. SCHELL, Secretary and Manager.

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Five hundred and sixty acres in nursery and 240 acres in bearing orchard. Extensive growers for the wholesale and retail trade. All kinds of nursery stock for sale. Write and obtain our prices before placing your order elsewhere. Unequaled railroad facilities. No transfer or exposure of stock. We take up, pack and ship from the same grounds. SPECIAL PRICES on large orders and carload lots. We solicit correspondence and invite inspection of our stock.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

In the Dairy.

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

How to Milk a Cow.

To milk the cow intelligently, a man must do so from the side of the question that has to do with the animal as a mother. To milk the cow is to usurp the place of the calf, and secure for commercial purposes the substance called milk that nature provided for the offspring. This operation, then, becomes a method of treaty with the cow, and the inducement for her to continue the supply of milk, and even prolong it beyond the time set by nature. The operator should so proceed that the milking is a pleasure to the cow, and one in which she realizes as nearly as possible the emotions of pleasure that she exhibits when the calf draws the milk in nature's way. The best milker is the man who establishes a sort of sympathy with the cow and bestows a form of caressing that appeals to her, in turn, to bestow in her way a form of bovine affection. If the milking is a quiet, painless manipulation of the udder, and a soothing sensation follows the relieving of the glands in connection with it, nature pours out its abundance alike to calf and man, and the cow is well milked. It is now pretty well settled that milk-getting is a result of nerve force, and that all the nerve energy expended in other directions than the elaboration of milk causes a proportionate loss of milk, and the worried and fretted cow gives less and even inferior milk to what she would do if she had quiet and restful conditions. Thus the milking should never be of a character that irritates the cow or distracts her attention from the fact of milking; the milker should, with quiet movement and assuring way, take his place at the side of the cow, and, after a preliminary handling of the udder, take firm and square hold of the teats, without tugging or jerking, and with a gentle pressure draw the milk. The plan of milking out all the milk of the quarter before changing over is not a good one. The four quarters should be as nearly even as possible—a sort of round and round movement, until the udder is emptied. The milking should be performed with a full hand, and never with the thumb and finger, and should be continued until the udder is emptied. The operation should close with milking round twice with the other hand. The gentle handling of the udder stimulates the nerve glands to renewed action in milk secretion; and it is thus that one gets yet a little more milk. It is this that helps to prolong the milking season, a fact that is emphasized by the poor milkings and faulty milking out of the strippings by the indifferent owner or help, which results in the early drying off of the cow and puts her, often unjustly, into the non-paying class of cows. Cows, of course, should be milked at regular intervals and in regular order. While milking, the cowshed should not be a place of strange noises, or of strange people, and one person should at each time milk the same cows, only on extraordinary occasions milkers being changed or new ones substituted. The individuality and heredity of men are not more marked than in what are known as dairy animals. He who deals with men has not greater need of mastering the peculiarities of those with whom he is brought in contact than those who have a herd of cows to care for, the perfect care and handling of which constitute what is called advanced dairying. The dairyman who recognizes these peculiarities in his herd best ministers to these notions and whims, and turns each and all of them to profitable account. In no place is greater judgment to be used than when man, cow and pail are brought into contact.—*Exchange.*

Milk Studies.

In an investigation and report on the milk of sixteen Dutch cows, during an entire season, by Prof. W. Fleischmann, many interesting facts are brought out.

First, it confirms what has been

claimed, that milking three times a day usually gives an increase of both milk and fat. In the case of this herd the increase of fat was 13.08 per cent. over that given when milked twice a day. In an official test, therefore, milking three times a day should not be allowed unless all the cows are milked so.

Second, in the observation of this herd, the individual characteristics of cows, as to flow of milk and quality, were found to be largely transmitted to their offspring.

Dairy Notes.

One-half of the people in this world do not know what good butter is, particularly boarding-house keepers.

The dairyman who allows his cattle to become encased in an armor of filth should be compelled to sleep beside them.

Lazy men hate winter dairying. Industrious and hustling ones follow it up and make more profit out of it than out of summer dairying.

Our richest farms are those where milk is sold, because milk farmers buy grain enough to more than offset the fertility value of the milk.

Land plaster and road dust are good absorbents to keep about the cow stable. Leaves are to be had for the gathering and are better than nothing to keep the stable dry and clean.

A good cheap milking machine would bring about a revolution in milk farming, greatly to the advantage of sections where cattle and cattle food are cheap but where labor is high.

All breeds have their merits, but no one breed will be best in all directions. The general-purpose cow has her place, but it is not so high a station as that of the special beef, butter or milch cow.

Misplaced charity on the farm is to give free board to profitless cows. Some farmers who would send their old aunts to the poor house will feed five or six worthless cattle without complaint.

You may pride yourself on your skill and knowledge in butter-making, but unless your butter gets top-notch prices in the market, you may be sure there is a good deal yet for you to learn. If the market is against you, "you're not in it."

Get up early and watch the hired man milk. If you find you have one that milks clean to the last strippings, who does quick, neat work and treats the cow with gentleness, you have a prize indeed. Hire him by the year and increase his wages.

The day of nastiness in dairy farming ought to be a thing of the past. The best dairies have clean animals in clean, airy stalls. Clean milk from clean pails is passed through clean strainers into clean receptacles, and is kept away from dirt and contamination until, as milk or butter, it reaches the consumer.

No matter how well up you may be in the art of butter-making, you will find your business gradually drifting away from you unless you read the latest dairy information. It will do you no harm if you take several dairy papers. You need to keep in full touch with the times or be eventually out-distanced by your fellow craftsman.

The statement that the per cent. of butter fat cannot be changed by feeding, does not imply that the general quality of the milk is also fixed by the make-up of the cow independently of the food. Many things will impart a bad flavor to milk, as all farmers know by experience, and on the other hand, the general flavor can be improved by feeding plenty of sweet tame hay and corn meal.

The poet declares that "great fleas have little fleas to bite 'em." It is claimed that pure oleomargarine can no longer compete with the adulterated kind. The oleomargarine pretended to be butter, when it was only a mixture of "hog lard" and tallow, but now it is not even that near to a product of domestic animals, but instead it is a mixture of cottonseed oil and kerosene. A process has been discovered by

which cottonseed oil and kerosene can be combined chemically to make an odorless, fatty substance, which is colored and flavored like butter.

An experiment station reports that if two tests are made of a mixed sample of four days' milk, one being taken six weeks after the cow calves and the other six months after calving, the average of these tests will agree almost exactly with the average quality of the milk given during the entire milking period. There seldom is a difference of as much as a quarter of 1 per cent of fat. If it is desired to know from tests nearer together what quality of milk a cow gives, very accurate results will be obtained by making two tests, fifteen days apart, four months after the cow calved, each test being a mixed sample of four days' milk. The average of these tests, with one-eighth of 1 per cent. added, is surprisingly near the truth for the average quality of the year's milk.

In the changeable matter now being used in the advertisements of butterine we find the following: "For epicures. Dainty enough for the table of a king." We venture to say that if the chamberlain of any king had the temerity to place such stuff on the table of his master he would either be promptly dismissed from the service or sent to a dismal dungeon for years to pay for the crime of foisting such a fraud on the royal palate, or banished to Siberia if he lived in Russia. Why, if the cook of even Armour or Swift were to set such stuff on their own tables, instant discharge would follow, and no one has ever yet heard of butterine getting nearer their own homes than their packing-houses which were engaged in its manufacture. It has been repeatedly charged, in such shape that it must have reached their ears, that they have strict orders for the use of only the best of dairy butter, having private sources of supply for this purpose, and we have yet to see a contradiction of this fact. "Dainty enough for a king!" Bah!

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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

Notice to Farmers.

The farmers of Kansas, by sending their application, plainly written, name and post-office address, to G. V. Bartlett, Commissioner of Forestry, Dodge City, Kas., will receive by return mail a blank to be filled out by the applicant for a share of seedling forest trees, which will be shipped free of charge, except for freight, which must be guaranteed by the applicant. Delivery will be made in the spring of 1896.

G. V. BARTLETT,
Commissioner of Forestry, Dodge City,
Ford Co., Kas.



If you have **FIVE** or more Cows a Cream Separator will save its cost each year of use. Beware of imitating and infringing machines.

Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

The DeLaval Separator Co.

Branch Offices: General Offices:
ELGIN, ILL. 74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.
When you write mention Kansas Farmer.



The dollar paid for a year's subscription to FARM-POULTRY is better than a dollar saved—it's a dollar invested. A practical application of the teaching of this, the most progressive poultry paper in the world, will result in big profits to any one engaged in raising poultry or eggs for market. The editors of FARM-POULTRY devote their entire time and attention to poultry raising, and the study of poultry problems. They have learned the secret of making money with a few fowls, and they teach it to their readers.

FARM-POULTRY

is a sure guide to success to the beginner, and a ready reference for the experienced breeder. It teaches the one how to get the best-paying breeds, and how to manage, feed, and house them; and explains to the other every perplexing point. It tells how to—

prevent and cure all poultry diseases; bring pullets to early laying maturity; make hens lay when prices are highest; build the best houses and yards; keep poultry free from vermin; hatch strong chickens in incubators; caponize and dress poultry for market. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.00 a year, or 50c. for 6 mos. Sample copy 2c. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 38 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

RETAINS RUPTURE WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL.



JUST LIKE USING YOUR FINGERS—YOU KNOW HOW THAT IS!

For Descriptive Circulars Address
R. I. PEARSON & CO., SOLE MANAGERS,
Rialto Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Such ills as

SORENESS, STIFFNESS,

and the like,

ST. JACOBS OIL

WIPES OUT

Promptly and Effectually.

A positive cure for headache, dyspepsia, nervous exhaustion, liver and kidney diseases, constipation, etc. It increases the appetite, promotes digestion, enriches the blood and gives new life and vigor to the whole body.

DR. KAY'S RENOVATOR.

Send address and name of this paper and we will send free Dr. Kay's Hand-book of Valuable Receipts and a Treatise on Diseases, said to be worth \$5.

DR. B. J. KAY MEDICAL CO., Western Office,

620 South Sixteenth St., OMAHA, NEB.

Dr. Kay's Renovator is sold in Topeka by the Swift & Holliday Drug

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.

PIGS DISEASED.—I have had some kind of a disease among my pigs for a year or two. Last year it went through the whole herd of big and little, and has made its appearance again this year. They begin with a cough, which grows worse; they breathe hard and shiver; some get well and some die.

North Branch, Kas. A. H. R.

Answer.—A disease which returns each year requires careful personal investigation before giving an opinion. Call the State authorities and have it investigated.

SKIN DISEASE.—I have a horse that has little white scabs on his legs and under his neck which itch so that he wants to rub or bite himself all the time. What can I do for him?

Pittsburg, Kas. A. M. M.

Answer.—Get the following from your druggist: Corrosive sublimate, 2 drachms; chloride of sodium, 2 drachms; water, 1 pint; mix. Now make a swab and wet the sores thoroughly with this mixture once a day for two days, then let it alone for four days, when, if any part does not heal, or seems to itch, repeat the treatment. Do not let the horse bite or lick where the medicine is on, for it is poison.

SICK HOGS.—Some of my pigs get sick and soon die. They suddenly stop, with head raised and seem to have some kind of a fit. In a short time they get temporarily over it but finally die. What shall I do? K. H. C. Fostoria, Kas.

Answer.—Your pigs have apoplexy. Take wood charcoal, sulphur, sulphate of sodium and sulphide of antimony, of each 1 pound; chloride of sodium, bicarbonate of sodium and hyposulphite of sodium, of each 2 pounds; mix and give once a day in swill, a large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hogs to be treated.

Kansas Patents.

The following list of patents is reported through the Kansas City office of Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, Diamond building, Junction Main and Delaware streets, granted to inventors living in Kansas, the week ending Tuesday, November 5, 1895:

Englehard Dimity, Clay Center, washing-machine. Amos Hartley, Vassar, attachment for grinding machines. E. S. Keeler, Topeka, wheeled cultivating machine. J. M. Padgett, Topeka, numbering machine. Heinrich Somerfield, Canton, shutter-worker.

Our First-Page Illustration.

Our first-page illustration is of Roy U. S., the principal Poland-China herd boar of E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo. This animal has proven an extra good sire and the litters sired are uniformly good and even. Roy U. S. traces closely back by inbreeding to Roy Wilkes 11651, Rob Roy 11208 and Black U. S.; his dam is Hill's Darkness 2d, sired by Lord Duffield 11652. Mr. Axline has quite a number of sows and gilts bred to this boar for fall and winter trade. His farm is located on the Chicago & Alton railroad, only twenty-eight miles from Kansas City.

Kansas City—Cincinnati.

(Wabash and B. & O. S. W.)

A vestibule sleeping car leaves Kansas City Union depot every day at 6:20 p. m., via the Wabash railroad, running through to Cincinnati, O., without change, via B. & O. S. W. railroad from St. Louis, arriving in Cincinnati at 11:30 next morning, making the run in seventeen hours and ten minutes, the fastest time ever made. On this same train are through sleepers to Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Philadelphia, and passengers for points east of Cincinnati can step from the Kansas City-Cincinnati sleeper into the through sleepers any time after leaving St. Louis. Passengers for Louisville and points South leave the sleeper at North Vernon at 9:34 a. m.

For Kentucky and South this sleeper is a great convenience.

The Wabash is the only road offering this through car service. Sleeping car berths secured at Wabash ticket office, Ninth and Delaware streets, or write to H. N. GARLAND,

Western Passenger Agent,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gossip About Stock.

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 new combined feed soaker and steamer, advertised and exhibited by E. J. Nason, Washington, Kas., is certainly a novel device for cleanly and economical feeding of live stock.

Blue Mound herd of Berkshire swine, owned by Allen Thomas, Blue Mound, Kas., is a new candidate for public favors and patronage. This herd has now reached such proportions that he can supply advantageously outside orders for choice Berkshires.

The latest announcement of Poland-China swine sale is made this week by W. E. Gresham, of Burrton, Kas., who proposes holding a public sale at Hutchinson, Kas., on Tuesday, November 19, 1895. This is the first public offering from the Quality herd of World's Fair fame, where this herd won seven prizes with only eight entries.

DR. ORR'S BOOK.—Readers of the KANSAS FARMER will be pleased to know that arrangements have been made whereby they can obtain this concise and well nigh invaluable "Farmer's Ready Reference or Hand-book of Diseases of Horses and Cattle" in combination with this paper at a slight saving in cost.

The separate prices of these are:

Dr. Orr's Book.....\$1.25
KANSAS FARMER, one year.....1.00

Total.....\$2.25

Two dollars sent either to the Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, or to Dr. S. C. Orr, Manhattan, will secure both, making a saving of 25 cents.

"The Farmer's Ready Reference, or Hand-Book of Diseases of Horses and Cattle." Descriptive circular free. Address S. C. Orr, V. S., Manhattan, Kas.

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

Old Mexico.

Modern Mexico is a beautifully illustrated monthly journal, published in the English language, and devoted to the interests of Mexico. Send 10 cents for sample copy. Address Modern Mexico Publishing Co., Topeka, Kas. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

Union Pacific Route.

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

Climate and Crops Just Right.

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

Valuable Books Cheap.

By a special arrangement with the publishers, we are able to offer to subscribers any of the following named books at 10 per cent. less than the list price. These are new, fresh books, right up to the time, as is sufficiently guaranteed when it is known that they are put out by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the famous Philadelphia seedsmen. Here is the list:

	Price, postpaid.
"The Beautiful Flower Garden." A delightful book by an artist.....	50
"Injurious Insects." A valuable book.....	50
"Selection in Seed Growing.".....	10
"Onions for Profit." A hand-book based on modern methods.....	50
"Manures: How to Make and How to Use Them.".....	50
"Celery for Profit." An expose of modern methods in growing Celery.....	30
"All About Sweet Peas." Revised and enlarged edition.....	20
"How and What to Grow in a Kitchen Garden of One Acre.".....	50
"The Poultry Yard: How to Furnish and Manage It.".....	50
"How to Grow Cabbages and Cauliflowers.".....	30
"Root Crops for Stock Feeding, and How to Grow Them.".....	30
"How to Grow Melons for Market." Compiled from Prize Essays.....	30
"How to Grow Onions." With a chapter on Growing by Irrigation.....	30
"Pansies, Poppies, and Sweet Peas." A bright booklet.....	10

Wanted, an Idea.

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer.

NO-TO BAC

YOU DON'T HAVE TO SWEAR OFF.

The natural way to stop tobacco is to get a distaste for it. Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away and go on suffering from nervous troubles that make strong men weak, impotent and unable to do the right thing at the right time, all because the blood is tobacco poisoned.

NO-TO BAC makes it easy to stop this brain-weakening, nerve-ruining tobacco disease. You run no risk for your own druggist will sell, under guarantee.

NO-TO BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE

We urge you to test **NO-TO BAC**. Do it to-day! Over a million boxes sold in two years and 300,000 cures tell the story of merit. **NO-TO BAC** will not only kill the desire for tobacco, eliminate nicotine and steady the nerves, but because of its great medicinal qualities it will make the blood pure and rich, tingling with new life and energy. Gloomy days will be gone, the sunshine will be brighter, the old man in feeling made young again—and happy.

DRUGGIST'S GUARANTEE. Any druggist is authorized to sell **NO-TO BAC** under absolute guarantee to cure. Our written guarantee, free sample of **NO-TO BAC**, Booklet called "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away" mailed free. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., New York.

CASCARETS candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c



Topeka Business College

TOPEKA, KAN. BEST BUSINESS COURSES.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. Special:—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

GRAIN AND HAY.—Consignments solicited. Highest market prices obtained and prompt returns rendered. Correspondence solicited. Consign to the Inter-State Exchange Co., Kansas City, Mo.

HOG CHOLERA CURED.—Sample package, \$2. Universal Cholera Cure, 512 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

PORTABLE CORN CRIBS.—Best and cheapest on earth. Send for descriptive circular and prices. Address Inter-State Exchange Co., Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Three years ago I purchased a bull calf of G. F. Miller, President and manager of La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas., but have not yet been able to get pedigree. P. McDuff, Atchison Co., Kas., October, 1895.

FOR SALE.—Forty registered Short-horn cows, from 3 to 7 years old, most of them to calve in March or April. Descendants from Young Mary, Rose of Sharon, Victoria, Goodness, etc. Royal Prince 100446, a royal Cruickshank. All tops and cash will get the whole herd cheap. Good farm, 250 acres, rich cultivating land, for cash rent. Theodore Saxton, St. Clare, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

POPCORN WANTED.—Correspond with F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

COPLAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE CURES CATARRH and kindred diseases. A free month to those beginning treatment before December 1. Write for symptom blank and particulars. Address 1024 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR RENT.—Eleven hundred and twenty acres choice pasture land in Wabunsee county, Kansas, four miles from Alma. Rent, 50 cents per acre. John G. Howard, Topeka, Kas.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE \$2 TO \$5 PER DAY putting in our Fit-all Stove Repairs? If so, write the Topeka Foundry, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A few Cotswold bucks. Address Jas. Walton, Newton, Kas.

FOR SALE.—White Plymouth Rock chickens. Hens, 50 cents; cockerels, \$1. Inquire at KANSAS FARMER office.

WANTED.—To exchange a cow for fresh milk cow, Jersey preferred. Will pay something to boot. Inquire at KANSAS FARMER office.

FOR A GOOD HAND-SEWED BUCK, CALF OR kid glove or mitten, address Mrs. Ed. Warner, Lexington, Clark Co., Kas. Reference: KANSAS FARMER.

THE FINEST HONEY.—Is gathered from alfalfa and clover blossoms. You can buy it of the bee-keeper, cheap and in any quantity, by freight, and know it is genuine. Address Oliver Foster, Las Animas, Colo.

WE MAKE A GOOD FARMER'S SPRING WAGON, on two lay backs and let-down end-gate, for \$55. Warranted. Kinley & Lannan, 424-426 Jackson street, Topeka.

WANTED.—Buyers for Large English Berkshires. One hundred pure-bred pigs, farrowed in March and April, are offered for sale at from \$10 to \$15 each. Farm two miles west of city. Riverside Stock Farm, North Topeka, Kas.

\$75 a month and expenses to competent men and women. Write for particulars at once. E. C. Morse & Co., 58 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

FOR SHORT-BORN BULLS.—Calves and yearlings, extra fine, write D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--CONTINUED.

FOR SALE.—Six extra fine Duroc-Jersey shoats, two Poland-China sows, all registered and farrowed in June. H. B. Clark, Haven, Kas.

FOR SALE.—One DeLaval Baby No. 2 Cream Separator, almost as good as new; price \$80. Also one Eureka butter-worker, \$10, and lever print, \$5. W. R. Wiley, Hutchinson, Kas.

FOR SALE.—One 1,150-pound jack, black, 7 years old. One imported black Norman horse, 1,900 pounds. Will trade at bed-rock prices for unnumbered real estate. E. Marple, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—One hundred and sixty acre farm, one and a half miles from Bushong station, Lyon county, Kansas. Good spring. Price \$5 per acre. J. B. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A nine-room house, fronting on public park, with furnace, gas, hot and cold water, sewer, stable. Convenient to Washburn and Bethany colleges. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Address "Residence," 19 Columbian building, Topeka, Kas.

STRAY CATTLE.—In Lyon, Wabunsee or Osage county, Kansas. Six steers, any age or color, branded C on right hip; two three-year-old steers, dehorned, one a red-roan, the other red spotted, branded with monogram J. R. on either hip or loin; one three-year-old dehorned steer, branded G on right hip. All brands very indistinct. They should be developed by shearing hair off brand. Three dollars per head will be given for the return of any one or more; \$50 will be paid for the return of all. J. W. Troutman, Comiskey, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Registered Polled Durham bull calf, six months old, out of first and second premium World's Fair stock. Solid red. J. Q. Howes, Wichita, Kas.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Two thousand acres of the choicest grain, rice and fruit lands in Liberty county, Texas. Close to good markets and railroad. Will trade for goods or city property. John G. Howard, Topeka, Kas.

FOR RENT.—Photo gallery, Syracuse, Kansas. County seat, no competition. Address Box 119, Syracuse, Kas.

JERSEYS FOR SALE.—A few choice cows and heifers of leading strains. Prices reasonable, quality considered. Write or come and see. Rolla Oliver, Dearborn, Mo.

10 EXTRA FALL GILTS AND FIFTY SPRING pigs, the pigs sired by Tecumseh J. Corwin 10744 S. and the great breeding and show boar Riley Medium 12306 S. E. T. Warner, Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

STEAM CIDER MILL.—Two miles west of Kansas avenue, on Sixth street road, Topeka. Farmers, bring your apples Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week until December. I will make cider for you at 2 cents per gallon. H. W. McAfee.

WANTED.—Young ladies and gentlemen to learn bookkeeping, stenography and office work. Limited number pay expenses by assisting two hours daily. Address H. Coon, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

WRITE.—To Alex. Richter, Hollywood, Kas., for information concerning sub-irrigation. Enclose 2-cent stamp for reply. Manufacturer of galvanized sub-irrigation pipe.

FOR SALE.—Hereford bulls sired by a son of Mr. Funkhouser's celebrated Hesiod. Apply to Peter Sim, Wakarusa, Kas.

WANTED.—Sale bills, horse bills, catalogues and other printing. A specialty at the Mail job printing rooms, 900 North Kansas Ave., North Topeka.

Salesmen Wanted!

\$100 to \$125 per month and expenses. Staple line; position permanent, pleasant and desirable. Address, with stamp, King Mfg. Co., P. 30, Chicago, Ill.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 7,255; calves, 89; shipped Saturday, 1,991 cattle, no calves. The market was uneven and dull on native side; steady and active on Texas side. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
38.....	1,597 \$4.70	149.....	1,305 \$3.65
59.....	1,814 3.65	2.....	1,435 3.65
23.....	1,158 3.25		

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
49.....	1,215 \$3.10	49.....	1,161 \$3.10
25 Ind.....	928 2.55	1 Ind.....	1,140 2.55

PANHANDLE STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
137 hrs.....	870 \$2.55		
21.....	548 \$2.85		

ARIZONA STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
26 can.....	1,205 \$2.35		

COLORADO COWS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
9.....	917 \$2.30	1.....	900 \$2.30
2.....	1,285 2.30	2.....	865 2.30
1.....	1,030 2.30	1.....	991 2.30
2.....	1,150 2.30	1.....	780 2.30

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
16 Ind.....	803 \$2.25	1 Ind.....	720 \$2.25

COWS AND HEIFERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1.....	890 \$2.85	3.....	556 \$2.65
1.....	1,131 2.50	1.....	1,060 2.50
9.....	1,097 2.55	1.....	980 2.40
1.....	680 2.40	8.....	1,081 2.35
1.....	630 2.25	2.....	940 2.25
1.....	1,023 2.25	3.....	1,178 2.20
1.....	1,020 2.15	4.....	1,060 2.03
2.....	1,075 1.85	1.....	670 1.80
2.....	1,030 1.60	13.....	843 1.75
1.....	1,060 1.75	3.....	600 1.40

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
4.....	520 \$3.25	4.....	632 \$3.25
2.....	700 3.15	24 Col.....	1,018 3.05
2.....	1,161 3.00	2.....	730 3.00
2.....	1,070 2.75	1.....	1,120 2.50

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 3,153; shipped Saturday, none. The market was slow early and 5 to 10c lower, closing firm. The following are representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
56.....	281 \$3.52 1/2	88.....	251 \$3.47 1/2
79.....	281 3.47 1/2	61.....	338 3.47 1/2
82.....	251 3.45	40.....	277 3.45
87.....	263 3.45	49.....	246 3.45
88.....	281 3.45	7.....	242 3.45
89.....	304 3.45	53.....	217 3.42 1/2
90.....	223 3.42 1/2	69.....	291 3.42 1/2
41.....	225 3.40	43.....	20 3.40
71.....	142 3.40	62.....	259 3.40
68.....	235 3.40	33.....	24 3.37 1/2
10.....	215 3.37 1/2	9.....	133 3.37 1/2
40.....	150 3.35	49.....	130 3.25
4.....	197 3.01	5.....	182 2.50

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 7,500; shipped Saturday, 2,631. The market was active and steady to strong on good grades. The following are representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1500 N.M.st.....	78 \$2.60	76 N.M.st.....	78 \$2.60
280 N.M.st.....	79 2.60	83.....	99 2.60

Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 137; shipped Saturday, 23. There was very little done in horses and mules outside of a little private trading, except in cheap western grades, which sold in car lots at about steady values. The supply was quite large, and a good many buyers are in the city awaiting the opening of the auction to-morrow.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 23,000; market dull; natives fully 10c lower; fair to best beefs, \$3.00@3.10; stockers and feeders \$2.25@3.75; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.10@2.40; Texas, \$2.75@3.25; western, \$3.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 51,000; market fully 5 to 10c lower; light, \$3.30@3.65; rough packing, \$3.20@3.35; mixed and butchers, \$3.35@3.70; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.40@3.70; pigs, \$2.00@3.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; market steady; native, \$1.50@3.40; western, \$2.00@3.00; Texas, \$1.60@2.50; lambs, \$3.00@4.25.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market slow; native steers, \$3.50@5.40; Texas steers, \$2.40@2.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 10c lower heavy, \$3.30@3.60; mixed, \$3.00@4.50; light, \$3.20@3.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Nov. 4.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wht—Nov.....	58	58	58	58
Dec.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
May.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63	63 1/2

Corn—Nov.....	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	29
Dec.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
May.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2

Oats—Nov.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Dec.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
May.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2

Pork—Dec.....	8 20	8 25	8 12 1/2	8 25
Jan.....	9 12 1/2	9 17 1/2	9 12 1/2	9 15
May.....	9 50	9 50	9 45	9 50

Lard—Nov.....	5 55	5 55	5 55	5 55
Jan.....	5 65	5 65	5 65	5 65
May.....	5 87 1/2	5 87 1/2	5 85	5 87 1/2

Ribs—Nov.....	4 55	4 55	4 55	4 55
Jan.....	4 57 1/2	4 62 1/2	4 57 1/2	4 67 1/2
May.....	4 82 1/2	4 82 1/2	4 82 1/2	4 82 1/2

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 4.—Wheat as a rule sold somewhat lower to-day. The decline was 1/2 to 1c on most samples. The trade was slow and the feeling was weak. The receipts were much less than usual on Monday.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 157 cars; a year ago, 45 cars.

Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 hard, 2 cars 57 1/2c, 16 cars 57c, 4 cars 56 1/2c, 1 car 56c; No. 3, 1 car 54c, 1 car 53 1/2c, 6 cars 53c, 1 car 52 1/2c, 2 cars 52c, 4 cars 51c, 7 cars 50c; No. 4 hard, 1 car 47c, 2 cars 46c, 3 cars 44c, 2 cars 42c, 2 cars 41c, 12 cars 40c; rejected, 1 car 37c, 1 car 36c. Soft, No. 2 red, nominally 63c; No. 3 red, 1 car 62c; No. 4 red, 2 cars 55c, 4 cars 54c, 6 cars 53c, 2 cars 50c; rejected, nominally 40@50c; no grade, nominally 25@35c. Spring, No. 2, 28 cars 53 1/2c, 9 cars 53c, 2 cars 54 1/2c, 6 cars 54c; No. 3, 2 cars 52c, 10 cars 51 1/2c, 1 car 51c, 1 car 50 1/2c, 1 car 50c; rejected, nominally 43@46c; white, No. 2, 1 car 52c; No. 3, 1 car 51c.

Corn was 1/4c lower. The restoration of freight rates caused the decline. No one had any rates better than the open tariff and bids were all down. Holders were very slow to let go at the decline.

Receipts of corn to-day, 101 cars; a year ago, 69 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 4 cars 21 1/2c, 6 cars 21c, 16 cars 21 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 4 cars 21c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 20c; no grade, nominally 19c; No. 2 white, 1 car 23c, 1 car 22 1/2c; No. 3 white, 1 car 22c.

Oats met with fair demand. Prices were the same as on Saturday.

Receipts of oats to-day, 29 cars; a year ago, 10 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 1 mixed, 1 car 15 1/2c; No. 3, 1 car 14 1/2c; No. 4 nominally 13c; no grade, nominally 12 1/2c; No. 2 white, 4 cars 17 1/2c, 6 cars 17c; No. 1 white, 2 cars 17c, 1 car 16 1/2c.

Hay—Receipts, 33 cars; market steady; timothy, choice, \$10.00@11.00; No. 1, \$8.50@9.50; No. 2, \$7.50@8.50; fancy prairie, \$6.50@7.00; choice, \$6.00@6.25; No. 1, \$5.00@5.50; No. 2, \$4.00@4.50; packing hay, \$3.00@3.50.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 4.—Butter—Extra fancy separator, 20c; fair, 17@18c; dairy fancy, 14@15c; store packed, fresh, 10@12c, off grades, 8c; country roll, 10@12c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh candled stock, 15 1/2c per doz.

Poultry—Hens, 5 1/2c; springs, 6@6 1/2c; broilers, 7c; old roosters, 15c; young, 20c. Turkeys, 6c. Ducks, 7c. Old geese, must be fat, 6c. Pigeons, 75 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. Grapes—Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio Concord, fancy, 21@22c; poor stock, 10@15c. Cranberries—\$7.50@8.00 per bbl.

Kansas City Sheep Market.

(Special report, furnished by KNOLLIN & BOOTH, Kansas City stock yards.)

There were liberal receipts to-day—over 7,500 offered—and considerably larger than Monday of last week; but few natives of any description and a small percentage of good killing grades of western sheep. Lambs were plentiful and of good quality. Good muttons and fat lambs sold strong, as killers needed supplies. The bulk of business was done by 11 o'clock and a good clearance made. Below please find actual sales:

3 Shrop wethers.....143.....\$3.75

498 lambs.....65.....3.40

301 Utah lambs.....63.....3.40

468 N. M. sheep and yearlings.....83.....3.00

97 Shrop ewes.....115.....3.00

40 natives.....110.....3.00

101 Utahs.....97.....2.75

2266 Mexican feeders.....78.....2.60

4 culls..........75

Chicago Horse Market.

Quotations for horses, Union stock yards market, Chicago.

Draft horses.....Poor to fair.....\$ 60@ 80.....Good to choice.....\$ 90@140

Chucks, 1,300@1,400.....45@ 60.....80@110

Streeters.....50@ 60.....85@ 75

Drivers.....40@ 70.....110@200

General use.....20@ 40.....45@ 65

Carriage teams.....200@250.....3.00@600

Saddlers.....30@ 75.....125@200

Plugs and rangers.....30@ 10.....15@ 30

HORSES SOLD AT AUCTION on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week.

Private sales every day at the Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Department. The largest and finest institution in the United States. Write for free market reports.

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

DROVERS COMMISSION COMPANY,

Kansas City, Mo., Stock Yards.

G. W. CLAWSON, Loans. MONEY LOANER

A. T. MUSTON, 1 CATTLE

J. P. MURRAY, 1 SALESMAN

SAM M. WEST, HOG SALESMAN

J. W. T. GRAY, OFFICE

Feeders Furnished

Market Reports Free.

FOR GOOD RESULTS SHIP TO THE

Larimer-Bridgeford

Live Stock Commission Co.

Rooms 205 and 206 Live Stock Exchange, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Growers of and Dealers in Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

Make your consignments to

BEN L. WELCH & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Stock Yards, - - Kansas City, Mo.

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

Consign Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to

LONE STAR

Commission Company

For best results. A new company. Capital \$100,000. Telephone 1108. Market reports furnished.

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MID-CONTINENTAL POULTRY AND PET STOCK SHOW.

The premium list of the Mid-Continental poultry and pet stock show, to be held November 27 to December 2, is out. It amounts to over \$5,000. Truly our Kansas City fanciers have done well. Grand as were its promises last year, splendidly as those promises were fulfilled by the Mid-Continental, this year's list of good things exceeds that of last.

Prize on single birds, first, \$4; second, \$2. Breeding pens get medals. The list of specials is immense. On Light Brahmans, the cash specials amount to \$25; Buff Cochins, \$25; to each class American and full-feathered Langshans, \$25; Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$25; White Plymouth Rocks, \$25; Silver Wyandottes, \$25, and the same in Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Indian Games and Black Minorcas; \$25 for best display of water fowls; \$20 in gold to English Buff Cochins; \$5 in gold to best Buff Cochins Bantam; \$10 in gold for White Wyandottes; \$10 to Bronze turkeys; \$15 in gold to Buff Leghorns; \$5 in gold to S. C. B. Leghorns; \$5 in gold to Indian Games; \$5 in gold to R. C. W. Leghorns—making cash specials to the amount of \$365.

The piano grand prize to the exhibitor showing the largest number of fowls owned and bred by the exhibitor, scoring more than 90 points, has become a feature to the Mid-Continental. Martin Snyder offers a magnificent instrument worth \$800. Last year Wm. McNeil, of Canada, captured this most magnificent trophy. Who will get it this year? It is worth traveling across the continent to win it. The second prize is a \$125 sealskin cape; third prize, a lady's fur cape; fourth prize, fur cape, \$25. If I were young again I would win one of these prizes for my best girl if it broke a leg. A beautiful silver fruit dish for largest number of highest-scoring White Wyandottes; \$50 gold medal for largest and best collection of ornamental birds; silver cup for best Pit Game male, silver cup for highest-scoring Black Langshan cockerel; silver cup for best exhibition Game male; silver cup for best pen Single-combed Brown Leghorns; afternoon tea service for best pen of Light Brahmans; silver celery dish for best pen of Silver Wyandottes; \$75 silver cup for best pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Never before has such a premium list been put out by any society, and the beauty of it is it ain't wind, but the real thing. The money is on hand to pay all cash prizes. The engravings of each special is in the premium list, so you can see just what the special is like. Last year the Mid-Continental made good every pledge. This year it will do the same. The poultry fancy owes much to those disinterested citizens of Kansas City who have made the Mid-Continental the premier show in the world. This show is founded on a rock and will be permanent. The business interest of Kansas City have said so. The whole fancy should come and meet the fanciers here, and especially should all become personally acquainted with the most careful, industrious and enthusiastic Secretary of any show. A winning at the Mid-Continental puts the stamp of quality on any yard which can produce a winner. No breeder can afford to stay away.

For premium list, write to the Secretary, F. M. Slutz, 412 Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.

NESTS FOR WINTER.

Their Proper Arrangement Is a Task of Some Importance.

It is quite an item in arranging the poultry quarters for the winter to have the nests in a place by themselves. This place should be reasonably dark, be convenient and comfortable.

By having the location dark the hens will go into it only to lay, and it will be much easier to keep clean; the laying hens will not be disturbed, and they will be much less liable to get into the habit of eating eggs. The

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Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

A few years ago, Mr. L. W. Gallaher, was an extensive, successful expert manufacturer of lumber products. Attacked with epilepsy, he was obliged to give up his business. The attacks came upon him most inopportunistically. One time falling from a carriage, at another down stairs, and often in the street. Once he fell down a shaft in the mill, his injuries nearly proving fatal. Mr. Gallaher writes from Milwaukee, Feb. 16, '95.



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

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Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

Nests should be arranged so that they can readily be taken down when necessary to clean out. They should be reasonably near the ground in order to secure warmth and be convenient. They should not be so deep as to be inconvenient for getting in or out.

Clean straw makes one of the very best materials with which to line the nests, and a supply should be stored where it can be kept dry, in order to have a supply when needed during the winter.

It is important that the nests be kept clean, hence good care should be taken to arrange so that this can be done with as little labor as possible.

Warmth is essential in order to induce the hens to lay and also to prevent the eggs from getting chilled. If there is any difference the place for the nests should be the warmest part of the house.

The size must be determined by the number of hens to be kept. While boxes make about as convenient nests as almost anything that can be arranged, these should be covered with a board or frame of cloth in such a way that the fowls cannot roost over them. This will help materially in keeping clean. Then, by taking down the boxes and cleaning out, changing the material in them every two or three weeks, the nests can be kept clean. By arranging to have the nests comfortable the hens will lay better, and during the winter this is always an item. —Grange Bulletin.

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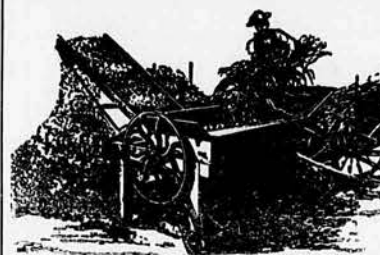


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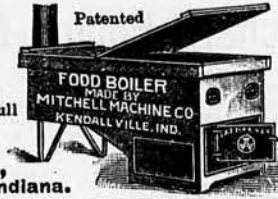
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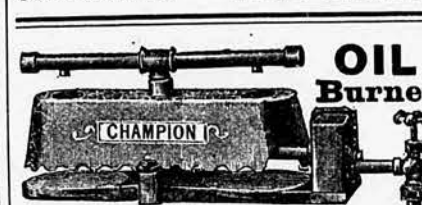
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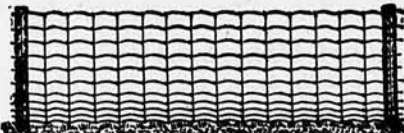
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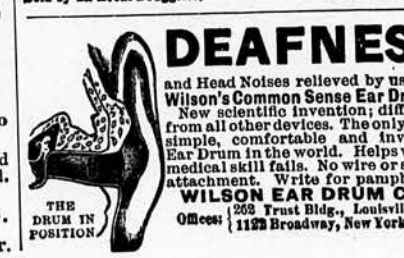
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(Continued from page 1.)

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N. E. MOSHER & SON, SALISBURY, MO.

Breeders and shippers of the choicest strains of Poland-China hogs, Hereford cattle and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Top Black U. S. and Wilkes pigs for sale. None better. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

BROWN COUNTY HERD,

PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.

ELI ZIMMERMAN, Hiawatha, Kas.

46 brood sows in herd, headed by Black U. S. Nemo (Vol. 9), Model Wilkes (Vol. 9), Sunset Chip (Vol. 9) and Billy Bundy (Vol. 9). Female lines: All Right, Short Stop, King L.X.L. Wilkes, Free Trade, Wagon maker. Aged sows, bred gilts and fall pigs for sale.

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Breeder of

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

J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS,

Richmond, Franklin Co., Kansas,

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Headed by Upright Wilkes 12246 and assisted by J. E. Sanders Jr. 13739. Our brood sows are all richly bred and high-class individuals. A fine lot of fall pigs, both sexes, ready to go at reasonable prices.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

200 head of Poland-China hogs, headed by Long-

fellow 29985 O. (who has the best Columbian record

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also combine the blood

of Black U. S., Ideal

U. S. and Wilkes. 100

head of brood sows.

Also 100 head of

Berkshires, headed by the well-known boar, Major

Lee 31139. We have 25 gilts bred by him to General

Lee of Gentry breeding and Royal Peerless the

Great. We have one of the largest herds of hogs in

the United States. Why not come to the fountain

head for brood sows? 2400 head of fashionably bred

Herefords. H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager.

1,309 POLAND-CHINAS

Shipped by express to eighteen States and

Canada. Original Wilkes, Corwin, Tecomseh

and World's Fair blood. Write for one to

W. S. HANNA, Box 218,

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When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

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J. T. LAWTON, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of Improved Chester White swine. Stock for sale. Pairs or trios not akin shipped. Correspondence invited.

CLOVER HILL HERD

Registered Poland-China Swine

Eighty head, headed by Royal Perfection 13159 S., a son of King Perfection 1315 S., that won sweepstakes St. Louis fair, 1894. Twenty-one April pigs, thirteen May farrow and twenty-five later, all by Royal Perfection. Write or come.
T. E. Martin & Bro., Fort Scott, Kansas.

GEORGE TOPPING,

Cedar Point, Kas.

(CHAS. CO.)

Importer, breeder and ship-

per of

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

of best families and breeding. Choice pigs for sale

at low prices. Also Single-combed Brown Leghorns

and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Eggs in season.

Farm 6 miles south of Cedar Point. Mention K. F.

STANDARD POLAND-CHINA HERD.

CHAS. A. CANNON, Proprietor,

HARRISONVILLE, CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI

Breeder and shipper of registered Poland-China

swine of the best strains. Herd headed by Chow

Chow 9938 S., assisted by a Black U. S. son of Imi-

tation 27185 O., also a son of Tecomseh Jr. 10207

O. 220 head in herd. Young boars and gilts yet

on farm. Write or come and visit me.

Quality Herd Poland-Chinas.

For first choice pigs from stock

producing winners of seven prizes

World's Fair. Darkness Quality 2d and Ideal U. S.

by Ideal Black U. S. head the herd. Both first-prize

winners Kansas State fair 1894. Come or write your

wants. Willis E. Gresham, Burrton, Kas.

Secretary Kansas Swine Breeders' Association

JOHN A. DOWELL'S HERD

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Robinson, Brown Co., Kas.

130 head, all ages, headed by Onward 8981 S.,

sired by George Wilkes. He is assisted by Tecom-

seh Wilkes, sired by General Wilkes 12927. The

females belong to the best strains. Come or write.

Evergreen Herd Poland-Chinas.

Winterscheidt Bros., Prop'rs,

Horton, Kas. Headquarters for

Admiral Chip pigs. The great \$250

boar, Admiral Chip 7919, heads the

herd, assisted by Kansas Chief 13676, Winterscheidt

Victor 12324, Geo. Wilkes Jr. 11833. Also pigs from

Orient's Success 2729 and Banner Chief 12714. Sows

of following strains: Tecomseh, None Such, Wilkes,

Admiral Chip, etc. Prices reasonable. Write or come.

I Did Want \$1,000,

BUT I HAVE \$1.00 NOW, MYSELF,

and lack \$999. In order to get this I am offering

POLAND-CHINA pigs sired by Graceful F. San-

ders 13096 S., sire and dam prize-winners at World's

Fair, and Early Sison 11993, also U. S. Wise 13138.

Write or come.
A. W. Themanson, Wathena, Kas.

ELM BEACH STOCK FARM

IRWIN & DUNCAN,

Wichita, - Kansas,

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Breed and have for

sale Bates and Bates-

topped Short-horns

—Waterloo, Kirklev-

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and have for sale the best thoroughbred Poland-

Chinas that can be obtained. Write or come and see

SHEEP.

Shropshire Rams and Ewes for Sale.

Also Oxford and Delaine Merino, from 1 to 3 years

old. Write for prices to
DORSEY BROS., Perry, Pike Co., Ill.

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HIGHLAND KENNELS, TOPEKA, KAS.—Great

Danes and Fox Terriers. The first prize and

sweepstakes winner, Great Dane King William, in

stud. Dogs boarded and treated for all diseases;

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Alfalfa Shropshires

200 Shropshire breeding ewes and choice rams

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C. H. BALLINGER, Lexington, Neb.

Given Away

If it does not save

its cost on one lot of

hogs. Address
Martin & Morrissey

Mfg. Co.,

OMAHA, NEB.

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1,237 Acre Stock Farm!

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Located near Hoyt, Jackson county, Kansas, on

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twelve miles from Topeka, the capital of Kansas.

It is well watered by Soldier creek, has some timber

along the creek. The remainder of the land is ar-

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ments consist of a large house, and a tenant house,

barns, sheds, corrals, scales, etc. This property

can all be bought for much less than the value of

the land. Terms easy. Correspondence invited by

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Texas' greatest settlement, is located near the Gulf of Mexico, only a short distance from Texas' biggest cities—Houston, Galveston and Velasco. Climate healthy. Ideas high and is on three sides surrounded by navigable water. Do you know of any settlement with such a location? It will pay you to join our half-fare excursions and see for yourself. Write for maps, pamphlets, and further information, free. Texas Colonization Co., Omaha, Neb.

Bayfield Herd Pedigreed Poland-Chinas

Ninety spring pigs, twenty-four brood sows. Boars in service, Souvenir 9421 S., Magnet 13587 S. and Duke of Bayfield 14327 S. Write for particulars, or better, come and make selections. J. S. MACHIR, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

Catalogues of Cherry Orchard Poland-Chinas

Now ready for distribution. One hundred tops out of my spring crop of 140 pigs, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895. They were sired by my herd boars, Wren's Medium 12387 and Corwin's White Face 9224. The pigs are in fine health and making good growth on alfalfa and light feed of slop. FOR PRIVATE SALE, fall boars and sows bred. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address
W. H. WREN, Marion, Marion Co., Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Jersey Heifers, Cows and Berkshire Shoats,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1895.

We will sell at our place, corner Huntoon Street and Wayne Avenue, city of TOPEKA, at 1 o'clock sharp, the following stock: 12 registered Jersey Heifers and Cows; 12 grade Jersey Heifers and Cows; 12 Registered Berkshire Shoats. This stock belongs to the La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., and is desirable and as represented. Sale bona fide; be prompt at 1 o'clock.

Terms:—All sums of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount nine months' time without interest if paid when due; if not paid when due 10 per cent. interest from date of sale; approved or bankable notes; 8 per cent. off for cash.

HUNGATE & SON, Salesmen. THE LA VETA JERSEY CATTLE CO.

Public Sale of

POLAND-CHINAS!

AT BLUE FRONT LIVERY BARN,

Hutchinson, Kansas, on Tuesday, November 19, 1895.

A draft of thirty-five to forty head from the Quality Herd of World's Fair fame, consisting of three yearling boars, three yearling sows, one two-year-old sow, twelve or fifteen spring sows (part of which are safe in pig), twelve to fifteen spring males, of the following strains: Black U. S. 14371, Ideal Black U. S. 29505, Ideal U. S. 14359, Darkness Quality 14361, Seldom 14251, Oxford Wilkes, Cash Price, King Butler 5577, Darkness 2d 17124, Darkness F. 73222 O. 22450 S., Bessie S. 22451, U. S. White Face 38711, Lawrence Bess by Lawrence Perfection 27299 O.

Come and secure something tip-top to head your herd or for a foundation. Time on approved notes. Sale begins at 12:30. Under cover, rain or shine.

Col. S. A. Sawyer, Auctioneer. WILLIS E. GRESHAM.

Public Sale of Poland-Chinas

On my farm, two and a half miles southeast of

OSKALOOSA, KAS., TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1895.

Tops of Mains' herd—one hundred head, consisting of three yearling boars, ten young tried sows with litters or bred for spring, also about thirty-five spring boars, forty spring gilts, about ten early fall pigs. My entire spring farrow, with two exceptions, have been reserved for this sale. They were sired by Monroe's Model U. S. 29933 O. (a grand Black U. S. hog), Excel 31731 O., McWilkes Jr. (Vol. 17 Ohio Record), and out of such sows as Columbia 7304 O., Bess Stebbins 3d 72188 O., Shell's Roxey 52784 O., Shell's Wilkes 76676 O., Shell's Wilkes 2d 82788 O. (the above named sows were bred by S. E. Shellenberger, Camden, Ohio,) and other as well bred and selected sows. There will be many royal individuals in this offering.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp. Lunch at 11. Write for catalogue and particulars.

JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kas.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

(Consolidated in 1865.) The largest live stock market in the world. The center of the business

system from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry

is distributed.

Accommodating capacity: 50,000 cattle, 300,000 hogs, 30,000 sheep, 5,000 horses.

The entire railway system of Middle and Western America center here, rendering the Union Stock

Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading,

feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank capital

and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business

also an army of Eastern buyers, insures this to be the best market in the whole country. This is

strictly a cash market. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the

safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time

his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for

the purchase of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep. Shipper should ask commission firms for direct in-

formation concerning Chicago markets.

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

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are the most complete and commodious in the West,

and second largest in the world! The entire railroad system of the West and South-

west centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample

facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	389,948	2,060,784	37,670		
Sold to feeders.....	308,131	11,496	69,816		
Sold to shippers.....	406,965	468,816	45,780		
Total sold in Kansas City, 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503		