

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kas. We have one of the largest herds of registered

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ATTENTION FEEDERS. I have for sale

300 Head 3 and 4 year old Steers in good flesh and splendid quality. Will sell in carload lots, on terms to suit. Come and see me, or write. Mention KANSAS FARMER. Address WALTER LATIMER, Garnett, Anderson Co., Kas.

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THE ROCK CREEK HERD (Founded by Thos. J. Higgins.)

200--Pedigreed Herefords--200 33 Young Bulls, 36 Heifers coming on.

250 High-Grade Cows, 15 yearling bulls, 73 heifers, 154 calves. Stock for sale at all times. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

H. H. TAYLOR, Secretary. C. M. SHELTON, President. BURLINGAME, Osage Co., KAS.

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Quality Herd Poland-Chinas. For first choice pigs from stock producing winners of seven prizes World's Fair. Darkness Quality 2d and Ideal U. S. by Ideal Black U. S. head the herd. Both first-prize winners Kansas State fair 1894. Come or write your wants. Willis E. Gresham, Burlington, Kas. Secretary Kansas Swine Breeders' Association

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I Did Want \$1,000, BUT I HAVE \$1.00 NOW, MYSELF, and lack \$999. In order to get this I am offering POLAND-CHINA pigs sired by Graceful F. Sanders 13056 S., sire and dam prize-winners at World's Fair, and Early Sison 11968, also U. S. Wise 13138. Write or come. A. W. Thoman, Wathena, Kas.

ELM BEACH STOCK FARM IRWIN & DUNCAN, Wichita, - Kansas, Sedgwick Co. Breed and have for sale Bates and Bates-topped Short-horns—Waterloo, Kirklevington and other fashionable families. Also breed and have for sale the best thoroughbred Poland-Chinas that can be obtained. Write or come and see.

(Breeder's Directory continued on page 16.)



## Agricultural Matters.

### SOME FACTORS IN PRODUCTION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The able handling of the export duty question by Mr. Davis, which the FARMER hoped would dispel the clouds that have for years obscured the farmer's vision, when looking for remunerative markets, has not been as successful as one could wish. In fact, Mr. Davis evidently reasons from false premises, and his conclusions must, therefore, be erroneous. The assumption that climatic conditions are responsible for increased yields of staple grains during the period to which he refers, is supported by nothing except those increased yields, while the famines that have occurred in different portions of the earth suggest that something of which he has taken no account has contributed to the result. Where shall we look for that something? During the period that new farms were being opened at the rate of 100,000 or more per annum, and land of great promise could be secured for almost nothing, extensive farming and land speculation became the rule, while intensive farming was lost sight of in the mad scramble for more acres.

With the absorption of all desirable land all this has changed. We have ample evidence of this in every agricultural publication in the United States, while the check to foreign immigration at the same time might reasonably be expected to have the same effect in Europe. The raising of 255 bushels of corn on an acre of worn-out South Carolina land, 167 bushels on an acre in Nebraska, with many yields between these figures in various other

Mr. Davis is fully justified in assuming that little need be expected from Congress during the present century. In the light of past events, he might have said that an added century was too soon to expect Congress to see a proposition unless it was illuminated by a barrel (\$\$\$).

However, Topeka has labored and brought forth an economist who has unwittingly solved the problem, but, strangely enough, yet wisely, delivered his message to the impressible youth instead of the surviving veterans who have once been ground through the mill that he proposes to set in motion. His theory is practicable, as experience has demonstrated. It is humane, because the producers who escaped slaughter would not be hampered, for a time, at least, by such competition and similar conditions as discount the idea of individual independence in the United States at present. Yet this plan for creating prosperity contains some objectionable technicalities. The first would be that there is no place in this Republic for the red-handed anarchist, whether he is a Chicago bomb-thrower or some other fellow who, because of some suspicion of respectability, is permitted to teach innocent children that the road to patriotism lies through wholesale arson and murder, and that the best way to make old glory respected is to trail it in the life-blood of men whose greatest crime is that they do not hang the vendors of such despicable rot to the nearest tree or lamp-post.

J. M. FOY.

Brainerd, Kas., October 21, 1895.

### If Farmers Could Strike.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If it were possible to organize a farmers'

will probably be stored at home until it is sold. Local banks have advanced considerable money to pay for harvesting and will hold the brush until paid. And then those who can will hold their brush, though at considerable inconvenience.

Truly, prosperity comes this time wrong end first. The things we buy cost more; what we sell brings less. I am afraid C. Wood Davis is a false prophet. The consumption that overtakes production is in a fair way to consume the producer.

P. C. BRANCH.

Sterling, Kas., October 15, 1895.

### Export Bounty on Farm Products.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been interested and instructed by reading my friend C. Wood Davis' article on the subject of protection to farm products.

Like Mr. Davis, I have always favored protection. The only objection to it is that it has not always protected every interest as it should. Its main object, as indicated by the character of the laws that have given it practical life, has ever been to directly protect capital and incidentally protect all other interests, as they happened or not to be more or less connected with the various capitalistic enterprises embarked in. But this unquestionably serious objection to protection need not be a good cause for abandoning it for a worse system of policy and finance. The fact that it protects some and not other interests and enables other abuses to arise in our system, affords the anti-tariffites all their ammunition for carrying on the war.

I take it that the fact that the United States failed to formulate, in connection with the Monroe doctrine,

## Sick Headache Permanently Cured

"I was troubled, a long time, with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I began taking



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Pills that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now a well man."

C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

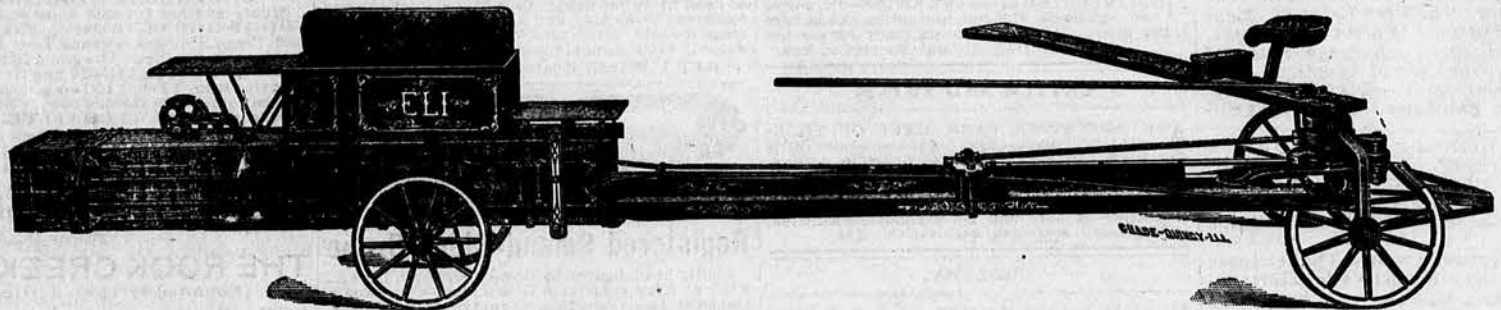
For the rapid cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nausea, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

## AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

a surprise in the shape of a stone. The needful thing in the United States is a political party that will represent American interests against the world. The word American is meant to apply to the western hemi-



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States, and a similar increase in other grain yields under the stimulus of intensive farming, shows some of the possibilities of production, while the inquiry for information along all lines leading to better farming points to this, rather than to climatic conditions, as the probable source of increased production during the period referred to. If this theory is correct, the period of fabulous prices, etc., that are so bewildering in their magnitude, are matters that may interest unborn generations but not the infants of to-day, even if another acre were not added to the producing area.

But what becomes of the limit of production theory when, on the next page of the FARMER, Mr. Sutton tells us that his Commission has not been boring holes for glory alone, but to serve as guide-boards to point millions to agricultural prosperity, where nothing but a Texas cow now maintains a precarious existence? Well-informed residents of this locality, who were born and raised in eastern Europe, tell us, from personal observation, that natural conditions are practically the same in their native land as exist between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains, while economists of note tell us that conditions in the southern hemisphere are so analogous to those in the north that should necessity demand it the south will supplement, if not rival the north in the production of grain. The criticism may seem harsh, but certainly the theory that nature will restore the disturbed equilibrium in the near future is suggestive of the cruel story of the vampire bat. Why not be frank about it and acknowledge that a determined effort is being made, and with excellent prospects of success, to grade us down, not up, to a level established in the old world?

Considering the record that Congress has made during the last thirty years,

strike for shorter days and better pay for their labor, no greater benefit could be conferred upon them. The average day on the farm begins at 5 o'clock in the morning and seldom closes until 9 or 10 o'clock at night for ten months of the year. If farm products are so cheap as to scarcely pay the cost of production, farmers, as a rule, try to increase their scanty income by increased production, overlooking the inevitable result of an enlarged surplus, viz., another drop in prices. I believe excessive production is impoverishing farmers. Their overtaxed physical powers are reacting upon their intellectual and moral natures, so that elevation of character is greatly hindered, if not entirely arrested, and farm life is in danger of becoming an incessant struggle for a bare physical existence. No farmers' organization can prove successful until labor's days are shortened and rested bodies carry sprightly, vigorous minds and generous, hopeful spirits to their social intellectual gatherings. Kindness to our wives, to ourselves and the hired man, demands shorter days and more rest.

We have a large crop of corn, but half as much would bring us just as much money. We have a large crop of broomcorn, and because there is so much only the very finest and nicest can be sold, and that at a very low figure. The plan seems to be to induce or compel growers to ship their corn to commission men, giving manufacturers a chance to buy only as fast as needed for use. As an inducement, commission men offer to advance \$15 per ton, scarcely the cost of harvesting. This arrangement points to the holding of brush in store—nobody can tell how long—with charges for storage and insurance accumulating until a sale is reported and settlement made. Satisfactory returns are not to be expected in that way. The bulk of the crop

a policy of thorough protection suitable to our national circumstances, was largely the cause of the civil war; the cause of the influx of injurious foreign population, and the cause of the present antagonistic attitude of capitalists and laborers toward each other. Our development of a virgin continent has been phenomenal—eclipsing not alone the marvels of the ancients, but the gilded stories of fiction. Yet it has not been regular and in the order that is required by so vast an undertaking. Such development has given us two elements of social disorder, i. e., the purse-proud parvenus, whose incidental amassments of wealth enables them to court alliance with the evilly-designed aristocracy of Europe, and their opponents, the best educated proletarians that the world has yet known. Between these two the conservatives may be absorbed, or with the Republic ground to dust. Who knows?

There are statistics, it is true; false and true statistics. Friend Davis assumes upon the Malthusian theory of social economy that the increase of population is greater than the increase of its needful food supply. The probability of the truth of this respectable theory is apparent. But are there not other factors in the social problem? Science, in her ample domain, working through an enlightened human mind, may greatly modify this semi-dogmatic theory. Napoleon once said: "What is history but a fable agreed upon?" When we consider the venality and ignorance at the bottom of statistic-gathering in all of the semi-hostile nations of the earth, why not exclaim: "What is friend Davis' compilation of statistics of the world's crops and consumptions but a gigantic fable agreed upon?" Upon them we have been promised \$2 wheat and fell short just \$1.75. We asked Mr. Reliable-world's-statistics for bread and got

phere entire. The basis of such a policy is protection with a big P, beginning in the United States and extending to all the Americas. A development that shall make us a strong and self-reliant, and, above all, an aggressive nation. In opposition to Britain, absolute mistress of the new world.

Whether it can ever be done or not, I favor an export bounty on farm products; the free coinage of American silver, and an import duty on everything produced here; a bounty on goods carried in American-built ships, and a duty on goods carried in foreign ones. And finally, not one act of recession until the trade of the western hemisphere and our domestic trade is absolutely ours. In fact, a glorious protection that shall protect the citizen, the Republic and all the Americas under the proud lead of the United States.

Let us not wait for a mythical statistical climax, but introduce the work. Should we enact a bounty law on exported farm products, and Mr. Davis' agricultural millennium should take place, and the satisfactory prices be realized without it, we could repeal it when no longer required. If, on the other hand, we depend on realizing Mr. Davis' theory, and statistics should prove false again, we would have lost both time and vast wealth.

I do not claim to be a prophet, but I predict a half century of power for that party that favors a protective fiscal system or tariff such as both Mr. Davis and myself have outlined.

W. E. HUTCHISON.

Wichita, Kas.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

Corrupted freemen are the worst of slaves.—Garrick.



# The Stock Interest.

## SHEEP AND MUTTON STATISTICS.

If the statements which have been offered by different authorities are to be accepted, there has been quite a reduction in the number of sheep in

the number subsequently was not as small as in 1871; for swine there was a reduction in 1876 to 25,727,000, a decline of 13 per cent. compared with 1871.

The largest number of sheep was reported for 1884, representing a gain of 60 per cent. compared with 1871; the largest number of cattle was in 1892, representing a gain of 106 per cent.; the largest number of swine was in 1892, representing a gain of 78 per cent.

In 1871 sheep represented 36.4 per cent., and in 1895 30.8 per cent. of the total number of sheep, cattle and swine.

While the number of sheep in 1871 was decidedly larger than either cattle or swine, the number of sheep in 1895 was the smallest of the three classes.

The industry in the past has found its encouragement more for the wool product, and the returns for lambs marketed, than in the feeding and slaughtering for mutton. Thus while the pork-packing industry was extensive and enlarging fifty years ago, and earlier, at many points, and the beef-killing industry has long been important, the killing of sheep in the market centers excepting for current local consumption within restricted limits was not inaugurated until in a quite recent period, and incident to the introduction of refrigerator cars by the large beef slaughtering concerns, by which means the distribution of fresh meats has been greatly encouraged.

The following compilation, showing the yearly killing of sheep at the four large Western centers named, illustrates how recently the slaughtering of sheep has had any significance with reference to commercial product:

	1871.	1875.	1880.
Chicago.....	180,000	175,000	174,000
St. Louis.....	81,000	88,000	112,000
Kansas City.....	.....	8,000	14,000
Omaha.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	261,000	271,000	305,000

	1885.	1890.	1894.
Chicago.....	748,000	1,253,000	2,766,000
St. Louis.....	180,000	107,000	269,000
Kansas City.....	106,000	199,000	303,000
Omaha.....	11,000	62,000	186,000
Total.....	990,000	1,621,000	3,564,000

A recapitulation of these totals, with totals for intermediate years since 1880, makes the following exhibit:

1871.....	261,000
1875.....	271,000
1880.....	305,000
1881.....	423,000
1882.....	511,000
1883.....	614,000
1884.....	775,000
1885.....	990,000
1886.....	979,000
1887.....	1,173,000
1888.....	1,275,000
1889.....	1,476,000
1890.....	1,621,000
1891.....	1,819,000
1892.....	2,112,000
1893.....	2,378,000
1894.....	3,564,000

Chicago is by far the most important point in the killing of sheep for mutton distribution, but Kansas City and Omaha are giving some attention to these operations, and a large extension is to be expected in the near future.

A study of this exhibit should afford great encouragement to the sheep-raising industry, for it is apparent that the consumption of mutton is being very greatly extended, and is rapidly enlarging, justifying the view that the wool feature as an element of profit is soon to be, if not already, secondary to mutton considerations.

It is notable in this connection that the killing of sheep at the seaboard

cities has not been greatly increased. For the four cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the total killings in 1871 were 2,793,000; in 1880, 3,005,000; in 1885, 3,284,000; in 1890, 3,274,000; in 1894, 4,079,000—the latter instance marking the most striking advance of any year within the period, the enlargement being understood to be due to temporary causes.

The States of Ohio, Texas and California are the most prominent in the sheep industry, with reference to number; New Mexico, Montana, Oregon and Utah are also important States; then come Michigan, Colorado, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, New York and Kentucky. These thirteen States represent about 70 per cent. of the total number of sheep in the country.—Cincinnati Price Current.

## Grinding Feed for Stock.

The late depression has impressed many facts upon the average farmer, and in the economy of stock feeding the necessity for ground feed and the proper balanced ration have had careful consideration. Experiments, scientific and otherwise, have demonstrated the value and necessity of grinding mills, and among the numerous machines the Peerless Grinder, here-with illustrated, is a prime favorite, which the manufacturers claim is very superior for capacity and durability. They claim, also, that it will grind

and 71 cents when ground with the cob. As an argument that the cob is at least harmless to stock, every farmer knows that stock, especially cattle, eat corn in the ear, cob and all. This is nature's argument that cob is beneficial.

This from a large cattle owner: "My cattle will eat corn in the ear when they can get it ground cob and all. It is the best investment a farmer can make. It will save at least 20 per cent. of the grain fed to stock. Would not be without a mill for ten times its cost."

Professor Gossamer, Agricultural Chemist of Massachusetts, has made a series of experiments to determine the nutritive value of cob, and says: "The composition of cob is similar to the corn stalk, and the relative large per cent. of the soluble constituents places corn cobs equal in point of nutritive value to potatoes and many of our grains, and will compare most favorably with the straw of most of our summer and winter grain."

And the result of a chemical analysis made at the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., by the United States Chemist, of meal ground from cob alone shows the nutritive value to be 41.4 per cent., and containing the same form of nutritive matter as is found in a large per cent. of our best grains, and nothing whatever of an injurious nature.

We have the following analysis of



corn and cob, under signature of H. W. Wiley, United States Agricultural Chemist, at Washington, D. C.:

	Cob.	Kernel.
Water.....	9.33 per cent.	10.49 per cent.
Ash.....	1.33	1.55
Oil.....	.47	5.49
Carbohydrates.....	56.01	69.72
Crude Fiber.....	30.26	2.13
Albuminoids.....	2.50	10.62
	100.00	100.00

On comparison of above analysis it will be readily seen that the component parts of cob and kernel are alike, proportions only differing.

## Truly Up-to-Date.

The manufacturer who shakes himself free from traditions and old-style methods and produces an article that is meritorious and radically different from the products of his competitors is certainly entitled to respect and patronage. An example of such enterprise was furnished by the Collins Plow Co., of Quincy, Ill., when they placed upon the market their "Eli" Baling Press. In a remarkably short space of time the sterling merit of this press was generally recognized and to-day it is in use all over the country. Secure the catalogue which they mail free. (See illustration on page 2.)

## Homes for the Homeless.

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

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

## Good Gains on Pasture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One of our students, Mr. J. W. Cain, of Burlington, has called my attention to the gains made by twenty-five steers on pasture the last season on a farm of his father's, Mr. Thomas Cain. The steers were weighed April 29, when they were put on pasture, and again September 30, with the results as given in the following table:

### GRADE SHORT-HORNS.

No. of steer.	Weight on April 29, 1895.....	Weight on September 30, 1895.....	Total gain.....	Average daily gain.....
1.....	1,215	1,620	405	3.21
2.....	1,130	1,506	376	2.43
3.....	1,130	1,540	410	2.66
4.....	1,068	1,450	382	2.80
5.....	1,085	1,460	375	2.76
6.....	810	1,180	370	2.40
7.....	1,025	1,460	435	2.62
8.....	1,120	1,615	495	3.21
9.....	975	1,435	460	2.96
10.....	940	1,280	340	2.46
11.....	680	1,105	425	2.76
12.....	1,170	1,475	305	1.98
13.....	875	1,310	435	2.82
14.....	910	1,310	400	2.59
15.....	870	1,270	400	2.59
16.....	1,080	1,465	385	2.50
17.....	1,080	1,405	325	2.50
18.....	1,085	1,410	325	2.43
19.....	1,025	1,350	325	2.11
20.....	1,020	1,395	375	2.43
21.....	735	1,170	435	2.32
Total.....	20,765	29,210	8,445	54.83
Average.....	988.81	1390.95	402.14	2.61

### GRADE HEREFORDS.

22.....	1,100	1,475	375	2.43
23.....	1,090	1,445	355	2.30
Total.....	2,190	2,920	730	4.74
Average.....	1,095	1,460	365	2.37

### GRADE HOLSTEINS.

24.....	900	1,400	500	3.24
25.....	905	1,320	415	2.69
Total.....	1,805	2,720	915	5.94
Average.....	902.5	1,360	457.5	2.97

### SUMMARY.

Grand total.....	24,760	34,850	10,090	65.51
Grand average.....	990.04	1,394	403.6	2.62

It will be noted that two of the Short-horn grades and one of the grade Holsteins made a daily average gain of nearly 3.25 pounds for the entire period of 154 days, which is remarkably good, and many of the others came very near to the three-pound mark. Of the whole twenty-five head, sixteen head averaged over 2.5 pounds gain daily. During the greater part of the summer they were watered from a well. They received no grain whatever, nor any other feed than the pasture. At the usual price of \$2 a season per head, these steers have made the cheapest possible gain, the cost being only 49 cents per 100 pounds of gain. Most of the steers were three-year-olds when put on pasture, a few of them coming 3 this fall. It emphasizes the fact that good pasture is, after all, the cheapest feed for the production of beef. With a few pounds of cottonseed or linseed meal daily these steers would have made first-class heaves at a cost of 1 1/2 to 2 cents per pound of gain, while fattening them this winter on grain will cost from 5 to 8 cents per pound of gain.

C. C. GEORGESON.

Agricultural College, Manhattan.

## ELECTROZONE

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

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

50c. per quart bottle. Send for circulars and complete information to THE GEO. CARLETON BROWN CO., 72 Park Place, New York City. Manufactured by Eli Irosone Co. Used by Board of Health of New York City

**GREAT AUCTION SALE**  
50 HEAD OF  
IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE  
From the "World's Champion Herd"  
See them at your own Express Office. Buy them at your own price. Pay for them in your own time. All bids by mail. Bids close Nov. 12. Catalogue and Particulars free.  
WILLIS WAINST, Salem, Ohio.



## Irrigation.

### IRRIGATION POSSIBILITIES OF WESTERN KANSAS.

By Hon. M. B. Tomblin, Member of Kansas Irrigation Commission, read before Kansas Irrigation Association, October 2, 1895.

The number of acres of irrigable land, or just how many acres can be profitably irrigated, in any country, is a question on which there must be a great difference of opinion. When the water is derived from streams, where the flow can be measured, and the exact quantity known, even then the estimate of irrigable land is based on the calculations of an engineer whose figures may, and very likely will, differ from those of another, according to their various plans for the distribution of the water. Likewise, in western Kansas, where our water supply is derived from the stream, the well and storage reservoir, the extent to which they all can be utilized, cannot at this time be calculated with any degree of certainty.

Irrigation problems in Kansas, where our water supply must be chiefly derived from wells, are so different from those of mountain States, and along a line, where, in this country at least, there is no precedent to follow, that it is not at all strange that our wonderful possibilities are so little known or understood at this time.

The census of 1890 shows that there was something over 20,000 acres under irrigation in Kansas at that time, the water supply derived from our larger streams, diverted by ditches, many of which are now abandoned on account of the insufficient water supply. It is doubtful whether the many new and much smaller ditches that have been built since, make up the loss occasioned by the failure of the larger enterprises.

No material increase in the acreage of irrigable land can be hoped for from our streams. Indeed, like conditions exist all over the arid and semi-arid regions. Prof. Newell says, in his report to the department: "As a general statement, it may be said that throughout the arid region there is hardly a stream of small size from which water can be conducted readily upon arable land that has not already been utilized to its full capacity during the summer season. To increase the area under irrigation it will be necessary either to use greater economy in employing the water so it will cover larger areas, or to store the flood and waste waters of the non-irrigating season. A great increase in the area cultivated can come also by the construction of expensive works to divert the water of large rivers upon lands which cannot be watered except by the expenditure of a large amount of capital. Taking the country as a whole, there are few localities, if any, where, as in the past, a farmer can divert water unclaimed by others, and by means of a simple ditch constructed by himself and his neighbors, bringing his farm under irrigation."

To our subterranean waters, therefore, we must look principally for our increased acreage. Investigation shows that throughout that part of our State lying west of the 100th meridian, in the valleys of all the counties and throughout the uplands of most of them, can be found, at a depth ranging from a few feet in the valleys, to, in some instances, 250 feet on the divide, an unfailing supply of water in the so-called underflow. Tests that have been made indicate that the supply is practically inexhaustible. A pump throwing 500 gallons per minute, and operated at its fullest capacity, apparently in no way diminished the supply. Pumps on the upland, with a lift of nearly 200 feet, have been operated day and night for weeks at a time, throwing 250 gallons per minute, yet there was nothing to indicate a decrease in the supply.

Where the underflow exists, there is no place in Kansas so far above it that it is not practicable to irrigate at least five acres, and in the valleys or on lower ground, twenty to forty acres can be irrigated from a single pump.

With our wealth of subterranean

waters, our streams, and the conservation of our storm waters, an estimate conservative in the extreme would indicate that at least 10 per cent. of all the lands of western Kansas can be profitably irrigated. Many eminent authorities place the amount much larger; none, I believe, less.

Let us consider what this means: Ten per cent. of all the lands in Kansas lying west of the 100th meridian, would be about 2,400,000 acres. According to the last census, the total number of acres under irrigation in the United States was only 3,600,000; in other words, western Kansas has within her borders enough irrigable land to equal two-thirds of all the land now under irrigation in the United States. More than twice as much as California now irrigates, three times as much as Colorado, and more than all the other States combined. Again referring to the census report, we find that the average value per acre of irrigated land throughout the United States, to be something over \$83, varying from \$31.40 in Wyoming to \$150 in California. To assume that Kansas would fall below the average in anything is treason, but to be conservative we will place the increased valuation at \$40 per acre, making an increase in the valuation of \$96,000,000. The average valuation per acre of farm products grown by irrigation, we find to be \$14.89. With our 2,400,000 acres under irrigation, each year would bring us in the tidy sum of \$36,000,000, an amount five times greater than the total crop product of this district the best crop season we ever had, and an amount that would every year exceed the returns for the total wheat crop of the State.

Let us consider the fact that over 2,000,000 acres of as fertile land as the sun ever shone on await development by the irrigator. That nowhere in the United States does a like tract exist, possessing the same water supply, and where its application to the land can be so extensively and profitably made. Let us not forget the favorable conditions with which we are surrounded. A rainfall almost adequate to mature the crops, falling during the crop season; market facilities unrivaled, if equaled, by any irrigated district in the country; a community (instead of as, in many mountain districts, largely made up of Indians or Mexicans), inhabited by a people whose grit and determination, whose struggles and privations endured in their fight against adverse conditions, in their attempts to subdue the desert, have no parallel in history.

Individual effort throughout western Kansas is quietly taking advantage of the opportunities. To the home-seeker with his eyes on the mountain valleys we say, stop in Kansas. For every reason why you should go farther west, we will give you a better one why you should stay here. To that individual in the East who has only words of derision for Kansas, yet in our distress responds so nobly in filling up the "aid car," we say: "Keep still and just watch our smoke."

#### Prairie Fires.

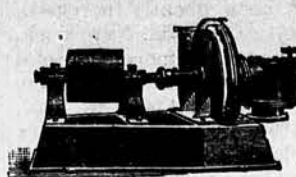
By Geo. W. Watson, read before the annual meeting of the Kansas Irrigation Association, October 2, 1895.

Two years ago, at the annual convention of this association, I read an article on the subject of prairie fires and their effect upon the country, in the way of causing drought, or at least in giving the winds and sun a better chance to evaporate all the moisture from the bare prairie.

Last year, at Hutchinson, I handled the same subject and recommended certain legislation, and this association adopted a resolution recommending said legislation, and I was appointed on the Committee on Legislation.

I now beg to submit my report. I drew up a bill and had it presented to the Legislature last winter, providing for the levy of a fire-guard tax in all the counties west of the 99th meridian, and also east of said meridian in case the county and township officers so desired, but mandatory as to all that territory west of the 99th meridian.

Some of the ideas I had embodied in the bill I could not get the Legislature to see as I did, and had to yield some



### IRRIGATION MACHINERY.

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

IRVIN VAN WIE,

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points in order to secure anything, yet I think much good will come from the law as it now is, and when the Legislature meets again I will endeavor to get some amendments, making the duties of the officers more definite and certain, so that no quibble can be raised by any officer or by any lawyer as to the law being constitutional.

I am frank to say that I have been greatly surprised to hear the class of objections that have been raised. In one county the County Treasurer said he would not pay out the money to the respective township officers because the law did not specifically direct him to do so. In another county an attorney advised the Township Trustees that they might make their estimates and submit them to the Board of County Commissioners and the levy could be made, but the funds could not be used this year. Why, he would not state. Another party stated that he believed prairie fires were beneficial, as they would burn up the grasshoppers. Another party, a County Commissioner, stated that he was opposed to making a levy, as he believed the bill was passed in the interest of the railroad companies; that if they paid the tax and a fire started from their engines and burned up any property they would not have to pay any damage. When I argued him out of that position, he then said the railroad companies would not pay the tax, and he was opposed to levying it on that account. Another County Commissioner wrote me that I was either crazy or had wheels in my head. I wrote and asked him to explain his objections, but he did not answer my letter. In some localities I have found parties who thought they would make more to have a fire now and then and collect damages. One attorney raised the objection that it would injure his business, as he made several hundred dollars each year bringing damage suits on account of prairie fires.

However, I am pleased to state to this association that nearly every county in southwest Kansas has made township levies in all or part of the townships, and that the fire-guards are mostly plowed and the strips will soon be burned out, and I hope in time to prevent, to a large extent, the ravages of extensive fires this year.

#### Irrigation in 1859.

I had about four acres of ground, mostly rock, with a soil averaging from six to two inches deep, and in many places the rock was bare, lying on a slope or sloping both ways, with a small stream of water running from a swamp through the lower part of the lots; the land was in grass and produced about half a ton to the acre. I put upon it manure; it did no good; the grass when wet would grow, but would soon dry up and amount to mostly nothing. I took a team with a strong plow, plowed two furrows in different places so as to take the water from the stream over the highest land, and let the water out wherever I desired it; attended to it twice a week, letting off and on in different parts of the lot. The result was about three tons of hay to the acre, cut early, and a large after-growth. The next year took the water off, and the result was less than half a crop. The year following let the water on again as before, with the same good results.

I also had a piece of land, a coarse gravel, nothing but Johnswort grew upon it; there was a large spring directly above the lot; though the water running, as is mostly the case with springs, in a channel directly across the lot, I went to work as before stated, and drew the water on the land; the result was red-top and herds grass came in and grew so that it lodged. Last year I mowed from one acre of ground 8,530 pounds of hay, timothy and white clover, made mostly by irrigation. I took the water from springs of soft water; drew it in furrows made with a plow; let the water in the land with a hoe. It should be attended to at least twice a week; the water should never be allowed to become stationary or stagnant. Let the water run in winter as well as summer. The expense of leading water when it can be done by furrows is scarcely anything—say \$2 per acre. The water should be taken off whenever the grass is becoming too weak to stand up, and soon after it should be cut.—C. L. Kierstedt, of Kingston, N. Y., in *Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society for 1859*.

The *Wool and Cotton Reporter* hints at something when it mentions "the manufacture of gloom and depression for partisan political purposes" as contributing to the present demoralization of business.

There is a sort of natural instinct of human dignity in the heart of man which steels his very nerves not to bend beneath the heavy blows of a great adversity. The palm tree grows best beneath a ponderous weight, even so the character of man.—Kossuth.

## DRAIN TILE

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

## IRRIGATION.

### HOOR IS CHEAP.

NE ENGINES COST to run per  
ECONOMICAL. GET POSTED.  
West Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.





### Injury to Corn Fodder by Field Exposure.

The unusually small hay crop of the present year, says newspaper bulletin No. 14, of Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station (Indiana), has directed the attention of feeders to the most valuable of all the agricultural side products of our State—corn fodder, or, more properly, the corn stover. The custom has been to leave most of this valuable feed standing in the field and let stock take what they would of it, after it had been exposed to the frosts and storms. Experiments have repeatedly shown that well-cured corn stover is fully as valuable for feeding purposes as good timothy hay. This conclusion is the result of practical feeding experiments carefully conducted.

The custom of allowing the fodder to stand in the field, exposed to the weather, results in a two-fold loss; the feed becomes dry and unpalatable, as compared with well-cured fodder, and there is also a great loss of material. This loss of material is both mechanical, from the breaking up of the leaves, and chemical, from the destruction of the constituents of the fodder. About one-half of the total feed in the fodder is found in the portion of the stalk below the ear. Practically all of this and a portion of the stalk above the ear are lost if the fodder is left standing in the field.

The chemical losses due to exposure are chiefly losses of the group in which sugars and similar soluble bodies are found. These soluble substances are the ones most readily digested and the palatability of the food depends in a large degree on the proper preservation of these materials.

Cane-growers know how rapidly canes deteriorate after a heavy frost or splitting freeze. Similar changes take place in the corn plant, which is related to the cane, but in a smaller degree, since the sugars are present in a smaller quantity. The changes that take place in weathering result in an absolute loss of material of the sugar group, since they are converted into compounds that pass off into the air. The albuminoids of the corn plant are more digestible than the albuminoids of hay. But weathering has the same effect on the corn plant as over ripeness in hay—the albuminoids are made less digestible, and so there is a loss of available albuminoids as well as an absolute loss from the decomposition that is steadily going on. The hardening of the woody fiber encloses the other materials, so that greater resistance is offered to the action of the digestive fluids and there is less food material available for the support of the animal.

The experience of good feeders, as well as feeding experiments carefully conducted under chemical control, indicates that the most feeding material may be derived from the corn crop by cutting it as early as is consistent with the proper curing of the ears. Danger of molding may be lessened by making the shocks smaller than is customary. Shocks as small as four hills square are sometimes used and permit very free circulation of the air. The labor of cutting and handling is considerably lessened by the use of smaller shocks.

So far as the writer knows the corn stalk disease has not appeared among cattle fed on properly cured corn fodder, although the disease occurs among cattle having the range of the corn stalk fields.

### Kansas Prairie Hay.

Kansas hay has an enthusiastic admirer in the person of George S. Blakeslee, President of the National Hay Association, says "The Scytheman," in the *Haymaker*, and he, at least, concedes it the place of honor as the best of all prairie hay and the equal of any grass grown. Speaking of this matter recently, Mr. Blakeslee said that a sight of Kansas hay always made him feel he would like to get back into the country. He was brought up on a farm and knows what good hay is and where and how it is produced. Said he: "When I see a bale of your genuine Kansas prairie hay it creates in me an almost overwhelming desire to get down where it grows, put a fence around a

big prairie and take care of it, just for the satisfaction of being able to put upon the market the best kind of hay that can be produced."

The owners of the prairies where this wonderful produce—Kansas prairie hay—is raised, should not think that because they have the land they must have the crop. There is too much of this kind of feeling in the West, and the sooner growers realize the fact that an abundant harvest cannot be expected without the expenditure of considerable hard and well-directed labor, the better it will be for them. The experiences of the past season ought to be sufficient to convince every one of this. There is nothing which grows that will respond more liberally to generous treatment than will grass, and growers should realize that every dollar they put into their meadows in the form of manure and in harrowing, seeding and rolling and extirpating noxious weeds, will return to them ten-fold when the crop gets into market—properly cured and baled.

### November Notes.

Get the corn in the crib.

Give fattening stock all they will eat.

All of the stock will need to be fed daily now.

Whenever the hogs are ready for market sell them.

Feed the fodder first before commencing on the hay.

See that good shelter is provided for all of the stock.

There is no economy in allowing stock in the fields now.

Take the harness all apart and thoroughly oil and hang in a dry place.

All young trees should be protected from rabbits before the first snow falls.

After the first freeze put an extra covering on the fruit and vegetable pits.

The ducks and geese need good dry quarters separate and apart from the rest of the poultry.

Trees may be set out as long as the ground is not frozen too hard to work into a good tilth.

Select out one or two teams as may be needed, to do the farm work and use them all of the time.

The strawberry, rhubarb and asparagus beds should be well mulched as soon as the ground freezes hard.

Sell off the surplus poultry as fast as they can be made ready. Always have in good condition before selling.

Commence sheltering the sheep at night, letting them run out during the day. Commence feeding a little bran daily.

See that the feed lots, racks and mangers are all in good repair, ready to use for feeding the stock during the winter.

The one important item in making fall pigs profitable is to feed so as to maintain a thrifty growth through the winter.

All young growing stock, and especially calves and colts, need to be made as comfortable as possible. Less grain will be needed to keep thrifty.

Good water is as essential in winter as in summer, and while animals may not drink as much, they need what they do drink just as badly as in summer.

While some bedding is essential to the comfort and thrift of the pigs, they should never be given so much as to permit them to bury themselves under it.

A low-truck wagon with broad tires will be found very convenient in hauling fodder, feed and manure during the winter. In addition to lessening the labor, the wheels will not cut up the fields so badly.

Plan so far as possible to keep the team employed every day that the weather will permit. They will keep in better health and cost less to winter than if allowed to remain idle a good part of the time, as is often done.

Have a good supply of feed, bedding and fuel under shelter, so that if a bad storm comes there will be no necessity for exposure. By being a little forehanded there is no occasion for the farmer risking his health by exposure.

Sheep need dry quarters. This implies a tight roof overhead and plenty of dry bedding underneath. Their quarters should have good ventilation and be provided with good mangers or racks and troughs for grain.  
N. J. SHEPHERD.  
Eldon, Mo.

If the prudence of reserve and decorum dictates silence in some circumstances, in others prudence of a higher order may justify us in speaking our thoughts.—Burke.

### Gossip About Stock.

Every breeder in Kansas should have the *Breeder's Gazette* (price \$3 a year) and the *KANSAS FARMER* (\$1 a year). Both journals are furnished by us for the price of one paper, viz., \$3.

C. E. Stubbs, Secretary, Fairfield, Iowa, writes the *FARMER*, announcing the nineteenth annual meeting of the National French Draft Horse Association, to be held at the Sherman House, Chicago, Tuesday, November 19, 1895.

A. L. Wiley has had a very successful sale of Poland-China swine, at his place, seven miles northwest from Clay Centre. Fifty head of pure-bred hogs and some grades were disposed of, under Col. Sawyer's hammer, at satisfactory prices.

F. Stuewe, Alma, Kas., gives oil meal the following strong endorsement: "We have fed ground linseed cake to our hogs for over five years, and we must say that we never found anything equal to it in fattening hogs as well as keeping them healthy and thriving. We soak the meal for twelve to twenty-four hours and feed it as a slop. It is especially adapted to young pigs, as a substitute for milk. We feed it the year round and will not at any time do without it."

The Short-horn sale of Milton E. Jones, Williamsville, Ill., and Forbes Bros., Henry, Ill., at Springfield, October 25, consisted of animals that sustain the reputation of Mr. Jones as being one of the best breeders and feeders in the country and indicate that Forbes Bros. are little behind him in these respects. Chas. C. Judy, as auctioneer, did his part towards making the sale a very satisfactory one. Mr. Jones sold twenty-nine cows and heifers at an average of \$92.50 and three bulls at an average of \$165. Messrs. Forbes Bros. sold seven bulls at an average of \$104. The entire sale of thirty-nine animals averaged \$100.25. Sales for \$100 and over were, by M. E. Jones: Cows and heifers—4th Mary of Cherry Grove, W. C. Burgett, Duncansville, Ill., \$100; Spartan Queen, A. C. Rigg, Mt. Sterling, Ill., \$195; Cherry Volumnia, I. J. Dyer, Nebo, Ill., \$125; 4th Rosabella of Walnut Grove, H. D. Collings, Belmore, Ind., \$100; Rosabella Spartan, J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill., \$160; 3d Mary of Cherry Grove, F. D. Nunes, Chatham, Ill., \$100; Scarlet, J. W. Smalley, Rigdon, Ind., \$145; Fanny Barmpton, W. C. Burgett, Duncansville, Ill., \$100; Complete, J. H. Clatterback, New Bloomfield, Mo., \$100. Bulls—Baron Barmpton, Baughman Bros., Ansonia, Ohio, \$200; Ancient Hero, W. B. Tucker, Fulton, Mo., \$175; Frederick Hero, W. S. Clatterback, Fulton, Mo., \$120. Forbes Bros.' sales were: Bulls—Gold Bearer, F. T. Bates, Odessa, Mo., \$220; Baron Goldfinder, Wm. Feltner, Christian, Ind., \$235. This sale was held in the sheep amphitheatre, Illinois State fair grounds, a building so well adapted for public sales of live stock that it would seem to have been built solely for this purpose.

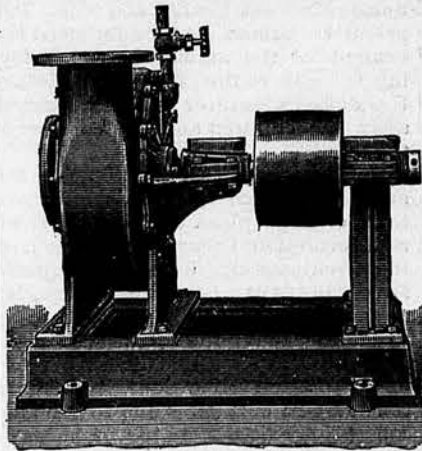
### Kansas City--Cincinnati.

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

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

For Kentucky and South this sleeper is a great convenience.

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



### CENTRIFUGAL AND IRRIGATING PUMPS

We manufacture a full line.

Write for our pump catalogue.

**KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## IT PAYS TO DO YOUR SHOPPING BY MAIL

~WITH~

**Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.,**

Successors to Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.

Walnut, 11th Sts., Grand Ave.,

**KANSAS CITY, MO.**

**GLOVES.** Four-button Dressed Kid Gloves, stitched in black, with black metal buttons, in red, brown, tan and white, the very best glove imported, to sell for, pair... **\$1.00**

**LADIES' SHOES.** We shall sell one lot women's hand-turned... **\$1.69**  
plain toe shoes, worth \$4.00 a pair, for...  
One lot women's McKay sewed button shoes, patent leather tips and heel foxing, for \$1.69. Worth \$2.50.

**FOR MEN.** Men's satin calf extension sole lace SHOES, wide French toe or... **\$2.50**  
narrow opera, for...  
Worth \$3.00.

**BOOKS.** "COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL," the great leader in the silver debate. More than one million copies sold.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," a book that has had and is still having a tremendous sale. Only one book ever published in this country had a larger sale than this one.

These two books will be mailed, post-paid, upon receipt of... **35 cents**

**SYRINGES.** One lot of best rubber two-quart Fountain Syringes, with three hard rubber fittings, worth \$1.00. Our price **59 cents** to you.

**LADIES' HOSIERY.** Ladies' O. R. S. fast black fleece-lined Cotton Hose, heavy fall weight, and extra heavy fleecing, high spliced heel and double sole; our own 25 cents direct importation; per pair.

**SILVERWARE.** Majestic silver-plated Sugar shell and Butter knife in **\$1.25**  
neat glazed paper box, push-lined, per set.

**TEA SETS.** English semi-porcelain, fifty-six piece Tea Set, decorated in brown, pink and blue; pretty shapes. The sets consist of 12 tea plates, 12 cups and saucers, 12 sauce plates, 2 cake plates, 1 sugar bowl, 1 teapot, 1 creamer, 1 bowl—in all 56 pieces. Price... **\$4.98**

**ROB ROY TAM O'SHANTER** Cap, the latest sensation, in plain cloth—colors, black, navy, brown and red—suitable for girls from 4 to 12 years, for, **35 cents** each.

**FLANNEL.** Silk embroidered Flannel, **75 cents** for, per yard.  
One yard wide and 2 and 2½ yards sold for ladies' skirt; 1½ or 1¾ for children's, and 1¼ to 1½ yards for infants.

**TABLE LINEN.** Sixty-one inch Cream Damask Table Linen (we call it our world-beater), made to beat all other 50 cents cream damasks at this price; per yard.  
We can give you six different patterns.

**MEN'S UNDERWEAR.** Men's heavy Winter Undershirts **35 cents**  
and Drawers, natural wool color, each...  
Men's heavy Ribbed Undershirts and Drawers, natural wool color... **50 cents**

**LADIES' UNDERWEAR.** Ladies' Cambric or Muslin Night Gowns 58 inches long, tucked round yoke, finished with hem-stitched cambric ruffle, pleated back, sleeves finished with hem-stitched ruffle, price... **50 cents**  
Ladies' fine Cambric Gown, round yoke, made of fine tucks and Valenciennes lace insertion, yoke, neck and full sleeves, finished with Valenciennes lace edge; full length and **89 cents**  
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, fine muslin yoke band, good full width; finished at bottom with cluster of four tucks and ruffle of fine embroidery; **48 cents** price.

**Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.,**

SUCCESSORS TO

**Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.**

Walnut, 11th Sts., Grand Ave.,

**KANSAS CITY, MO.**



## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

Yes, yes, we say, our lives are worth  
All that they cost, what'er befall,  
And if the round, unending earth  
And these poor mortal days were all,  
Faced all the time by pain and death,  
'Tis worth our while to draw our breath.

If only once we saw the sun  
March like a god across the sky,  
And only once, when day was done,  
We watched the fires of sunset die,  
These hints of other worlds would be  
Worth all the years to you and me.

But once to see the stars at night  
And once the roses by the door;  
To see but once the oceans smite  
With awful strength the quivering shore—  
These, these alone would make our breath  
Worth all the pangs of birth and death.

Is life worth living? Dearest eyes,  
That look to ours in weal and woe,  
How would ye flash in pained surprise  
If false to you we answered, "No!"  
By all that we can know or guess  
Of earth or heaven we answer—Yes.  
—Ellen M. H. Gates, in *Treasures of Kurium*.

### UNWORLDLY.

I am thankful that I never wrote a novel realistic;  
That I never preached theosophy or something just as mystic.  
I am thankful that I've spent no time nor gold in wonder-making;  
That I never owned a horse or boat far-famed for record-breaking.  
I am thankful that to find the Arctic pole I've never been fated;  
That I've never been called upon to make the stage more elevated.  
I am thankful that I've never been a Sultan or a Kaiser;  
That I've never been a President, a Mayor or Supervisor.  
I am thankful that a fossil or a germ I've never detected;  
That with dress reform and other schemes I've never been connected.  
I give thanks that in society I've never cut a caper;  
That I have no fancy coat-of-arms to place upon my paper.  
I am just an honest, simple man, and home, I do adore it;  
Yes, and I am very glad to say that I am thankful for it.

### THE CHAPERON'S DOWNFALL.

How the Bicycle Has Inaugurated an Interesting Revolution.

The bicycle has a new function. It is relegating the chaperon to her proper sphere. It is not good-by nor a long farewell to the dowagers on duty. They will wag as long as society swings. But in the last year there has been a lightening of the fetters that fasten a society girl to her chaperon's side, and this, too, in the innermost circles, the approval of which makes a custom good form.

This is how the change was described by one of the moving spirits in the potential clique of New York's most desirable society.

This white-haired young matron was in an after-dinner mode, ready to scin-



NO CHAPERONS NEEDED.

tillate a new idea if her brains were properly probed. Her white crepe hair, down, touched up with green, seemed to add to her venerable age, was faultless, and harmonized with the youthful face under its pompadour frame of prematurely white hair. She had been congratulated on the overwhelming success of her last charity project, and not a care disturbed her serenity. Everybody knows that this woman, with her unassailable position due to birth, wealth and natural leadership, can afford to paint a new way even if a hundred other women have not discovered the possibility of leaving the old one.

Bicycling was the subject. In the old of a truly descriptive of the possible appearance of certain society women as chaperons aboard bicycles. "Didn't you know that chaperons

are not insisted on now for girls who bicycle?"

A couple of elderly dinner guests who had returned to the drawing-room in time to catch the question looked amused, and the satirical one of the pair smiled an appropriate smile as she said:

"Ah! no doubt the bicycle will be very popular in that case."  
The hostess laughed.

"That expresses it, and, of course, you will try a wheel at once. It seems ridiculous to think of the bicycle having a hand in the downfall of chaperons, but it appears very much that way now. This is my experience. I have two sons. Both my boys disappear every pleasant day for several hours. When they come back, if I ask where they have been, the answer is: 'Out with the girls bicycling.'

"Who went?" and they mention a couple of girls who are going into society next season. As to chaperons, never one is heard of. I have been talking this over with the mothers of several girls. They agree that when their daughters go out with their bicycles they never think to ask where they may be going or to suggest the necessity of a chaperon. They know that when a couple of girls start together somewhere very shortly a couple of boys meet them. Usually 'the gang,' as they express it, gets to-



SHE COULDN'T KEEP UP, ANYWAY.

gether. Now, those girls are too intent on keeping the pace the young men set to get into mischief. They are going to get to Claremont in the fifty minutes' time limit, and the girl who keeps up best with the boys is the favorite. They don't dismount except for a few moments before returning. It is the athletic spirit again, and all very favorable to the release of the chaperon from many of her duties. Such a thing wouldn't have been heard of five or six years ago, where we were ultra English. Then a chaperon was indispensable, and the proudest boast of a society mother was that her daughter had never been left alone a moment from her birth to the time she was handed over to some young man at the altar."

### WHERE WOMAN RULES.

The Home Should Be the Center from Which All Things Radiate.

The mission of woman is to make the whole world homelike. While man commands the existing age, it is woman who commands the future, and there is, therefore, nothing more vital than that our homes should become centers of art and beauty, fit to cradle the coming age. The first definite relationship of humankind was mother and child. The primitive human mother followed the example of the animal mother in trying to preserve the life of her offspring. Her duties were ever at home, looking after the children and the comfort of the family.

But in the course of evolution the home has come to mean much more than a mere place of shelter. If we read evolution backward we see how the inventions which have been made for the needs of woman, in her capacity as mother of the race, are being used to administer to the comforts of mankind at large. That housekeeping, under present conditions, is largely considered a burden, is due to the misconception existing as to the needs of the household. It is a popular fallacy that a woman, simply because she is a woman, is instinctively qualified to look after the home, do the cooking and sewing, care for her baby, and meet her husband with a smile. This is a mistake only too common, and one which many learn when too late. The husband turns the key in the door of his workshop when his day's work is

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

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

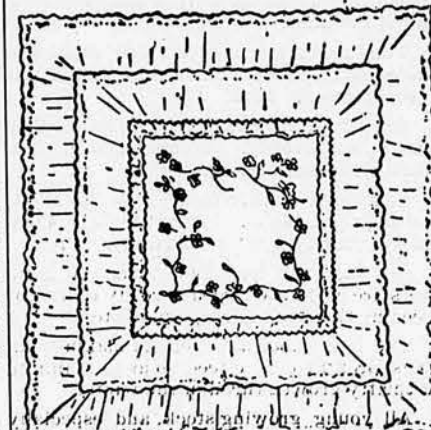
done; not so the wife. Her labor and watchfulness are constant; besides, she, too, often takes upon herself manifold duties that should be shared by other members of the family. Every member of the home bears an important and essential relation to the whole, and none may shirk a duty without endangering the household harmony. Sons no less than daughters should be brought into close relationship with the practical duties and responsibilities indispensable in home life, while the daughters should not live to blame an over-indulgent mother for her mistaken kindnesses. All duty and right of obligation come from good itself and the idea of order. The home is the center from which all things radiate.—Boston Budget.

### DAINTY SOFA PILLOW.

A New Design Which Has the Further Merit of Being Inexpensive.

The dainty sofa pillow given below has the merit of novelty as well as inexpensiveness. The material is India linen; it has two ruffles, five inches wide, all around it, the lower one being feather stitched at the hem with pink wash silk. The upper ruffle is gathered about one-fourth of an inch from the top, leaving a small ruffle for a heading. This ruffle is feather stitched at the bottom hem with blue silk, and the hem of the narrow ruffle is feather stitched with pink silk, and where the narrow ruffle is gathered on it is feather stitched with yellow silk. The lower ruffle is edged at the bottom with narrow white lace, and the upper ruffle has narrow lace on both sides.

The design in the center of pillow is worked in outline and satin stitch. The



flowers in two lower corners are worked in pink, in the two upper corners in yellow, and on each of the four sides in blue; the leaves are worked in green. The opening is made from the top to the bottom, in the middle of the back, and closed with button and button-holes. By using wash silks this makes very nicely. —L. I. Martin, in *Home Queen*.

To Stop Threatened Baldness. A lemon cut in half, or better still, in quarters, so that the pulp can be easily applied to the roots of the hair, will stop any ordinary case of falling out.

California Diamonds. California diamonds are found in all the colors, from a brilliant white to a clear black, together with rose, pink, yellow, blue and green.

To Stop the Sneezing. To prevent sneezing from sneaking place them in a dish full of linseed oil. When the soles are once saturated they will never offend again.

The Rural New Yorker helps reduce the mortgage and increase the profits of the farm. Let us send it this week. Send your address, no money.

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

### THANKSGIVING PIE.

Something About the Proper Way of Cooking Pumpkin and Squash.

Pumpkin for pie to be properly cooked must be slowly steamed. Peel it, remove the seeds, cut it in pieces and put it in a large iron pot, with about a quart of boiling water to one good-sized pumpkin. Cover it close. Let it boil hard for about five or ten minutes, and then set it back where it will steam slowly for about six hours. At the end of this time nearly all the water will be absorbed, and the pumpkin will be sweet and tender. Press it piece by piece through a vegetable press. By this means the pumpkin should be well drained and thoroughly strained, hardly more moist than a well-mashed potato. Take four cups of this strained pumpkin, add four cups of rich milk, a teaspoonful of salt, two of ginger, one of nutmeg and one of mace, a small cup of sugar and four or five eggs according to their size. Some housekeepers prefer to bring the milk to a boiling point before they use it, and this undoubtedly gives a richer pie. Pour the pumpkin thus prepared into deep pie plates that have been lined with pastry. A properly made pumpkin pie is at least an inch thick. See that at least half the plates are square tins, which give the delightful corner pieces of old times.

A squash pie is much more easily made and this may be the reason why it has taken the place of pumpkin in some localities. For among vegetables the fittest does not survive, but that which is the easiest handled and gives the least trouble. To make a squash pie use five cups of strained and cooked squash to one quart of boiling milk. Add a grated nutmeg, a heaping teaspoonful of salt, the juice of half a lemon, a tablespoonful of butter and five or six eggs, according to size. Bake the pie for from forty-five to fifty minutes in a rapid stove oven. In the old-fashioned brick oven they were baked about one hour.—N. Y. Tribune.

### A Rare Chance to Make Money.

I am convinced that any one that will hustle can make from \$10 to \$15 a day selling Perfection Dish-Washers. They give such good satisfaction that every family wants one. You can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes, without danger of breaking the dishes or without wetting the hands. In the past six months I have cleared over \$20 a day without canvassing any people, either come or send for washers, and my trade is increasing all the time. This business is equally good in country, town or city, and any lady or man can make money anywhere if they will only try. After careful examination I find the Perfection decidedly the best dish-washer made. The Perfection Manufacturing Co., Drawer 22, Englewood, Ill., will give you full instructions. Go to work at once, and let us hear how you succeed. It is certainly our duty to inform each other of these golden opportunities. A Reader.

Wanted, an Idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write to W. WEBB BURNER & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.80 price offer.



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

Send us your address, and we will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., BOX 23, DETROIT, MICH.



sale everywhere at \$1.00



# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published every Wednesday by the

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:

No. 116 West Sixth Avenue.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.

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

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

Electros must have metal base.

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

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

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

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

Address all orders—

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Prices of wheat experienced a slight advance during last week at Chicago. There appears to be a fair degree of confidence with reference to maintenance of improvement of prices.

The first sale of a farmer's entire crop of corn, some 1,500 bushels, is reported from Sterling, at 16½ cents per bushel. It was bought and will be cribbed and held for a rise by a speculator.

Reports of wheat seeding show about the same area as last year. The widespread drought has been against germination, and the prospect is at present not a flattering one for the crop of 1896.

Rev. L. L. Langstroth, the inventor of the movable-frame bee-hive, and author of "Langstroth on the Honey Bee," died recently, having been stricken while officiating in the pulpit. Although Mr. Langstroth conferred inestimable benefits on humanity by his inventions and his writings, he died poor.

One of the best authorities on markets in the United States, the Cincinnati Price Current, says: "The low prices prevailing in the surplus States are restricting the shipping movement of both corn and oats—a condition which is not surprising. In fact, the situation seems to justify a holding policy, beyond what is urgently needed to satisfy immediate wants."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Would you do me the favor of informing me as to how many cubic inches make a bushel of ear corn in the crib?  
J. J. JOHNSON,  
Success, Kas.

"Ropp's Commercial Calculator" (page 123) says: "Corn in the ear, when of good quality, measured after having been cribbed for several months, will hold out at two and one-fourth cubic feet to a bushel. Inferior corn will require from two and three-eighths to two and one-half cubic feet." This gives a range from 3,888 to 4,320 cubic inches.

The State Board of Agriculture has finished the tabulation of returns of assessors showing the enumeration of honorably discharged volunteer Union soldiers in Kansas in March, 1895. This enumeration is the first made under the present law, and is in compliance with an amendment made in 1885 to the act providing for a census each tenth year beginning with and following 1875. In 101 counties the count shows 35,045 veterans. Assessors in Comanche, Finney, Saline and Seward counties failed to make an enumeration or return, but applying the same percentage of soldiers (2.62) to their last year's population, as is shown for the remainder of the State this year, there would be in those four counties 616; these added to the 35,045 actually enumerated in the other counties would make the grand total 35,661.

## ENGLISH FARMING.

There are those who think American agricultural conditions are drifting rapidly in the direction of those of England. Some welcome the prospect as the ideal towards which we should move with accelerated speed, while others are equally confident that to move in the opposite direction is the only true progress. In some parts of England the reports of agricultural distress have been dire, but in Norfolk more favorable conditions prevail and a greater degree of prosperity is reported. In this section large farms are found. These are tilled, not by their owners but by tenants. The following excerpts from an interview by a representative of the *N. A. W. Cable*, of London, with one of these tenant farmers, gives an insight into this tenant system:

"You farm nearly 2,000 acres in Norfolk, I think?"

"With marsh land about 1,700. This, however, includes 250 acres which I have just agreed to rent. My father began business on the farm I have now taken. Like the bulk of my other land it belongs to Colonel C. M. Balders, who lately came into possession of the estate. The remainder, 220 acres is held under Lord Hastings. But I have also a farm of 600 acres in Cambridgeshire. I followed my father here twenty-two years ago. He held this farm for fifty-six years."

"And how long have you had the Cambridgeshire farm?"

"Eight years. It is called Redlands farm, and is at Lolworth, five and a half miles from Cambridge, on the borders of Hunts. I have twenty acres of orchard land there which has not paid for the labor this year, and I have been growing apples for the cattle because I could not sell them. The farming in Cambridgeshire is entirely different from that in Norfolk. The land there is heavy, but with the exception of one year I have not had much fault to find with it. I may attribute that, however, to the amount of stock kept on the farm."

Thus son follows father as tenant, paying yearly a land rental sufficient to buy as many acres of fertile land in Kansas. The feelings of these large renters towards those of smaller importance aptly illustrates an aspect of the social conditions in England:

"Have you any small holdings near you?"

"No; but there are some in the district, which are badly farmed. I called a village near here 'Little Ireland,' because small holdings, which are obvious failures, predominate."

Here Mr. Ellis referred to Mr. Rew's report, and observed:

"I disagree with Mr. Rew about small holders. The large holders in northwest Norfolk have been able to hold their own much better than the small."

"What do you call a small holding?"

"A farm of 400 acres. From 600 to 700 is a medium size. I am greatly in favor of large farms, and if I can't produce food cheaper than the small farmer I don't understand my business."

According to the views of this man of large experience in farming, the small is not able to compete with the large farmer. Even the man who tills 400 acres cannot hold his own with the 1,700-acre man. If the advantage of the large over the man of 400 broad acres is so great, if his ability to systematize and to do everything to the best advantage, including not only the organization of productive work, but also the buying and selling, enable him to prosper when the 400 or the 700-acre man has to struggle for existence, the indications would seem to verify the correctness of the assertion of the President of an American company conducting large operations in horticulture, viz., "the little fellow must die."

An important result of the system of large farming is necessarily the employment of "the little fellow" as a laborer. The permanency of the condition of labor of England is shown in another part of the interview:

"Several of my men have been with me since they were boys, and others were engaged on the farm in my father's time. One has been here fifty-two years, another forty-five, a third forty, and a fourth thirty-five years. There is a sturdy independence about the Norfolk laborers which it is impossible not to admire."

As to the number of laborers required for this large farm, he replied:

"About twenty full laborers and eight boys and odd hands. The average weekly wage is 15s., and the men have a cottage and garden for 1s. 6d. per week. The boys receive from 4s. to 8s. There is no surplus labor. I always want as many men in winter as in summer, and my weekly labor bill is heavier in the winter than in the spring. In the spring it is between £25 and £20, and in winter from £28 to £20."

Mr. Ellis, who is a strong believer in accounts, took these figures from the farm labor book.

Among the privileges of the farm

laborer in England is an allotment, as is clearly shown by the following:

"Have your men allotments?"

"Two years before the allotment act was passed I offered them allotments from a quarter up to an acre in the center of the farm, at the average rent paid by me. Two men applied, but when Michaelmas came they withdrew their applications. No more was said about allotments until the act was passed, when I called a meeting of men in the village, and proposed that if they had allotments on the farm where they liked they should pay 10s. an acre more than my average rent, or if they took it where I liked they should pay 10s. an acre less than I pay. They decided to pay 10s. more, and had it where they liked. They have had the allotments ever since. I pay the rates. But those who took a quarter of an acre are doing much better than those who took an acre."

The effects of the depression are shown:

"How long has the depression been felt here?"

"Since 1879 it has been very severely felt, but more especially in 1893 and 1894. More farms fell in at Michaelmas than I ever knew. There is a farm which ten years ago was let at 34s. [\$3.27] per acre; the last agreement was 24s. [\$2.84], and now it has been let at 5s. [\$1.22]. Many farms are without tenants. Three months ago I could have mentioned 10,000 acres of land unlet within twelve miles of this house, but since then 6,000 acres have been let at an immense reduction."

The kinds of farming are shown.

Replying to an inquiry as to the number of bullocks kept on his 600-acre farm, near Cambridge, Mr. Ellis said:

"A hundred and twenty in the winter. As I have only forty-eight acres of mangolds, they are fed on a bushel of pulp mangolds a day, mixed with straw chaff, and five to seven pounds of cotton cake. I buy them in the autumn, and they come out in the spring ready to go to the marshes, or on the home grass land in Norfolk. When the bullocks are sold out I put from 400 to 600 sheep on the farm to fatten during the summer. You see it is stock, not corn [grain], that has kept the farmer lately."

Here is a refutation of the idea of some Western farmers that the disappearance of the free ranges must make stock farming unprofitable. Adjacent to the great markets of England the farmer finds it profitable, as compared with grain-raising, to concentrate the value of his products by converting his crops into meat rather than to sell grain, even where the markets are at his doors. How much less can the Western farmer afford to sell grain at a distance of thousands of miles from these same markets with the difference in freights against him.

But beef stock is not the only kind kept by this business farmer. Replying to an inquiry he said:

"I have forty Jersey cows now. I began dairy farming with twenty in 1885. What success I have achieved is chiefly due to Mrs. Ellis. All the produce from the cows is made into butter, and this, of course, entails a lot of work on my wife."

"What sort of year has this been for butter?"

"The year from Michaelmas, 1894, to Michaelmas, 1895, has been the worst we have had for dairying. There was so much butter made that there was a glut in the market. Plenty of it was sold at Fakenham for 6d. and 7d. a pound. We are making 1s. 6d. now, and have a difficulty in finding enough to meet the demands. But to obtain that price it is essential to keep up a uniform quality."

"Why do you keep Jerseys instead of Short-horns?"

"Because I can keep three Jerseys where I can keep two Short-horns."

"Then you are a great believer in Jerseys?"

"I am, because they pay me. I test all the milk, and if I find a cow not giving a fair percentage of cream, I get rid of her from the dairy. Or, to put it in another way, if a cow costs a shilling and only yields eleven-pence, she is no use to me."

"How do you dispose of your butter?"

"Most of it is sent to private customers in London, Norwich, Wells, Fakenham and Walsingham. This summer we have sold more than 60 pounds a week at the door. Yes, we have a quantity of skim-milk. It fetches from 3s. to 4s. a week."

"What do you think of dairying generally?"

"I would rather not give an opinion; or at least I prefer to limit myself to the statement that cows can be made to pay on arable land. I have proved it by what I have done."

"How many cattle do you keep altogether?"

"About 220. The feeding steers are all Short-horns."

This large farmer's operations are not tied to any specialty, as appears from the following reply as to the number of sheep kept:

"I have about 1,400 sheep on the farm. The laying down of grass necessitated my keeping a much larger ewe flock than I had a few years ago. I have 600 ewes. About 400 are Oxford Downs, and the remainder Suffolks. I was under the impression that the Oxford Downs did not yield sufficiently lean meat, and I thought

that a judicious cross of Suffolks might be an advantage."

The interview is too long for insertion entire here. But the system of farming practiced is interesting. Mr. Ellis said:

"I should explain that though upwards of 1,000 acres of land I hold are still arable, I am steadily laying it down to grass. A year ago I tried 110 acres of pasture land, and now I have 260. The low price of grain caused me to alter my system to some extent. Until a few years since I adhered closely to the four-course, but now grass is left down on the lighter soils for two, three and even more years. On these new-laid fields the ewes are kept. In laying the fields down to grass every care is taken to make them thoroughly clean. When they have been well manured for roots, a certain proportion of the roots are eaten on the land with sheep, the seeds being drilled in with the barley after the land has been horse-hoed between the barley rows, some nine inches apart. I mow the seeds the first year, then they are eaten, and in the autumn ten to twelve loads of farm-yard manure per acre are spread over, with the result that there is a good thick sward of grass the following season."

No doubt the Utopian idea, every man a land-owner and every man his own employer, is more desirable than the English system of landlords, tenants and laborers, with laborers greatly in excess as to numbers. Whether the system which has in this country been the subject of much eloquence and the dream of social reformers and which has in it a greater aggregate of comfort and happiness for the people affected than any other ever extensively practiced upon this earth—whether this system is to develop or even to continue in this or any other country, seems doubtful. Under every system which has survived the appropriation of all the land of a country, the small owner has ceased to be an owner and has become a tenant, and his descendants have become laborers in a great majority of cases, while the large owner has increased his possessions and the large tenant has crowded the small out of business. In America we are following rapidly in the footsteps of the larger civilizations, and there is now apparent no social force capable of staying the movement in that direction. It is not pleasant to lift the curtain upon the scene in which the small freeholder becomes successively a debtor, a tenant, a laborer, with an entail of proletarians and tramps. But such is history.

## WHEAT CROP ESTIMATES.

"The estimates of the yield of wheat per acre made by the Department of Agriculture and by the *Orange Judd Farmer* are almost identical," says the *New York Journal of Commerce*. "The former is 12.5 bushels and the latter is 12.6 bushels per acre. There is a wider difference between the estimates of the acreage. The department estimates are a little less than 34,000,000 acres; the *Orange Judd Farmer* estimates 36,565,000 acres. The difference of the estimates of yield is 36,000,000 bushels. The department has made no estimate of the total crop, but its estimate of the yield per acre given in the October crop report applied to previous estimates of area result in a total of a little less than 424,000,000; the *Orange Judd Farmer's* estimate of the crop before the October report of the department was issued is very close to 460,000,000 bushels."

## THE WHEAT SITUATION.

In a general review of the wheat situation the London *Miller* gives details of estimated production of wheat, and the year's requirements, with totals for the several regions recognized, from which the Cincinnati *Price Current* makes the following tabulation:

	Production. Quarters.	Requirements. Quarters.
Northwestern Europe.....	34,193,950	65,550,000
Mediterranean Europe.....	53,816,850	59,555,000
Central Europe.....	48,937,500	43,110,000
Russia.....	52,000,000	30,500,000
Asia.....	45,830,000	43,050,000
North America.....	60,850,200	52,300,000
Antipodes.....	18,130,000	11,250,000
Total.....	311,467,300	305,315,000

These totals represent an equivalent of 2,491,738,000 bushels for production, and 2,442,520,000 bushels for the year's requirements—the production representing an excess of 49,218,000 bushels.

The corn crop of the United States is turning out less than was expected. The present estimate is 2,272,000 bushels. Don't sell corn at a sacrifice.



## ANTI-OPTION AGAIN.

The friends of fair prices for farm products have decided to make another attempt at the coming session of Congress to have passed a law to prevent the gigantic system of gambling known as options in grain contracts. It has been claimed and clearly shown that instead of helping these products on their way from producer to consumer, this class of gambling lives and makes its gains at the expense of producer and consumer. Doubtless the effect of option selling is in general to depress the prices which would otherwise be received by the farmer.

In its simplest form option selling consists in contracting to deliver grain or other product of a standard grade at a given market during a specified month, at a stated price. This in itself looks innocent enough. But in the gambling operation the seller has no grain and does not expect to have any but expects to "settle" with the purchaser. If, after such a contract of sale has been made, the price advances above the contract, the seller "settles" by paying to the purchaser the advance. If, on the other hand, the price declines, the purchaser "settles" by paying the seller the decline. These contracts are made binding by the payment of money, called "margins." The organization of the grain and provision gambling fraternity is so complete that the transactions are made through members of "boards." Whether buying or selling, a party to the deal places "margins" in the hands of the member of the board by whom his operations are conducted. These members are obliged to protect their deals by "settling" or they become subject to discipline and may lose their memberships in case of failure. The members often sell or buy on their own account and they do business for outsiders on commission.

It is the experience of these boards that outsiders who "deal" are usually buyers who believe prices will advance. It follows that professionals are usually sellers, whose interest is to have prices decline.

Some have difficulty to see why the seller wants prices to go lower. This is plain when it is remembered that the seller owns nothing—no wheat, for example—but has contracted to deliver, say, 5,000 bushels (the smallest transaction of the wheat pit) of No. 2 wheat at Chicago during December, at 60½ cents per bushel. If, by the time he must deliver, the Chicago price for this grade of wheat shall have fallen 5 cents per bushel, he can then buy the wheat at a saving of \$250 and deliver it to the purchaser. Instead of this, however, the buyer loses his margin to the extent of \$250 and it is paid to the seller, and no actual wheat changes hands. Whether the fall in price be little or much, the seller gets it, and the buyer, who is usually the country fellow, pays it.

It may be thought that, since in this operation the only parties apparent are the professionals and their dupes, the public is little concerned and no legislation is needed. The same reasoning would have left the Louisiana lottery an undisturbed robber and would repeal all anti-gambling laws. The transaction as above explained amounted simply to a bet on the course of the market in which the stake was \$250. But it was a bet not on the even chance of the market simply. The great interest of the professionals in the decline of the market caused them to exert their influence to the utmost to bring about that decline. To counteract this there is in general the unorganized and widely scattered interest of the country purchasers, with such of the professionals as may chance at the time to be buyers.

This interest of the sellers—"bears"—has led to the discovery of exceedingly efficient means of depressing prices. If the buyers—"bulls"—think prices should be higher, the bears offer to sell them almost unlimited quantities of wheat at a lower price. If there are no outside buyers little "business" is done, and complaints of "dullness," "lack of support," etc., fill the reports. Under such conditions the professionals wait for victims or

they manufacture a temporary advance in order to induce outside interest.

But the general tendency is to depress prices. Strangely enough, these gamblers' prices fix the prices on real products, and their powerful tendency to depress cuts down the returns of the farmer, constituting an important element against his prosperity.

## FARMERS' CONGRESS AND SILVER.

The resolutions passed by the Farmers' National Congress, at Atlanta, concerning silver, read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Farmers' National Congress is emphatically in favor of the equal use of both gold and silver coin as money of ultimate redemption and equally as standards of value, and to secure this object we favor:

A conference to be called by the United States of those nations ready to accept bimetallicism with the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver on a ratio to be agreed on.

A law requiring duties on commodities, the product of or imported from monogold nations, to be paid in foreign gold coin.

That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, guarded by an import duty upon foreign bullion and foreign coin equal to the difference between the bullion value and the coinage value of the metal at the date of importation, whenever the bullion value of the metal is less than its coin value.

The fact that some amendments desired by a few enthusiastic advocates were defeated, was made the occasion for the associated press dispatches announcing the defeat of the silver resolutions. The resolutions as above stated were passed by a large majority.

## "THE IRRIGATION AGE."

That there exists a great field for an ably-conducted and wisely-managed journal devoted to irrigation, is a fact which needs no argument in its support. That such a journal must be national in character is readily recognized. That it must be an unimpeachable authority on matters concerning irrigation is no more true than that it must be, in its editorial management, free from the taint of schemes and scheming. The *Irrigation Age*, published at Chicago, has been presented as the exponent of irrigation development. The fact that its entire staff, from publisher down, has just been reorganized, and that "a new deal" is announced, is evidence that it has not heretofore filled the requirements. If, under the new management, the journal shall occupy its field and confine itself to its legitimate work its success must correspond with the talent and energy devoted to it. If it shall make the mistake of assuming the role of a general agricultural journal, with a strong irrigation department, it will find the field of agricultural journalism well and ably occupied at Chicago, as well as in every State and Territory. People will not pay \$2 per year for an agricultural magazine, and the publishers will make a mistake if they allow it to become other than the exponent of irrigation, giving in attractive form the information and discussions which are not readily obtainable in current literature.

The process of cheapening and at the same time bettering, is one which in a marked degree affects some of the leading literary publications. The *Arena*, a magazine published at Boston, formerly at \$5 per year, is announced for the future at \$3, with improvements and new features. The writers announced for next year are among the most eminent thinkers—statesmen, philanthropists, divines and story writers—of the age. A fair idea of the scope of the magazine may be had from the following statement of contents of the November number:

Senator John T. Morgan, frontispiece. B. O. Flower, "Strolls Beyond the Walls of Chester," (with six full-page photographs). United States Senator John T. Morgan, "Why the South Wants Free Silver." Prof. George D. Herron, "The Sociality of Jesus' Religion." Alfred Milnes, A. M., "Vaccination an Error" (concluded). Helen H. Gardner, "A Battle for Sound Morality." (Final paper, with Map, Black List and Codification of Age-of-Consent Laws). Ex-Governor James M. Ashley, "The Impending Political Advance." Prof. Frank Parsons, "The People's Lamps." Rev. W. E. Manley, D. D., "Hell no Part of Divine Revelation." Charles Rodolf, M. D., "The Unrighteousness of Government, as Viewed by a Philosophical Anarchist." Margaret B. Peeke, "Practical Occultism." Willis Mills, M. D., "In Foro Conscientie"

(story). Book Reviews—A Southern Woman of Genius and Her Work, reviewed by B. O. Flower; "Senator Intrigue and Inspector Noseby," reviewed by C. Selden Smart; "Magnetism," and "Vision of Thyrza," reviewed by E. H. Wilson; "Poverty's Factory," reviewed by Newell Dunbar; "Current Events," by the editor.

## POPULATION OF KANSAS CITIES.

Figures showing the population in Kansas towns and cities having 1,000 or more inhabitants, as returned by assessors to the State Board of Agriculture, are completed. Of the 103 places in the list of one year ago thirty-nine show an aggregate increase of 10,048, Argentine leading with a gain of 1,945, while sixty-two places are listed with a total loss of 15,827. St. Marys, with a gain of 234, has become eligible to the 1,000 list, and Goodland, reporting 988 people, Pleasanton 990, Hays City 979, Frontenac 951, Phillipsburg 916, Enterprise 935, Osborne 991, Alma 964, Russell 952 and Norton 914, have dropped out.

The following table gives the cities in the order of their rank, the population of each, and its gain or loss:

Rank.	Name.	Population.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Kansas City.....	40,673	.....	1,973
2	Topeka.....	30,151	.....	573
3	Wichita.....	20,841	.....	778
4	Leavenworth.....	20,822	366	.....
5	Atchison.....	15,500	1,522	.....
6	Fort Scott.....	11,108	368	.....
7	Lawrence.....	10,984	.....	223
8	Pittsburg.....	8,982	437	.....
9	Hutchinson.....	8,515	.....	282
10	Emporia.....	8,225	122	.....
11	Parsons.....	7,578	.....	647
12	Ottawa.....	7,059	390	.....
13	Arkansas City.....	6,904	.....	216
14	Salina.....	5,708	162	.....
15	Argentine.....	5,504	1,945	.....
16	Newton.....	5,145	.....	381
17	Winfield.....	5,031	.....	1,064
18	Junction City.....	4,789	.....	297
19	Osage City.....	4,378	707	.....
20	Independence.....	3,865	76	.....
21	Wellington.....	3,857	.....	995
22	Chanute.....	3,518	68	.....
23	El Dorado.....	3,518	71	.....
24	Olathe.....	3,458	20	.....
25	Coffeyville.....	3,424	.....	381
26	Abilene.....	3,400	.....	235
27	Horton.....	3,157	.....	290
28	Hiawatha.....	3,082	565	.....
29	Holton.....	3,020	.....	262
30	Weir City.....	3,020	282	.....
31	Concordia.....	3,011	.....	82
32	Paola.....	3,009	.....	23
33	Manhattan.....	2,980	.....	87
34	Galena.....	2,982	100	.....
35	Clay Center.....	2,723	.....	209
36	Girard.....	2,703	.....	411
37	McPherson.....	2,686	.....	359
38	Chetopa.....	2,640	643	.....
39	Osawatomie.....	2,612	.....	68
40	Cherryvale.....	2,586	148	.....
41	Burlington.....	2,522	78	.....
42	Marysville.....	2,297	41	.....
43	Columbus.....	2,204	50	.....
44	Garnett.....	2,145	.....	208
45	Oswego.....	2,145	.....	120
46	Council Grove.....	2,145	.....	197
47	Eureka.....	2,138	.....	2
48	Great Bend.....	2,134	.....	372
49	Marion.....	2,077	.....	85
50	Beloit.....	2,039	.....	147
51	Rosedale.....	1,963	.....	6
52	Seneca.....	1,961	155	.....
53	Dodge City.....	1,857	46	.....
54	Sterling.....	1,815	.....	50
55	Neodesha.....	1,788	65	.....
56	Kingman.....	1,770	.....	262
57	Fredonia.....	1,638	251	.....
58	Yates Center.....	1,599	.....	27
59	Baxter Springs.....	1,566	200	.....
60	Larned.....	1,566	.....	126
61	Iola.....	1,565	.....	.....
62	Nickerson.....	1,560	299	.....
63	Minneapolis.....	1,559	.....	88
64	Burlingame.....	1,518	150	.....
65	Sabetha.....	1,488	134	.....
66	Humboldt.....	1,474	64	.....
67	Florence.....	1,474	.....	65
68	Scranton.....	1,449	.....	120
69	Caldwell.....	1,748	60	.....
70	Herington.....	1,446	.....	92
71	Belleville.....	1,445	.....	289
72	Lyons.....	1,445	.....	189
73	Washington.....	1,418	.....	211
74	Elsworth.....	1,415	12	.....
75	Wamego.....	1,410	.....	262
76	Garden City.....	1,392	.....	.....
77	Anthony.....	1,387	.....	319
78	Peabody.....	1,361	.....	30
79	Pratt.....	1,330	.....	239
80	Cherokee.....	1,314	174	.....
81	Lindsborg.....	1,305	.....	99
82	Erie.....	1,225	134	.....
83	St. Marys.....	1,198	234	.....
84	Valley Falls.....	1,172	15	.....
85	Baldwin.....	1,135	50	.....
86	Blue Rapids.....	1,134	8	.....
87	Clyde.....	1,129	.....	37
88	Sedan.....	1,085	.....	84
89	Frankfort.....	1,084	.....	83
90	Harper.....	1,068	.....	238
91	Howard.....	1,033	19	.....
92	Osage Mission.....	1,057	57	.....
93	Augusta.....	1,023	.....	1
94	Ellis.....	1,017	.....	1
95	Caney.....	1,004	.....	4

\*1894; no returns for 1895.

## Early Six Weeks Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to know how the "Early Six Weeks" potato does in Kansas. How much earlier are they than Early Ohio, and are they a good keeper? Where can I procure pure seed? Hope some of the KANSAS FARMER readers can give me full particulars.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Peabody, Kas., October 24, 1895.

## A Kansan's View of Oklahoma's Big Fair.

One of the most pleasant weeks of the season has just passed at the Guthrie State fair, where an excellent mile track was laid out but two years ago, as well as suitable buildings erected for the accommodation of patrons and exhibitors in the various lines usually represented at a fair of this character. To say I was astonished as well as delighted with Guthrie, is putting it but mildly, for instead of seeing a rude, new, country town, made up of a rough class of people, as I fully expected, I found in Guthrie quite a city, nicely located, with broad streets, good, substantial business houses, waterworks, electric lights, telephones, two extra good daily papers (containing all telegraphic news), a good system of sewerage, a fire department second to none of its size, and elegant, cozy homes. A population daily increasing, made up, not of the "castaways" of other towns and cities (as is often the case with a "youth" like Guthrie), but of good, substantial business men and women of education and refinement, who, as princes and princesses, treat a stranger with that cordiality which is always appreciated and never forgotten. This can partly be accounted for, perhaps, because of the large number of Kansans who now are residents of this city. I am informed that the population of Oklahoma is rapidly increasing and that the taxable property has increased \$20,000,000 the past year, now representing a total value of about \$40,000,000. Governor Renfrow, who I had the pleasure of meeting, is a popular man here and well qualified for the position he holds. But I digress, as my purpose in writing these lines was to speak of the Oklahoma State fair, which has been a pronounced success and has now made a start which in the near future will place it on a par with the Dallas and St. Louis expositions, as State institutions.

The location is the proper one, the grounds are large, and with a few more buildings, as it becomes necessary to have them, the fair will be of annual benefit to the whole of Oklahoma, and no doubt will continue to receive the hearty support already accorded it. Guthrie lies within easy reach of Perry, Oklahoma City, El Reno, Kingfisher, Norman, Edmond and other towns along the greatest of all railroads, the Santa Fe, and is, therefore, the city most suitable for this, the State fair. The exhibits this year covered most every line, though not as extensive in the stock departments as I hope to see another year. A small exhibit of Berkshire and Poland-China swine attracted a great deal of attention, as well as the sharp competition in the classes for horses and cattle. Art hall presented lively and lovely scenes, because, of course, in charge of the ladies. Agricultural hall contained many and varied specimens of pumpkins, squashes, corn, Kaffir corn, cow peas, sorghum, hops, vetches, wild and tame grasses, vegetables, sage, hoarhound, millet, and watermelons too large to carry. The Horticultural hall was a department perhaps of the most astonishment to me, because there I saw endless varieties of fruit, so extra good that it was hard to believe it was grown in as new a country as this. The speed department was the one that attracted, perhaps, the most attention, as there were many contests of speed, both in the harness and running races. A fine list of horses were here from many States, and all the races went off smoothly, for which I had the honor of acting as starting judge. Many other attractions helped to make this fair a success, among which might be mentioned "Bill" Crane and his band of Kickapoo Indians, who gave combination skirt (?) and serpentine dances, as well as pony racing. The Military band, guided by the master hand of Romero, was one of the greatest features of the fair, as their discourses of classical selections were always greeted by applause. The only Mary E. Lease was also present with us and spoke to the multitude at the grounds, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 12,000 people. The management are to be congratulated, and to each and all of them words of praise are due, as all Oklahoma seems to be willing to join them in a greater effort than ever to have another year a still greater fair than the one just closed.

O. P. UPDEGRAFF.

Guthrie, Okla., October 12, 1895.







# In the Dairy.

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

## Cold Weather Topics.

The most important matter to be looked after now is feed and shelter before cold weather sets in. The cow that is expected to furnish a good supply of milk through the feeding season will need to be tended with a view of making a profit on her value and having her come out in the spring possessing good form and flesh. Animals subjected to cold wind and storms and a scanty supply of feed come through hide-bound and rough, with a loss of two months in the spring before they can be expected to return to anything like a paying basis. The freezing and starving policy is a losing game, and the farmer that does so in these times of cheap feed and lumber is the one that is always behind and frequently wanting credit. Cows, and in fact all domestic animals that are kept in good trim are ready to respond on very short notice and no time is lost between seasons in putting them in working order. If a farmer is too poor to feed his cows he had better sell them to some one that can, rather than have the annoyance of living skeletons about his premises.

## Have Formed an Association.

The creamerymen of central Kansas have formed an organization, to be called the Central Kansas Creamery Association. This is in line with a recent article in the *American Creamery* regarding the immediate possibilities of the creamery industry in Kansas. These factories have found it necessary for their protection in the sale of butter and to prevent the imitation and destruction of their brands, to get together in this way. Mr. J. K. Forney is chairman and H. M. Brandt Secretary of the new organization.—*American Creamery*.

## Wanted the Pure Sky-Blue.

The *Midland*, one of our religious exchanges, straight-laced, orthodox, Calvinistic, at that, is responsible for the story of a woman who lived in Boston and whose milkman all at once became a Christian. Two or three days after she said to him, with great anxiety: "Something is wrong with your milk. There is a yellow scum all over the top of it this morning." The milkman explained that he had been converted and that he was going to deliver hereafter that kind of milk all the time. "That kind of milk!" exclaimed the Bostonian. "Well, don't bring any more of it to me; I want the pure sky-blue."

## Milk Inspection.

Inspector Farnsworth reports that a large part of the milk offered for sale in the city of Topeka is below the 31 percent standard of butter fat, much of it containing only 2 per cent. The inspection is carried on through an ordinance established by the city. The adulterations are practiced by both dairymen and bottlers. In the case of 2 per cent. milk, the customer is paying about 15 cents a gallon for water. One of the inspectors has had the report of raising the percentage of fat in many cases to 1 per cent. The butter from the United States does not command prices equal to those obtained for the home-grown product. There are considerable quantities of butter imported from the United States, but it has been sold at lower figures than that coming from any other source. The butter imported from the United States, as a rule, is inferior in quality. And our markets are excluded from foreign markets because of this inferiority. Remember, a part of this inferiority is

from our own officials. Ought we not improve our methods, be more careful, more cleanly and more honest or quit boasting?

The Rockford (Iowa) *Register* calls attention to the fact that the cheapest separator now on the market is a decree of divorce.

The next meeting of the Iowa State Dairy Association will be held at Waterloo, on the 10th and 12th of November. This will probably be the most successful meeting in the history of the organization.

The possibilities of dairying in this country are hinted at in a study of what such a country as England consumes. She spent last year for foreign cheese \$26,000,000, of which amount the United States furnished \$7,800,000, and Canada, \$13,100,000. Denmark has reached a foremost place in dairying through scientific methods of conducting it. The little country furnished most of the \$65,000,000 worth of butter England imported last year.

At a church convention, lately held in Illinois, the question of the proper observance of the Sabbath came up. Resolutions were offered condemning the creameries for allowing their factories to run seven days in the week. The Rev. W. McGubbin thought the report should contain the suggestion of a remedy for the evil as long as God has made cows to give milk seven days a week. Another brother imagined that experienced dairymen were better able to find a remedy than the preachers.

Let every dairyman in the State make it a point to attend the annual dairy meeting at Newton, next month. Since the production of milk has become one of the most profitable of farm operations, a few days time expended once a year at these conventions cannot prove otherwise than profitable. Besides this, dairymen get in touch with each other and are better prepared to protect their interests in the way of future legislation on the oleo question. By glancing at the program some idea may be had of the various subjects to be treated at this session.

It is currently reported that manufacturers of oleomargarine are said to be arranging matters so they can make a winning fight at Washington this winter. It is evident that they propose to spend both time and money in defeating any further dairy legislation. What are the dairymen doing? Are any of them personally acquainted with their members of Congress—Senators and Representatives? If so, make it a point to see them, if possible, and talk with them on this subject. If you can't see them in person, write to them. And then do something to help carry on the fight at Washington. The National Dairy Union is the representative of the dairymen in this contest. Make some inquiry about it. Get posted and don't be a spaniel.—*Exchange*.

Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture VanValkenburg, in New York, was recently asked by a representative of the *World* what percentage of milk he had found under his inspection was adulterated during the past five years. "About four cans in 100 show adulteration," he replied. "If that is an average of about 10 per cent. of adulteration by watering or skimming. This represents only about sixteen quarts of water added to 4,000 quarts of milk. I claim that there are no cities in the United States that are supplied with milk so nearly up to the standard made by the State Legislature of New York as in New York and Brooklyn." Mr. VanValkenburg's work applies to milk as it comes direct from the farmer. His reply, it seems to me, pretty effectually disposes of the claim that the adulteration of milk is mainly carried on by the milk producers. As in Chicago, so in New York, the arch rascal in the milk business will in the main be found to be the city dealer. While, thorough action, Ayer's Pills strengthen rather than stimulate the excretory organs. Leading physicians recommend them because they are free from calomel or other injurious drugs, being composed entirely of the best vegetable ingredients.

## Exaggerated Reports.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For a long time it has been painful to my mind to read the exaggerated estimates of yield of farm crops, knowing that every such published exaggeration is a disadvantage to the very farmers whose interest these reports are supposed to serve. Whether these things are done through ignorance, or with intent to deceive, we must merely conjecture; but sure it is that they are begetting in the minds of thoughtful readers a feeling of distrust which robs them of that usefulness as both a means of estimating the supply of the different products and comparison with similar returns elsewhere or of other years in our own countries.

That these figures are much magnified in our own county I know by careful measurements on my own part and that of some of my neighbors and by comparison with other parts of the county. For instance, a writer in the weather reports published in the *KANSAS FARMER* reports that the corn of the county will yield from fifty to eighty bushels per acre, while, in the opinion of careful men, the average will fall below thirty bushels, and few pieces will reach fifty bushels, leaving eighty bushels not to be thought of. Now, this is no solitary instance, but scarcely worse than is common. Now, so far as dealers in our stock, crops, etc., place any dependence in these reports, they use them as a basis for over-estimating the supply and consequent lowering of price. Those who make obligations to pay in the future, expecting to reap such harvests, are disappointed and are unable to fulfill their agreements and fall into discredit, while in the case of any dependence on estimates by landlord and tenant, where there is division of crop, the disappointment leads to distrust of a proper division, with evils consequent thereon. In writing this I feel that I am addressing myself to these correspondents, whom I suppose to be among the most intelligent men in their respective communities, and on behalf of a class calculated to do their own guessing and who depend upon your judgment, I ask of you to cultivate your ability to estimate by frequent comparison of your guesses with actual measurements, when the gradual approach of these reports to actual existing facts will render them of far more real value to all concerned and make them ten-fold more popular and respected. CLARKSON HODGINS, Dwight, Kas.

## How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honest and reliable in all his business transactions, and we will pay the above reward for any case of Catarrh cured by his Catarrh Cure.  
WALDING, KINNAN & MAZUR, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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

Of plain, sound sense life's current coin is change. Young friends and sisters, if you are afflicted with Catarrh of the Bladder, or any other of the diseases of the urinary system, you will find relief in the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

**THE KING CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, AND ALL THE AGING PAINS OF LIFE.**

This is a positive cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and all the aging pains of life. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

**DR. KAY'S RENOVATOR**  
Handbook of Valuable Recipes and a Treatise on Diseases of the Urinary System.

DR. B. J. KAY MEDICAL CO., Western Office, 100 South Sixth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Dr. Kay's Renovator is sold in Topeka by the Swift & Holliday Drug Co., and in other cities by the same firm.

# No Risk

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

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

## The Western Trail

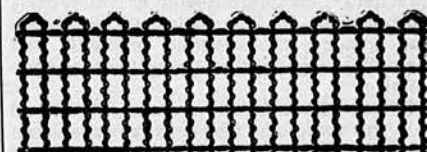
Is published quarterly by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. It tells how to get a farm in the West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one year. Send name and address to "Editor Western Trail, Chicago," and receive it one year free.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.

## Kansas Tannery

ESTABLISHED IN 1889.

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



## STEEL WEB Picket Lawn Fence

Steel Posts, Steel Rails and Steel Gates; Steel Tree, Flower and Fence Guards; Galvanized Field and Hog Fences, 4 to 55 in. high; Poultry, Garden and Rabbit Fences; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue free. DEKALB FENCE CO., 23 High St., Dekalb, Ill.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

# A FARM! IN KANSAS.

A big prolific farm cheap. Cheap because the owner is too busy and too far away to run it. The Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm, at Colony, Anderson county, East Kansas—1,439 acres of land; fine buildings. Write for booklet with surprising offer. Write J. B. LEWIS, 301 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

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## The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M.D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

### Answers to Correspondents.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—I will write you a few lines in regard to my case. I have indigestion, so the doctor says. I have pain in the stomach; keep belching up my food, and sometimes throw it all up, and have a pretty bad pain at the heart every once in a while. I am tired of doctoring with the doctor here, as I get no relief, only for a few days at a time. If you can cure me, I want to know it. I am a big, strong, healthy man with the exception of that trouble. If you want to take my case in hand, you must guarantee a sure cure or no money. Answer soon if you want to take my case.

Hutchinson, Kas. J. B. B.  
I have no reason to think your case incurable. At your age indigestion ought to be pretty easily cured. There is, to my mind, only one obstacle in the way of a cure, and that is the unreasonable and unjust terms you seek to impose upon the medical man. Let me give you the very plain warning that you will not find amongst the honest, high-minded and competent physicians of the country any one engaged in the reprehensible practice of quackery—the guaranteeing of a sure cure. The only doctors who do that are the frauds and quacks who disgrace medicine and swindle the ignorant sufferers in every community.

If you are a farmer, you might as well ask the merchant who sells you seed corn to guarantee that it will make a crop. If he were honest, he would say to you that he could only guarantee the good quality of the seed. He could not guarantee that you would plant it in a proper time or proper manner or in properly-prepared soil for making a crop. It would devolve upon you to make that part of the guarantee yourself, because that would be your part of the undertaking. Then, if he furnished good seed and you did just the right thing in planting, there would be still another guarantee needed to insure a crop. That would be the suitable weather to make a crop. Neither he nor you are rain-makers; neither of you could guarantee against the late or early frosts; neither of you could guarantee against chinch bugs or floods or droughts. So you can easily see how stupid it is to ask the seedsman to warrant a crop. And it is equally stupid and foolish to ask a doctor to guarantee a cure. It takes the doctor, the patient, the cook, the nurse and God or nature, all combined, to guarantee a cure. Each of them has a part to play and a duty to perform in securing a cure of a sick man. The doctor is not God. He cannot make one drop of blood, good or bad. He cannot digest your food for you. He cannot make the two lips of a cut grow together. He cannot make a broken bone grow together again. He can only help God. He can place the two lips of a cut or the two ends of a broken bone together where they belong, and by proper appliances can hold them together until God or nature does the knitting together of the two parts. If God or nature do not do the knitting, the doctor might hold the parts together until doomsday and then they would fall asunder the moment he let go.

Again, the doctor could put them together in proper shape and you, by your negligence or carelessness or curiosity or stupidity, might displace them, as has very often happened in surgical cases, and the doctor cannot guarantee that you will do your part in the matter. He may prescribe just the right medicine in just the right quantity and at just the right intervals, and still he cannot guarantee that you will take it just as he directs. Many patients think they know more than the doctor, and take or refuse to take the medicine, just as it suits their notion, and they are the chief contingent in the community who demand of the doctor a warranty of cure. They are the people who most frequently by their stupidity or pig-headedness thwart and defeat the doctor and his remedies.

In dyspeptic cases like yours, another person, with still another duty, comes into the case, whom the doctor cannot stand sponsor for. That person is the cook who prepares your meals for you. They can be so prepared as to create, and often to cure, dyspepsia. Many people lose their health and later their lives by ignorant or vicious cooking. And the doctor cannot stand over your frying-pan or pastry table all the time you are getting well. So it is unjust to ask him to guarantee your culinary department. He can only advise and recommend in that direction. Then, if you get sick enough, as many do, to need nursing, another person and another element comes into the case. The best prescriptions in the world and the best surgical operations may be totally destroyed and annulled by ignorant, meddling or vicious nurses. They often think they know more than the doctor and undertake either openly or surreptitiously to run the case at odds with the doctor. And ig-

norant people often ask the doctor to guarantee the nursing in addition to everything else, and in about nine cases out of ten he is not consulted at all about the nurse, and some totally incompetent person is installed in that responsible position, while the doctor is sought to be held responsible for all the follies and absurdities of the nursing department. Then, when the doctor has made the best prescription he can and given his best advice about light, air, warmth, ventilation, clothing, cooking, feeding, nursing, etc., and when the patient and nurse and cook and neighbors and minister and church members or lodge members have all done as well instead of as badly as they could, there is still another partner in the enterprise to hear from. "It is appointed unto man once to die," and it is lucky that he does not need to do that but once. And if the partner whom we call nature, wants the patient for some other purpose in some other locality, our work is all in vain. God will take him, and all the doctors on earth cannot guarantee against it. But if God don't happen to want him and gives him life and vitality enough to rally and react, with our help, which must not be meddling nor handicapping to God's part of the work, the patient will still get well and live, in many cases, to cheat death, the doctor and the nurse out of their just dues.

So, you see, I am not rushing off by first train nor telegraphing ahead to secure your case, as you rather suggest in your last lines. I am writing leisurely and deliberately, and I am not making any haste to come your way, and am making no preparations to receive you here. And I say, with the most tremendous emphasis that I can command, that I do not want and will not have your case unless you exactly reverse the order and sequence of your conditions. If you will do the guaranteeing for yourself, your cook, your nurse, your Maker and Sustainer, I can very safely guarantee to do the physician's part of the job. I can guarantee to do my level best to bring into the case an expensive and long-sought medical education, acquired in the colleges and hospitals of both the prominent schools of practice, also a good many years of experience gained by ceaseless study and hard work. I can bring along with me into the tripartite or quadripartite undertaking a commendable amount of judgment, skill, energy, fidelity and common sense. But if you still persist in hunting for a doctor who will guarantee not only his own work but yours, your cook's, your nurse's, your neighbors' and your Creator's, then you will please take notice that I am not in the race either for gain or glory. The man you are hunting for is the man you ought to shun as you would the Devil, for, like his Satanic majesty, he is "going about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." He is the fellow who unblushingly robs the widow, the orphan and all the unwary. He is ready to promise anything you ask him—willing to guarantee anything you suggest, and when he thus gets you off your guard, he guarantees to recoup himself, by any other dishonest trick or device at his command for the fraudulent assurance he gives you. In your present condition, the ready guarantor is exactly the man you cannot possibly afford to have about you, even though he begs to warrant a cure without money and without price. He has more skill in promising than in performing cures. He knows more about swindling than about materia medica, more about falsehood than physiology. He is the drowning man in the profession clutching at the straw, and hoping that some lucky guess may save him. Take him if you want him.

### DR. HARTMAN SAYS

**Catarrh Causes More Sickness and Death Than Any Other Disease.**

If a person has catarrh there is no knowing what may happen to him. The catarrh may go to the lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, or urinary organs. There are very few diseases but what catarrh may cause. Not only does it cause deafness, blindness, sore throat, dyspepsia and kidney diseases, but the worst forms of female and urinary diseases. Everybody is liable to it, and nearly every third person has it already. Catarrh, catarrh, catarrh everywhere. An ordinary cold is the first stage of catarrh. A cough is catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

It is conceded that Dr. Hartman has treated more cases of catarrh than any man on earth. He has thousands of patients under his treatment all the time. Most of these patients are treated by correspondence. A vast multitude are cured every year. The doctor's principal remedy is Pe-ru-na. This remedy strikes at the root of the disease. Pe-ru-na is an internal remedy and cures catarrh wherever located. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh permanently, and prevents catarrh by curing all cases of colds, coughs, sore throat, la grippe, influenza and other acute catarrh affections.

Ask your druggist for a Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1896. The "Ills of Life" sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

## A F A K E.

Webster's Dictionary says, "to fake is to manipulate fraudulently so as to make an object appear better or other than it really is; as to fake a bull dog by burning his upper lip and thus artificially shortening it."

The above seems to be a very accurate description of the circulars and advertisements put out by the

### De Laval Separator Company,

claiming a decision in several United States courts in favor of their Bechtolsheim, or Alpha, patent. In one paragraph it is "the U. S. Circuit court for the Northern district of New York;" in the next paragraph it is the "U. S. court." The object, of course, is to make it appear that it was in different Circuit courts, and therefore make it appear as though there was much litigation.

The facts are, it was one and the same Circuit court and the same district. There was no testimony taken for the defense in either case. The manufacturer of the claimed infringing bowl did only a small business—so small that he did not deem it worth his while to be at the expense of defending the case. The De Laval Company waived all costs and damages, the users having nothing to pay, the company's main point being to get decisions, in order that they might "whoop 'em up" as great and

### "Important Decrees."

The Court did not think it of enough importance to file an opinion in either case. The attempt to make it appear that this decision on the Bechtolsheim, or Alpha, patent covers all Separators, is

### Worse than a Fake,

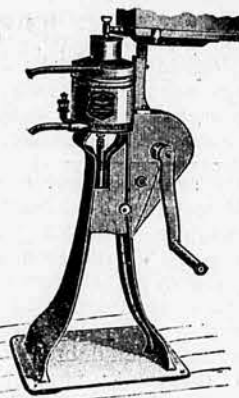
as that patent covers the tin discs or plates (of which there are 27 to 45, depending upon the size of the machine) within the bowl, these discs resembling tin pie plates bottom side up, with holes cut through the bottom. It therefore follows that Separators without this multiple of inverted tin pie plates do not infringe or come within this

### "Fake" Advertisement.

The De Laval Company have burned the bull dog's nose to make him look savage, but he is harmless. He will not bite, nor even growl, at anything except a pile of tin pie plates bottom up.

It follows, of course, no other construction comes within the decision.

## The United States Separator



has proved to be so much superior to the De Laval Separator that the De Laval Company take this "FAKE" way to attempt to frighten dairymen from buying the United States, which beats them in every-day work.

The United States Separator is made under special patents of its own. Its peaceful use is guaranteed to all users.

It is Simple in Construction, Having Only 3 Parts to the Bowl.

It has the wonderful record of skimming to full capacity and leaving only 0.03 of 1 per cent. of fat in the skimmed milk, at the Vermont Experiment Station, and only 0.04 of 1 per cent. at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, and only a Trace at the Indiana Experiment Station, skimming full capacity.

Send for Illustrated Circular.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company has been incorporated and doing business for about 23 years, owning many valuable patents, and manufacturing under them. It employs the best patent experts in the United States and never has infringed other patents and never expects to. In all this long period no purchaser of its manufactures has ever had to pay one cent of costs or damages for any claimed infringement. It has always protected its patrons from all annoyances of this kind, and always will, so that its name has become a synonym for protection to its patrons.

We Guarantee All Users of Our Machines Against Any Claimed Infringement.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY,**  
BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT.

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

The banner advertisement this week is from the Vermont Farm Machinery Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., in relation to cream separators. The agents in Topeka, Messrs. Heil & Griggs, will soon have more territory, with the expectation of increasing the sales on the United States machine.

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

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" relieve Throat Irritations caused by cold or use of the voice. The genuine sold only in boxes.

### Notice to Farmers.

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

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

### Old Mexico.

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



## The Veterinarian.

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

**TICKS ON HORSES AND CALVES.**—Will you give me a remedy for ticks? My horses and calves get ticks in their ears. I take them out and in a week or so they have them again. J. L. Meade, Kas.

**Answer.**—There is no remedy by which your animals can be kept free from ticks so long as they are allowed to run in pastures infested with the ticks. An application of lard and sulphur or lard and tobacco applied to the inside of the ears might prevent the ticks from lodging there, but it would collect dust and filth, which would be about as bad.

**BULL AILING.**—I have a Jersey bull that is afflicted with what the "veterinary doctor" here calls laryngitis. He has had it since July 1. He breathes hard and coughs some; he seems to have to force the air through his nostrils, and sometimes he will breathe through his mouth. His throat is swollen some. I am giving him a tonic powder and using a wash for his throat by holding his head up and then holding his throat so he cannot swallow right away. C. H. J. Minneapolis, Kas.

**Answer.**—I am unable to determine from your description whether the trouble is all in the bull's throat or whether there is also some abnormal growth obstructing the nostrils. If the latter is the case it may require an operation to remove it. Saturate the skin around his throat with pure kerosene twice a day, and if it gets very sore stop for a few days until it is healed, then begin again and continue it for a month or two. Do not try to use the wash by holding his throat to prevent swallowing or you are liable to strangle him. The trouble is probably of a tubercular nature, and if so can only be palliated instead of cured.

### Breeding Cholera.

Writing of hog cholera in *Coleman's Rural World*, "G. H. T." of St. Louis county, Missouri, says:

"It can better be prevented than cured. I have never lost a hog in twenty-five years that way. Why? I make provision for keeping them in clean pens, and both out of and away from mud and slush made of their own urine and droppings. I often see hogs living in such filth, and the corn on cob thrown to them in the slush, so that in getting the former they of necessity must gather much of the latter, and thus eat their own urine and droppings as a part of their food. This, of course, refers to small holdings and individual owners who have little room, small pens and limited accommodations. But they are the hot-beds of disease, and from them it is apt to spread, no one knows how far, or what the ultimate cost to neighbors and surrounding farms. A neighbor of mine bought three stock hogs last spring, brought them home and put them in a pen where he thought he could feed them garden offal, green apples and the like, and some slop made of ship-stuff. He came to me after a while and said his hogs were sick, and I went to see them, with a view to ascertaining the cause. I found the pen, in which they were confined and fed, a mud-puddle, such as I have referred to above. The pigs had the diarrhoea, hog cholera, as they call it, and all three died. He was told that they would die in such filth and with such feed, and removed them, but too late to be of benefit or to save them."

**THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER**

Outs clean on all sides—does not crush. The most humane, rapid and durable knife made, fully warranted. Highest World's Fair Award. Descriptive Circulars Free.

A. C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa.

## MARKET REPORTS.

**Kansas City Live Stock.**  
KANSAS CITY, Oct. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, since Saturday, 11,599; calves, 248; shipped Saturday, 2,136 cattle; 110 calves. The market was steady to 10c lower. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.			
No.	Ave.	Price.	Ave. Price.
20.....	1,48	4.85	17..... 1,550 4.83
20.....	1,352	4.00	6..... 1,268 4.03
22.....	1,421	3.90	22..... 1,421 3.80
97.....	1,291	3.75	2 Tex..... 1,065 3.49
119 Tex.....	1,129	3.30	53 Tex..... 1,170 3.20
4 Tex.....	1,085	2.75	17 Tex..... 1,185 2.70
1 Tex.....	910	2.00	

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.			
No.	Ave.	Price.	Ave. Price.
24.....	1,021	\$3.10	90..... 1,071 \$3.00
25.....	1,016	2.80	20..... 899 \$3.75
3.....	1,020	2.35	20 mix..... 593 2.15
1.....	800	2.10	

WESTERN STEERS.			
No.	Ave.	Price.	Ave. Price.
105 fed.....	1,249	\$3.65	43 fed..... 1,188 \$3.45
74 fed.....	1,050	3.20	

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.			
No.	Ave.	Price.	Ave. Price.
63.....	808	\$2.10	28 mix..... 714 \$2.00
81.....	773	1.90	

NEW MEXICO STEERS.			
No.	Ave.	Price.	Ave. Price.
49.....	1,098	\$2.25	

SOUTHWESTERN STEERS.			
No.	Ave.	Price.	Ave. Price.
18.....	1,000	\$3.10	

PANHANDLE COWS.			
No.	Ave.	Price.	Ave. Price.
18.....	783	\$2.10	

ARIZONA STEERS.			
No.	Ave.	Price.	Ave. Price.
1.....	1,230	\$2.65	

COWS AND HEIFERS.			
No.	Ave.	Price.	Ave. Price.
3.....	833	\$3.25	1..... 1,100 \$3.25
4.....	835	3.00	1..... 1,205 3.00
10.....	956	2.80	3..... 853 2.75
8.....	900	2.50	23..... 903 2.50
11.....	980	2.45	1..... 1,100 2.40
1.....	1,130	2.35	1..... 1,150 2.35
1.....	670	2.25	1..... 1,040 2.25
5 T.....	752	2.10	1 Tex..... 610 2.10
30.....	820	2.00	1..... 1,010 2.00
1.....	820	1.25	8..... 895 1.25

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.			
No.	Ave.	Price.	Ave. Price.
25.....	938	\$3.55	40..... 1,059 \$3.50
15.....	560	3.31	8..... 1,156 3.25
6.....	500	3.20	12..... 1,142 3.20
1.....	1,040	3.10	3..... 624 3.00

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 4,378; shipped Saturday, 381. The market was 5 to 10c lower. The following are representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.	Ave. Price.
60.....	316	\$3.65	37..... 33 \$3.60
144.....	291	3.55	71..... 252 3.55
74.....	236	3.55	60..... 280 3.55
10.....	265	3.50	66..... 191 3.50
75.....	215	3.50	59..... 240 3.50
47.....	201	3.50	93..... 182 3.50
65.....	247	3.50	72..... 263 3.50
71.....	190	3.50	32..... 175 3.50
78.....	216	3.47 1/2	82..... 230 3.47 1/2
74.....	194	3.47 1/2	51..... 220 3.45
60.....	173	3.45	4..... 190 3.45
73.....	206	3.40	73..... 206 3.40
45.....	163	3.40	3..... 250 3.25
3.....	140	3.00	

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 6,039; shipped Saturday, 428. The market was generally steady, but slow. The following are representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.	Ave. Price.
571 Utah 1.....	60	\$3.25	451 Utah 1..... 60 \$3.25
150 Utah 1.....	60	3.25	5 Utah 1..... 102 1.50

Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 268; shipped Saturday, 84. A good strong market is expected to-morrow.

### Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; best steady; others weak; fair to best beefs, \$3.25@3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@2.80; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.00@3.50; Texas, \$2.70@3.40; western, \$3.00@3.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 50,000; market 5@10c lower; light, \$3.40@3.82 1/2; rough packing, \$3.25@3.40; mixed and butchers, \$3.40@3.85; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.45@3.80; pigs, \$2.00@3.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; market 10@15c lower; native, \$1.40@3.60; western, \$2.00@3.10; Texas, \$1.60@2.70; lambs, \$3.00@4.30.

### St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,200; market barely steady; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.50@3.50; native steers, \$3.40@5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 5 to 10c lower; heavy, \$3.40@3.70; mixed, \$3.10@3.90; light, \$3.30@3.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market firm.

### Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Oct. 28. Opened High'st Low'st Closing

Wh't—Oct..... 19% 59% 59% 59%

Dec..... 60% 60% 60% 60%

May..... 61% 64% 64% 64%

Corn—Oct..... 27% 31% 29% 30%

Dec..... 27% 27% 27% 27%

May..... 29% 29% 29% 29%

Oats—Oct..... 18 18 18 18

Dec..... 18 18 18 18

May..... 20% 20% 20% 20%

Pork—Dec..... 8 01 8 07 1/2 8 07 1/2

Jan..... 9 07 1/2 9 07 1/2 9 00 9 05

May..... 9 37 1/2 9 37 1/2 9 32 1/2 9 37 1/2

Lard—Oct..... 5 52 1/2 5 52 1/2 5 52 1/2 5 52 1/2

Jan..... 5 55 5 55 5 52 1/2 5 55

May..... 5 55 5 55 5 52 1/2 5 55

Ribs—Oct..... 4 42 1/2 4 40 4 37 1/2 4 40

Jan..... 4 45 4 45 4 40 4 45

May..... 4 77 1/2 4 77 1/2 4 75 4 75

### Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 28.—Offerings of wheat were large to-day and before they were all cleaned up buyers seemed to slacken up a little and the trade got quite slow. Prices, as a rule, were the same as Saturday's, though some spring wheat towards the last sold a little lower.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 211 cars; a year ago, 73 cars.

Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 hard, 6 cars 59c, 7 cars 58 1/2c; No. 3, 1 car 55c, 17 cars 54c, 2 cars 53c, 2 cars 52c, 2 cars 51c, 2 cars 50c; No. 4 hard, 1 car 48c, 2 cars 46c, 13 cars 45c, 1 car 42c, 2 cars 41c, 2 cars 40c; rejected, 2 cars 40c, 1 car 37c, 1 car 35c. Soft, No. 2 red, 1 car 63c; No. 3 red, 1 car 61 1/2c, 1 car 60c, 1 car 59c, 1 car 58c, 1 car 57c; No. 4 red, 1 car 54c, 1 car 53c, 1 car 50c; rejected, nominally 40@48c; no grade, nominally 29@35c.

Spring, No. 2, 6 cars 55c, 6 cars 55 1/2c, 22 cars 55 1/2c, 5 cars 55 1/4c, 5 cars 55c; No. 3, 3 cars 53 1/4c, 8 cars 53c, 12 cars 52 1/4c, 4 cars 52c; rejected, nominally 44@47c; white, No. 2, 2 cars 52c.

Corn was 1/2c lower. There was a fair demand at the decline. The offerings were not large most of the receipts having been sold to arrive.

Receipts of corn to-day, 91 cars; a year ago, 75 car.

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**SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants,**  
174 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

References: Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, and this paper.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed corn, 9 cars 24 1/2c, 12 cars 24c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 23c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 22c; no grade, nominally 20@21c; No. 2 white, 2 cars 24 1/2c, 3 cars 24c; No. 3 white, nominally 25 1/2c.

Oats sold rather slowly at about Saturday's prices. There were not many samples on change though the reported receipts were large.

Receipts of oats to-day, 36 cars; a year ago, 1 car.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 4 mixed, 2 cars 16 1/2c; No. 3, nominally 14 1/2@15c; No. 4, nominally 14c; no grade, nominally 12@13c; No. 2 white, 4 cars 18 1/2c, 1 car 18c; No. 3 white, 2 cars 17c, 1 car 17 1/2c.

Hay—Receipts, 98 cars; market steady; timothy, choice, \$10.00@11.00; No. 1, \$8.50@9.50; No. 2, \$7.50@8.50; fancy prairie, \$6.50@7.00; choice \$6.00@6.25; No. 1, \$4.50@5.00; No. 2, \$1.00@4.50; packing hay, \$3.00@3.50.

**St. Louis Grain.**  
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Receipts, wheat, 96,161 bu.; last year, 33,568 bu.; corn, 61,720 bu.; last year, 26,045 bu.; oats, 75,900 bu.; last year, 40,000 bu.; shipments, wheat, 22,190 bu.; corn, 3, 10 bu.; oats, 21,700 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash, 63c bid; November, 60c; December, 51 1/2@61 1/2c bid; May, 66 1/2c. Corn—Cash, 26 1/2c; November, 26 1/2c bid; December, 24 1/2c bid; May, 26 1/2c. Oats—Cash, 17 1/2c; November, 17c bid; December, 18c; May, 20 1/2c.

**Kansas City Produce.**  
KANSAS CITY, Oct. 28.—Butter—Extra fancy separator, 20c; fair, 17@18c; dairy fancy, 11@13c; store packed, fresh, 10@12c; off grades, 7@8c.

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

Poultry—Hens, 5 1/2@6c; large springs, 6 1/2c; small and medium, 7c; old roosters, 15c; young, 20c. Turkeys, 7c; springs over 8 lbs., 7c; under 8 lbs. not wanted. Ducks, 8c. Geese, 4 1/2@5c; springs, 7c. Pigeons, \$1.00 per doz.

Fruits—Apples—Cooking, 20@40c per bu.; choice eating, 40@60c; home grown stock sells higher in a small way; fancy, \$1.75@2.00 per bbl.; choice, \$1.2@1.50; common to good, 50@70c per bbl. Grapes—Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio Concord, fancy, 21@22c; poor stock, 10@11c. Cranberries—\$7.00@7.50 per bbl.

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

Market for to-day opened very dull and slow. Over 6,000 sheep were on sale, and while prices realized were no lower it was very hard to secure steady prices. A few sales of feeders were considered higher. The packers bought their supplies on a steady basis or lower. There was a bad feeling all around in the killing grades. Eastern markets are reported 10 to 15 cents lower, with liberal receipts. Below please note actual sales:

1172 Utah lambs..... 69..... \$3.25

1289 Utah feeders..... 111..... 2.62 1/2

125 Nevada sheep..... 87..... 2.50

300 Nevada ewes..... 102..... 2.40

19 Utahs..... 108..... 2.45

20 Utah ewes..... 105..... 2.25

810 New Mexico ewes..... 78..... 1.75

46 New Mexico cull ewes..... 73..... 1.00

300 Nevada feeding lambs..... 52..... 2.85

20 native ewes..... 90..... 2.00

200 New Mexico ewes..... 78..... 1.75

120 New Mexico ewes..... 76..... 1.50

**Chicago Horse Market.**

Quotations for horses, Union stock yards market, Chicago.

Poor to fair. Good to choice.

Draft horses..... \$ 60@ 80 \$ 90@140

Chunks, 1,800@1,400..... 45@ 60 80@110

Streeters..... 50@ 60 65@ 75

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

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

Carriage teams..... 200@250 3.00@800

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

Plugs and rangers..... 32@ 10 15@ 30

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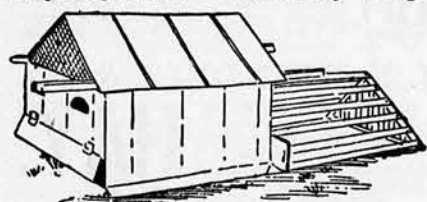


## The Poultry Yard

FOR COLONY KEEPING.

Very Convenient Coop and Run Described by Prof. Thomson.

A very convenient chicken coop is illustrated below. It is built 3 by 4 feet and 2½ feet high to the eaves. Sills are 2 by 4 set edgewise to act as runners. The plates are of chestnut, 3 by 2, and project 1 foot each way outside the roof, making very convenient handles for moving. Floor, sides and roof are of square-edged, smooth inch boards. The roof is built with a square pitch, and projects on all sides beyond the boarding 2 inches. The roof is covered with 1 thickness of ordinary building paper held in place by narrow strips of wood. One coating of linseed oil renders this paper waterproof and quite durable. At each end, running full width of the coop, is a door 1 foot wide; one is hinged, the other slides. The gables are closed with fine wire screen. Two movable roosts are placed lengthwise 1½ feet from the floor. The yard is built separate, made by nailing lath 2½ inches apart upon a frame of inch furring. It is the same size as the coop, 3 by 4 feet. When biddy brings



COLONY KEEPING COOP AND RUN.

forth her brood she is placed in the coop and the yard placed in position. The yard gives her a chance to get to the ground. At night when shut into the coop she is protected from wind and rain as well as skunks, weazels and other vermin. When the hen weans her chicks the yard is removed and the coop and brood are taken to some vacant field. By colonizing chickens about the fields in small flocks they are able to pick a considerable portion of their living and do but little damage. As soon as the roosters can be told, they should be removed and about 12 pullets placed in a colony. These can remain in the coops until they lay or until time to move into winter quarters. Pullets raised in this way do not become as fat as those raised about the house, and will be found to be more profitable winter layers.—H. M. Thomson, Massachusetts Experiment Station.

### RAISING GUINEA FOWLS.

Why So Many People Make a Failure of This Business.

The reason so many people fail in rearing guinea fowls is because they insist on keeping the hen under a coop. Guinea chickens are peculiarly dependent on natural food, and they cannot get enough of this unless the old bird is let run with them. The first week they should not be let out for longer than an hour at a time, and then shut them up in a shed for an hour and a half; then out again, and so on. Feed every two hours in addition; and as they get older increase the time they are out until they need only be put in if any of them look at all tired. A little meat chopped very fine and mixed with meal or mashed potatoes (if any were left from lunch) twice a day, and oatmeal made into a dry paste for the other meals until they could pick. Wheat and barley seemed to answer perfectly. I never lost one by following this plan; but they are very difficult to rear if the hen is not left free, for plenty of insects is the great thing, and they cannot find these at first for themselves. I once had a brood of thirteen hatched by the guinea-hen herself, who reared all but one. As the guinea-hen never willingly stayed quiet for a minute; it was a matter of some difficulty, and could only be managed by shutting the whole party up in a dark shed alternate hours during the first week. The guinea-cock after the first hour, when he manifested a strong desire to kill the chickens, took just the same care of them as the hen. But my experience of poultry keeping is that every kind of chicken thrives better on the above-mentioned plan than on the system of coops. This last is a device of lazy-

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Resulting in poor memory, irritability, nervousness and intellectual exhaustion. It induces other forms of disease, such as epilepsy, heart disease, apoplexy, insanity, etc.

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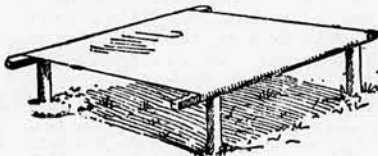
Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

ness, and justly deserves a certain measure of failure.—Gardening Illustrated.

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A Shelter That Will Help the Little Things in Many Ways.

The run of a raspberry patch is an ideal shade and scratching ground for little chicks, but on some places there is hardly a tree or shrub at hand to keep off the hot midday sun from the little fellows. Procure some cheap



cotton cloth and stretch it a foot from the ground across supports, as shown in the cut. Such a shelter can be made any length desired, and will help the chicks amazingly.—Orange Judd Farmer.

### Coal Oil Injections for Roup.

When the fowls have taken cold and the ominous crackle or bad odor in their breathing indicates roup, catch them one by one and with a small syringe or sewing machine oil can inject coal oil into nostrils, roof of mouth and even a little down the throat. Repeat a few days later and you can say "farewell to roup." One of our subscribers, J. D. Henderson, has followed this for eighteen months and treated some two hundred fowls successfully.—Home, Farm and Fancier.

TURKEYS can be fattened readily on thick boiled corn meal and oat meal tinged with wilk. It should be given in closed coops, away from other birds. If in a good thrifty condition about ten days will be necessary to fatten.—St. Louis Republic.



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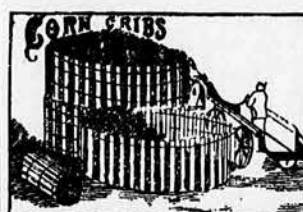
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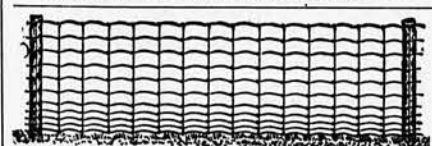
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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

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All ages for sale. Herd headed by Dandy Jim Jr. and Royalty Medium, a son of Free Trade.

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25 highly-bred brood sows of best strains, headed by Black Dandy 8809 S., Black Stop 10550 S. and Joker Wilkes 12683 S. About 100 selected individuals sold this season. 25 youngsters coming on now for choice. Write or come and visit my herd.

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

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Won seven prizes at  
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200 head of Poland-China hogs, headed by Long-fellow 29895 O. (who has the best Columbian record west of the Mississippi). J. H. Sanders Jr., Hadley Jr. 27505, Sir Charles Corwin. We also combine the blood of Black U. S., Ideal U. S. and Wilkes. 100 head of brood sows. Also 100 head of Berkshires, headed by the well-known bar, Major Lee 81139. We have 25 gilts bred by him to General Lee of Gentry breeding and Royal Peerless the Great. We have one of the largest herds of hogs in the United States. Why not come to the fountain-head for brood sows? 200 head of fashionably bred Herefords. H. L. LEIBERFIED, Manager.

## 1,309 POLAND-CHINAS

Shipped by express to eighteen States and Canada. Original Wilkes, Corwin, Tecumseh and World's Fair blood. Write for one to  
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**10 EXTRA FALL GILTS AND FIFTY SPRING** pigs, the pigs sired by Tecumseh J. Corwin 10744 S. and the great breeding and show boar Riley Medium 12306 S. E. T. Warner, Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

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**FOR SALE**—Three Jersey bull calves, all solid colors. One sired by son of Stoke Potts 5th, dam granddaughter of Rosetta of Whiteland, official butter record 27 lb. 2 1/2 oz. in seven days. One sired by Lucy's Toblog, dam sired by son of Stoke Potts 5th, an inbred Alpha on granddam's side. One sired by Lucy's Toblog, son Tormentor, dam great-granddaughter of Rosetta of Whiteland, sire son Stoke Potts 5th. Price for choice or either, \$25, crated and f. o. b. at Topeka, on or before November 1, 1895. The La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas.

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An enormous yielder, a great keeper and a splendid table potato. Supply limited.  
—345 BUSHELS PER ACRE!  
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Ninety spring pigs, twenty-four brood sows. Boars in service, Souvenir 9421 S., Magnet 13537 S. and Duke of Bayfield 14827 S. Write for particulars, or better, come and make selections. J. S. MACHIE, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

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Now ready for distribution. One hundred tops out of my spring crop of 140 pigs, will be sold at **PUBLIC SALE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895.** They were sired by my herd boars, Wren's Medium 12387 and Corwin's White Face 9924. The pigs are in fine health and making good growth on alfalfa and light feed of slop. **FOR PRIVATE SALE**, fall boars and sows bred. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address  
**W. H. WREN, Marion, Marion Co., Kansas.**

PUBLIC SALE OF  
Jersey Heifers, Cows and Berkshire Shoats,  
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We will sell at our place, corner Hutton Street and Wayne Avenue, city of **TOPEKA**, at 1 o'clock sharp, the following stock: 12 registered Jersey Heifers and Cows; 12 grade Jersey Heifer-Cows; and 12 Registered Berkshire Shoats. This stock belongs to the La Veta Jersey Cattle Co. and is desirable and as represented. Sale bona fide; be prompt at 1 o'clock.  
Terms:—All sums of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount nine months' time without interest if paid when due; if not paid when due 10 per cent. interest from date of sale; approved or bankable notes; 8 per cent. off for cash.

HUNGATE & SON, Salesmen.

THE LA VETA JERSEY CATTLE CO.

## Public Sale of Poland-Chinas

On my farm, two and a half miles southeast of  
**OSKALOOSA, KAS., TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1895.**

Tops of Mains' herd—one hundred head, consisting of three yearling boars, ten young tried sows with litters or bred for spring, also about thirty-five spring boars, forty spring gilts, about ten early fall pigs. My entire spring crop, with two exceptions, have been reserved for this sale. They were sired by Monroe's Model U. S. 39938 O. (a grand Black U. S. hog), Excel 81781 O., McWilkes Jr. (Vol. 17 Ohio Record), and out of such sows as Columbia 72904 O., Beas Stebbins 82728 O., Shell's Wilkes 76676 O., Shell's Wilkes 24 82788 O., (the above named sows were sired by S. E. Shellenberger, Camden, Ohio), and other as well bred and selected sows. There will be many royal individuals in this offering.

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

JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kas.

## SOMETHING NEW!

To be sold to the highest bidder, bids to close November 5, 1895,  
**CHOICELY BRED JERSEYS AND PRODUCERS.**

**LAURA DAINTY**—Half sister to Princess Chuck, published butter record 24 pounds 14 1/2 ounces in seven days. Herself has been tested for two days and made 7 pounds 5 1/2 ounces in two days. Age 11 years. My entire spring crop, with two exceptions, have been reserved for this sale. They were sired by Monroe's Model U. S. 39938 O. (a grand Black U. S. hog), Excel 81781 O., McWilkes Jr. (Vol. 17 Ohio Record), and out of such sows as Columbia 72904 O., Beas Stebbins 82728 O., Shell's Wilkes 76676 O., Shell's Wilkes 24 82788 O., (the above named sows were sired by S. E. Shellenberger, Camden, Ohio), and other as well bred and selected sows. There will be many royal individuals in this offering.

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

THE LA VETA JERSEY CATTLE CO., TOPEKA, KAS.

## THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

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

Accommodating capacity: 50,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs, 30,000 sheep, 5,000 horses. The entire railway system of Middle and Western America center here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business also an army of Eastern buyers, 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.

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	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	869,646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to feeders.....	808,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to shippers.....	400,865	486,616	45,730		
Total sold in Kansas City, 1894.....	1,677,792	2,538,896	503,116	28,903	

**CHARGES:** YARDAGE, Cattle, 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY, \$1 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1 per bushel.

**NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.**

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Cottonseed Meal and Oil Co.

Room 130 Live Stock Exchange,  
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We are prepared at all times to furnish meal in any quantity and tell you how it is fed. Correspond with us, or, if in the city, call in and see us.

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