

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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## The Stock Interest.

### PIG FEEDING.

Practical conclusions drawn from experiments in pig feeding, at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, by Prof. W. A. Henry:

"All things considered, the hog has been the most profitable animal on Western farms, and no small part of the wealth of the Western States is due to this one animal. Corn is and has been the almost universal food for swine in this section, and so it is to Indian corn that we are indebted for the benefits accruing from the hog. No other plant furnishes so much available food to the acre, or food that is so well relished by the hog as corn. With millions of acres of land devoted to corn-growing, and a large part of this corn being fed to hogs, it is no wonder we have come to regard corn as made for the hog and the hog for corn. To one who first acquaints himself with the situation it might appear that all the farmer has to do to increase his income is to plant more corn and raise more hogs, but the investigator will soon find that were the market open to all that could be raised, there seems a limit to the pork production of any farm or locality, for numerous difficulties beset this vocation. Pigs are born only to meet an early death; hog cholera devastates large areas, passing from point to point with great rapidity, clearing everything before it, leaving the farms not only without swine, but so inoculated with the disease that all the business in that section must be held in abeyance for a year or more. Farmers are constantly complaining that their hogs become too fine-boned, and get but temporary relief by sending off to breeders for coarse-boned sires. These facts show that as now handled on the average farm at the West, the hog is in an abnormal condition and that degeneration is constantly going on, or, popularly stated, 'stock runs out.' The difficulties in the way do not end with the troubles named, but follow the hog even after death, into the pork barrel. Foreigners claim that our pork is diseased, and place an embargo upon it. Home consumption is decreasing, not because our people think the pork is diseased in itself necessarily, but because the meat is so excessively fat that there arises a strong aversion against it in the minds of most people. As people in the lower classes in life get ahead in the world they give up pork for more expensive meat. Not only, then, have we to consider the questions of hog feeding from the standpoint of feeder and breeder, but the opinion and wish of the consumer must receive attention, if this industry, of such great magnitude, is to continue on a sound basis.

That with proper care the form, size substance and bone of the hog can be well maintained, and even advanced, is shown by the fact that careful, intelligent breeders and specialists hold their stock up to a high standard of excellence, and even improve it. Nor is it difficult for the intelligent farmer to keep his stock where it will yield a satisfactory profit. First of all there must be a careful discrimination between the hogs used for breeders and those intended only for feeders. Breeding from immature stock must be avoided as much as possible, for this is probably one of the greatest sources of the present lack of constitution. To fatten brood sows after they have farrowed off litters once or twice, is a practice, most unfortunately, altogether too common. Good mothers should be held for breeders as long as possible. The care of the pig must begin before it is born, by not only giving the dam comfortable quarters, but supplying such food as is essential for the building up of the bodies of her young. During pregnancy the sow should receive plenty of protein food, in the shape of blue grass or clover pasture, bran, shorts, middlings, shipstuff, skim-milk and peas. It is impossible to keep brood sows through the winter on Indian corn alone, and have good results at farrowing time. Even if large litters of pigs are successfully brought into the world by dams so fed,

there must be a weakening of constitution which sooner or later will bring disastrous results. Since it is the cheapest food on the list, corn very properly may form part of the ration of hogs at all times, but to cause a brood sow to not only maintain her own life but to grow the bodies of a litter of young from the elements contained in the daily ration of corn is simply out of the question. There are not enough bone and muscle elements in the corn a brood sow can consume to suffice for building up the bodies of her young.

"Unless the farmer has the proper buildings and conveniences for attending to the wants of brood sows it is better to have the pigs born in the summer time, when the mothers are running on pasture, for with pigs brought into the world under such conditions the risk is reduced to the minimum. When born, it is profitable to push the pigs forward as rapidly as possible by feeding the mother heavily on nutritious diet, which should contain a very considerable amount of protein and ash elements, since the bodies of young pigs expand rapidly and should be built up in bone and muscle and not fat. The cheapest gain made by hogs at this station was when feeding sows with young pigs, so heavily that they even gained in weight while suckling their young. Less than three pounds of feed then made a pound of gain. Having grown a strong muscular frame the time comes when the farmer must separate the breeding stock from the remainder of the herd and give it different treatment. Breeding stock should be kept out of doors, on pasture as much as possible, and every attention given towards keeping the animal natural and healthy. The final purpose to which hogs for the market are intended must direct the way in which they are handled. With a well grown carcass of one hundred pounds for a basis, hogs which are intended for the general market can be fed almost exclusively on corn, adding ground a little oats, shorts, skim-milk or other protein food. As far as possible, however, in these times of low prices, hogs should be grown on pastures, and corn used only to ripen up the animal. On our western farms land is the cheapest and labor the dearest thing we have. The hog that runs in a clover field or blue grass pasture waits on himself, and makes a healthy growth, if not a very fast one. This growth is usually more profitable than that made from entire grain feed. Usually a part ration of grain can be profitably fed to grazing hogs to hasten their growth.

"Where the general market is the destination, one cannot be over-particular about the pork product but must manage it at all points in the very cheapest way."

### Best Feed for Pigs.

Bulletin No. 34 of the Utah Experiment Station discusses a subject of much importance to farmers at the present time. Those who are discussing the question as to what to do with their wheat will be very much profited by a study of this bulletin. The subject of the bulletin is the "Relative Value of Wheat, Peas, Corn and Barley in the Production of Pork." It is a record of a feeding experiment with Berkshire hogs during the winter of 1893-4. There were four sets of hogs fed; one was fed wheat and bran in equal proportions by weight; one peas and bran; another corn and bran, and a fourth barley and bran. In other respects the conditions were equal. The striking result of the trial is the great superiority of peas over the grains. The experiment extended from December 5, 1893, to May 15, 1894. During this time the pigs in the set which were fed peas made a gain of 1.09 pounds per pig per day; those fed wheat gained .69 pounds per day; those fed corn .63; those fed barley .56; or, during the whole period, the three pigs fed peas gained 528 pounds, and those fed on wheat 333 pounds. Wheat ranked next to peas in making growth.

It will be noticed that a bushel of wheat in this case produced about 90 cents worth of pork. Those interested in feeding wheat to hogs will be able to figure out from this experiment just

about how much they can make out of their wheat by so doing. It is summarized as follows:

1. Peas mixed with bran, half and half by weight, proved to be far superior to either wheat, corn, or barley mixed and fed in the same manner, both as to rapid gain and to the amount required for one pound of gain.

2. The wheat mixture comes second, with corn and barley following in the order named.

3. The pea mixture gave a gain of nearly 200 pounds more than the wheat mixture; 225 pounds more than the corn mixture, and 259 pounds more than the barley mixture.

4. While the pigs averaged the same weight (see Table IV) it required .89 of a pound more of the wheat mixture, 1.41 pounds more of the corn mixture, and 1.53 pounds more of the barley mixture to produce one pound of gain than of the pea mixture.

5. Peas and wheat proved to be excellent feed, fed mixed with bran in the manner described.

6. Reckoning pork at 4 cents per pound, live weight, after deducting the cost of bran at \$10 per ton, wheat fed in this experiment brought 89.4 cents per bushel, or \$1.49 per hundred-weight; peas \$1.70 per hundred-weight; corn \$1.26 per hundred-weight, and barley \$1.23 per hundred-weight.

7. On the above basis peas should be worth 13 per cent. more than wheat, while corn should be worth 15 per cent. less, and barley 17 per cent. less.

The pigs were pure-bred Berkshires. The gains were only moderately good and not excessive. Yet it is thought that the general run of pigs in the Territory would not do so well.

### Features of the Pork Trade in England.

The London *Mark Lane Express* says: "In considering the probable prospects for pig-keepers during the next few months, we must take into account the extraordinarily increased demand at the present time for pork and its products in the form of hams and bacon. This has been partially brought about by the wonderful improvement in the curing of bacon, etc., and also by the slaughter of pigs much leaner and younger than was the custom a few years since. Then it was the exception to find on the breakfast-table of the well-to-do classes a dish of fried bacon or ham, whereas now the positions are exactly reversed, and no more general breakfast dish, nor one more appreciated, is found. Our artisans are also considerable purchasers of this mild-cured bacon, as it is easily cooked and makes a most toothsome dish, whilst the heavily-salted fat bacon of old was only partaken of when nothing else could be bought, or in the very coldest season of the year. The demand for hams has also increased enormously since their weight has been reduced from twenty-five to thirty pounds to less than half as much; an ordinary-sized middle-class family will now consume a small ham before its frequent reappearance on the table has led the younger members of the family to look for something in the way of a change, whilst a boiled or baked ham is now quite a common dish on the dinner-table of the moneyed classes in our large towns and country houses.

"Again, the demand for porket pigs of about eighty pounds dead weight has increased exceedingly of late years, as not only in London, but in the country, it is becoming quite usual to find the small, slightly-salted leg of pork, the loin, the spare-rib, and the other joints cooked with the crackling on, and delicious eating these are when nicely served up. The feeding of these young fat pigs is largely on the increase, and is considered by many breeders and feeders to be the most profitable way to dispose of the pigs bred. It certainly is the way to get a quick return; it also employs profitably a larger amount of capital, and the resultant manure is of far greater value for the growth of the various farm crops, particularly mangolds, cabbage, and in fact everything that thrives best where intensive farming is followed."

See Chicago Sewing Machine Co.'s advertisement in next week's issue.

## Leather

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### Hazelhurst Sales.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The closing-out sale of the stock on Hazelhurst farm, the property of Kirkpatrick & Son, near Hoge, Leavenworth county, Kansas, took place last week, per announcement. By 10 o'clock about 300 buyers and onlookers had gathered in from Missouri and Kansas. The horses brought fairly good hard-times prices. The swine, consisting of Berkshires and Polands, brought fairly good prices, considering their condition, as they had not been fitted up for the sales ring. J. N. Harshberger, of Connors, Wyandotte county, Kansas, topped the sale at \$92.50 on Hoosier Boy 2d 10809, he by Hoosier Boy 7830, dam Cinderella 17784. His sons and daughters in the sale generally brought the better prices, and it was generally conceded that he brought but little more than half price and that Mr. Harshberger got a bargain. The general run of prices realized were low, as but few foreign buyers were out and the local fellows wanted something cheap for stock hog raising only. The Leavenworth county farmers are not as far along and up in swine husbandry, evidently, as some other parts of the State. The top price for sows was \$40. The youngsters ranged from \$8 to \$20. The cattle were thin in flesh, and but few of those in attendance seemed to fancy the Sussex offerings beyond mere beef stock cattle prices. The Shropshire sheep, in common with the other kinds of stock, went low, at prices ranging from \$1.50 for the poorer lambs to \$15 per head for several pens of six or seven head each. The total amount realized on entire sale was about \$4,000.

W. P. BRUSH.

### The Shelter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It has been pretty definitely settled that if hogs are to be made the most profitable a good shelter is essential. Even with hogs it is hardly good economy to maintain animal heat by feeding grain. In nearly all cases a better gain in proportion to the amount of food supplied can be secured, both in feeding for growth and in fattening for market, if the shelter is comfortable. In summer the shelter must be a protection against rains and sun, and in winter against cold and storms. But with the shelter for hogs, as with nearly all other stock, dark, ill-ventilated places are undesirable. If the best health and thrift are to be maintained, sunlight and plenty of pure air is essential. Generally, one of the best plans of providing these is by having windows or openings in the south side. With a little care in planning, it is comparatively easy to provide all that will be needed. It is hardly best to secure warmth at the expense of pure air and sunshine, even with hogs.

The beds must be dry and arranged so that when necessary the bedding can be changed, as it becomes too foul for health if allowed to remain too long. Admitting the air and sun will help keep clean and dry. Admitting the air and sun will also help to keep the feeding floor clean and dry. But, like the sleeping places, this should be cleaned out regularly.

It will help to lessen the opportunity for disease if carbolic acid or some other good disinfectant is used occasionally around the quarters. It is not necessary that the shelter be expensive, but warmth, cleanliness, sunshine and pure air must be supplied.

Eldon, Mo. N. J. SHEPHERD.

Interesting circulars sent to farmers. Send name to Bureau of Immigration, Spokane, Wash.



## Agricultural Matters.

### MORE ABOUT POTATOES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Since my article on potatoes appeared in the FARMER, about two weeks ago, I have been fully able to realize the immense power of the printing press, as I have received from one to five letters every mail, and from all parts of the country, all inquiring more fully about the Early Kansas potato, and they all have a good word to say about the KANSAS FARMER.

My first letter came in the same mail with my FARMER and I read it before I did my article in the FARMER. It was from that enterprising seed firm, Barteldes & Co., of Lawrence, Kas. They wished some samples of Early Kansas sent to them to try on their trial grounds. I sent them a few, and I may as well state, right here, that I have bought of this firm in a limited way for several years, and they are prompt, honest and in every way an honor to the advertising pages of the FARMER. They stated to me that the Early Freeman potato had been tried by them for three years, and they grew too small to make a desirable yielder in our climate. Several others also wrote me this, also one grower in Iowa. My own experience goes part way to corroborate this statement; also I find they will rot so badly that I almost despair of having any left over for seed.

But to return to the Early Kansas potato. Nearly every letter I received contained some question about them or some other variety that I ask space in the FARMER to answer them, as to answer them all in detail by letter is out of the question, as writing is quite a task for me with my hands all sore from husking corn; and then, my time is fully occupied otherwise. It seems that the whole of Kansas is looking out for a variety of potato that is well adapted to our climate and soil, and now, as I look back over my own twenty-three years of experience here with nearly thirty varieties of potatoes, it comes to me very plainly that others are having the same experience I have had. I will write this letter in such a way as to answer nearly all the questions asked me, but I fear in a rambling sort of a way.

First, I will give my experience with potatoes here, as follows: When I came here they all told me this was not a potato country and that I would not get back my seed. Being a Yankee from old Maine, I tried my luck, but did not do as well as I had expected. I had plenty of vine and good soil and weather, but had to buy potatoes to winter on. After that I tried every plan a Yankee brain could devise and all the brag seed advertised, but with no better result. It always took ten times as much ground to raise my potatoes for my own use as it ought to, and to this day fully 90 per cent. of my neighbors always buy their seed in the spring, and 50 per cent. of them buy their eating potatoes, only raising a few for early table use. As a result, all of our merchants import them by the carload, every fall, from both Iowa and Colorado, and they sell them so much cheaper than we can raise them, or, in other words, we can raise more corn on the same ground and with less work than we could potatoes, and besides those that are shipped in here are of a better quality than any we could raise.

Now, under these conditions the Early Kansas potato made its appearance. Rev. Wm. Hankins is one of the old pioneers, whose word is lots better than most men's oaths, and it was about twelve years ago that he procured three potatoes at Toronto, Kas., that grew from the potato ball seed from the Peachblow, and from these three he exhibited one and one-half bushels of very nice potatoes in Iola, Kas., on one pleasant Saturday. His whole crop for the next year was immediately bought up by his old neighbors, and their crop in turn by their neighbors, and so it went, the potato all the time getting larger and better. Now, as every farmer ate up a few more than he raised, it will be seen un-

der what difficulties the great Early Kansas spread. But in spite of this they are nearly all over this county and have been sent to Iowa, Missouri and Ohio, and they all report back that they are a wonder wherever introduced.

Now, under these circumstances, it is not surprising that unscrupulous parties sold all kinds to eager buyers as "Kansas" potatoes, and many used small ones for seed. As it is hard to tell small potatoes apart, they have got somewhat mixed. But any good judge can pick out pure "Kansas," as they have never been known to have any but Burbanks and Ohios in them. All the small, measly potatoes have always been sold in the spring as "Early Kansas" at three times the cost of good potatoes, yet, in spite of all, this potato is in greater demand than ever. About five years ago I got a bushel of small potatoes, that were said to be pure Early Kansas, as their pedigree ran straight back to Mr. Hankins' three potatoes. Now, small potatoes are, as a rule, undeveloped ones, and it is hard to distinguish impure ones when all are small ones; also it is unnatural to expect the best results from undeveloped seed. (It will be seen that I answer two questions here: Are they mixed? and do you recommend planting small or large seed?) When I dug the crop from this bushel I was thunderstruck with the difference between the yield and quality from that of all my previous experience in Kansas. Now, I made the mistake that all others had made. I sold and ate the large, nice ones and saved the small ones for seed, reasoning that a potato is a bulb and is only transplanted and is not a seed, hence should produce as big a crop from small as from large ones. I now believe that the moisture in the seed is a great factor in producing plant food and moisture here in this dry climate, and now think that only the very largest should be planted. Again, when we take out all the large ones, the rats and other things help to mix the small ones, and, as I said before, it is hard to select pure ones when all are small, for the reason that they did not mature to their true shape and color. This applies to the Early Kansas more fully than to any other variety, and is one more thing that has helped to hurt this grand potato, as perfectly honest men sold mixed seed for pure seed.

At the end of my second trial with the Early Kansas I began to see what the future of this great yielder might be, so I made a careful study of it and found that the large tubers could be told as pure by a glance, but that an expert would get rattled on small ones, so I saved only large ones for seed. My next crop was still an improvement.

I now settled down to perfect a plan to put before the public the best pure potato that was ever tried in eastern Kansas. I made a screen that thoroughly assorted them into three sizes, also took out the dirt in another place. Screen No. 1 took out all that would not drop through a two and one-half inch screen, and these only were saved for seed and each potato was carefully examined by hand and any one that was at all doubtful was cast aside and only those that showed absolute, positive proof of purity were saved, and they were put away by themselves where there was no possibility of their mixing with any others. As a result, I now have absolutely pure seed, and as I do not plant them where I have raised any the year before, there is no danger of volunteer seed mixing them up.

One of my neighbors got some seed at the same time I did and he always selected the round, snub-nosed kind, rejecting all others, and he now has pure Ohios instead of Kansas, as he had always picked out these.

This year I have bought up large quantities of pure Kansas and when I get them home I pour them out on the ground and under a bright sunlight I pick each one over by hand, putting the large pure ones away for seed and rejecting each and all small or doubtful ones, even if they should be pure. I sell the rejected ones at less than cost to consumers and save the rest for seed.

Myself and brother-in-law will plant

forty acres next spring, using nothing but this hand-selected seed, which we know to be pure. We do not irrigate here to have the vines keep green until September (another answer to a question). But I want every one to fully understand that I speak of Allen county, eastern Kansas, and do not know how this potato would work in western Kansas, but I have an idea that it is the potato for that part, and am of the opinion that Colorado growers could double the value of their crop by using this kind. Kansas vines will remain green till frost, and are never done growing, or really ripe until late, yet they cook up nice and mealy ten to twelve weeks from date of planting, or as early as any other variety can be used, as they set just as large and as soon as any other kind, and if let alone will continue to grow as long as the season lasts. The product on the river bottom, where there is a per cent. of sand, is much better than on the upland. They yield at from 200 to 350 bushels per acre at present and are getting better all the time.

Instead of small garden patches and buying their potatoes, many farmers are putting in a larger crop of them each year and there are several heavy growers now who will put in half of their whole farm, so that seed is in great demand now, but will be in abundance in a year or so.

As to my own method of planting: I have given my method of assorting and selecting seed. I manure my ground in the fall with barnyard manure and plowing under a green crop. I shall subsoil this fall, but have never done so before. Mark off the ground crosswise with a plank marker, having the runners eighteen inches apart. Then mark off in the spring (March) with the two-horse cultivator, using only two shovels and they thirty inches apart. Drop by hand, using both hands, and dropping as fast as I can walk (generally one can hire boys at 50 cents per day), being very careful to step on each seed dropped. I cover with the cultivator, ridding up all I can. I watch them very carefully, and when I am sure they would be just coming up if the ground was level, I give them the most thorough cross harrowing that I can, using a slanting-toothed harrow. About a week later I harrow again lengthwise, then cultivate once a week if possible, always aiming to follow up a rain. When the vines begin to settle down it is time to lay them by, which I do with one horse and a single-shovel of my own make. Here is the most important part of all, and it will pay every one who reads this to follow this advice and they will find that the KANSAS FARMER has been of great value to them. I made my cultivator myself (being a sort of smith) out of one short and two long beams of a two-horse walking cultivator. The long beams are on the outside and behind the short one, i. e., they stick out behind, and when the shovel is put on the middle beam and in the soil, these two other beams drag and claw out of the ground any leaf that has been covered up. Here is the important part. Just as sure as you cover up a leaf, that leaf will rot, and that is just as bad as so much potato blight, and when we cover up one-third of each hill, as many do, the effect is appalling. I have to use level cultivation until I lay by, then I put on a gauge-wheel and run this implement once between the rows. It leaves them just as if they had been hilled up by hand and in the most careful manner. Here is a chance for some mechanic to invent a machine that will revolutionize the laying-by of potatoes.

When we dig, we have to first mow and rake off the weeds, as rich fertilized ground will throw weeds after they are laid by. These weeds prevent the hot sun from hurting the crop and are a benefit, really. I plow out every other row and dig the dirt back into the furrow, throwing the potatoes behind in the furrow. Pick up clean each night and screen from the wagon, taking out the choice for seed, then and there, and saving the next best for market, feeding to the horses, hogs and sheep all that pass through a one and one-fourth inch screen. Put in a dry cellar, and if very cold in winter, I put



## Saved Her Life.

Mrs. C. J. WOOLDRIDGE, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it struggling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicines given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and, in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

## AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Prompt to act, sure to cure

a common coal oil lamp stove in the cellar and let it heat it up, always keeping a thermometer there.

In cold weather seed can be shipped by express only and must be met at the train. So many have written me for seed that I make this reply. I did not intend any seed should be put on the market until another year, but as I practically control the whole surplus crop, I will sell a limited number of bushels, and for prices see the last page of this paper.

I believe I have covered all the ground contained in my many questions received. CLARENCE J. NORTON.  
Morantown, Kas.

### Kansas Hard Wheat Flour.

Two years ago the flour manufactured from Kansas wheat was unknown on the London market. A few consigned lots arrived, but these went to the English millers to be mixed with their own product, and the value of Kansas flour was unknown to our bakers. The low price of Russian, Argentine and American wheat has enabled our millers to do without foreign flour; so to find a market for parcels arriving on consignment our factors had to offer the flour to bakers. The result is that wherever the brands of Kansas hard wheat flour went bakers asked for more, and now Kansas flour is found in most of the principal bakeries in London. Go to what bake house you like and you will see the now well-known brands of "My Queen," "White Lily," "Seal of Kansas," "Red," "Senate," "Royal Lily," "Argyle," etc.

Hearing of the demand for this flour we spoke to some of our baking friends as to their opinion of it. Every one of them spoke of its superior quality, and said that it was the flour to suit the London trade. It is easy to work, and not requiring so long a sponge as Minnesota flour, it produces as much bread to the sack as any flour in use, while the bread has a lovely soft golden hue, while the flavor is sweet and nutty, recalling the flavor of the bread made from that prince of flours—Hungarian; in fact, one of our friends in the Edgware road, who bakes 100 sacks a week, said he would prefer it to Hungarian, meaning, we presume, that the flour and its cost suited his trade best. Kansas hard wheat flour is now finding its way into all our large bakeries and bread companies, and the demand for this flour is taxing the millers in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and other States where this wheat is grown.—*London Corn Circular.*

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



## Irrigation.

Dates of Irrigation Conventions.  
NOVEMBER 23-24.—Kansas State Irrigation Association, at Hutchinson.

### The Power of Windmills.

An authority of New York, on windmills and air motors generally, gave the estimate number of these machines in use in the United States in 1885, as 750,000. Commenting on this, an engineer who has given some attention to the subject, concludes that as this number has certainly been largely increased during the interval since then, it may be easily accepted as a fact that not less than a full million of them are now in operation. As the majority of these are used on farms, and the use of them is a great convenience to farmers, and the variety of them is constantly being added to, with a corresponding decrease in price and with lessened cost, it is to be expected that they will be more and more availed of. And yet it is doubtless the case that not one person in ten thousand who uses the machines has any clear or exact knowledge of their ability or the method of measuring it.

This writer further says that a vast number of experiments have been made with air motors in the effort to fix some laws by which their power may be ascertained readily. Of course there are some mathematical principles



GEO. Q. CANNON.

President of the Mormon church, will attend the Kansas Irrigation convention and deliver an address.



JUDGE J. S. EMERY.

Lecturer National Irrigation Association, who will address the Hutchinson convention, on "Homes for Millions More."



WM. E. SMYTHE.

Editor *Irrigation Age* and Chairman National Executive Committee, who will address the Hutchinson convention, on "The People's Heritage."

ples by which theoretical calculations may be made with approximate certainty, but the winds are very uncertain—proverbially so—and it has required numerous actual tests to ascertain the rules by which the force of it upon variously constructed machines may be predicated. The result on the average of a great many experiments has been to formulate the following rule:

Multiply the area in square feet of the face of the soils by the cube of the velocity of the wind in feet per second, and divide the product by 1,080,000. The quotient is the gross horse-power.

This example is given:

A ten-foot circular-faced mill of the best construction is supposed to be used. The area of the face is 78.54 square feet. The wind is blowing fifteen miles an hour, which is equal to twenty-two feet per second; this cubed is 10,648 feet, and multiplied by the area of the mill, equals 835,868. This divided by 1,080,000, is very nearly eight-tenths of one horse-power. This is gross, and the allowance for loss by friction equal to one-third, is to be deducted, so that such a mill will give about half one horse-power. As the increase in power of larger mills is equal to the difference of the surfaces, this sum thus obtained may be multiplied by the square of the difference, which is, that if the mill is two times the diameter, the square of two being four, the power is four times that of the ten-foot mill. This power is far less than generally thought. But the difference of the form of the wind surface, as it may be called, has a great effect on the available force of the

## SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION KANSAS IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION.

Hutchinson, Kansas, November 23 and 24, 1894.

### PROGRAM.

#### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23—MORNING.

- 9:30. Call to order by Chairman Executive Committee.....J. E. Frost, Topeka.
- 9:40. "The Almighty is With Us".....Rev. S. E. Busser, Dodge City.
- 9:50. Convention Welcome to the City.....L. Houk, Hutchinson.
- 10:00. Response (President Southwestern Kansas Irrigation Association).....J. H. Churchill, Dodge City.
- 10:10. "Irrigation Movement Welcome to Kansas".....Governor L. D. Lewelling, Topeka.
- 10:20. President's Address.....D. M. Frost, Garden City.
- Appointment Committee on Resolutions.
- Appointment Committee on Permanent Organization.
- 10:40. "Profits from Irrigation in Meade County".....W. F. Foster, Meade.
- 10:50. "Profits from Irrigation in Finney County".....L. L. Doty, Garden City.
- 11:00. "Profits from Irrigation in Ford County".....G. G. Gilbert, Dodge City.
- 11:10. "Profits from Irrigation in Edwards County".....F. D. Smith, Kinsley.
- 11:20. "Profits from Irrigation in Utah".....C. L. Stevenson (Secretary Utah Commission), Salt Lake City.
- 11:30. "Storage of Storm Waters".....Wm. Tweeddale, C. E., Topeka.
- 11:40. "Geology and Irrigation".....Thomas Knight, Geologist, Kansas City, Mo.
- 11:50. "Irrigation and Prairie Fires".....George W. Watson, Larned.

#### AFTERNOON.

- 1:15. Report of Committee on Permanent Organization. Introduction of resolutions.
- 1:30. "Irrigation—Advantages and Errors".....J. S. Sherman, Galena.
- 1:40. "Forestry and Irrigation".....E. D. Wheeler, State Forester, Ogallah.
- 1:50. "Strawberries by Irrigation".....B. F. Smith, Lawrence.
- 2:00. "The Duty of Kansas to Herself".....H. V. Hinckley, Consulting Engineer, Topeka.
- 2:10. "One Year of Irrigation Agitation".....E. R. Moses, President Inter-State Association, Great Bend.
- 2:20. "Kansas Agriculture and Irrigation".....F. D. Coburn, Secretary of Agriculture, Topeka.
- 2:30. "Duty of the Federal Government".....J. L. Bristow, (Irrigation Farmer), Secretary Inter-State Association, Salina.
- 2:40. "Storage of Storm Waters".....Robert Hay, Geologist, U. S. G. S., Junction City.
- 2:50. "Profits from Irrigation in Barton County".....Henry Ford, Great Bend.
- 3:00. "Profits from Irrigation in Kearney County".....C. H. Longstreth, Lakin.
- 3:10. "Profits from Irrigation in Finney County".....I. L. Diesem, Garden City.
- 3:20. "Profits from Irrigation (130 feet to water) in Greeley County".....Eugene Tilleux, (Western Homestead), Tribune.
- 3:30. "Water in Soils" (illustrated).....H. R. Hilton, Topeka.
- 4:30. "Roads, Draws and Humidity".....W. M. Anthony, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 4:40. "Irrigation and Immigration".....E. G. Hudson, Lincoln, Ill.
- 4:50. "Capital and Irrigation".....J. W. Glead, Topeka.

wind. It has been shown by experiment that the cup-shaped fans placed on arms make available 80 per cent. of the whole pressure of the wind. Thus this form of mill is the most economical for small powers. A large proportion of the force of any mill is lost in the back-lash, as it may be termed, a phrase well understood by those who use water-wheels; this is the resistance of the back motion of the returning buckets, and this applies to this conical bucket motor. This is reduced to a minimum by the use of convex cups or sharp cones, which in returning into the wind present the least resistance, and on this account it is that this form of mill is the most economical. Of course, the good condition of the gearing and the right use of lubricants and smooth bearings, all tell in this calculation, as the sum of the whole of these is to be deducted from the gross horse-power.

#### From the Artesian District.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Wheat crop has been short in this county this year, averaging only from one to five bushels per acre; irrigated wheat from twenty to thirty-five bushels. Seeding is not yet done. A large acreage is being put out. The fall is very dry; very little plowing could be done, the wheat being drilled into the stubble ground. Our irrigated gardens have done splendidly. Tomatoes, cabbage, sweet potatoes and other vegetables in

- 5:00. "Ancient and Oriental Irrigation".....Rev. B. F. Stauper, Jewell City.
- 5:10. "State Legislation Needed".....J. W. Gregory, Chairman State Irrigation Commission, Garden City.
- 5:20. "Kansas House and Irrigation".....W. J. Fitzgerald Dodge City.
- 5:30. "Kansas Senate and Irrigation".....John Armstrong, Great Bend.
- 5:40. Questions and Discussion.

#### EVENING.

- 8:00. "HOMES FOR MILLIONS MORE".....J. S. Emery, Chairman Los Angeles International Irrigation Congress, National Irrigation Lecturer, Lawrence.
- 9:00. "POVERTY TO INDEPENDENCE—Mormon Progress on the Salt Lake Desert".....George Q. Cannon, President Mormon Church, Salt Lake City.

#### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

- 8:30. Morning devoted to inspection of machinery exhibit.

#### AFTERNOON.

- 1:00. Report of Committee on Resolutions.
- 1:20. "The State and Irrigation".....Governor-elect E. N. Morrill, Hiawatha.
- 1:30. "Irrigation Cranks".....A. J. Abbott, Garden City.
- 1:40. "Congress and Irrigation".....Chester I. Long, Medicine Lodge.
- 1:50. "Apples by Irrigation".....Henry Booth, Larned.
- 2:00. "The Irrigated Home".....L. M. Pickering, Garden City.
- 2:10. "Profits from Irrigation in Wyoming".....Elwood Mead, State Engineer, Cheyenne.
- 2:20. "Profits from Irrigation in Nebraska".....I. A. Fort, North Platte.
- 2:30. "Profits from Irrigation in New Mexico".....Walter C. Hadley, Albuquerque.
- 2:40. "Profits from Irrigation in New Mexico".....Harry Whigham, Raton.
- 2:50. "Irrigation in Very Arid Regions".....Governor L. B. Prince, Santa Fe, N. M.
- 3:00. "Profits from Irrigation in Colorado".....A. L. Kellogg, Rocky Ford.
- 3:10. "Profits from Irrigation in Colorado".....T. C. Henry, Denver.
- 3:20. "Profits from Irrigation in Arizona".....H. W. Lewis, Phoenix.
- 3:30. "Profits from Irrigation in Sherman County".....A. B. Montgomery, Goodland.
- 3:40. "Profits from Irrigation in Kearney County".....Thompson Overton, Syracuse.
- 3:50. "Co-Operation in Irrigation".....J. G. Steffe, Wichita.
- 4:00. "The Water Supply".....E. B. Cowgill, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka.
- 4:10. "Pumping Machinery".....Ira C. Hubbell, Kansas City.
- 4:40. "Oklahoma and Irrigation".....J. H. Pitzer, El Reno.
- 4:50. "The Possibilities of the Arkansas Valley".....J. R. Burton, Abilene.
- 5:00. "Arithmetic of the Underflow".....W. B. Sutton, Russell.
- 5:10. "Labor and Irrigation".....J. F. Todd, Labor Commissioner, Topeka.
- 5:20. "State and Government Co-Operation".....F. H. Newell, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
- 5:30. Questions and discussion.
- 5:55. Closing resolutions.

#### EVENING.

- 8:00. "Practical Irrigation—How Obtained".....Gen. F. M. Clarke, Fort Worth, Tex.
- 8:30. "THE PEOPLE'S HERITAGE".....Wm. E. Smythe, Chicago, Ill., Editor *Irrigation Age* and Chairman National Executive Committee.

D. M. FROST, President. J. E. FROST, Ch. Ex. Com. E. B. COWGILL, Secretary.  
H. V. HINCKLEY, Secretary of Program.

profusion; Irish potatoes have not done so well, the early frost and bugs were almost too much for them. Hay is a light crop, prairie hay selling from \$4 to \$5 per ton. Farmers and stockmen are getting into alfalfa as fast as possible. That will be the hay for this country if nothing comes along to injure it, and it makes such good pasture for hogs and calves. Corn is a failure. There are some nice apples raised here, but the frost of May 19 killed a great many. There were some peaches; berries and grapes bore abundantly.

It is demonstrated to a certainty that this country is a failure without irrigation. A few farmers have wind pumps, but the hard times are so interfering with our prosperity that it is slow work. Our flowing wells are doing good work, just flowing on night and day.

Hogs are in good demand and sell for a fair price. Good milch cows bring about \$20.

We have a delightful climate, and with time and means our artesian valley will bloom and blossom as the rose. Meade Co., Kas. W. F. FOSTER.

E. T. Daniels, of Kiowa, Kas., has favored KANSAS FARMER with five yearling peach trees of a new variety which he has propagated. He believes his new peach is especially adapted to Kansas soil and climate, and hopes to be able another year to supply farmers everywhere with a peach tree which will prove itself the best in the State. Mr. Daniels is a practical nurseryman and has had much experience in the cultivation of fruit trees, both in Kansas and in the East.



### A Day at Sunny Slope Farm.

The reader interested in a better class of beef cattle and swine, especially if he is engaged in breeding, may find something that will interest him in this, our brief description of the pure-bred Herefords, Poland-Chinas and Berkshires now comprising the herds on Sunny Slope farm, that lies near Emporia, Kas. The visitor finds a well-regulated farm of 600 acres, whose subdivisions are coated with clover, timothy, English blue grass and alfalfa, and an area of about ten acres of sugar beets, used as a part of a variable ration.

A well-defined plan was mapped out by the proprietor, Mr. C. S. Cross, in 1892, and during October of that year, the Hereford herd was founded by a draft of ten head of choicely-bred cows from the Rock Creek herd, of Council Grove. The next draft was one of seventeen that were secured at the Early Dawn dispersion sale, held at Kansas City in February, 1893. This draft included the noted show and breeding bull Beau Real 11055, that was generally considered by Hereford breeders to be one of the best ever bred on American soil. He was sired by Anxiety 4th 9904, dam Beau Ideal 8th 9949, and his get now on the Sunny Slope farm attest his great worth as a sire. A re-enforcement of thirty-three head came in March, 1893, from the Kansas Hereford Cattle Company, that was located near Lawrence, Kas. The fourth foundation draft were from the noted Iowa herd of B. Hershey, a major portion of which were of Culbertson's, of Illinois, and Cochran's breeding in Canada. The successful management and good luck has brought the herd up to over 200 head, exclusive of those that have gone out to new masters elsewhere. The harem kings dolag service in the herd are led by the very attractive young fellow, Wild Tom 51592, now in his two-year-old form, since October 20, last. He was sired by Beau Real 11055, and out of Wild Mary 21238 by Bredwardine 5246. In conformation he is long, wide, deep, having excellent top and bottom lines, and deep-meated, mellow, a good handler, an easy keeper and one of the kind that is sure to get the early-maturing kind that top the market when along at about eighteen months of age. Among the chief lieutenants of Wild Tom is Archibald 5th 54483, by Archibald 1st 39258, and he by Archibald 11129, dam Lily 4th 39552 by Leo De Cote 25355. He was calved July 23, 1892, and now weighs 1,800 pounds, and if no mishap overtake him will weigh close up to 2,500 on reaching his matured form. Space forbids that extended description of him that he merits, save the statement that he is one of the wide, broad-backed, deep-flanked well down on hock and blocky individuals. He possesses a remarkable individual Hereford character and his get, both sons and daughters, possess much strong individuality and at once confirm the old adage that they are sure enough "chips of the old block." Close up comes the young fellow, Cherry Boy Jr., calved September 1, 1893, and sired by Cherry Boy 26495, the noted sweepstakes show bull in 1889, that was bred and sold by Van Natta, of Indiana, and such were his great breeding qualities that he was afterward returned to Hickory Grove farm and retained for service in Mr. Van Natta's herd.

Among the strong array of thirty or more young fellows that are ready or soon will be for service, is Pluro, by Prince 52356, and out of Rose 3d 52362. He was dropped August 28, 1893, and in his fourteen-months form is a very promising and well-bred individual. Close up beside him comes a well-conformed and promising chap that was dropped June 10, 1893, sired by Washington 22615. His sire was the great show yard prize-winner that won in many strongly-contested rings under the direction of the well-known breeder, Harry Yeomans. One that is sure to attract the attention of the visitor is the October 6, 1893, chapsired by Bloom 47075, he by Fowler 12899; dam Alvira 2d 42358, she by Stonemason and he by Beau Real. He is such in conformation and promise as to warrant a second inspection in the final leet for a selection. A full brother of Wild Tom 51592 that is sure to be drawn for the final leet, that was calved September 13, 1893, and sired by Beau Real and out of Wild Mary 21238. His half brother, dropped February 1, 1894, by Beau Real and out of Nun 5th 41466, she by Curley Lad 30775, with another half brother that has been named Beau Real's Pride and out of Barton's Maid 38966. He is one of the short leet kind and even in his rapidly approaching yearling form, having been dropped December 18, 1893, is now, in common with Beau Real's sons and daughters, sure to command attention in any company. Before closing our notes on the young lads, two of the several sons of Wild Tom are entitled, we think, to a mention, though short it must be for want of space. The more toppy one, perhaps, was dropped May 12, 1893, and out of Belle Monde 8th 30773, she by Beau Monde 9903. The other one put in his appearance May 28, 1893, and out of Martha 4th 52347, she by Plutarch 14410. Both are very promising, having extra good coats, standard marked, extra full behind the hooks, deep-flanked, broad-

backed, full in heart and built just right all over. They, in common with a strong array of brothers and sisters, reflect much credit on their sire and grandsire.

In the female division of the herd there are eighty-seven cows, including individuals that have been bred, and among them Miss Hillhurst 31293, by His Lordship 4996, dam Tulip 8d 21853 by Lord Wilton 4057. She was one of the Hershey draft and is one of the most attractive herd queens on the farm, being a typical Wilton in conformation, long, broad, of great depth, of excellent quality, high character and substance. But few days since she dropped a fine calf by Wild Tom. Such is the high Hereford character of dam and sire that something more than ordinary ought to result in the come-out of this youngster. In a special draft leet, Belle Monde 8th 33778, by Beau Monde 9903, and out of Hebe 8th 9485, the noted show cow of E. S. Shockey, that won in many showing contests of the Western circuit. She is one of the large, broad, deep-meated sort and carries her width well back to finish. She also has the honor of having the first calf, a son of Wild Tom. One of the younger dams sure to attract the eye of the visitor is the two-year-old Robertha by Beau Real, and out of Bertha 24469. She was bought with her dam at the Early Dawn sale by Makin Bros., and since, her coming out so nice, she was transferred to the Sunny Slope farm. She won second at the Columbian in her eleven-months form, second at St. Joe, and subsequently at Kansas City she turned the tables on her St. Joe first place competitor and won first prize. She yet possesses her show yard dress, and having been bred to Wild Tom something very promising is expected. Close along in the inspection array comes the two-year-old on October 16th last, Miss Adrianna, a granddaughter of Beau Real out of Dowager 21062, and she by Llynaven. She is one of the most elegant and typical harem queens in the herd and possesses much Whiteface character. Before closing our trespass on the reader's time we will mention, with others, the very excellent imported cow, Curley 4th 24490, that was bred by R. W. Hall, of Ashton, Herefordshire, England. She came to Sunny Slope with the Early Dawn draft and was imported by Shockey & Gibbs. Her sire was Chancellor 5310 and out of Curley 3d by Remus. In her conformation she belongs to that type that for more than half a century the noted English breeders vied with each other in producing in the struggle for supremacy. Long, broad, deep, with plenty of character and weight, tipping the beam when she came to Lyon county at 1,850 pounds, and when in her show ring dress at over 2,000. Her close companion, the Imp. Priscilla 18200, by Lord Calthorpe, dam Pansy 2d 18201, by Carlisle 18209, is an individual after the Hereford man's own heart. She has to her credit a son, High Dollar, that was dropped February 8, 1894, and sired by Platoon, that is a deep, broad, mellow youngster. Close up stands Mary Benjamin 31285 by Richard Grove 10766, and out of Benjamin 11th 16451 by His Lordship 4996. She has a promising daughter coming on by Hope 3d 42332. The Imp. Idalia 24539 by Senator 21577; Miss Charming 2d 27394 by Anxiety 4th 9904; Benji 42264 by Earl of Shadeland 12548, are all worthy the special inspection of the visitor, and taking leave of the herd queens a brief reference to the Imp. Dowager 21062, by Llynaven 13968 and out of Dorcas 21063 by Faithful 12511. She is the dam of Adrian, also of Cherry Boy Jr., that is being used in the herd.

One of the most pleasing sights on all the farm is the grand array of young heifers, consisting of about twenty head, and when considered with the score and a half of young bulls, all averaging say six months, they collectively impress one with the strength of the herd and their high Hereford character. Before taking leave of the cattle we observed thirty-eight cows in close paddock with suckling calves at side that at once leads one to conclude that the ambition of Mr. Cross and his efficient manager, Mr. H. L. Leibfried, would be attained and the Kansas breeding fraternity made proud of Sunny Slope farm herd of Herefords.

#### THE POLANDS AND BERKSHIRES.

In the Poland-China division about 210 head, exclusive of late farrowings, were looked over. The brooder division, consisting of about thirty head of One Price, Tecumseh, Black U. S., Wilkes, Corwin U. S. and Short Stop strains, are presided over by Longfellow 29785 O., he by Lawrence Perfection 27399 O., he by Nick o' Time 9679 O., dam Beauty's Prospect 51128 O. He won first in class at the World's Fair, boar under 6 months. His sons and daughters are of the broad, deep and blocky Poland kind that are sought after by well-up breeders and progressive general farmers. He is assisted by Black Prince 10118 S., by Hill's Perfection 3710 S., dam Black Nell (12507). Some extra good gilts by him are ready to go out. Next in line comes Hadley Jr., bred by Klever, Hadley & Hendricks, of Ohio, sired by Hadley 27505, he by One Price 18639 O., dam Samboline

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8th 59952, by Tecumseh's Chip 10211 O. Bringing up the rear of the Poland harem kings comes Sir Charles Corwin, bred by S. E. Shellenberger, of Ohio, sired by Latest Fashion 27397 O., he by One Price 18639 O.; dam Josie Wilkes 1st 69198 O., by Corwin U. S. 24407 O. To use the shortest way out, all are good ones. Quite a string of young boars and gilts, numbering about fifty head, are about and getting ready to go out, and among them are three good young boars by Corwin King 10329 S. Among the gilts sure to attract the visitor is Queen Wilkes 2d (Vol. 16, O.), bred by Shellenberger, sired by J. H. Sanders 27219 O., the World's Fair winner; dam Queen Wilkes 82492 O. The reader will find on tracing up her breeding that she is perhaps the best bred gilt in all Kansas. Faultless, by Corwin King, and out of Lady Kauffman (23571)—the visitor will find her conformation and general character true to name. Other good ones, but space demands a brief notice of the fifty head of Berkshires headed by Major Lee 81189, he by Onward 25333; dam Laura Lee 27300. He was farrowed December 16, 1892, and weighs about 700 pounds in breeding condition. His conformation is of the highest Berkshire type and his get models of the breed. He is assisted by General Lee —, sired by Model Lad 23819 and out of Lady Lee XV —. He is a full brother to the great show yard queen, Black Girl XXI —. A young lad, Royal Peerless the Great, farrowed December, 1893, and got by Prince of Wales, a litter brother to Duchess CXIII —, the dam of Duchess CXXIII 30279, that won first in class and sweepstakes at the World's Fair; dam Blue Ribbon 29559, that won first whenever shown. He is a grand good one and worthy the attention of every visitor. Among the brooders are four that cost over \$100 each to place in the herd. They are mainly of the Gentry breeding. There are about thirty head of youngsters, both sexes, that are ready to go out into the care of new masters. Mr. Leibfried is ready at all times to assist visitors in making selections or will attend promptly to all inquiries by mail. It were better though, to visit the farm and learn more of the good things to be found in both the cattle and swine herds. W. P. BAUSH.

#### The Topeka Herd.

It is perhaps not generally known to our readers that one of the best bred and most interesting herds of Large Berkshires in all the West is that known as the Topeka herd, the property of Mr. H. B. Cowles, whose farm is two miles southwest of the State house. The herd was established six years ago and now consists of about sixty head, all ages, exclusive of very late arriving litters. The presiding officer now at head of herd is Wideawake 30039, farrowed April 25, 1892, sired by Kansas Tom 27450, he by Black Duke 23848; dam Kansas Nan 27452 by Longfellow 16385, and out of Beauty Duchess 14563. A major portion of the youngsters now on the farm were sired by him and show the conformation of their sire, having plenty of Berkshire character, good in heart, broad-backed and deep, heavy and well down to hock hams. Wideawake stands on an excellent bone, strong and well up on his feet and supports his, when in good form, 800 pounds weight according to the regulation standard. He has been used in the herd as long as the judicious and experienced breeder would have him, and he, with some others, among which are Roger Bacon 33567, a son of Wideawake and out of Topeka Belle II. 30445, Clover Blossom XII. 33662, Topeka Belle III., both yearlings past, Clover Blossom XIV. 34204 and Clover Blossom XVI. —, in their yearling form, also a nice string of young boars from four of last March litters, have been placed on the "going-out" list for sale and are ready for the direction of new masters in other herds.

The most attractive individuals in the female division of the herd are the members of the Clover Blossom family, whose conformation and general character is sure

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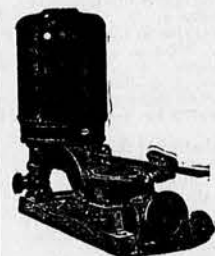
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to catch the eye of the well-up and experienced breeder. Good dish faces, upright ear and wide head, short, well-set neck, wide, full breast, good crest, broad-backed with a well-sprung rib, full and close up in loin, wide, deep, well down ham, even top and bottom lines, good, wide, short legs and well up on feet with plenty of quality and high-class Berkshire character. Not only are they good and strong in conformation, but are remarkably prolific and have the ability to raise, and as the old-time "Hoosier" would say, "Raise 'em and raise 'em right, too." The grand old harem queen, Clover Blossom 15522, from whom the family sprang, weighed, when she came to the farm, 750 pounds in her three-year-old every-day dress. So strong was she in her maternal character that her five consecutive litters aggregated sixty-three sons and daughters. Her descendants in the herd are about as prolific and one of the youngest lately farrowed a litter of twelve. Every breeder or general farmer that wants some of the kind with which to strengthen up his "a little too fine" individuals and get more profit either in numbers, quality or early maturity cannot go wrong in making a draft of Clover Blossom blood.

The herd turned out in its every-day herd dress and showed at the late State fair held at Wichita, and won as follows: For best herd over 1 year and best herd under 1 year, specials offered by the American Berkshire Association. In regular breeders' ring, for best herd over 1 year, first and second. For boar and five of his get, second; for sow with litter, first. Wideawake 30039 took two firsts in herds, second in class, and second for boar and five of his get. Roger Bacon 33567, first as a yearling boar and second in aged herd. Earl 34206, second as boar 6 months old and under a year, and first in young herd. Clover Blossom VIII. 28854 took two firsts in herds, first for sow with litter, first for two-year-old sow and sweepstakes for sow of any age. Topeka Belle II. 30445 took first in herd and second as sow over 2 years. Clover Blossom XII. 33662 and Clover Blossom X. 32301 took firsts in herds and first and second as yearlings. In short, out of twenty-six animals shown, including five August pigs with Clover Blossom IX. 30444, and six September pigs with Clover Blossom VIII. 28854, every animal took as good as first or second in class or breeders' ring. W. P. B.

#### Pond's Business College,

Topeka, offers to give to farmers' boys three months' tuition, from December 1 to March 1, for only \$15. They will probably give the best instruction in the State during this course.

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## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### WHEN AUTUMN PASSETH BY.

Where purple elderberries vie  
With sunnyside's crimson stain,  
A flood of mellow minstrelsy  
O'erflows the winding lane.  
A myriad insect voices flite,  
And rival throats reply,  
No tree, no tuft of grass is mute  
When autumn passeth by.

A perfume rare of ripening leaves  
On zephyr pinions floats,  
And off the scent of browning sheaves.  
Blends with the cricket notes;  
Each hanging bough a censer swings  
Beneath the dreamful sky,  
And at her feet rich fragrance flings,  
When autumn passeth by.

The spiders thrid their gossamer  
With jewels for her head;  
The thistles strew their down for her,  
That softly she may tread;  
The brooklet stills its summer glee  
When'er her feet draw nigh,  
And gently drones the yellow bee  
When autumn passeth by.

Strange sorceries the spirit bind,  
And work a haunting spell,  
Weird voices echo on the wind,  
And whisper beauty's knell.  
At eventide a lonely star  
Comes forth to mourn on high,  
And sheds its quivering light afar  
When autumn passeth by.

The sweetest song that ever flows  
Hath sorrow in its strain;  
The keenest joy that mortal knows  
Is always half a pain.  
So life and death combine their art  
To charm the ear and eye,  
An' lovely pathos wins the heart,  
When autumn passeth by.

—Sam'l McInturn Peck, in Boston Transcript.

### VERY PRETTY BAG.

Something Which Any of Our Girl Readers Can Make Readily.

Get a yard each of contrasting colors of satin ribbon about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width, overseam them together by the selvedge, taking small stitches, so that after the seam is pressed out by the finger either the satin or the silk side of the ribbon may be used for the right side.

Taking this now broad piece of two-colored ribbon, trace on the satin side a graceful design in flowers. Impression paper is likely to soil the ribbon, so the easiest way to do this is to draw on ordinary white paper, ink it so that



PRETTY AND USEFUL BAG.

It will show clearly, hold it and the ribbon up to the window and trace in through with a sharp pencil.

Daintier effects may be obtained by using moist water colors, instead of oil paints.

After the design is finished fold the ribbon in half and overseam it together on each side, keeping the selvedge on the right side. If neatly done this gives a cord effect, and is better than making a regular wrong-side seam. Make a four-inch hem at the top, and about three-quarters of an inch from the stitching of the hem make another stitching all around the bag; this forms a casing for a half-inch wide ribbon as a drawing string. A yard of each of the two colors in this narrow ribbon is necessary. Use a bodkin to draw them through the casing, one color on each side, and finish off the ends in little bows. In overseaming the bag together care must be taken to leave three-quarters of an inch unsewed, just where the casing will come, as little openings for the ribbon drawstring.

The advantage of a bag like this is that it does not have to be lined, as fine satin ribbon is heavy enough to do away with any necessity for this. The magnesia should be carefully brushed

off the wrong side of the ribbon as soon as the painting is dry, and just before sewing the bag together.

Pretty combinations are violet and white ribbon painted with the two colors in violets, the white violets on the violet ribbon and vice versa; pale pink and Nile-green, painted with daisies, and crimson and gold, painted with crimson and yellow carnations.—Gertrude B. Duffee, in St. Louis Republic.

### CHILDREN'S EYES.

Every Source of Irritation Must Be Sturdiously Avoided.

Of all the bodily organs which need watchful care in the period of their development, the eye stands preeminent. Yet no organ is so often neglected or abused.

It is no calumny upon the modern school-room, or upon the methods which are employed there, to say that they are in a large measure responsible for the many evidences which we meet of an impaired and defective eyesight among the young, and a premature breaking down of that function with adults.

The close confinement of the student undermines his general health, and so renders every organ liable to succumb under any special strain. Add to this the extra labor required of all the organs of the head, the close application of the eyes to the page before them, and the fact that it is often necessary to continue the studies with the aid of artificial light, and it is plain that school life is full of dangers to the eyesight of the young child.

And if this is not enough to convince us, we may be reminded of the unhygienic surroundings of even the best-appointed schoolhouse, the prevalence of contagious diseases of the eye, and the great liability of infection through the various pernicious habits of the average school child.

No young child should be permitted to pursue his studies to a protracted degree by lamplight. We may turn his eyes from the light, and even provide shades for them, and still they will be affected. It is never necessary, before one's organs are well developed, to endeavor to prolong the twelve or fifteen hours of daylight.

Instruction to the child as to the manner in which he should hold his book while reading or writing is also essential. This includes not only the proper distance of the page from the face, but the attitude of the body as a whole. It is easy to establish at an early period a predisposition to near-sightedness, and even displacement of the eyeball itself.

In fact, every source of irritation should be avoided, even, if necessary, to a complete withdrawal of the child from his studies.—Youth's Companion.

### Good Rainy-Day Costume.

Woman, who has groaned and fretted for many years past beneath the weight and heat of heavy mackintoshes, has at last hit upon a rainy-day costume which ought to satisfy her. The skirt is made of waterproof covert cloth or of waterproof cheviot. Instead of the long, heavy, warm garment which they were accustomed to wear, women wear with this a waterproof cape to match. The favorite cape is quite long, and falls well below the hips. It is made in two parts, the under one reaching the waist line. It is lined with checked cloth or silk and is fastened all the way down by buttons and straps.

### Left Over Stewed Tomatoes.

If, as often happens, you have a little stewed tomatoes left over from dinner this is a nice way of using them: Boil two-thirds of a cup of rice in two cups of water (or steam it in the double boiler) adding half a teaspoonful of salt at the time you pour the boiling water on to the rice. Cook until soft, which will be a half or three-quarters of an hour. Remove the cover and stir the rice carefully with a fork to let the steam escape and dry off the rice. Heat the tomatoes which were left, season them quite highly with salt and pepper, using a little cayenne to heighten the taste, add to the rice a tablespoonful of butter; stir carefully in and when melted pour over the tomatoes and stir that also into the rice. Serve at once as a vegetable, and you will be surprised to find it so good.

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### THANKSGIVING TURKEY.

How to Prepare the Bird for the Oven—Toothsome Dressing.

Draw the turkey and rinse with several waters. Prepare a dressing of bread crumbs, mixed with butter, pepper, salt, thyme and wet with hot water or milk. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs. Mince a dozen oysters and stir into the dressing, and, if you are partial to the taste, wet the bread crumbs with the oyster liquor. Fill the body of the turkey, and sew it up with a strong thread. Dredge it with flour before roasting, and baste often, say every fifteen minutes; at first with butter and water, afterward with the gravy in the dripping-pan. After laying the turkey in the pan, put in a tea-cup of hot water. Many roast always upon a grating placed in the pan. In that case the boiling water steams the under part of the fowl, and prevents the skin from drying too fast or cracking. Roast to a fine brown, and if it threatens to darken too rapidly, lay a sheet of white paper over it until the lower part is also done. Stew the chopped giblets in just enough water to cover them, and when the turkey is lifted from the pan add these with the water in which they were boiled to the drippings. Thicken with a spoonful of browned flour, wet first with cold water to prevent lumping; boil up once and pour into the gravy boat. If the turkey is very fat, skim the drippings well before putting in the giblets. Serve with cranberry sauce. Some always lay fried oysters in the dish around the turkey. In roasting, if your fire is brisk, allow about ten minutes to a pound; but it will depend largely upon the turkey's age whether or not this rule holds good.—Home.

### LOCATING THE BED.

A Task Requiring the Exercise of Considerable Judgment.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to the necessity to the health of sleeping in a bed placed north and south. The old-fashioned idea that the currents of electricity going from pole to pole affect the sleeper is now supposed to be a superstition.

Yet the habit that most of us have acquired of placing our beds wherever it is possible with the head to the north will probably cling to us. One thing, however, that is of importance is that the bed should not be placed against the wall, but should be accessible on both sides. The old fashion of placing the bed in an alcove, which cannot be ventilated as well as a large room, is considered to be an unhygienic one. An excellent reason why a bed should not be placed against the wall is that the person who sleeps at the rear of the bed is likely to have his face, during sleep, so near the wall that his breath, striking the wall, will be rebreathed again.

So large a portion of existence is necessarily spent in sleep that the location of the bed, the bed covering and bedding and the furniture of the bedroom should be the subject of consideration and thought. As it is, too often this is the last room considered. In many families a good-sized closet, with no opening into the outer air, is considered good enough for a bedroom. Not only should the bedroom be thoroughly ventilated and exposed to the rays of the sun, if this is possible, but the bedclothing should be taken off and hung in the air and sun for several hours before the bed is made up. The fashion of the double bed is rapidly passing out of use. Where two persons occupy the same room two single beds, or twin beds placed side by side, take its place, for two persons can rarely sleep together without one of them feeling ill effects. It is a most injurious practice for a child to sleep

with an adult, but it is equally bad for a strong, vigorous child to sleep with a delicate, nervous one. The stronger person may sometimes draw strength from the weaker, but usually this is reversed, and the more vigorous person is the sufferer.—N. Y. Tribune.

### Suffrage, Clams and Bananas.

Last week my postal card got full (223 words there were) too soon. I am really very ignorant of the benefits to be derived from woman suffrage, even if universally adopted. Will not some one well informed on the subject give a clear statement of what is demanded by those in favor of it, and also a definite list of the (all) benefits that such a so-called "reform" would bring (1) to men; (2) to women; (3) to the population and country at large?

To change the subject: Does any one know about the culture of bananas? Could they, under any circumstances, be grown in Kansas? Are some varieties annual? My daughter is greatly interested in this subject, and I told her I would write to the FARMER about it.

Now, another thing: The "clams" that we find in the creeks about, are they eatable, and if so, what is the best way of preparing them for table? I had often read of the "clams" of the Pilgrim fathers. Are these the same variety?

### ENGLISHWOMAN.

P. S.—Will the men help with the sewing and take their share of cooking and cleaning when their wives go to political meetings, etc.? But how about the unmarried woman? Who will help her?

Won't some one please tell all about the bananas and the clams? As to suffrage, it possibly will be as well not to say much about it at present. We can all breathe easier now and go back to our baking and washing and dairying, feeling relieved from the burden of voting.

When the hair begins to fall out or turn gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

This is to certify that I suffered from impaired vision to such an extent that continued reading or writing brought on a headache so severe that it was impossible either to read or write for any length of time. I got no relief from any means until I consulted Mr. Chas. Bennett, optician, 718 Kansas avenue, who fitted my eyes so successfully that I now read or write for any length of time without any fatigue or pain. Very respectfully,

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Druggist, 632 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

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## The Young Folks.

### THE OLD CHURCH.

The old church stood back from the road  
In homely garb of gray,  
And round its porch the merry boys,  
Let out from school, would play,  
Though some there were who hurried by,  
As if they surely knew  
That ghosts of sermons, grim and cold,  
Were hovering in each pew.

I used to dread that gray old church;  
My feet scarce reached the floor  
In those old high-back, narrow pews  
That made us boys so sore.  
Grandfather was a deacon there,  
And wore big squeaky shoes;  
He passed the great, long-handled box,  
To get the gospel's dues.

But when the sermon first began  
He'd cover up his face,  
And sleep until the "lastly" came—  
Then wake up full of grace,  
But every time I'd fall asleep,  
As little boys will do,  
Grandmother'd thump me on the head  
And split my dream in two.

I used to laugh to see 'Squire Jones—  
He couldn't keep awake—  
His bobbing up and down just seemed  
Like fishing in a lake.  
His head would go way down and then  
Jerk back with all his might,  
It looked as if he'd caught a fish  
Or had a great big bite.

The preacher used to preach two hours,  
And pound the Bible, too,  
And then to dinner go with us  
And swell on chicken stew.  
He always said grandmother's pies  
Just fairly tough d'ni heart,  
And then he'd sit and stuff and eat  
Enough to fill a cart.

And yet, sometimes, when tired of all  
This new-style sort of press,  
That talks of almost everything,  
Except what Christ did teach,  
I wish I were a boy again,  
In that old high-back pew,  
Half-asleep, with the preacher twist  
And hear his "lastly," too.

—Hamilton Jay, in Florida Times-Union.

### A HERO AT EIGHTEEN.

England's Famous Boy Captain Tells How  
He Saved a Ship.

The pages of the sea have given us  
no finer tale for many a day than that  
of the boy captain and the Clyde sail-  
ing ship Trafalgar. It is a story that  
might have been written by Robert  
Louis Stevenson or Clark Russell, or by  
both together.

It hardly need be said that the boy  
captain, as we have got to call him, is  
Mr. William Shotten, the son of a  
sailor, Capt. Stephen Shotten, and a  
member of a Sunderland family.  
Among the lanes of Gloucestershire,  
where Capt. Stephen Shotten now has  
his home, I had a chat with the boy  
captain one fine afternoon recently.  
He is a modest, charming lad of  
eighteen, as natural as sailor should  
be, yet capable at a pinch, I should  
think, of holding his own in the most  
difficult circumstances.

"Since I came back to the old coun-  
try I have been having a holiday," he  
told me, "but I shall be off to sea again



THE BOY CAPTAIN.

by and by." He might have added that  
he now carries his certificate as a  
junior officer, and the fates look as if  
they mean to make him a full-blown  
skipper before he gets a beard.

"You might tell me, so I may ask one  
or two questions on them, the main  
facts of your skipper'ship of the Trafal-  
gar."

"Briefly they are these: We were  
sailing from Batavia for Melbourne in  
ballast. Capt. Edward died of Java  
fever while we were lying in Batavia.  
We left two men ill in hospital and two  
had deserted, so we sailed with a crew,  
all told, of twenty-three hands. Mr.  
Roberts, who had been first mate, was  
now in command; we had got a new  
first mate, Mr. Norwood; a seaman  
from the fo'c's'le had been made second  
mate, and I was ranked third mate."

"And so you put out on October 29  
last, I think, for Melbourne?"  
"Yes, taking the fever with us, I'm

sorry to say. I had been ill of it my-  
self, and suffered a two-hours' attack  
almost every day until we reached Mel-  
bourne. But I was spared, although  
while the attacks were on I really  
don't think I should have cared how it  
went with me. Well, first an able sea-  
man died, then Mr. Roberts and the  
carpenter, then Mr. Norwood and then  
the cook. A desolating business it  
was, and sadly demoralized the crew,  
especially as they were left with my-  
self—an apprentice just out of his time,  
a boy—as the only one on board who  
could navigate."

"But didn't the prospect appear a  
tremendous-looking one to you?"

"Really, I can't say that I ever  
thought of that; perhaps because I had  
not time; perhaps because while Mr.  
Roberts and Mr. Norwood were lying  
ill I had already been navigating the  
ship. You see, the third mate, with  
whom I took watch and watch about  
from the time we lost the other officers,  
could not navigate; but, frankly, I  
hadn't any fear about being able to  
take the Trafalgar to Melbourne, and  
I told the men so. They wanted to  
make for the nearest port in Australia,  
but I set my face against that, because  
it would have involved great expense  
to the owners. Besides, as I argued  
with them, if I could navigate the  
ship to the nearest port in Australia, I  
could navigate her to Melbourne."

"I believe they didn't work with you  
just as heartily as they might have  
done."

"As I have said, the deaths on board  
and the position we were left in made  
the men see things very blackly. It  
was from that fact that any difficulties  
I had with them arose, not from a de-  
sire, I'm certain, to cause difficulties.  
Anybody who knows what sailors are  
will easily understand their fidgetiness  
and the troubles they made as a result  
of it. If I had been in the fo'c's'le and  
seen a lad taking the bearings day  
after day on the quarter deck, and had  
I known that he was the only frail  
guide on the trackless sea—why, I  
think I might myself have been a trifle  
uneasy. All the men could have done  
would have been to take a given direc-  
tion—the direction of the Australian  
continent—and bear up for it. Either  
that or have trusted to being picked  
up by a passing ship. In the first  
case, they must run her aground on the  
first land they touched. It might have  
been a barren coast, hundreds of miles  
from civilization. Whatever happened  
to them, she must have been lost. As  
to being picked up by another ship—  
well, the comment on that is that we  
didn't see one on the whole voyage."

"Naturally, only those on board the  
Trafalgar could really recognize all  
that was meant in your skipper'ship?"

"We had a good bit of rough weather  
when we got into Australian latitudes;  
had sails blown away and so on; but  
got to Melbourne all right in time for  
Christmas—on December 17. Immedi-  
ately they got foot on shore the men forgot  
all their troubles and couldn't say too  
kind things to me, as, indeed, it has  
been also with other people since.  
The whole affair was, no doubt,  
strange—and may never occur again—  
anyhow, in my experience. Perhaps it  
was not without its risks, but if I had  
set to doubting about the result we  
might not have got through as we did,  
you know."—London Letter.

### Thought Well of Himself.

A small boy in one of Marshall  
Field's stores in Chicago approached  
his employer and asked for an advance  
in salary.

"How much are you getting a week  
now?" asked the merchant.

"Four dollars and a half, sir."

"And how old are you?"

"Twelve, sir."

"Why, my boy, at your age I wasn't  
paid that much."

"Well, maybe you weren't worth it  
to the firm you were working for, but  
I think I am."—Golden Days.

### Flies on the Wing.

A Russian has discovered by patient  
research that the wings of a fly vibrate  
330 times in a second, from which he  
infers that a fly can perform the dis-  
tance of one kilometre per minute,  
which is the rate of speed of an express  
train. By flying straight in one direc-  
tion without stopping, a fly could  
travel round the world in less than  
twenty-eight days.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

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### VERY PRETTY TRICK.

How to Make Some Amusing Little Pap-  
pets Perform.

This is a little trick which handy  
girls can perform as well as handy  
boys. In fact, there being dolls in the  
game makes it quite appropriate for  
girls.

Cut out of pasteboard two dolls and  
attach to the hands of each one a  
goose-quill tube. A goose-quill tooth-  
pick will be just the thing, because the  
ends are already sharpened as they  
should be. With two strips of paper  
and a drop of paste they are easily  
held in position, as shown by the cut.



Then fill four-fifths of the quills with  
sand. The remaining fifth of one tube  
fill with gunpowder and the other with  
phosphorus. Bits of paper can also be  
used for the filling in place of the  
sand. Try to put on a knowing air as  
you exhibit your tools to your specta-  
tors and surround the thing with all  
the mystery you please. Have the can-  
dle lighted by one of the persons in the  
room, which must not be too brilliantly  
lighted to make the candlelight insig-  
nificant. Hold your dolls, as you see  
by the illustration, opposite the candle  
flame and mumble something. As soon  
as the powder becomes ignited there  
will be an explosion, which blows out  
the light, while a moment after the  
phosphorous blaze will rekindle the  
wick of the candle. It is a very amus-  
ing trick and causes great merriment  
among an audience of young people.—  
N. Y. Recorder.

### HABITS OF HORSES.

Some Queer Tales Heard by a Reporter  
in a Street Car Barn.

Did you know, boys, that you can  
teach an intelligent colt or horse to do  
almost anything by patiently making  
him go through the performance many  
times, day after day? That is the way  
the circus trick horses and ponies are  
taught. After a colt is once trained to  
perform a variety of tricks he becomes  
very valuable. Circus shows will buy  
such horses at big prices. A few years  
ago a boy in western Pennsylvania  
trained a colt to perform as he had  
seen horses perform in shows, and  
when the next circus came around the  
proprietor gave him \$500 for the ani-  
mal. The New York Times gives an  
account of a street car horse named  
Charley, on the Central Cross-town  
road in that city. Bill Smead had  
driven Charley for a long time, but  
Bill was discharged one day and a new  
driver took charge of the horse. The  
account says:

All went well until the corner of  
Broadway and Seventeenth street had  
been reached. Then Charley stopped,  
turned about, faced the driver, elevated  
his upper lip and opened his jaws. The  
man dropped the lines in horror. Re-  
inforced by the conductor he tried to  
get Charley to "tend to business," but  
the beast was obdurate and had to be  
taken to the barn, the incident causing  
some little blockade of travel. The  
next day the horse went out under  
fresh guidance and at the same place  
repeated his previous antics. "You  
fellows dunno how to drive a horse,

that's all," remarked Bill, who put in  
his leisure loafing near the barns.

"If you can make him go you can  
have your place back," responded an  
official, who overheard the criticism.

"Hitch him up," said Bill, "and I'll  
do the trip on schedule time, you bet."

While waiting for the car to come  
out Bill went into a neighboring gro-  
cery for a moment. Returning, he  
took the lines, and the outfit went gayly  
on the cross-town trip, one of the pas-  
sengers being a company detective who  
was curious to see how Bill would do it.

As usual, at Broadway and Seven-  
teenth streets, Charley whirled about  
and laughed with equine joy in the  
face of his old comrade.

"They didn't treat you right, did  
they, Charley?" said Bill. "But it's all  
O. K. now."

And thereat he pulled from his  
pocket two lumps of sugar. These the  
horse eagerly seized, and, turning in  
his traces, resumed the pull toward the  
North river. It developed that for  
over eighteen months the animal had  
been fed with sugar by his driver  
whenever they reached the spot indi-  
cated on the west bound trips.

Another horse, an iron gray, makes  
three regular trips without protest, and  
cheerfully pulls the biggest sort of  
loads. But he absolutely refuses to do  
any more. He has been whipped,  
coaxed, urged, petted and sworn at, but  
without avail. So much work for so  
much hay and oats and water is his  
motto. He is so firm in his resistance  
to what he thinks the tyranny of cap-  
ital over labor that the boys at the  
stable call him Gompers.

Many people, when a little constipated,  
make the mistake of using saline or other  
drastic purgatives. All that is needed is a  
mild dose of Ayer's Pills to restore the reg-  
ular movement of the bowels, and nature  
will do the rest. They keep the system in  
perfect order.

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cial College, Y. M. C. A. building.

Patrons of the Vandalia and Pennsyl-  
vania Lines west of Pittsburgh will be glad  
to know that an arrangement has been  
made, taking effect November 1, by which  
portions of mileage tickets will be detached  
and accepted in payment of excess baggage  
charges. Commercial travelers and others  
will find that agents of the Pennsylvania  
and Vandalia Lines at all principal stations  
have been instructed regarding this conces-  
sion, which will no doubt become immedi-  
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Any present subscriber who will send us one new subscriber and \$1, can have his or her present subscription extended thirteen weeks for this good act.

We have on hand three "Mary Jane Dishwashers." The price is \$3 each. But to close out we will send one dishwasher free to any one sending us five subscriptions and \$5.

We want our readers to secure for us thousands of new subscribers for the KANSAS FARMER and we will pay well for such work. If you will get up a list, write this office for liberal terms.

Every farmer who desires to improve financially and in his vocation from this time on is cordially invited to subscribe for the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, a medium which will help do it.

Every farmer in Kansas, and especially the breeders and stock-raisers, should have the greatest live stock journal in the world, the *Breeder's Gazette*, of Chicago, price \$2 a year. We make a special offer of it and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers one year, for only \$2. Subscribe now through this office.

There is no better sewing machine sold in Kansas than the "Kansas Farmer Improved" machine, which we offer with a year's subscription for only \$20. The machine is fully guaranteed. Such a bargain is the opportunity of a lifetime. Get up a list of fifty yearly subscribers at \$1 each before Christmas and we will make you a present of this elegant machine.

We desire to call attention of our friends to the fact that on January 1, 1895, about ten thousand of KANSAS FARMER subscriptions will expire. If only five thousand of you will kindly send in your renewals during December, it will be a great accommodation to us and will cost you no more than it would a month later. The other five thousand with an equal number of new ones we naturally expect each January will keep our subscription department busy the whole of that month. Please carefully consider our modest request. Send for our supplement for clubbing list.

The decline in the price of cotton is one of the phenomena of the last quarter of a century. When in 1870 the price declined rapidly from about 35 cents to 12 or 15 cents per pound the planter declared that the ultimate limit of profitable production had been reached. This year, however, is breaking all records. The *Texas Stockman and Farmer* says that the Southern farmer is now brought face to face with 4-cent cotton, and intimates that before the close of 1895 3 cents per pound may be the price. This ought to make cotton goods exceedingly cheap for the wearer.

## AFTER THE ELECTION.

The election last week occurred just at the time of going to press with the KANSAS FARMER, so that the results could not be given in that number. The complete revolution shown in the last two years was almost as much of a surprise to the victors as it was disappointment to the defeated.

In the nation, the verdict registered two years ago by the votes of the people was the overthrow of the Republican party. The turning down was widespread and decisive and the majority of Democrats in Congress was so great as to give rise to a confidence on their part that they were entering upon a long lease of power. They elected the President and secured both branches of Congress. In States like Kansas and Colorado, which the Democrats could not carry, they favored fusion with the People's party, and these and some other States were taken out of the Republican column. But the purely Democratic victory was so great that the triumphant leaders found themselves under no obligation to the new party, and they this year thought themselves able to ignore all side issues. At the recent election the rout of the Democrats and the triumph of the Republicans is as complete as was the reverse situation two years ago, the only exception being that, since there was no Presidential election this year, the Democratic incumbent will remain in office for two years, while both houses of Congress will be against him. The Republican majority in the lower house will be immense, and while that party will not have a clear majority in the Senate, it will probably have more members than will the Democrats. The People's party will hold the balance of power in the Senate.

The situation thus presented is one in which little is likely to be done and the effort of each party will be to claim for itself whatever of good there is in the situation and to blame upon its opponents the undesirable. It is not likely that any change in the tariff will be made in the next two years, and it is almost equally unlikely that any important financial legislation will be had. Both of these questions, especially the first—the tariff—will be discussed, but it is next to impossible that any considerable change from present conditions shall be made. True, the old Congress is to hold another session, so that the Democratic party will remain in full control until March 4, 1895, and can, if it will, enact laws without the consent of Republicans in any branch of the government. But nobody expects such action. If, therefore, present conditions conduce to stagnation of industry and hard times, there is little reason to expect that the situation will be changed for at least two years. If, as others claim, present conditions will, when the business of the country becomes adjusted to them, bring prosperity, the improvement should manifest itself within a short time.

In this State the revolution was as great and as surprising to the defeated as in the nation. The State Senate, which holds over for two years more, has a Populist majority. But the House is overwhelmingly Republican, and every State officer and seven of the eight Congressmen are Republican. It has been charged that Populist supremacy in Kansas has had much to do with the depression in this State. It has undoubtedly been more difficult to borrow money in this State on account of the widely prevailing opinion among lenders that legislation making collections more tedious was threatened by the Populists.

The KANSAS FARMER is not in any sense a political paper. It hopes for all the good promised for the State by any political party. It will discuss questions of economic science impartially. It expects at least a temporary revival from the extreme depression of the immediate past, and yet it cannot predict such prosperity as the industry and intelligence of the people should achieve until shall be enacted into law the demand of all parties in Kansas for the re-establishment of the free coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1 and its restoration to its ancient

place as a money of ultimate payment.

The FARMER believes that, personally, the men elected to the several State offices in Kansas are good citizens and that they will give to the State a clean and in every way a creditable administration. The Legislature may be expected to measure up to about the usual standard.

There are several subjects of legislation important to the prosperity of the State, some of which will be discussed, especially as they interest the tiller of the soil. Kansas must move forward; she must build upon what she already has; she has the material resources of a great State; her people should prosper far above the average. It is the task of statesmanship to assist in providing the conditions which will promote the realization of the best hopes of her future.

## GET LAND AND KEEP IT.

The time is not yet past when immigration to the United States constitutes one of the great migrations characteristic of the more aggressive races of men. At one time this movement amounted to over half a million annually. It has been far from uniform as to numbers. In the year ending June 30, 1873, a maximum was reached, the total number being 459,803. The number of arrivals then fell off rapidly until in the year ending June 30, 1878, only 138,469 persons from foreign countries sought new homes among us. A rapid increase in arrivals then occurred until 1882, when 788,992 immigrants entered this country, being the largest movement in our history. A rapid decrease reduced the number to 334,203 for the year ending June 30, 1886. An increase again occurred to 546,889 in 1888. The following year only 444,427 immigrants came and the number again increased to 623,089 for the year ending June 30, 1892. For the year ending June 30, 1893, the number was 497,936, and for the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, only 311,404 immigrants arrived.

It will not, in view of the varying record of immigration, be concluded that the movement from the overcrowded countries of the old world to this has received a permanent check. Indeed, it is not improbable that, as in the past, the movement will show another flood-tide in the near future.

There is, however, another movement of people, which, while its numbers are not so great as those just recited, is significant. This is the return of people who went into the arid region, presuming that they could there engage in farming as it is done in the regions of abundant rains. It is true that in the places to which these defeated pioneers are returning there is room for the expenditure of much more of human effort than is now devoted to the development of nature's resources, but it is also true that the present generation has seen almost half of the continent peopled and has witnessed the beginning of the crowding which must eventually place a premium on the possession of nature's opportunities. The new lands to which people have been wont to flock have been appropriated, excepting only those from which after a brave effort they now turn back. The natural increase of population now amounts to over a million souls per year, and when to this shall be added, as may easily be imagined, a million foreigners in the same time, the placing of this increase in positions to earn a livelihood will be a problem of even more serious import than that which has recently confronted us.

It has heretofore been noted in these columns that the disposition to acquire large holdings of fertile lands has recently manifested itself anew in the investment of considerable sums of the idle hoards of money in farms. This is in addition to the constant and rapid transfer of ownership which has been going on ever since the mortgages so freely made during the boom era began to come due. These acquisitions of land holdings are themselves a recognition of the approach of the inevitable advantage of the land-owner, which has been heretofore less manifest in this country than in almost any other,

and less in the past than it can ever be in the future.

Perhaps the man, either old or young, who has felt an impulse to "get away from the farm," who thinks some kind of employment with salary is preferable to the uncertainty of crops and the labors of farm life, does not realize how rapidly this country is becoming one of tenants or of even more dependent wage and salary-earners, whose tenure of place is dependent upon some other will, or whim, than their own, and that, in allowing the farm to get away from them they are joining a rapidly-increasing throng of place or employment-hunters.

It cannot be too often impressed that the never-ending procession of new-comers born in this country, and the unceasing though varying stream of immigrants from the old world, are making with increasing rapidity special distinction and sovereign advantages for the owners of the soil, and that this ownership more than anything else, except intelligence, will in the near future distinguish between him who serves and him who is served.

## WALL STREET ON THE ELECTION.

The interest in the election of the man who holds a plow on a Kansas farm may differ somewhat from that of the man who clips coupons in a little office at the financial center of the country. While it may be that the coupon-clipper will never know and does not care what the plow-holder thinks about it, we place at the disposal of the man of the plow at least what the man of the scissors says about it. In his circular of November 10, Henry Clews says:

"The chief matter of interest in Wall street, during the past week, has been the result of the elections. The first effect was a sharp spurt of activity and an advance of about one point in prices, which, however, was followed by a reaction to about the closing prices of Monday, owing to realizations by a class of wearied holders, who have been waiting for an opportunity to get out. This, however, is not to be regarded as expressing the real and ultimate result of the surprising change in political sentiment. The party revolution so far exceeded anything that had been expected that everybody was taken by surprise and none were prepared to discount, on the instant, the great practical importance of the change. To give effect to an event of such magnitude some organization and co-operation is needed, and the more influential operators have therefore deferred action until combination can be organized."

"The election prepares the way for a new set of conditions calculated to clarify the political situation and to bespeak public confidence. (1) In the first place, it affords evidence of a vast increase of the independent element in politics; which implies that the more intelligent and conservative classes are taking a deeper interest in government and are resolved to have political questions treated more on their merits and less from a partisan standpoint. (2) The verdict equally expresses public intolerance of such corrupt double-dealing as disgraced the Senate in the late settlement of the tariff question; and it similarly shows the indignation in the nation at large at the revelations of unparalleled fraud in the public departments of this city, brought out by the Lexow committee. These are signs of a wholesome resolution among the people at large that politics shall be purged of the now prevailing corruption—a symptom which is immeasurably valuable as conveying an assurance of a higher standard of morality in our future political administration. (3) The vote also expresses the beginning of a decline in popular sympathy with the vagaries and unsettling projects of populism; which has a direct bearing upon an important class of investments and bespeaks a sounder basis of financial honor in sections which have been exposed to serious distrust. To the same extent, it suggests a hope of the early elimination of this perverting and corrupting element from Congressional legislation. (4) The result also simplifies the future of legislation. In place



of utter uncertainty as to the disposition of Congress on certain fundamental matters of legislation, it brings the country back to the control of a party whose general policy has been indicated by a long tenure of power; and though there may still be differences of opinion on parts of that policy, the withering influence of uncertainty as to the future of certain vital working arrangements is very largely removed. This is a large contribution towards the remedy of the now widely unsettled state of confidence. (5) The election also means the removal of the tariff question beyond the reach of further agitation; for while it may be taken for granted that Congress can do nothing more in respect to the sugar duties and to certain raw materials, it seems equally certain that the party returning to power will allow the new tariff to remain undisturbed until at least it has had a sufficient trial of experience. (6) We take it also that the change of government means a serious effort to reform our currency system. The overwhelming majority will make the next Congress and administration less dependent upon conciliating the clamor for free coinage of silver and for fiat money; and as Republican leanings towards those heresies have doubtless been due much more to motives of factional accommodation than to any real disregard for sound money, the hope for conservative legislation on the currency question is thus very greatly strengthened. It is probable that this view will be taken abroad, with the result of a material strengthening of the foreign confidence in our investments which has been so rudely shaken by the uncertain attitude of Congress upon this urgent issue. (7) In a word, the chief significance of the political revolution lies here—that, while the advent of the Democracy to power suggested a long series of radical changes in matters affecting the nature of the laws and the regulation of our trade and finances, yet the truth is that whatever may have been urged in favor of such a policy, the people do not take kindly to the prospect of so much change and uncertainty as all this 'reforming' involves; they are more concerned with the present than the future; they want the shortest cut to a renewal of prosperity; they prefer putting up with some things of which they may not theoretically approve to so much reconstructing as the party now in power proposes; and they therefore say to the late discarded party—'take the reins again; we have given you a few lessons; and if you will take them to heart, we are prepared to trust to your future control rather than throw everything into confusion by too much experimenting.' This, we take it, is about the meaning of the business man's vote. The motive will commend itself to the sound common sense of the country; and, when supported by such an immense majority of the people, it becomes a very powerful contribution to future stability and confidence.

"As we read current sentiment, this is about the interpretation Wall street puts upon the great event of Tuesday. The effects, from this time forward, on investments and on general confidence can hardly fail to be very important; and we look for a strengthening of values that will later develop into a more active and rising market for stocks."

#### Something for the Housewife.

The Enterprise meat-chopper, advertised in this paper, is especially adapted to family use, and is unexcelled for chopping sausage and mince meat, Hamburg steak for dyspeptics, tripe, scrap meat for the poultry, corn fritters, etc. The appreciative and economical housewife will find so many points of merit in this labor and time-saving article, as to find time to wonder how she ever got along without it. For further information we would advise our readers to send to The Enterprise Manufacturing Co., Third and Dauphin streets, Philadelphia, Pa., for one of their illustrated catalogues, which are cheerfully furnished on application.

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

Health, comfort and happiness abound in homes where "Garland" Stoves and Ranges are used.

#### Late-Sown Alfalfa--Artichokes--Hogs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Alfalfa which we drilled in on October 25 was up nicely—on a piece of land which is ever moist—on the 2d of November, and is too thick a stand, as every seed of the twenty pounds per acre seems to have grown. At the same time that we sowed this land to alfalfa we sowed one and one-half acres on ordinary bottom land, with drill set to sow at same depth (about one inch), but here only a trifle of the seed has even sprouted, owing to the dryness of the surface soil.

What can you tell me about artichokes for hog feed? I planted them one year and they made a tremendous amount of stalk, before the ordinary summer drought overtook them, but the autumn and late summer were dry and the roots were small, and afforded but little feed, although the pigs rooted out and devoured every sign of them with great apparent relish. Our experience was much the same next year, and we concluded that the season of sufficient moisture was too short for a plant requiring a long season to mature its exuberant foliage. I now believe that if the made land, of which I have heretofore written as so promising for alfalfa, but for the overflows would be equally good for artichokes, provided they would endure submergence, as there would never be a lack of moisture or fertility. Will the artichoke stand submergence any better than alfalfa?

I have a very pronounced belief as to the obtaining of high prices for swine during the next three years, and possibly for many years thereafter, as a given number of swine imply a given area in corn, which cannot well be increased in the United States, and it is my intention to devote our farm almost wholly to the production of this kind of stock and let the other fellow grow wheat for bread. C. WOOD DAVIS.

Peotone, Kas.

A great deal has been written about artichokes for hogs, and all agree as to their excellence, and yet but few continue in their production. There is usually an "if" which is larger than it looks at first sight. Mr. Ed. Pape, who has a farm on the Kaw river bottom, near Topeka, called at the FARMER office last Saturday, and the editor submitted this question of artichokes to him. He has tried them but would not plant them again on account of the difficulty of getting them out of land when once seeded. They are bad weeds among the plants of any other crop. As to submergence, Mr. Pape reports that they will stand almost any amount of it, provided they are not washed over when very young. He has had water stand over artichokes for ten days at a time without injuring them.

Mr. Davis' belief in the future of the hog is shared by several others. Ex-Governor Crawford, who, among his other accomplishments is a farmer, recently expressed views very much like those of Mr. Davis, and in accordance therewith last week accompanied the KANSAS FARMER'S live stock expert, W. P. Brush, to a sale of highly-bred hogs, and with Mr. Brush's assistance selected and purchased some fine breeding animals.

#### Oklahoma Inquiries.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Kindly answer following:

- (1) Can salt and bitter (gyp.) water be successfully used for irrigation?
- (2) Can crimson clover be grown successfully here? How late in the fall or early in the spring should it be sown? How does it compare as a supply for honey bees with white or red clover?
- (3) Can wheat or rye be successfully sown on sod for spring feed for cows? How late in fall can it be sown? Are there better forage crops grown on sod?
- (4) Can grass seed be successfully sown in the spring on ground broken this fall, for lawn purposes?
- (5) Is there such a demand for squabs, spring and summer, in near-by cities as in Philadelphia and New York? ALBERT. Kremlin, Okla., November 6, 1894.

(1) Water which is very salt cannot be used for irrigation. A small amount of gypsum in water is not immediately harmful.

(2) Crimson clover is a comparatively new plant in this country. It is reported to do well where tried and to be a good drought-resister. Mr. Ed. Pape, whose farm is a few miles west of Topeka, sowed a bushel of crimson clover seed this fall. He brought specimens of the clover to this office last Saturday. That sown September 11 had roots eight inches long and top growth which looked almost fit to pasture. That sown September 22 had roots four inches long and top growth in proportion. That sown September 28 had roots two inches long and nice bunches of short-stemmed leaves. Mr. Pape is greatly pleased with it. Spring sowing, at about the time of sowing oats, is also recommended. A recent writer in the *Rural New Yorker* reports

that when in bloom it is alive with bees gathering honey. This is as much as can be said of white clover. Bees are not able to reach the stores of honey in red clover. Only the bumblebee and some other insects are able to make this honey available.

(3) The term "sod" is rather general in its meaning, as used among Western farmers. It may mean (1) the virgin unplowed prairie, or it may mean (2) the newly-plowed prairie, or it may mean (3) the plowed prairie at any time before it is replowed. If the first is meant, it is not likely that wheat or rye can be made to produce on it a crop of spring feed; although there are reports of even fairly good crops harvested from wheat or rye drilled on disc-harrowed native sod without previous plowing. Much depends upon the nature of the sod and upon the season. The case is better if the sod is plowed and thoroughly worked with disc harrow before seeding. Sod which was broken last summer affords an admirable seed-bed for fall sowing. It should be well cut up with the disc harrow. It is doubtful, however, whether much spring pasture will result from sowing so late as this time in the season, even in Oklahoma.

(4) Ground broken this fall may, by a little extra work, be brought into good condition in the spring to receive seed for a lawn. It will pay, however, to put a great deal of work on pulverizing and smoothing the surface.

(5) There is a fair demand in Kansas City for squabs, a better demand in St. Louis, better still in Chicago, but in the smaller cities the demand is light and the market uncertain.

#### How to Extirpate Nut Grass, or Coco.

A four-page circular (illustrated) on nut grass, its description and remedies, has just been issued from the Division of Botany of the United States Department of Agriculture. In accordance with the instructions therein contained the plan of campaign to extirpate nut grass is simply to prevent it maturing seed above ground. Nearly everybody thinks that the nuisance reproduces itself from the nut alone, whereas it propagates a thousand times more from the seed. Hence, to effectually and quickly destroy nut grass on any land infested with it the soil should be frequently stirred during the growing period of summer so as to stimulate each tuber and seed to sprout. The best season for fighting it is between mid-summer and frost time. Although myriads of the sprigs will show themselves above ground in a day or two after each working of the soil, even in the spring months, yet the seed stems will not shoot up till late in the season, and the secret of success is to cut down every tall stem while in the flowering stage at the latest, and the earlier the better. The old method of destroying coco, or nut grass, by cutting it off beneath the ground every time a sprig appears above the surface is a useless expenditure of labor. It is requisite only to plow or chop down the grass at the regular intervals of working Indian corn, collards, or any other crop. By the above method two years are ample time in which to rid any ground of coco. In fact, one season is sufficient to subdue it, except that in subsequent years a few scattering sprigs will show themselves, which can easily be prevented from going to seed by close attention. One cause that has enabled coco so long and so defiantly to hold its sway in the South is that there are so few crops which are hoed or plowed in the fall of the year.

In addition to the above methods of destroying nut grass by cultivation and cutting, another which has received too little attention may be profitably applied. Choke it out with a vigorous growing crop. After the summer cultivated crop is harvested, plow and prepare the land thoroughly; then seed it heavily to some winter crop adapted to the soil. Crimson clover is the best for this purpose in most localities, and is at the same time a very profitable crop for improving light soils and for winter grazing. Winter vetch may be used to advantage in some places, and cropping with rye or fescue grass for winter grazing, to be turned under for green fertilizer in the

spring, is far preferable to leaving the land bare. The winter crop in any case should be plowed under in the spring and followed by a well-cultivated summer crop. The increased fertility of the soil resulting from this treatment will enable the farmer much more easily to kill out any remnant of nut grass or other weeds.

Extreme care should be exercised that only pure seed be sown, for by the thoughtless use of impure seed the farmer is fostering the evil which at other times he is trying by costly labor to prevent.

#### Wheat and Corn.

In their weekly market review, of November 10, H. M. Greene & Co., of Chicago, take an optimistic view of prospective prices of wheat and corn. Their circular, in part, says:

"Wheat.—The national, State and municipal elections of this week have given to the people a surprising example of their own change of sentiment, as expressed at the polls; and we believe a similar revolution of feeling is in operation throughout the commercial world on the subject of wheat supplies and future values of the surplus. For the last four weeks the news from every country has been charged with an increasing spirit of expectancy, if not of prophecy. In place of the continuous accounts of surplus, and export from importing countries, we now hear the voice of prudence, aroused possibly by the news that the hogs have entered the American granary. We have the views of Broomhall in the 'Corn Trade Year Book,' at Liverpool, who ridicules the high estimates of European crops as they have been put forward during the present autumn. Other excellent authorities place the amount to be taken by the United Kingdom at 175,000,000 bushels. For three days of this week we furnished seven-twelfths of the offerings to the Englishmen, and on that basis, they would call for over 100,000,000 bushels of our surplus. To spare that much wheat, animal feeding with the cereal must cease, and, in turn, to bring about that result the farmer must be assured 80 cents for his wheat, and must be furnished with a substitute, for, in several States he has no corn at all, and little in others. The trade is looking for a bulge, but many dealers appear to be only half converted, and their eagerness to realize on small advances holds the market back. Meanwhile the world's bull propaganda goes forward, and a rapid advance to a permanently higher level in prices is expected on all sides. The cessation of political excitement and the restoration of the public administration to lines of conduct that are absolutely known, has tended to strengthen the views of general investors, and will undoubtedly aid in restoring international trade. Thus our cotton, as well as our wheat, will the better move out of the country and pay for our sugar, coffee, tea, spices and luxuries. We look for large exports of wheat, a rapid decrease of the Chicago visible of 25,000,000 bushels, and a sound bottom to the market many points higher than at present.

"Corn.—A large crop of corn is 2,100,000,000 bushels. A small crop is 1,600,000,000 bushels. In 1887 the amount was only 1,456,000,000 and the price went to 60 cents in May. For the last two years the crop has been 1,600 millions, following the 2,000,000,000 crop of 1891. The stock of old corn is exhausted in the States beyond the Mississippi, and there is but from 8 to 10 per cent. on hand in the States surrounding Chicago. The visible supply is 2,658,000 bushels, on which there is at present but a moderate call. The stock at Chicago is half as large as last year's and the daily receipts are far less than half as large. Such are the conditions as to supplies on the eve of a whole year of famine, for there are no accounts that represent the new crop as favorably as it appeared at the beginning of September, when it had been burned by the drought. Few persons in more fortunate States can credit the advices that come from Iowa and Nebraska, which were expected, last June, to husk 500,000,000 bushels of corn this winter. In those States which escaped the utter blight of the drought, the recent wet weather has come at an inopportune time, for the inferior and shrunken ears needed an extra dry autumn for curing. Offerings of new at Chicago are all of low grade, but the prices which they command, while affecting the contract market unfavorably for the moment, are but guarantees of the future high value of the cereal. This week carloads of new no-grade brought 42½ cents; No. 4, 46½ cents, or only 2½ cents under old of the same grade. No. 3 new sold on track at 48½ cents, while the quotation for old was only 51½ cents. It may thus be deduced, we think, that if new and damp stuff sells now for the price of wheat per pound, the cured article for delivery next May, to be used during the growing season of 1895, may acquire a value considerably higher than ever before recorded on our board of trade."



## Horticulture.

### GRAPES AT OKLAHOMA EXPERIMENT STATION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I give below brief notes of the common varieties of grapes. I have made as prominent as practicable the characters as developed in the vineyard on the Oklahoma Experiment Station grounds; but I have also made reference to the printed works of Mr. T. V. Munson, to Downing's "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," and to the notes of G. W. McCluer, in Illinois Bulletin 28. The notes may not be so complete as to enable a novice to recognize varieties, but it is hoped they will be helpful.

The arrangement of varieties, alphabetically, aside from their grouping as to color of fruit, is made, not because it is the best classification possible, but because it is the most useful and convenient to most persons.

#### BLACK VARIETIES.

*Alvey*.—Vines medium size; bunch small and straggling; berries small, black and ripening unevenly; early, ripening August 5.

*Amanda*.—Vines large; bunch large and very compact; berries black, large and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 24. The heaviest bearing grape at the experiment station, having a very fine bunch and berry. It is very late and keeps well in the vine. A serious drawback is the difficulty of obtaining stock.

*Aminia*.—Vines small; bunch medium size and rather straggling; berries black and large; medium, ripening August 15.

*August Giant*.—Vines medium small; bunch very straggling; berries medium, black; early, ripening July 25.

*Autochon*.—Vines medium size; bunch small and straggling; berries black, small and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 15.

*Bacchus*.—Vines large; bunch small and compact; berries black, small; medium, ripening August 20 to 24.

*Barry*.—Vines large; leaf dark green, thick, the lobes overlapping each other; bunch medium size and straggling; berries black, extra large and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 28. A fine table grape, but not a heavy bearer.

*Black Defiance*.—Vines small; bunch large and straggling; berries large, black and ripening unevenly; late, ripening September 7.

*Black Pearl*.—Vines medium large; bunch small, compact; berries black, small and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 23.

*Brant*.—Vines medium strong; bunch small and compact; berry small, black, and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 10.

*Cambridge*.—Vines medium large; bunch large and straggling; berry black, large and ripening unevenly; medium, ripening August 12.

*Champion*.—Vines large; bunch small and compact; berry black, small and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 18. One of our best early grapes.

*Clinton*.—Vines medium large; bunch small and compact; berry black, small and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 8. A standard jelly grape.

*Concord*.—Vines medium size; bunch large and straggling; berry black, large, and ripening unevenly; medium, ripening August 15. Still the standard variety, though several others are better for home use.

*Cottage*.—Vines large; bunch fair size and compact; berries black, large and evenly ripening; early, ripening July 31.

*Cunningham*.—Vines medium size; bunch small and compact; berries black, small and ripening evenly; late, ripening September 7. A new variety; one of the finest jelly and wine grapes we have.

*Cynthiana*.—Vines large; bunch fair size and compact; berries black, small and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 13. A good wine and jelly grape.

*Devereux*.—Vines large; bunch rather small but compact; berry black, small and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 8. Good for wine and jelly.

*Dr. Warder*.—Vines very large; bunch small and medium compact; berries black, small and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 28. Bore heavily, but quality was inferior.

*Early Victor*.—Vines medium large; bunch medium size, compact; berry black, small, ripening evenly; early, ripening July 18. One of the earliest, ripening this year in advance of Moore's Early and surpassing that variety in all particulars.

*Eaton*.—Vines large and open; leaf large, dark green; bunch small to almost large, very poorly filled; berries

large, black and round; medium, ripening August 22.

*Eumelan*.—Vines small; bunch small and straggling; berries black, small and ripening unevenly; early, ripening August 4.

*Hartford*.—Vines large, shoots and leaves very downy; bunch small to medium, rather straggling; berry large and black; early, ripening July 8. Early and a good cropper, but poor to eat.

*Herbert*.—Vines large, straggling; bunch large and medium compact; berries large, black, ripening unevenly; early, ripening July 23; very fine in bunch, berry, crop and flavor. In most respects the best in the vineyard.

*Herman Jaeger*.—Vines medium size; bunch large, compact; berry black, large and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 8. One of Munson's best. It is very fine for wine or jelly.

*Herbmont*.—Vines medium size; bunch large and compact; berries black, small and evenly ripening; medium, ripening August 13. For wine, an old standard, deserving all the popularity it has.

*Highland*.—Vines small; bunch medium size and straggling; berries large, black and ripening evenly; late, ripening September 7.

*Iron-Clad*.—Vines extra large; bunch small and rather straggling; berries black, small and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 23.

*Isabella*.—Vines large, bunch large and straggling; berries large, black and ripening very unevenly; late, ripening September 7. Bore heavily, but fruit was poor in quality.

*Isabella*.—Vines large; leaf dark green, large; bunch large and straggling; berries black, large and ripening unevenly; late, ripening September 7. Somewhat disappointing.

*Ives Seedling*.—Vines rather large; leaf downy and deeply lobed; bunch medium size, compact; berry black and large; medium, ripening August 8. Does not deserve the limited popularity which it has gained. Early but very inferior.

*Janesville*.—Vines large; bunch small and medium compact; berry black, medium size and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 18. One of our best early varieties this year.

*Jaques*.—Vines medium large; bunch extra long and compact; berry black, small and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 8. A remarkable grape. Very fine for wine or jelly.

*Mary Ann*.—Vines large; bunch small and straggling; berry black, medium size and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 21.

*Marion*.—Vines large; leaf large; bunch small and compact; berries black, small and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 23.

*Mills*.—Vines medium small; bunch large and very compact; berries black, large and ripening evenly; early, ripening August 4. A peculiar variety, but must be tested further.

*Merrimac*.—Vines small; bunch large and very straggling; berry black, large and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 10.

*Montefiore*.—Vines medium small; bunch small and straggling; berries black, small and evenly ripening; medium, ripening August 23.

*Moore's Early*.—Vines large; bunch large and straggling; berries large, black and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 21. Rather disappointing, though our results in 1894 with this grape were not emphatic.

*Neosho*.—Vines medium size; bunch small and straggling; berries black, large and ripening evenly; late, ripening September 7.

*New Haven*.—Vines small; bunch small and straggling; berries small, black, ripening evenly; early, ripening July 26.

*Norfolk*.—Vines large, bunch medium size and straggling; berries black, large and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 31.

*Norton's Virginia*.—Vines medium size; leaf thick, pale green; bunch medium size and compact; berries small, black and ripening evenly; early, ripening August 8. An old standard and a good wine grape.

*Rogers' No. 2*.—Vines medium large; bunch large, medium compact; berry black, large and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 8.

*Telegraph*.—Vines large; bunch small and compact; berries medium size, black and evenly ripening; early, ripening July 26.

*Whitehall*.—Vines large; bunch small and medium compact; berry black, large and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 21.

*Wilder*.—Vines medium; leaf medium size, deep lobed; bunch large, rather straggling; berries large, black, ripening evenly; early, ripening July 26. A

## St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure RHEUMATISM

fine variety. Should be planted in every vineyard.

*Worden's Seedling*.—Vines medium size; bunch large and compact; berries black, large, ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 13. Scarce different from Concord, and apparently equal to that variety in all respects.

*York Madeira*.—Vines medium size; bunch small and straggling; berries black, small and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 7.

#### RED VARIETIES.

*Agawam*.—Vines medium size; bunch small to medium; berry red and medium; medium, ripening about August 19.

*Brilliant*.—Vines large; bunch medium size and compact; berries fair size, red and ripening unevenly; early, ripening July 26. Mr. Munson's best. It is the finest red grape we have. The quality is almost to the Delaware, while the vine is stronger and the fruit much larger and more abundant.

*Brighton*.—Vines large; leaf good size, very dark; bunch very large, varying from compact to loose; berry above medium size, red; medium, ripening August 25. Has not done well with us.

*Catawba*.—Vines large; bunch large and straggling; berries large, red, ripening evenly; late, ripening September 7. Has done surprisingly well. One of our best late grapes.

*Delaware*.—Vines small; leaf small; bunch small and compact; berries red, small and ripening evenly; late, ripening September 1. Did not do well with us, but is reported a great success elsewhere in Oklahoma.

*Diand*.—Vines large; leaf large, dark green; bunch medium to large, compact; berry, varying from small to almost large, red; early, ripening August 24.

*Iona*.—Vines small; bunch small and straggling; berries red, large, ripening evenly; early, ripening July 31.

*Lindley*.—Vines medium size; bunch small and straggling; berries red, small and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 7.

*Lutie*.—Vines large; bunch small, compact; berries large, red and ripening unevenly; early, ripening July 23.

*Northern Muscadine*.—Vines large; bunch small and straggling; berries red, medium size, ripening unevenly; early, ripening July 31.

*Perkins*.—Vines large; bunch medium size and straggling; berries red, medium size and ripening unevenly; early, ripening July 31. One of the best. Has done well in all parts of Oklahoma.

*Venango*.—Vines large; bunch small and straggling; berries red, large and ripening evenly; late, ripening September 1.

*Walter*.—Vines small; bunch small and compact; berries red, small and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 24.

*Woodruff Red*.—Vines medium size; bunch medium size, very compact; berry red, large; medium, ripening August 18. Has not done well with us.

*Wyoming Red*.—Vines large; leaf pale green, glossy; bunch small and moderately compact; berry small, red; medium, ripening August 18.

#### WHITE VARIETIES.

*Antoinette*.—Vines medium small; bunch small and straggling; berries white, small and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 21.

*Campbell*.—Vines medium size; bunches large, compact; berries medium large, white and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 1.

*Eldorado*.—Vines medium size; bunch small and straggling; berries white, medium size and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 31.

*Elvira*.—Vines large; bunch small and very compact; berries white, rather small and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 31; a heavy bearer and worth planting.

*Empire State*.—Vines medium size; bunch small and compact; berry medium size or above, pale greenish white; medium, ripening August 22; one of the finest grapes grown, well repaying any extra trouble required.

*Etta*.—Vines large; bunch large and compact; berries white, large and ripening unevenly; late, ripening September 7.

*Faith*.—Vines medium size; bunch small, straggling; berries small, white, ripening even y early, ripening July

21. The best early white grape here.

*F. B. Hayes*.—Vines small; bunch medium size, fairly compact; berries white, medium size and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 28. A good early variety.

*Goethe*.—Usually classified as pink. Vines medium size; leaf medium size; bunches large and straggling; berries large, white, ripening evenly; late ripening September 7. Among the very best. Nothing hardier, better or more prolific.

*Green Mountain*.—Vines weak to moderate; leaf below medium size; bunch medium size, straggling; berries small, white and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 26.

*Grein's Golden*.—Vines small; leaf small; bunches large, compact; berries large, white, ripening evenly; late, ripening September 7.

*Irving*.—Vines large; bunch very large and compact; berries large, white and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 31.

*Jessica*.—Vines medium size; bunch small and straggling; berries white, small and ripening evenly; late, ripening September 1.

*Lady Washington*.—Vines large; bunch very large and compact; berries white, large and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 15.

*Mason's Seedling*.—Vines medium size; bunch large and compact; berries large, white and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 31.

*Massasoit*.—Vines medium size; bunch large and compact; berries white, large and evenly ripening; early, ripening August 8.

*Missouri Reisling*.—Vines large and dense; leaf large, dark green and coarse; bunch small to medium size, compact; berry medium to large and greenish white; medium, ripening August 22.

*Moore's Diamond*.—Vines medium size; bunch large and compact; berries white, large and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 31. Probably the best white grape for this country. Very fine in all respects.

*Niagara*.—Vines large; bunch very large and fairly compact; berry greenish white and large; medium, ripening August 18. A very fine grape, with many preferred to all other white varieties.

*Noah*.—Vines large; bunch medium size and compact; berries white, large and ripening evenly; late, ripening August 31.

*Pearl*.—Vines large; dense growth; leaf large, rough; bunch small and straggling; berries white, small and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 7.

*Pocklington*.—Vines small; bunch large and compact; berries white, large and ripening quite evenly; late, ripening September 1. Not good.

*Prentiss*.—Vines large; bunch large and compact; berries white, large and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 28. A failure with us.

*Rentz*.—Vines large; bunch large and straggling; berries white, large and ripening unevenly; medium, ripening August 7. Of no value with us.

*Secretary*.—Vines medium size; bunch small and compact; berries white, small and ripening evenly; early, ripening July 31.

*Taylor's Bullets*.—Vines strong; bunch small and compact; berries small, white; ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 24.

*Uhlana*.—Vines large; bunch small and compact; berries small, white and ripening evenly; medium, ripening August 8.

F. A. WAUGH,  
Oklahoma Experiment Station.

\$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.

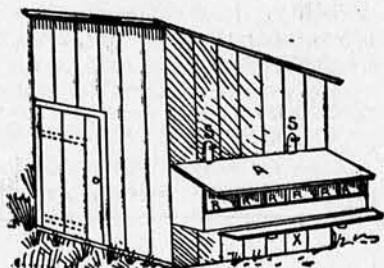
In writing to our advertisers please say you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.



## The Poultry Yard

### Movable Hens' Nests.

Where but fifteen or twenty hens are kept, and no regularly constructed henhouse is at hand, a series of nests, so made from light material that they can be readily moved about as desired, will be found a valuable acquisition. The manner of constructing these nests is shown in the illustration, from a sketch by L. D. Snook. Five or six, or even as many as eight nests may be thus grouped. The nest space r, is one foot wide at the bottom; the front board is six inches wide; the



MOVABLE HENS' NESTS.

open space between this and the roof board, a, is eight inches wide, the roof board being about fifteen inches in width. An alighting or stepping board, x, is six inches wide, leaving an inch space between that and the front of the nests, for refuse to pass through. The hangers, s, may be of any strong material, and hung upon spikes, driven at the proper places and in a slanting direction. The bottom, front, back and cover may be made from well-seasoned half-inch stuff, the divisions being from inch material, to better hold the nails. The stepping board should be located about one foot from the ground or floor, that the hens may easily jump up to it. This row of nests may be changed from the inside to the outside of a building, or placed where most convenient. Where nests are located singly and some distance apart the laying hen will occupy the nest with another—especially if both are in the habit of dropping their eggs in that identical nest. By this system of grouping, when they reach the stepping board or walk, and find one nest occupied, they pass on to another, without molesting the occupant. Another point in favor of portable nests is that they are readily taken down, and every part can be thoroughly cleaned or whitewashed, which is not practicable where the nests are nailed in position as a part of the building. Those who have tried this plan of grouping nests find it extremely convenient and practical.—Orange Judd Farmer.

### Pigeons for Profit.

My management to get the most profit at the least outlay has been as follows: I aim to have only mated pairs and never to break them up. There should only be as many pairs as can have two nesting places each, safe from disturbance by the others. Those that have chosen nests and have used them for breeding will generally defend and hold them for life. They often have eggs in one nest while feeding squabs in the other. Young pigeons can be sold as squabs as long as any yellow down shows on the head, but the best time to kill them is when they are feathered out, and just before they are ready to leave the nest. If too young, they are soft; if they fly any, they get thin. They should be collected every week, or two weeks at least. If eggs are broken in the spring, all may be brought to lay at about the same time, and squabs will be nearly the same in age.

If it is desirable to increase the number of old birds, the late reared ones, if allowed to remain, cause less disturbance, as they are not likely to mate before spring. Early reared birds may be more hardy, but they soon mate and fight for nests at a time when there is the most breeding; several may demoralize the whole loft and cause much loss of eggs and young. They are also more apt to seek a home elsewhere. If near stores and mills where much grain is spilled, but little feed will be needed, but feed given them makes them attached to their home, and is as well invested as

when fed to chickens for market. Taxidermists use many white pigeons, but of late pay so little for them that it is more profitable to sell them as squabs.

Dry pigeon manure may be sold at tanneries for sixty to seventy-five cents per bushel, delivered, if free from straw and grit. The loft need not be cleansed of this but once in several years. The time to cleanse it is in winter, when the birds have ceased to breed.

Keep your loft clear of all but mated birds, have double compartments well secluded for each pair of nests, and market all the squabs before they fly.—Samuel Cushman, in Farm and Home.

### Poultry Notes.

BREED the kind of fowls you like best.

EXCEPT in the severest weather let the fowls out for exercise.

WHEAT, cracked corn, peas, rice and oatmeal make good feed for pigeons.

A goose cannot be at its best unless in clean quarters. What fowl or animal can?

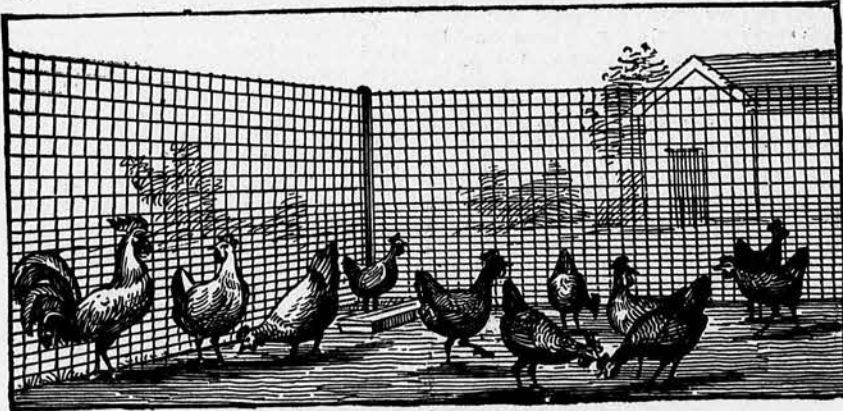
BETTER late than never. Get up some earth for dust-bath purposes before it freezes up.

If beginning in the poultry business be sure you get healthy stock or eggs from healthy stock.

Give the ducks an airy coop even if it is low, and give them an occasional fresh bed of clean straw.

TEMPT the appetite of the fowls you have shut up for fattening. Give them a variety; vegetables, grease, corn.

PLASTER or slaked lime sprinkled on the poultry-house floor when cleaned will help in cleanliness and healthfulness.



POULTRY FENCE—MANUFACTURED BY DE KALB FENCE CO., DE KALB, ILL.

A LITTLE chopped fresh meat or a little oil meal mixed in the morning feed will help through the moulting season.

If you are crowding poultry at fattening time clean out the troughs each time after they have eaten. Feed three times a day if you wish but do not keep food before them all the while.

If you have an idea that the poultry business will run itself you are mistaken, and if you go into it with that mistaken idea you will find to your sorrow that you should have paid attention to it.

If your hen house has a stone or plank floor keep it covered with earth, sifted coal ashes or sand. If you use the same room for a feeding place and roosting also, sprinkle straw over the earth so that fowls will have to scratch for what grain they get.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

We are always pleased to call the attention of our readers to anything new that we think will be of interest and especially of value to them. We know of no line or article used by our readers that would interest them more than improvement in fencing, and we would now call your attention to cut on this page, showing a new, and what we think a very practical and substantial poultry fence, manufactured by the De Kalb Fence Co., of De Kalb, Ill. They claim this fencing does not require posts closer than two or three rods apart, and does not require a top or bottom rail to hold it in perfect shape. This surely would be a great improvement and great saving over the old style of poultry fence, besides they further claim that their fifty-inch fence will turn fowls better, because they do not use a top rail, than any fence six feet high where a top rail is used, as the rails form a dark object for the chickens to light on. We think it would be an advantage to any person that is in want of fencing for this purpose to write the above company for their catalogue and full description, which they will mail free.

## In the Dairy.

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

### What Can Be Done on Forty Acres.

A Humboldt county, California, dairyman, in writing to his local paper tells in detail of his operations during last year. Summarized, his story is that he milked twenty-two cows that yielded 178,386 pounds of milk. He averages this quantity at 8,108 pounds for each cow, and states that his entire milk yield was sold at \$1,813.87. The milk was sold for \$1.01 per 100 pounds, and each cow is credited for \$82.44 for her year's work. The lowest monthly average of butter fat present in the milk he places at 3.6; the highest monthly average is set down at 4.6 and the yearly one is fixed at 4.2. His farm is only a forty-acre one, and he states that during the past four years he has never had less than forty head of stock, big and little, and has maintained them on these few acres. He raises all the food his stock uses on his forty-acre lot except \$150 worth of grain that he purchases. Beside milk this man has sold \$358 worth of beef; veal and calves have added \$80; pork, \$12; eggs and chickens increase the sum by \$145; horse pasture has netted \$17; vegetables contributed \$10 and a colt was sold for \$127, making the total of his sales \$2,514.87. His cows are graded stock, mostly Jerseys; the balance Durham and Holstein. This man's receipts are remarkable for so small an acreage. We are unable to form his estimate of his profits as he does not furnish us any knowledge of

## DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Address, for catalogue and particulars, Or THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., ELGIN, ILL. 74 Cortlandt Street, New York.

much water as there is buttermilk and give a few turns of the churn, and the pure water will have changed almost to the color of milk. I think the best practice is to repeat the washing until the water comes off clear. I have often found that when the water came off almost clear, the addition of a small quantity of salt so as to make a weak brine would bring out considerably more buttermilk. Hence I have adopted the practice of using brine for the third washing, not for the purpose of salting the butter, but of completing the washing. Butter treated in this way and properly washed to get the buttermilk out will keep sweet a long time.

### Oleo Statistics.

In government publications all substitutes for butter are classed under the one generic term of oleomargarine. The report of the Committee on Agriculture to the House of Representatives on the Groat bill shows that the following sums were collected from the manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

22 manufacturers	@ \$600	\$13,200.00
293 wholesale dealers	@ 48	14,040.00
7,443 retail dealers	@ 48	357,264.00
60,618,736 lbs. oleomargarine @ 2 cents		1,212,375.50

Total.....\$1,722,479.50

This represents only the amount of this vile stuff which passed into domestic consumption. We are not able to find the figures of the exports for this year, but for the year ending June 30, 1892, they reached 1,610,837 pounds, valued at \$185,587 for the fully manufactured product, and 91,581,703 pounds of oleo oil valued at \$9,011,889. These figures fix the export value of oleomargarine at a trifle over 12 cents per pound in 1892. In August of the present year Armour quoted oleo to hotels at from 12½ to 16 cents. The cost to manufacture does not exceed 7½ cents. Opinions will differ as to the number of cows represented by this enormous total of imitation and fraudulent product. The domestic consumption of oleo, of which not one pound in a hundred is consumed for what it is, displaces the product of nearly or quite 400,000 cows.

"Prepare for the worst, but hope for the best," says the old proverb. Hope for health, but be prepared for colds, coughs, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, or any other throat or lung difficulty by having Ayer's Cherry Pectoral always at hand. It is prompt to act, sure to cure.

### Cream Separators.

The good showing that dairying has made the past year as compared with most other lines of agriculture, and the improved prices now obtaining and promising to maintain for good butter, cause much consideration to be given to the dairy centrifugal cream separator, which has now become as important a feature of the equipment of a practical dairy as is the larger size of such machine of the creamery or factory. Our correspondents almost universally report the cream separator as having been a center of attraction at the fairs this fall, and especially have the improved "Alpha" De Laval styles of these machines made a splendid demonstration of practicability and received much attention. Separator concerns say that every farmer with ten or more cows now concedes his need of the machine and demurs only at the price, but that nevertheless they expect sales the coming season to be fully five times what they have been in any previous year.

### Washing Butter.

As to washing butter, I do not know of a single maker of gilt-edge butter who does not wash the butter. The objects of washing are to remove the buttermilk and to harden the butter. The latter effect is produced by a small quantity of cold water added just after the butter has come. After this cold water is added, the churn should be agitated or turned a few times, then the buttermilk drawn off. After this, when the butter seems to have given up all of its milk, add about half as

## Creamery Package Mn'g Company,

DEPT. B, . . . . . KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

We Carry the Largest Stock in the West of

**Engines and Boilers,**  
from 2 to 75 horse-power.

**Feed Cookers,**  
of any desired capacity.

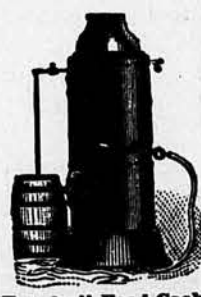
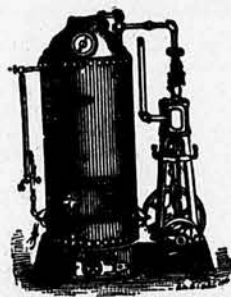
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**NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**  
and Special quotations Free of charge  
upon application. . . . .

Upright Engine & Boiler.

When Writing to this Advertiser, Please say you saw their Advt. in this Paper.

"Eureka" Feed Cooker





## The Apiary.

### Winter Bee House.

Prominent bee men recommend the construction of winter quarters for bees of straw of any requisite size, building two walls, that is, an outer and an inner wall of straw; the straw is confined by stakes, and the space between the two walls to be filled with sawdust, or something of that nature; a cheap roof and one door. Such a place might be made cheap and very warm and comfortable. It need not be very large. It can be modeled to suit yourself. As a more expensive affair, after considerable progress has been made, Mr. Quimby recommends a room built as follows: The room for this purpose is 8x16 feet, and seven feet high, without any windows; a good coat of plaster is put on the inside; a space of four inches between the siding and lath is to be filled with sawdust. Under the bottom construct a passage for the admission of air, another overhead for its exit, to be closed and opened at pleasure in moderate weather, to give them fresh air, but closed when cold, and so arranged as to exclude all light. A partition also extends across, so that when putting in or taking out, one need not disturb only one-half at once. He says he has wintered bees in this manner for years. Such a room will accommodate about 100 stocks of bees. The room with same proportions as to length and breadth can be made of any size.—Farmers' Voice.

### Bee-Keeping Mistakes.

In the American Bee Journal a writer says: To think that the man who never made a success at anything tried, will make a success with bees. To try to keep one hundred colonies where fifty would starve. To neglect to give the bees proper care in spring and fall—in fact all the time—and hope for generous returns. To neglect to put the bees away into winter quarters in good condition, then expect to find them strong in the dawn of early spring. To rob them of their stores too late for them to replenish, thus causing them to starve, then blame them for perishing and curse your luck. To try to use all patent hives and appliances because some oily-tongued agent tells him to, and expect to succeed. To ventilate his hives with cracks in the roof and knots in the bottom. To keep plenty of weak colonies on hand, and expect to escape the ravages of the comb grub by using a moth-proof hive. "Non-sense!" To fail to put on the surplus cases at the right time, then blame God, nature and the bees for no surplus. "Watch, work and wait," must be your motto in hoping for success. To let the grass and weeds grow so rank around the hives that the bees can't find them, then expect to become a prince in the business. To use old foggy dog-box hives, whose internal mechanism you cannot view without cutting out the combs, then expect to become scientific! To allow dirt and filth to accumulate on the bottom-boards of the hives, as a hot-bed for the propagation of moths. To buy an extractor before you know what to extract from—one pound sections or brood-nest. To boast of your knowledge—talk about drones laying eggs and the queen being the king bee. To try to keep bees and not have some books on bee culture at hand, with which you are well acquainted, and think yourself a bee master. To expect to reap wonderful results with bees without labor, knowledge, patience and costs. "No excellence without labor." To become cranky and think no one else keeps bees as you do. This is a progressive age. To grumble because you have to feed your bees some seasons.

### Home Visitors' Excursions.

On October 17 and November 14 the Nickel Plate road will place on sale at their ticket offices in Chicago and suburban stations, home visitors' excursion tickets to all points in Ohio and Indiana at one fare for the round trip where rate is not less than \$2. Tickets limited to return within twenty days from date of issue. Good going only on October 17 and November 14. City ticket office, 189 Clark street, Chicago. Depot, Clark and Twelfth streets.

### Gossip About Stock.

W. P. Goode, Lenexa, Johnson county, Kansas, writes that his advertisement in the FARMER did him splendid service in his Holstein-Friesian sale. He now proposes to start a herd of swine and sheep.

Don't forget the grand closing-out sale of fifty Holstein-Friesian cattle, on Tuesday, November 20, 1894, at North Topeka, by H. W. Cheney. Also a few Poland-China hogs. The sale is the day before the Kansas Dairy Association, which meets at Topeka, November 21.

Winter is coming and the question of horse blankets is a pertinent one to every farmer, and we are forcibly reminded of this by receiving a book catalogue of "Horse Sense All in a 5-A Horse Blanket to Save Cents," issued free by Wm. Ayers & Sons, Philadelphia, who make one of the best wearing blankets on the market. Write them for a catalogue.

Geo. W. Berry, of Berryton, Kas., offers a \$100 prize, consisting of a recorded Berkshire boar and two sow pigs, for the best essay or article concerning the early-maturing, superior feeding and excellent pork-producing qualities of the breed. Mr. Berry also states that he has fifty fall pigs on hand, the get of those noted sires, Long-fellow's Model and Majestic Lad.

Geo. Channon, Hope, Kas., says that Lockridge stock farm herd has had wonderful success with sales of Poland-Chinas, having recently sold about fifty head, and if sales continue as now his supply will fall short of orders a hundred head by the time the season is over. Mr. Channon says he wants to buy the best yearling Poland-China boar in the West and will pay well for him.

H. H. Hague, Walton, Kas., writes: "We have five boar pigs, nearly 4 months old, that we will sell for \$10 each, if taken soon, sired by Young Model 9857, and he by the great \$250 Admiral Chip 7919. These pigs are out of sows with good pedigrees. We will also sell our last year's breeding stock in the poultry line at half price and all of this year's cockerels very cheap, considering quality. We have some of the best birds we have ever raised. They are the progeny of every first prize-winner at the State fair this year, except Mammoth Bronze turkeys and Pekin ducks."

At the recent initial Chester White sale by C. J. Huggins, Louisville, Kas., he had to contend with the political excitement and the oratory of Mrs. Lease, who held forth at the same time, yet there was a splendid attendance of farmers and breeders interested in Chester White swine, who were pleased with the stock. The pigs sold at an average of \$10, and the sale was concluded, and twelve brood sows and sixteen young sows and a few boars are left for private sale. Mr. Huggins also offers his herd boar, Ben Buster 6189, a splendid breeder. A grand sire for some breeder.

Among the prominent Kansans who attended the Kirkpatrick sale last week was ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford, of Topeka. He bought the two top gilts in the Berkshire and Poland division of the herds. The Berkshire gilt was one of a litter farrowed June 14, 1893, sired by Grand Duke 17821 and out of Rose Ann XI. 23494. The Poland lassie was of an April 25, 1894, farrow by Hooser Boy 2d 10809, that topped the sale at \$92.50; her dam was Zillie 20085. Both were excellent individuals and will add to the strength of Mr. Crawford's herd on his farm, situated in the Spring river valley, about four miles from Galena, Cherokee county.

Among others in attendance at the Kirkpatrick sale, held last Wednesday at Hoge, Leavenworth county, was Mr. Gus Aaron, of Kickapoo, Kas., who reports his herd of registered Jerseys coming on first-rate. He keeps right on re-enforcing, and among other valuable individuals, consisting of St. Lambert and Signal blood, is Odelle Sales, that won at the World's Fair and has a seven day test record of sixteen pounds and fifteen ounces. Another one, Signal's Rose Bud, eighteen pounds ten ounces, and Bony of Woodford of seventeen pounds four ounces. The bull at head of herd is Calcreon 35662, by Oonan's Tormentor 22280, the sire of Oonan of Riverside, fourteen pounds nine and one-half ounces. He is also a full brother of Toltec, the sire of sixteen tested cows. The dam of Calcreon was Carida 37322, test fifteen pounds six ounces, and she the dam of Cara Mia, fifteen pounds nine and one-fourth ounces.

J. A. Worley, Sabetha, Kas., writes: "I have been introducing some new blood into my herd this fall in the way of brood sows and herd boars. Anxiety 20251 A., stands at the head of my herd; his sire, Tecumseh Butler 17949 A., he by Butler's Darkness 13055 A., his sire, King Butler 18895 A., and out of Daisy Wilkes, she by Al. Wilkes. He is assisted by Combination U. S., a great-grandson of Black U. S. 18345 A., and his dam Black Wilkes 72984 A., sired by Guy Wilkes 2d 17777 A. This, you will see, is top breeding and ought to please the most fastidious. I have added some extra

good stuff in the way of brood sows, also, and hope to be able to satisfy all my old customers and as many new ones as may call at my next annual sale, which will come off October 3, 1895. But in the meanwhile, I expect to offer at public sale a grand lot of sows bred to the above named boars. Date of sale given later. You will find enclosed advertisement for sale of my herd boar, America's Equal 12279 S. As I have bred him to as many sows as I wish and have several of his young gilts that I intend to keep in the herd, I will offer him for sale."

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Consolidated Barb Wire Co., of Lawrence, is one of the great manufacturing institutions of Kansas that has steadily grown up to its present proportions through the skillful efforts of its President, Mr. A. Henley. The capacity of this factory, which employs 150 men, is five cars of wire and 200 kegs of wire nails daily.

JONES' PIG FORCEPS.—Elsewhere in this issue appears the new advertisement of "Jones' Pig Forceps," a simple and efficient device for relieving sows in difficult farrowing. It can be successfully operated by any farmer or stock-raiser, without the slightest injury to either the parent or the young. In writing for circular or a set of the forceps, always mention the KANSAS FARMER. Be sure you get one of these forceps before farrowing time. It will pay you.

THE BEST ALWAYS PAYS.—In putting out an orchard it always pays to get the best. Hap-hazard planting, of something uncertain in name and growth, never pays. By patronizing such firms as the Willis Nurseries you will always get what you order, true to name and of the best quality. See advertisement in this paper, write for catalogue and an order blank, and upon receipt of same fill out order for what you may want, return it to the nurseries, resting assured that you will get the best of stock and in good condition. Prices always in keeping with quality. Mention the KANSAS FARMER when you write.

KANSAS REALTY.—Never in the history of Kansas was there offered such an opportunity to acquire valuable farm lands as now. Conditions making possible such low prices can not long continue. Everything indicates better times, so if you want a choice farm at bottom figures now is the chance to get it. In this issue of the KANSAS FARMER you will find the advertisement of Walter Latimer, Garnett, Kas. He has bargains in the way of farms that will pay you to examine. Write him for particulars. Mention this paper when you write, and always bear in mind that he will refund car fare to all purchasers. To go and see him is to buy a farm. He pleases.

THE BOOK OF THE FAIR.—Published by the Bancroft Company, Auditorium building, Chicago, Ill., is the only work in any wise attempting to reproduce in print the exposition entire. In this respect it is without a competitor. It confines itself neither to art alone, on the one side, nor to dry statistics on the other, but aims to present in attractive and accurate form the whole realm of art, industry, science and learning, as exhibited by the nations in the big White City—now only known in memory and pictured representations. The work consists of 1,000 imperial folio pages, 12 by 16 inches, issued in twenty-five parts, of forty pages each. It contains over 2,000 of the finest illustrations from official sources, many of them full-page plates. Write the publishers for prospectus of the work. Agents desiring lucrative employment would do well to apply for territory.

PRUNING ORCHARDS.—Orchards are, presumably, planted for the purpose of profit. To insure profit the tree must be cared for and pruned, so as to provide a healthful growth and also to enable the fruit to properly mature. Every one knows that a fruit tree that is not pruned will grow too thick and heavy a top to bear good fruit. Besides an overgrowth of top will cause the bark to crack and induce borers to penetrate and kill the tree. Therefore, to insure good fruit and a good, healthful tree, the top must be kept trimmed out, all superfluous branches cut off, so that the sun and air can penetrate through the top. To keep your orchard in such a condition, so that it will bear good fruit, requires using a first-class pruner. And, to our knowledge, the best implement for that purpose ever made, is the *Bingaman Pruner*, manufactured by the Orchard Pruner Co., Ottawa, Kas., an advertisement of which appears in this and subsequent issues of the KANSAS FARMER. The rapidity with which the *Bingaman Pruner* does the work of pruning, its perfect execution and great durability, and other points of value, commends it to every farmer and fruit-grower. The pruner speaks for itself. To see it work is to want one and to want one leads to an early purchase. No other investment in connection with farm life will produce a greater profit. Send \$3 to the Orchard Pruner Co., Ottawa, Kas., and they will take pleasure in sending you one of the best pruners ever made. In writing always mention the KANSAS FARMER. It will pay you,

## Anæmic Women

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

## Scott's Emulsion

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for our pamphlet. Mailed FREE. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

### Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.

D. C. Nellis, Plaintiff, vs. Lydia Bell, M. L. Bell and George E. Curtis, Defendants. Case No. 16089.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the District court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will,

On Monday, November 26, 1894, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to wit:

The premises described in the mortgage set forth in plaintiff's petition as follows: In Shawnee county, Kansas, commencing at a point 2,100 feet northerly of the southwest corner of Jackson street and Gordon street, in the city of Topeka, and on an extended line of the west side of Jackson street and parallel with Kansas avenue; thence westerly at right angles 170 feet; thence northerly at right angles 75 feet; thence easterly at right angles 170 feet; thence southerly at right angles 75 feet, to place of beginning, in Shawnee county, Kansas. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 17th day of October, 1894. D. N. BURDGE, Sheriff.

D. C. NELLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

**"Keystone" Corn Husker and Fodder Cutter (or Shredder)**  
husks the corn and at the same time crushes and cuts, or shreds the stalks into the best of feed. Made for Engine or Horse Power, for job work or home use.  
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KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.  
(Mention this paper.)

## FLORIDA.

### Through Sleeping Cars Kansas City to Jacksonville.

Commencing Sunday, November 18, 1894, the MEMPHIS ROUTE, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, will inaugurate a through sleeping car line, Kansas City to Jacksonville, via Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta and Macon, arriving at Jacksonville at 9:45 a. m., making close connections there for all points in South Florida. The cars in this line will be strictly first-class in all their appointments and will run every day in the week, leaving Kansas City at 10:30 a. m.

For rates and full information, address J. E. LOCKWOOD, G. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.



## The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and to 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.

**LOCAL INJURY.**—I have a horse colt, 2 years old, that has been out in the pasture all summer. I brought him home this week and he has a swelling on his breast that seems hard and sore. What can I do for it? R. F. B. Coldwater, Kas.

**Answer.**—The swelling is due to a kick or some other local injury and will probably result in an abscess, which should be opened, then syringed out once a day with the following: Sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint; mixed.

**SCRATCHES.**—We have a horse with something like the scratches. We have used several things but cannot cure it. L. C. Topeka, Kas.

**Answer.**—Poultice the parts with flaxseed meal for two or three days, then wash the sores twice a day with the following: Sugar of lead, 2 ounces; sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; rain water, 1 quart; mix. Feed on oats and bran, but no corn, and give the horse a heaping teaspoonful of nitrate of potash in his feed twice a day for a week.

**SPECIFIC OPHTHALMIA.**—I have a mare that is losing her sight. Some time ago her eyes grew weak and after about three weeks one got well and the other went blind; now the remaining one seems to be going blind also. Dentonia, Kas. M. E.

**Answer.**—Your mare has specific ophthalmia, an incurable disease. All that can be done in the way of treatment can only be palliative, and, in the early stages, this will often prolong the period of vision for several months; but in your case the disease is too far advanced. Bathe the eyes twice daily with hot water to reduce the inflammation.

**HORSE AILING.**—Some time ago I wrote you in regard to a horse that suddenly got stiff after driving. The letter was answered, but the horse has never entirely regained the proper use of himself. He has a jerky movement, worse at times than at others, and I notice that his joints have a cracking sound when he walks. A horse-buyer said he walked as if weak in the kidneys. J. C. E. Valley Falls, Kas.

**Answer.**—The jerky, uncertain movement of the horse indicates some disease of the nervous system, probably the result of his former trouble; the cracking sound is symptomatic of rheumatism in the joints and may be very difficult to eradicate. Keep the horse in a warm stable at night, but turn out for exercise on warm days, and give one of the following powders morning and night for a week; omit one week then give for another week, and so on, for a month: Bicarbonate of potash, 4 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces; powdered colchicum, 2 ounces; mix and divide into sixteen powders. Feed liberally on easily digested food of a laxative nature. Hand-rubbing will have a beneficial effect upon the joints where the cracking sound is heard.

**ABORTION IN COWS.**—I have a herd of twenty-seven young cows that commenced to drop their calves last December, before their time. The cows are in good condition and make bag three or four weeks before losing their calves. Some of them go to within a month or six weeks of their proper time. What can I do to stop it? Will it pay to keep them? W. F. N. West Plains, Kas.

**Answer.**—It sometimes happens when one cow in a herd aborts as the result of some injury that others follow from sympathy and excitement; but when it occurs with a great number in the same herd there is good reason to suspect that it is due either to some impurity in the diet or to infection.

If in the diet, it may be ergot of grain or of some of the grasses, and the remedy is to ascertain this by care-

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## GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

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

ful examination and, if found, remove such feed from them.

By infection we mean that the disease can be communicated from one animal to another without actual contact and without first awaking the sympathies of the pregnant cow either by sight or smell of the diseased products. This form of the disease is due to some micro-organism, and is by far the most serious form of all, as a herd of cows once thus afflicted generally continue to abort as long as they are bred. The only remedy lies in preventive treatment, and that is often unsatisfactory. When the trouble begins, the first thing to do is to get rid of the fetus, foetal membranes and all products of the abortion at once, by burying, or better, by burning them. All litter should be burned and the ground sprinkled over with slaked lime. If in a stable, the doors should be closed and sulphur should be burned, after first removing all animals therefrom. If abortion takes place out in the open field where disinfection cannot be carried on, it will be a wise plan to remove all healthy cows at once. If abortion occurs the second or third time, the cow might as well be fattened and sent to the shambles.

Every farmer in Kansas, and especially the breeders and stock-raisers, should have the greatest live stock journal in the world, the *Breeder's Gazette*, of Chicago, price \$2 a year. We make a special offer of it and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year, for only \$2. Subscribe now through this office.

### "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 8,000 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. Lookwood, Kansas City, Mo.

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of imported cloths. We will make to your measure and allow you to select styles and material. We are direct importers—guarantee perfect fit, superior workmanship and finest trimmings. We pay Express Charges to any part of United States. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination. Write for free catalogue, samples and measuring instructions. THE PROGRESS TAILORING CO., 262 and 264 State St., Chicago, Ill.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, since Saturday, 7,727; calves, 799; shipped Saturday, 2,230; calves, 108. The market was fairly active and about steady. Texas cattle strong to higher; calves steady; bulls dull, 10c lower. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND EXPORT STEERS.

64.....1,131 \$4.75

WESTERN STEERS.

177 Col.....1,231 \$4.00 44 Col..... 963 \$3.46

111..... 963 2.90 470 Phd..... 866 2.60

12 Tex.....1,040 2.35 59 Phd..... 880 2.40

COWS AND HEIFERS.

3.....1,076 \$3.15 19.....1,116 \$3.05

21.....1,110 3.00 3..... 866 3.00

23.....1,027 2.70 14.....1,145 2.60

9..... 977 2.65 16..... 868 2.60

4..... 900 2.55 1.....1,000 2.50

2.....1,205 2.25 9.....1,038 2.35

4..... 900 2.25 1.....1,170 2.20

24..... 886 2.15 6 Ark..... 841 2.05

8.....1,016 1.90 2.....1,101 2.00

8.....1,016 1.90 1.....1,030 2.00

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

94..... 974 \$3.30 296..... 963 \$2.95

TEXAS COWS.

28..... 791 \$2.15 26..... 796 \$2.10

59..... 781 2.07 25..... 780 2.05

30..... 724 2.00 16..... 741 2.00

34..... 705 2.00 26..... 656 2.00

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

4.....1,000 \$3.30 12.....1,022 \$3.20

43.....1,133 3.10 8 hf..... 628 1.90

6 hf..... 506 1.75

Hogs—Receipts Saturday, 2,344; shipped Saturday, 1,160. The market was active and about 10c higher, closing strong. The top was \$4.65, and the bulk of sales \$4.50 to \$4.60 against \$4.60 for top and \$4.40 to \$4.55 for bulk Saturday. The following are representative sales:

63.....258 \$4.65 66.....279 \$4.60 55.....264 \$4.60

61.....254 4.60 79.....229 4.60 88.....239 4.60

73.....235 4.60 84.....236 4.60 71.....219 4.55

37.....278 4.55 85.....220 4.55 83.....240 4.52 1/2

53.....185 4.50 80.....239 4.50 83.....233 4.50

53.....226 4.50 79.....202 4.50 71.....243 4.50

98.....211 4.45 18.....221 4.40 88.....175 4.30

32.....125 3.85 90.....120 3.75

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 3,963; no shipments. The market was active and strong for good muttons and lambs; others very dull and unchanged. The following are representative sales:

120 lambs..... 75 \$3.60 60 mut.....108 \$2.50

4.....125 2.80 91..... 42 2.00

Horses—Receipts, 80; shipped Saturday, 74. The market was quiet.

### Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Hogs—Receipts, 45,000; official Saturday, 21,545; shipments Saturday, 9,345; left over, about 2,600; quality fair; market active, all parties buying; prices 5¢ to 10¢ higher. Sales ranged at \$4.15 to \$4.60 for light; \$4.20 to \$4.40 for rough packing; \$4.20 to \$4.80 for mixed; \$4.45 to \$4.90 for heavy packing and shipping lots; pigs, \$2.50 to \$4.45.

Cattle—Receipts, 21,000; official Saturday, 3,863; shipments Saturday, 1,039; market steady for good, but weak for common.

Sheep—Receipts, 24,000; official Saturday, 6,378; shipments Saturday, 834; market dull; prices 5¢ to 10¢ lower.

### Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12.—Wheat by sample was about 1/4c higher to-day. There was not much demand and offerings by sample were light, though a good deal sold to arrive—chiefly soft wheat.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 45 cars; a year ago, 104 cars.

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

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

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Rooms 33 to 36, Live Stock Exchange.

Car lots by sample on track at Kansas City at the close sold as follows: No. 2 hard, 50¢; No. 3 hard, 40¢; No. 4 hard, 40¢; No. 2 red, 40¢; No. 3 red, 47 1/2¢; No. 4 red, 45 1/2¢; rejected, 43¢. Offerings of corn were rather large and there was a fair demand, though the tone of the market was rather weak.

Receipts of corn to-day, 104 cars; a year ago, 145 cars.

Sales by sample, on track Kansas City: No. 2 mixed corn, 4 cars 43¢, 48 cars 42 1/2¢; 20 cars 42 1/2¢; No. 3, nominally, 1/4¢ to 1/2¢ less than No. 2; No. 4 mixed, nominally, 41¢ to 41 1/2¢; No. 2 white, 6 cars 43¢, 4 cars 42 1/2¢; No. 3 white, nominally, 1/4¢ to 1/2¢ under No. 2 white.

Oats met with a fair demand. A good many samples were on sale. Prices were unchanged.

Receipts of oats to-day, 10 cars; a year ago, 15 cars.

Sales by sample, on track Kansas City: No. 2 mixed oats, 2 cars, red, 31¢, 2 cars 30 1/2¢, 5 cars 30¢, 2 cars 29 1/2¢, 2 cars 29 1/4¢; No. 3, 4 cars 29 1/2¢; No. 4, nominally, 27¢; No. 2 white oats, nominally, 32¢ to 33¢; No. 3 white, nominally, 30¢ to 31¢.

Hay—Receipts, 54 cars; market firm. Timothy, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.00; No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8.00; low grade, \$5.00 to \$7.00; fancy prairie, \$3.00 to \$5.50; choice, \$7.00 to \$7.50; No. 1, \$6.00 to \$6.50; No. 2, \$5.00 to \$5.50; packing hay, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

### Chicago Grain and Provisions.

	Nov. 12	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wht—Nov.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Dec.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
May.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Corn—Nov.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Dec.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
May.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Oats—Nov.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Dec.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
May.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pork—Nov.....	12 62 1/2	12 62 1/2	12 62 1/2	12 62 1/2	12 62 1/2
Jan.....	12 25	12 25	12 25	12 25	12 62 1/2
May.....	12 67 1/2	12 67 1/2	12 67 1/2	12 67 1/2	12 67 1/2
Lard—Nov.....	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30
Jan.....	7 17 1/2	7 17 1/2	7 17 1/2	7 17 1/2	7 30
May.....	7 42 1/2	7 42 1/2	7 42 1/2	7 42 1/2	7 42 1/2
Ribs—Nov.....	6 45	6 45	6 45	6 45	6 45
Jan.....	6 25	6 25	6 25	6 25	6 40
May.....	6 45	6 45	6 45	6 45	6 60

### St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Receipts wheat, 23,240 bu.; last year, 72,375 bu.; corn, 44,000 bu.; last year, 106,672 bu.; oats, 27,000 bu.; last year, 28,600 bu.; barley, 2,250 bu.; flour, 5,600 bbls. Shipments, wheat, 43,600 bu.; corn, 5,000 bu.; oats, 44,000 bu.; rye, 12,789 bu.; flour, 980 bbls. Wheat—Cash, 51 1/2¢; November, 51 1/2¢; December, 51 1/2¢; May, 57 1/2¢. Corn—Cash, 45 1/2¢; November, 45 1/2¢; December, 46 1/2¢; May, 47 1/2¢. Oats—Cash, 30¢; November, 29 1/2¢; May, 32 1/2¢.

### Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12.—Eggs—Receipts continue light; fresh eggs scarce; market active and firm; strictly fresh, 17¢; limed eggs, unsalable. Butter—Receipts small; market active and firm for choice butter; extra fancy separator, 21¢; fancy, 18¢ to 19¢; fair, 16¢ to 17¢; dairy, fancy, 16¢ to 17¢; fair 13¢; choice country, 12¢ to 15¢; packing, dull and weak, 8¢ to 9¢. Poultry—Receipts light; market quiet, steady; hens, 4 1/2¢ to 5¢; rough young roosters, 5¢ per lb.; small springs very scarce and firm at 6¢ to 6 1/2¢; old and young roosters, 15¢. Turkeys, receipts heavy; steady, 6¢ per lb. Ducks, firm, 5¢ per lb.; spring, 6¢ to 6 1/2¢ per lb. Geese, not wanted, dull, 4¢ per lb.; poor, unsalable; goslings, 5¢. Pigeons, dull, 75¢ per doz. Green Fruits—Apples, receipts light; market is dull and weak; mixed varieties, 25¢ per bu.; Willow Twig, Spy and Ben Davis, 45¢; Winesap, 50¢ to 60¢ per bu.; fancy Wagoner and Jonathan, 70¢ to 75¢ per bu.; standard packed ranged from \$1.90 to \$2.10 per bbl.; others, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Lemons, quiet, steady, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per box. Oranges, dull; Mexican, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per box; Rodi, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Florida, more active, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Grapes, 19¢ to 20¢ per basket. Pears, New York, \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bbl. Cranberries, firm; Cape Cod, \$9.00 per bbl. Vegetables—Potatoes, supply large, market more active with a trifle better feeling; ordinary kinds, dull, 35¢ to 40¢ per bu.; Utah and Colorado, choice, 55¢ to 60¢; common, 45¢ to 52 1/2¢; sweet potatoes, red, 15¢ to 20¢ per bu.; yellow, 20¢ to 30¢ per bu. Cabbage, plentiful, firmer; 75¢ to 90¢ per 100; Michigan, \$15.00 to \$20.00 per ton. Cauliflower, small, 45¢ to 50¢ per doz.; large, 75¢ per doz.

See Chicago Sewing Machine Co.'s advertisement in next week's issue.

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**BURLINGTON "Stay-On" Stable Blanket.**

Your horse is always clean, it keeps the hair smooth and glossy. No single required. No tight girth. No sore backs. No chafing of mane. No rubbing of tail. No horse can wear them under his feet. NO COME OFF TO THEM.

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T. J. ANDERSON, Assistant Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agent, TOPEKA.

H. O. GARVEY, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 601 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

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Send it to us with your name and address and we will send this beautiful watch to you by express. You examine it at the express office and if you think it a bargain, and the finest watch you ever saw for the money pay the express agent our special sample price, \$2.50, and it is yours. This offer is for 60 days only. Write to-day. THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

## Burlington Route

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS FROM KANSAS CITY TO ST. JOSEPH

TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, OMAHA, PEORIA.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS WITH Dining Cars

Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Car Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE ATLANTIC COAST

THE BEST LINE FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, AND EASTERN POINTS.

For full information, address H. C. ORR, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

## RELIABLE!!

LAWYERS, BANKERS, Insurance Companies, Merchants or private individuals would do well to remember that the National Detective Bureau has reliable Detectives located everywhere, which enables us to do work quickly at a reasonable cost. All classes of legitimate detective work taken. If you are in need of a detective for any purpose, write to Chas. Alinge, Supt. NATIONAL DETECTIVE BUREAU, Rooms 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, 96 1/2 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind. \* \* \* \* \*

**IF A FARMER** Your name and address should go in the Farmers' Directory. Publishers and merchants will send sample goods in abundance to you. It is the only DIRECTORY of its kind. Ten cents in silver will put your name in it. Try it, and see the results. Address G. E. WALSH, P.O. Box 1189, New York City.



Sixth and Mill Streets.



MFG. BY COLLINS PLOW CO. QUINCY, ILL.

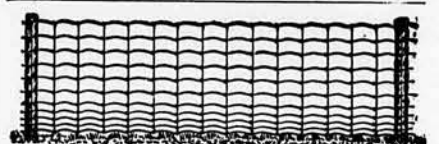
**J.I.C. DRIVING STILL LEADS THEM ALL.** IT WILL CONTROL THE MOST VICIOUS HORSE. 75,000 sold in 1891. 100,000 sold in 1892. **THEY ARE KING.** Sample mailed X O for \$1.00 Nickel, \$1.50. Stallion Bits 50 cts. extra. RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO. J. P. Davies, Mgr.



**CABLED FIELD AND HOQ FENCE;** Steel Web Picket Lawn Fence; Steel Gates, Steel Posts and Steel Rails; Tree, Flower and Tomato Guards; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue free. DeKALB FENCE CO., 23 High St., DeKalb, Ill.



**ADAM'S COMBINATION WOVEN WIRE FENCING.** The greatest variety of styles and sizes. Before buying get our catalogue. Ask your dealer for Adam's Woven Wire Fencing and Gates. Did you see our exhibit at the WORLD'S FAIR. WRITE W. J. ADAM, Joliet, Ill.



## WHY SOME WIRE FENCES FAIL.

Take 40 rods of straight wire fence, no matter what the name or how big the wires, it must conform to Nature's laws. One end may be fastened to a meeting house, the other to a big barn, but when a cold day comes, either the M. H. and the B. will move 8 in. nearer together, or if the wires do not break, they will stretch, afterwards sag, and never come back. This great power of Nature knows no master, except the Coiled Springs of the PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE, Adrian, Mich.

## MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY THE GREAT Southwest SYSTEM.

Connecting the Commercial Centers and rich farms of MISSOURI, The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Towns of KANSAS, The Fertile River Valleys and Trade Centers of NEBRASKA, The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining Districts of COLORADO, The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of ARKANSAS, The Beautiful Rolling Prairies and Woodlands of the INDIAN TERRITORY, The Sugar Plantations of LOUISIANA, The Cotton and Grain Fields, the Cattle Ranges and Winter Resorts of TEXAS, Historical and Scenic OLD AND NEW MEXICO, and forms with its Connections the Popular Winter Route to ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.

For full descriptive and illustrated pamphlets of any of the above States, or Hot Springs, Ark., San Antonio, Texas, and Mexico, address Company's Agents, or

H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.



# THIS IS THE BEST OFFER YET!

## THE NEW IMPROVED KANSAS FARMER MACHINE.

### A Large, Handsome, Noiseless, Five-Drawer Machine,

With oak or walnut stand, gothic cover, drop leaf, locks to cover and drawers, nickel-plated rings to drawers, dress-guards to wheel and a device for replacing belts.

A \$65 Machine, Delivered, including a Year's Subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, for

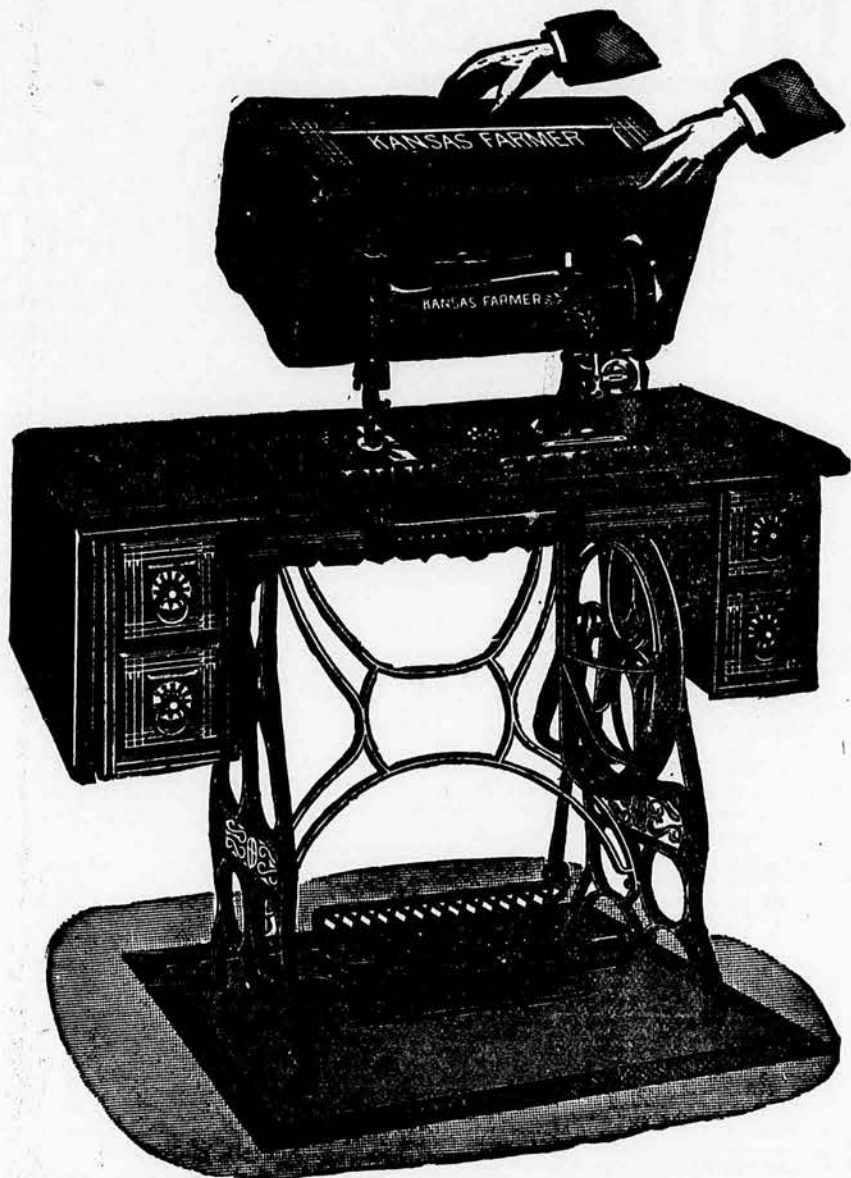
**\$20.**

### LOOK AT THIS!

Arrangements have just been completed by which we are enabled to furnish this latest improved high-arm machine to our readers for the remarkably low price of \$20. This is an unprecedented offer that we are enabled to make only by contracting for them in large quantities for cash. A complete set of attachments in elegant velvet-lined box is furnished with each machine, with all the modern improvements, such as automatic bobbin-winder, self-threading shuttle, self-setting needle, tension-releaser, together with the usual outfit of bobbins, needles, oil can, screwdriver, and illustrated book of instructions.

### OUR WARRANTY.

Read our new ten-year guarantee and terms under which you can buy one of these machines without a possible risk. We will warrant every new improved KANSAS FARMER high-arm machine for ten years from date of purchase, and after ten days trial, if perfect and entire satisfaction is not given the machine may be reshipped at our expense and the money paid will be promptly refunded.



### You Will Make No Mistake in Buying this Magnificent Sewing Machine.

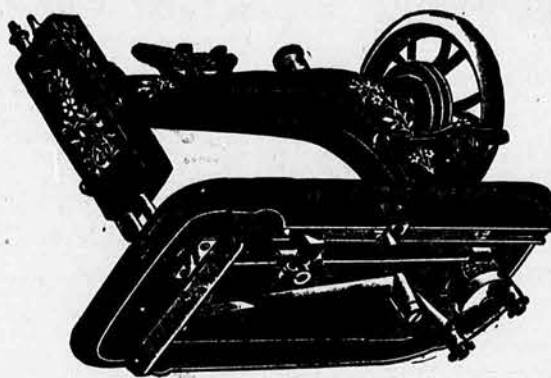
Traveling agents sell no better machines than ours, and half of them not as good, for prices ranging from \$50 to \$70. Agents will use their best arguments to convince you that our machine is not first-class, and at the same time insist upon your paying them a profit of from \$40 to \$50. Remember, it costs more to sell sewing machines through agents than it does to make them. We are at no big expense in selling our machines. No agents; no high-priced salaried officers; no fancy store rents and no loss through credit sales. We contract for these machines in large numbers, they are manufactured by one of the oldest sewing machine companies in the United States. We pay cash and are in this way enabled to furnish them to our readers at bottom wholesale prices, and but a trifle above cost, thus saving them all middlemen's profits. Do not confound the new improved KANSAS FARMER with sewing machines offered at lower prices than named for the new Kansas Farmer, but keep in mind that in the purchase of one of these machines you are buying an article that will compare with any sewing machine in the American market retailing at \$65, and thus discouraging the formation of pools.

### SOME OF THE ATTACHMENTS

that go with

## Our New Improved Sewing Machine

Money Saved is  
Money Earned.

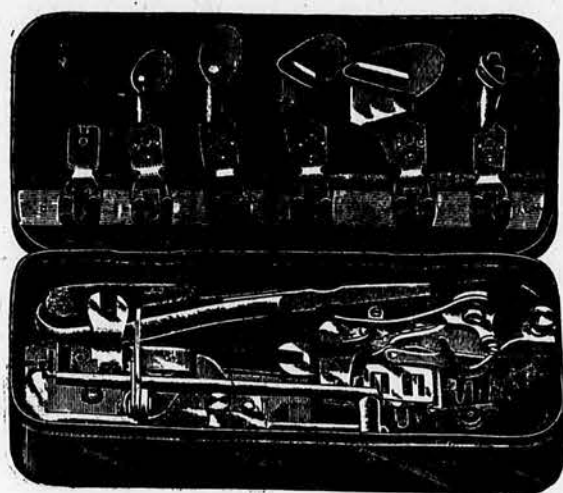


THE DIRECT FEED BAR.

The Cheapest  
and the Best.

All wearing parts are case-hardened steel, possessing great durability, and by the turning of a screw all lost motion can be taken up. All parts are fitted so accurately that these machines are absolutely noiseless and as easy running as fine adjustment and best mechanical skill can produce. No expense or time is spared to make them perfect in every respect, as every machine passes a rigid inspection by competent men before leaving the factory.

It Pays to  
Buy the Best.

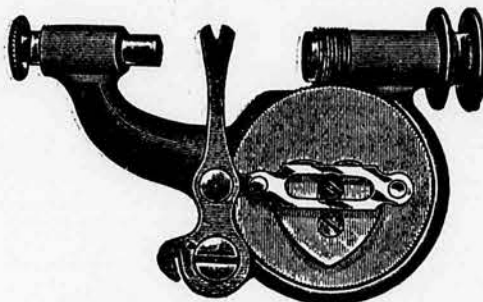


BOX OF SELF-ADJUSTING ATTACHMENTS.

We Break Down  
Monopoly Prices.

The above illustration shows extra attachments in a velvet-lined case, sent free with each machine; one tucker, one ruffler with shirring-plate, one hemmer set, four widths, and binder, one braider, foot and slide, one thread-cutter. Each machine is also supplied with the following accessories: One hemmer and feller, one piece, ten needles, six bobbins, one screwdriver, oil can filled with oil, cloth-gauge and thumb-screw, and a book of instructions, which is profusely illustrated and answers the purposes of a competent teacher.

One Machine  
Sells Others.



THE AUTOMATIC BOBBIN-WINDER.

\$20 Elys  
Our Machine.

The improved automatic bobbin-winder shown in half size in foregoing cut, is so simple that a child can easily operate it—winding the thread automatically on the bobbin as evenly and regularly as the thread on a spool. This valuable attachment renders possible a perfect control of the shuttle tension, and all annoyance resulting from shuttle thread breaking while the machine is in motion.



THE NEW SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE.

A self-setting needle and self-threading cylinder shuttle shown in accompanying picture are used with our machines and are among its strongest features. The self-threading shuttle is so simple that with two motions of the hand, backward and forward, shuttle is threaded.

We want all our patrons to assure themselves that our machines are perfect in every particular. While we are not in the sewing machine business, we have gone into the supplying trade merely as an assistance to those who desire a first-class machine at factory prices and no middlemen's profits.

Remember, we deliver this machine to your nearest railroad station, with all attachments and a year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, for only \$20. Send for brochure giving fuller particulars.

**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.**



## 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!

**THE FARMER'S READY REFERENCE, OR** Hand-Book of Diseases of Horses and Cattle, by S. C. Orr, V. S., is a book that should be in the hands of every stock-owner. It is plain, practical and reliable. Price, by mail, \$1.50. Address S. C. Orr, V. S., Manhattan, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—My Chester White herd boar, Ben Buster 6189, by Gov. Scott and Cady Stanton. He is a fine sire, good on feet and docile. Address C. J. Huggins, Louisville, Kas.

**EARLY KANSAS POTATOES**—Fifty cents a peck, \$1.50 per bushel f.o.b. C. J. Norton, Morantown, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—A twenty-room hotel. Only hotel in town. Have a good trade. Want farm. Geo. H. Heller, Beattie, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—For eastern Kansas land, 160 acres, two miles from good railroad town. E. R. Bradbury, Curryville, Mo.

**SOUTH SIDE VIRGINIA TIMBER TRACT** OF 840 acres for sale or trade for stock ranch in Kansas or for stock cattle. J. W. Troutman, Comisky, Kas.

**SMALL FARM**—Smooth, good, cheap, delightful climate, crop failures unknown; good house and fencing; close to town; easy terms; write quick. Frank Scotten, Bolivar, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—My herd boar, America's Equal 1279. He is a good breeder and a good individual. Also a few choice male pigs raised by him and Lall's Victor 2d 12148. J. A. Worley, Sabetha, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—An improved eighty-acre farm, ten miles southwest of Topeka. Good five-room house, barn, corn cribs, 200 bearing apple trees, well, cistern, etc., all in good shape. Apply to Chicago Lumber Co., Third and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kas.

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES**—In finest condition. Large stock and no feed. Special prices to immediate buyers. Wm. B. Sutton & Sons, Russell, Kas.

**THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINA PIGS**—For sale, both sexes, cheap. Call or address Wm. Maguire, Haven, Reno Co., Kas.

**WILL EXCHANGE**—Water power flouring mill for a good farm or cattle. Kauffman & Son, Virgil, Kas.

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

**READ**—Famous Duroc-Jersey and Poland-Chinas for sale cheap. Great breeders, rustlers and growers. D. Trott, Abilene, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Seventy-four three-year-old steers, now being fed corn on good pasture. H. H. McCormick, Yates Center, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Choice bunch of thirty-five Galloway and Short-horn steers coming 2, four full-blood Galloway bulls coming 2. Inquire of Oscar Tammier, one mile northeast of Kildare, Oklahoma Ter.

**CALIFORNIA FRUIT AND FARM LAND**—For trade for Kansas land. J. S. Brooks, Delano, California.

**WE CAN FURNISH CORN, OATS, MILL FEED,** bran, flour, ground wheat or feed wheat in car lots. Write or wire. Hodges & Seymour, Wichita, Kas. Mention Kansas Farmer.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Fifty to sixty well-bred Shropshire ewes and lambs, as feed is scarce. R. Fowles, Wakefield, Kas.

**BLACK MINORCAS**—Both sexes, Northrup strain, for sale at farmer's prices. A few to exchange for S. C. White Leghorns. J. R. Cotton, Stark, Kas.

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

**BELOW THE BLIZZARD LINE**—Fruit and stock farms for sale. Enclose stamp for price list, terms, etc. Hynson & Elmore, Mammoth Springs, Ark.

**SEND TO-DAY FOR FREE SAMPLE COPY OF** Smith's Fruit Farmer, a practical Western horticultural journal, 50 cents a year. Smith's Fruit Farmer, Topeka, Kas.

**"HOW TO RAISE PIGS"**—A free book to farmers, postpaid. J. N. Reimers, Davenport, Ia.

**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.

## FRESH ALFALFA SEED.

Crop of 1894. MCBETH & KINNISON, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

**POLAND-CHINA MALES**—Tecumseh, Square Business strain, cheap. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

**SUNNYSIDE—YAKIMA VALLEY**.—Irrigated lands. Produce apples, pears, peaches, hops, alfalfa. Worth \$30 to \$500 per acre. "Twenty acres enough." For map, prices, particulars, write F. H. Hagerty, Sunnyside, Washington.

**TIMBER TO BE HAD FOR THE CLEARING**.—A tract of timbered land in south Missouri must be cleared for fruit. Heavily timbered with oak suitable for lumber. No underbrush. Owner will give timber for the clearing. Railroad passes through land. A reliable tenant with two good teams wanted on same place. Address "C. C. G." care KANSAS FARMER.

**RED KAFFIR CORN FOR SALE**.—One and one-half cents per pound. J. R. Cotton, Stark, Kas.

**CLOSING OUT**—Entire stock of Hamburgs, incubators, brooders, bone-mill, clover-cutter, etc., on account of death of wife. J. P. Lucas, Topeka, Kas.

**WANTED**—To trade a \$50 scholarship in Pond's Business college for a good milch cow. W. B. Roby, 316 West Eighth St., Topeka.

**IRRIGATION PUMPS**.—For prices of irrigation pumps used by the editor of KANSAS FARMER write to Prescott & Co., Topeka, Kas.

## JONES' PIG FORCEPS.



By mail, postpaid, \$1.50. Agents wanted. Send for circular and terms. D. M. Jones, Wichita, Kas.

## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 24, 1894.

Sedgwick county—M. A. Carvin, clerk.

**TWO MULES**—Taken up by Jay C. Dix, in Ohio tp., two mules—one dark brown mare mule, 5 or 6 years old, about sixteen hands high, and one sorrel horse mule with black mane and tail, about fourteen hands high, 4 or 5 years old; no marks or brands on either; valued at \$100.

Finney county—T. C. Laughlin, clerk.

**THREE STEERS**—Taken up by Chas. Drussell, in Garden City tp., September 20, 1894, three red spotted steers, medium size, 3 years old, branded with characters resembling 2 X; valued at \$30.

**STEER**—By same, one medium size red steer, 3 years old, branded HUB; valued at \$10.

**STEER**—By same, one medium size spotted steer, 3 years old, branded T V L; valued at \$10.

**TWO STEERS**—By same, two medium size spotted steers, 2 years old, branded L 4; valued at \$15.

**STEER**—By same, one medium size spotted steer, 1 year old; valued at \$5.

Allen county—Jas. Wakefield, clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by J. H. Thompson, in Marmaton tp., October 9, 1894, one roan steer, 2 years old, dehorned, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

**COW**—Taken up by John E. Smith, in Marmaton tp., October 16, 1894, one pale red and white spotted cow, about 5 years old, branded R A on left side; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1894.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

**FILLY**—Taken up by J. H. Galpine, in Pleasant View tp. (P. O. Waco, Mo.), September 8, 1894, one sorrel filly, fourteen hands high, left hind foot white, white spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

**FILLY**—By same, one sorrel filly, thirteen hands high, white spot in forehead, left fore foot white; valued at \$15.

**FILLY**—By same, one bay filly, thirteen hands high, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, white strip on nose; valued at \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by J. H. Hensley, in Lola tp., P. O. Hallowell, August 23, 1894, one bay mare pony, small white mark on left hind leg near foot; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 7, 1894.

Sumner county—Chas. Sadler, clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by S. H. Riley, in Guelph tp., P. O. Portland, October 1, 1894, one bay horse, weight 800 pounds, black mane and tail, white snip on nose, white hind feet, wire cut on left fore foot; valued at \$25.

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY**—J. W. Glass, clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by C. C. Brooks, in Rutland tp., September 1, 1894, one black horse, sixteen hands high, 7 years old, star in face; valued at \$30.

**HORSE**—By same, one roan horse, 4 years old, fourteen hands high, right hind foot white; valued at \$20.

Rawlins county—A. K. Bone, clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by Edwin Berry, in Rotate tp., September 21, 1894, one dark iron-gray mare, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, fourteen hands high, weight about 800 pounds.

**COLT**—By same, one black horse colt, 1 or 2 years old last spring, white spot in forehead, white on end of nose, left hind ankle white, thirteen hands high, weight about 700 pounds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1873.

## WILLIS NURSERIES.

Contain a general assortment of choice fruit trees and other nursery stock, which we offer for sale in lots to suit. Our prices are low—stock and packing the very best. Write for free catalogue and always mention name of this paper. A special lot of choice well-grown two-year-old apple trees for sale.

Address A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kansas.

## Kansas Redeemed!

As a result business is "picking up" wonderfully and prices are looking better in all lines. In Farm Property there will be no exception. Prices that now range are exceeding low—they are bound to advance, and lucky is he who gets a farm in this section of Kansas between this and spring. I have hundreds of way down bargains. First come, first served. You can better yourself now and have money left for other use. Write me now or come and see. Car fare refunded to all purchasers. Address WALTER LATIMER, Garnett, Kansas.

## Farmers wishing to Colonize

In the most delightful climate and fertile spot in the South. No better location exists in the U. S. for Agricultural and Fruit and Stock Growing than Grand Prairie, Ark. Best prairie land \$5 per acre. Railroads have recently made it a most desirable location for those in every business. Call or write W. H. GARRETT, R. 1214, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, or C. O. Russell, Stuttgart, Ark.

## Farmers, Spray Your Sows

For fall fattening. Also your Nannies, Ewes and Gip Dogs, with Howsley's Spraying Mixture. Easily used, quick, absolutely certain and safe. Price, \$3 per bottle; \$2 half bottle. One bottle sprays one hundred head. Write for testimonials and particulars.

THE HOWSLEY SPRAYING CO., Kansas City, Mo.

## THE BINGAMAN PRUNER

The best Pruner ever made. Will cut any limb not exceeding 1 1/2 inches in diameter. One man can do more work with it than five men can with any other. Agents wanted in every State in the Union. Address—

ORCHARD PRUNER CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

(Mention KANSAS FARMER.)

**WANTED** MILLET SEEDS AND CANE

**WANTED MILLET SEEDS AND CANE** J. G. Peppard 1400-2 Union Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## GRAND CLOSING-OUT PUBLIC SALE!

OF 50 Holstein-Friesian Cattle, 9 Poland-China Hogs, 20 Horses and Colts, One DeLaval Patent Hand Separator, Farming Implements, Etc.

At 10 o'clock a. m., at Shady Brook Stock Farm, on Kansas Avenue road, four miles north of Topeka, Kansas, Tuesday, November 20, 1894.

I will sell to the highest bidder my entire herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, composed of twenty-seven head of cows giving milk, six of which are fresh; nine head of heifers, and thirteen young bulls, ready for service. In this sale will be found such noted cows as Kroontje, with milk record of 80 1/4 pounds of milk per day, 3 1/4 pounds butter per day; Netherland Curran, that took first prize in butter test at Kansas State fair in 1893, and many descendants of the noted cow Gerben 4th, whose butter record is 32 pounds in seven days. At head of herd is the first premium bull Carlotta 2d's Sir Abbecker, whose dam, Carlotta 2d, has butter record of 31 pounds 12 ounces in seven days. This is one of the best herds of the best breed of cattle in the West, and everything will positively be sold, as I will leave the farm.

The Poland-Chinas are a nice little herd I bought for a foundation, being rich in blood of Guy Wilkes 2d, the great \$350 hog.

The date of sale is November 20. Parties attending State Dairy Association, which meets November 21, can come one day earlier and attend this sale of fine cattle, etc.

Terms:—Articles selling for \$10 or less, cash; on larger amounts a credit of nine months will be given without interest, purchaser to give bankable note with approved security. Strangers please bring bank reference. Five per cent. discount for cash.

CAPT. A. J. HUNGATE, H. W. CHENEY, North Topeka, Kansas.

## Feeders, Attention!

WHAT ARE YOU DOING? FEEDING WHEAT INSTEAD OF CORN? EXPECT TO MAKE A HATFUL OF MONEY?

We hope you will, and to help you do it we offer a friendly word of warning. Those who know, say wheat fed to farm animals acts as a purgative, and causes constipation; therefore something else must be combined with the wheat to overcome this difficulty. You cannot put on flesh and fat unless the digestive organs are in a healthy condition, so that the food can be easily and properly assimilated. This can be secured by feeding an article that is not only a natural food but also a regulator of the system. If you will feed OLD PROCESS GROUND LINSEED CAKE (OIL MEAL) you will find that your animals will eat more wheat, grow faster, take on flesh and fat faster, keep in good health, and put money in your pocket. Hog feeders particularly should give heed to these suggestions.

For prices and further particulars, address

TOPEKA LINSEED OIL WORKS, Topeka, Kansas.

## HORSES! SOLD AT AUCTION.

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

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

## 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, insure this to be the best market in the whole country. This is strictly a cash market. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep. Shipper should ask commission firms for direct information concerning Chicago markets.

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

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

## The Kansas City Stock Yards

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

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1893.....	1,746,828	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,755
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	956,792	1,427,763	372,885		
Sold to feeders.....	249,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to shippers.....	800,237	510,469	15,200		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

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

**ENTERPRISE** TINNED Meat Chopper

FOR CHOPPING Sausage Meat, Mince Meat, Hamburg Steak for Dyspeptics, Tripe, &c., &c.

For Sale by the Hardware Trade.

The Enterprise Mfg Co. Third & Dauphin Sts., Philada. SEND FOR CATALOGUE, FREE.

Farm and Fireside says: "It is the only Meat Chopper we ever saw that we would give house room. It has proven such a very useful machine that we want our readers to enjoy its benefits with us."

Guaranteed to CHOP, Not GRIND the Meat.

American Agriculturist says: "We have given this Meat Chopper a thorough trial with most satisfactory results. They excel anything of the kind made in either hemisphere."

Chops As Shown.

16 Sizes \$2.00 TO \$275.00

No. 10. \$3.00.

THE "ENTERPRISE" MEAT CHOPPERS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD