

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.
VOL. XXXIII. NO. 39.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

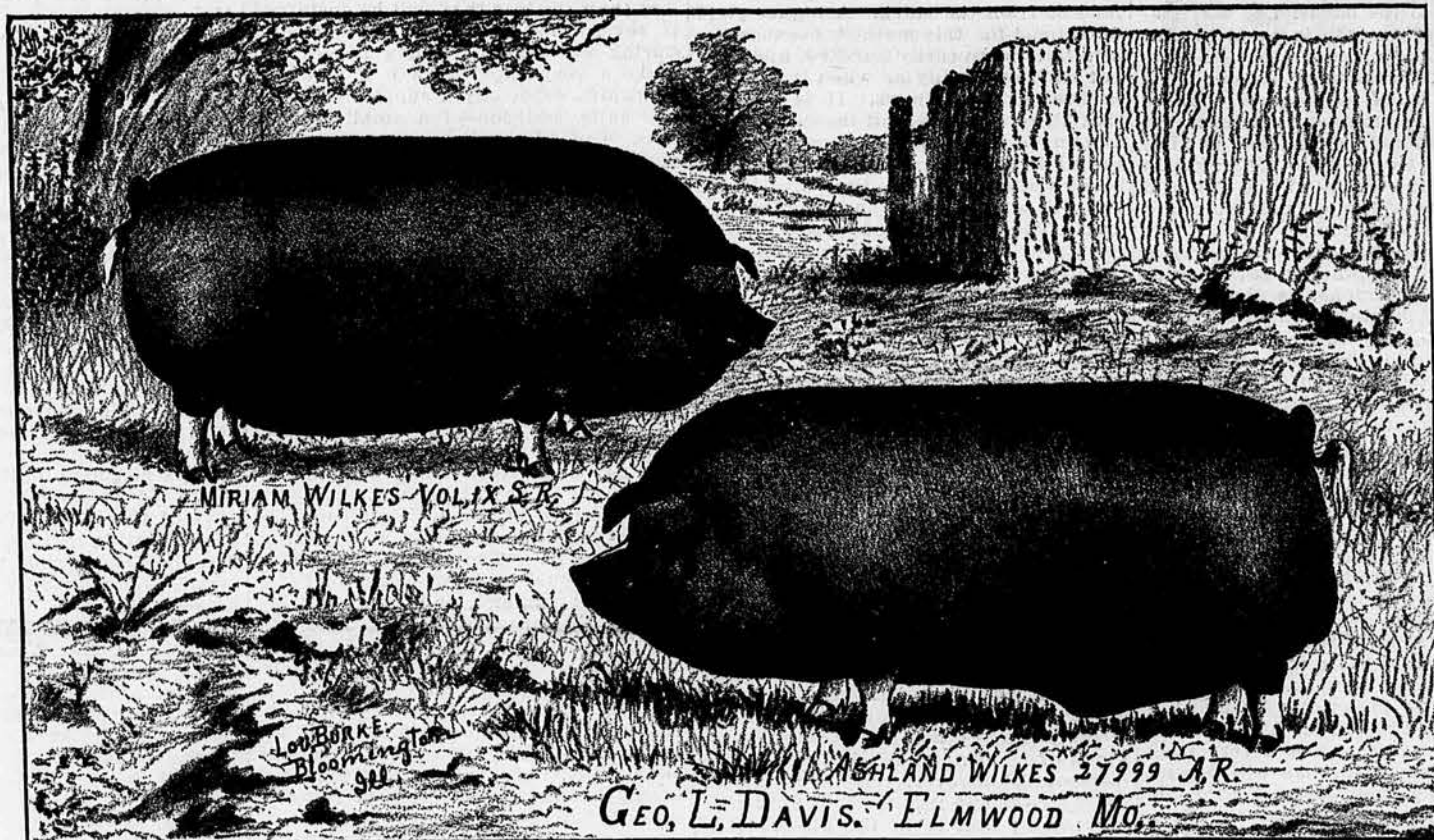


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 610—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Alfalfa, or Lucern. Saving Kaffir Corn. A Kansas Farmer at Large in the Wilds of Maine.
PAGE 611—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Steer-Feeding Experiments. Hog Pastures.
PAGE 612—IRRIGATION.—Small Farms.
PAGE 613—Farmers as Shippers.—Obstacles. About Broomcorn. Gossip About Stock.
PAGE 614—THE HOME CIRCLE.—The Secret of Success (poem). "Sermons in Stones." About Cake-Making. Chronology of the Fork. Bachelor's Tea Cozy. Foreign Particles in the Eye. Goes Well With Creamed Chicken. Trunks as Veranda Seats. Can Get Along Without Water.
PAGE 615—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—A Serious Love Spell (poem). Some of the Benefits of One Year at College. Houses in Trees.
PAGE 616—EDITORIAL.—To Hold the Broomcorn. The Plains Under Water. Where Our Surplus Goes. Government Crop Report for September.
PAGE 617—EDITORIAL.—Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin. Kansas Swine Breeders.
PAGE 618—HORTICULTURE.—A Tree Agent. Horticultural Exhibits at Our County Fairs. Some Valuable Experience With Pears. Puccinia Pruni.
PAGE 619—IN THE DAIRY.—Individual Yields of Jerseys in the World's Fair Test. Dairy Notes.
PAGE 620—THE VETERINARIAN.
PAGE 621—Market Reports.
PAGE 622—THE POULTRY YARD.—A Practical Coop. Cheap Chicken Coop. Trough for Poultry.

HILLHURST STOCK FARM

GARNETT, KAS.,
(Anderson Co.)
Walter Latimer, Prop'r.
POLAND-CHINA SWINE
of the Tom Corwin and I. X. L. strain. Choice animals for sale, either sex—none better. Stock grown by Latimer are sure winners. Inquiries promptly answered. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15 per year or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

PROSPECT FARM—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, SHORT-HORN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA HOGS.
Write for prices of finest animals in Kansas. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

CATTLE.

PEDIGREED Holstein—M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Friesians. Kansas.

VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—For sale, choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. F. Babst, Dover, Kas.

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

NEOSHO VALLEY HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—Imported Buccaneer 106658 at head of herd. Registered bulls, heifers and cows at bed-rock prices. Address D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

SWINE.

FANCY Poland-China. J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Boars and Glits. Kas.

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

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER SWINE—Pure-bred and registered. One hundred spring pigs at hard times prices. Also a few boars ready for service. H. S. DAY, Dwight, Morris Co., Kas.

CHESTER WHITES.—All recorded or eligible to record; best strains. I desire to close out. Write for particulars. I breed Red Polled cattle and have for sale R. C. B. Leghorn chickens. Wilkie Blair, Beulah, Crawford Co., Kas.

D. TROTT ABILENE, KAS., headquarters for **POLAND-CHINAS** and the famous Duroc-Jerseys. Mated to produce the best in all particulars. Choice breeders cheap. Write.

SWINE.

PRINCETON HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE contains the most noted strains and popular pedigrees in the U. S. Choice animals for sale. Address H. Davison & Son, Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

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

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey pigs; also Poland-China. Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks, Barred Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn chickens. Ready to ship out. J. M. Young, Liberty, Kas.

POLAND-CHINAS.—Dietrich & Gentry, Richmond, Kas., have a fine lot of fall boars and sows and two very fine young sows bred that they will sell cheap. Breeding choice. Quality guaranteed. Write or come and see us.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Choice Poland-China boar pigs, Cotswold and Merino bucks, fifteen varieties of pure-bred poultry. Prize-winners. No catalogue. Address with stamp, H. H. Hague & Son, Walton, Kas.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOR-oughbred Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. Boars in service, Admiral Chip No. 7919 and Abbottsford No. 23351, full brother to second-prize yearling at Worlds Fair. Individual merit and gilt-edged pedigree my motto. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

POULTRY.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, B. and White Leghorns, B. Langhans, M. B. Turkeys and Pekin ducks. Chickens at all times. Eggs in season.

SWINE.

TOPEKA BERKSHIRE HERD.
Let me send you some sample pedigrees and a list of premiums taken at the Kansas State fair in 1894. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

S. McCULLOUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.
Breeder of Pure-bred **BERKSHIRE SWINE**.
Stock for sale at all times.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for what you want.

CATTLE.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kas.
We have one of the largest herds of registered **HEREFORD CATTLE**
in the United States. Write for anything you want.

ATTENTION FEEDERS

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

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.
Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped **SHORT-HORNS**, Waterloos, Kirklevingtons, Fuberts, Craggs, Princesses, Gwynnes, Lady Jans and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls **Winsome Duke 11th 115137** and **Grand Duke of North Oaks 11th 115735** at head of the herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors welcome. Address **W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.**

SWINE.

ROCK QUARRY HERD.

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

STANDARD POLAND-CHINA HERD.

CHAS. A. CANNON, Proprietor,
HARRISONVILLE, CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI
Breeder and shipper of registered Poland-China swine of the best strains. Herd headed by Chow Chow 9903 S., assisted by a Black U. S. son of Imitation 27185 O., also a son of Tecumseh Jr. 10207 O. 226 head in herd. Young boars and glits yet on farm. Write or come and visit me.

(Breeders' Directory continued on page 16.)

Agricultural Matters.

ALFALFA, OR LUERN.

(*Medicago sativa* L.)

[From Farmers' Bulletin No. 31, United States Department of Agriculture.]

ALFALFA HAY.

There is no better hay plant than alfalfa in regions where it will grow. The making of hay requires considerable skill on account of the nature of the plant. If the hay is put into stacks or into barns before the stems are cured it is liable to heat and mold, and if it is allowed to lie on the ground too long before stacking the leaves get dry and brittle, and will drop off, and a large share of the most valuable part of the forage will be lost. To make the best hay, the field should be cut just when the first flowers commence to appear. If allowed to go until in full bloom, or until after the plants have finished flowering, the stems become hard and woody, and are unfit to be eaten by stock. To make good hay, cut alfalfa in the forenoon. Let it lie in the swath until the leaves are thoroughly wilted, but not dry and brittle; then rake in windrows and leave it awhile, and remove it from the windrows directly to the stack or to the barns. The best machine for this purpose is a stacker, or some machine constructed on the principle of the old-fashioned "go-devil." It is better to stack in the field than to carry it a long distance to a barn, for alfalfa hay should be handled as little as possible. Every time it is forked over some of the leaves will be lost, and the leaves are the most palatable and nutritious part of the hay.

The art of making good alfalfa hay is to be acquired by practice rather than by following directions, as the quality depends upon putting it in stack when it is just sufficiently cured to keep without heating, and is yet green enough for the leaves not to drop off. This happy mean can be acquired only as the result of practice. In the Eastern States the general practice is to cure in windrows, and then put in cocks five or six feet high and as small as will stand. If the cocks are too large they must be opened out in a day or two, so that the hay in the middle will have a chance to dry. The piles or lumps must be small enough to allow the air to get at every part of the hay. If the weather is hot and dry, the alfalfa will soon be thoroughly cured, and there will be no danger of molding or heating. The curing process may be materially hastened if a tedder is used before the hay is raked, especially if the growth is a very rank one. The value of the hay will depend upon its being well cured before the leaves have commenced to drop off. Alfalfa will not turn water as readily as red clover or timothy; hence rain must not be allowed to fall upon it. A hard, soaking rain will decrease its value one-half, so that at an average price of \$10 per ton the loss will amount to \$5 per ton in feeding value. Where the land is under irrigation the field should be flooded immediately after the first cutting is taken off, and again after each subsequent cutting during the season, unless there have been rains.

The number of cuttings will vary from two or three in New York or Pennsylvania to seven or eight, and sometimes more, in California and the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. When grown on the most suitable soils, namely, those which are rich and well drained, and which abound in lime, potash, phosphoric acid and magnesium, and with the stimulus of heat and moisture, alfalfa yields with ordinary good care and cultivation from one to two tons of rich, nutritious hay every four or five weeks. It, however, deteriorates rapidly after the third year, unless taken care of. But, as already shown, with proper care the limit of profitable production need not be set at five or twenty, or even fifty years. There is in the State of Sonora, in Mexico, a field which is known to have been kept in alfalfa continuously for over sixty years, and it is said to be in as good condition to-day as it ever was.

WEEDS.

Alfalfa is often run out by weeds after the third or fourth year. This can easily be prevented. There is no excuse for such a proceeding, other than shiftless farming. Alfalfa is a very strong grower, and will hold its own if given but half a chance. If given a whole chance there is no forage plant that will beat it. If there is a poor stand in places in the field these should be re-seeded as soon as they are noticed. Every spring the field should be gone over with a heavy harrow to loosen up the surface of the ground and kill out the weeds. With this small amount of cultivation, and an occasional dressing

of composted stable manure or commercial fertilizer, an alfalfa field may be cut continuously for many years.

CUTTING FOR SEED.

When alfalfa is grown for seed, the second crop is the one usually saved. The yield from this is heavier, and, what is of more importance, the crop ripens uniformly. The first crop does not often seed well, probably because the insects which aid in the fertilization of the flowers are not present in sufficient numbers in May or early June, when the flowers first open. Cut for seed when the pods are dark brown. Rake at once into heaps and allow it to cure there; then place in the stack, and thresh directly from the stack. Stacks of alfalfa, whether cut for hay or seed, will not turn rain, and there should be a cap of some kind put over each stack. If the hay gets wet it will heat and mold, and there will be considerable loss. In Colorado the first crop is considered the best for seed, especially if it has not been irrigated. The plants are smaller and coarser than later in the season, and more thickly set with flowers than the ranker midsummer growth.

Considerable success has been had in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado in the cutting of seed alfalfa with a twine binder and threshing directly from the field or from the stack. A higher yield is claimed for this method, because the alfalfa is more easily handled, and does not shell so readily as when it is cured in heaps or windrows. It is claimed that there is a sufficient increase in the amount of seed saved to more than pay the additional cost of the binding twine, besides the saving in time and labor, and the greater ease in handling the crop. The yield of seed varies greatly from year to year, according to natural conditions. The average is probably from five to nine or ten bushels per acre. Larger yields are sometimes reported. There are sixty pounds to a bushel of alfalfa seed. The price ranges in different parts of the country from 7 or 8 to 15 cents per pound. Alfalfa can be threshed with any of the ordinary machines, which have been provided with a set of screens of small mesh, such as are used for hulling clover. Seed intended for sale must be cleaned, and run through a fanning-mill before it is placed on the market. Higher prices are always to be got for clean seed. The alfalfa straw which is left after threshing is worth less than half as much as the hay for feed.

FEEDING VALUE.

Alfalfa hay that has been properly cured is worth as much, weight for weight, as any other, and is eaten by all kinds of farm animals. It must be remembered, however, that it is not in itself a complete ration. It is very rich in protein; that is in the albuminoids and similar nitrogenous compounds which, when fed to cattle, are transformed into blood, muscle, tendon and bone. On the other hand, it is deficient in fat and the carbohydrates. To make alfalfa a complete ration, therefore, we must add something which contains large amounts of the latter substances. Fat and the carbohydrates must be fed at the same time as the protein, or the excess of the latter will not be digested by the animal. In order to get the best and most profitable results from feeding alfalfa, or any other forage plant that is rich in nitrogenous compounds, some of the coarser forage plants, such as corn fodder, ensilage, wheat or oat straw, millet, sorghum, or root crops, must be added to the ration. These are all poor in protein, and rich in carbohydrates and fat, while alfalfa is rich in protein and poor in sugars, starch, fat and cellulose necessary to make the best feeding ration. It has been found by experiment that a mixture of one ton of alfalfa hay and three tons of green corn fodder or ensilage will furnish food for one milch cow of 1,000 pounds weight for 136 days, without notable loss of any of the digestible compounds in the forage.

Alfalfa hay is a substitute for such substances as wheat bran and cottonseed meal, usually purchased by the farmer to utilize the excess of carbohydrates furnished by his corn fodder or timothy hay, and since this can be grown on the farm, there is a great saving in the actual cost of producing beef, pork and mutton. Alfalfa hay can be fed profitably to all kinds of farm stock. It is especially valuable for young and growing cattle and horses and for sheep. It may be fed to working horses with the addition of a small grain ration, and they will keep in good condition upon it. If fed in combination with prairie hay, wheat straw, ensilage or corn fodder, it makes a very nutritious forage, and there is no better grass or clover with which to prepare stock cattle for fattening. Alfalfa-fed beef, fattened up with corn, commands a

high price in the markets. The farmer who wishes to save every bit of the valuable food substances which are in his corn and his alfalfa, will feed the two together, so that what the one lacks will be supplied by the other. In this way beef and pork can be grown for the market rapidly and at the lowest possible cost.

SOILING VS. PASTURING.

Alfalfa is one of the very best soiling crops. It may be fed in this way to better advantage than if the stock are pastured on the field. Cattle and sheep cannot be safely pastured on alfalfa, particularly when it is young and tender, or after there has been a heavy dew or rain. They are always liable to bloat if fed with green or wet alfalfa. Horses and hogs are not affected in this way. The loss of sheep and cattle from tympanitis, hoven, or bloat, as it is called, is very great every year, and, though a herd may go through an entire season without loss, it is never perfectly safe to permit it to depasture the alfalfa. By a proper arrangement of the feeding pens and corrals alongside or near the field, the method of soiling—that is, mowing the alfalfa and feeding it in a partially wilted condition—is a cheap and perfectly safe one. The additional cost and labor of cutting the crop and hauling it to the feeding pens will be less than the loss that will be sustained if several head of stock die of bloat during the season. Young horses will make a very rapid growth if pastured on alfalfa, especially if supplemented by the daily addition of a small feed of oats. One of the disadvantages of depasturing alfalfa is that the soil soon becomes trampled and hard, and for this reason the roots are not able to make a sufficiently strong growth, and the field is sure to deteriorate.

ALFALFA FOR HOGS.

One acre of alfalfa will furnish forage for from ten to twenty hogs per season. There is no cheaper or better way of producing pork than to allow growing pigs to run in a field of alfalfa. At a conservative estimate, ten pigs per acre will gain 100 pounds each during the season from May to September, and 1,000 pounds of pork cannot be produced so cheaply on any other feed. The pigs will come out of the field in autumn in capital condition to fatten with corn or small grain. The alfalfa in a hog pasture should be mowed once or twice during the summer, or whenever it begins to get hard and woody. This will provide plenty of young and tender herbage, which is more nutritious, weight for weight, than forage from the older plants, and if the swine are provided with this food in its most nutritious condition, their growth will be most rapid. They need to be provided with an abundance of fresh or running water in the pastures.

ALFALFA IN THE ORCHARD.

Do not plant alfalfa in an orchard. The roots go down deeper than those of the fruit trees, and the latter will make no growth, if, indeed, they are not killed by the alfalfa. There is no better way of preparing the soil for an orchard than to sow this forage plant, but before setting out the trees the ground must be thoroughly rid of it, or there will be trouble. The alfalfa roots penetrate the subsoil in every direction, often to considerable depths. Mineral fertilizers are brought up from depths to which roots of other than leguminous plants do not penetrate. The soil is opened up and becomes more porous, and the dead and decaying roots furnish organic food in the best form for rapid absorption by the roots of trees. The alfalfa roots also collect nitrogen from the air, so that when the field is turned under large quantities of this element, so necessary to the life and growth of plants, are left stored for the use of the next succeeding crop.

Saving Kaffir Corn.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I saw an inquiry in your paper, some weeks ago, as to the best method of saving Kaffir corn, and, not having seen anything in your columns since upon the subject, I take the liberty of offering my experience in handling this crop, since its first introduction in this State.

I have raised Kaffir corn principally for the grain, and have used the wheat header set as high as possible for gathering the heads. About fifteen acres a day can be harvested in this manner. The top canvas should be removed from the elevator to prevent clogging. The heads should be stacked in narrow ricks, built up with alternate layers of wheat straw and heads, as practiced by Judge Sutton. This prevents heating, which is apt to follow in case this precaution is neglected. When thoroughly dry, use ordinary threshing machine with concaves removed. The resulting pile of shredded heads and

blades, intimately mixed with the wheat straw, is esteemed a valuable feed. Stock will eat up all the stubble left by the header, if turned on during the winter. Where the whole stalk is wanted, it has been our custom to cut up and shock in small shocks, to be left in the field two or three weeks, then hauled in and ricked with heads inside to prevent the depredation of birds. If left in shock in the fields until needed for feed, the birds will take all the grain, which I consider much the most valuable part of the crop.

Several new corn harvesters, that cut one row at a time and bind, are being tried here this season with very satisfactory results.

Red Kaffir corn, as a staple crop for grain and fodder, is now recognized all over the western part of the State. Its behavior under irrigation is all that could be desired. I have seen one such field that yielded over eighty bushels of splendid grain and six tons of fodder per acre.

W. J. WORKMAN.
Ashland, Clark Co., Kas.

A Kansas Farmer at Large in the Wilds of Maine.

A. E. Jones, Dairy editor of the Kansas Farmer, who is enjoying a visit at the home of his childhood, at Strong, Me., writes:

"I have been here now ten days and am doing a good job of visiting. This is a small, retired village, of the usual New England type, with a large toothpick mill and two railroads of two-foot gauge. Fishing and hunting plenty and the living good enough for the most fastidious.

"Dairy business does not cut as much figure here as it did twenty years ago. There are two gathered cream factories, one seven miles and the other eleven miles from this place. The price of butter fat for August was 16 cents a pound. From 1870 to 1875 a great many cheese factories were built in the State, and milk paid for at so much per 100 pounds, without regard to the fat content. The result was that nearly all of them died out.

"The principal business of the back towns is lumbering. In the western part of this (Franklin) county are the great hunting and fishing resorts of the Rangley lake region, that attract thousands of visitors during the warm season. Formerly the sweet corn canning industry was carried on to a large extent, but the West has become so strong a competitor in the last few years that the price has fallen below the paying mark, and most of the canning establishments have disappeared.

"The cattle and sheep business here, as well as in the West, has suffered a great deal from low prices, and the outlook, on sheep especially, is very discouraging.

Potatoes, which were formerly a good paying crop, have declined along the line with other products. Western corn and flour are found in all the markets throughout the State. Corn is sold at about double the wholesale price in Kansas. One very strange thing is, that flour from St. Louis and Minnesota is sold almost as low here at retail as in Topeka. Eggs produce a large percentage of the farmer's income, and the lowest price paid during the summer was 12 cents per dozen. Hogs are not as high here, according to the price of corn, as in Kansas.

"The toothpicks marked 'C. T. R. Co.' made of white poplar, and the spoons made of white birch, are manufactured largely in this county.

"The roads are very hilly here and the land cold and hard.

"My early home was in this town, but nearly all of the old familiar faces have passed from the scene of action. The 'little red school house,' though faded with years, still bears the marks of our knives and pencils, and the boys and girls that went to school are scattered to the four winds and some that fought in the war are buried in Southern soil."

It is the small number of good cows, carefully attended to and well fed, that yield the most profit.

How much feed can your best cow turn into butter? She ought to have every ounce that she will eat.

Unless dairying is your regular and first business you may do better with half your cows, giving them double the amount of care.

"For years," says Capt. C. Mueller, "I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine chest, to regulate my bowels, and those of the ship's crew. These pills are not severe in their action, but do their work thoroughly."

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 1—M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kas., Holstein-Friesian cattle and Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 4—Winterscheidt Bros., Horton, Kas., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 9—Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 10—M. Waltaire & Son, Fountain, Kas., Short-horn cattle and Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 10—J. R. Killough & Sons, Richmond, Kas., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 22—J. H. Pegram, Virgil, Kas., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 1—C. G. Sparks, Mt. Leonard, Mo., and G. L. Davis, Elmwood, Mo., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 29—Kirkpatrick & Son, Connors, Kas., Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 29—Chas. Cannon, Harrisonville, Mo., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 30—L. N. Kennedy, Nevada, Mo., Poland-China swine.

STEER-FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

A Comparison Between Pure-bred Short-horns and Scrubs.

[The following account of the carefully and impartially conducted experiments of Prof. Georgeson is taken from the latest bulletin of our Agricultural College Experiment Station.]

(Continued from last week.)

SLAUGHTER TEST.

The station is under great obligation to Swift & Co., which is hereby acknowledged, for the trouble and expense they went to in undertaking slaughter and block tests of these steers, and our thanks are particularly due to Superintendent Young, and to Mr. Hovey, superintendent of the dressed beef department, for their interest in the matter and personal supervision of the slaughtering, weighing and pricing of the meat.

Table VI. gives the detailed slaughter weights of each steer in the two lots. The numbers heading the columns are the experiment station numbers of the steers. The weights are given in pounds unless otherwise noted. The table is self-explanatory. Special attention is, however, called to the last column of each lot, headed "Per cent. of live weight." It shows the average per cent. which each of the organs or parts of the body named constitute of the live weight of the lot. By comparing the two lots, it will be seen that the scrubs fell 2 per cent. below the Short-horns in the per cent. of dressed carcass, while they are a little above the Short-horns in the per cent. of the offal and less useful parts. It should be explained, however, that steer No. 6 in the Short-horn lot is omitted from the calculation, and the percentage based upon the five remaining steers in that lot. No. 6 had met with an accident, or been otherwise injured, whereby the bladder had burst and the water was retained in the body. This probably occurred during shipment. On slaughtering, a large quantity of water was set free, which, of course, raised his live weight much higher than it

would have been under normal conditions, and he is therefore omitted in the calculation, as stated.

The bulletin gives elaborate tables, showing in detail the value of each part of each steer as the result of the block test. Of these we have room for only the summaries:

TABLE VII.—BLOCK TEST.

Name of cut.	Short-horns.			Scrubs.		
	Weight, pounds.	Amount.	Per cent. dressed wt.	Weight, pounds.	Amount.	Per cent. dressed wt.
Loins	853	\$149.53	16.6	740½	\$118.57	17.0
Ribs	492	76.45	9.6	439	63.38	10.1
Rounds	1176	78.65	22.9	975	64.44	22.4
Suet	147	6.61	2.8	142½	6.39	3.2
Kidneys ..	19	.24	.2	11	.22	.3
Flanks	223	6.69	4.3	169½	5.08	3.9
Chucks	1058	68.76	20.6	903½	57.38	20.8
Plates	692	23.62	13.5	557	17.53	12.8
Shanks	313	6.26	6.1	254	5.08	5.8
Neck	107	1.98	2.1	103½	1.78	2.4
Two cloids	29	1.68	.6	24	1.31	.6
1 hanging tenderloin	16½	.43	.3	14½	.37	.3
2 skirts ..	21	.50	.4	19½	.45	.4
Total	5139½	\$421.30	100.0	4353½	\$341.98	100.0
Average per cwt \$8.19				\$7.85		

HOGS FOLLOWING THE STEERS.

Four shoats were put behind each lot of steers when the experiment began, November 1. The plan was that they should pick what they could from the manure and if extra feed was needed, to feed them enough of the same kind of grain on which the steers were fed to keep them doing well. All the pigs were alike in quality and breeding, being grade Berkshires. The extra feed was the same in quantity and quality for both lots. During the 162 days (they were fed one day longer than the steers) each lot ate 2,876 pounds of grain in addition to what they found in the manure. From November 1 to February 28 their feed consisted of ground wheat. On that date it was changed to one-half corn meal and this ratio continued until March 31, when the wheat was wholly withdrawn and the feed consisted of corn meal only. Their feed was given them as a thick slop.

The pigs following the Short-horns gained 724 pounds, against 674 pounds by the other lot. As the Short-horns ate somewhat more grain than the scrubs, this result is what might be expected; the gain of lot I, therefore, cost a trifle less per pound than the gain of lot II. The two lots were in fine marketable condition and sold for the same price in Kansas City, viz., \$4.85 per hundred.

FINANCIAL DATA.

In the account all items of expense in connection with the two lots are given, save the first cost of the steers. This has not been given in this account, because the two lots are not on the same basis. Forty dollars per head, as was paid for the Short-horns, was altogether too high a price for yearling steers, and even \$16 a head, which was

paid for lot II, was a liberal price for their weight and quality. It may be assumed that it will cost but little more to rear one class of stock to the age they are put in the feed lot than it will the other.

Leaving the first cost out of consideration, the Short-horns show a balance in their favor of \$190.45 and the scrubs a balance in their favor of \$109.80. The hogs following the Short-horns brought \$24.33 above the cost of their feed, and the hogs following the scrubs \$21.90 more than the cost of their feed, making a total of \$214.83 for the Short-horns and \$131.70 for the scrubs.

Hog Pasture.

Some practical and interesting points have been scored in reference to the value of pasture for swine by the correspondents of the American Swineherd, in the August and September issues, and from which we quote the following extracts:

W. E. Spicer, Harvard, Neb.: An acre of good clover will make as much or more pork than an acre of corn. A good acre of clover will make 600 pounds of pork. My herd this year is pasturing on green oats, as our grass was killed out. I have pastured small grain in the past, always with satisfaction. I have pastured hogs on alfalfa with success. I think there is nothing better for hog pasture than red clover, or a mixture of grasses with red clover forming the greatest part of it. Give the hogs a run on a green pasture and keep them there as long as you can.

Jno. B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.: Growing pigs should by all means have a pasture of clover. They will grow a frame and bone that cannot be secured any other way at so little expense. Where swine have the run of a good pasture they will save their owner more than half his feed. But this is not all. We always have larger, stronger and thriftier litters in the fall after the sows have had a run of pasture. Last fall our sows farrowed from nine to fifteen pigs, and a larger per cent. were saved with less attention than the spring pigs. Every hog we have has access to pasture sometime during the twenty-four hours. Our sows that are suckling litters have the run of pasture, and when we decide that they need to be dried up, we then shut off their feed and they simply run on grass till within two or three weeks of farrowing in the fall, if bred for fall pigs. If not, then they go till the grass begins to fall. They always do well.

John Scott, Nevada, Ia.: One of my standard pastures is rye. In a season when corn was scarce and high in price my rye pasture was well worth \$50 per acre. While this was an exceptional profit, as a standard pasture it never failed to pay. It is an advantage that the herd will do the harvesting; also that there is small expense for seed and culture. Oats is a make-shift, and may be had on short notice. That crop comes in play, as in the case of your correspondent, who "had no pasture this spring." With corn at 40 cents he gets big money from his four acres of oats. For many years I have profitably pastured hogs on the Red Brazilian and French White artichoke. They furnish more food to the acre, are more conducive to health, require less labor, are in season at the period when other pastures fail, are better calculated to put the brood sow in condition for bringing and rearing a numerous and healthy progeny, and in many ways have given me the best profit of any hog pasture with which I have had experience.

W. H. Wren, Marion, Kas.: My pasture is alfalfa. I would not attempt to raise hogs in this country without it; I also consider it excellent winter feed for hogs. I wintered my brood sows last winter on Alfalfa hay cut and steamed with one-quarter in bulk of ground grain, and never had sows do as well in farrowing; fourteen sows saved 132 pigs. Our fall pigs were wintered on alfalfa steamed with equal amount of corn or wheat chop added, and they went into our February sale in as good condition as did our spring pigs in the October sale. This season's pigs, of which I have about 140, are making great growth of bone and frame on alfalfa pasture and light feed of slop.

O. C. Stowell, Cedar Rapids, Neb.: Early in the fall I put in rye, which gives them late pasture and also early pasture in the spring. Then, in the spring, I sow a field of barley, which I find is a most excellent pasture and highly relished by the hogs. I use the black beardless barley, not only for pasture, but also raise it for feed, and the more I use it the better pleased am I with it. It is a safe crop with us,

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but



AYER'S

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

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

AYER'S

THE ONLY-WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

standing drough better than oats and is a good yielder.

Joe Cunningham, Loree, Ind.: After our sows are bred in the fall, and our wheat and rye have a good start, we turn them on during the winter months, and we find that there is nothing better for the sow carrying pigs than the green wheat and rye. In caring for our sows this way during the winter we hardly ever fail to get a strong, nice litter of pigs in the spring. After the pigs are farrowed in the spring a nice lot of blue grass is excellent for the sow to run in. The blue grass will hold good for sow and pigs for about six weeks. Then, as a rule, your pigs are old enough to turn a bunch of them together with their mothers when clover is just coming in head, and at that time there is no better pasture for hogs than the clover, and this clover holds good during the dry months of the summer. After my sows wean their pigs I turn them on the clover field and do not feed any more corn during the summer. I think this one great advantage to the sow in behalf of her breeding. Of course your sow does not look quite so well, not having any grain during the summer, but my experience has taught me that it is a great deal better for her.

A. W. Themanson, Wathena, Kas.: We like the blue grass and orchard grass because it starts so early in the spring. During the latter part of July and in August they do not furnish any grazing, but when the fall rains come they furnish good feed until quite late in the fall. We feed the spring pigs all the grain and slop they will eat up clean, three times a day, so the grass is only their dessert. Grass helps to keep them healthy, and the exercise that pigs get while eating the grass part of their ration is good for them. We think that they must have exercise in order to do well.

You Don't Have to Swear Off

says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. No cure, no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

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.

Are any of your cows bringing you into debt? If you don't know is it not time that you should know?

Three months \$12. O'Connor's College of Business and Shorthand, Kansas City, Kas.

TABLE VI.

LOT I.—Detail Slaughter Weights.

Experiment Station Number.....	2	6	4	3	5	1	Average per cwt. of live wt.
Weight just before slaughter.....	1340	1490	1460	1480	1410	1500	
Detail weights from slaughter:							
Blood	41	21	48	40	39	38	2.8
Head (tongue out)	31½	28	33	34½	32	32	2.2
Hide	79	73	80	88	72	76	5.4
Tail	2	2	2½	2	1½	2	.1
Rough trimmings	5	22	5	4	4	5½	.3
Tongue and gullet	9½	9	11	11½	10	7	.6
Pluck	40	45	46	41	37	47	2.9
Legs	24	21	25	24	22	23	1.6
Throat sweet bread (gland)	2 oz	9 oz	6 oz	7 oz	6 oz	5 oz	.02
Entrails (full)	225	227	237	214	255	237	16.2
Beef, green weight	818	755	873	945	898	940	62.2
Dead cold weight (66 hours old)	807	745	860	934	886	927	61.3
Per cent. dressed weight (green)	61	..	59	63	63	62	..
Detail fat weights:							
Caul (leaf)	39	26	24	33	29	36	2.2
Ruffle (gut)	18	13	24	20	27	24	1.5
Chip (gut)	13	10	9	11	16	18	.9
Trimming (fat)	1	1	1	1	2	2	.09
Paunch, peck, reed (empty)	7	7	11	6	10	11	.6

TABLE VI.—Continued.

LOT II.—Detail Slaughter Weights.

Experiment Station Number.....	12	11	16	13	20	14	Average per cwt. of live wt.
Weight just before slaughter.....	1260	1080	1140	1400	1220	1230	
Detail weights from slaughter:							
Blood	38	37	34	45	32	33	2.9
Head (tongue out)	31	28	28½	29	31½	32	2.4
Hide	78	75	73	77	92	67	6.3
Tail	3	1	2	4	2	2	.1
Rough trimmings	4	2	4	4	3	5	.3
Tongue and gullet	10½	10½	9	10½	11	10	.8
Pluck	35	29	38	40	33	34	2.8
Legs	20	18½	18	20	21	21	1.6
Throat sweet bread (gland)	5 oz	7 oz	5 oz	7 oz	8 oz	9 oz	.03
Entrails (full)	200	178	194	253	192	208	16.7
Beef, green weight	769	649	678	850	735	753	60.4
Dead cold weight (66 hours old)	759	640	668	839	724	742	59.6
Per cent. dressed weight (green)	61	60	59	60	60	61	..
Detail fat weights:							
Caul (leaf)	41½	28	38	28	29	38	2.7
Ruffle (gut)	21	15	23	34	20	18	1.7
Chip (gut)	11	10	9	14	11	11	.9
Trimming (fat)	1	1½	1	1	1	1	.08
Paunch, peck, reed (empty)	9½	5	7	10	6	6½	.6

Under pluck is included the following: Heart, liver and gall, spleen, esophagus, lungs and windpipe, aorta, veins and auricles. Entrails include: Paunch, peck, reed and guts.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION MEETINGS.
Kansas State Irrigation Association, meets
at Garden City, Kas., October 1-2.

SMALL FARMS.

The advocates of small farms, especially under irrigation, meet the objections to such system vigorously and are ready to show in detail how not only rural society must be better off, but also how the individual farmer may thrive when few acres and not broad areas constitute the holding. The editor of the Southwestern Farm and Orchard, a vigorous New Mexico journal, presents the case as follows:

"Ninety-nine farmers out of a hundred make the mistake of taking farms that are too large for the capital at their disposal. They just select the largest and cheapest tract of land that they can pay a deposit on, and trust to good luck to pull them through. In nearly every case they would do better to take a smaller and better piece of land that they could buy right out without any mortgage, even if they had to pay double the price per acre. The dearest land is often the cheapest in the end.

"Let us take the practical illustration of the farmer who is a good worker himself and has a wife who understands cows, poultry and farming life in general. Let us suppose he has a cash capital of \$3,000, and there are not so very many farmers who can lay their hands on more than this. He comes out to an irrigated country, with the idea of selecting a tract of land on which to settle. He finds that the price of land varies from \$50 to \$100 per acre, according to the location, quality, etc. He is offered and accepts eighty acres at \$50 per acre, and pays a deposit of \$1,000, letting the rest run on mortgage at an interest of 6 per cent. By the time he has built himself a home, fenced his land, or purchased teams, etc., he will not have much over \$500 left on hand.

"His yearly outgoings will be.

Interest on mortgage.....\$180
Water rate on eighty acres..... 120
One man to help, 300 days at 75 cents... 225

Total.....\$525

"That is to say, he must every year sell produce to the extent of \$525 before he has a cent over for himself and family. If he should have a bad year, he may find himself utterly unable to pay interest on his mortgage or to hire help. In this event he will run into debt, the cultivation of his farm and orchard (if he has one) be neglected, and what little he does produce he will often have to sell at a sacrifice to meet the pressing needs of his household.

Now let us take the case of another farmer similarly situated, but who invests in a ten-acre farm of the best land and near a town. Let us presume that he gives double the price per acre, and that he pays cash down. His \$3,000 will then be invested as follows:

Ten acres at \$100.....\$1,000
House, buildings, fences, etc..... 1,000
One horse, plow, tools..... 200
Two cows..... 150
Hogs and poultry..... 50
Cash on hand..... 600

Total.....\$3,000

"To cultivate ten acres he will need no help, and his only outgoings will be \$15 for water, as against \$525 which the eighty-acre farmer has to pay out.

"All he has to do is to make wages out of his farm—and he must be a poor farmer if he cannot do that. Moreover, he has a great advantage over the large farm holder at the very start. He has ample money to stock and run his farm until it becomes productive, whereas the other man will be bound to get into difficulties even before the first year is out. In one case you will have a large farm, heavily mortgaged and poorly cultivated; in the other, you have a small farm free of encumbrance and cultivated to the highest pitch. Comparing the two farms, acre for acre, the small farm has four times as much labor and eight times as much money expended upon it. It is by no means a reckless prediction to say that the small farm will probably produce more than the large one. It is almost certain that at the end of five years the man on the eighty-acre farm will, after so many years of a hard life, find himself still hopelessly involved in debt, while his neighbor on the ten-acre farm, although he may not and ought not to expect to make a fortune, will have lived well and be the possessor of a beautiful home, which should always keep him out of debt.

"We now come to the practical ques-

tion as to whether a farmer can make a living out of a ten-acre farm under irrigation. Many farmers are so accustomed to quarter sections that they cannot realize how it is possible to do with such a small lot as ten acres. Their idea is that one may, with good luck, make money off eighty or 160 acres, but that ten acres cannot be made to produce even a living. Now, I do not propose to go into any imaginary calculation of how a man can raise \$1,000 an acre off asparagus, or \$300 off peaches or oranges, or \$1 a head from 1,000 head of poultry. I have done too much practical farming myself to be misled by any such booming nonsense. I shall base my calculations upon very conservative estimates, and upon a method of farming which I believe will appeal to the common sense of every practical farmer.

"My first point is, that the small farmer should raise everything he needs to eat, except groceries, and this he can do if he raises the right kind of crops and keeps cows, hogs and poultry. One cow is no good on the farm, for every cow has or ought to have a dry season. Two cows, therefore, should be kept, and they will not only produce food for the family, but there will be surplus butter to sell and skim-milk for the pigs.

"An acre of alfalfa, well cultivated and attended to, will produce four tons of hay during the year, which will give a daily ration of twenty-two pounds. Three acres will, with the assistance of the other crops referred to later on, keep two cows and a horse, and one horse will do all the work on a ten-acre farm. If the alfalfa is soiled during the summer, it will also go much further than if all is cut for hay, and it will be found in actual practice that three acres will give all that is needed for the cows and horse and leave a good deal over for the hogs.

"Two more acres should be set out to orchard, consisting mainly of winter apples, peaches and plums. For the first two or three years, corn, beans and vegetables, or food for the cows, may be raised between the rows of the young trees, which should be set out not less than 24x21 feet. The house and buildings will occupy half an acre; the vineyard a quarter of an acre, and the rhubarb and asparagus beds an eighth of an acre each. This, with the house, makes up six acres in permanent crops.

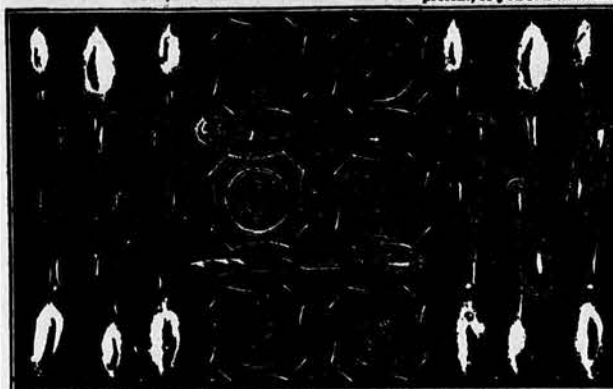
"The remaining four acres should be divided into two equal parts and farmed in the following rotation: One year one acre should be very heavily manured and laid out as a vegetable garden; another should be moderately manured and planted to potatoes, either sweet potatoes or Irish potatoes, according to which does best. Either of these crops will, at the prices ruling here, with intense cultivation yield a sure return of \$200, and if care is taken in preserving them there will never be any difficulty in selling them during the winter, while the acre in vegetables will not only provide sufficient for family use, but there will be a considerable surplus that may either be sold or fed to the cows and hogs.

"The following year these same two acres should be seeded to winter wheat, followed (the same summer) by a corn crop. After a vegetable crop there should be no difficulty, if the wheat is sowed in drills and horse-hoed, in raising forty bushels to the acre. I have myself raised sixty-four bushels on land that had been under the following rotation: first year, cabbage, manured with sixty tons barn-yard manure per acre; second year, potatoes, with no manure; third year, sixty-four bushels of wheat with no manure. This was on a twelve-acre field; no garden plot.

"Two acres of wheat will provide flour for the family, bran for the cows and grain for the poultry, and the corn which follows will give all the corn bread the farmer can eat, and still leave fodder and grain for the cows and horse, and food for the chickens.

"With such a farm a man will get all the milk, butter, bread, fruit, vegetables, pork and poultry he can eat. His expenses will be, say \$25 for taxes, \$15 for water, and whatever he may need to spend for clothing, groceries and other incidentals. To meet these outgoings he ought to have, after supplying his family, at least 400 pounds of butter, which in the vicinity of a town should be worth \$100; 300 dozen eggs, from fifty laying hens, worth at twenty cents a dozen, \$60; potatoes, \$200, and, with the sale of rhubarb, asparagus, surplus vegetables, pork, poultry and fruit, he must be a pretty bad manager if he cannot collect enough

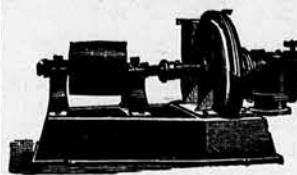
SEE HERE.



You never heard of an offer like this before, a \$10.00 Case for \$2.00. The same conditions don't happen but once in a lifetime. This is that one chance and you'll never get another. You would not refuse to buy a new suit or a new car at half-price if you were in need of one. You won't refuse this offer even if you don't actually need the set. You can put it away if you want to and keep it for a wedding present, or you can wait until you do need it and it will be as good as new. The set consists of Six Double-plated Teaspoons, Six Double-plated Table Spoons, Six Double-plated Butter Dishes, One Plated Butter Knife, One Double-plated Sugar Spoon, making a total of Twenty (20) Pieces \$2.00

ALL FOR \$2.00

Cash with the order. Don't try to persuade yourself that you can't spare the money. Let something else go—depend upon something to make it up **AND BUY THIS SET.** You'll never regret it. It is the greatest silverware bargain ever heard of. 20 pieces of all bright, new silverware put up in an elegant plush case for **ONLY \$2.00.** This is our plan of advertising. It pays because you will show the set to all your friends and thus increase our business. No more than three sets to one person at this sample price. No goods sent C. O. D., nor personal checks accepted. Make remittances by P. O. or Express Money Order and write at once as this offer will not last long. Address **LEONARD MFG. CO., 152-153 Michigan Ave., C-Q Chicago.**



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,

717-726 W. Fayette St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.



FARMERS!

Are you looking for a place where you can improve your present condition and insure the future of your children? If so, write The Texas Colonization Co., 315 S. Sixteenth St., Omaha, Nebraska.

THE SECOND ANNUAL Kansas State Fair

—WILL BE HELD AT—
Wichita, October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1895.

Reduced rates on all railroads. All premiums paid in cash. Remember the dates. Big attractions each day. Speed Program and Premium List free to everybody. Send your name and address on postal card to

W. R. HEWEY, Secretary, Wichita, Kas.

more to raise his yearly sales to \$500, with the items already enumerated.

"A small farmer, with not too much land on his hands, can often make a few dollars where the other man will spend it. For instance, he can in many localities, profitably raise strawberries, or he can sell to his neighbors who have no time to grow such things, cabbage plants, sweet potato cuttings, spare vegetables, honey and many other little things, which amount up at the end of the year.

"I am quite confident that in any of these Western irrigated countries a man, who is an expert gardener and a hustler, could double this income; but I am presuming that my farming friend is neither one or the other. I am only talking of a man who is an industrious farmer and attends to his business. And, by the way, it will be seen that this sort of a farm does not entail any real hard, exhaustive work. It is all light work, but it must be attended to every day, if the farm is to be a success.

"The days have passed for large farms. The farmer of the future will be the man who cultivates highly a small tract, and who lives on and not off his farm.

"Herewith I give a rough sketch of

A TEN-ACRE FARM UNDER IRRIGATION.

Alfalfa, 3 acres. 110 yards by 132.		Wheat following corn the same year. Two acres—110x88.	
House. 56x44 yds.	Orchard, 2 acres. 110 x 88.	Vegeta- bles. 1 acre.	Potatoes. 1 acre.
Vineyard ¼ acre.			
Aspar'gs. ½ acre.			
Rhubarb. ½ acre.			

how such an area of land should be laid out. It will be noticed that the

FLORIDA— Oct. 15. EXCURSION

SPECIAL TRAIN. Cars start from Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Cleveland, New York, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Cincinnati, picking up passengers en route.

HOME-SEEKERS who **WEST OR SOUTH** contemplate moving..... will do well to confer with us. By joining a FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE colony you secure the advantages of good society, schools, churches, such as you are accustomed to, and many helpful conveniences not to be obtained in any other way, and what is equally good,

Land at About Half the Usual Prices.

Send for particulars of our colony plan and the excursion. **CALIFORNIA EXCURSION**, with special train, November 14. Address

Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, Ill.

vegetable garden and plowed crops are all together, for convenience of plowing, and away from the hen-house, so that they may, if necessary, be surrounded by wire netting. On the other hand, the hens have free range of the alfalfa and orchard.

The State Fair.

The time for holding the State fair at Wichita is fast approaching, and, from indications set forth, there is every prospect for a successful meeting. Remember the dates—October 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5—and make it a point to attend. One of the features of the fair will be the address from Hon. Wm. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," which is arranged for the afternoon of October 2. One fare for the round trip, good returning up to and including October 10. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper and write the Secretary for particulars. A premium list sent free to all applicants.

DRAIN TILE

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

IRRIGATION.

ONE CENT PER HOUR IS CHEAP.

That is what "WEBER" GASOLINE ENGINES COST to run per horse-power. Simple, Safe, Reliable, Economical. GET POSTED.

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



Farmers as Shippers--Obstacles.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—We notice, in your issue of the 18th, an editorial paragraph in relation to farmers not being able to procure cars in which to ship their own grain to market. We are very glad to see The Farmer take up this point, and trust that you may agitate it sufficiently until it is productive of some good, if you cannot rectify the matter entirely. It may take legislation to do this, but we feel that you are taking a much-needed step in the right direction, and anything that we can do to help The Farmer to bring about this needed reform we will very gladly do.

Whilst we have no specific cases before us at this writing, we have many times, in the past few years, received letters from different farmers throughout the country, stating that they would like to ship us their grain, and had fully intended to do so, but after ordering a car for that purpose, they were totally unable to get it. In most instances, the railroad agent would promise the car, but he would fail to have it on hand, and after the farmer had made a number of trips to the depot in search of his car, he would become disgusted and sell his grain at home for what he could get for it.

Now, we have no hesitation in saying that there is a combination between the railroad agents and the elevator men at country shipping points to prevent, as much as possible, farmers from doing their own shipping, and especially of grain. We do not know whether such transactions are countenanced or indorsed by the railroad officials or not,

middle man's profit; on the other hand, it is just as important that they make some provision for the shipping of their grain and produce direct to market, that they may obtain its true or full market value, and there should be no stumbling-block thrown in the way by the transportation companies, who have derived their franchises from the public, and who are supported by the producing classes.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.
Chicago, September 20, 1895.

About Broomcorn.

The broomcorn harvest is about completed throughout Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, and partially over in Nebraska, and the farmers are writing us a good many letters as to marketing the crop. In response, we would say that the crop is a large one all over and special attention is imperative this year to the curing, seeding and baling of the brush, as the crop last year was taken care of hurriedly and improperly cured, very poorly seeded and baled in many cases, so that the manufacturers have complained all through the year and will refuse to buy poorly-handled brush this year except at large reductions.

Some old broomcorn was carried over by dealers and manufacturers who all hesitate about purchasing freely until their old stock is worked off, however the demand is improving and we have been making sales freely the last week and expect an active market from now on. Prices range to-day from \$35 to \$80 per ton, according to quality, and may

in county, Kansas, and for the past year and a half has been their leading herd boar. He was farrowed August 26, 1893, and, as suggested above, is one of the youngest of the get of the \$750 George Wilkes, whose dam, White Face 13380, was, and will continue to be, one of the noted sows of the breed. The dam of Upright Wilkes was Luyster's Lady 31121, said to be a noted show sow, got by Luyster's Choice 13233 S., and out of Pride I. 31120. The picture we furnish is from a recent sketch from life by Mr. Lou Burke, and clearly sets forth his style, finish, levelness of lines, general uniformity of make-up and thickness. He shows a handsomely tipped ear, is sufficiently masculine in character, and his value as a potent sire is plainly shown by the uniformity and nice finish of his get, some fifty head of which will be sold in their public sale to be held at the farm, near Richmond, on Thursday, October 10. Wilkes blood, coming through such a valuable sire as Upright Wilkes, cannot easily be overestimated, and those who desire good, thick, uniform hogs, of the vigorous, strong-constitutioned, easy-feeding type, combined with more than ordinary finish of head and ear, should not miss the opportunity of this October 10 sale.

Gossip About Stock.

At the public sale of Waltmire & Son, October 10, will be sold a son and two grandsons of their famous butter cow, also some well-bred Poland-Chinas. In all there will be sold nine Short-horn bulls and forty Poland-China swine.

J. R. Killough & Sons, of Richmond,

Money in

Vacuum Leather Oil for your harness and shoes. 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.

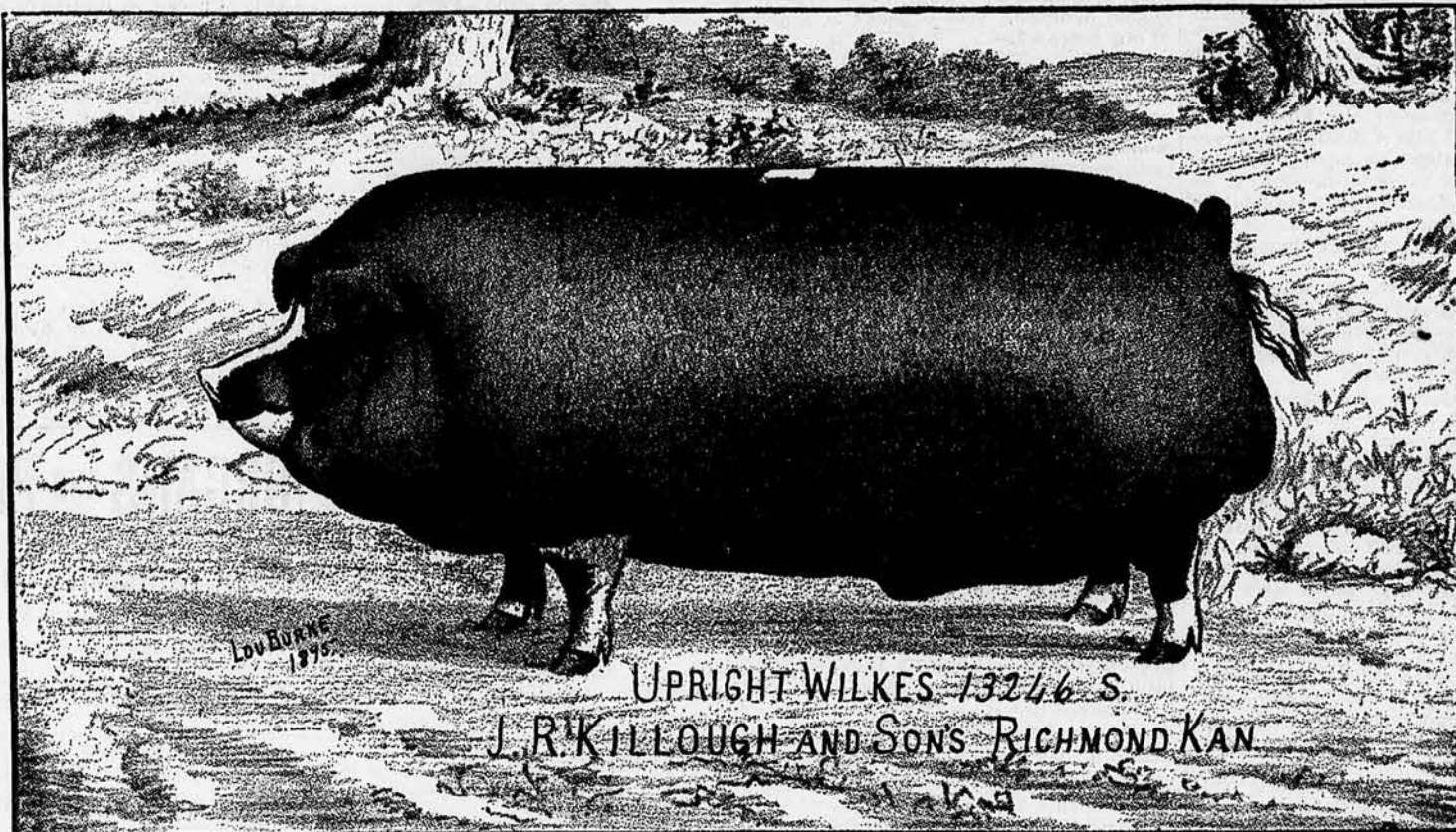
Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

as litter under 6 months, and sixty-five entries. The Berkshires got second on herd and one first in class. There was a big exhibit of swine shown—1,800 head in all.

Attention is directed to the public sale of Poland-China swine advertised by L. N. Kennedy, of Nevada, Mo., which occurs October 30. The offering comprises some of the best bred sows with litters, yearling sows bred and the entire 1895 crop of pigs. Everything is guaranteed a sure breeder. This herd is headed by Vernon Free Trade 12268 S., assisted by Wildwood Wilkes and Casher Wilkes, grandsons of the great Geo. Wilkes. This sale presents a grand opportunity to secure good individuals, fancy bred.

The lack of exhibitors and attendance at the Coffey county fair was owing to the elements, and not to management of the fair. They did their utmost to attain success. The exhibits in place were of the choicest, and a credit to Coffey county in every way. The leading exhibitor in the poultry department was Mrs. B. F. Scott, of Burlington, Kas. She secured first on Plymouth Rocks and White



but if such is not the case, then the local agents at the different points seem to adopt this rule in their own interest or in the interest of the elevator men, and from this cause a large number of farmers are prevented from shipping their grain direct to market. We, as you perhaps know, have been large advertisers in the agricultural press for some years, with the idea in view of educating the farmers to make their shipments of grain and produce direct to the large market centers, that they might profit thereby, and right here we are willing to admit that we have done this also for our own advantage, in order that we may get our commission upon the sales, as we are in the general commission business, and want all the trade that we can possibly get, but for years we have made a specialty of receiving shipments direct from the producers, and have succeeded in securing a good trade from these people in small lots, where they can ship by local freight or express, as the case may be, but where they have to ship by the car-load, especially of hay and grain, we find that there has been a great discrimination against them, as above stated. Therefore, in our interest as well as in the interest of the farmers, we are willing to join hands with your paper and the agricultural press in general to bring about this reform that is so much needed for the benefit of the producer. He certainly should have the right to control his property and to put his shipments into the best market that he can find. All organizations of farmers seem to have made provision for the buying of their supplies from as near first hands as possible, thus saving the

go lower with heavy receipts, so that early shipments are likely to do best.

The regular commission for handling broomcorn is \$5 per ton, which is the only expense when sold on arrival at depot except freight. We always use our best endeavors to make sales at depot or shortly after arrival, but when impossible to get fair value haul to store and sell as soon thereafter as we can get the worth of the brush.

We have been in the broomcorn business since 1869 and have a large Eastern and Canadian trade established, and it stands to reason we can get better prices as a rule than grain or produce or general commission merchants, many of whom sell to us, and we get another profit over the first selling price. We make fair advances on the arrival of the brush and we see its quality, and where parties have good to choice brush will advance \$10 per ton on bill lading, but prefer to see a small sample by mail first. This, together with the freight, is all it is safe to advance this season. In conclusion, we repeat, cure thoroughly, scrape clean and bale solidly, in order to get the best sales and prices. We shall handle all consignments to best advantage, and refer to Fort Dearborn National bank, of Chicago, or to Hon. Milton George.

A. D. FERRY & CO.,
108 and 110 Michigan St., Chicago.

Upright Wilkes 13246 S.

Upright Wilkes, the subject of the illustration on this page is one of the last sons of the immortal George Wilkes. He is owned by the Messrs. Killough & Sons, well-known breeders of Poland-Chinas, at Richmond, Frank-

Kas., will offer at public sale over sixty head of Poland-Chinas, October 10. This will give lovers of Poland-Chinas an opportunity to get choice animals with which to head herds or to start new herds or to add new blood to herds already established. See their advertisement on page 16 of this paper and send for catalogue.

The attention of our readers is called to the new card of H. Davison & Son, of Princeton, Kas., which appears in the "Breeder's Directory" of this paper. Business 11637 C. is at head of their herd, and one in search of good Poland-Chinas cannot go amiss in getting an animal from the Princeton herd. A cut of Business will appear in the Kansas Farmer of October 2. When you write this firm, say where you saw this notice.

The public sale of M. Waltmire & Son, Fountain, Kas., to occur October 10, is well worthy of attention. The Short-horns and Poland-Chinas to be disposed of have been bred with special reference to the qualities needed by the farmer and breeder to insure profitable animals. Stock is all healthy in the neighborhood, so that there is no danger of buying contaminated animals. Read the advertisement, attend the sale and secure valuable animals.

C. S. Cross, owner of Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, has reason to be well proud of the success of his Herefords at the Iowa State fair, at Des Moines. The bull calf, Archibald 6th, won first in class, first in herd and sweepstakes all beef breeds, and second sweepstakes with young herd beef breeds. The herd bull, Wild Tom, won sweepstakes, also first in class, and first for best Hereford herd. The bull, Climax, won second in class, also in herd under 1 year.

H. L. Leibfried, manager Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, Kas., defended the rights and title of Kansas Improved stock at the Nebraska State fair, at Omaha, last week, with his exhibit of Poland-China swine. The herd boar, Hadley Jr., won first for boar and his get, also second in class and herd. King Hodny pigs won first, with sixty-five entries. He also won first in class and with boar and get. The sow, Faultless, won first in class. Second prize was won by Lady Longfellow, as sow under 1 year, also by the Samboline pigs,

Langshans, both in trios and breeding pens. This excellent poultry fancier will be heard from through our advertising department soon.

George Washington was the father of his country and stepfather of the Custis children. One day George and his father

were taking a walk out in the cherry orchard. The elder Washington said: "George, I wish that you would go with me to the hog barn and see the new Poland-China boar that I have bought to head my herd. I want you to tell everybody that I paid \$1,000 for him, in cash, and that he is the only boar that ever sold for that money." George replied: "Father, I cannot tell a lie-like that." At the St. Joseph (Mo.) fair, September 9 to 14, A. W. Themanson, Wathena, Kas., won four sweepstakes, five first and two second premiums on Poland-Chinas. Graceful F. Sanders 13095 won first in class and sweepstakes best boar any age or breed. Some of the premium pigs were sired by him. He has two male pigs, April farrow, of the same breeding, as the sweepstakes sow, for sale at farmers' prices. Herd is healthy. No sickness in the vicinity.

We carry our worst enemies within us. —Spurgeon.

\$12.50 FOR A
to weave your fence at
25 Cts. per Rod.
10 No. 10 Gal. wires, Cross
wires No. 12. We will
sell wire for a 100 rod
fence for \$20. Agents
Wanted. Catalogue Free.
CARTER
Wire Fence Mach. Co.
Box 7 Mt. Sterling, O.

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.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

One day in huckleberry-time, when little Johnny Flails and half-a-dozen other boys were starting with their palls To gather berries, Johnny's pa, in talking with him, said That he could tell him how to pick so he'd come out ahead. "First find your bush," said Johnny's pa, "and then stick to it till You've picked it clean. Let those go chasing all about who will In search of better bushes; but its picking tells, my son— To look at fifty bushes doesn't count like picking one." And Johnny did as he was told; and, sure enough, he found, By sticking to his bush while all the others chased around In search of better picking, 'twas as his father said; For while all the others looked, he worked, and so came out ahead. And Johnny recollected this when he became a man; And first of all he laid him out a well-determined plan; So while the brilliant triflers falled with all their brains and push, Wise, steady-going Johnny won by "sticking to his bush." —Nixon Waterman, in St. Nicholas.

"SERMONS IN STONES."

Or, I might have said, "kernels in nuts"; still, then, my thought might be obscure. But if the boy should measure and store away the hard, rough nuts of autumn harvest without once pausing to test the hardness of the shell and the sweetness of the kernel, you might truly call him a drudge, however faithfully he might be performing his labor; but if he stops occasionally, or pretty often, and shows his appreciation of the inner sweetness of the nuts, you may know that he could not degenerate into a drudge.

The man who "picks up stones and throws them away," may or may not draw moral lessons from his employment; but a quarryman may easily develop a taste for geology.

The great majority of workers in our world may find, if they think and look, some amusement, some poem, some lesson, in the work which at first appears so monotonous, and often so irksome. It has been said of house-keeping, "Its poetry consists in doing the details a little better than need be. I am inclined to doubt the wisdom of such a poem, but rather take sides with the trite saying, "Let well enough alone," because there are too many necessary things in our households to be done to permit of making poems of them all.

Still, there are ways and ways of getting at the "kernel." Did you ever take lessons in ornithology while attending to stupid sitting hens or feeding chickens? Have the different domestic animals become individualized as you watched and tended them? Do you learn things about them never told in books? And are the small amusing things observed, deserving a place with produced anecdotes which we read concerning our dumb animals?"

Even after the "Plymouth Rock" craze has rendered each particular hen the exact counterpart of another, apparently, you may find, still, a difference of manner and disposition, growing as you watch, which might surprise a city-bred woman.

A step further in such study, and it becomes easy to attribute more intelligent motives to some than to other fowls, and you learn with some surprise that almost human instincts may be accorded to the most intelligent. The hen that drives every other, at first acquaintance seems a very disagreeable individual and entitled to no consideration, excepting to take sides against; but the more closely you watch her, the sooner you become aware that she is the mentally stronger. You find that she better understands the intricate process of rearing a brood of chicks; that what at first seemed a quarrelsome spirit, is only that of independence and justice crudely manifested.

I became quite interested in such a high-spirited hen, and the interest became mutual, so that I often found her following me, alone. Finally she showed her friendly feeling by choosing for her nest a place behind the cook-stove in the summer kitchen. Although I felt that her instinct was at fault, here, I allowed her to come and go as she pleased, so that I might watch the development of affairs—and a brood of chickens. I was much pleased with the denouement, but not with the chickens. They were only three in number, and two of them were crippled, owing,

probably, to the excess of heat. The one chicken which survived was the object of much care and solicitude. When the time came in which chickens are usually weaned, its thoughtful mother still coddled and fed it, and kept it by her side while she laid a nest full of a new sitting of eggs—this time in a more airy, healthful place. The "human" instinct was so strong that while sitting she still remembered the weakly child, and often left the nest to call and feed it. Of course, as one might suppose, this process proved disastrous to the new brood, or what might have been a brood. I have lost sight of the much-cared-for chicken; but I doubt not that the old mother recognizes and sympathizes with it yet—now, probably, a matronly hen, herself. At any rate, she still greets me with a soft answering croak when I address her.

When there is a development of selfishness and tyranny in the lower animals, without the mitigating virtues possessed by the hen I have described, I am led to philosophize by comparing the consequent state of affairs with human affairs of a similar character, and I say, meditatively: "If you oppressed ones would only unite, now, you might better your condition. Or if you had the intelligence necessary to use the ballot and then had the right of suffrage—but then even we who have such great and glorious privileges do not always know how to use them!"

My subject is proven to be only a metaphor of the matter treated upon; but I have tried to make clear the thought that while we must work, we may still develop ideas, and when occasion demands, give others the benefit of our researches.

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

ABOUT CAKE-MAKING.

Some Hints Which Housewives Would Do Well to Remember.

There are many people who think they have fulfilled their duty as cake-bakers if they present a light cake. Yet a light cake may be as complete a failure as a heavy one. It may be perfectly risen, yet hard or dry and feathery, like so many bakers' cakes, suggesting nothing but sawdust. A perfect cake is delicate and moist in texture, and of such constituency as to fulfill the old housewife's phrase and "melt in the mouth." No cakes made by baking powder are quite as tender and moist as those risen with cream tartar and soda or with eggs alone. It is easy enough to make a cake tough by overbeating at one stage or underbeating at another. Where butter and sugar are used, they must be thoroughly creamed together, and the well-beaten yolks of the eggs added. The milk must now be put in by degrees. If it is poured in too rapidly the cake will surely curdle, and it is impossible to make a cake of fine grain from a curdled mixture. When the cake has reached this stage the whites of the eggs must be beaten to a stiff froth, but not too tough a froth or the cake will have a leathery constituency. A large majority of cakes are spoiled at this stage by toughening the white. It is unsafe to use any of the patented beaters, because with such a beater it is an easy matter to beat the egg too much. The old-fashioned whisk, or spoon, of fine wire, which costs about five or six cents, is the safest and best egg-beater. Patented beaters are invaluable for beating salad dressing and for many other purposes. Beat the whites merely long enough for them to cling to the inverted whisk. Add them to the cake after the flour, folding them in with a slender wooden spoon, which is used by all the best cakemakers to stir cake. When the whites of the eggs have been put in the oven should be ready. There should be a strong body of fire, but the heat should be turned off so that the oven is only moderately hot. Put in the cake carefully, and take care that it raises in the pan before it begins to brown. When it is fully risen, increase the heat. A loaf of ordinary cake of average size will bake in forty or fifty minutes. Loaf cake will take an hour or an hour and a quarter. A pound cake ought to bake very slowly for two hours, and fruit cake should be baked four hours. —N. Y. Tribune.

Chronology of the Fork.

Two-pronged forks were made at Sheffield in 1608. Three-pronged forks were manufactured in England and on the continent in 1750, and silver forks did not come either in England or in France until 1814.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BACHELOR'S TEA COZY.

One That Does Not Need to Be Removed When Pouring Out.

The plain, useful yet pretty tea cozy shown in the illustration will be found to make a nice present and be a real boon to bachelors, who are apt to distract their housekeepers or the household where they may happen to be inmates by keeping their meals waiting. Yet so unreasonable a creature is man that he expects always to find his tea or coffee quite hot. For this purpose the tea cozy is a real treasure, for it is well calculated to retain heat. One of its distinctive features is that it does not need to be removed when pouring out, so that the second cup will be just as



A PRETTY TEA COZY.

hot as the first. Everyone knows that much heat is lost by the removal of a cozy even for a moment. The materials consist of two contrasting shades, two ounces each, of double Berlin zephyr wool. Sage green with either very pale sky blue or salmon pink looks well, or else golden brown with primrose yellow, keeping all cases the pale color for the lining and frill. Some ribbon for a bow and twist around the base of the frill is required for a finish; this should match the frill in color. Take knitting needles No. 4, and with the darker shade for the outside cast on 39 stitches; work one row plain. Then the rest is carried out in what is sometimes known as briache stitch; this is worked by making one, slipping one and taking up two, in every row the same. The cozy is worked in four sections, two for the outside and two for the lining. For each section use up one ounce of wool, reserving just enough to join up the sides when finished. For the lining cast on 29 stitches instead of 39; this will give it additional length sufficient for the frill at the top. In joining up leave a slit on each side large enough for the handle and spout to pass through, as shown in the illustration. Nothing simpler than this mode of making a tea cozy can well be imagined. The finished effect, though plain, is dainty and pretty, while the thickness of the wool and the close stitch employed make it practical and useful. —Ladies' Home Journal.

Foreign Particles in the Eye.

As the summer is the season of travel, and accidents to the eye are apt to occur from dust and cinders, a simple remedy for removing foreign particles from the eye will be found useful. Oculists are not always procurable in small places, so it is well for the tourist to provide against accidents. A small package of flaxseed will be found useful. If cinders or dust render the eye painful, place a flaxseed under the lid of the eye and close it; the mucilage which exudes from the seed alleviates the irritation, and the objectionable particle is apt to attach itself to the gelatinous seed, so that when it is removed the cinder or particles of dust are also removed. —Godey's Magazine.

Goes Well with Creamed Chicken.

Potato puff is delicious with creamed chicken. To one pint of hot mashed potato add one teaspoonful of salt, one

tablespoonful of pepper, half that quantity of celery salt, and hot milk enough to moisten well. When partly cool add the yolks of two eggs beaten well and then put in the whites beaten stiff. Bake ten minutes in a hot oven and it comes out in a golden brown meringue that Delmonico might envy. That is an especially good way to serve old potatoes that have to be cut up a good deal in paring them.

Trunks as Veranda Seats.

If your country house is unpretentious in size and there are more trunks to be stored away than there are rooms to accommodate them, let one or two of them stand on the veranda. Unpack them first, and if they are round-topped trunks have a carpenter to make a flat board cover to put over the rounded top so that they may be upholstered and made into a comfortable seat. Denim is the best material to use for this purpose, as its wearing capacity is great. The top of the board cover should be cushioned comfortably and then a deep valance of the denim hung from the cover to the bottom, entirely screening the trunk from view.

Can Get Along Without Water.

A carp taken out of the water may be kept alive for over twelve hours by placing a piece of bread, soaked in brandy, in its mouth.

A good idea is the English home of rest for horses. The object is to care for and nurse back to health all ailing animals, the owner being in the meantime supplied with a sound horse.

ORGANS AND PIANOS

Moats-Brownell • Piano • Co.

1009 Walnut St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

FARRAND & VOTEY ORGANS,

The best organ manufactured, at a reasonable price. Guaranteed for six years. Easy terms.

ALSO

Hallett & Davis, Schaffer and Stodart Pianos

Write for catalogue and prices.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked; I use the California cold process; do not heat or seal the fruit; just put it up cold; keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes; last week I sold directions to over 100 families; any one will pay \$1 for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many poor people like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident that any one can make \$100 or \$200 around home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit in nice case and complete directions to any of your readers for eighteen 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me. MRS. A. M. CUTLER, 606 Chestnut St., Englewood, Ill.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone. —W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. & A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.



CATARRH

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

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

The Young Folks.

A SERIOUS LOVE SPELL.

A young lady sings in our choir
Whose hair is the color of the phoir,
But her charm is unique,
She has such a fair chique
It is really a joy to be choir.

Whenever she looks down the aisle
She gives me a beautiful smile,
And of all of her beaux
I am certain she sheaux
She likes me the best all the while.

Last Sunday she wore a new sacque,
Low cut at the front and the back,
And a lovely boquet,
Worn in such a cute wuet
As only few girls have the knacque.

Some day, ere she grows too antique,
In marriage her hand I shall sique;
If she's not a coquette,
Which I'd really regrette,
She shall share my six dollars a wique.

SOME OF THE BENEFITS OF ONE YEAR AT COLLEGE.

There are many young men who ardently wish they could get an education, but who have not the means with which to take a full college course. There are others whose circumstances are such that they do not think it worth while even to give the subject a passing thought, lest it raise ambitions impossible to be satisfied. To all such, this question ought to come with interest: "Is it worth while for me to spend only a year at college, if I am sure that I cannot spend more than that?" A careful consideration of this question will undoubtedly result in an affirmative answer. Let us consider some of the benefits of a year's attendance at a college of liberal culture, a college with full courses, able instructors, good equipment and an enthusiastic body of students, and see if there are not incalculable blessings awaiting him who can spend even but one year at such an institution.

1. First of all must be named the good derived from the studies during the year. Let the student who knows that he can take only one year's work frankly state the fact to the faculty, and they will help him arrange his work so that the year may yield the best possible results. One object in going to college is to secure information, and an industrious young person ought to take in and assimilate a good deal of truth in a year. A college year contains about 240 working days. This much time sacredly devoted to honest work cannot fail to enrich the mind with priceless treasures. One does not say: "Because I cannot become a millionaire, I will not enter business." Why should he say a similar thing with reference to acquiring mental wealth?

2. One of the most valuable lessons of a college course is to learn the full meaning of an education. We all know that by its etymology the word means "to lead out" or develop the latent faculties of the mind; but how hard it is to get away from the notion that a college course is a mere stuffing process, and that a college graduate ought to know everything. College graduates are slowly proving to the world that this latter idea is a mistake; and consequently a good many people ask: "Well, what then is the use of going to college?" Let a young man go one year, and he will begin to realize why it is necessary to go to college. He will see how broad the field of truth is, and how inadequate are his undeveloped powers to cope with the puzzling problems of the universe; he will learn that the college course only introduces him to the various departments, and if he would be a specialist in anything he must put years of special work upon it; and he will also learn that all truth is related, and that even a specialist must have a broader view than can be had from a single window. And as the grandeur of these facts begin to impress him he will reach out for a better understanding of truth, and his soul will kindle with an intense desire for knowledge.

3. But will not such a desire be a curse to our young friend who is unable to finish his college course? Not at all. No one in this day of books and college or university extension courses has a right to despair of becoming educated. And for this reason the third thing to be learned in one year of college work is valuable, namely, how to study. If he learns this lesson well in one year, our young friend will have done well. He will learn to study systematically and thoroughly. The world's work could be done in half the time now put upon it, if all would work systematically. The reason why Dr. Gunsaulus can be pastor of a large Chicago church, be President of the Armour Institute, write for the press, and deliver many lec-

tures, is not solely because of his brilliant mind, but because he has a time for everything and does it on time. Some students spend more time over four studies than the President of the United States requires to administer the affairs of this nation. The reason is because they work in a desultory way, and do not concentrate their powers on the business at hand.

4. But now our young friend, having some idea how to study, will also learn how to equip his private library for his future improvement. The books in many a home are purchased only at Christmas or when some unusually persistent book agent comes aound, and then they are bought more for the pictures they contain or the binding, than for the thoughts on the printed page. This is not greatly to be wondered at, for the selection of a private library is not an easy matter. But our young friend, taking the college library and the private libraries of his teachers and the older of his fellow students as models, will be able to form a good idea of what constitutes a working private library, and thus he may continue his work in the spare hours of his later life.

5. A fifth benefit will be the literary society work. No factor of college life makes itself felt more quickly than this. Almost as soon as a new student gets off the train he will be captured by two or three lively fellows, who treat him most royally and tell him of the good points of their society, and in a confidential way warn him of the other one. In due time he joins one, and the year's experience in the society hall will give him confidence in his own powers, easy bearing in public address, familiarity with the method of conducting deliberative assemblies, and other helpful things that in themselves will be worth the time and money spent for the entire year.

6. At college one often forms associations that are a source of lifelong pleasure and inspiration. Who can measure the influence of a faithful teacher in shaping one's life, and who can tell the value of the fellowship of a college chum? Some one has written of a friend: "Thy friendship was more precious to me than gold, and the joys of thy companionship better than the possession of rich jewels;" and what student has not verified these words in the friendships of college life? To be sure, one may have friends anywhere, but are we not sure to find the most helpful friends where hundreds are gathered for the same great purpose that inspires ourselves?

7. Then, in a year at college one will not fail to catch that indefinable but powerful something called the college spirit, the spirit of love for the truth and ardent enthusiasm in the search for it, the spirit of ambition to make the most out of our opportunities, the spirit of the equality of all, rich and poor; for there is usually no aristocracy in college life except the aristocracy of intellect. He who takes hold of the problems of life with that spirit will wrestle with them until he masters them.

8. Finally, when our young friend has spent one year at college, and caught its spirit, seen its advantages, and found it was not such a terribly hard thing to do after all, he will very likely set himself to greater effort and come back the next year, and so on, until he has finished a complete course. For, you know, one can never accomplish anything unless he makes a beginning.

R. L. NETHERTON.

Eureka, Kas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a secret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The secret of its success as a medicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood-disease.

A Chance for Women to Make Money.

I see so many men giving their experience in the Dish-Washer business that one would almost think the men had "taken to washing the dishes," but ladies can do just as well as men. I have been devoting my time for over a year to selling Perfection Dish-Washers. My husband has aided mornings and evenings, and we have cleared \$5,000 in a year. The trouble with people is they will not try new things, so let the golden opportunities pass. Every family wants a Dish-Washer, and any one can sell them if they try. I do not canvass at all; people come or send after washers. I have examined all the Dish-Washers made, but the Perfection has no equal. You can get complete instructions by addressing the Perfection Manufacturing Co., Drawer a-3, Englewood, Ill. I want ladies everywhere to try this business and let us hear how they succeed.

A READER.

HOUSES IN TREES.

Travelers Have Seen Them in All Portions of the Earth.

Not many years ago the custom of building houses in the branches of trees was a common one among many of the savage peoples of the Pacific islands, but latterly the custom has become less general. Tree houses have also been seen by travelers in three districts of Africa—by Nachtigal, near the Shari river in the Soudan; by Greenfell, on the Mobangi, and by Wolf, on the Lomami.

The natives whom Nachtigal and Greenfell saw in their little houses, perched high up among the branches, appear to use these elevated structures only as places of refuge in time of danger; but Dr. Wolf, on the Lomami, discovered tree-dwellers who prefer to live always among the branches, out of the easy reach of their enemies and of the freshets that frequently inundate their lands.

We have heard more of the tree-dwellers in Borneo than of those in any other part of the world. But these buildings are also found in considerable numbers in New Guinea and the Solomon islands.

Some tribes there have long been in the habit of building houses fifty or sixty feet from the ground. When their lookouts report the approach of the enemy in their rowboats the danger signal is communicated by a peculiar cry. Then the women and children climb into the tree-houses by means of rough ladders, and watch, safe from harm, the conflict which ensues.

Firearms are responsible for the abandonment of these tree-houses for ground dwellings. It is against the law to sell firearms to these Pacific savages, but in one way or another they are able to secure a considerable quantity. When they are used the natives find the perches ineffectual refuges for the women and children against guns and rifles. The poor creatures prefer to take their chances of being shot on the ground, and so the practice of building tree-huts has come to be abandoned.—Golden Days.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75 cents.



AGENTS \$75 A WEEK
AT HOME,
using or selling PRACTICAL
PLATING DYNAMO. The modern
method, used in all factories
to plate new goods. Plates gold,
silver, nickel, etc., on watches,
jewelry, table-ware, bicycles and
all metal goods; fine outfit for
agents; different sizes; always
ready; no battery; no toy; no
experience; no limit to plating
needed; a great money maker.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 15, Columbus, Ohio.
When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1883.

The most successful college on this continent. For full particulars address the Secretary,
JOS. HUGHES, M. R. C. V. S., 2537-2539 State St., Chicago, Ill.



and medicines, but without benefit. I had begun to get discouraged when I received one of your almanacs and read of a case in it that was similar to mine, cured through the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. I concluded to try it. The result was entirely satisfactory as I began to improve immediately. I used, in all, three bottles, and was able to go to work once more, and ever since have enjoyed the best of health. I would be doing less than my duty if I failed to give you these facts, so that others may hear of the wonderful powers of your Liver and Kidney Balm.

Yours truly,

H. J. BRECHT,
CEDAR GROVE, WIS.

"Hitch Your Wagon to a Star,"

as Emerson said,—that is, don't be content with any bicycle except the best one made—the COLUMBIA. Matchless as these famous bicycles have been in past years, you will rub your eyes when you see the quality and beauty of the 1895 models—\$100.

POPE MFG. CO.

General Offices and Factories, HARTFORD,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO,
SAN FRANCISCO,
PROVIDENCE, BUFFALO.

You need the Columbia Catalogue, a work of art, that shows every detail of peerless Columbias and superb Hartfords. The book is free if you call at a Columbia agency; by mail for two 2-cent stamps.



WM. TAYLOR,
Agent for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles
TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

Washburn College.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Collegiate, Academic, Musical departments. Classical, Scientific and Literary courses. Seven beautiful buildings. 160-acre campus. Large endowment. Faculty unexcelled. Highest standard of admission in the State. Expenses very low. Splendid facilities for science and classics. Fall term opens September 11, 1896. Catalogue on application.

THE BEST RESULTS ARE WHAT YOU WANT
WHAT YOU WILL GET
BY ATTENDING THE
TEMPORA OR BUSINESS COLLECTS
HUTCHINSON BUSINESS COLLECTS
AND INSTITUTES OF SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPHY.
TO BE CONVINCED, GET OUR ILLUSTRATED "COLD FACTS"
ALSO OUR "BUSINESS EDUCATION" WRITE "TO-DAY"
MENTION THIS PAPER + ADDRESS + PARKER & GOLD
TEMPORA - KANSAS - OR HUTCHINSON - KANSAS
When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

TOP SNAP, EXTENSION RIB, DOUBLE BREAST, LEADER
GUNS
BUY CYCLES
Pistols, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, cheaper than elsewhere. Send \$1. for 50-page catalogue. POWELL & CLEMENT CO. 166 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

GEARHART'S FAMILY KNITTER.

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

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

A Blacksmith.

May 22d, 1894.

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

Gentlemen: About three years ago, while working at my trade as blacksmith, I was taken down with Kidney disease. I suffered severely with pain in my back and general weakness, and was compelled to quit work. I was treated by several different doctors, who filled me full of drugs

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 Breeders' 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.

A great "corn carnival" is to be held at Atchison this week, commencing on Thursday.

The great meeting of the Kansas Irrigation Association will be held at Garden City, October 1 and 2.

The greatest carnival of the season is to be the Priests of Pallas entertain-meet next week at Kansas City.

Two of the most important fairs in Kansas will be held next week. These are the State fair, at Wichita, and the Finney county fair, at Garden City. At the latter will be the largest and finest display of irrigation machinery ever brought together.

The Inter-State Deep Water Conference is to meet at Topeka, October 1. Information has been received that delegates will be present from several States. This conference is in the interest of such outlet via the Gulf of Mexico as will enable products of the West to reach tide water and the world's markets by shorter and cheaper routes than by going over the mountains to the Atlantic and twice the distance necessary to reach the gulf. The farmer's interest in this movement is purely financial and is a large one.

Prices of wheat at Chicago continue to rule low. The visible supply is again increasing, and while not mounting to the figures of this time last year, it betokens a readiness to sell at ruling prices which enables the bears to depress the market. Corn is also ruling low. But it is apparent that, while an excellent crop of this grain has been made, especially in the West, there are portions of the Central States in which corn is very deficient. Stock has recently been shipped from Ohio to western Kansas for fattening. There is a large crop of corn but there is large need for it. No corn should be sold in Kansas for less than 20 cents per bushel, and, there are conservative men who think that 25 cents should be realized.

TO HOLD THE BROOMCORN.

The disposition of buyers to depress prices at the time of harvest, and to hold them down until products are out of first hands, has been carried to such a length, as to broomcorn, that organization to hold the corn is not unlikely. The following dispatch from Sterling makes a clear statement of the situation:

Farmers are talking of organizing for self-protection against broomcorn buyers and try to hold their broomcorn for better prices. Buyers are not willing to pay over \$50 per ton and some brush has been sold for \$45. The farmers say it will not pay them to raise brush and prepare it for market for less than \$60 per ton, and they will endeavor to get this figure or hold over and force buyers to their terms. This is the banner broomcorn county and the quality is the finest ever raised.

Farmers will find commission men ready to co-operate with them, and, through such organization, will be able to secure, at reasonable rates of interest, such advances as may be necessary to enable them to carry the broomcorn without being severely pinched for money.

THE PLAINS UNDER WATER.

The recent meeting of the National Irrigation Congress, at Albuquerque, seems to have been a progressive one, or at least to have marked a considerable progress in the irrigation propaganda. It was presided over by a Kansas man, Hon. John E. Frost, Land Commissioner of the Santa Fe railroad. Judge J. S. Emery, of Lawrence, Kas., was for the third time elected National Lecturer. The continuing body of the irrigation movement is the Executive committee. The chairmanship of this committee has now come to Kansas and settled upon the head of Hon. E. R. Moses, of Great Bend, whose energy and work have done much to develop the irrigation interest in the plains region. Hon. Wm. E. Smythe, editor of the Irrigation Age, has for some time held this important chairmanship, and his enthusiasm and energy, his addresses, both in the press and on the platform, have done much to awaken the nation to the importance of irrigation. To take up the work where Mr. Smythe leaves it will give Chairman Moses ample opportunity for the use of his powers.

But the change marks more than a mere change of the personnel of the chairmanship. Mr. Smythe is a broad man, who did not fail to recognize the irrigation possibilities and needs of the entire arid and semi-arid regions. His first and strongest conceptions of irrigation, however, were of its development in the mountain States and Territories. This development is most conspicuous for large enterprises, great ditches, constructed only by overcoming great engineering difficulties, great reservoirs in great mountain gorges—great co-operative or corporate schemes, with a natural leaning to the co-operative—great financial operations necessary to the execution of so vast enterprises.

The awakening of the plains country to a realization of the advantages of irrigation and to the fact that nature has made it practicable to irrigate the plains to an extent greater than it is possible to irrigate any mountain country, has brought into prominence entirely different ideas on account of the differences in methods of obtaining water, in the manner of distributing it, and in the areas which may be brought under irrigation. These suggest individual rather than co-operative or corporate effort; large farms as well as small ones; little or no opportunity for great financial schemes, but rather great opportunities for the individual farmer who wants to be independent of all mankind. It is not suggested that the former chairman failed of a realization of these characteristic differences, but there is no doubt but that the change in the chairmanship marks the advance of irrigation in America beyond the mountains and signalizes the fact that its greatest development and the greatest triumphs of agriculture are to be witnessed simultaneously on the rich, broad plains of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. The plans to colonize the cozy valleys among the mountains need not cease; the somewhat isolated communities in such settlements, depending, as they must, upon common effort for the supplies of water on which their prosperity and their very existence, depend, may find a somewhat communal organization desirable. But on the great plains there will be big and little farms, managed with varying efficiency in the use of water, as in other matters, but certainly under individual ownership and as independent of outside complications as are the farms of

The transfer of the center of the irrigation interest to this vast region must awaken a broader interest in the nation than has heretofore been deemed possible. The very extent of the region commands attention. Its eastern limits may not be well defined, but this great slope, which is now entering upon its irrigation development, covers not less than ten degrees longitude—from the 95th to the 105th, and twenty-three degrees of latitude, from the 26th to the 49th. It may be roughly estimated to contain 500,000 square miles, or 320,000,000 acres, of which a larger percentage is susceptible of cultivation under irrigation than in any considerable region in which irrigation has ever been attempted.

Another interest attaches to the development of the water resources of this great region. In the mountain countries, the waters used in irrigation are chiefly in surface streams requiring engineering skill and labor to conduct them to the fields. Gravity furnishes the force by which the water is moved from its natural channels to the places where it is used. In the plains surface streams are comparatively few and unimportant, but the wealth of subterranean water is

phenomenal and prevails with remarkable universality. It will generally be raised to the surface on the farms where used, by machinery. Manufacturers of machinery have as yet little conception of the field that is open before them. These 500,000 square miles offer few if any opportunities for million-dollar corporate or co-operative schemes, but they will require the services of millions of individual pumping plants, varying in capacity from the small windmill, pumping its 300 to 400 gallons per hour, to great engines, driven by the wind, by steam, by gasoline, and raising thousands of gallons per minute. The most important industrial development of the immediate future is the bringing of the plains under water.

WHERE OUR SURPLUS GOES.

A recent bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that during the year ending June 30, 1893, the United States exported products of the value of \$847,665,194. During the year 1894, notwithstanding the stagnation and depression of manufacture and commerce in this country, United States exports amounted to \$892,140,572. This was an increase over the previous year of \$44,475,378. It was really a gain in our export trade of about 5 per cent.

Of the total exports from the United States, about three-fourths are directly evolved from the farms. Of the remaining one-fourth, four-fifths consist of domestic manufactures the materials of which are largely furnished by the American farmers.

In 1893 merchandise was imported to the United States to the value of \$866,400,922. But in 1894 the same sort of imports amounted to only \$654,994,622. Thus in a single year we decreased imports by \$211,406,300. That decrease is about 24 per cent.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland leads all other countries in exchanges with the United States. Americans export most to and import most from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. During 1893-94 the English-speaking people of Europe took, out of 892,000,000 worth of American exports, \$431,000,000 worth. Nearly one-half of the total export output of the United States found, therefore, a market in that island kingdom. Taking the British Possessions all together, and classing them as one customer for American products, we find that they took \$523,000,000 worth thereof, or nearly 60 per cent. of the whole, during that year.

And for the year ending June 30, 1894, the United States imported from Great Britain \$107,000,000 worth of products, goods, and commodities; that is to say, during that time the United States bought 16.4 per cent. of all its imports in Great Britain. But during the same time, if we include all the possessions of the United Kingdom, we find that the United States purchased of them, together with the mother country, \$178,000,000 worth. Thus more than 27 per cent. of the total value of all articles imported into the United States came from English-speaking people.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

CORN.—The September report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows a decline in the condition of corn to 96.4 from 102.5 in the month of August, being a falling off of 6.1 points. The prospects of the crop have suffered from drought during the month of August in the surplus-producing States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and in a portion of Nebraska. Reports from Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio indicate that though there have been rains during the latter part of the month they have been generally too late to be of great benefit. Drought has also injured the crop in the Eastern States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Much more encouraging reports come from the South, which indicate that in that section the crop will be larger than ever before produced. Too much rain is noted in certain sections of South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, and drought seems to have unfavorably affected certain localities in Texas. Reports, however, from this section are generally favorable.

The averages in the principal States are: Kentucky, 106; Ohio, 83; Michigan, 85; Indiana, 86; Illinois, 97; Iowa, 96; Missouri, 111; Kansas, 86; Nebraska, 56.

WHEAT.—General condition, considering both winter and spring varieties, when harvested was 75.4, against 83.7 last year and 74 in 1893.

The reported conditions for the principal wheat States are as follows: Ohio, 64; Michigan, 70; Indiana, 53; Illinois, 59; Wisconsin, 85; Minnesota, 107; Iowa, 107; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 40; Nebraska,

74; North Dakota, 105; South Dakota, 74; California, 75; Oregon, 93; Washington, 79.

Minnesota: Lower yield than anticipated; considerable smut. Smut also prevalent in North Dakota, where threshing shows a very good yield. Slightly improved condition in South Dakota. Indiana and Michigan: Damage from drought; crop injured by insects. Illinois: Grain said to be of poor quality; yield low. Ohio: Many counties report quality inferior; average probably quite low. On the Pacific coast: Oregon, improvement since August 1; Washington, damage by hot winds in western part, offset, however, by good condition in the east; berry hard and well filled; the California crop, which was largely shelled out by June winds, estimated to be the smallest since farming became general in that State; considerable late grain cut for hay.

OATS.—Condition of oats when harvested: General average, 86, an improvement of 1.5 over August. In 1894 the final report of condition was 77.8, and in 1893, 74.9. The least promising of important States is Kansas, with a percentage of 52; followed by Illinois, 63; Michigan, 66, and Indiana, 69. These States produced nearly one-third of the crop of 1894.

RYE.—Condition at time of harvest, 83.7; little change since August. Last year, 86.9; in 1893, 82. Crop in the East and South generally good, the average being lowered by conditions in Western States. Over half the crop of 1894 was grown in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Conditions in those States this year are 93, 87, 65, and 91, respectively.

BARLEY.—Five-sixths of the product of barley in 1894 were produced in six States, which, with the condition at harvest the present year, are here given, viz: New York, 90; Wisconsin, 87; Minnesota, 95; Iowa, 92; North Dakota, 93; California, 83. General average for the country, 87.6, against 71.5 in 1894.

BUCKWHEAT.—Condition 87.5, against 69.2 last year. The conditions in important States range from 59 in Michigan to 103 in Maine. New York and Pennsylvania, producing more than two-thirds of the crop in 1894, each have 88. Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa stand at 82, 95, and 91, respectively.

COTTON.—The September cotton report of the Department of Agriculture shows a decline from the August condition of the crop, which was 77.9, to 70.8 per cent., a decline of 7.1 points. This makes the lowest September condition of the plant since 1881, when it was reported at 70 per cent. The next lowest since 1881 was the condition of 1893, when it stood for the same month at 73.4.

Cotton suffered severely during the month of August from the drought which characterized the early part of the month and the excessive rain which succeeded it. The presence of boll-worms has worked great injury, and the crop has been injured by shedding and rust. The causes mentioned by Texas correspondents for the deterioration in the State are as follows: Drought, hot weather, floods, boll-worms, sharpshooters, Mexican weevils, caterpillars, army worms and weeds.

There is a striking unanimity in the pessimistic tone adopted by correspondents throughout all of the cotton-producing States.

The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 84; North Carolina, 79; South Carolina, 81; Georgia, 81; Florida, 79; Alabama, 74; Mississippi, 77; Louisiana, 75; Texas, 56; Arkansas, 79; Tennessee, 76; Kentucky, 85.

POTATOES.—The general average for the condition of potatoes is 90.8, against 89.7 a month ago, and 82.4 on September 1, 1894. In eleven States and two Territories, which together produced a little over one-fifth of last year's crop, condition ranges from 100 to 119. The States of largest production included in this number are Pennsylvania (100), Missouri (104) and Minnesota (108). In the State last named there is also a very large increase of area. New York, the State of largest production, lacks but 1 point of a full crop, and Iowa lacks but 2. On the other hand, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—all States of large production—have comparatively low averages, ranging from 67 in Indiana to 85 in Michigan.

Where the condition is low, drought is the cause most frequently assigned. There is also complaint of potato rot in most of the New England States, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and a few other States, ascribed mainly to excess of rain, and sometimes confined to potatoes on low ground.

Many localities in which the earlier potatoes suffered seriously from

drought will have a good crop of late ones as a result of plentiful rains during August, unless frost shall come before they reach maturity. In parts of Montana there was a very damaging frost about the middle of August. In some localities the crop suffered badly from frosts in the late spring or early summer, and the late potatoes since planted are in considerable danger of being caught by frost before they ripen. Blight, potato bugs, and other causes of injury are mentioned in some reports, but the cases of serious damage from any of these appear to be confined to a few localities.

SWEET POTATOES.—The returns indicate considerably less than a full crop, condition ranging from 101 in Florida down to 70 in Ohio. Colorado, Wyoming, and Arizona return 10 each, eleven States range between 90 and 100, eight from 80 to 89, and two besides Ohio have an average of less than 80.

In several of the Gulf States east of Texas the crop has suffered to some extent from an excess of rain, and there is some complaint on that score from portions of the West, but drought has been the most common cause of injury.

CLOVER SEED.—The acreage devoted to this product is subject to large fluctuations from year to year. This is naturally to be expected, because it is largely a question of circumstances whether the second-growth clover is cut for hay, pastured off, or allowed to ripen for seed. The acreage this year is returned as 68 per cent. of that of 1894. The reasons assigned for this large falling off are drought, not only of this but of last season, pasturing, brought about by shortage of other grasses, and cutting for hay because of the failure of seed to "catch" or for other reasons. Insects have also destroyed considerable areas, especially in Kentucky and Tennessee. The condition, 64.4, is lower than in any recent year with the exception of 1894, when it stood 63.3.

FRUIT.—Both apples and peaches show an improvement, the former of 1.6 points and the latter of nearly 1 point. The present percentages sufficiently indicate these localities. Drought has caused dropping and the too rapid maturity of apples, and somewhat lowered the quality of peaches in localities here and there, but whatever damage has been done has not been sufficient to alter the general average for the country. The average condition of apples is now 72.8, and of peaches 84.1.

Grapes range from one-half to a full crop in the Eastern and Middle States, about three-fourths the normal product being reported from New York. Figures are generally high in the South. The indications in Kansas and Nebraska are for about three-fourths the usual product. In the Mountain and Pacific States conditions are generally high. Improvement since last month is noted in the latter region, except in California, where a decline of 12 points is reported. The Department's Californian agent reports the quality of the crop fully up to the average, but the quantity in many sections from 15 to 25 per cent. short.

SORGHUM.—Condition generally fine, the lowest figures being reported from the more northern localities. The lowest figure is 70, accredited to Michigan, and the condition ranges thence through the eighties and nineties to 100 in Georgia, 101 in Missouri, and 103 in New Mexico. The crop gives somewhat better promise than on the same date last year.

STOCK HOGS.—The reports as to the number of stock hogs for fattening show, as a general average for the United States, a decrease of 7.4 per cent. as compared with last year. Hog cholera and "a strange disease" are reported in some States, affecting principally the young hogs, but the chief cause given for the decrease is scarcity of feed. In South Dakota, which shows a decrease of 34 per cent., nearly all the hogs were sold last year on that account.

□ Kansas City—Cincinnati.

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, Kansas City, Mo.

WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending September 23, 1895.—T. B. Jennings, Observer Weather Bureau, Director:

CONDITIONS.

The high temperature of the preceding week continued into this, but has been gradually lowering until brought to an abrupt termination by the cold wave on Sunday. The accumulated excess of temperature from the 9th to the 21st inclusive, is 157 degrees, being an average daily excess of 12 degrees for the thirteen days. A cloudless sky, with fresh, southerly winds, increasing to high on the 19th, 20th and 21st, followed by light to fair rains and a cold wave on the 22d and general frosts on the 23d, characterized the week.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The hot, drying weather has ripened corn very rapidly, made much fine hay and rendered resumption of threshing possible, but the high winds of the past few days have blown off large numbers of apples and injured much fodder by blowing the blades off of the corn. Fall plowing and seeding are becoming more general.

Allen county.—Hottest week of the season, with hard wind all week; everything ripening fast.

Atchison.—No rain; the dry weather favorable to maturing corn and fruits; high south wind most of the week.

Brown.—For fourteen days not a cloud has darkened the sun; a dry, hot, windy week, ripening corn very fast, too fast for the late, and blowing many apples off the trees; pastures dry.

Chautauqua.—Fine haying weather;

hottest week of the year, drying up vegetation very fast, blowing the blades off of corn stalks and the fruit off of trees; early potatoes being dug.

Riley.—The hottest and windiest week of the season, and the hottest period in September recorded at the college in thirty-eight years; nearly all of the apples have fallen, the Genet being the only variety that remains in any quantity.

Wabaunsee.—Farmers busy sowing wheat.

Wilson.—Hot, dry, cloudless week; good hay weather; threshing begun; corn greatly improved; potatoes that were overflowered are rotting; ground fine for sowing wheat.

Woodson.—Pastures good, and stock in excellent condition.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

The long continued, unusual heat, winding up with three days of strong southerly wind, has matured vegetation very rapidly, while such as was too green to mature has been dried up. Haying generally over, much plowing done; broomcorn harvest about completed, but threshing delayed, and much fruit and fodder leaves blown off.

Barber.—Hottest week this year, but clouding up now.

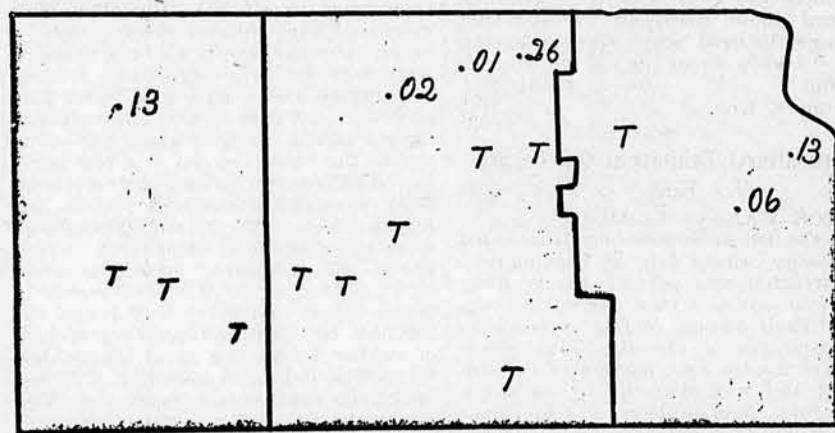
Barton.—Unusually hot, with warm winds nearly every day; corn and everything else dried up; wheat-sowing will commence about October 1.

Butler.—Excessive heat, and high wind; the winds prevented hay stacking the last three days, while the drought has cut the late corn short.

Clay.—Hot, dry and windy, the wind interfering with haying and drying up corn fodder and pastures; neat stock are fat and sleek.

Cloud.—Very hot and dry; some late corn injured by ripening too fast.

Cowley.—Plowing nearly done and haying in order; hot and dry.



Scale of shades less than 1/2 to 1 1 to 2 over 2 Trace
ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21.

grass was never better and much has been put up.

Cherokee.—Fine hay weather but most too windy to handle hay; fall seeding progressing; apples suffering from heat and high winds.

Doniphan.—Hot, dry week, with high winds; wheat-sowing in progress; corn drying fast; apples badly damaged by the wind.

Douglas.—Ground in good condition for plowing; wheat-sowing in progress; pastures good; cattle doing well.

Elk.—Corn drying up fast, not so good as expected, hay about all in stack.

Franklin.—Very warm and dry all of week; high wind blowing off much fruit.

Greenwood.—Dry and windy.

Jackson.—Hot, dry, windy week; winter apples mostly on the ground; late corn has suffered and will not yield as well as anticipated; wheat-sowing progressing.

Johnson.—Week dry and warm; fall plowing general; some threshing being done.

Labette.—Very drying weather the past week; threshing, haying and wheat-sowing the order of the day.

Leavenworth.—Dry, hot and windy; almost too dry to plow.

Lyon.—Hot, dry and windy, hindering haying and drying the corn.

Marshall.—Hot, dry and windy, too windy for haying and too hot for work; plenty of chinch bugs waiting for wheat to come up.

Miami.—Hot, dry and very windy; corn too dry to cut.

Montgomery.—Dry, hot, cloudless and windy; wheat-sowing under way; corn on the lowlands was badly damaged by water.

Morris.—Rather hot and windy for farm work; crops all maturing in good condition.

Osage.—The high winds have blown apples off badly and retarded haying, but corn-cutting goes on.

Pottawatomie.—Windy and warm, the

Dickinson.—No plowing or seeding.

Harper.—Hot, dry and windy; pastures falling.

Harvey.—Hot, dry and windy; blowing apples off of trees; blackbirds take the Kaffir corn seed as fast as it ripens.

Kingman.—High wind day and night; haying and threshing almost at a standstill.

Mitchell.—Remarkable for intensity and long continuance of high temperature and wind, denuding many of the trees and standing corn of their leaves and rendering haying difficult; too dry to plow; very late corn injured but the mass of crop is matured and a large amount cut and shocked.

Osborne.—High drying winds have cooked nearly everything that was green; stock water becoming scarce.

Ottawa.—Kaffir corn ready to harvest; wheat-sowing begun in a limited way.

Pawnee.—Haying and fall plowing in progress.

Reno.—Dry and windy; everything drying up except hay on bottoms.

Rice.—Steady south and southwest wind since 8th, part of the time night and day; all of the late corn dried up in last few days.

Russell.—One of the worst weeks ever experienced at this time of year.

Saline.—A terrible week; farm work at a standstill, threshing machines idle.

Sedgwick.—A very hot, dry, dusty week.

Stafford.—Southwest gale for fourteen days; this week has thoroughly cured all vegetation, drying and blowing off the corn blades, thus shortening fodder; broomcorn harvest over.

Sumner.—Plowing about done; too dry to sow.

Washington.—Hot and dry; hay crop light; ground being prepared for fall seeding.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Haying and the broomcorn harvest generally completed. Both crops saved

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

A Very Common Affection of Late Summer Described by a Prominent Physician.

What is it that ails a fellow in the latter part of summer when his tongue gets coated, feels bilious, loses his appetite, and is haunted by little chilly shivers and occasionally a dash of cold sweat? Not sick abed, but all broke up; nasty taste in the mouth, disturbed sleep and a miserable sweaty spell once a day, generally about the same hour each day. What is the matter with such a fellow? Some doctors say bilious fever; others say nervous prostration; and still others liver complaint, dyspepsia, and so on. I'll tell you what the matter is. It's malaria—chronic malaria. Not the regular, old-fashioned chills and fever, but what has been discovered to be an entirely distinct disease—chronic malaria. This condition is more apt to occur in malarious localities, but it is known to occur where ague is unknown.

There is no use in taking quinine for these cases. Quinine will cure fever and ague, but will not cure chronic malaria. Pe-ru-na is the remedy for chronic malaria. It is certain to cure every case. Any one having the least doubt of this should send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, for a free medical book entitled "Malaria," a valuable book which every one should read. This book contains accurate drawings of five of the principal disease germs as seen under the best microscope.

In fine condition. Owing to the weather, the broomcorn is of very good color and quality. Threshing generally suspended by the hot weather, while much of the plowing has been stopped by the drought. The week closed with light showers and a cold wave.

Decatur.—Worse than last week on corn; strong winds from south entire week; turned cold to-day.

Ford.—Hot, dry week, with high southerly winds; fall plowing delayed.

Gove.—Hot, dry week; everything dried up; needing rain very badly.

Hamilton.—High hot winds three days.

Kearney.—Hot, dry southwest winds have delayed haying and threshing; broomcorn being harvested.

Morton.—Hot and dry; very high southwest wind on 19th.

Norton.—Dry, hot and clear, with much south wind.

Sheridan.—Hot winds every day the past week; corn has made all it will; broomcorn harvest about done, color and quality good; potatoes good.

Sherman.—Raining.

Thomas.—Very warm all the week; everything drying up fast, rain and cold wave on 21st.

Trego.—Kaffir corn holds its color; drought affecting late corn; threshing suspended till cooler weather; corn-cutting completed.

Wallace.—Corn all cut; haying about completed, a good crop; range grass fine; too dry to plow, and no wheat sown yet.

Kansas Swine Breeders.

The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will meet at the fair grounds, Wichita, Kas., Thursday, October 3, 1895, at 3 p. m., and an adjourned session will be held in the city at 7 p. m. Reduced rates on all railroads.

The program is as follows: (1) "Object of this Association," President G. W. Berry. (2) "Thoughts and Observations," Vice President D. Trott. (3) "The Restless Male vs. Quiet One," W. S. Hanna. (4) "Preserving Health of Herd," H. L. Liebfried. (5) "Are Show Animals Successful Breeders," R. S. Cook. (6) "Selling Stock on Order," Hon. T. A. Hubbard. (7) "Line Breeding," Willis E. Gresham. (8) "Public Sales of Swine," Bert Wise. (9) "Reducing Show Animals," Jas. Mains. (10) "Farrowing Houses," H. B. Cowles. (11) "Care of Sow From Mating to Weaning Litter," Judge W. B. Sutton. (12) "Chester Whites, History, etc.," C. J. Huggins. (13) "Feeding Pigs From Weaning to Maturity," E. Zimmerman. (14) "Swine Statistics," Hon. F. D. Coburn. (15) "Balanced Rations for Breeding Swine," Prof. C. C. Georgeson.

WILLIS E. GRESHAM, Secretary.

G. W. BERRY, President.

The Carter Wire Fence Machine Co. have recently moved their works from Derby to Mt. Sterling, O., owing to their large and rapidly growing business. The Carter people have greatly improved their machines and any one desiring a No. 1 fence machine should write them at Mt. Sterling for a free catalogue.

Horticulture.

A TREE AGENT.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Here is a little episode, illustrative of the density of ignorance and lack of education and business methods of some of our farmers. It is lamentable and almost funny, if not ridiculous. Yet it arouses my sympathy, to think how easily farmers are gulled in this age of newspapers and agricultural journals. But, alas, these journals of education do not reach these people. After the interview that I will relate occurred, curiosity led me to inquire of the postmaster if such and such farmers took any agricultural papers of any kind, and the answer was, "Not one of them." Well, I thought so. There is not much to encourage the effort, but I wish you would send a canvasser down into this neighborhood and see if you cannot induce some of my neighbors to take the Farmer. I will propose to board the man while he is doing the canvassing. I believe it would justify me in doing so, on the faith that we would sell more Poland-China pigs to them in the course of time. But to the incident referred to:

A few days ago, while at work overseeing the erection of some Page woven wire fencing, a man came driving rapidly up to the front gate, opened it, and drove up the farm road that leads to the top of the hill, and on which there is no place to turn until the top is reached.

"Good morning," he says, "are you putting out any fruit?"

"Yes, I have out about thirty acres of apples, and aim to put out from 800 to 1,000 more trees in the spring."

"Well, now, you are the very man I am looking for."

I replied that I had some doubts about that. That I was not a very good man for a tree peddler; that I usually bought my stock direct from the nurseries.

"Well, you can't buy any cheaper if you go right to the nursery."

"How do you sell the leading varieties of two-year-old trees?"

"Do you want two-year-old trees?"

"Yes," I said, "and they must be choice trees."

"Well, if you want as many as you say, I will put them to you at 8 cents."

"How would you sell 100?"

"Oh, at the same price."

"I do not think we can trade, for the reason, I bought 800 very choice trees last spring at less than half the price you name."

"Less than half?"

"Yes."

"Why, I have just sold a bill to your neighbor, So-and-so"—naming four of my neighbors.

"Did they pay you 8 cents for apple trees?"

"Yes."

"What ages did they take?"

"They all took four-year-old trees."

"Did they request that age trees, or did you recommend that aged tree to them?"

"Why, yes; I told them that was the cheapest tree, a fine large tree, and they would come into bearing so much sooner; that they usually sold younger trees cheaper, but they were making a special offering on these large trees to get their stock introduced into the neighborhood; that they would sell them this time at same price as the little trees."

"Has your nursery got a large supply of four-year-olds?"

"Yes; times were hard last spring and sales were light."

"I thought so. You want to dispose of them before they come into bearing. Do you think it is just the right thing to recommend those old trees to farmers who don't know what they are doing, just because you are overstocked with them?"

"Why, yes, if they want them. But I guess I must be getting along. You seem to be a man who does his own business. Where can I turn?"

"At the top of the hill. Had you looked out ahead you would have noticed that you were entering a long lane that had no convenient turn, and I think you have displayed the same lack of foresight in selling my neighbors those old trees. What else did you sell them?"

"Oh, I sold all of them some of our great peach, and by the way, you ought to have some. They are the greatest peach yet discovered. They are hardy and bear every year. Let me show you the cut of them."

"No, I do not care to look at any cuts. I am thinking of putting out several acres of peaches in the spring on choice location. The ground is right up there. You see that ground sloping to the northeast, surrounded by the timber,

and that has that lower ground running along below it? That will drain the cold air off of the orchard. Ah, you know, runs just like water, the cold air seeking the lowest point. Don't you think that would be a splendid place for peaches?"

"I guess it would. Let me sell you the trees. We are making special inducement on peaches. Take some of this new variety. I will let you have them at \$6 per dozen."

I replied, "No, I will not experiment with any new variety. I will only put out such as are known to be the best for this climate and market. Did you let the neighbors you speak of have them at that price?"

"Yes, when they took other stock."

"You were very considerate, in view of your concession on those large trees."

"Well, I must go. If the farmers were all like you we poor fellows couldn't make a living."

"Oh, yes, you could. You could go down there in my corn field and cut corn at 8 1-3 cents a shock."

He climbed the hill and turned and drove away. I stood for a moment in wonderment. I looked down the valley, and saw the smoke of the city. I could almost hear the noise of its great activity, where brokers live on the smallest fraction of a cent commission; where the miller counts the sweepings from his floor to make his profits; where the packers lose money on the meat of the animals they slaughter, and make millions out of the hide, hair, horns, hoofs, fertilizers and rebates on freight. And yet, right here in the very suburbs of this great center of commercial intelligence, are farmers who have no better sense than to buy a four-year-old apple tree at twice the price their neighbor pays for a first-class two-year-old, and \$6 for a dozen of peach trees, of the merits of which they know absolutely nothing.

I am about ready to concede that farmers do need some special legislation, to keep them out of the lunatic asylum.

H. M. K.

Connors, Kas.

Horticultural Exhibits at Our County Fairs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:

On the 4th of September, I attended the Osage county fair, at Burlingame. The weather was perfect, the grounds well laid out and in a favorable location. Their display of fruit was excellent and nicely placed. Their specimens of apples were particularly clean, bright and well shaped. In the vegetable line, their cabbage was the most noticeable of anything and exceedingly hard to beat.

On the 5th, I was at Garnett, Anderson county. A hard rain before daylight made mud everywhere. The fruit here was not well displayed. The building was old and musty and the fruit crowded too closely. I was requested to and did act as a judge. One good feature which should be imitated more was the placing of all entries of a variety together. Exhibitors are much in the habit of placing all their own entries together and it is exceedingly hard for the judges to find the different entries, besides it does not give the general public the chance of instruction and criticism they ought to have. If a fair is not instructive, it has no mission and should be set aside. If our only remembrance is of some flying horses, a balloon farce, and the cry of "ice cold lemonade," we had better staid away. The premium offered for "display of fruit" is given wrongly. Bulk, not quality, gets it. It should be given to the exhibitor who takes the most premiums on fruit. This would prevent the aggregating together of a lot of almost worthless market goods, often without labels or beauty. Each entry should be meritorious or the superintendent should set it aside. Anderson county had some fine vegetables. Corn is not in my line, but I can not pass without saying that I don't believe the corn at Garnett could be beaten in this world. Twenty dollars for twenty bushels white, same for yellow, \$15 for second best, \$10 for third, \$5 for fourth. Such premiums bring "corn," and it was worth \$1 per bushel to sell to real estate firms or others for show windows. If county agricultural fairs want to see corn, let them try the Anderson county plan.

On the 12th of September I was at the Johnson county fair, at Edgerton. This society has elegant grounds, along the railroad, with pleasant buildings. The fruits exhibited here were of the best, but no labels could be read from the rope. They were fine and of many varieties, but crowded. Here again the display premium caused some of the finest fruits to be exhibited in the vegetable house, where an exhibitor could

ARMSTRONG & McKEELY
Pittsburgh
ANCHOR
Cincinnati
ATLANTIC
New York
BEYMER-BAUMAN,
Pittsburgh
BRADLEY
New York
BROOKLYN
New York
COLLIER
St. Louis
CORNELL
Buffalo
DAVIS-CHAMBERS,
Pittsburgh
ECKSTEIN
Cincinnati
FAHNESTOCK,
Pittsburgh
JEWETT
New York
KENTUCKY,
Louisville
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO.
Philadelphia
MORLEY
Cleveland
MISSOURI
St. Louis
RED SEAL
St. Louis
SALEM,
Salem, Mass.
SHIPMAN,
Chicago
SOUTHERN,
St. Louis and Chicago
ULSTER,
New York
UNION,
New York

Common Sense

dictates that you use materials when painting that you know something about. Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil are and have been the standard for years. You know all about them; if you don't your painter does. To make sure, however, examine the brand (see list).

For colors, use National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead tinting colors; they are the best and most permanent; prepared expressly for tinting Pure White Lead. Pamphlet and color-card free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.

Valuable Experience With Pears.

B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, better known as the berry king, has a pear orchard of forty acres which was planted in 1871-2. For the first ten years it was cultivated, and during this period it suffered considerably from blight. Since that time the orchard has been in clover and the trees have had an occasional mulch of straw manure, and have been free from blight except for an occasional limb and some twigs.

This orchard this year yielded 650 barrels of pears. The record of the several varieties in this orchard is both interesting and instructive. It is as follows: Sheldon, 500 planted; 275 now standing. Howell, 500 planted; 25 now standing. Tyson, one row planted; all standing—does not bear under fifteen years old, and then not oftener than one year in four. Bartlett, 500 planted; 50 now standing. Seckel, 500 planted; 350 now standing. Beurre D'Angou, 500 planted; 325 now standing. Duchess D'Angouleme, 300 planted; 275 now standing.

Puccinia Pruni.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I enclose some leaves taken from a Wild Goose plum tree, set out last spring. It is in the poultry yard, set with several other kinds at the same time, but can find nothing the matter with the rest. The tree has made a fair growth, and this trouble with the leaves has come on within a few days. What is the matter, and will it spread or do any harm? If so, hadn't I better dig up the tree and burn it? Some of the leaves are getting dry and brittle now. Please answer through Kansas Farmer at once, and oblige.

C. M. C. ANDRUS.

Wichita, Kas.

—Replying to the above, I will say that the samples of leaves were coated with the plum rust (Puccinia pruni.) This, while not rapidly destructive to the trees, has proved quite difficult to control, as it does not yield readily to the application of any fungicide yet used. It spreads somewhat slowly, and about the best means of protecting the other trees would be to remove the infected tree at once and burn.

S. C. MASON.

Kansas State Agricultural college,
September 14, 1895.

With but little care and no trouble, the beard and mustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Hay is Plenty and Corn is Husked

where the corn crop is handled by the

Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder.

Send for free book,
"The Great Leak on the Farm."

KEYSTONE MFG. CO., STERLING, ILL.

or Columbus, Ohio, Council Bluffs, Ia.
Kansas City, Mo., St. Louis, Mo.
Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM H. BARNES,
Deputy and Acting Secretary Kansas State Horticultural Society.

In the Dairy.

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

INDIVIDUAL YIELDS OF JERSEYS IN THE WORLD'S FAIR TEST.

It is pretty well known to all Jersey breeders that, in gathering together a herd for the World's Fair dairy tests, I sought to obtain cows that had a capacity of three pounds of butter per day at home under normal and best conditions. Comment has been made upon the fact that none of the cows composing the herd came up to a daily average of three pounds. If my critics had possessed more practical experience in handling cows under the conditions surrounding the cows at Chicago, or in testing cows removed from home surroundings, they would hardly have looked for the same yield at Chicago as at home.

Before I accepted the position of superintendent I informed the chairman, Mr. J. J. Richardson, and the late Maj. Campbell Brown, that if we could procure a herd that would average two pounds per cow per day up to the end of the ninety-days' test, I would be satisfied; and that to obtain such a herd it was necessary to have cows which had a capacity of three pounds per day under normal conditions and home surroundings. Or, in other words, that the yield at Chicago would be relatively two pounds where at home it would be three pounds. When I made these figures the basis of my calculation, I expected that the cows would have a daily supply of green feed, when the time came that the same would naturally be available.

Any cow, especially one that is very highly bred, is a creature of habit, and very sensitive, and anything that disturbs that habit does so at the expense of production. To demonstrate in a practical way the effect of a change in habit, I would mention that I received letters from Jersey breeders during the progress of the ninety-days' test, who had cows that were then doing better than those at Chicago, and who thought they would be desirable acquisitions to our herd. At my suggestion, they brought these cows at home to as approximately near a condition as the cows would be in Chicago, for the purpose of seeing how far they would, in the changed conditions, stand up to the work they were then doing. They isolated the cows from the rest of the herd for a period of a week, the same man attending to them and milking them, and at the end of the week began a test for another week. During the two weeks they were to be fed any cut clover (this was in June and July) and any feed the owners thought would attain the best results. There were six cows so treated, and of these but one retained the flow of milk and butter production of the preceding few weeks. She was not an extremely heavy producer, not exceeding what some other cows were then doing at Chicago. But all the other cows decreased in flow from 20 to 30 per cent., and in percentage of butter fat at least 1 per cent. This would be in about the same proportion which the actual work of most of the cows at Chicago bore to the home production, as reported by the owners. There were cows in the herd that not only yielded as much as they had done at home, but exceeded it. But if the same care, thought and attention were given to them at home as was given at Chicago, I am satisfied that, under normal conditions, with home surroundings, the cows that were at Chicago could increase their production under favorable conditions at least 20 to 25 per cent. over their work done there. This is not my own opinion alone, but is shared in by the chairman of the testing committee and by every other member of such committee with whom I conversed.

I found that the cows from the West, which were in the habit of being tied up throughout entire lengthy winters, did better than the cows from the East; that the cows from the South, which roamed the pastures the year through, or at least got some little green food throughout the entire year, suffered most of all by the confinement and surroundings at Chicago.

My preconceived opinion would seem to be borne out by two cows from a farm where I am told it is the custom to keep the cows tied up throughout the whole year, isolating them, and these two cows more nearly maintained the home production than any other two cows we had at Chicago, and I think, if I am not mistaken, that one

did better than she had ever done at home.

The flow of milk more nearly approximated the home production than did the butter, but with such cows as we had, and fed as they were, we ought to have had a higher percentage of butter fat. I am certain it was not the fault of the breed; I question if it was the fault of the feed; I, in common with others who have watched this matter closely, am convinced that it was the change of life and surroundings which decreased the percentage of butter fat. Justice to the cows would have demanded that this test be conducted on a farm within easy reach of Chicago, where the cattle would have access to pasture, and where they could have led the same life they led at their homes.

Had these tests been but for a week or thirty days, food of a more nutritious character might have been fed the Jerseys, such as pea meal, and more cottonseed and corn meal; but in so long a test as this, while it might have given us higher individual yields for a short time, it would have been at the expense of later production, and we could not, under such feeding, be able to claim, as is now the case, that every Jersey cow that was returned home, and that went through either one or all of these tests, is as sound in every respect as the day she left home, not even a faulty quarter of her udder having been developed. There were, however, some very good individual yields, indicating the capacity of the cows, as the following figures of butter made in twenty-four hours will indicate:

In the cheese test, estimated from the fat in milk, Sheba Rex produced 2.74 pounds; Hugo's Countess, 2.71 pounds to 2.95 pounds; Merry Maiden, 2.82 pounds.

In the ninety-days' test, month of June, Sheba Rex produced 2.70 pounds; Exile's Lulu, 2.71 pounds; Islip Lenox, 2.74 pounds; Annice Magnet, 2.80 pounds; Hugo's Countess, 3.17 pounds; Ida Marigold, 3.01 pounds; Merry Maiden, 2.70 to 2.74 pounds; Romp's Princess, 2.76 pounds; Baroness Argyle, 2.79 pounds.

In the ninety-days' test, month of July, Brown Bessie produced 3.02 to 3.48 pounds; Hugo's Countess, 2.81 pounds; Baroness Argyle, 2.73 pounds.

In the ninety-day's test, month of August, Brown Bessie produced 3.03, 2.85, 2.87, 2.91, 2.91, 2.97, 3.23 pounds; Ida Marigold, 2.68 pounds; Merry Maiden, 2.70 pounds.

Brown Bessie's yield of 20.13 pounds of butter in seven consecutive days, from August 14 to August 20, inclusive, was, under the circumstances, a remarkable one, as she had been continuously in the tests for 100 days, and had calved 121 days previous thereto.

VALANCEY E. FULLER.

Dairy Notes.

Irregularity in milking is generally harmful.

If the best flow of milk is desired, give the cows the most perfect rest and quiet.

Butter is often bitter because of impure foods or from holding the cream too long.

Cows that have been allowed to nurse their calves are often the ones that hold up their milk.

All the money made in dairying is made with the good cows. Do not lose it with poor ones.

A straw rick is a nice thing to have in the barnyard, if you forget its existence at feeding time.

A clean stall makes a clean cow, and a clean cow makes clean milk, and clean milk makes good butter.

If you have no room for box-stalls it might pay you to sell half your cows and throw two stalls into one.

The more months in a year that a cow can be induced to give milk, the greater will be the profit in her keeping.

To make the very best profit, the dairyman must own the best land, keep the best cows, and give them the best treatment.

The milkman's profit in dairying is attained only by feeding up to the highest point all the time that the cows are being milked.

A box-stall is more comfortable for the cow than a narrow stall, and the more comfortable a cow is the more milk she will give.

If you go without a new suit of clothes this winter and buy a thoroughbred bull calf he will buy new clothes for all the family a few years from now.

To make the best cow out of the growing heifer, it is important during growth that her feeding and care should be such as will secure the best development.

If a heifer is allowed to go dry two or three months before calving, she will begin to go dry about the same time

CREAM SEPARATOR PATENTS.

Important Decrees and Injunctions in Centrifugal Cream Separator Infringement Litigation.

"ALPHA" DE LAVAL PATENTS SUSTAINED.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, by advice of counsel, begs to announce for the information and further caution of all whom the facts may concern, several decisions in its pending patent litigation, of interest and importance to users and intending buyers of Centrifugal Cream Separators.

On June 18th, Judge Cox, sitting in the United States Circuit court for the Northern District of New York, at Canandaigua, N. Y., granted a decree, inclusive of a perpetual injunction, sustaining the material claims of the "Alpha" De Laval patent, in the suit of the De Laval Separator Company, of New York, against an infringer who had been making and selling a cream separator with a separating bowl device.

Following this decision, Judge Wallace, sitting in the United States court at Syracuse, N. Y., on August 20th, granted an injunction against John Houston, of Hamden, Delaware county, New York, an owner and user of an infringing separator, which injunction restrains Houston from the further use of such machine.

That no one may have reason for complaint at the possible outcome of such further proceedings as are pending and as may be necessary in maintaining just and lawful rights and interests as regards the manufacture and use of asserted infringing machines other than the ones specifically sued upon in these actions, due and repeated caution is again given in this respect.

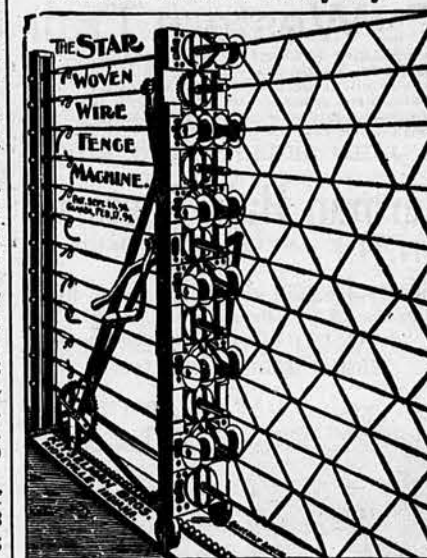
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY,

General Offices:

74 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

next year, and, if allowed, her owner will soon lose her services for a good portion of the year.

Fence the World in Twenty Days.



We consider the Star Woven Wire Fence Machine, as shown above, deserving of special mention, and for the reason that the sale of it, pushed as it has been by the manufacturers, Messrs. Kitzelman Bros., Ridgeville, Ind., has done more in recent years to enable the farmers of this country to get their fencing at the actual cost of the wire than all other fence manufacturers in the country, because they figure and show how cheap the various styles of fence can be made, or what the actual cost of the wire is to make them, while those who make and sell the fence must add the cost of labor and their profit to the actual cost of the wire. The manufacturers claim to be able to sell a machine and enough wire to make 100 rods of the best woven wire fence on earth, horse-high, bull-strong and pig-tight, for the same money that will buy 100 rods of any good woven wire fence on the market. In the one case you have the fence alone. In the other you have not only the fence but a machine which enables you to be your own fence manufacturer and with which you can make over fifty different styles, including several styles of ornamental yard or lawn fences. To show how the farmers of this country appreciate this machine it is only necessary to say that if all of the machines sold by this firm were run for twenty days, each machine making forty rods per day, they would make enough fence to go around the world, being an average of 400,000 rods or 1,250 miles per day. If all of the machines were run only sixty days during the year, making forty rods per day each, they would make a grand total of 24,000,000 rods, which would make an average of 76,800 rods or 240 miles for every working day in the year. The combined product of all the loom fence factories in the United States would not equal this. Notice their advertisement elsewhere in this issue and send for their large illustrated catalogue, giving full information, which they send free.

PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK

Can only be accomplished with the very best of tools and appliances. Cream Separator on the sure of more butter, while milk is a valuable Farmers will take to get a illustrated mailed FREE DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO. Cor. Randolph & Dearborn Sts., Chicago.



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

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1873.

WILLIS NURSERIES.

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

[When writing mention KANSAS FARMER.]

KENDALL'S SPAVIN OURE. Certain in its effects and never blisters. Sold everywhere.

Wanted, an Idea.

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer.

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.

A NEW BOOK FREE

It has 128 pages, is printed on fine book paper, it has hundreds of illustrations—wood cuts, zinc etchings. Its reading matter is interesting, as much so for a man as a woman, and the children also are not neglected.

The mere sitting down and writing for it will secure it for you FREE. Do you want it? If so, send your name and address to

EMERY, BIRD, THAYER & CO.

Successors to

Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

— FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. —

W. F. SCHELL, Secretary and Manager.

A. B. COMBS, Assistant Secretary.

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

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.

ABSCCESS ON COW.—I have a Jersey cow that has a swelling under her throat which, when lanced, runs a lot of watery matter, and the swelling goes entirely away, but it swells up again as bad as ever. What would you advise?
M. F. T.

Rossville, Kas.
Answer.—When you lance it again make a large opening and syringe the cavity out twice a day with a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, to produce a healthy surface, and it will heal up sound and remain so.

HORSES OUT OF CONDITION.—My horses have not thrived as they should. They have been worked hard but have had good pasture and grain. Some of them are wormy. Can you give me a good, cheap tonic?
J. H. R.

Goodland, Kas.
Answer.—A mixture of one part of salt and two parts of wood ashes given to your horses twice a day in tablespoonful doses, with plenty of feed and moderate work, will be about the best cheap remedy you can give your horses and will probably bring about the desired result.

Our First-Page Illustration.

On Tuesday, October 1, there will be held a joint public sale of Poland-Chinas by C. G. Sparks, of Mt. Leonard, Mo., and Geo. L. Davis, of Elmwood, Mo., at Marshall, Mo. They claim for this sale the tops of both herds, which carry the blood of all the leading strains backed by the most noted prize-winners.

Referring to the first-page illustration, Mr. Davis has this to say: "Ashland Wilkes 27999 A., sire Guy Wilkes 2d 9561, dam Priceless 20749 by One Price 4207, at head of my herd, was bred by G. W. McFadden & Sons, was farrowed September 10, 1893, and will weigh 600 pounds in breeding condition. Miriam Wilkes (Vol. 9 S. R.), sire Roy Wilkes 12681, dam Miriam 67010 A. by Short Stop 6938, farrowed ten pigs July 11 by Ashland Wilkes. They are too young for sale, but are an extra even, well-colored, growthy litter. My offerings in sale will consist of fifty head of first-class pigs. Among the number, special mention should be made of the litters of Madwa C. 29147 and Gene 29146, litter sisters by Stem's Chip Jr., litter brother of the \$250 Admiral Chip. The pigs are by Standard Black U. S. 13271 and carry the blood lines, style and finish that ought to furnish them passport to the best herds in the country. There are some show gilts by Col. Breckenridge 12407 and some herd-heads by Ashland Wilkes."

ATTENTION.

Should be given at once to any symptom or signs of disease as soon as they manifest themselves. By so doing you may save much suffering and expense. DR. HATHAWAY & CO., the experienced and established specialists, have devoted years to the exclusive treatment of those delicate and private diseases of men and women.



Blood and skin diseases, red spots, pains in bones, sore throat and mouth, blotches and eruptions of skin and ulcers, painful swellings, etc., kidney and bladder disease, frequent micturition, scalding inflammation, gravel, etc., organic weakness, undeveloped organs, nervous debility, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of all will power, weak back, lost vitality, melancholy and all diseases, excesses, indiscretions or over-work, recent or old, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. How many suffer from the above diseases for many weary months without being able to get cured, and yet how easily curable under DR. HATHAWAY & CO.'S treatment. "Where shall I go to get cured?" many a sufferer asks, not knowing whom to trust. Go where thousands of others have gone and be restored to perfect health, the comforts of home and the enjoyments of society—to DR. HATHAWAY & CO. Many chronic diseases that have been neglected or have failed to yield to the treatment of less skillful hands, soon get well under DR. HATHAWAY & CO.'S superior treatment. When suffering from diseases patients should seek advice from an expert whose experience and practice have taught him to apply promptly the proper remedy and quickly remove the disease. As experts DR. HATHAWAY & CO. acknowledge no superiors. An uncommonly successful practice during many years, with the enormous experience derived from it, enables them to apply the proper treatment at once, without useless experiments, thus saving the patient much time, anxiety and expense.

Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 68 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

HORSE BLANKETS
ARE THE STRONGEST.
Awarded Gold Medal.
Made in 250 styles.
Square Blankets for the road.
Surrounding Blankets for Stable.
All shapes, sizes and qualities.
The Best 5/A is the
5/A BAKER BLANKET.
Many Have Worn 16 Years.
Thousands of testimonials.
Sold by all dealers.
Write us for 5/A Book.
WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

ELI ZIMMERMAN, Hiawatha, Kansas,
Live Stock and General Auctioneer.
Pedigreed and registered live stock a specialty. Write for dates. Sales conducted anywhere in the country. Best of references and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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.

German Hair Restorer

N. H. F.—NEVER HAS FAILED—
to cure
Baldness, Dandruff and Falling Out of Hair.
Write for testimonials and prices.

W. F. RIGHTMIRE, Secretary,
GERMAN MEDICAL CO., Topeka, Kas.

FARMERS' BOILERS!
TANK HEATERS,
STEEL TANKS.
Send card for particulars.
STAR MFG. CO.,
Middlebury, Ind.

CENTROPOLIS HOTEL.

Fifth and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
A strictly first-class house at moderate rates. Central location. Half block from new million dollar court house and half million dollar city hall. On direct Fifth street cable line from Union depot and stock yards. 225 choice rooms, all newly decorated. Lighted by electricity. Rates, \$2 per day. Rooms with bath and parlors, \$2.50 per day.
E. K. CRILEY & CO., Proprietors.

Timothy or Clover SEED.

Before you buy write us stating the quantity you need or wish to buy. We can SAVE YOU MONEY and give you the best Northern-grown clean seed. We are right in the center of the best seed-producing country in Minnesota, that have the finest crops. We can give you lowest prices for best quality. Always buy your seeds from the growers.

FARMER SEED CO., Faribault, Minn.
O. KOZLOWSKI, Manager.

PIERRE S. BROWN'S

SCHOOL OF Business and Shorthand.
1212-1214 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Business practice from the start
---something entirely new.

A new era in practical education. Students engage in genuine book-keeping and office practice from the day they enter. All entries made direct from business papers received and issued. The student learns more in a week (and that practically) than by the old manuscript and text-book in a month.
Call and investigate this Carnival week. It will pay you.

TEN ACRES IS ENOUGH

If situated on the famous Live Oak Peninsula, adjacent to Aransas Pass, to support the largest family. Do you know that for fruit and vegetables Southwestern Texas is the equal of California? Grapes and Pears can be put on the market three weeks earlier than from any other section.
Vegetables Grow the Year Around and Northern markets supplied when prices are highest. Soil wonderfully productive. Climate almost perfect and unexcelled for health. Range of temperature 20 degrees above in winter and 95 in summer. Abundance of good fresh water.
TEN-ACRE TRACTS, \$200. One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years. The very best judgment used for those entrusting selection to us, and their interests protected.
We have also for sale tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 acres and some of the choicest city property in the new seaport, ARANSAS PASS, now attracting so much attention. Correspondence solicited. Maps, plats and other information furnished on application.
ARANSAS HARBOR REAL ESTATE CO.,
Aransas Pass, Texas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Fine improved 400-acre stock farm, near Burlington, Kas. Terms easy. Write F. D. Pierce, Union Springs, N. Y., for particulars.

ONE SECTION OF FINE GRAZING LAND, TIM-
ber and water, unimproved, in Shannon county, Missouri, on Current river, six miles from railroad station; also hotel in West Plains; also twenty-acre fruit farm one-half mile from city. Will exchange for eastern Kansas farm land or city property. Address Chas. Williamson, M. D., P. O. Box 93, West Plains, Mo.

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

WANTED.—Every boy or girl in Kansas to know that Washburn College, at Topeka, offers the best opportunity for collegiate and academic training under Christian influences in the West. See advertisement.

FOR SALE.—One registered Jersey bull, 4 years old, grandson of Exile of St. Lambert. Price \$75. John R. Aplington, Council Grove, Kas.

THREE BEST KINDS OF STRAWBERRIES.—Downing, Bubach, Cumberland—mailed to any address for \$1. These varieties do well in Kansas. O. M. Record, Thayer, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Six Shropshire bucks, pure-bred, well marked, not recorded, weighing about 100 pounds each, for \$45, or would exchange for Shropshire ewes. John Whitworth, Emporia, Kas.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE FOR SALE.—I offer twenty head, buyer's choice, of my herd for \$500. J. B. Fergus, Lone Elm, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Chicoles Single-combed White Leghorns, from the celebrated Knapp strain, which scored 93 to 95% points. Have a few cockerels for sale, at one dollar each. None better. Eggs in season. Elwood Rush, Shaw, Neosho Co., Kas.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Finely located and choice rental and business properties in Kansas City or Topeka to trade for farms, stock ranches or wild lands. Send numbers and full description in first letter. I will make offers. John G. Howard, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—I have fifty cows, with calves, in good condition, for sale. E. J. Gyles, Dodge City, Kas.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS
from imported stock, for sale. E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOLSTEIN BULL.—Three years old, of extra quality and breeding, for sale for much less than he is worth. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

\$75 a month and expenses to competent men and
women. Write for particulars at once. E. C. Morse & Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Salesmen Wanted!

\$100 to \$125 per month and expenses. Staple line; position permanent, pleasant and desirable. Address, with stamp, King Mfg. Co., P. 29, Chicago, Ill.

Send postal for a copy of
THE Kansas Bee Journal
Devoted to the interests of Bee-keepers.
Catalogue of BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES free for the asking. Address
MILLER & DUNHAM,
Topeka, Kansas.

A LABOR- SAVING INVENTION.
"AGENTS WANTED"
PROTECTS YOUR HAND
FROM CUTS
YOUR WRIST FROM
SPRAINS
WILL PAY
FOR
ITSELF
ONE DAY.
Sent postpaid on receipt of 30¢.
For further information, address
F. D. KEES, BEATRICE, NEB.
When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11, 1895.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by F. A. Peasey, in Liberty tp., August 10, 1895, one light iron-gray mare, twelve hands high, left ear split at point, shod all around; valued at \$12.

Montgomery county—J. W. Glass, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by J. Dabney, in Fawn Creek tp., August 9, 1895, one brown mare, 11 years old, fifteen and a half hands high, left hind foot white.

MARE.—By same, one bay mare, 7 years old, left hind foot white, fifteen and a half hands high.

HORSE.—Taken up by Martha S. Wheeler, in Fawn Creek tp., August 1, 1895, one dark brown horse, 5 years old, sixteen hands high, branded Y on left shoulder.

HORSE.—By same, one light brown horse, 4 years old, fifteen and a half hands high, star in forehead, split in left ear.

Hodgeman county—John L. Wyatt, clerk.

COLT.—Taken up by Daniel Gleason, Jr., in Sterling tp., August 15, 1895, one dark brown mare, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

MARE.—Taken up by O. H. Hertel, in Marsena tp., (P. O. Houston), August 28, 1895, one dark bay mare, about 5 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, left hind foot white, no brands; valued at \$15.

Wallace county—Hugh Graham, clerk.

FILLY.—Taken up by Ben E. Hayes, in Sharon Springs tp. (P. O. Sharon Springs), August 3, 1895, one two-year old female colt, black, star in forehead, branded Lq on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

FILLY.—By same, one two-year old female colt, light gray, branded Lq on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18, 1895.

Rice county—Robert Findlay, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by A. N. Hays, of Frederick, August 31, 1895, one bay mare, five feet seven inches high, 10 years old, blemish in right eye; valued at \$15.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by Thomas Ryan, in Mount Pleasant tp., August 29, 1895, one red and white steer, 8 years old, branded T behind right shoulder; valued at \$15.

STEER.—By same, one nearly black steer, 3 years old, short tall, branded D on right hip; valued at \$15.

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by Joseph Jeckel, of Fidelity, in September, 1895, one dark brown two-year-old steer, point of tail white, hole in left ear; valued at \$12.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by F. F. Burges, in Spring Valley tp., one sorrel pony mare, shod all round, white spot in forehead, halter and strap on.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25, 1895.

Pottawatomie county—Frank Davis, clerk.

HORSE.—Taken up by Ed. Atkinson, in Union tp., September 12, 1895, one dark bay gelding, 12 years old, fourteen hands high, small white spot in forehead; valued at \$15.

Russell county—Ira D. Fleck, clerk.

FIVE CALVES.—Taken up by J. A. Householder, in Lincoln tp., P. O. Russell, September 13, 1895, five calves, about 5 or 6 months old, as follows: Three black heifers, one red heifer and one red steer; no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE.—Taken up by P. Curtis, in Garden tp., one iron-gray horse, fifteen hands high, 3 years old, scar on right knee supposed to be wire out, ring-bone on both hind feet; valued at \$15.

MARE.—Taken up by Riley Wright, in Lowell tp., one bay mare, 4 years old, branded B on left hip, white on right hind foot; valued at \$15.

DOGS.

HIGHLAND KENNELS, TOPEKA, KAS.—Great Danes and Fox Terriers. The first prize and sweepstakes winner, Great Dane King William, in stud. Dogs boarded and treated for all diseases; also, remedies by mail. Correspondence solicited.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. U. B. MCCURDY, Veterinary Surgeon. Graduate Ontario Veterinary college, Toronto, Canada. Can be consulted on all diseases of domestic animals at office or by mail. Office: 114 West Fifth Street, Topeka, Kas.

8 CENTS
We will send by mail this beautiful Friendship Ring, warranted 18 k. Solid Rolled Gold, and our grand Catalogue of jewelry, all for Eight Cents. Postage stamps taken. Pin to your letter a piece of paper size of ring wanted. Address, **LYNN & CO., 48 Bond Street, New York.**

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

DEAFNESS
and Head Noises relieved by using Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums. New scientific invention; different from all other devices. The only safe, simple, comfortable and invisible Ear Drum in the world. Helps where medical skill fails. No wire or string attachment. Write for pamphlet. **WILSON EAR DRUM CO.,**
Office: 1122 Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
1122 Broadway, New York.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS
NOW READY.
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
SEND 2-CENT STAMP FOR COPY.
E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 23.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 10,481; calves, 220; shipped Saturday, 2,147 cattle; 41 calves. The market was nominally steady, except on cows, which were strong and active. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
52.....	1.315 \$4.30	46.....	1.303 \$3.60

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

140.....	1.090 \$3.15	13.....	1.013 \$2.90
1.....	800 2.30		

WESTERN STEERS.

44 win.....	1.304 \$3.90	43.....	1.072 \$3.30
100.....	1.221 2.25	29.....	1.082 3.20
17.....	1.121 3.10	27.....	1.081 3.00

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

11.....	710 \$2.55	28.....	866 \$2.55
29.....	759 2.50	24 H. F.....	588 2.45
25.....	747 2.40	29.....	687 2.40
30.....	729 2.40	11.....	718 2.40

NEW MEXICO STEERS.

57.....	869 \$2.65	57.....	880 \$2.65
220.....	809 2.55		

NEW MEXICO COWS.

59.....	828 \$2.60	147.....	809 \$2.50
---------	------------	----------	------------

COLORADO STEERS.

2.....	1.280 \$3.65		
--------	--------------	--	--

COLORADO COWS.

71.....	809 \$2.50		
---------	------------	--	--

COWS AND HEIFERS.

20.....	831 \$3.05	5.....	1.164 \$3.05
13.....	745 3.03	4.....	1.090 3.00
9.....	1.012 2.90	2.....	1.090 2.90
2.....	1.035 2.80	3.....	650 2.75
2.....	1.055 2.60	8.....	763 2.65
5.....	994 2.25	5.....	908 2.25
1.....	1.080 2.20	8.....	878 2.10
1.....	1.180 2.00	1.....	1.040 2.05
5.....	1.010 2.50	1.....	960 2.00
2.....	903 1.75	1.....	760 1.95

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

22.....	1.222 \$3.80	78.....	947 \$3.65
99.....	1.039 3.50	61.....	897 3.50
5.....	934 3.50	15.....	791 3.40
1.....	670 3.40	5.....	934 3.30

Hogs—Receipts, since Saturday, 1,178; shipped Saturday, 743. The market was steady to strong. The following are representative sales:

44.....	1.02 \$4.15	57.....	2.03 \$4.15	70.....	2.50 \$1.15
79.....	2.03 4.15	67.....	2.38 4.15	63.....	2.01 4.15
104.....	1.96 4.12½	46.....	2.05 4.05	59.....	2.86 4.05
140.....	2.22 4.05	51.....	1.77 4.00	45.....	2.21 4.00
13.....	1.60 4.00	7.....	2.32 4.00	66.....	2.70 4.00
2.....	4.05 3.90	47.....	2.76 3.85	19.....	3.17 3.85
99.....	2.84 3.82½	7.....	3.42 3.75	19.....	2.54 3.75
12.....	3.13 3.65	11.....	1.05 3.2½		

Sheep—Receipts, 7,706. The market was dull. Horses—Receipts, since Saturday, 41; shipped Saturday, 46. The supply is quite heavy, and as a number of buyers are coming the prospects are for a good market commencing to-morrow. Good grades are in demand and the market will develop some strength in this class.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; market steady; fair to best beefs, \$3.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.30@4.20; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.40@3.60; Texas, \$2.75@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; market active at Saturday's average prices; light, \$3.75@4.40; rough packing, \$3.65@3.80; mixed and butchers, \$3.75@4.40; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.85@4.35; pigs, \$2.00@4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; market steady for sheep and weak for lambs; Texas, \$1.60@2.75; lambs, \$3.00@4.50.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,200; native steers, \$3.75@5.40; Texas steers, \$2.60@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market steady to strong; heavy, \$4.00@4.30; mixed, \$3.50@4.20; light, \$1.00@4.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market slow.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

	Sept. 23.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wht—Sept.....	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%
Dec.....	57%	58%	58%	57%	58%
May.....	61%	62%	61%	62%	62%
Corn—Sept.....	81%	82%	81%	81%	81%
Dec.....	28	28½	27½	27½	27½
May.....	29	29½	28½	28½	28½
Oats—Sept.....	19%	19%	18%	18%	18%
Oct.....	18%	18½	18½	18	18
May.....	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Pork—Sept.....	7 82½	7 85	7 82½	7 85	7 85
Oct.....	7 95	7 95	7 87½	7 90	7 90
Jan.....	9 40	9 42½	9 35	9 40	9 40
Lard—Sept.....	5 80	5 80	5 80	5 80	5 80
Oct.....	5 80	5 80	5 80	5 80	5 80
Jan.....	5 77½	5 80	5 77½	5 80	5 80
Ribs—Sept.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Oct.....	5 02½	5 07½	4 95	5 00	5 00
Jan.....	4 82½	4 87½	4 82½	4 85	4 85

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 23.—The trade in wheat was quite active to-day with nearly all buyers in the market. Prices were not materially changed from those ruling Saturday. Receipts were large, and over half of them were spring wheat.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 138 cars; a year ago, 67 cars.

Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 hard, 2 cars 58c, 4 cars 58½c, 2 cars 57c; No. 3 hard, 1 car 55c, 7 cars 54c, 4 cars 53½c, 7 cars 53½c, 1 car 53c, 3 cars 52½c, 4 cars 52½c, 2 cars 52c; No. 4 hard, 2 cars 45c, 2 cars 44c, 14 cars 43c, 2 cars 42c, 1 car 41c, 1 car 40c, 2 cars 38c; soft, No. 2 red, nominally 60¢; No. 3 red, 1 car 59½c, 2 cars 59c, 3 cars 58½c, 2 cars 58c; No. 4 red, 1 car 50c, 1 car 47c; rejected, 1 car 43c, 4 cars 38c, 3 cars 38c, 8 cars 31c; no grade, 1 car 30c; spring, No. 2, 2 cars choice, 55½c, 8 cars 55c, 4 cars 54½c; No. 3, 1 car 52c, 4 cars 52½c, 19 cars 53c; white spring, 1 car No. 2 52c.

Corn sold rather slowly at about Saturday's price. Very few samples were on sale. Most of the receipts were delivered on contract.

Receipts of corn to-day, 138 cars; a year ago, 67 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed corn, 3 cars 27½c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 26½c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 25c; no grade, nominally 24c; No. 2 white, 2 cars 27½c; No. 3 white, nominally 26½c.

Oats sold readily at steady prices. The offerings on 'change were not as large as the reported receipts would indicate.

Receipts of oats to-day; 20 cars; a year ago, 12 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 1 car color 19c, 1 car choice 19c, 1 car 18c; No. 3, 1 car 17c, 1 car 16½c; No. 4, 1 car good, 16c; no grade, 1 car 13c; No. 2 white, 3 cars 20½c; No. 3 white, 1 car 19c, 4 cars 19½c.

Hay—Receipts, 168 cars; market rather weak; timothy, choice, \$11.00; No. 1, \$10.00; No. 2, \$8.00@9.00; fancy prairie, \$6.00; choice, \$5.50@5.75; No. 1, \$4.50@5.00; No. 2, \$4.00@4.50; packing hay, \$3.00@3.50.

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Receipts, wheat, 61,036 bu.; last year, 43,887 bu.; corn, 48,210 bu.; last year, 33,678 bu.; oats, 74,800 bu.; last year, 6,500 bu.; shipments, wheat, 16,871 bu.; corn, 65,598 bu.; oats, 43,416 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash, 59½c; September, 57½c; December, 59½c bid; May, 63½c@63½c. Corn—Cash, 29½c; September, 28½c sellers; December, 24c bid; May, 25½c@25½c sellers. Oats—Cash, 18½c bid; September, 18c bid; December, 18½c bid; May, 21½c bid.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 23.—Butter—Creamery butter, fancy grades scarce, but common grades seem plentiful; extra fancy separator, 19c; fair, 16½c; dairy fancy, firm, 14½c; store packed, fresh, 9½c; off grade, 7½c.

Eggs—Market steady; candied stock, 12c per doz.

Poultry—Demand very light and receipts only moderate. Hens, 6½c; springs, 8½c@9c; roosters, 15c. Turkeys, 7½c@8c; springs, over 8 lbs., 8½c; under 8 lbs., not wanted in this market. Ducks, 5½c; springs, 8½c@9c. Geese, not wanted, 3½c@4c; springs, 7c. Pigeons, 75c@1.00 per doz.

Fruits—Apples, good supply on sale and trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapples, 50¢@60¢ per bu., 25¢ per ½ bu. box; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢@30¢ per bu. box. Peaches, good to choice stock scarce; peaches, 50¢@75¢ per peck; clingstones, 50¢@75¢ per peck; common, 40¢; Michigan stock, \$2.00@2.25 per bu. Lemons are excitedly high and are being held for higher prices by dealers who have only a few boxes left: Messina, fancy, \$10.00; fair to choice, \$9.00. Oranges, firm; California, \$2.75@3.00; Mexican, \$3.25@3.50. Bananas, 50¢@1.50 per bunch. Pears, duchess, 40¢ per peck; home grown, 50¢ per peck. Cranberries, \$8.00@8.50 per bbl.

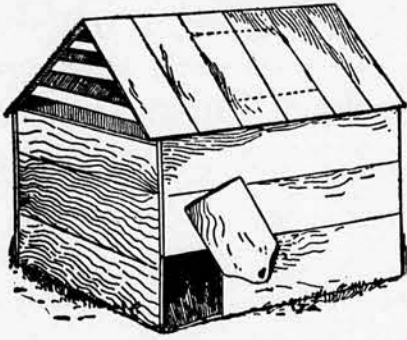
Trade active, 15¢@30¢ per bu.; fancy, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.; common to good, 50¢@75¢ per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; crabapp

The Poultry Yard.

A PRACTICAL COOP.

Can Be Made in a Few Minutes from a Dry Goods Box.

The chicken coop illustrated herewith is both practical and easily made. It is a dry goods box, which can be purchased anywhere for a few cents, with a roof of light boards, the gable-ends of the roof being simply slatted

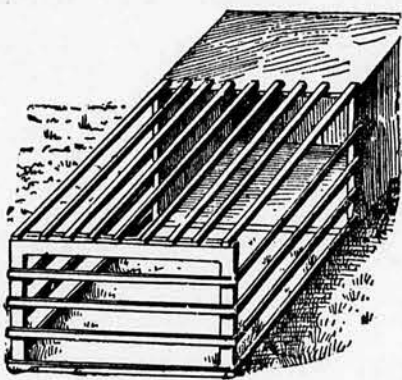


to give ventilation, which is very much needed in a chicken coop in warm weather. Two of the boards on one side of the roof are arranged as a door to give access to the interior. The coop can be cleaned by scraping the litter on the floor out through the little door in the corner. Such coops are easy to make, cheap, easy to keep clean, and afford healthy quarters for the chicks.—Webb Donnell, in Country Gentleman.

CHEAP CHICKEN COOP.

Made of a Dry Goods Box with a Yard Made of Lath.

The illustration in connection with this article will give an idea of how easily a cheap chicken coop may be made. The one shown is simply a dry goods box, and the yard is made of lath. This gives both a nest and a run.



The end of the lath run might be made of the board taken off the box, and this would save making an end frame.

Many dry goods boxes are longer than wide, and can be sawed in two in the middle, nailing the lath between the separated parts. This would give a run in the middle and a nest at each end. Or, the long box may be sawed in two and the lath from the front of one nailed onto the rear end of the other, thus giving two nests and runs instead of one.

When such a box is used on the ground it would be well to raise it a couple of inches, on a platform of earth, so when hard rains come in the night the coop will not be flooded, to the injury of the chicks.—Farmers' Review.

TROUGH FOR POULTRY.

Devices Which Secure Cleanliness and Keep the Birds Healthy.

Soft poultry food thrown on the ground or on a board is quickly trampled and befouled so that it is unfit to eat. Placing it in a shallow pan or trough helps the matter little, if any. The best way of feeding is to use covered pans or troughs which permit poultry to obtain food and at the same time keep them out of it with

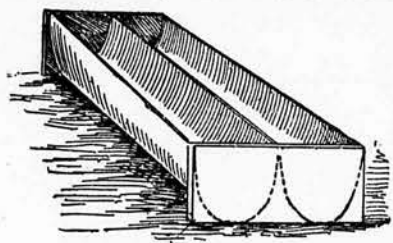


FIG. 1.—TROUGH FOR SMALL CHICKS.

their feet. For small chicks, a double trough is made of tin as shown in Fig. 1. It is 28 inches long and 4

Epilepsy 20 Years.

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

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



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

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by druggists on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit or price refunded. Book on the Heart and Nerves, free. Address,

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.
Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

inches wide, each half being 2 inches wide and 1½ inches deep, with square ends soldered on. Tin is best as it is easily washed and kept clean. This trough is set inside of the box, seen in Fig. 2, the same in width and length, inside, and 8 inches high. It has a hinged cover fastened down with a hook and handle to lift by. Each side is open and fitted with wire bars placed 2 inches apart, each end of these wires

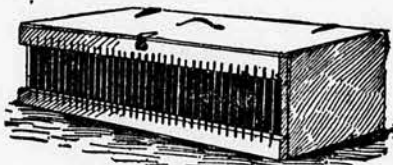


FIG. 2.—BOX FOR TROUGHS.

being bent at right angles, driven through the strips of wood and clinched. The food is placed in the trough by raising the cover of the box. A tight cover is necessary to protect the food from their droppings when they jump on the box and make a roost of it, which they are certain to do. Feed at one time only what will be eaten clean and keep the trough well washed out. Nothing is more productive of mouth, throat and bowel diseases in chicks than soured and musty food or a filthy feed trough.—Farm and Home.



FREE TO SUFFERING WOMEN.

I suffered for years with uterine troubles, painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacements, and other irregularities, and finally found a simple, safe home treatment, that cured me without the aid of medical attendance. This is no quick doctor's medicine; but nature's own remedy for women. It costs nothing to convince yourself of its merits, for I send it free with full instructions to every suffering woman. Address, MRS. L. HUDNUT, South Bend, Ind.

WE PROVE WHAT WE PREACH



Incubators are the most successful hatchers made. Our new, 112 page Poultry Guide and Catalogue for 1895 explains the chance you are looking for. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Quincy, Ills.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

CLAIRETTE SOAP.

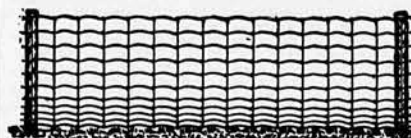
"SAY BOSS! Them People Won't Take This Soap—They Want CLAIRETTE SOAP"



Everybody wants Clairette Soap who knows the goodness of it. Try it once and you will refuse all other kinds, too. Sold everywhere.

Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS.

<GROCERIES>



NOTICE.

We have not yet advanced the price of our goods.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

Nebraska Feed Steamer.

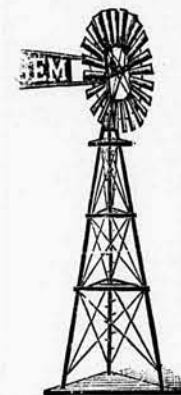


MARTIN & MORRISSEY MANUF'G. CO.,
Agents Wanted. OMAHA, NEB.

WIND MILLS AND PUMPS

Gem and Halladay Mills

FOR IRRIGATION OR ANY OTHER USE.



Wooden and Steel Tanks,
Iron and Wooden Pumps,
Engines and Boilers,
Gasoline Engines,
Belting, Hose and Packing,
Pipe, Fittings, Drive Points.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

U. S. WATER & STEAM SUPPLY COMPANY,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Irrigation Supplies



"Crane" Irrigator, Wind-mills,
"Frizzell" Irrigation Cylinders,
"Lone Star" Irrigation Cylinders,
Centrifugal Pumps,
Gasoline Engines,
Pipe, Points, Fittings, etc.
Rubber and Gandy Belting,
Thresher Tank Pumps.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

CRANE COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.

LIGHTNING WELL MACHINERY Works.
LARGEST
All kinds of tools. Fortune for the driller by using our Adamantine process; can take a core. Perfectly Economical Artesian Pumping Rigs to work by Steam, Air, etc. Let us help you. **THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,** Aurora, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.

J.I.C. DRIVING BIT Still King
THE BIT OF BITS.
Will control the most vicious horse.
Sales Greater Than Ever.
Sample mailed XC for Nickel, \$1.50.
Station Bits 50 cts. extra.
RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO., RACINE, WIS.

ST. LOUIS
MO., U. S. A.
WELL MACHINE & TOOL CO.

CATALOGUE FREE.
GREAT WESTERN MFG. CO., AGENTS,
Leavenworth, Kas., and Kansas City, Mo.
When writing advertisers mention FARMER.

SAFETY CORN HARVESTER
PRICE \$15.00
THINK OF IT!
EVERY ONE GUARANTEED.
Write for description.
Kansas City Hay Press Co. KANSAS CITY, Mo.

METAL WHEELS
for your **WAGONS.**
Any size you want, 20 to 66 in. high. Tires 1 to 8 in. wide—hubs to fit any axle. Saves Cost many times in a season to have set of low wheels to fit your wagon for hauling grain, fodder, manure, hogs, &c. No resetting of tires. Cat's free. Address **EMPIRE MFG. CO., Quincy, Ill.**

IRRIGATE or IMMIGRATE!!

THE IDEAL IRRIGATOR
WIND MILL
makes it possible to stay where you are and live in peace and plenty—the Ideal Irrigator is the only mill on the market made especially for irrigation work, all others offer you their regular farm style, entirely too light and cannot stand continuous heavy duty—the best is the cheapest for this kind of pumping. Ask your dealer for the **IDEAL IRRIGATOR** and take no other. If he does not have it, send for our catalogue and prices.
STOVER MFG. CO.,
535 River St., FREEPORT, ILL.



FRUIT EVAPORATORS and CIDER MILLS.

BEST, CHEAPEST and Most Reliable on the market. Catalogue free. WM. STAHL EVAPORATOR CO., QUINCY, ILL.



LARGEST LINE

Made in the World.

ALL STEEL OR WOOD STEEL LINED.

Perpetual & Large Bale, Steam, Horse & Hand Power. Guaranteed the Best. Write for Catalogue.

FANOTS MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.

WHITMAN'S PATENT AMERICUS



The Best Cider and Wine Mill made. Will make 20 per cent. more cider than any other. Geared outside. Perfectly Adjustable. Prices as low as any first-class mill. Mfrs. of Hay Presses, Horse Powers, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, etc. Send for circulars. WHITMAN AGR'L CO. St. Louis, Mo.

"Eli" Baling Presses

38 Styles & Sizes for Horse and Steam Power

48 Inch Feed Opening

Power Leverage 64 to 1

STEEL

Send for 64 page illustrated catalogue.

COLLINS PLOW CO., 1120 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

We make Steel Windmills, Steel Towers and Feed Grinders and are selling them cheaper than the cheapest.

Our products are standards; are first-class in every respect and are sold on trial. Send us a postal and we will tell you all about them. CURRIE WINDMILL CO., AGENTS WANTED. Manhattan, Kas.

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

Pat. 1,000,000

DISSTON'S



It will pay you to buy a Saw with "DISSTON" on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work without filing than other saws, thereby saving in labor and cost of files. They are made of the best quality crucible cast steel, and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

For Sale by all Dealers.

Send for Pamphlet or Saw Book, mailed free. HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

21 BILLION BUSHEL OF CORN

A large share of which will be cribbed in

22 ADAMS' PORTABLE CORN CRIBS

The only Complete Portable Corn Crib Manufactured.

Shipped rolled up in a bundle. Can be taken down and rolled up when empty. No Tools Needed in its erection.

Ask your implement or lumber dealer for them or write

W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.



Cheap and Convenient.

FENCE

Why pay 60 to 90c. a rod for fence when you can make the BEST WOVEN WIRE FENCE ON EARTH FOR 13 TO 20 CENTS A ROD? Horse high, bull strong, pig and chicken tight. A man and boy can make from 40 to 60 rods a day. Over 50 styles. Illustrated Catalogue Free. KITSelman BROTHERS Ridgeville, Indiana.



GO BUY A "STAY ON" BURLINGTON STABLE BLANKET. Your horse is always clean, it keeps the hair smooth and glossy. No rubbing required. No tight girths. No sore backs. No chafing of mane. No rubbing of tail. No horse can wear it under his feet. No Come Off to Them! Your Harness Dealer Keeps Them. If not, write us for Free Catalogue and prices. The "Stay On" Burlington is patented. BURLINGTON BLANKET CO. Burlington, Wis.

Cattle Feeding Machines. The best, most rapid, most powerful and most efficient Feed-Cutter, Corn-Crusher, Ensilage-Cutter and Root-Cutter ever invented. Cuts and crushes corn fodder with ears on or off. Crushes ear corn with shuck on or off, hard or soft, wet or dry. Crushes shelled corn and cotton seed—all faster than any machine made. We sell on trial. For free circular and location of nearest shipping place, address E. A. PORTER & BROS., 930 State St., BOWLING GREEN, KY.

OUR NEW CORN-CRIB. Is a great success—stores 1,500 bushels at a cost of less than 1 cent per bushel. The Warner Lister Cultivator, One, two or three row. You cannot afford to be without this. Saves one-third of your time and makes money for you. Portable Farm, Field, Garden and Yard Fence. Ask your dealer for these goods. If he does not carry them, write to us. WESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE NEW AGRICULTURE demands that the subsoil be loosened to a depth of 18 to 24 inches. MAKE YOUR FARM YOUR FORTUNE by employing the most approved methods and using the most improved tools. Deere's Iron King produces the best results. If you want to know why, write for circular. Deere & Co., Mfrs., Moline, Ill.

The Kirkwood Steel Wind Engine has been in use since 1882. It is the pioneer steel mill. It has beauty, strength, durability, power; it is THE BEST, hence the mill for you to buy. Thousands have them! Our Steel Towers have four angle steel corner posts, substantial steel girts and braces—not fence wire. They are light, strong, simple in construction, much cheaper than wood and will last a lifetime. Our mills and towers are ALL STEEL and fully guaranteed. Write for prices and circulars. Address, mentioning this paper, KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO., Arkansas City, Kas. When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

ADAM'S EXTRA WOVEN WIRE FENCING WILL NOT SAG. Best Farm Fence Made. ADAM'S Steel Posts almost as cheap as wood. ADAM'S Steel Lawn and Cemetery Fences. Get our 1895 catalogue. Ask your dealer for Adam's Fencing, Gates and Posts or Write W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL. When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

RETAINS RUPTURE WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL. The Dr. Harvey Human Hand Truss. JUST LIKE USING YOUR FINGERS—YOU KNOW HOW THAT IS! For Descriptive Circulars Address R. I. PEARSON & CO., SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Rialto Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW ABOUT

California

is told in a beautifully illustrated book entitled "To California and Back." Ask G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., for a copy. It is free.

Personally conducted weekly parties leave Chicago every Saturday evening, and Kansas City every Sunday noon, for Pacific Coast, via Santa Fe Route. Special agents and porters in attendance. Pullman tourist sleepers are used, furnished with all conveniences for comfortable traveling. Second-class tickets honored.

You have been planning that California trip for several years. Why not go now, and take advantage of cheap rates? Santa Fe Route is positively the only line with Pullman tourist and palace sleepers, Chicago and Kansas City to San Francisco and Los Angeles, daily without change.

FLORIDA.

Through Sleeping Cars Kansas City to Jacksonville.

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

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

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND RY.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO THE East, West, North, South.

Through cars to Chicago, St. Louis, Colorado, Texas and California.

Half Rates to Texas Points!

LOW RATES TO ALL POINTS.

Especially California, Texas and Southeastern Points. If you are going to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, if you are going to Texas, if you are going East on business or pleasure—in fact, if you intend to do any traveling, be sure to consult one of the agents of the

Great Rock Island System

JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, CHICAGO. T. J. ANDERSON, Assistant Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agent, TOPEKA. A. M. FULLER, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 601 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

Burlington Route

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS FROM KANSAS CITY TO ST. JOSEPH

TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, OMAHA, PEORIA.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS WITH Dining Cars

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

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE ATLANTIC COAST

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

For full information, address H. C. ORR, Asst Gen'l Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

THE DANDY STEEL MILL AND STEEL TOWER. Thoroughly galvanized after completion. Over 25,000 in use. Has stood the severe wind storms for five years and demonstrated its ability to stand them for years to come. Made of the best cold rolled steel and FULLY GUARANTEED. When furnished with graphite boxes they need no oil. We also make a complete line of Power Mills, Grinders, Tanks, Shellers, Pumps, Etc. Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co. Batavia, Illinois. Write for Prices.

IT'S RELIABLE The Best and Cheapest Mill on Earth. Fully warranted. Will not choke. Write at once for prices and Agency. Prices lowest. Quality best. It grinds more grain to any degree of fineness than any other mill. Corn, ear or shelled, Oats, Wheat, &c., fine enough for any purpose. Made only by JOLIET STROUBIDGE CO. JOLIET, ILL., Jobbers and Manufacturers of Farm Machinery, Carriages, Wagons, Windmills, Bicycles, Harness, &c.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

SWINE.

Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Hogs

Registered stock. Send for 44-page catalogue, prices and history, containing much other useful information to young breeders. Will be sent on receipt of stamp and address. J. M. STONEBRAKER, Panola, Ill.



FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogs. 150 engravings. N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

BERKSHIRES.

We offer choice selections from our grand herd, headed by a great imported boar. New blood for Kansas breeders.

WM. B. SUTTON & SON, Russell, Kansas.



T. A. HUBBARD
Rome, Kansas,
Breeder of

POLAND-CHINAS and **LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**. Two hundred head. All ages. 25 boars and 45 sows ready for buyers.

SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRES

For ten years winners at leading fairs in competition with the best herds in the world. Visitors say: "Your hogs have such fine heads, good backs and hams, strong bone, and are so large and smooth." If you want a boar or pair of pigs, write. I ship from Topeka. G. W. Berry, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

JAMES QUORLO, MOSCOW, MO.



Breeder and shipper of prize-winning

Large Berkshire Swine. S. C. Brown Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys. Headed by King Lee II. 29801, Mephistopheles 32412.

THE WOOD DALE BERKSHIRES

Champions of Two World's Fairs. New Orleans, 1885, best herd, largest hog any breed. At Columbian, Chicago, won ten out of eighteen first prizes, the other eight being bred at or by descendants of Wood Dale. New blood by an 1894 importation of 21 head from England. For catalogue Address N. H. GENTRY, SEDALIA, MO.



GEORGE TOPPING,
Cedar Point, Kas.
(CHASE CO.)

Importer, breeder and shipper of **LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE** of best families and breeding. Choice pigs for sale at low prices. Also Single-combed Brown Leghorns and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Eggs in season. Farm 6 miles south of Cedar Point. Mention K. F.

BOURBON COUNTY HERD, English & Berkshire Swine.

J. S. MAGERS, Prop., Arcadia, Kas. Imported and prize-winning American sows headed by Imp. Western Prince 32202. All selected and bred to head herds and to supply those wanting none but the best. Fall litters now can't be beat. Write or come visit me and see the herd.



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

JOHN A. DOWELL'S HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Robinson, Brown Co., Kas. 130 head, all ages, headed by Onward 881 S., sired by George Wilkes. He is assisted by Tecumseh Wilkes, sired by General Wilkes 21927. The females belong to the best strains. Come or write.



OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER Whites and Poland-China swine. Light Brahmas chickens and English Black and Tan ratters. A. E. STALEY, Ottawa, Kas.

CLOVER HILL HERD Registered Poland-China Swine

Eighty head, headed by Royal Perfection 13159 S., a son of King Perfection 11315 S., that won sweepstakes St. Louis fair, 1894. Twenty-one April pigs, thirteen May farrow and twenty-five later, all by Royal Perfection. Write or come. T. E. Martin & Bro., Fort Scott, Kansas.



R. SCOTT FISHER, HOLDEN, Johnson Co., MO. **POLAND-CHINAS** of the leading strains—Tecumseh, Wilkes, Sunsets. Good ones, strictly first-class. Good bone, broad back, fine head. Prices reasonable. Visit me.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE

Westphalia, Anderson Co., Kas. Breeder of high-class pedigree Poland-China swine. Herd headed by Tecumseh Grand 9178 S., assisted by Guy Wilkes 3d 12131 C. Tecumseh Grand 3173 S. is now for sale, also fifty choice April pigs. Write. E. A. BRICKER.

VERNON COUNTY HERD

PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS. Forty-five spring pigs sired by Silver Dick 14180 S. and out of high-class dams. Write or visit herd. J. M. TURLEY, Stotesburg, Vernon Co., Mo.



D. W. EVANS' HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE FAIRVIEW, BROWN CO., KAS.

250 head headed by Swi Tecumseh 11929 S., by L's Tecumseh 11413 S., and Billy Wilkes 9349 S., by George Wilkes 5350 S. Inspection invited.



R. S. COOK
Wichita, Kas.,
Breeder of

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

SWINE.

Poland-China Hogs, Holstein Cattle

and B. P. Rock chickens of the choicest strains. Butler's Darkness No. 6846 S. and Ideal U. S. Nemo at head of swine herd. Only choice stock shipped on order. Sows bred and a few extra good young boars for sale. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sixth Annual Clearance Sale, Sept. 17, 1895. BERT WISE, Reserve, Brown Co., Kas.



P. A. PEARSON
Kinsley, Kansas,
Breeder of

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

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

JAS. MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kas. (Jefferson County.)

A grand lot of sows bred to Monroe's Model, Excel, McWilkes Jr. and Storm Cloud 2d. Also all other classes and ages of stock for sale. I guarantee safe arrival and stock as represented or money refunded. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C. R.

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 13095 S., sire and dam prize-winners at World's Fair, and Early Sisson 11993, also U. S. Wise 13138. Write or come. A. W. Themanson, Wathena, Kas.



ROYAL HERD **POLAND-CHINAS** and Plymouth Rocks. Herd headed by Cunningham's Choice 13715, from the herd awarded grand sweepstakes at World's Fair on boar and sow; Royal King 11874. My sows are royal-bred. Ward A. Bailey, Calista, Kingman Co., Kas.

TOWER HILL HERD PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS. B. R. ADAMSON, Prop., Ft. Scott, Kas. 25 highly-bred brood sows of best strains, headed by Black Dandy 8809 S., Black Stop 10550 S. and Joker Wilkes 12682 S. About 100 selected individuals sold this season. 25 youngsters coming on now for choice. Write or come and visit my herd.

J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS,

Richmond, Franklin Co., Kansas,

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Headed by Upright Wilkes 13246 and assisted by J. H. Sanders Jr. 13739. Our brood sows are all richly bred and high-class individuals. A fine lot of fall pigs, both sexes, ready to go at reasonable prices.



Quality Herd Poland-Chinas.

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

BROWN COUNTY HERD, PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.

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

Evergreen Herd Poland-Chinas.

Winterscheidt Bros., Prop's, Horton, Kas. Headquarters for Admiral Chip pigs. The great \$250 boar, Admiral Chip 7918, head the herd, assisted by Kansas Chief 13676, Winterscheidt Victor 13294, Geo. Wilkes Jr. 11893. Also pigs from Orient's Success 27259 and Banner Chief 12714. Sows of following strains: Tecumseh, None Such, Wilkes, Admiral Chip, etc. Prices reasonable. Write or come.

MARTIN MEISENHEIMER,

Registered Poland-China Swine.

Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kas. 20 brood sows, headed by Tecumseh Free Trade 10788 S., assisted by a son of Benson's L. 8347 S. Some of best females bred to Butler's Darkness, Black U. S. Nemo (Vol. 9) and Victor M. Jr. (Vol. 9) Annual Clearance Sale, September 18, 1895.

ELM BEACH STOCK FARM

IRWIN & DUNCAN, Wichita, - Kansas, Sedgwick Co. Breed and have for sale Bates and Water-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.

E. E. AXLINE,

OAK GROVE, Jackson Co., MO.

Breeder of pure-bred **POLAND-CHINAS** of best families. Herd headed by Roy U. S. 24195 A., assisted by Western Wilkes 12847 S. Spring pigs at reasonable prices. A few choice fall gilts for sale cheap. Also breeds Plymouth Rocks of best strains. When writing mention KANSAS FARMER.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

200 head of Poland-China hogs, headed by Long-fellow 25985 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 boar, Major Lee 31139. We have 25 gilts bred by him to General Lee of Gentry breeding and Royal Peerless the Great. We have one of the largest herds of hogs in the United States. Why not come to the fountain head for brood sows? 200 head of fashionably bred Herefords. H. L. LEIBFRIED, 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 Box 218, W. S. HANNA, Ottawa, Kansas.

J. G. Peppard

1400-2 Union Avenue,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MILLET CANE CLOVERS TIMOTHY GRASS SEEDS.

SEEDS



Bayfield Herd Pedigreed Poland-Chinas

Ninety spring pigs, twenty-four brood sows. Boars in service, Souvenir 9421 S., Magnet 13557 S. and Duke of Bayfield 14327 S. Write for particulars, or better, come and make selections. J. S. MACHIE, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

A. D. FERRY & CO.,

Commission Dealers in

108-110 Michigan St.,
CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

BROOMCORN

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

We have a Large Eastern and Canada Trade. Refer to Fort Dearborn National Bank, CHICAGO.

KENNEDY'S SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS!

Wildwood Farm, Wednesday, October 30, 1895.

On the above date I will sell at public auction, 100 head of pure-bred Poland-China hogs, consisting of aged sows, sows with litters, yearling pigs, bred and unbred, yearling boars, and my entire crop of 1895 pigs. **WILKES, FREE TRADE, BLACK U. S.** and other best blood. Free transportation from depot and free entertainment. Sale begins at 10 a. m. Dinner at 12. Write for catalogue and particulars.

COL. J. W. SPARKS, Auct., L. N. KENNEDY, Nevada, Mo. Marshall, Mo.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE POLAND-CHINAS!

C. G. SPARKS, Mt. Leonard, Mo. GEO. L. DAVIS, Elmwood, Mo.

—WILL SELL AT—
MARSHALL, MO., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1895.

ONE HUNDRED HEAD, mostly February, March and April pigs; a few extra good fall sows. Have reserved every good pig raised for this sale, and will say this is the best lot of pigs we have offered. They are sired by twelve extra good boars, such as Standard Black U. S. 13271, Chief I Am 14056, Ashland Wilkes 27999 A., Latest Fashion 9318 (litter brother to Hadley), Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115, Pontiac, Square Quality, Boy Wilkes, High Quality, Keystone, etc., and out of a choice lot of mature sows that are sired by such noted boars as J. H. Sanders, Hain's Black U. S., Roy Wilkes, Col. Wilkes, Erectly, Deviation, Hoosier Boy, Admiral Chip, Lail's Victor, Tecumseh 12th's Pontiac, Short Stop, Best Look, Stem's Chip Jr. and others. New blood from leading herds has been added since our last sale. For catalogue address as above. COL. JAS. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer, Marshall, Mo.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE! Poland-China Swine!

I will disperse at public auction, on my place, two miles east of
Richmond, Franklin County, Kansas, Thursday, October 10, 1895,

at 1 o'clock p. m., sixty-six head of **POLAND-CHINA SWINE**, consisting of autumn and spring litters, their sire being the noted Upright Wilkes 13246, whose line of breeding and individual merit is second to none. All stock registered or eligible to record. Send for catalogue. They are free. Terms of Sale: Cash, or six months time at 6 per cent. interest on approved notes.

RICHLAND is on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, south of Ottawa, Kas. Free conveyance from and to all trains. Address

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS, Richmond, Kas.

GRAND DISPERSION SALE.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

At Nortonville, Kas., Tuesday, October 1, 1895, at 10 a. m.

The entire herds of the above-named breeds of cattle and swine, owned by **M. S. BABCOCK**, Nortonville, Kas., consisting of about 60 head of thoroughbred and 15 grade cattle, and about 60 head of swine, all ages, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder without reserve at the Davis & Babcock farm, adjoining the city of Nortonville. Catalogue on application.

M. S. BABCOCK.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer, Manhattan, Kas.

150—GRAND TWO DAYS' SALE!—150

POLAND-CHINA

AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Property of **GEO. W. NULL** and **C. L. GIBSON**,

of Odessa, Mo. Sale to be held at our respective farms, three and a half miles northwest of

Odessa, Mo., October 9 and 10, 1895.

There will be as good blood go in this sale as will be found anywhere, combining good size and quality.

Our **POLANDS** are sired by such noted boars as the great harem king, Lail's Victor 4298, John L. 9517, Null's King 13517, Holden Header 12289, Corwin King 13394, Onward 13055, Gov. Wilkes 13057, and out of as grand a lot of sows as can be found anywhere. In this sale will go the produce of the 1,000-pound sow, Miss Lord Corwin (28498) and one of her daughters; also of the great brood sow, Elwood Maid 4236 (full sister to the \$500 Free Trade), and the produce of her two daughters, Elwood Beauty (28821) and Lady Elwood (31510); also of Lady A. (23047), and too many other good ones to mention in this space, embracing all the most fashionable strains.

Our **CHESTERS** are a grandly-bred lot, sired by such noted boars as Chester Pride 6303, King Eclipse (a son of the World's Fair winner) and Pedro 2d, and out of such noted sows as Sunset, Quality Girl, Maul's Beauty and Edna Bunche and others.

Also one richly-bred **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN** bull calf—May Overton's Sir Henry Mechtild 2d. Write for catalogue. COL. JAS. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer, Marshall, Mo.