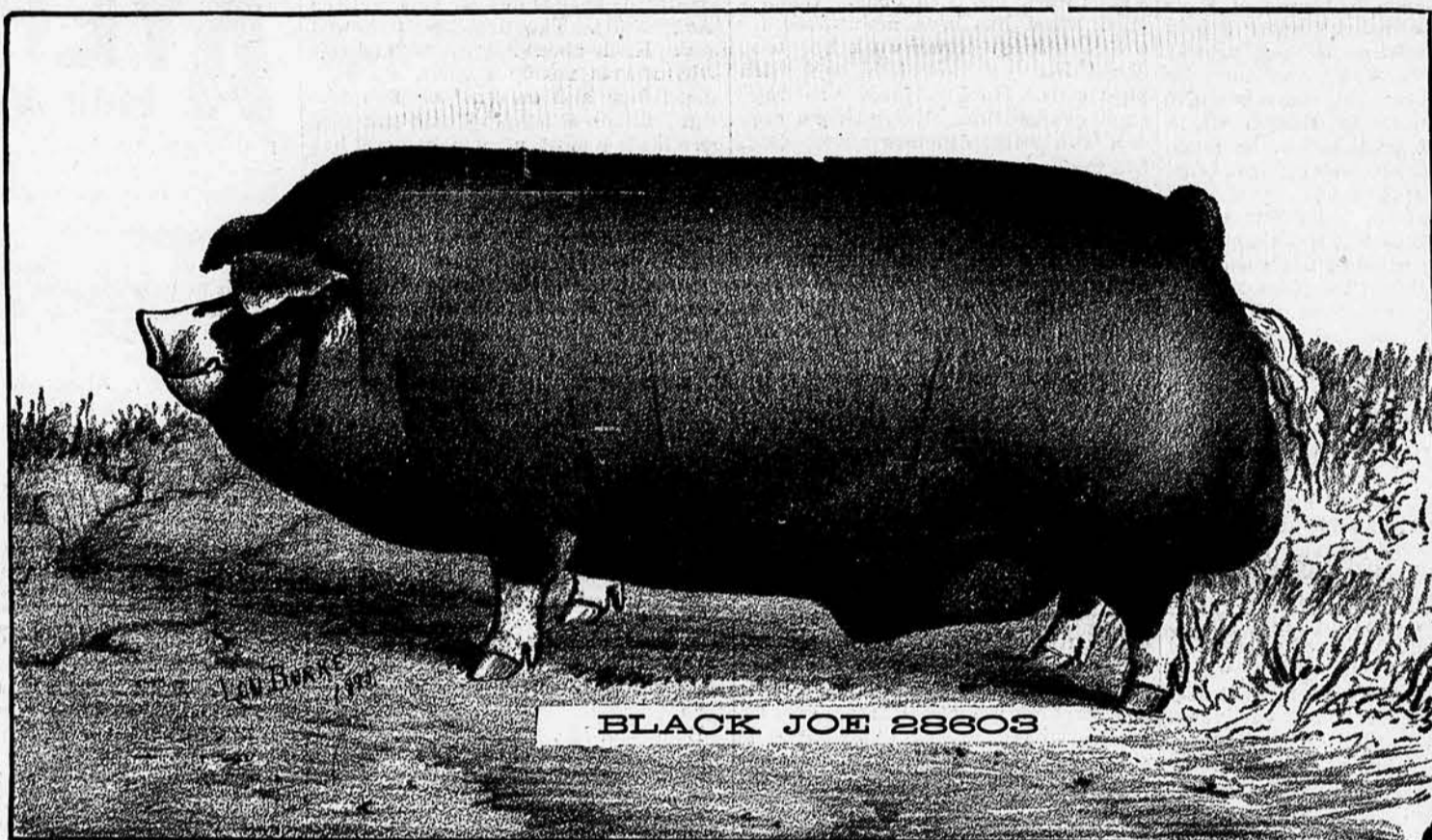


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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 594—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Alfalfa on Kansas Upland Without Irrigation. Growing Artichokes. Experience With Black Rice Corn and Other Forage Plants. Results of Subsoiling.
PAGE 595—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Corn Stalk Disease. Treatment for Contagious Sore Eyes of Cattle.
PAGE 596—IRRIGATION.—The Fifth National Irrigation Congress. Sorghum vs. Irrigation.
PAGE 597—THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—Answers to Correspondents.
PAGE 598—THE HOME CIRCLE.—Nocturne Sylvaine (poem). The Corded Poodle. Mrs. Arthur Sewall. Freezing Ice Cream. Use of Fingers at Table. Silk Waste Basket. For a Girl of Modest Means. Transvaal Courting.
PAGE 599—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—A Zoological Aversion (poem). Enterprising Boys. Wonderful Rooster. Dogging Porcupines. Two Tame Cranes. Quaker Cats Eat Oysters.
PAGE 600—EDITORIAL.—Study the Issues. Among the Fairs. How Harvest the Kaffir? Publishers' Paragraphs.
PAGE 601—EDITORIAL.—Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.
PAGE 602—HORTICULTURE.—Millet Among Potatoes. Mission Grapes. Blue Grass Crowded Out.... THE APIARY.—Entrances to Bee-Hives. Italianizing in the Fall.
PAGE 603—IN THE DAIRY.—Butter Production. Iowa Dairy Experiments. What is a Butter Starter? The Butter-Making Fad.
PAGE 604—Gossip About Stock.
PAGE 605—Market Reports.
PAGE 606—THE POULTRY YARD.—The White Wonder. Pine Egg Cases. Oil of Sassafras. Shade for Poultry.

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Agricultural Matters.

ALFALFA ON KANSAS UPLAND, WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

The alfalfa plant is not limited in its choice of soils to one or two special varieties. It is at home in any moist soil, whether light sand, dark loam, or any variety of either or both, regardless of location. It loves best an open, friable subsoil, where its roots can readily penetrate and range to great depths in search of water. Hence its greatest productiveness in sandy valley lands, and lesser returns where the subsoil is hard or compact.

It is a plant that responds readily to a bountiful supply of water; at the same time there are few plants that can maintain their existence on so limited a water supply. But, in order to secure satisfactory returns, the alfalfa plant must have some moisture, not only in the surface soil, but also continuously for several feet into the subsoil.

The valley lands, by reason of their nearness to permanent water supply and greater moisture content, usually offer the most favorable conditions for growth of alfalfa; but there are also many upland soils in Kansas which can, by special preparation, be made to produce it successfully, at least more certainly than any other crop that can be grown. Alfalfa is a deep rooter, and to this fact is probably due its great power to resist adverse conditions. This habit of the plant must be recognized and provided for in the preparation of the soil for seeding. Any upland soil, whether sandy or loam, capable of maintaining a moist subsoil at all times, can be so prepared as to successfully grow alfalfa. Where the subsoil is dry from near the surface to the level of the ground water which supplies the wells, as in many parts of western Kansas, the difficulties become greater, but with special treatment there are many soils that will so conserve the moisture as to make alfalfa the most profitable crop to grow.

Thorough preparation of upland soil is imperative. On sandy soil, which takes in all the rain that falls, it may be grown on sod, or, if old, cultivated ground, after a good plowing or thorough harrowing, but as a rule sandy soil cannot maintain a percentage of moisture high enough to insure profitable growth, outside of river valleys, west of the central counties. The plan outlined in the following is intended for that much larger area of upland soil, common to central and western Kansas, which has just enough sand to distribute the water freely through it, and sufficient silt and organic matter to hold back a good percentage from drainage. The soil is rich in all the elements of fertility and the surface works up mellow and loamy. The subsoil is oftentimes compact or hard, into which water finds its way slowly, oftentimes too slowly to save all the water supplied by many of our thunder showers.

For such soils the following is suggested: Use only land that has been in cultivation for several years. Plow as early in summer or fall as feasible, following the surface plow throwing a four-inch furrow with a subsoil plow that will loosen the ground underneath ten to fifteen inches deeper. Follow this plowing with float, and, after every good, soaking rain, give it a light harrowing. If prepared early in summer, and good rains come before October to soak it as deep as plowed, then it may be seeded to fall wheat; but if only light rains fall after subsoiling, then save the ground for a spring crop the following season. Give the land surface cultivation only during this second season. After crop is removed, harrow with disc or spring-tooth two or three inches deep. When this is dried out, let a heavy roller be passed over it, following the roller immediately with the plow. If windy, roll only a few rounds at a time in advance of the plow. Plow deep—seven to nine inches—turning the fine, dusty soil prepared by roller into the bottom of the furrow. Level promptly with float, and mulch by giving the ground a light harrow-

ing. The fine soil turned under holds the highest percentage of moisture.

It is important that the rainfall get into the soil, and this fine soil helps to pull it down and hold it below the surface. The next important thing is to save it. If the falling rain hardens or compacts the surface, it should be loosened at once, to form a mulch and prevent waste, but this must be done promptly, while there is some moisture in the surface soil, to prevent its pulverizing too much and being blown away. If this preparation follows wheat or oats, and ground has had sufficient rain, the alfalfa may be seeded early in September of this year, being about one year from date of subsoiling; but if the ground is still dry, then defer the seeding till rains have well moistened the soil through and below the soil loosened by the subsoil plow, which will generally occur during the winter or following spring months. Seeding with press drill will probably give best results in most localities, but use whatever plan has given best results on similar soils in the vicinity.

When a good stand has been secured a good work has been done. When a good stand has been maintained for several years a better work has been done. Heavy showers tend to harden most soils. Hard surfaces encourage rapid evaporation. Every time a crop of alfalfa is cut, if surface is compacted, run the harrow over the field to loosen the surface again. The harrow cannot injure the alfalfa plant, and the effect of harrowing is to mulch the exposed surface and save moisture, till the plant gets sufficient growth to shade the ground again. This should be repeated after every cutting. The clover field should be visited while heavy showers are falling, to see if the soil takes in all the rain as fast as it falls. If any runs off, then the soil needs to be harrowed deeper, at the first opportunity, so that all the rainfall be retained for service.

With thorough preparation before seeding, and good care after a stand is secured, alfalfa should be a profitable crop, in most of the seasons, as far west as the 99th meridian; and, if the plan outlined is strictly adhered to, soils capable of retaining a high percentage of moisture after rainfall, in any part of western Kansas, can, by judicious handling and guarding well against excessive evaporation, be made to give better returns from it than from any other crop now cultivated there and not irrigated.—H. R. Hilton, Topeka, in *Western Homestead*.

Growing Artichokes.

Artichokes are grown much the same as potatoes and they can be planted any time up to the middle of June. From four to six bushels of seed to an acre are recommended by different growers. The tubers may be cut small, like potatoes, and planted fifteen to eighteen inches apart in rows three and a half feet apart. The ground should be well tilled and weeds destroyed. The roots spread widely, and at the end of the season, unless cultivation has been vigorous they will fill the ground. Freezing does not injure the tubers, so that they will live through the winter and be sweet and palatable in the spring. Several varieties are advertised. The Jerusalem is an old, well-known variety. The Red Brazilian and Mammoth White French are also popular. The Red Brazilian has been grown somewhat in America for over a score of years, and it is claimed that its roots do not spread so badly as do those of the Jerusalem. The price of roots varies widely, quotations ranging from 75 cents to \$3 a bushel, the Jerusalem being cheapest. There is some diversity of opinion concerning the desirability of growing this plant on the farm. Some regard it as a nuisance, owing to the difficulty of controlling its growth, while others think it a valuable food for pigs. One man spent five years in eradicating it from his farm. There are others also who do not endorse this plant. There are numerous pig-raisers, however, who think artichokes a profitable food for their stock and when planted it is advisable to put them on land that may be set aside for all time.—*Montana Stockman and Farmer*.

Experience With Black Rice Corn and Other Forage Plants.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the last issue of the FARMER is an inquiry from Mr. J. M. Rice, of Winview, Okla., asking for experience with black rice corn.

On June 18 I planted a small piece of ground to each of the following: Salzer's giant spurry, teosinte, red Kaffir corn, black rice corn, and Collier sorghum. It was pretty dry here then, but this ground was in prime condition, broken in March and again June 1, then harrowed down fine. It was very mellow, full of moisture, and, of course, the soil was warm. Not one seed of the spurry ever came up. I got a first-class stand of red Kaffir and Collier sorghum, and about half a stand of black rice corn. They all came up about together (about July 1) except the teosinte, which was a few days late. The first heads appeared in the black rice corn about August 18 or 20, and they are still appearing, and doubtless will for about a week or ten days, or till September 8. The sorghum commenced heading August 25, and is about two-thirds headed out at this writing (August 31). The first heads showed in the Kaffir about August 28, and this evening it is nearly all out, standing about four and one-half or five feet high, all on a level. The black rice corn made a most uneven growth, but it is evening up now. Every head first stands erect and about six and one-half feet high, but as it ripens every one bends quite over, presenting the regulation goose-neck crook. The heads are not quite as compact as the Kaffir, nor quite as long, but will make, I should judge, about twice as much seed per head, but, owing to the poor stand, no more per acre. As to the teosinte, I think it is "blowed too hard." It stands now about two and one-half feet high, has tillered out like wheat, and a hill now will make a little more fodder than either of the sorghums, but it does not make any seed. Its leaves taste more like corn leaves than sorghum, and it is all leaves, having as yet no stalk.

Would like to know if any one has tried plowing up wheat or oats stubble the fore part of July and planting same to Jerusalem or black rice corn.

A. T. ELLISON.

Bunceton, Mo.

Results of Subsoiling.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The value of subsoiling is, as yet, only faintly understood, and is a revelation to all who are watching it.

I have one field in which one-half has been well subsoiled, while the lower half has not, and this spring my crops were planted crosswise of the subsoiling, and the difference is very striking. I have commenced to dig my early market potatoes, two acres of which I had on this land, and where it had been subsoiled the yield is 320 bushels per acre, while on the other end, where there is no difference in the quality of the land, the yield is only 200 bushels.

The season has been extraordinarily favorable for extremely early varieties of potatoes, while later ones have not had so favorable a time, as the last three weeks have been very dry here. The Early Ohio yield almost twice as many as ever before, and this is one more illustration showing that a man should plant more than one kind of potatoes. We should have extremely early, early, medium and late sorts, and then, no matter what the season is, some one of these sorts will be very apt to make a good growth.

I also had garden stuff on this same land, and the turnips, radishes, beets, peas, onions, beans and lettuce were ready for use on the subsoiled land from one to two weeks before the same stuff was ready on the other rows, and all of the land had had stable manure at the rate of fifty loads per acre.

But the most surprising thing of all is that this land is so situated as to gradually under-seep water out onto some prairie grass sod, and for the first time in twenty-six years I cut the field and secured a yield of one and one-fourth tons of dry hay per acre in the first week of June. The second growth commenced immediately and will give

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another such yield in September, and there is no question at all but what it was the seepage from the subsoiled land that has made this yield, as other wild grass not so situated was not ready to cut till July. Although much better than it usually is, there is no prospect of securing a second crop.

It is my aim to go over my whole farm with the "Perine redeemer" and then attach a simple subsoiler to my sulky plow, and, by using four horses abreast, plow six inches deep and subsoil four more. I believe that ten inches of well-stirred soil is ample to contain all the moisture needed to make a crop.

My flax crop that is on land subsoiled in spring of 1895 was the admiration of all who passed. The acre of hardpan in this field that gave me corn for the first time in twenty-five years, last year, will yield about eight to nine bushels of flax. C. J. NORTON.

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The Stock Interest.

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CORN STALK DISEASE.

From Bulletin No. 58 (June, 1896) by N. S. Mayo, M. S., D. V. S., Professor of Physiology and Veterinary Science, Kansas Experiment Station.
(Continued from last week.)

IMPACTION.

Probably the most common theory held by farmers and stockmen regarding corn stalk disease is that it is caused by impaction of the omasum (manifolds) with dry, indigestible corn stalks. There are many facts to support this theory, assuming that by impaction is meant indigestion, because impaction of the manifolds is but one symptom of indigestion. The disease occurs when cattle are turned into the stalk fields, which must contain a large proportion of indigestible food. There is probably no food so likely to cause indigestion as stalks left standing in the field. A large portion of the digestible part is lost. The leaves have blown away, and, exposed to the sun, rain and wind, the most that remains is the coarse, dry, weather-beaten and indigestible corn stalks.

The history of the disease also indicates indigestion, as the disease usually occurs when cattle first go into the stalk fields. It is well known that a sudden and violent change of food is apt to cause indigestion, and, having an indigestible food, a sudden change is likely to aggravate the trouble.

The symptoms, too, indicate indigestion with reflex nervous symptoms. There is constipation, often bloating, symptoms of abdominal pain, and disinclination to eat. The post-mortem conditions usually indicate indigestion, as shown by impaction of the omasum, and some irritation of the stomach. It must be considered, however, that the post-mortem condition of the stomachs rarely indicates sufficient disturbance to cause death. In this connection it is important to call attention to some conditions of the stomachs of cattle that are apt to mislead one that is not familiar with them. First, the naturally hard and dry condition of the omasum or manifolds. It is naturally firm and quite hard, probably harder in consistency than a bag of putty, and the contents are quite dry. This naturally hard and dry condition is decidedly increased in corn stalk disease, as it is in some other diseases. I have noticed that impaction of the omasum is a very prominent condition in rabies (hydrophobia), and is not the result of a high temperature, for, in both rabies and corn stalk disease, there is very little rise of temperature (fever), while in cases of Texas fever I have examined cattle whose temperatures registered 110° F., which was as high as my thermometer registered, and yet in such cases there is no impaction of the omasum, showing that impaction is not caused by high temperatures. From the symptoms shown by cattle sick with corn stalk disease there would seem to be paralysis of the stomachs, and this view is further strengthened by failures to get any action from purgative medicines, even the most violent purgatives. As indigestion or impaction does not seem sufficient to cause death in many cases, we must look for the presence of some injurious or poisonous substance probably in the corn stalks. Corn, wormy and moldy, especially, will also be studied and examined, but it seems doubtful if any substance will be found in this especially injurious to cattle, as no reports of ill effects on cattle where corn has been fed alone or in connection with other foods have been received.

In corn stalks, then, the only poisonous substance so far found is saltpeter (potassium nitrate). An unusual amount of potassium nitrate in corn stalks can be readily detected by lighting a dry piece of the stalk with a match. If saltpeter is present the stalk burns with little flashes, or "sizzling," as if gunpowder was scattered through the

stalk. Sometimes the potash can be seen on the outside of the corn stalk, under the leaf sheath or "boot," where it occurs in fine white crystals and looks like mold, but is readily distinguished by touching with the tongue; the taste of the potash is characteristic.

There is a possibility of other poisons being found in corn stalks, such as might result from decomposition, but the conditions are against this. Decomposition of standing corn stalks in the winter season is extremely slow in this State. As the corn stalks are not especially rich in proteids it is not probable that anything in the nature of nitrogenous bases or ptomaines would be found.

PREVENTION.

Of course, the certain method of preventing corn stalk disease is not to pasture stalk fields, but many stockmen claim that it pays to pasture stalk fields, taking into account the losses that result.

The following precautions have given the best results when pasturing in the stalk fields:

1. Cattle should never be started into the stalk fields hungry. They should be well fed and watered, care should be taken that bosses do not keep younger cattle away from water, before starting into the stalk fields. If cattle are well fed they will take more pains in picking and chewing their food and are not so apt to engorge themselves and bring on indigestion. Or, if the disease is caused by some poisonous substance, the action of the poison is much less violent and less apt to be fatal when taken on a full stomach. Hence, whether the disease results from indigestion or a poison, feeding and watering cattle well before turning into the stalk field will tend to reduce the losses.

Salt and plenty of good water are essential to the proper nutrition of all cattle, and especially if there is a tendency to indigestion. Cattle should have all the good water they care to drink, often. They should have free access to salt, or given small quantities frequently. Large quantities of salt at irregular intervals are probably worse than no salt at all. Cattle crave salt and if given considerable at one time will eat sufficient to irritate the stomachs and bowels, and thus cause indigestion.

Cattle in stalk fields should have plenty of good water frequently, and salt as described. Salt and water are only preventives in so far as they tend to assist digestion and assimilation, and thus tend to keep the animal's digestive system in good condition.

2. Cattle should be started into the stalk fields gradually, not allowing them to remain on but a short time—one-half hour—the first day, and gradually increase the time. Such a plan, gradually accustoming the cattle to a change of feed, is less apt to cause indigestion. Some stockmen think it a good plan to feed cattle corn fodder for a week or ten days before turning into the stalk field, thus getting the cattle used to digesting corn stalks before putting on the stalk fields. Whether corn stalk disease results from indigestion or a poison, the above plan will tend to reduce losses. It is well-known that with many poisons a gradual increase in the quantity taken produces a kind of tolerance to its action, until large doses can be taken without serious results, that under ordinary conditions would be fatal. The practice of keeping cattle in a corral or on scant pasture until they are hungry and then turning them into the stalk field for a short time is bad practice. Cattle, if hungry, will eat enough in a very short time to cause serious results. Better to feed and water well and turn them in the stalk field and let them go.

If cattle can have some laxative food, such as millet hay or alfalfa hay or green feed, while running in the stalk fields, it seems to give excellent results towards preventing corn stalk disease.

CONCLUSIONS.

From experiments and observations made, here and elsewhere, it seems conclusively demonstrated that corn smut (*Ustilago maidis*) and the bacterial disease which sometimes attacks corn stalks, known as the Burrill bacterial

corn disease, have no influence in the production of what is known as corn stalk disease in cattle.

Observations seem to indicate that there may be more than one disease or condition which are liable to be confused under the term corn stalk disease.

There are indications that what may be called typical corn stalk disease in cattle is a combination of indigestion and some toxic substance in the corn stalks, possibly saltpeter (potassium nitrate.)

FUTURE INVESTIGATIONS.

While the real cause and nature of corn stalk disease cannot be definitely stated, future work will be free from the incubus of the corn smut and the bacterial corn stalk disease theories.

The investigation of this disease will of necessity be what may be called field work, an examination of the disease under the conditions and circumstances where it occurs.

Some of the important subjects that need further investigation are to determine by a close observation of symptoms and post-mortem examinations whether there is more than one disease or condition that is likely to be confused under the common term "corn stalk disease." In connection with post-mortem conditions the following points must be considered: The natural comparatively hard and dry condition of the omasum or manifolds. Also that very soon after death decomposition sets in and the lining membranes of the stomach slip off quite easily. The digestive juices probably play an important part in the separation of these membranes.

It is hoped that more information can be collected to show what relation, if any, storms bear to the production of corn stalk disease.

The presence of poisons in corn stalks and especially to determine the presence of saltpeter in corn stalks and what relation it bears to corn stalk disease.

To determine whether wormy or moldy corn has any influence in the production of corn stalk disease of cattle, also whether there is any relation between this disease of cattle and cerebritis or staggers in horses, caused by eating wormy or moldy corn.

Another great obstacle to the proper investigation of this disease is the difficulty of getting outbreaks to investigate. There were plenty of outbreaks but it was difficult to hear of them in time to investigate them properly.

It is hoped that with the co-operation of farmers and stockmen of the State, the true cause and nature of this peculiar disease can be determined and means found for its prevention.

Treatment for Contagious Sore Eyes of Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your last issue (August 27) I see an article by Dr. Mayo, on contagious sore eyes, or, as he calls it, *Keratitis contagiosa*. We have had just such an experience as he describes with the Idlewild herd of Short-horns.

The symptoms are just as the Doctor describes them. The first is a profuse discharge of tears, swelling of the eyelids (usually the swelling of the lower lid seems worst), partial closure of the eyelids to keep out the light, or the eyesight is rolled back into the socket. Third, the eye becomes clouded, first slightly, then more, and the eyeball is swollen and assumes an acorn form. Fourth, an ulcer forms on the eyesight, eats it out and allows the eye to burst. During this last stage the eye assumes a bright pinkish color. Owing to this, doubtless, the disease is called throughout this country "pink-eye."

I have never heard of this disease attacking anything other than cattle, and its ravages are apparently confined to summer. It may take anywhere from five or six days to as many weeks for it to run its course, the shorter cases only going through the first stage. Cattle may exhibit only the first symptoms, or the first and second; or the first, second and third; or first, second, third and fourth, but always in regular order. The disease is, or seems to be, contagious rather than infectious, as one animal may have it two or three weeks, recover, and then

Nervous

People wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and

Nervous Dyspepsia. The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. Opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich blood; gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

later another take it. One of the first animals to take it this year had it last year, so one siege of it is no protection for the future.

Now, as to the name of this trouble. Dr. Mayo calls it *Keratitis contagiosa*. Locally it is called "pink-eye." I wrote to Dr. S. C. Orr, giving symptoms in part only. His answer can be found in the KANSAS FARMER, issue August 20. He calls it contagious ophthalmia. I wrote to the Veterinarian of the *Breeder's Gazette* and he calls it "catarrhal conjunctivitis." Now, of the four I prefer plain "pink-eye." It's English, and is descriptive of the fourth stage of the disease.

The most thrifty animals are as susceptible as the weaker ones. One of the first ones to take it was a show cow with a number of big premiums to her credit. She was suckling a calf, was fat, and seemed as vigorous as a cow could be, but she took it and lost an eye. Out of about 125 head of cows—all thoroughbreds—about thirty had it since June.

Now, as to treatment: I have a treatment which has never failed up to date, but we have only been using it about two weeks. Put the animal in a darkened stable, not too dark, but dark enough to shut out the blazing light. At the beginning of the disease drench the animal with a quart and a half of oil or one and one-half pounds of Epsom salts. For the raging fever accompanying the third and fourth stages, give twenty drops of tincture of aconite every two hours until the fever subsides. For an eye wash, take one ounce of boracic acid, dissolve it in one quart of boiling water, and apply when cold. If ulcers form, paint several times daily with the following: Nitrate of silver, 5 grains; sulphate of morphia, 1 grain; water, 1 ounce. But if the disease is taken in the first stage, all that is necessary is a darkened stable, a big dose of salts, the eye washed out with the boracic acid a few times, and in one or two days the animal is ready to go back in the herd.

Dr. Mayo says cattle resist the application of medicine to the eye, etc. That doesn't matter. Just put a halter on that you know would hold a wild bull, draw the head up, take one wrap of the halter rope around a small log overhead. Now have some one hold the rope while you pour the salts down, then wash out the eye while you are at it. But beware; the animal may throw itself and break its neck unless the assistant is ready to let the rope slip at a second's notice.

Now, this has given perfect satisfaction with us, and I feel certain it would do so with that Maple Hill herd, or whomsoever may see fit to try it. I sincerely hope it will be of benefit to some one. It was recommended to me by a most competent of competent authorities, and I have proved it by repeated trials. I would be glad to have any who may try it give their experience through the KANSAS FARMER, or I will answer any questions on this matter addressed me personally if a stamp is enclosed. A. T. ELLISON.
Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo.

ARE YOU TIRED all the time? Then your blood needs to be enriched and purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier. It gives vigor and vitality.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25c.

Irrigation.

THE FIFTH NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., September 5, 1896.
To the People of the United States of America:

Pursuant to the order of the fourth Irrigation Congress and to designation by the National Executive committee, the fifth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress will be held in the city of Phoenix, Ariz., upon the dates of December 15, 16 and 17, 1896.

The membership of the body will be made up as follows, in accordance with the resolutions of the third and fourth Congresses:

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

1. All members of the National Executive committee.
2. All members of State and Territorial Irrigation Commissions.
3. Five delegates at large, to be appointed by their respective Governors, for each of the following States and Territories: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

4. Three delegates at large for each State and Territory not heretofore enumerated, to be appointed by the Governors of said States and Territories; or, in the case of the District of Columbia, by the President.

5. One delegate each from regularly organized irrigation, agricultural and horticultural societies, and societies of engineers, irrigation companies, agricultural colleges, and commercial bodies, such as boards of trade, chambers of commerce, etc.

6. Duly accredited representatives of any foreign nation or colony, each member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and each Governor of a State or Territory will be admitted as honorary members.

THE WORK OF THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The work of the National Irrigation Congress has now continued for more than five years. The first session was held in the city of Salt Lake, Utah; the second in Los Angeles, Cal.; the third in Denver, Colo., and the fourth in Albuquerque, N. M. Each session was marked by keen interest and by intelligent and effective work in the cause of irrigation and the reclamation of the arid lands of the West. To the sessions have come the brightest minds of the Union, seeking to solve in concord the vexed questions upon the solution of which depends the further development of the western and west central plains. The work has not been without its fruit. Interest has been awakened in points remote from the irrigated regions and the reclamation of the waste areas is now regarded in all justice as one of the most important problems awaiting legislation.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION.

The coming session at Phoenix will, it is not doubted, be the most effective of all. Particularly prominent will be made the discussion of points of legislation in order that well-digested measures be prepared for the consideration of the Federal Congress and of the State Legislatures. Though able authorities will be in attendance and have been placed upon the program for the presentation of subjects of technical and economic interest, it is designed that the fifth Congress shall be a body with work far more general than has been the case in any of its predecessors. Addresses presenting subjects shall be limited to fifteen minutes and the subsequent discussion to half an hour, this ruling of the Executive committee not applying, however, to the discussion of legislation or resolutions.

PHOENIX AND ITS ENVIRONMENT.

The city of Phoenix, chosen for the location of the fifth Congress, is in every way well adapted. It is a thrifty and progressive city of 12,000 inhabitants, the capital of the Territory of Arizona, and is excellently well prepared for the reception of even the thousands who will come to attend the Congress. Its local committee of arrangements and reception is already

at work and the promise is extended that every visitor will be furnished with the best of accommodations at prices even lower than usually charged locally. The city is situated in the midst of the richest irrigated valley in America, that of the Salt river, where irrigation works of the grandest magnitude are to be studied—works that have transformed the parched plains into wondrous orchards and vast fields of alfalfa. Ample opportunity will be afforded delegates to inspect all points of interest without cost.

A WORD IN CONCLUSION.

Railroad rates will not exceed a single fare for the round trip from all points between Chicago and the Pacific ocean; details of transportation and ticket limitations to be later announced by the interested railroads. Passengers may be routed into Phoenix over either the Santa Fe or Southern Pacific railway systems. Opportunity at low cost will be given for side trips to the Grand Canon of the Colorado, to the City of Mexico, to southern California and other points.

It is especially desired that Governors and others with the power of appointment, advise the Secretary of the Executive committee at as early a date as possible of the names of the appointees, and correspondence will be welcomed by the Secretary upon all the details antecedent to the Congress.

C. M. HEINTZ,

Secretary National Executive Committee, Los Angeles, Cal.

E. R. MOSES,

Chairman National Executive Committee, Great Bend, Kas.

THE PROGRAM.

The following program provided by the National Executive committee, at its Denver meeting, is subject to changes and alterations that the exigencies of the Congress may demand at Phoenix:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Reading of the call for the Congress, by C. M. Heintz, Secretary of the National Executive committee.

Address of the Chairman of the National Executive committee, E. R. Moses.

Temporary organization.

Addresses of welcome by Gov. B. J. Franklin and Mayor J. D. Monihon.

Responses by ex-Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon, of Los Angeles, and the Hon. John E. Frost, of Topeka.

Appointment of committees.
Report of National Lecturer, Judge J. S. Emery.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Credentials committee report.
Permanent organization.
Report of Committee on Permanent Organization and Rules.

"Irrigation in Humid America," F. H. Newell, Chief of Hydrographic Survey, Washington; Dr. Clarke Gopen, Superintendent Insane Asylum, Kankakee, Ill.; Lute Wilcox, editor *Field and Farm*, Denver, Colo.; Prof. F. H. King, Madison, Wis.; Maj. Whidby, editor *Southern Cultivator*, Atlanta, Ga.

RECEPTION tendered by the citizens of Phoenix to delegates and visitors.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

MORNING SESSION.

"Water Storage in the Mountain States," Robert R. Stanton, New York, N. Y.; Samuel A. Davidson, Phoenix, Ariz.; J. D. Schuyler, Los Angeles, Cal.; Edward F. Hobart, Santa Fe, N. M.; Elwood Mead, Cheyenne, Wyo.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Pumping or Storing Water on the Plains," D. M. Frost, President Kansas State Board of Irrigation; R. D. Boyd, President University of Oklahoma; R. B. Howell, Omaha, Neb.; W. S. Marshall, Fort Worth, Tex.; Walter H. Graves, Crow Agency, Montana.

"Relation of Forests to Water Supply," Prof. B. E. Fernow, Chief Forestry Division, Washington; Dr. Geo. B. Atherton, President State College of Pennsylvania; T. S. Van Dyke, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. D. Foote, Grass Valley, Cal.; D. M. Riordan, Flagstaff, Ariz.

EVENING SESSION.

"State Control of Water," L. H. Taylor, Battle Mountain, Nev.; W. O. O'Neill, Prescott, Ariz.

"Legislation." Comprising a discussion of bills submitted by the National Executive committee and delegates.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Irrigation reports under roll-call from States and Territories.

"Sensible Climate," Prof. Willis A. Moore, Washington.

"Climatology of the Arid Regions," Capt. W. A. Glassford, Signal Service, U. S. A.

"Immigration Into the Arid Regions," John E. Frost, Topeka, Kas.; W. H. Mills, Sacramento, Cal.; B. A. McAllister, Omaha, Neb.; George Q. Cannon, Salt Lake City, Utah; ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe, N. M.; ex-Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon, Pasadena, Cal.; Wm. E. Smythe, New York, N. Y.; H. F. Hunter, Millette, S. D.

"Soils," Prof. Milton Whitney, Department of Agriculture, Washington; Prof. E. W. Hilgard, Professor of Agriculture California University; H. R. Hilton, Topeka, Kas.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Artesian Wells," W. F. T. Bushnell, Aberdeen, S. D.; Ferd F. B. Coffin, Huron, S. D.

"International Irrigation Questions," J. Ramon Ybarolla, Juarez, Mexico; A. M. Burgess, J. S. Dennis, Wm. Pearce, Ottawa, Canada; Baron Reno von Herman, attache German Embassy.

EVENING SESSION.

Selection of place of meeting of sixth National Irrigation Congress.

The election of officers National Executive committee.

Adjournment.

SPEAKERS ON SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

Prof. A. E. Blunt, Las Cruces, N. M. Maj. J. S. Van Doren, Blue Water, N. M. W. W. Howard, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. H. W. R. Strong, Whittier, Cal. H. P. Wood, San Diego, Cal. H. L. Austin, Evansville, Wis. J. V. Admire, Kingfisher, Okla. F. J. Mills, State Engineer, Boise City, Idaho.

E. G. Hudson, Lincoln, Ill. Thomas Knight, Kansas City, Mo. L. W. Shurtliff, Ogden, Utah.

Frank Bacon, Lincoln, Neb. J. W. Cook, Oskaloosa, Iowa. T. E. Frost, Minneapolis, Minn.

An interesting itinerary will be provided, including excursions to points of interest to irrigationists. Reduced railway charges and hotel rates are assured.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEES AT PHOENIX.

The general committee comprises the following prominent citizens: William Talbot, B. Heyman, J. W. Evans, H. H. Logan, M. H. McCord, Thomas Armstrong, Jr., President L. H. Goodrich, of the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor J. D. Monihon, District Attorney Jerry Millay, G. H. Honshell, George M. Sargent, James H. McClintock, James C. Goodwin, of Tempe, C. R. Hakes and Dr. A. J. Chandler, of Mesa.

Officers:—Walter Talbot, President; Jas. McMillan, Secretary; B. Heyman, Treasurer.

Committee on Publicity:—Messrs. James McMillan, Thomas Armstrong, Jr., and James McClintock.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Officers:—E. R. Moses, Chairman, Great Bend, Kas.; Frank Bacon, Vice Chairman, Lincoln, Neb.; C. M. Heintz, Secretary, 218 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. G. Hudson, Treasurer, Lincoln, Ill.; J. S. Emery, National Lecturer, Lawrence, Kas.; I. A. Fort, Assistant National Lecturer, North Platte, Neb.

Members by States:—Arizona, James McClintock, Phoenix; California, Lionel A. Sheldon, Los Angeles; Colorado, W. E. Pedrick, Denver; Idaho, F. J. Mills, Moscow; Illinois, E. G. Hudson, Lincoln; Iowa, G. A. Pray, Webster City; Kansas, J. W. Gregory, Garden City; Minnesota, Thomas E. Frost, Minneapolis; Missouri, Thomas Knight, Kansas City; Nebraska, Frank Bacon, Lincoln; New Jersey, F. Levy, Newark; New Mexico, Max Frost, Santa Fe; Nevada, L. H. Taylor, Reno; Oklahoma, J. V. Admire, Kingfisher; Texas, F. J. Beall, El Paso; Utah, L. W. Shurtliff, Ogden; Wisconsin, John E. Godding, Manitowish.

Sorghum vs. Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am glad to see J. M. Rice and others on the look-out for new and better varieties of the sorghum-durra plant. I have more faith in this plant than in anything else that may be done to make agriculture a success in the West. We need not count upon a change of climate; there has been none in the seventeen years that I have been in Kansas and Nebraska. Irrigation has very serious drawbacks. It can be applied only to a very small portion of the country, and there is not enough water even for that. In this region the water does not spread well laterally but goes straight down. Besides, the dams, flumes and wasteways are being continually torn out by floods, and reservoirs cannot be made to hold. Immense quantities of forage can be



Happy children's faces are the prettiest picture a mother's eye can see. But they won't always be children; they are growing all the time. If they are to grow up into a comfort and support, they must be carefully guarded against sickness and all injurious influences. Every mother ought to have a copy of Doctor Pierce's great book "The Common Sense Medical Adviser" in the house. It will help her to take the best care of her growing family in sickness or health.

It points out the wise precautions to be taken at the most critical periods in young people's lives. It contains over two hundred simple inexpensive prescriptions for curing common ailments; and valuable suggestions in nursing the sick.

Its author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., is one of the most eminent and widely experienced medical practitioners in America; he has been for nearly thirty years chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. This great thousand-page book treats fully of anatomy and physiology, and all the practical foundation questions of physical life. It has over three hundred illustrations and colored plates. A paper-bound copy will be sent free to any one who sends 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For a handsome cloth-bound copy send ten cents extra (31 cents in all).

DR. PIERCE'S Just one little pimple now and then. They disappear in a day or two, and are only noticed because they are unsightly things and vexatious things. But they are more than that. They are warnings. Signals that the blood is impure; a condition that may terminate in serious illness. Impure blood is due to constipation, and constipation is cured every time by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One "Pellet" in mild cases, otherwise two. Never gripe. Druggists sell them. **PELLETS.**

grown here by those who put in sorghum and Kafir corn at the right time and give them proper attention. But Kafir corn seems to require too long a season to mature seed. What we need is a grain that can fill the place of corn and oats. A plant as hardy and as early as Early Amber or red-top cane, but with a foliage and seed like Kafir corn, would meet the need very well. What is considered to be the value of sorghum seed for feed, and is there any difference for this purpose between Early Amber, red-top and Early Orange? It is asserted here that red-top is the earliest. T. E. MOFFATT, Palsade, Neb.

FREE TO ALL WOMEN.

I have learned of a very simple home treatment which will readily cure all female disorders. It is nature's own remedy and I will gladly send it free to every suffering woman. Address MABEL E. RUSH, Joliet, Ill.

Young men or old should not fail to read Thos. Slater's advertisement on page 15.

Send \$1.35 to KANSAS FARMER office for one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER and Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

Great Rock Island Route Playing Cards.

Send 12 cents in stamps to John Sebastian, General Passenger Agent C. & N. W. P. railway, Chicago, for the slickest pack of playing cards you ever handled, and on receipt of such remittance for one or more packs they will be sent you postpaid.

Orders containing 60 cents in stamps or postal note for same amount will secure five packs by express, charges paid.

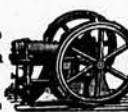
"The Maple Leaf."

Comparatively few travelers realize that within the past ten years a new and formidable competitor for railway patronage has entered the field. The Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route) is decidedly out for business; the equipment, service and roadbed have been steadily improved, until now they are among the best in America. On no other railway can you get any such meal (a la carte) for the money; the service and surroundings are in perfect taste; the menu card is replete with the choicest of everything at reasonable prices. The Pullman compartment sleeping cars and the new free reclining chair cars in service between Kansas City and Des Moines and St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago are the embodiment of all that is luxurious in railway travel.

ONE CENT Per Hour is Cheap.

That is what "WEBER" GASOLINE ENGINES COST to run per H. P. Simple, Safe, Reliable, Economical. Get Posted.

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



The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

DR. ROBY—Dear Sir: About a month ago I started with a pain in my chest. Nothing could be seen at first, but in the course of a week it commenced to swell, until it got to the size of an egg, and has since remained so. It also is very red; shooting pains go to the head, neck and shoulders. Have used iodine and vinegar. I thought it was inflammatory rheumatism. I am 58 years old. I think it is a little better, but would like to know through the FARMER if there is anything more suitable. Medicine Lodge, Kas. A SUBSCRIBER.

The "most suitable" thing is the surgeon's knife. A man came to me yesterday with a very similar history. I let the knife into the lump, half a teacupful of pus ran out, the lump was gone, and he went home much happier than he came.

Explanatory Note.

The Family Doctor has been taking a much-needed vacation and has written nothing for the readers of the FARMER for some time. Since returning I have been moving my office and getting settled in new quarters at 730 Kansas avenue, where you can all find me when in town. In moving, some letters from correspondents were lost and that will explain their not being answered. You see it is a very easy way to answer letters. The weather is cooler now and I shall feel more like writing, so send on your letters and I will do the best I can for you in the way of answers.

A Two-Days' Sale of Registered Poland-Chinas.

Among the successful Missouri swine breeders are Geo. W. Null, whose breeding farm, known as Elm Lawn stock farm, is situated near Odessa, Lafayette county, and E. E. Axline, whose very excellent farm is located near Oak Grove, in eastern Jackson county. The farms being but a few miles apart and their breeding interests identical, they concluded to work together and join issues in making their next annual sale, thereby giving breeders and farmers an opportunity to secure desirable animals not akin from both herds.

The visitor at Mr. Axline's farm finds about 180 head, all ages, that belong to the Corwin, Tecumseh, Black Bess, Wilkes and Black U. S. families. The present array of youngsters were sired mainly by the four harem masters—Roy U. S. 18843 S. by Roy Wilkes 11651, a grandson of Black U. S. 18845 A. His dam was Hill's Dark-ness 2d 32424 S., a granddaughter of King Butler 18995 A. Individually he is about as near the type desired by the modern Poland breeder as has been attained by careful breeding, and when his three score of sons and daughters have been looked over his value is at once established. Forty of his get will go into the ring on sale day, Thursday, October 1, 1896. His chief lieutenant, Western Wilkes 12846 S., was bred by the noted Illinois breeders, Cantrell & Garrett, and was sired by Guy Wilkes 2d 9561 S., he by George Wilkes 5950 S. His dam, Corwin Tecumseh 30241 S., was by Grand Tecumseh 8077 S. and out of Lady Corwin 15201 S. and she by King Corwin 9435 O. Space forbids a more full and extended pedigree, yet enough has been mentioned to satisfy the most fastidious on ancestry. His success the first year warranted his being retained the second year, and he will send into the sale ring six fall gilts and thirty youngsters of spring farrow that are sure sellers. If good head, ear, face, broad, arched back, deep, wide ham, up on big smooth bone and well-set short toe is wanted, then the intending buyer will find them among the progeny of Western Wilkes. Other harem masters will have representatives in the sale, of which full and complete details may be found in a copy of Mr. Axline's illustrated sale catalogue, which can be had free by writing for it.

Mr. Null has selected and catalogued 100 of his 175 head, which will go to the highest bidder on Wednesday, September 30, 1896, and among the offerings will be his three great herd boars, Lail's Victor 4298 S., Null's King 13517 S., and the great big smooth Commonwealth 15701 A., that was one of the few big-boned and heaviest boars exhibited at the World's Fair. He is by Give or Take 1585, he by Tom Corwin 2d 2037, and out of Duchess 1st 5184. His dam, Lady Radcliff, was by Don Cossack 8901 and out of Black Lady 22502. In his show-yard dress he weighs 950 pounds, and if size is desirable in one's herd this gentleman guarantees that it can be accomplished. Every Western breeder, of course, knows Lail's Victor, he having a long list of sons that sold for \$300 to \$500 before the late era of fabulous prices set in. His extended pedigree is full of rich ancestry and his youngsters that go into the coming sale

are worthy the close inspection of all progressive breeders. The two-year-old herd boar, Null's King 13517, before mentioned, is by Free Colner 12151 C., he by the noted Free Trade 4420 S. and out of Graceful 2d 68914 C. His dam, Maud's Gem 30290 C., was by Benson's Victor 9521 C. and out of Maud Finch 30220 C., a daughter of Corwin King 17071 C. When the visitor will have inspected him individually and made an examination of his paternal and maternal lines, then looked over his get that will be sold, his great worth as a sire becomes a fixed fact and demonstrates that it does pay to breed the best. Further mention will be made in next week's issue of the strong, select and modern brood sows at Elm Lawn farm.

There will be offered, too, a well-bred lot of Holstein cattle—aged cows, heifers and bulls ready for service. If the reader consult the advertisement found elsewhere in this issue and send for a free copy of the sale catalogue more complete information will be had.

Watkins' Herd of Short-horns.

Those of our readers interested in fashionably-bred Short-horn cattle will doubtless desire to know something about the Idlewild herd of American and Scotch-bred cattle owned by Mr. Geo. A. Watkins, whose 240 acre farm lies near Whiting, Jackson county, Kansas. The original herd was founded in 1869 by Geo. T. Watkins and since handed down to his son, George, who has since recruited and fashioned it with more modern families. It now numbers seventy-two head, all ages, presided over by the very excellent individual and highly-bred Lord Chumley 8d 108788, that was bred by Thos. H. Mastin, proprietor of the farm and herd near Newington, Johnson county, Kansas. The sire of Lord Chumley was Winsome Duke 7th 101365 and out of Hope of Edgewood (Vol. 36, p. 662). He has proven himself a great breeder and is one of the best Short-horn harem masters individually and in breeding in the West. His sons and daughters are nicely typed, of good coats and easy feeders. On the farm, prior to the draft of eight head that cost on an average of over \$200 each at the dispersion of Linwood herd, last May, there were fifteen Princess, two Rose of Sharon, two Rosemary and seven Young Marys. Among these are several matured cows that are show yard winners when out in prize-ring dress. In fact, the visitor, unless he have had some intimation of just what to expect, is sure to be agreeably surprised on looking through the herd. The Linwood draft has some show yard queens, and if high-class Scotch blood from A. Cruickshank's herd counts for what it is worth, then Idlewild herd stands upon a level with any peer in the State.

The three-year-old Galatea (Vol. 39, p. 480) by Spartan Hero 77932, bred by A. Cruickshank. Her dam was the Imp. Gladiolus (Vol. 25, p. 836), she by Pride of the Isles (35072). She is safe in calf to Golden Lord, and the latter part of next October something more than ordinary is in expectancy. Close up in her company is the five-year-old Briseis (Vol. 37, p. 581) by Craven Knight 96923 and out of Barmpton Crocus (Vol. 20, p. 614) by Chancellor (47563). When she came to her new home she had at foot a December, 1895, son by Galahad 103259. This young fellow is coming on in great promise, and why should he not if one may base the come-out on the breeding in both his paternal and maternal lines. Her sons and daughters older than her last have all sold for \$300 and upwards. Without going into detail as to breeding, the writer will mention the three-year-old Salvini (Vol. 38, p. 454). The grand old breeder, Lady Athelstane of Linwood (Vol. 32, p. 618), is raising a fine bull calf by Golden Lord. The three-year-old Seraphina of Melrose 27th (Vol. 37, p. 532) has an excellent eleven-months-old son by Galahad, and the show queen, 4th Linwood Nell (Vol. 39, p. 481), is in expectancy for October to Golden Lord. One of the handsome young females among the score or more of them is the yearling 19th Linwood Lavender (Vol. 40) by Galahad. She also is in expectancy to Golden Lord. Space forbids that more extended mention that the herd is entitled to.

A well-bred herd of fashionable Poland-China swine is found on the farm, and considerable attention is paid to the breeding of roadster horses. The merits of Idlewild farm ought to be better known, as it is an effort of a Kansan on Kansas soil to improve the live stock industry of the State.

Thos. Slater has a message for every man on page 15.

Five Little Books.

All interesting and profitable reading. Books about "Texas," "Homes in the Southwest," "Glimpses of Arkansas," "Truth About Arkansas" and "Lands for Sale Along the Cotton Belt Route." If you are seeking to better your location, send 10 cents to pay postage on any or all of these books, to E. W. La Beaume, Gen. Pass. Agent, Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

Plant Trees and Orchards in 1896.



Early Ohio Grape, Six Weeks Earlier Than Concord.

The old reliable Hart Pioneer Nurseries, of Fort Scott, Kas., have large supplies of choice stock for sale at special prices. 600 acres in nursery, 240 acres in orchard. Extensive growers for the wholesale trade. Write and obtain prices before placing your orders elsewhere. No transfer or exposure of stock. We take up, pack and ship from the same grounds. Send for our

Illustrated Planter's Catalogue and Price List.

We solicit your correspondence and invite inspection of our stock.

Reliable Agents Wanted.

ADDRESS

HART PIONEER NURSERIES,

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

Special Want Column.

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time, will be inserted in this column, without display, for 10 cents per line, of seven words or less, per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. It will pay. Try it!

SPECIAL.—Until further notice, orders from our subscribers will be received at 1 cent a word or 7 cents a line, cash with the order. Stamps taken.

TWELVE POLAND-CHINA BOARS AT \$12 EACH. They are 5 months old and Wilkes bred and choice boars, out of the Standard herd. I wish to close out at once my surplus males, hence the low price. A big bargain to the buyer. Address L. Nation, Hutchinson, Kas.

DUROC-JERSEY RED HOGS FOR SALE.—From registered stock. Charles Dorr, Peterton, Kas.

COUNTRY SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The A. T. & S. F. Ry. will sell at auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on October 8, 2:30 p. m., at Topeka, Kas., desks for three school rooms, also several odd desks. For information address C. S. Sutton, Topeka, Kas.

TREES AND PLANTS.—The Vinland Nursery will make low prices for fall and spring trade. Address W. E. Barnes, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kas.

SHORT-HORN BULLS.—Write for prices or call on J. F. Stodder, proprietor of Silver Creek herd, Burden, Kas. He has yearlings and calves for sale. Prices low, quality considered. Can ship over Santa Fe, "Prisco" or Missouri Pacific railroads.

TO TRADE.—For windmill and feed grinder, two choice lots in Corpus Christi, Texas, or four lots in Tonovay, Kas., for feed mill. Thos. Wells, Tonovay, Kas.

ENGLISH RED POLLED BULL.—For sale or to exchange for another of same breed; 5 years old, bred by D. F. VanBuskirk. Address R. L. Gilbert, Sarcosie, Jefferson Co., Kas.

LOST.—Two miles north of town, a dark sorrel mare, white face and feet; in good condition. Reward for return to 1341 Dillon St., Topeka.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A fine imported English Shire stallion. Address Wm. Morganfield, Ogden, Riley Co., Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—One hundred and sixty acre farm in Graham county, Kansas. Nice, smooth land. No incumbrance. Also 160 acre farm in Scott county, Kansas. Smooth land. No incumbrance. I will sell cheap. Address Thomas Brown, Box 55, Palmer, Kas.

WANTED.—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Kansas. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

ALFALFA SEED.—Crop of 1896. Pure and fresh. Write for prices. McBeth & Kinison, Garden City, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Farms in Mofris, Osage, Lyon, Bourbon, Cherokee, Labette, Neosho, Anderson, Montgomery, Coffey, Woodson and many other counties for sale on eight years' time. No interest asked or added in. Write for new circulars with descriptions and prices. Hal W. Nelswanger & Co., Topeka, Kas.

WANTED.—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Kansas. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

FARMER WANTED.—Man and wife preferred, to take charge of farm in Noble county, Oklahoma. For terms and conditions, write W. McKay Dougan, M. D., Western Shoshone Agency, White Rock, Nev.

SHAWNEE COUNTY CIDER MILL.—Bring your apples to my cider mill, three miles west of Kansas Ave., on Sixth street road. My mill will be in operation every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday till November. Henry McAfee Topeka.

FOR SALE.—A new, solid rubber tire bicycle, for only \$15. Good for service anywhere. No fear of puncture. A bargain for some farmer boy. Call and see it at KANSAS FARMER office.

SHORT-HORN BULLS.—Cruickshank-topped, for sale. Choice animals of splendid breeding. Address Peter Slim, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—See advertisement elsewhere. Belmont Stock Farm.

SPECIAL WANT COLUMN—CONTINUED.

FOR SALE.—A handsome six-year-old mammoth Kentucky jack. Cost \$500 at 2 years old. Can be had at a bargain. Write H. C. Bowman, 116 West Sixth St., Topeka.

FOR SALE AT SPECIAL PRICES.—Hay outfits, carriers, forks, etc. Inquire at the store of P. W. Griggs & Co., 308 W. Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

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

WANTED.—Buyers for Large English Berkshires and improved types of Poland-Chinas, from prize-winners, at farmers' prices. Riverside Stock Farm, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A hedge-trimmer which can be attached to a McCormick mower. Will be sold at a bargain if taken quick. Inquire at KANSAS FARMER office.

WANTED.—Buyers for Large English Berkshire gilts, bred or ready to breed to son of imported boar. Bargains! O. P. Updegraff, North Topeka, Kas.

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

FOR SALE.—One hundred and sixty acre farm, one and a half miles from Bushong station, Lyon county, Kansas. Good spring. Price \$8 per acre. J. B. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

FARM FOR SALE.—A good Arkansas valley farm, close to Larned. Well improved, large frame house and barn, granary, fencing, etc.; close to school; two railroads in sight. Price, \$10 per acre, payments to suit. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kas.

WANTED.—Readers of the KANSAS FARMER to try our "Special Want Column." It is full of bargains and does the business. For less than one dollar, 2-cent postage stamps are acceptable.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 3, 1896.

Nemaha county—F. M. Hartman, clerk.

HEIFER.—Taken up by Henry Steve, in Richmond tp., (P. O. Seneca), August 13, 1896, on red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Chautauqua county—T. L. Hargrove, clerk.

HORSE.—Taken up by Z. T. Sears, in Hendricks tp., (P. O. Elgin), July 8, 1896, one dun horse, white stripe in face, 9 years old, weighs about 900 pounds; valued at \$15.

HORSE.—By same, one dark bay horse, about 6 years old, weighs about 1,100 pounds, sixteen and a half hands high; valued at \$15.

Dickinson county—G. D. Kieffer, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by J. E. Phillips, in Rinehart tp., June 24, 1896, one bay mare, about 3 years old, white face and white hind feet, weight about 800 pounds; valued at \$15.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by W. W. Lewellen, in Hackberry tp., October 15, 1895, one gray mare, fourteen and a half hands high, brand similar to HD joined together on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10, 1896.

Cherokee county—T. W. Thomason, clerk.

HORSE.—Taken up by C. E. Gray, in Shawnee tp., (P. O. Crestline), one roan horse, fifteen hands high, 8 years old, branded Ti on left hip and left shoulder.

Wanted, an Idea.

Who can think of something 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 and list of 200 inventions wanted.

SOLID SILVER RING.
10 Cents by Mail.
This ring we warrant sterling silver 925-1000 fine. It is our famous LEAF RING, with the figures 1896 beautifully engraved on it. It is a rare and costly solid silver ring and only sold for TEN CENTS in order to introduce our New Great Illustrated Catalogue of Jewellery, etc. Send a piece of paper size of ring wanted. Postage stamps taken. Address: **LYNN & CO.**
45 BOND STREET, NEW YORK

The Home Circle.

NOCTURNE SYLVAIN.

When leaf-sweet silence held the moon-lit vale,
The nightingale
Suddenly spoke,
Out of the heart of its accustomed oak.

The garrulous bird-chorus of the day
Had sunk away;
None chirped or cooed
Or carolled to his brown wide-throated brood.

Alone the ringdove on her scanty nest,
Taking no rest,
Felt the eggs stir,
And little thrills of life move under her.

Also the long grass, drinking deep of dew,
Slept not, but grew
Clean, tall and straight,
Ready to topple with its own lush weight.

These three were ware, none other waking
high,
When down the sky
A golden boat,
The moon dropped anchor into deeps remote.

These three, the singer and the listeners,
felt
The shadows melt,
The darkness turn
Tow'rd the dim dawning; when the great
king-fern,

That rules the shallows by the brown wood
pond,
Lifts every frond
To its full height,
To gain the first faint glimpse of new-made
light.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE CORDED POODLE.

He is an Amusing Dog and the Popular
Fad of the Day.

One of the most amusing dogs to look upon is the corded poodle. His hair hangs down to the ground all around him in cords. He looks like the material for a fine piece of rope, and doubtless an excellent cable could be constructed from him. Corded poodles are very rare and valuable. Mr. Graves, of Tolleshunt d'Arcy, near Maldon, in the county of Essex, in England, is the owner of the most remarkable collection of them. The toilet of the corded poodle is not like that of the ordinary French poodle, although that is elaborate enough. This rare kind of poodle has his hair clipped off for a



THE CORDED POODLE.

short space just over the hindquarters. This frees him in his movements and displays his cords to the best advantage. These are cleaned and combed down with great frequency and care.

Corded poodles are black or white in color. They are very intelligent, delighting to stand on their heads, smoke pipes and do other tricks. In spite of their cordage they are very playful. The first to be connected with Mrs. Graves' successes on the show bench was the Champion Achilles, a black dog, whose career in the show ring beat even that of his celebrated sire, the imported Lyris.

The famous Druidess scored her latest success at the show of pet dogs at the Aquarium this May. Her record stands at about 50 prizes, and she secured her third championship at the Kennel club show last autumn. The Druidess, who is undoubtedly the best daughter of Achilles, is a large female with profuse cords touching the ground, and a long and finely chiseled head.

During the summer months the poodles are kept in large, high kennels, having long outside runs, with wooden floors and roofed overhead. These runs open into a cemented courtyard. The kennel floors are covered with cork linoleum. In the winter the dogs are housed in roomy, loose boxes, which have wooden floors, raised about four inches above the ground, and on the top of which are coconut fiber mats for their use at night.

MRS. ARTHUR SEWALL.

The Charming Wife of the Democratic
Nominee for Vice President.

Mrs. Arthur Sewall, the charming wife of the democratic nominee for the vice presidency, shrinks from publicity and is one of the most sensitive ladies in the land. That is the reason she persistently refuses to give her pictures to the newspapers. Soon, however, she found



MRS. ARTHUR SEWALL.

she was not wise in this reticency, for portraits that in no wise flattered her began to appear, and at last she succumbed with the best grace possible and sat for her photograph for publication. This picture was taken since Mr. Sewall's nomination, and is her latest photograph. The wife of the Maine candidate was Miss Emily Duncan Crocker and the daughter of one of Bath's most respected citizens. She was educated abroad and has spent much time on the continent. She is a wide reader and of more than ordinary culture. Mrs. Sewall's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Brunswick, Me., and she loves to visit the scene of her ancient home. She is a clever amateur photographer, loves flowers, delights in good literature, and is not averse to music. Mrs. Sewall agrees with her husband in politics. Their son, Harold M., who was consul to Samoa, is a staunch republican.

FREEZING ICE CREAM.

Follow These Instructions and You'll Be
Sure to Succeed.

Do not draw any water from the ice while freezing unless water raises to top of can. The can should be only two-thirds full of milk, as it will raise one-third while freezing. After the milk has been placed in the can, put the freezer together ready for operation, mash the ice and sprinkle coarse salt on until it stops cracking. (The ice may be previously prepared). Then put the ice around the can and add more salt. When the freezing is completed remove the beaters and cover the freezer with carpet or woolen cloth and let the ice cream harden one-half hour before serving. After frozen, beating the cream with a large spoon or wooden paddle will improve it. After standing several hours it should be beaten before serving. Dipping a spoon in lukewarm water before serving each plate of cream and turn once around, will cut a very nice form.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Use of Fingers at Table.

Do not be appalled if olives are proffered you on a dish unaccompanied by an olive fork. The use of the fingers in this case is allowable. Saratoga chips may be also thus handled. In France the various green salads for which that country is famous are prepared at the table by the dainty hands of the hostess, and the practice of tearing the leaves of lettuce apart with the fingers instead of cutting with a fork is gaining ground among Americans.

A Good Plan.

"Bobbie," said Tom, "let you and I go into business."
"What business?" asked Bobbie.
"Oh, I don't care," said Tom. "I'll be senior partner, and you be head clerk and attend the business."—*Harper's Young People.*

Reliable.

Young Man—You are older than I am, and I want to ask you a question. Does a woman always mean what she says?
Old Man—Always—that is, if she's married.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

Scott's Emulsion



Has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your Doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

Insist on Scott's Emulsion with trade-mark of man and fish.

Put up in 50c. and \$1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby. At all Druggists.

SILK WASTE BASKET.

It Will Keep Dainty Garments in First-Class Condition.

Women who wear the fancy silk waists will tell you of missing hooks and eyes and frayed edges. There is a stitch always to be taken, and part of the furnishing of the summer room is a basket with all the silks for putting in the stitch in time. Any spreading basket big enough to hold a folding waist answers the purpose. It should be ruffled with soft material like tulle, and if the ruffle is long enough to be folded across the waist to protect it from dust so much the better.

A dressmaker lays down these rules for mending a silk waist: Use ravelings when you can. Sew from the un-



WILL HOLD A FOLDED WAIST.

der side. Do not turn over the edges, but darn flat and trust to careful pressing. If a bone begins to show through, do not mend, but cut off the bone an inch. If the silk wears off around the hooks and eyes, move them along ever so little. Make a virtue of worn-out seams by applying black feather stitching; and remember that a silk waist is good as long as the upper parts of the sleeves remain. Plastron, choker, lace cuffs and careful mending make a new waist for you.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

For a Girl of Modest Means.

Absolute simplicity is the best and safest rule for the girl of modest means. Let her have but few dresses, but these good and neat, so as to look well to the last. In the quietest life, however, it happens that occasions arise when something more festive is required. Very useful at such times it proves to have a pretty collarette or front easily adjusted over a plain gown. and while not costly, yet smart and becoming. For a home dinner or a small evening party, or any modest and unpretentious entertainment for which full dress is not de rigueur, something of the kind is essential.

How to Prepare Egg Vermicelli.

Cook four eggs till hard. Separate the whites from the yolks, make a white sauce with one and one-half cups of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, the same of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper. Cook ten minutes and add the whites chopped finely. Pour on slices of toasted bread and rub the yolks through a strainer over the whole.

TRANSVAAL COURTING.

Prospective Bridegrooms Use Their Eyes,
But Talk Very Little.

The Boers marry very young. On attaining the age of 20 a youth begins to look out for a partner in life.

Balls and similar opportunities of introduction are unknown in the country; the young peasant, accordingly mounts his horse and rides from farm to farm to select a bride from the daughters of the land.

You tell from a distance what he is after. His woolen shirt is adorned with a clean collar, perhaps a necktie as well. His boots of untanned leather have been polished with particular care, his broad-brimmed felt hat is trimmed with a new band of pale blue silk, and a new bright-colored rug is placed under his saddle.

Away he gallops to the next farm, where he dismounts, drinks a few liters of coffee, smokes a dozen pipes, takes three meals with the family, devours the daughters with his eyes, and talks as little as possible.

After sundown, when the lights have been brought into the room and the family are preparing to retire to rest, he plucks up courage and asks the mother to allow Minnie, or whatever the selected one's name is, to stay up with him a little longer.

Permission is at once granted; Minnie bashfully reenters the parlor, puts a lighted candle on the table, sits down in one corner, and says nothing.

Our suitor sits in another corner, smokes, expectorates, and says not a word. Nevertheless, Minnie, sly puss as she is, has contrived to let her admirer know whether she likes him or not by the size of the candle. The longer it is, the longer they may sit up together.

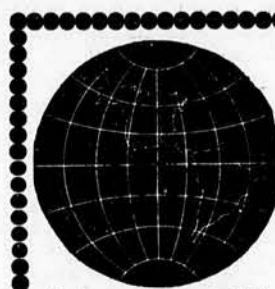
Next morning the Boer saddles his horse and rides off to another farm, where the same process is gone through, and so on till he has made up his mind which of the girls he will have. Whereupon he rides back to her farm, again sits up half the night, and, without wasting many words, makes her an offer, which is very seldom rejected. The wedding is celebrated on the following Sunday.

AGENTS To sell cigars to dealers; \$18 weekly, experience not required. Samples free. Reply with 2c. stamp. National Consolidated Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Kansas. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

FOR ONE CENT you can get any of our catalogues. Don't buy till you see our immense assortment and cheap prices. Sewing Machines WE SELL \$1.25 to \$27; Watches, 75 cents to \$75.00; Baby Carriages, \$2.75 to \$35; Organs, \$25 to \$65; Bicycles, \$15 to \$50. OXFORD MERCHANDISE CO., 300 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

ORGANS FREE on trial. High-grade, popular priced Organs, such as never were offered before. Unequalled for sweetness of tone and beauty of design. We have a large assortment at lowest prices. Send for Our Mammoth Catalogue. H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



ALL THE WORLD

Knows that the Peerless Remedy for Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder is

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

It has Cured Thousands of Desperate Cases. Try It

AT ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Young Folks.

A ZOOLOGICAL AVERSION.

It makes me sad ter think about the labor I hev lost; I'm a waitin' fur November an' wishin' fur the frost. I've got so tired an' flurried that my life is void of charm. Weth a readin' of the papers an' a runnin' of the farm.

Fust, some one yelled, "Grasshoppers," an' they came along an' lit. An' kep' me guessin' as ter when their appetites 'ud quit. An' then I put a mortgage on the house an' farm ter pay. The damage when the army worms came foragin' that way.

The bees they went a swarmin' off an' settled in the wood; We pounded on the dish-pan, but it didn't do no good. A gad fly stung the ole white mare and filled her with dismay. An' now there ain't no tellin' when she's goin' ter run away.

An' so they've kep' me dodgin', an' I don't git no relief. From the speeches that I used ter read ter chase away my grief. But I'm trustin' to the winter months an' hopin' fur the best. Fur perhaps these gold an' silver bugs will freeze up with the rest.

—Washington Evening Star.

ENTERPRISING BOYS.

How Two Chicago Youngsters Earn Money by Their Own Efforts.

You think, perhaps, that boys have a hard time making any money. But that depends a good deal on the boys.

After the last hard rainstorm miles of concrete on the south side of Chicago fairly swarmed with angleworms, drowned out of their holes by the water. Doubtless a good many boys saw these worms and thought what good bait they would make if there was only a place to fish. But one boy went further than this. He took a basket and spent several hours in filling it with worms. In all he gathered about 1,600, and bright and early Saturday morning he presented himself at the office of a certain fishing club that makes a trip every week or two to the lakes of Wisconsin. Now, these fishermen want angleworms very much indeed, and they always have trouble in getting a good supply. Accordingly, when this enterprising boy appeared with his basketful of bait, he had no trouble at all in doing business.



TWO BOYS WHO EARN THEIR LIVING.

The 1,600 worms sold for three dollars cash—and it was cheap, too. More than that, the boy has promised to bring worms to the club every Saturday.

It is safe to say that such a boy will some time own his own home, and it won't be in a back street, either.

Another Chicago boy has found an odd way of making money. One day he stood looking into one of the lagoons at Lincoln park. Just under the surface of the water he could see whole schools of beautiful goldfish swimming about. For these fish, since the ponds were first stocked with them, have increased very rapidly until they number thousands, if not millions. The young fisher knew that the lagoons all opened into the lake, and he reasoned that some of the goldfish would swim out along the sea wall, where it would be perfectly allowable to fish for them. Accordingly he dug bait and seated himself patiently on the piling, as near to the opening of the lagoon as he could, and it was not long before he caught a goldfish. This he preserved alive and sold for 20 cents to a dealer in aquarium supplies downtown. Of course he catches other fish, and sometimes he won't get a goldfish in a whole day, but every one that he does get brings him 20 cents. That is why this boy sits on the piling where other fishers say that the fishing isn't good.

There are plenty of other boys who not only earn money, but often support themselves and help their mothers and smaller brothers and sisters.

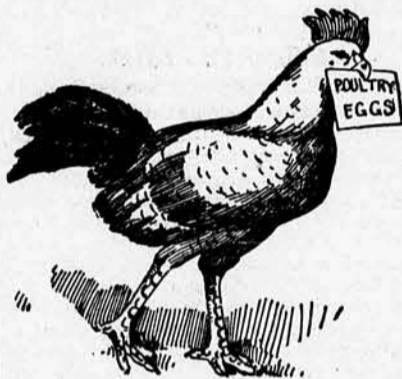
WONDERFUL ROOSTER.

Only Fowl in the World That Booms Its Owner's Business.

The only rooster in the world who devotes himself to drumming up trade for his master lives in California, and he is the smartest bird alive.

They call this feathered fellow Bob, and he belongs to a poultry dealer whose shop is on Pine street, in the city of the Golden Gate. Bob is a great fighter as well as a great hustler. Nothing alive or dead can frighten this fowl. He will tackle a man or a horse on the slightest provocation.

But Bob's strong point is his ability to bring in business to his master. He likes the work immensely, and he is a living example of industry for lazy folks to follow. He has many ways of doing business. It is now a number of years since Bob started out as a canvasser for trade. He was brought to Mr. Leon in a coop, with a lot of other chickens that have long ago been converted into soup, but somehow he



THIS ROOSTER DRUMS UP TRADE FOR ITS MASTER.

seemed to be different from the rest of his tribe, and Mr. Leon decided to keep him as a pet. Mr. Leon, you may be sure, is very glad that he discovered the abilities of Bob at this early stage of his career.

One day, after Bob had been in the market about four weeks, the door of the coop was accidentally left open and he walked out. Instead of trying to leave the neighborhood at once, as most other healthy roosters would have done, Bob calmly took a walk up and down the aisles of the market. Every few steps he stopped and crowed lustily, as if to tell the amused spectators that he knew what he was about.

When Bob grew weary of promenading he went back to his coop, ate a hearty dinner and took a nap. From that day until the present moment he has been allowed to go and come as he pleases, and the marketmen all adore him.

When business is dull at Mr. Leon's Bob goes out to the sidewalk and attracts attention by crowing at the top of his voice. This usually draws a big crowd to the place, and most of the people follow Bob when he leads the way into the market and up to Mr. Leon's stall. Many people stop to ask questions about Bob, and most of these folks make a purchase.

The cleverest thing that Bob does in the interest of his master's trade is to take one of Mr. Leon's cards in his bill and walk up and down the sidewalk where people can see him. In this way he usually draws a considerable number of buyers in Mr. Leon's shop, who follow out of pure curiosity, but who stay to buy things. It is for this reason that Bob will have a warm place in his master's heart as long as the clever rooster lives.

DOGGING PORCUPINES.

Moonlight Chase in South Africa Something Like a Coon Hunt.

In the Adirondacks, in Maine, or in Canada, wherever the American porcupine is found, it is not sought by hunters as a game beast, although hunters seldom fail to kill porcupines at every opportunity because of the damage they do to dogs. On the other hand, from Boover Vlei, near Wellington, Cape Colony, South Africa, Walter H. Gerard writes to the London Field to tell how he hunted the porcupine with dogs, after the fashion of coon hunters, by moonlight.

The party included a parson and a magistrate, a banker and a landowner. The dogs trailed a porcupine, came up with it, and bit it. The foolish dogs bit the quills, but the smart ones seized

the nose. When the quills had been removed from the foolish dogs' noses, the hunt went on. The next head of game sighted was a huge pig, which was chased until it took to a burrow. Another porcupine was soon after sighted. This porcupine was a large female, and led the hunters a regular coon chase before she died. The hunters were then seven miles from home, and it was 1:30 a. m., and the branches were thick with dew that trickled down their necks and soaked them from shoe leather to head covering. But after awhile they got home and sat down to a mess of savory sasaties of Malay concoctions.

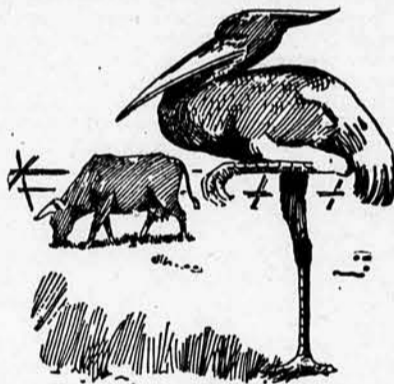
The porcupine hunters didn't know American coons, but the coon hunter would enjoy a South African porcupine hunt by moonlight with a pack of ungainly mongrels, and the porcupine hunters would appreciate a harvest moon coon hunt.

TWO TAME CRANES.

They Knew How to Drive Cattle and Swine to the Pasture.

Von Seyffert has a pair of tame cranes which soon lost all fear of man and of domestic animals, and became strongly attached to the former. Their life in a German village, in which agriculture was the sole employment, and the communal system of joint herding of cattle and swine and driving them together to the common pasture prevailed, was very much to their taste. They soon knew all the inhabitants in the place, and, until the female crane died, used to call regularly at the houses to be fed. When the female died the survivor at once took as a new friend a bull. He would stand by the bull in the stall and keep the flies off him, scream when he roared, and dance before him and follow him out with the herd. In this association the crane saw and remarked the duties of the cowherd, and one evening he brought home the whole of the village herd of heifers unaided, and drove them into the stable.

From that time the crane undertook so many duties that it was busy from



AN AMUSING CATTLE DRIVER.

dawn till night. He acted as policeman among the poultry, stopping all fights and disorder. He would stand by a horse when left in a cart, and prevent it from moving by pecking its nose and screaming. A turkey and gamecock were found fighting, whereon the crane first fought the turkey and then sought out and thrashed the cock. Meantime it always "herded" the cattle, not always with complete success. On one occasion the crane went back, drove up some lagging heifers through the street, and then frightened them so much that they broke away and ran two miles in the wrong direction. The bird could not bring them back, but drove them into a field, where it guarded them till they were fetched. It would drive out trespassing cattle as courageously as a dog, and unlike most busybodies, was a universal favorite and the pride of the village.—Cornhill Magazine.

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Philadelphia cats are peculiar. As a class they show great versatility and a good deal of gastronomic enthusiasm. There are cats in Philadelphia which realize that the only way for an epicure to really enjoy an oyster is to eat it raw and off the half shell. They haunt a certain fish market and seem to pass their lives in an endeavor to provide themselves with well-opened bivalves. They are no more enthusiastic in their devotion to oysters than another Philadelphia cat, a pretty Maltese, that has learned just what hour oysters are delivered weekly at its master's house. As the oyster-eating Maltese stands in the good graces of the oysterman and the cook, it is enabled once a week to indulge its fancy for bivalves. It will eat a half dozen raw oysters with an enthusiasm worthy of the very best oysters in the market.

In the Missouri river, near Plattsmouth, Neb., is an island which is overrun with curious mice. They have a golden brown coat, while the lower part of their bodies is pure white. Their legs are pink and their eyes are jet black. No such mice are found anywhere else.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Of nine new manufacturing enterprises mentioned in last week's *American Cotton and Wool Reporter*, all but one are south of the Potomac.

Any boy or girl under sixteen years old who wants to make \$5 in cash before Thanksgiving should write to the KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas., for particulars.

The Wellhouse apple orchards yielded for the two seasons, 1894 and 1895, 110,000 bushels of apples. The crop this year is not so great but is calling for a good deal of room in cold storage houses and leaving the current market for those who desire to realize now.

Stockmen will find in this number a most interesting and timely communication from A. T. Ellison, giving his experience with the form of sore eyes of cattle described by Dr. Mayo as affecting the Maple Hill herd. The fact that Mr. Ellison has tried and proved a successful treatment, which he sets out fully in his letter, gives it unusual value.

Manufacturers of dry goods obtain their orders for the goods several months in advance of the season when such goods are used. Thus the orders for spring goods are usually considered as over by manufacturers on September 1. Of this season's business in this class of goods, the *Wool and Cotton Reporter* states that the aggregate in yardage has amounted to hardly 50 per cent. of the normal and that in dollars it is not above 30 per cent.

It is stated that this year banks are willing to loan money on wheat after it has reached "terminal stations" but not before. The effect of this is to force the bulk of the crop into the big elevators, and it is predicted that most of it will be marketed within the next ninety days. The statistical situation is believed to favor considerable rise in prices, and the above program as to loaning on wheat as security pretty effectually settles all question as to where most of the profits on the rise will be made.

One of the most instructive fairs in Kansas is that held annually at Garden City. The conditions under which agricultural success must be attained or lost in the half-arid regions of America have been bravely met in the vicinity of Garden City. Not every one has succeeded, but the fact that many are making a winning fight with the conditions of the desert is so well illustrated at the fair that a great impetus is given each year to the conviction that failure is unnecessary and that prosperity and the most desirable homes may be created together by the right use of the opportunities of the plains. The fair will this year be held October 6, 7, 8 and 9, and will doubtless be attended, as have its predecessors, by people from all over Kansas and eastern Colorado.

STUDY THE ISSUES.

In the present political campaign the great contention is centered upon the financial problem. Indeed one of the parties practically refuses to consider any other. The KANSAS FARMER is taking no part in the contest, but for the convenience of its readers gives below the platform declarations of the chief contestants on the money question. It is well for every citizen to study well the entire subject and to make up his judgment as to the best interest of the country and people by hearing and reading the arguments of both sides. Our government is a government of the people and it will be wise and beneficent in proportion as the people are informed and vote their unbiased judgment on public questions.

The financial plank of the Republican party says:

"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1876. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the earth, which agreement we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be maintained. All of our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain, inviolably the obligations of the United States, of all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

This is the financial plank adopted by the Democratic party:

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

"We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

"We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent or aid of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent, for the future, the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contracts.

"We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option, reserved by law to the government, of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money, be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private."

The July "Summary of Finance and Commerce of the United States" shows that during the first seven months of 1896 this country imported merchandise to the value of \$421,764,109 and ex-

ported to the value of \$500,527,862. Of the exports 64.06 per cent., or \$320,611,508, were products of agriculture, and 28.37 per cent. of manufacture. The exports of manufactured products increased from \$110,389,946 for the first seven months of 1895 to \$141,965,464 for the first seven months of 1896. Of the cattle and sheep exported nearly all went to the United Kingdom. Of the horses, most went to Mexico. Of the corn, wheat and wheat flour exported over half went to the United Kingdom. The total value of breadstuffs exported amounts to \$86,784,940. While there is on the seven months trade with the world a balance in our favor of about \$78,000,000, the way we have traded with the United Kingdom (England) has been much more in our favor. Nearly half of all our exports (\$233,071,695) have gone to the United Kingdom, while less than one-fifth of our imports (\$82,633,743) have come from that country, leaving a balance of trade in our favor amounting to over \$150,000,000.

AMONG THE FAIRS.

EASTERN COWLEY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

This association held its third annual exhibition, last week, at Burden, Kas., which, in the opinion of the writer, is a model farmers' fair, not only in the matter of attendance but in the various exhibits, which represented quality and good taste in display. Every department of the fair was a success and no fair association in Kansas has more good will among its visitors and exhibitors than this one. They make no big pretensions but they perform what they promise. In their announcement to the public prior to the fair they said: "It will be a time when the citizens of this glorious, productive county should come together to meet one another, to renew old acquaintance, to form new associations, to rest and seek relaxation from busy cares, to talk over the various pursuits for the year and have a good time generally." And such was what the FARMER man found on the grounds. The city park is used for the fair and is one of the pleasantest fair grounds in the State.

There was a good display of live stock. The show of horses and mules was the best seen at any county fair for years. There was a good show of cattle—Short-horns and Red Polled, J. F. Stodder, of Burden, having the leading exhibit of a splendid lot of Short-horns. Every pen in the swine department was filled. Chester Whites were shown by M. A. Hall, of New Salem, and Isaac Bowles, Burden; Duroc-Jerseys by J. F. Stodder, of Burden; Poland-Chinas were shown by J. F. Thomas, Maple City, and J. L. West, Burden. Mr. Thomas had the principal display of swine.

The main exhibition building contained a splendid display of fruit, vegetables and farm products of excellent quality, also an exhibit of cheese from the Burden cheese factory, owned by J. F. Stodder, who started the factory this year and has already sold 25,000 pounds of the product. The ladies made a fine display of jellies, wines, canned fruit, also needle and fancy work.

The only criticism that can be made of this fair is the smallness of premiums, and it is a wonderful evidence of good for the association that they are able to have such displays for so little inducement. The premiums for stock are by far too low and the large attendance certainly warrants more liberal prizes for the future.

NEOSHO COUNTY FAIR.

The eighth annual county fair of Neosho county was held in Erie, September 8-11. Though the fair was somewhat smaller than usual there was a good attendance. The Agricultural building was well filled. The apple display was good. The stock display was much smaller than usual. A. Sheidler, of Kimball, made a good showing of Short-horns. G. W. Rush had one of the largest displays of horses and made a good showing in cattle. W. T. Fyffe had a good exhibit of Duroc-Jerseys and carried off his share of the ribbons. J. L. Lowe had also a good exhibit of Duroc-Jerseys. W. N. Beechmoor, St. Paul, Kas., had a fine exhibit of Poland-Chinas. Elwood Rush, Shaw, Kas., took all the prizes on Shropshire sheep. W. E. Kincaide, Erie, and E. Rush had good displays of poultry.

ALLEN COUNTY FAIR.

The Allen County Horticultural Society and Gas Carnival held forth at Iola, Kas., last week. The Horticultural building, though large, was not big enough to hold the fruit display. The building was well filled and looked very nice. The fruit display was very large and also of excellent quality.

There were some very good horses shown by Wm. Lynch, Humboldt, who won the grand sweepstakes on his Highland Morgan stallion. Wm. Ballard, Colony, took first on farm work animals. T. M.

Fitzpatrick, La Harpe, first on Clyde stallion and mules and jack.

F. P. Stotler, Humboldt, largest exhibit of Jerseys on the ground and took his share of premiums. Mull & Son some good Polled cattle.

W. D. Fronk, Humboldt, had a good exhibit of hogs.

C. J. Norton, Moran, filled all classes of Shropshires and took all premiums. He showed a fine ram yearling, received from Rirkpatrick & Son, Connors, Kas. Mr. Mull, of Deer Creek, won all premiums on Cotswold sheep.

Harry Boaken, Funston, good hogs.

Chas. Mull, largest display of poultry, fifteen varieties, and very good.

How Harvest the Kaffir?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Have a large amount of Kaffir corn which I wish to head in time to cut the fodder before frost. Would like to hear from some one who has had experience as to the best way of handling the heads—whether it can be immediately placed in narrow ricks, or whether it is better to leave it in small piles on the ground for a few days. Also, would like to hear from some one who has used the Kaffir corn header—whether it is a success or not. SUB.

Emporia, Kas.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

"Ad-Suggester" is the title of a booklet just issued by Nelson Chesman & Co., St. Louis, Mo. It contains about 250 "catchy" illustrations, applicable to advertising different articles. Nicely printed, in convenient form. Price 25 cents.

The Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., of Kansas City, has just issued a new and elegant catalogue with testimonials. This company reports that, notwithstanding the general business depression, they are running the full number of hours and are somewhat behind their orders.

One of the finest catalogues of small fruits is the new one just issued by Geo. S. Josselyn, of Fredonia, N. Y. The photograph of the new Campbell's Early grape, which in natural size requires a full-page of the catalogue for the illustration of a bunch, shows that for appearance this grape is unsurpassed. It is worth while to send for a copy of this fine catalogue.

The Topeka *Mail and Breeze*, the official State paper of Kansas, will be sent to any address until after election for 10 cents. A lively and attractive newspaper like the *Mail and Breeze*, from the political headquarters of Kansas, will interest every voter, and when it can be had at the remarkably low price of 10 cents, every one should send for it. Address the publisher, Arthur Capper, Topeka. The *Mail and Breeze* offer a high-grade first-class \$100 bicycle to the person who sends in the largest number of campaign subscribers at the 10-cent rate. Here's a fine opportunity for some enterprising young man or woman in this county to become the owner of a good wheel.

Apropos of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's disagreement with his son, and the latter's marriage to a woman very much older than himself, the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, in the September issue, seriously discusses the education most useful to modern life, and substantially, if not in words, asks: "Does modern college education educate?" The September *Cosmopolitan*, as if to show what a magazine can do, gives four complete stories in this single number, by such noted authors as Frances Courtenay Baylor, Maurice Thompson, Gertrude Hall and John J. a'Becket. Louise Chandler Moulton, Mrs. Lew Wallace, Francisque Sarcey, I. Zangwill, Agnes Repplier, Norman Kerr, M. D., H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, William Eleroy Curtis, Robert E. Strahorn, Colonel Tillman and Ruth McEnery Stuart are also among the contributors to this one issue of a magazine that is sold for 10 cents. Nor is this all. Among other writers not already mentioned is Camille Flammarion, who has an article on "The Wonderful New Eye of Science," which alone is worth the entire price of the magazine. The *Cosmopolitan* has been gradually perfecting its engraving and mechanical departments, until the publishers believe that, in the September issue, they present a number unrivaled in artistic and mechanical excellence.

The apple crop of Canada is a record-breaker, being the largest ever grown. But the Kansas grower finds a fairly good market at the base of the Rocky mountains. The heaviest growers here are, as during the last two seasons, placing their crops in cold storage.

Very low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, for excursions of August 18, September 1, 15 and 29, to the South, for Home-seekers and Harvesters. For particulars, apply to the nearest local agent, or address G. A. McNutt, 1044 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending September 14, 1896, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The average temperature for the week is very nearly normal, being slightly above the normal in the southern counties and slightly below in the northern, the 8th and 9th being the warm days, when the daily mean rose considerably above the normal. Good rains have been general except in the southwest west of Kingman and Harper and south of Thomas and in the extreme southeast, with quite heavy rains extending from the northern part of Dickinson northeastward through Doniphan.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The rains have loosened up the soil for fall plowing except in localities, and much of the plowing has been done. The rains have retarded haying in the northern counties. The fourth crop of alfalfa has been secured in the southern part of Pottawatomie. All corn now, except some very late, is out of danger from frost.

Allen county.—Fall plowing and road-working in order; pastures most excellent and a good third crop of clover for grazing; fruit plenty but generally wormy; threshing season practically closed; fodder-cutting is over and the securing of late hay and millet will close next week; rainfall 0.52 inch.

Brown.—Wet weather has retarded haying; pastures in excellent condition; apples falling badly; rainfall 1.94 to 2.09 inches.

Coffey.—Fall plowing and wheat-sowing in order, with the ground in good condition; too wet for haying and pressing; pastures good; hay fine; rainfall 1.21 inches.

Douglas.—Late-planted corn is doing well; pastures are good feed; rainfall 0.62 inch.

Elk.—The light showers this week of much benefit to pastures; corn-gathering commenced, a good yield; apple crop a failure. Rainfall 0.65 inch.

Greenwood.—Rainfall 1.22 inches.

Johnson.—Corn out of the way of frost; pastures fine; wheat about all sown; ground in fine condition; rainfall 1.75 inches.

Labette.—Wheat mostly sown and coming up well in central part, sowing commenced in southern; corn dry enough to crib; too dry to plow; pastures pretty dry; rainfall 0.25 to 0.26 inch.

Lyon.—Rainfall 0.30 inch.

Marshall.—All corn out of reach of frost; haying progressing slowly on account of rain; rainfall 0.93 inch.

Montgomery.—Four light thunder showers with more cloudy weather than for several weeks have freshened pastures; farmers are trying to get ground in shape for fall seeding; some are sowing; rainfall 0.48 inch.

Morris.—A cool, cloudy week, with several light showers; pastures improving; rainfall 0.75 inch.

Osage.—A good week for fall plowing; the rains have put pastures in fine condition; stock water plentiful; rainfall 1.27 inches.

Pottawatomie.—The corn crop is out of danger of frost; very little corn will be cut this year; a favorable week for pastures and wheat-seeding, the latter has commenced vigorously; rainfall 1.53 to 2.79 inches.

Riley.—Rainfall 1.30 inches.

Shawnee.—Most of the corn out of frost danger, some very late corn could yet be hurt by frost; rainfall 1.15 to 1.50 inches.

Wilson.—The little showers laid the dust and revived the grass but did no good towards softening the ground for fall seeding; some new corn being brought to market, the quality is excellent; haying done; threshing done except Kaffir corn, which will make a big yield; rainfall 0.64 inch.

Woodson.—Corn too dry to cut; well and stock water scarce; some plowing being done; grass still making good hay; pastures good; rainfall 1.03 inches.

Wyandotte.—Rainfall 0.71 inch.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

The week has been quite favorable for farm work, fall pastures and late forage crops. Much of the wheat

ground has been plowed and some seedling done. Though the ground generally is in good condition for sowing, farmers prefer waiting on account of grasshoppers. Haying is well along, the crop being fine and abundant.

Barber.—Light showers on three days greatly revived vegetation, cooled the atmosphere and rendered life less intolerable; prospects for more rain now good, and is badly needed; land too dry to plow, but range and stock in good shape, with feed of all kinds abundant; rainfall 0.44 inch.

Barton.—Haying finished; plenty of wheat ground all plowed and harrowed; some commencing to sow, but most of the sowing will be later; rainfall 0.84 inch.

Cloud.—Everything all right; wheat being sown; rainfall 1.38 inches.

Dickinson.—Good rains have put the ground in first-class condition for plowing and seeding; crops all ripe; more hay put up than ever known before; rainfall 1.80 inches.

Harper.—Late rains have improved pastures and late fruit; some plowing but still too dry for satisfactory work; rainfall 1.65 inches.

Harvey.—Ground now well soaked for fall work and seeding; pastures again turning green; rainfall 1.69 inches.

McPherson.—Plowing and seeding were retarded, but the light rains have improved conditions and work is progressing; rainfall 1.08 inches.

Ottawa.—Plowing nearing completion; ground in good condition for seeding, which will be delayed by the devastating grasshopper; hay is better than for several years and a good deal has been put up for winter feed; the corn fodder is blown down so badly that less will be cut than usual; cane and Kaffir corn for forage crops in great abundance; rainfall 0.50 to 1.18 inches.

Phillips.—A fine rain; everything looking more favorable; corn pretty generally dried up; stock looking fine; rainfall 1.92 inches.

Republic.—Haying over; a few farmers are selling early corn for feeding; cane mostly cut for fodder, left in bunches in field; been expecting a frost every night; rainfall 0.94 inch.

Rice.—Rainfall 0.81 inch.

Saline.—A cool week with nice rain, but of a local character; the winds of the 7th and 8th interfered with haying; rains of 9th and 10th not enough to soften big lumps in the wheat fields of the south, but made fine harrowing in well plowed fields; corn will soon be fit to crib; rainfall 0.55 to 1.24 inches.

Sedgwick.—The rains this week have put fields in condition for fall seeding, which is being pushed with vigor, particularly for winter pasturage; late forage crops have revived considerably; rainfall 1.61 inches.

Sumner.—Everything mature; the ground has dried out so that it can be plowed and most of the farmers are now plowing; seeding will be late; threshing about finished; rainfall 0.58 to 1.11 inches.

Washington.—Haying and fall plowing progressing; ground in good condition for fall seeding; pastures in fine condition; rainfall 0.50 to 0.56 inch.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Haying has been somewhat delayed in the northern counties by rain; late fodder crops are in good condition and abundant.

Ford.—Rainfall 0.27 inch.

Grant.—No rain this month; stock doing well; better for stockmen not to have any more rain this fall; rainfall, a trace.

Morton.—Another change to cooler, but no rain; last week's shower helped the pastures and the late fodder fields; some prairie hay has been put up but not half as much as last year; rainfall a trace.

Ness.—Rainfall, none.

Thomas.—The last part of the week was cool and nice; almost frost on the 11th; the fine rain and cloudy weather will help late corn yet; rainfall 0.65 inch.

Trego.—Haying delayed by a light rain on the 11th; 7th and 8th were hot days; nights have been cool for the past week, almost reaching danger point; a few fodder crops have not matured yet, though a great abundance is being saved; rainfall 0.28 to 0.70 inch.

The Rain Came.

For weeks—long, long weeks—the coppery sun has glared its shriveling heat through a dusty haze; grass has browned, weeds withered into little bare skeletons, and leaves fell from trees that shared the earth's moisture with the weeds beneath them; brittle blades of dead ripe corn were broken by the passing wind and strewn over the brown prairie; plodding farm teams raised clouds of powdery earth that made horse and driver dusty as a miller. The farmer soaked the rattling wagon wheels in the shallow streams, and nightly watched the clouds that circled the horizon and promised the rain that never came. The staves of the rain-barrel stood agape; the well-rope was lengthened with bits of wire that the buckets might dip in the lowering waters; dusty wheat lay in the hot bins awaiting the long-delayed seed time. Then came the rain, the blessed rain; "God in his mercy hath remembered his people." Few spoke it, but all felt its peace, and were grateful, as in the gloom of coming night the big drops came bounding in the dust, eagerly drank by the thirsting land; and the music of the steady downpour on the shingles lulled to rest many—a very great many—tired, weary and heart-sick, who greeted the morning sun rested, refreshed and eager to be first afield, plowing and sowing, that in the fullness of time there might be harvest.—Anthony (Kas.) Republican.

Gresham & Nation Poland-China Sale.

The combination sale of Poland-Chinas held at Hutchinson, Kas., September 10, by W. E. Gresham, Quality-herd, and the Standard herd of L. Nation, was a success so far as sales were concerned, although not everything catalogued was offered, for the reason that the two days' rain prevented as large an attendance of buyers as was promised. However, Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, distinguished himself as a lively salesman until the buyers present were all supplied. The Colonel was in good form and the bidding active, and the breeders present declared that Sawyer's tongue was simply "ball-bearing" to so persistently keep up the killing pace with which he went on.

There were just thirty and one-half individual purchases, making a general average of \$30, but as there were three tris of pigs sold, the total number, including the separate animals of the trio, made thirty-seven pigs in all, which brought \$911, an average for everything of \$24.62. The litter of three pigs catalogued, out of Darkness F. 3d, brought \$143, Mr. R. S. Cook, of Wichita, getting a boar and sow pig out of this litter, the two for \$98. The other leading buyers were F. B. Hutchinson, of Newkirk, Okla., and C. B. Vandiveer, of Hutchinson. There was some spirited bidding for a half interest in the herd boar, Darkness Quality 2d 14361. He was knocked off to L. Nation, of Hutchinson, for \$170.

The breeders present were very much pleased by their treatment, also with the improved quality of stock of both "Quality" and "Standard" herds and will all become regular patrons of both herds, which have taken an advanced rank since the sale. There is considerable young stock left for fall trade. At the close of the Gresham-Nation sale it was then announced that next spring they would hold a sow sale.

The following is a list of the purchasers at this sale: F. B. Hutchinson, Newkirk, Okla.; J. D. Conover, Wyandotte, Ill.; R. S. Cook, Wichita, Kas.; W. H. Wren, Marion, F. W. Truesdell, Lyons; G. B. Ross, Alden; T. B. MacGuire, Haven; H. S. Moore, Burrton, and C. B. Vandiveer, Charles O'Neil, D. C. Prentiss, E. Wilcox, P. C. Regar, S. W. Hill, J. C. Hammond, J. C. Brown, S. W. Swander, J. A. James, Geo. Koon, Mr. Edmunds, S. J. Teter and L. Nation, of Hutchinson, Kas.

Black Joe 28603.

Our first-page illustration this week is a very correct likeness of Black Joe 28603, said to be one of the greatest breeders in existence. He was sired by that noted animal, Lawrence Perfection 27899, the sire of eight pigs that carried off seven prizes at the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago. Black Joe has proved himself a remarkable breeder for the uniformity and style of his pigs, which are well marked, smooth finish, short, broad heads, thin, soft ears, having short, heavy limbs and stand well on their toes. A choice lot of his pigs can be found in the Champion herd this fall. Quite a number of his get will be exhibited at the Wichita State fair, September 22-26. Black Joe won first in herd and general display at Kansas State fair in 1895, and he will also be shown at Wichita this year, where breeders desiring to see him, also

some of his stock, should call and make their own selections, otherwise their orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

FALL FESTIVITIES AT ST. LOUIS,

September 9 to October 24, 1896.

A Grand Continuous Reign of Mirth, Melody and Mystery.

The committee having in charge the St. Louis Fall Festivities, which have contributed so much to the pleasures of the good people of the Mississippi valley, as well as those residing in adjacent States, again announces its program covering the nineteenth annual season of mirth, melody and mystery. After a voluminous correspondence, carried on with the aid of Uncle Sam's postal service and mysterious messengers from foreign lands, it was decided that all the novelties of the world, including the queens of song, kings of humor, princes of melody and wisecracks of mystery, could by land, water and aerial flight, reach St. Louis September 9, 1896, and take their places on her carnival stage, where no curtain will drop between the twilights of September 9 and October 24.

The first attraction announced on the program of gilt is the opening of the thirteenth annual St. Louis exposition, which throws its doors open to the public September 9, and for forty days and nights, until October 24, will be the home for all wishing to be delighted with its magnificent displays and enraptured by the strains of Gilmore's and Innes' peerless bands.

The master of ceremonies next announces our newly-discovered but highly esteemed friend, King Hotu, supreme high chief of the Funny Fellows. The jolly king with his band of humorous chaps will entertain the young and old on Saturday afternoon, October 3, by a mirth-provoking parade through the decorated thoroughfares of the city. Act No. 3 on the program of gold will be delineated by the St. Louis Fair Association through its Thirty-sixth Annual Exhibition. The stage for this event will be set on the morning of Monday, October 5, and will not be disturbed until Saturday, October 10, when the curtain drops on a pleasing feature of St. Louis' Carnival. A blaze of light athwart the darkened eastern skies, strange creatures of inconceivable forms darting to and fro in the heavens and weird sounds on discordant tom-toms wafted on the breezes from the seas announce on the evening of Tuesday, October 6, the approach of a mysterious cavalcade of beings from another sphere. As this mighty army settles on the streets of St. Louis for a triumphant march through its avenues of wealth and beauty, his august highness, the Mightiest of the Mighty, the astute Veiled Prophet, is seen in its van, robed in purple and gold and carrying a wand charged with the powers of magic. In order that the season of carnival be highly successful, his highness, the Veiled Prophet, King Hotu and couriers from the Fair Association and St. Louis Exposition have issued an edict ordering the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route to sell tickets to St. Louis and return at greatly reduced rates from all points on their lines. Complying in full with the edict of such notables, the management of these lines will place the above mentioned rates in effect. For full particulars and copy of program giving attractions in detail, call on local agent, or address H. C. Townsend, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Vansell's Sale Last Week.

Mr. Vansell's public sale of Poland-Chinas came off near Muscotah, Atchison county, Kansas, last week, on Tuesday. The attendance was fairly good, considering the times. All things considered, Col. Sawyer made a successful sale. The sows with young litters ranged from \$17 to \$40. Seventy-eight head were sold, 85 per cent. of which were spring pigs, making an average of \$12.43. Had the offerings in the youngster division numbered about forty, the tops as it were, the average would have been nearly double what it was. As it was, only about half price was realized, viewed from the standpoint of prices a year ago. Mr. Vansell proposes to come again next year, and nearer the top if possible.

Meals on the "Order" Plan

are now served in the dining cars run by the Great Rock Island Route between Kansas City and Chicago. This change has been made to suit the convenience of the traveling public, and with the belief that such an arrangement will better please our patrons.

All meals will be served a la carte, and at reasonable prices.

While the system of serving meals has been changed, the traveler may still rely upon the excellence of cuisine and perfection of service that have earned for the Rock Island the reputation of maintaining the best dining car service in the world.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

It is stated that a speculative demand has appeared for pig-iron, wool, leather, hides, cotton and other materials.

Horticulture.

Millet Among Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I received a very pleasant call from Mr. Wynn, of Lone Elm, Kas., who exchanges farm papers with his neighbor, and thus shows how several thousand pairs of eyes read the FARMER, besides its own thousands of subscribers. He became interested in what I wrote about sowing millet in potatoes, and he tells me that he tried the plan in his own, laying by with a disc cultivator, and the result is he has a very nice crop of millet in addition to the potatoes.

I sowed millet in my potatoes, that were thirty-two inches between the rows, on June 3, and laid by with the Planet Jr. twelve-tooth cultivator and pulverizer combined. The millet was sown with a fiddle-bow hand seeder, and a little above the usual quantity of half a bushel per acre was sown. The seed germinated at once and all came up, but, on account of severe dry weather, about half died out after getting two inches high. By reference to my meteorological record I find that there was a shower of .4 inch on the 7th, commencing at 3 a. m. and drizzling all day to 7 p. m. This is all the moisture that fell for fifteen days, while the heat was intense. The millet that I'ved grew rapidly and was golden ripe on August 3, or ninety days from sowing. The millet is not so very tall, just about an average, but the heads are of an extraordinary length, many measuring a foot or more. I never saw such an amount of seed per head before, and this suggests that to raise millet this way as a seed crop would be of especial value.

Wherever I traveled behind the cultivator, there in my footprint was a perfect stand of millet, so that I could be trailed all over the field by the millet that all grew in my tracks. This suggests rolling. Now, here is the question: Can we roll between the rows and thus secure a full stand of millet and not hurt the potatoes? Rolling must assist evaporation from the surface more than the dust mulch, or else the millet would have dried out in my tracks, same as some of the rest did. The question is, if rolled, will the evaporation be enough to hurt the tubers that are still growing? I shall try this next year and will report to the readers of the FARMER.

I have been to quite a large expense in having a thirty-inch steel three-jointed 900-pound roller, eight feet long, made for me, with two seed hoppers on top and so made that the middle joint can be slipped out, and the end joints adjusted to from six to thirty-two inches apart. Thus I can sow millet in one hopper and fertilizer or any other seed in the other, and if the potato rows are put forty to forty-eight inches apart, the roller will not do much damage and will, at the same time, insure a catch of millet, or millet and oats, which would make extra choice feed, and thus reduce the cost of the potatoes to less than 4 cents per bushel. The present prices will force us to study some way out, and to lessen the cost of production is the only plan I can see at present.

I feel sure that the millet has not hurt my potatoes, as it does not grow in the row, but between the rows, and by the time it gets up three to four inches the potato tops are dying, and no more growth can be expected. When the millet is mowed off and hauled away, there is seen to be enough crab grass on the rows to protect the crop from the sun until late in the fall.

If we sow the millet June 3 we must cut about August 3, and many prefer not to dig potatoes until October. The crab grass in the row becomes lodged, as it is quite ripe by August 3, and is not cut off clean—on the contrary, is left over a foot long, and makes a shade for the row, and soon after cutting commences to straighten up and grow afresh, looking green and vigorous, and would probably grow so much as to cause the ground to have to be mowed or burned over, although I am not sure of this.

The roller I have referred to is

made for me on the Atlantic seaboard, and I had in my mind the rolling of the ground and the seeding of both flax and clover all at one job, thus reducing the cost of sowing these crops.

CLARENCE J. NORTON.

Mission Grapes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have recently had a sample of Mission grapes from El Paso, Tex. They are very fine and I would like to try to grow them in this locality. Wish you would kindly give me directions for their culture and training, through your paper, if convenient to do so.

S. C. HART.

Replying to the above inquiry I will say that the Mission grape is a variety of the *Vitis vinifera*, the grape of the old world. Repeated attempts to cultivate the varieties of this species have been made in various parts of the eastern United States since the colonial settlements, and all have failed. Only in the nearly tropical parts of New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and California has success been met with. Under glass, in cool graperies, it might succeed, but only with an expense which few would care to afford.

S. C. MASON.

Agricultural College, Manhattan, September 8, 1896.

Blue Grass Crowded Out.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The blue grass of our lawn is being crowded out by a coarse grass—orchard grass, I think it is. Can you give me the reason and a remedy? We keep the grass well mowed. The only manure used is bone dust, and we keep it well watered by a windmill. Please answer through the FARMER.

G. F.

Lawrence, Kas.

To the above inquiry I will say, that it is very improbable that orchard grass is the one causing the trouble. The annual grass called foxtail, or pigeon grass (*Setaria glauca*), is more likely to be the one, and is very difficult to keep in check, as the seed is abundant and often washed onto the land from gardens and weedy patches near. Close attention and clean surroundings are the only remedies against this, and they are quite as likely to prove ineffective. I think it likely that the blue grass will make its appearance in the spring again, having sustained little damage. This has been the case with our college lawns.

S. C. MASON.

Agricultural College, Manhattan, September 8, 1896.

The Kansas State Horticultural Society will hold its thirtieth annual meeting in the Hall of Representatives, in the State capitol, in Topeka, Kas., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 9th, 10th and 11th of December, 1896.

One advantage of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood is that you need not infringe upon your hours of labor nor deny yourself any food that agrees with you. In a word, you are not compelled to starve or loaf while taking it. These are recommendations worth considering.

Did You Ever See an Indian?

Expect not, so send a 2-cent stamp to the General Passenger Agent Colorado Midland Railroad, Denver, and he will send you a fine colored picture of one.

Union Pacific Route.

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

Popular Low-Price California Excursions.

The Santa Fe Route personally conducted weekly excursions to California are deservedly popular. About one-third saved in price of railroad and sleeper tickets as compared with first-class passage.

The improved Pullmans occupied by these parties are of 1896 pattern and afford every necessary convenience. A porter goes with each car and an experienced agent of the company is in charge.

The Santa Fe's California line is remarkably picturesque, and its middle course across the continent avoids the discomforts of extreme heat or cold.

Daily service, same as above, except as regards agent in charge.

For descriptive literature and other information address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A., T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE

Best and most valuable. Highest commendation from highest authorities. Hardy, healthy, vigorous, very productive. Early or late. Largest clusters, finest quality, not foxy. Seeds need not be swallowed. Sold by many reputable Nurserymen. None genuine without our seals. We guarantee safe arrival by mail. Largest stock of grape vines in the world. Small fruits. Introducer of unrivalled Red Jacket Gooseberry and Fay Currant. Catalogue free. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, New York.

The Apiary.

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

Entrances to Bee-Hives.

The proper entrance to a bee-hive is of much importance. The size of the opening in the hive and the arrangement in the immediate vicinity of the same have much to do with the welfare and success of the colony. It is a great barrier to a strong colony of bees to have them crowd through a small hole with such a force as they usually work. The entrance should be large enough so as to admit of the bees flying out and in the same freely. Three-eighths of an inch is wide enough, but it should not be less than eight inches long, and may be twelve inches, which is now principally used. It is better to have the entrance near the ground. A slanting board from the ground to the entrance is frequently used, but it is preferable to bank up the ground and bring it on a level with the bottom-board of the hive, and have it perfectly clean of grass or weeds. Some important matters may be detected by thus having it clean about the entrances of hives, as in case of the loss of a queen, in most cases she can be found lying dead about the entrance, the bees having thrown her out. Diseased colonies are often readily detected thus, and the condition of colonies generally are to a great extent ascertained by the expert by a glance at the entrance.

Italianizing in the Fall.

Autumn is the best time to Italianize bees. Queens can be secured at half price during the fall months, and by thus changing queens we have the advantage of the Italian stock the following spring. We can successfully introduce queens during the fall months as long as the weather is warm enough to handle bees. At the price queens can be bought for now it almost pays to re-queen every colony that has queens over one year old, with young queens of the present season's raising.

Young queens introduced now will produce a good supply of late bees that will withstand the winter, and as a result will come out strong in the spring. Young queens will, as a rule, lay a good supply of eggs during fall months, when old queens will cease laying entirely in midsummer unless there is an unusual honey flow late in the season or they are supplied with feed.

The usual course pursued in changing queens, or introducing the same is, first, remove the old queen; and it is better to place her in a cage and preserve her until the new queen is safely introduced and laying. If any mishap occurs to the new queen the old one can be returned. In frame hives it is an easy matter to find the queen by simply lifting out the frames and carefully looking them over; the queen, being much larger than the worker bees, is readily detected. In other hives that are not movable frame, or in common box hives, it is not impossible but they may be Italianized also. In box hives the bees may be driven out into another box with smoke and emptied down on a white cloth some distance from the entrance of their own hive, and in their march to the hive the queen can easily be seen; and to make it more certain a small amount of bees may be emptied out at a time. After the queen is secured, the queen to be introduced is placed in a wire gauze cage and fastened to the combs inside the hive, where the bees have access to it, and left in this position, as a rule, about forty-eight hours, at which time the queen may be liberated. In some instances the queen is

FARMERS

DO YOU WANT TO BETTER YOUR CONDITION? If you do, call on or address: The Pacific Northwest Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

not acceptable to the bees under any mode of management in introducing, and they persist in killing her. In such cases the queen can be saved, if the hives are such as will permit of proper manipulation, by lifting out the frames until the queen is found. If the bees do not accept her she will be found imprisoned in a ball of bees about the size of a walnut; the bees may be smoked away from her and she may be secured and placed back in the cage. This balling of the queen by the bees is often caused by disturbing the colony, by opening the hive, or in any other manner arousing or exciting them, and, as a rule, in introducing now, with most apiarists, at the end of forty-eight hours the cage is quietly opened and the queen allowed to come out at will, the hive again closed and allowed to remain untouched for several days. Queen shipping cages as now made and used are self-liberating; that is, the entrance of the cage is filled with candy, and in time the bees will eat out the candy and liberate the queen.

To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliteration of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Kalamazoo, Mich., is famous for celery—also as the home of Thos. Slater, whose advertisement appears on page 15.

Unequaled Service

Denver to Chicago via Kansas City is given via the UNION PACIFIC and Chicago & Alton railways.

Through Pullman Sleepers, Pullman Dining Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars leave Denver Daily. The Union Pacific is the great through car line of the West. Ask your nearest ticket agent for tickets via this line.

E. L. LOMAX,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent,
Omaha, Neb.

"Among the Ozarks."

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

To St. Paul and Minneapolis via Burlington Route.

Two splendid through trains each day from Missouri river points to the north via the old established Burlington Route and Sioux City line. Day train has handsome observation vestibuled sleepers, free chair cars, and dining cars (north of Council Bluffs). Night train has handsome sleepers to Omaha, Council Bluffs and Sioux City, and parlor cars Sioux City north. Consult ticket agent.

L. W. WAKELEY, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
St. Louis, Mo.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY now offers choice Berries and orchard fruits of all kinds in their season. Fresh shipments daily by express. Prices to applicants. A. H. Griesa, Box J, Lawrence, Kas.

Carnahan's Tree Wash and Insect Destroyer

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

CIDER MACHINERY
Hydraulic, Knuckle Joint and Screw Presses, Graters, Elevators, Pumps, etc. Send for Catalogue.
BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.,
309 W. Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

In the Dairy.

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

Butter Production.

A winter feeding experiment with dairy cows is reported in detail in bulletin No. 43 of the Utah Experiment Station, by F. B. Linfield. Tests were made to determine the value of Utah fodders in feeding dairy cows; also as to how much grain it would pay to feed with the fodders used; and, third, to determine the effect of feed on the per cent. of fat in the milk. The experiment was conducted during the winter of 1894-5. Full details are given in the bulletin, and the results, as far as can yet be determined, are summarized as follows:

1. This test adds but another item to the fairly well established fact that an increase in the quantity of concentrated food in the ration of a cow, does not increase the richness of the milk, provided the cows are well fed to start with.

2. Any increase in the grain fed over six pounds per day, increased the cost of the dairy products almost without exception; and the test indicates that, with the fodders used, eight pounds of grain is the highest limit for the greatest profit.

3. Considered from the point of price, lucerne (alfalfa) hay and grain seem to be a more economic ration than one of mixed hay and grain, but considering the weight of food, there is very little difference, though the results are slightly in favor of lucerne.

4. It is evident from these tests that, with the price of lucerne as reported (\$3.75 per ton), cows may be fed at a food cost in winter of less than nine cents a day per 1,000 pounds live weight, even with cows that will produce one pound of butter or more a day.

5. The test also shows that, with the right kind of cows, butter fat may be produced during the winter at a cost of not more than 9 cents per pound.

6. The cows which were the largest eaters per 1,000 pounds live weight, were, without exception, the largest and most economic producers.

Iowa Dairy Experiments.

Bulletin 32, of Iowa Station, gives results of careful experiments in feeding dairy cows, with a view to determining the effect of certain feeds on the quantity and quality of milk, butter and cheese. In addition to the usual foundation feed of hay, corn fodder, bran, gluten meal and oil meal, the dairy herd was fed turnips and beets for seventy-seven days, and then the roots were left out of the ration for twenty-six days and then the grain and hay were withdrawn and the herd ran on pasture for sixty-six days, part of the time with bran and part of the time without. The feed was all chopped, mixed and moistened twelve hours before feeding, as this aided mastication and digestion. The herd contained Holsteins, Short-horns and Jerseys, and the effects of the various rations on these breeds were separately noted. The butter resulting from these various rations was scored by experts who knew nothing of the feeding experiments.

It was found that turnips injured the flavor of both milk and butter. This injury is due to volatile acids which can be driven off by heating the milk to 160° for a short time. Beets increased the milk and butter product, and caused all the cows, even Jerseys, to lay on fat quite rapidly. When the roots were discontinued, butter fat decreased, and the cows ceased to gain weight, and it took more pounds of feeds (calculated to dry matter) to produce a pound of butter. When turned on pasture there was immediate increase in milk, butter and live weight. Feeding bran during part of the grazing period produced sufficient gain to yield a small profit.

The cost of a pound of butter was 13 cents from the Holsteins, 12½ cents from the Short-horns and 10½ cents from the Jerseys. The Holsteins used twenty-four pounds food (dry matter) to produce a pound of butter; the Short-horns twenty-three and one-half pounds, and

the Jerseys twenty and one-third pounds. In proportion to weight the Jerseys were the largest eaters, but they converted their food and milk into butter rather than flesh. For each 1,000 pounds weight the Holsteins ate twenty-four and one-fourth pounds food, the Short-horns twenty pounds, and the Jerseys twenty-seven pounds.

The butter from pasture scored highest in quality, that from beets stood second, and that from turnips scored lowest.

Experiments at the Iowa Station and also at the Texas Station show that cottonseed meal may be fed to dairy cows in quantities of three to five pounds per day without affecting the flavor of butter, and that the use of this meal adds to the firmness of butter. While this meal cannot safely be fed to hogs directly, hogs running after cattle fed on the meal suffer no injury.

What is a Butter Starter?

The principle of the "starter" is based on the fact that the changes called souring that take place in cream and milk are due to minute forms of life known as bacteria. There are many different kind of these bacteria, and the object of the "starter" is to use the kind that will start the souring in the right way. It is the same as using yeast to make bread rise—every housewife knows the necessity of having yeast of known and certain strength.

Many dairymen make their own "starter" out of skim-milk. This is heated to about 90° and then put in a perfectly air-tight can. In twenty hours it sours and forms a thick curd. The cream is kept in an air-tight vat, and twenty-four hours before churning it is warmed up to 70 degrees and then a quantity of the sour milk, equal to 1 per cent. of the milk, is put in and the whole well stirred. This "starts" the souring of the cream, and it goes on in a regular and uniform way inside the air-tight vat, so that at the end of twenty-four hours it is just ripe enough for good churning.

There are various commercial "starters"—powders and liquids—which contain this fermenting or souring principle, already prepared. Prof. Conn has prepared what he calls Bacteria No. 41, which is a specially active and valuable ferment, capable of spreading through the cream uniformly and imparting a peculiarly fine flavor to the butter.—*Rural New Yorker*.

The Butter-Making Fad.

The fad of butter-making, which is developing into a sort of mania among the smart "eccentrics" of Newport, is not new by any means. Marie Antoinette, when tired of court gowns, courtesies and intrigues, went to her dairy, which has a place in history. What "the beautiful Austrian woman" did was, of course, imitated, and French women of high degree were soon busy making butter.

The Princess of Wales, who has been brought up in the most democratic fashion by the sensible Danish King, found that actually milking cows at Sandringham and superintending the dairy gave her better health than all the medicines of the court physician. The Princess Maud also learned to be adept, and no dairy maid in the British Isle can beat young royalty making butter. Some time ago Fannie Davenport lost her health. Nobody saw or heard of her. A nervous prostration was said to be the cause of her retirement. Then came a rumor from her country place. She was milking two cows at dawn, skimming the cream of yesterday's milk and finally churning a little blue-handled dasher in a little blue churn, until she could lift out great spoons of yellow butter. Then the report came that she was well again.

A Washington judge recently sent a man to jail for sixty days for twisting a cow's tail, and announced from the bench that he would fine or send to jail every person found guilty of such an offense. When people do not understand that it pays them financially to be kind to animals, it is well that they should be fined—for their stupidity, if nothing else.

Every man should read the advertisement of Thos. Slater on page 15 of this paper.

NERVOUSNESS AND PAIN.

The Cause and the Cure.

At the wonderful Electrical Exhibition in New York, one of the most marvelous performances of all was the sending of a telegraph message around the world by electrical power transmitted from Niagara Falls. Nothing



wonderful about the mere wires stretching around the globe, but the wonder was that communications and ideas should be flashed around the world by means of the tremendous flood of water pouring into Lake Ontario.

The human nervous system is like a network of telegraph wires. The nerves themselves would be no more than dead wires, if there were no power or force behind them. They need a flood of rich, healthy blood pouring through the veins and arteries, to send throughout the system a current of vital energy and hearty vigor.

Pain and nervousness and irritability is the cry of the nerves for a supply of healthy blood, and nothing else will answer. Nothing but the forceful vitality of good blood will send steady, comforting power and healthy energy along these numberless wires of the human nervous system.

The best nerve tonic that was ever invented for weak and suffering people is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It supplies the nerves with healthy blood, and in this way cures pain, neuralgia, nervousness, irritability, and all the weaknesses that follow upon an unhealthy, impoverished condition of the blood.

Most of the so-called "pain-killers" simply paralyze the nerves for a little while, making them all the worse afterwards. But a true scientific nerve tonic like the "Golden Medical Discovery" feeds the nerves with healthy blood, and provides them with the genuine strength and power to resist pain.

It acts particularly upon the digestive and assimilative organs and the liver, so that they are able to extract all the nourishing and strengthening properties from the food and transmit them into the circulation purified and highly vitalized.

As a strength-builder and blood-maker in wasting diseases like consumption and bronchial and throat affections, the "Golden Medical Discovery" has a wonderful advantage over all cod liver oil emulsions and fat foods which only make soft fat. But fat is not strength. Some corpulent people are very nervous, weak and irritable; they have no strength and vitality. The "Golden Medical Discovery" will

not make an ounce of useless adipose tissue above the standard of perfect health; but it makes hard, solid, muscular flesh and healthy nerve force.

Weak and nervous men and women may consult Dr. Pierce, either personally or by letter, free of charge, and with the utmost confidence. For nearly thirty years he has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N.Y. During this time he has acquired remarkable eminence as a successful specialist in nervous diseases and the delicate complaints peculiar to the feminine organism, as well as in nervous affections of men. His "Favorite Prescription" is the most perfect specific ever devised for the cure of female troubles; and used in combination with the "Golden Medical Discovery" constitutes a scientific course of treatment that has been marvelously successful.

Mrs. Etta Hadfield, of South Killingly, Windham county, Connecticut, in a letter to Dr. Pierce, writes: "I am a public reader. I was taken ill with typhoid fever and given up to die. I just lived, but was a wreck of my former self. I was troubled with neuralgia so that at times it seemed as if I should go insane, after I had the fever. The 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery' have done me so much good. They are all you claim for them. I like to express my thanks for what Dr. Pierce's medicines have done for me."

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is the most comprehensive and reliable doctor book and medical library ever printed. Its chapters on the special physiology of women ought to be read by every woman in the land. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free to any one sending twenty-one 1-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y. If a handsome cloth-bound copy is desired, send 10 cents extra (thirty-one stamps in all), to pay the extra expense.

Before going on a sea voyage or into the country, be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your valise. You may have occasion to thank us for this hint. To relieve constipation, biliousness, and nausea, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world. They are also easy to take.

Tours in the Rocky Mountains.

The "Scenic Line of the World," the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the choicest resorts, and to the trans-continental traveler the grandest scenery. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Double daily train service with through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars between Denver and San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Col., for illustrated descriptive pamphlets.

No Room for Doubt.

When the facts are before you, you must be convinced.

The facts are that the UNION PACIFIC is leading all competitors, is the acknowledged dining car route, and great through car line of the West.

The line via Denver and Kansas City to Chicago in connection with the Chicago & Alton railroad, with its excellent equipment of Free Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman Palace Sleepers and Pullman Dining Cars, demands the attention of every traveler to the East. Ask your nearest agent for tickets via this route.

E. L. LOMAX,
42 Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

To Colorado, Montana, Hot Springs, Puget Sound and Pacific Coast via Burlington Route.

Take the shortest and most desirable line to the far West; complete trains from the Missouri river. Daily train leaves Kansas City at 10:40 a. m., arrives Billings, Montana, 1,050 miles distant, 6:45 next evening; free chair cars Kansas City to Billings; sleepers Kansas City to Lincoln; through sleepers Lincoln to Billings. Connects with fast train beyond to Montana and Puget Sound. Ten to twenty-five hours shorter than other lines from Kansas City.

Through sleepers and chair cars Missouri river to Denver; Rio Grande scenic line beyond for Colorado, Utah and California. Ask agent for tickets over the established through lines of the Burlington Route.

L. W. WAKLEY, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Kramer's Poland-Chinas.

The KANSAS FARMER takes much pleasure in introducing to its readers Mr. D. A. Kramer, the leading Poland-China breeder in Washington county, Kansas. His farm, our live stock field man writes, is four and a half miles northwest of Washington, the county seat, on which the visitor finds a herd of about eighty head, all ages. Since the founding of the present herd, four years ago, shipments have gone to Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Idaho, Missouri, Nebraska, and out over Kansas. The herd boars used last year were Trinidad 30057 A. by Jay Eff 25853 A., he by Royalty 6469 S.; dam Pinta 66416 A., she by McCracken 17487 A. and out of Fannie Ann 2d 47582 A. The reader will at once rate his breeding right up in the front Poland ranks, and after a "look over" will pronounce the forty youngsters now in the herd to his credit extra good ones. His chief coadjutor, Little Mc 14992 S., bred by the noted and very successful Nebraska breeder, McKelvie, was sired by McKelvie 9242 S., the great sweepstakes boar at the Nebraska and Illinois State fairs in 1894. His grandsire was by the great George Wilkes. The dam of Little Mc was Betsey A. 2d 32162 S. by Joe Wannamaker 8693 S. and out of Betsey A. 24382 S. Individually he is a good, smooth, well-turned fellow, good head and ear, an excellent back, good, wide ham, big bone and well up on toe. He has more than just ordinary finish and has proven himself a getter of first-class pigs, some of which possess show-ring finish. Such has been his success that he will be retained another year in the herd. One point in his favor to some of the more fastidious of the Poland breeders is that in all the eight youngsters to his credit not a swirl nor spotted coat is against him on the herd record. The visitor also finds a strong spring litter of eight, four of each sex, by a son of Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115 S. (Chief Kankiska 15708 S.) out of Lady I. X. L. 34996 S. The dam of the litter is Dora Vansell 39119 S. by Abbottsford 12951 S. This is a choice litter and if in the hands of some more noted breeder or herd would rank right up with anybody's reputation. There are eleven brood sows—Carrie 34938 S., Parrett's Choice 7934 S., Minnie Wilkes 39121 S., Lory (Vol. 11), Daisy Rounds 32501 S., Cooky 38889 S., Katy 32441 S., Two Spot 32439 S., Hain's Best (Vol. 11), Princess All Right 39120 S. and Dora Vansell 39119 S., that make the harem queen array a very strong one, and after the visitor will have looked up the extended pedigrees and scanned the youngsters he will, thinks the writer, conclude that the merits of the Farmington herd should be better known. A strong lot of twenty-five young boars are now ready to select from and a choice string of gilts awaiting new masters. Mr. Kramer invites personal inspection and correspondence.

Zimmerman's Poland-China Sale.

For several years the readers of the KANSAS FARMER have annually been notified that Eli Zimmerman, the pioneer breeder of pedigreed Poland-Chinas in Brown county, Kansas, would hold his regular annual sale, at his farm, three miles west of Hiawatha. The writer paid the farm a visit last week and found a very excellent herd, aggregating 160 head, all ages, belonging to the Wilkes, Black U. S., Tecumseh and Free Trade families. About ninety head have been catalogued, consisting of twenty aged, tried brood sows, five fall boars and five fall gilts and a draft of sixty, the tops out of the one hundred individuals belonging to the spring pig crop of 1896. There will also be two herd boars offered, Sunset Chip 13342 S. and Longfellow 16564 S., a grand son of the noted Short Stop. Both are in their prime and are extra strong in Poland character as individuals and successful sires. The five fall boars are grown out right and in ordinary good times would have left the farm long ago had not Mr. Zimmerman reserved them for the regular annual sale. The fall gilts are sure sellers and worthy a place in any herd. Those desirous of younger stock will find the draft of sixty, both sexes, just about as finely finished and promising as is but seldom looked over by the visitor on any modern breeder's farm. They were sired by Model Wilkes 13344 S., Sunset Chip 13342 S., Longfellow 16564 S. and Black U. S. Nemo 13343 S. All four of these harem masters were selected by Mr. Zimmerman with a definite object in view, in producing type and individuality such as he desired to have in order to merit the approbation and extend his acquaintance with the swine breeders and stock hog raisers of the West. The writer cannot well omit mentioning one of the youngsters, a gilt by Model Wilkes 13344 S. and out of Lady Short Stop, she by Gold Coin, a son of Short Stop and out of Fair Lady by Free Trade. Fair Lady was out of Wilkes Sister, a full sister to George Wilkes. The well-up Poland breeder will at once recognize the strength of blood combined in the breeding of the young sow, and when once looked over, one finds her one of the good things in a thousand. The visitor also finds that the herd is one of the kind

that the professional and experienced breeder hopes to have every year but seldom succeeds, one year with another, and concludes that "Eli" is in it this year. Whatever have been the discouragements in the past few years, no Kansas breeder has been more hopeful than has Mr. Zimmerman, and the writer takes pleasure in calling the attention of the reader to the worth of the Brown County herd of Zimmerman. Consult the advertisement elsewhere in this issue and obtain full and complete information by sending for a free copy of the sale catalogue.

Gossip About Stock.

M. D. Vawter, of Waveland, Shawnee county, recently had a local sale of Poland-China swine and sold forty-seven pigs at an average of \$12. The Waveland herd will be heard from again in our advertising columns.

Hon. T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, Sumner county, Kansas, the genial President of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, announces a late fall sale of Poland-China and Berkshire swine, which will include a lot of "plums." Watch this paper for further announcements.

Every animal on the Ashland Park stock farm, Lexington, Ky., is to be sold at a great dispersion sale to occur during the fall meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, beginning October 5. The owner, B. J. Treacy, mentions "the continued depression" as the cause which is driving him out of a lifetime business.

T. C. Mitchell, of Garden City, Kas., has purchased from Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, a fine yearling bull, price \$150. This is a Horace-bred bull and an extra fine animal. Mr. Mitchell also bought a car-load of grade heifers in Kansas City, and undoubtedly we shall hear from him in a short time as topping the Kansas City market.

The Central Kansas herd of Poland-China swine, owned by C. S. Snodgrass, of Galt, Rice county, Kansas, places a new card in our Breeders' Directory this week. He has on hand for present sale a number of boars and sows. Guy's Unfortunate 29295, sired by Guy Wilkes 17777, heads the herd, assisted by Gem Duke and he by Tecumseh Duke. Stock can be shipped over the Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific railroads. Mr. Snodgrass is a careful, skillful and conscientious breeder and is well worthy of a liberal patronage.

Mr. J. E. Hoagland, proprietor of the Lawn Ridge stock farm, near Whiting, Kas., reports through our live stock field man, who visited the farm August 7, looked over the herd and placed an advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER with a herd write-up, that he has since sold twenty-three young boars and two sows. He further writes "that his home paper and one of the county papers published the write-up entire, and it is as you say, a man, if he have the stuff, must toot his own horn or have it tooted. I am well pleased with the result. The young sow that had just arrived from the Champion herd of R. S. Cook has farrowed twelve pigs, five boars and seven sows, sired by Banner Boy 28441 O., and the youngsters are sure daisies. After the State fair the young boar that I bought of Cook will come to Lawn Ridge, and, if he proves as good a sire as is his individuality and breeding, then Lawn Ridge will have something in expectancy more than ordinary. I have a good strong string of young boars yet and an extra lot of gilts from which good selections can be made."

GENTRY SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—Perhaps one of the most favorably known breeders of improved stock in the West is N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo. His Berkshires are world-famed and no herd of any prominence anywhere can be found that has not more or less of his breeding in it. This year Mr. Gentry has made a new departure by showing a toppy lot of Short-horn cattle, which he wishes to advertise in connection with his Berkshires. He has in no wise deserted his swine, but now desires to bring into equal prominence his Short-horns, which he has also been breeding for many years. His show herd is by Waterloo 117227, out of Waterloo Duke 8th, a three-year-old bull bred by H. M. Vail, of Missouri. The females in aged class are Seraphine, Victoria 16th and Seraphine Lady, also the two-year-old, Red Queen 2d, sired by Ravenswood Prince and out of Red Queen and she sired by the Duke of Richmond. There is also a yearling heifer by Aldrie Duke of Hazelhurst, bred by Elbert & Fall, of Iowa. This herd is strong in the Bates-Cruikshank combination, and consequently the finish, quality and breeding makes of it a peerless herd. Mr. Gentry expects to show this herd at the State fair, at Wichita, and at the same time make a few remarks to his Berkshire customers.

Remember that you can get the KANSAS FARMER and the Kansas City Daily Star, both for one year, for \$4, or the KANSAS FARMER and the Kansas City Weekly Star, both for one year, for \$1.20.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

E. LISTON, Virgil City, Cedar Co., Mo., wants to sell Berkshires at lower than gold basis prices. Try me for best quality and low prices. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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.

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.

WYNDALE FARM HERD.

Registered Berkshires and B. P. Rock Chickens.

Only the best stock for sale. Eggs in season. Correspondence solicited. M. S. KOHL, Furley, Kas.

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.

Farmington Herd Poland-Chinas

Twenty-five spring boars sired by Little Mc 14992 S., he by Mc. Wilkes 9242 S., Trinidad 30057 A. and Chief Kankiska by Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115 S. All stock guaranteed as represented.

D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kas.

TOWER HILL HERD Registered Poland-Chinas.

175 head, 30 brood sows. Herd boars are Black Stop 10550 S.; U. S. Butler 13388 S.; George Free Trade 21053 A., and a grandson of J. H. Sanders 27219 O. Young boars ready for service and bred gilts for sale.

B. R. Adamson, Fort Scott, Kas.

Kansas City Herd Poland-Chinas

The future villa of Hadley Jr. 13314 O., the greatest boar of his age. I have pigs for sale now by Hadley out of Tecumseh Mortgage Lifter 33649 S. Order quick and orders will be booked as received. Farm nine miles south of Kansas City, on Ft. Scott & Memphis R. R. Postoffice Lenexa, Kas.

W. P. GOODE, Proprietor, Lenexa, Kas.

Standard Herd of Poland-Chinas.

L. NATION, Proprietor, Hutchinson, Kansas. The breeding herd consists of the best strains of blood, properly mated to secure individual excellence. Stock for sale. Visitors welcome. Correspondence invited.

J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kansas, POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Herd headed by Upright Wilkes 13246 S. and J. H. Sanders Jr. 13739 S. 25 brood sows, 100 spring pigs; 10 young boars, 4 Sanders and 4 Wilkes, ready for service. Orders for youngsters being booked. Write or come.

Clover Leaf Herd Poland-Chinas.

We Have the Best. Nothing Else. J. H. Sanders Jr. 14953 S. 35089 O. heads our herd. Three of his get sold for \$800; entire get at sale averaged over \$200; get during his term of service exclusive of public sale brought over \$2,700. Thirty-eight pigs getting ready to go out. Among our 14 brood sows are Black Queen U. S. Corwin 29801 S., U. S. 30854 S., Black Queen Hadley 1st 36574 S., Annie Black Stop 36331 S. and Ruby Rustler 4th 36355 S. Write, or, better, visit the herd.

G. HORNADAY & CO., Fort Scott, Kas.

ROYAL HERD

POLAND-CHINAS and B. P. Rock chickens. Cunningham's Choice 13731 S., second premium State fair, 1895; his grandsire Victor M. First premium State fair, 1895, on Plymouth Rocks. Fifteen eggs for \$2. Ward A. Bailey, 1470 E. 15th St., Wichita, Kas.

LAWN RIDGE HERD Poland-Chinas.

130 head, all ages. 100 spring pigs, sired by Young Competition 15082 S., Kansas Chip 15083 S. and a grandson of J. H. Sanders. Write or come.

J. E. Hoagland, Whiting, Jackson Co., Kas.

Highland Herd of Poland-Chinas.

One hundred head in herd, twenty brood sows, direct descendants of Black U. S., Ideal Black U. S., J. H. Sanders and Lord Corwin 4th. Our spring pigs, sired by Breckenridge, Upright Wilkes, Seidem, Favorite Duke, Riley Medium, are large, growthy and fine finish. We have a few fall boars that we will sell cheap, also a few fall gilts that are bred. Correspondence or inspection solicited. Stock as represented or money refunded.

Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kas. (Successors to Dietrich & Gentry.)

POULTRY.

VALLEY FALLS POULTRY YARDS.—The most extensive and best equipped yards in the State. Thirty-five varieties of chickens. Breeding pens and scoring from 90 to 96. Eggs \$1.50 from pen No. 1 and \$1 from pen No. 2. All kinds of Cochins, Brahmas, Langshans, P. Rocks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Javas, Games, Sherwoods, Red-caps and Bantams. W. B. McCoy, Proprietor, the Kansas Poultryman.

DO YOU DIP OR DO YOU POWDER? Have you heard of the new method of killing all kinds of vermin on poultry by simply painting roosts, etc., with LEE'S LICE KILLER. 1000 agents. More wanted. Book free, treating on vermin of all kinds with remedies therefor. GEO. H. LEE CO., Exeter, Neb., or 178 Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

All the leading strains. Thirty young cockerels and twenty-five pullets for sale. A 93-point bird at head of the flock. Eggs \$2 per setting of thirteen. S. McCullough, Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kas.

1896 HATCH!

READY TO SHIP. From now until the last of September we will sell gilt-edge birds from 50 cents to \$1 each. Partridge Cochins, Silver-spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Leghorns. Now is the time to lay in good stock cheap.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kas.

Round Top Farm PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS.

Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Langshans, Indian Games, Buff Leghorns, Bantams. Eggs \$2 per fifteen; \$3.50 per thirty. Forty-page catalogue, 10 cents, treats on artificial hatching, diseases, etc.

Fred B. Glover, Parkville, Mo.

\$4.00 DO YOU WANT A JOB? SEND \$2.50 FOR SAMPLE. EASILY MADE. STAR HOME FASTENER CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

BRASS BAND

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Equipments for Bands and Drum Corps. Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine Catalogue, Illustrations, mailed free. It gives Band Music & Instructions for Amateur Bands. LYON & HEALY, Cor. Adams St. and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A Well-Known Stock Food.

Anglo-American Horse and Cattle Food. Hog Food, or Poultry Food, do just what is claimed for them. The best conditioners and blood purifiers ever fed to stock. Our Hog Food is positively a worm-killer. All goods warranted as represented or money refunded. A trial will convince you of their merits. Mention this paper. For full particulars address The Anglo-American Stock Food Co., 113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S

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

VETERINARY SURGEON.

D. 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.

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—N. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Compile 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.

CRIPPLE CREEK

The Santa Fe Route is the most direct and only through broad-gauge line from Chicago and Kansas City to the celebrated Cripple Creek gold mining district. Luxurious Pullmans, free chair cars, fastest time, and low rates.

GOLD! GOLD!!

Address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Monadnock Blk., Chicago, or W. J. Black, A. G. P. A., Topeka, Kas., and ask for free copy of profusely illustrated book descriptive of Cripple Creek. It is well worth reading.

SANTA FE ROUTE



WILD TOM 51592.

Sweepstakes bull Wild Tom 51592. Weight when thirty-four months old 2,205 pounds in show condition. He is the best living son of Beau Real 11055. Dam Wild Mary 21238. Winnings:—Iowa State Fair, 1895, first in class, first in special, first in sweepstakes, and Silver Medal; Kansas State Fair, first in class, first and special at head of herd, first bull and four of his get.

FAIRM—Two and a half miles northwest of city. We furnish transportation to and from the farm if notified.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

..... EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Hereford Cattle Headquarters

Sunny Slope Farm is one of the largest breeding establishments in the United States. Three sweepstakes bulls in service—Wild Tom 51592, Climax 60942, Archibald VI. 60921, also the great breeding bull, Archibald V. 54433, who was the sire of two sweepstakes animals (Archibald VI., sweepstakes under one year of age, and Miss Wellington 5th, sweepstakes heifer over all beef breeds when twelve months and twenty days old. We have thirteen serviceable bulls for sale, ranging from eight to twenty months old. We also have forty bulls for sale, ranging from five to eight months old. Also a choice lot of heifers and cows. We combine the blood of Anxiety, Lord Wilton and Grove 3d. Breeders are invited to inspect our herd.

C. S. CROSS,

H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 12,188; calves, 766; shipped Saturday, 1,723 cattle, 121 calves. The market was slow and lower on feeders and common grades. Best cattle were steady. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
25.....	1,348 \$4.15	19.....	1,442 \$4.05
38.....	1,422 4.00	35.....	1,334 3.75
20.....	1,297 3.75	18.....	1,376 3.70
24.....	979 3.50	1.....	1,020 3.00

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
23.....	1,116 \$2.95	90.....	1,072 \$2.85
1.....	940 2.65	79.....	962 2.65
124.....	995 2.60	121.....	916 2.60
119.....	934 2.60	42.....	969 2.50

NATIVE HEIFERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
3.....	873 \$3.00	5.....	843 \$2.85
1.....	870 2.65	10.....	817 2.35
1.....	850 2.75	6.....	910 2.70

NATIVE COWS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
4.....	1,275 \$2.70	1.....	830 \$2.50
11.....	830 2.45	17.....	935 2.35
1.....	970 2.25	1.....	870 2.15
8.....	1,012 1.90	5.....	978 1.50

NATIVE FEEDERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
7.....	1,160 \$3.75	15.....	1,146 \$3.45
8.....	1,203 3.45	1.....	1,130 3.25
9.....	984 3.10	1.....	992 3.00
6.....	910 3.00	1.....	970 2.90

NATIVE STOCKERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
2.....	895 \$3.25	2.....	780 \$3.25
5.....	888 3.10	2.....	600 3.05
2.....	860 2.90	26.....	814 3.00

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 1,296; shipped Saturday, 450. The market was uneven. The following are representative sales:

60.....	190 \$3.15	99.....	195 \$3.12½	99.....	182 \$3.12½
51.....	200 3.10	35.....	218 3.05	25.....	208 3.05
72.....	224 3.05	57.....	215 3.05	20.....	182 3.07½
5.....	136 3.00	12.....	238 3.00	51.....	196 3.00
82.....	230 3.00	6.....	238 3.00	60.....	281 2.80
1.....	200 2.50	1.....	280 2.50	1.....	430 2.40

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 6,770; shipped Saturday, 265. The market was slow and 10 to 15 cents lower. The following are representative sales:

259 Utah 1.....	64 \$3.10	835 Utah 1.....	63 \$3.10
110 Utah.....	99 2.35		

Horses—Receipts, 66; shipped Saturday, 65. The horse and mule market was quiet to-day. The receipts were fair and the prospects for to-morrow are good.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; market stronger for best, weak to 10c lower for others; fair to best beefs, \$3.10@4.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.55@3.45; Texas, \$2.40@3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 43,000; market weak and generally 5c higher; light, \$3.15@3.45; rough packing, \$2.45@2.65; mixed and butchers, \$2.73@3.35; heavy packing and shipping, \$2.70@3.25; pigs, \$2.00@3.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 27,030; market 10c lower; native, \$2.00@3.00; western, \$2.25@2.75; lambs, \$2.50@4.00.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; Texas steers, \$2.50@3.35; native steers, \$3.50@4.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; mixed, \$2.80@3.30; heavy, \$2.90@3.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

	Sept. 14.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wht—Sept....	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Dec....	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
May....	64	64½	64½	64½	64½
Corn—Sept....	20½	21½	21½	20½	21
Dec....	21½	22½	22½	21½	21½
May....	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Oats—Sept....	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Dec....	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
May....	19	19½	19½	19	19½
Pork—Sept....	5 70	5 80	5 87½	5 75	5 75
Oct....	6 67½	6 77½	6 87½	6 73½	6 73½
Lard—Sept....	3 27½	3 35	3 37½	3 27½	3 27½
Oct....	3 62½	3 70	3 82½	3 62½	3 62½
Ribs—Sept....	8 10	8 15	8 10	8 15	8 15
Oct....	3 85	3 87½	3 87½	3 87½	3 87½

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14.—Receipts of wheat here were disappointingly small to-day for Monday. There was a brisk demand for all grades at about Saturday's prices. Chicago houses bought some No. 3 hard out of store, paying 53½¢ delivered for it. Some sold to go New Orleans at that price also.

Receipts of wheat here to-day, 93 cars; a year ago, 130 cars.

Sales were as follows on track: Hard, No. 2, 3 cars 58½¢; No. 3, 28 cars 50¢, 9 cars 49½¢, 4 cars 49¢; No. 4, 14 cars 48¢, 13 cars 47½¢; rejected, 2 cars 45¢, 2 cars 43¢, 2 cars 42¢, 1 car 41¢; no grade, 1 car 37¢. Soft, No. 2 red, nominally 50¢@57¢; No. 3 red, 1 car 52½¢, 2 cars 52¢; No. 4 red, 1 car 49¢, 1 car 47¢; rejected, nominally 48¢@45¢; no grade, nominally 3¢@40¢. Spring, No. 2, 1 car 51¢, 1 car 50¢, 1 car white 50¢; No. 3, nominally 49¢@49¢.

Few samples of corn were offered. The scattered small orders were sufficient to take them all at a slight advance.

Receipts of corn to-day, 29 cars; a year ago, 33 cars.

Sales by sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 1 car 19½¢, 2 cars 19½¢; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 18½¢, 2 cars 19¢, 2 cars 19½¢; No. 4 mixed, nominally 17¢; no grade, nominally 15¢; white, No. 2, 2 cars 21¢, 1 car 21½¢; No. 3, nominally 20½¢; No. 4, nominally 18¢.

The oats market was rather weak, especially on fair samples of new oats. Very few oats were offered.

Receipts of oats to-day, 37 cars; a year ago, 24 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, nominally 15¢@16¢; No. 3, 1 car, color, 13½¢, 1 car 12½¢; No. 4, nominally 12¢@12¢; no grade, nominally 8¢@11¢; No. 2 white, old, 1 car 22¢; new 1 car 17¢, 1 car 16½¢, 1 car 15¢, 1 car 14¢; No. 3 white, 3 cars 14½¢, 5 cars 14¢, 2 cars 13½¢; No. 4 white, 2 cars 12½¢.

Hay—Receipts, 40 cars; market weak. Choice timothy, \$7.50@8.00; No. 1, \$6.50@7.50; No. 2, \$5.00@6.00; No. 3, \$4.00@4.50; prairie, choice, \$4.50@5.00; No. 1, \$4.00@4.50; No. 2, \$3.00@3.50; No. 3, \$2.00@2.50.

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Receipts, wheat, 104,567 bu.; last year, 53,446 bu.; corn, 59,500 bu.; last year, 31,200 bu.; oats, 140,200 bu.; last year, 7,300 bu.; shipments, wheat, 22,700 bu.; corn, 16,900 bu.; oats, 4,900 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash, 61¢@61½¢; September, 60¢; December, 63¢. Corn—Cash, 19½¢@19½¢; September, 19¢ bid, ¼¢ sellers; December, 20¢; May, 22½¢. Oats—Cash, 17¢ bid; September, 17½¢; May, 19½¢.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14.—Butter—Creamery, extra fancy separator, 13½¢; firsts, 12½¢; dairy, fancy, 11¢@12¢; fair, 9¢@10¢; store packed, fresh, 9¢; packing stock, 8¢.

Eggs—Strictly candled stock, 10½¢ per doz. Poultry—Hens, 5½¢; roosters, 12½¢ each; spring, 6½¢ per lb.; turkeys, hens, 8¢; gobblers, 7¢; spring ducks, 7¢; old, 5¢; spring geese, 6¢; pigeons, 75¢@85¢ per doz.

Fruits—Peaches, shipped stock, ¼ bu. boxes, fancy, 50¢; cings, 40¢; inferior, 30¢; 4-basket crates, 50¢; inferior, 40¢; 6-basket crates, \$1.25; cings, 60¢@70¢; home grown stock, fancy, freestones, 40¢@50¢ a peck; good to choice, 30¢@40¢; seedlings, 20¢ a peck; 30¢ a half bu.; Michigan stock, 20¢ a basket. Apples—Choice eating stock sells from 40¢ to 60¢ a bu.; inferior, 30¢@35¢ a bu.; cooking stock, 10¢@35¢; Shippers are paying for Northern Spy \$1.00 a bbl. in car lots; for fancy fall and winter varieties, \$1.00@1.25 a bbl.; Jonathans, \$1.50 a bbl. for fancy and 75¢@1.00 for No. 2 stock; Maiden Blush are out of market. Grapes, Concord, choice, 20¢ a peck basket; inferior, 17½¢; fancy Werdens, 20¢; white grapes for jelly purposes, 17½¢ per peck; Ohio Concord, 9-lb. baskets, jobbing, 15¢; small way, 16¢@17½¢; Salem, 20¢; Delaware, 20¢; New York Concord, 15¢ a basket.

Potatoes—The market was steady at 20¢ per bu. in a small way; in round lots, 19¢@20¢; ear lots, 17½¢. Sweet potatoes, new stock, 25¢@30¢ per bu.

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

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are the most complete and commodious in the West, and second largest in the world! The entire railroad system of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Oattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895.....	1,689,652	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to feeders.....	322,262	1,376	11,445		
Sold to shippers.....	216,209	276,869	28,744		
Total Sold in Kansas City, 1895.....	1,533,234	2,446,202	748,244	41,588	

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

NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.

C. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, EUGENE RUST,
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Feeders and stockers purchased on orders. Personal attention given to all consignments. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished. References:—National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Citizens' State Bank, Harper, Kas.; Bank of Kiowa, Kiowa, Kas.

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The Poultry Yard

THE "WHITE WONDER."

New Breed of Poultry Originated by a Vermont Farmer.

The "white wonder" was originated by William N. French, of Vermont. While Mr. French has kept his counsel about the breeds used in the manufacture of the "white wonder," it is generally believed, from the appearance and characteristics of the fowl, that those breeds are the light Brahma and the white Wyandotte. The "white wonder" is remarkably like the white Wyandotte in shape, and has a rose comb. But it is considerably larger than the Wyandotte, perhaps on an average from one to one and a half pounds. Its shanks



WHITE WONDER FOWLS.

are moderately feathered. One who saw the "white wonder" for the first time would be likely to call it a very large, feather-shanked white Wyandotte. Bred as it is believed to have been, it is not surprising that it should be an excellent layer and a very good table fowl, and that it should be hardy, also. All these qualities it unquestionably possesses, and these qualities have served to give it some popularity in spite of its appearance—that of a disqualified white Wyandotte. Birds of this breed have been sold, not only in this country, but also in foreign lands. A few years ago a "white wonder" club was organized to foster this breed, and the club has apparently been well managed, for it has kept the breed before the public and has aided in increasing its popularity. To sum up the whole matter, the "white wonder" is an excellent practical fowl, but its close resemblance to the white Wyandotte has prevented it from becoming very popular among fanciers. They, as a class, prefer the white Wyandotte for show purposes.

It is interesting, however, to study the results that are got in cross breeding or in making new "breeds." It is a pleasure that is within easy reach of every poultry keeper. But to originate a new breed that will hold its characteristics and not "throw back" (atavism) to its ancestors, is quite difficult.—Orange Judd Farmer.

PINE EGG CASES.

They Are Liable to Impart a Bad Flavor and Smell to Eggs.

The trouble with pine for egg cases is that it is very liable to impart a bad flavor and smell to the eggs. This occurs in the presence of moisture. When eggs come out of a cold refrigerator car into a warm atmosphere they become damp—often wet—from condensation; so does the case itself. This causes the pine to emit a strong, pungent odor which taints the eggs. The same effect is noticed in damp and muggy weather.

We have observed a number of instances lately where eggs in pine cases have been returned from buyers on the ground that they were "tasty" though apparently fresh and sound. Investigation has shown that the trouble was due entirely to the absorption of the pungent pine aroma from the wood.

For holding in ice house the pine case is absolutely tabooed; and even for ordinary use in marketing stock for current demands, it is a detriment under any but the most favorable conditions. It is best to pack stock in such a way as to give it the benefit of every outlet, and so as to avoid all accidents. The white wood case is far the best

case made and should be universally adopted, at least for packing stock of first quality. A white wood case with medium fillers and a No. 1 filler as top and bottom layer, is free from objection, and if properly packed should prevent many of the losses which often harass the less careful packer.—N. Y. Produce Review.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS.

Said to Be Sure Death to Lice on Young and Old Chickens.

Yes, sir, oil of sassafras will kill lice on old and young chickens, and if you think it worth publishing I will give your readers some more of my experience with the oil, says a correspondent to the Poultry Keeper.

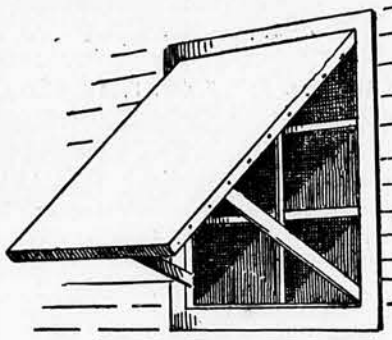
All who are raising chickens know that the greatest trouble with young chicks is the large gray head louse, which kills more chicks than any disease they are afflicted with.

I cannot agree with some of your readers who are advocating the use of lard to kill lice on little chicks, as I have killed about as many with the lard as I have saved from lice. For little chicks the sassafras oil beats any patent medicine yet invented. After finding that the use of the oil in the food will kill the pest on grown chickens, I tried it on chicks. Whenever I set a hen I give her every third day ten drops of oil in a little bran or meal until she is through setting. As soon as the chicks are two days old, I give the hens and the chicks a fourth of a teaspoonful twice a week. I have at present 62 chicks five weeks old, and they are the finest looking lot I ever had. I prefer sassafras oil over everything I have ever tried for lice for the following reasons: First, it is no trouble at all to use it, as it is given in the food; second, there is no danger of killing any chicks with it; third, there is no handling of the chicks. Kerosene emulsion is excellent. I tried it as soon as I found it would kill lice, and it is excellent to put in whitewash used for the hen house.

SHADE FOR POULTRY.

A Device That Will Keep Out Much Heat from Their Quarters.

Fowls suffer severely in warm weather from their houses becoming overheated by the sun. They will go in



to escape the hot rays only to suffer more inside than out, especially if there are windows on the sunny side, as there are likely to be. A device like that shown in the sketch will keep out much heat from the poultry quarters. A square frame of laths is covered with cheap cotton cloth nailed firmly at the top of the window and kept at an angle before it by a lath on either side, as shown herewith.—Orange Judd Farmer.

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

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

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

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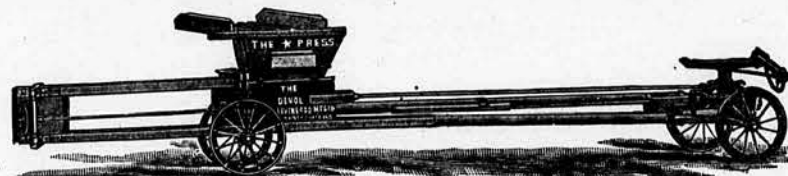
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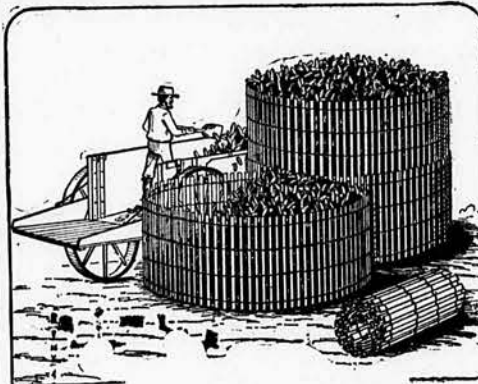
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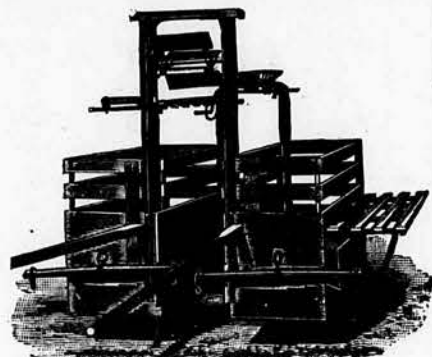
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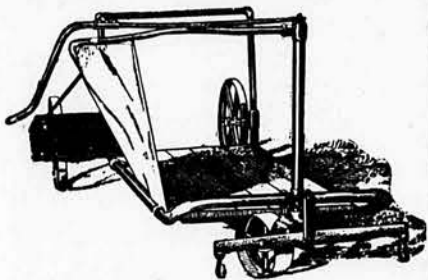
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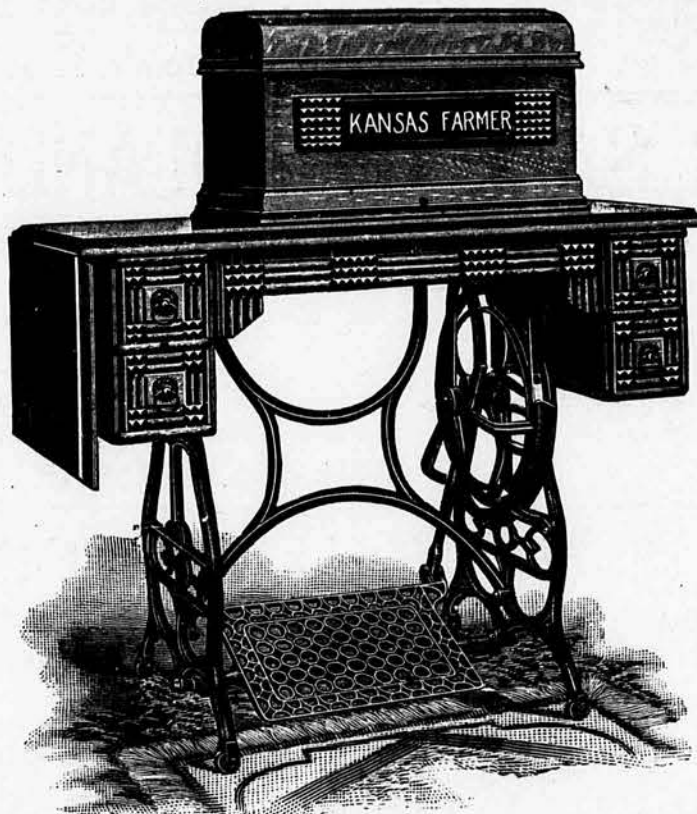
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We Claim for It That it has all the good points found in all other machines
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The Attachments supplied without extra charge are of the latest design,
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quickly and permanently cured by me to a healthy
vigorous state. Sufferers from.....

NERVOUS DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, VARICOCELE,

AND ALL WASTING DISEASES should write
to me for advice. I have been a close student for
many years of the subject of weakness in men, the
fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek
the aid of older men or reputable physicians I in-
vestigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple
but most remarkably successful remedy that com-
pletely cured me. I want every young or old man
to know about it. I take a personal interest in such
cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all
communications are held strictly confidential. I
send the recipe of this remedy absolutely free of
cost. Do not put it off but write me fully at once;
you will always bless the day you did so. Address

THOMAS SLATER, Box 960,
Shipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery,
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,
SURGEON.

Office: 730 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

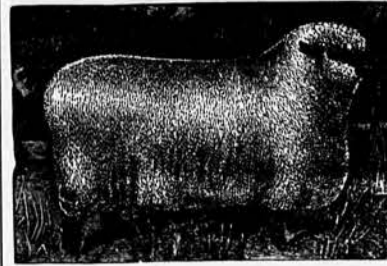
R.S. COOK, WICHITA, KAS., **Poland-China Swine**

BREEDER OF

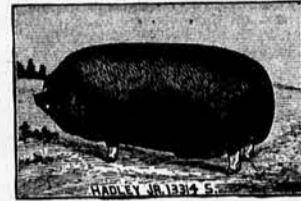
The Prize-winning Herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State fair, 1894; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1895. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28608, World Beater and King Hadley. For sale an extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

ELM BEACH FARM POLAND-CHINA SWINE

The home of the great breeding boar, **SIR CHARLES CORWIN 33095**. Our 1896 crop of pigs are by six different boars and out of fashionably bred sows, including such grand individuals as the prize-winning \$500 Lady Longfellow 34099 (S.), that has eight pigs by the prize boar, **King Hadley**. **STOCK FOR SALE** at all times and at very reasonable prices. We also breed Short-horn cattle. Write or come and see us.

IRWIN & DUNCAN, Wichita, Sedgwick Co., Kas.**J. G. Peppard**1400-2 Union Avenue,
KANSAS CITY, MO.MILLE
CANE
CLOVERS
TIMOTHY
GRASS SEEDS.**SEEDS****SHROPSHIRE RAMS!**

A choice lot of yearling and two-year-old rams, sired by **Rector 94** and **Grand Delight 2d** and other noted rams, and a grand lot of imported and American-bred ewes. Prices in keeping with the hard times and the quality.

KIRKPATRICK & SON,
Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas.**THE AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON 75 POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**

AT CONNORS, WYANDOTTE CO., KANSAS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1896.

Twenty young sows—Chief Tecumseh 2d, Black U. S., King Perfection and Hoosier Boy families—bred and safe in pig to the peerless **HADLEY JR. 13314**, whose get has won more prizes and sold for more money than the get of any other boar of the breed at his age. Five March pigs by him. These are for herd-headers and the show ring. Fifty spring pigs by Wilkes Sanders 14222, King Perfection 22087 and Clay Dee 25877. Wilkes Sanders is one of the greatest sons of the old world's winner, J. H. Sanders, and the richest breeding on his dam's side, going through Queen Wilkes to Black Wilkes, to Guy Wilkes, to Geo. Wilkes and to Black U. S. through A. A. on dam's side. **King Perfection** is the first and only boar sold from Kansas at \$1,000. Clay Dee won first in class and sweepstakes at Kansas State fair in 1895. Breeders of all breeds invited to this sale. If you want to be in the front in this business, order catalogue, mark it and come to this sale.

COL. J. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer.**KIRKPATRICK & SON, Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas.****SECOND ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE OF FORTY BOARS & FORTY SOWS.****Thoroughbred Poland-China Hogs!**VERDON, RICHARDSON CO., NEBRASKA,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1896.

Consisting of about eighty head of spring pigs, about forty head of boars and an equal number of sows, sired by three different boars, viz.: Chief You Know (Vol. XI. S.) by Chief I Know (the boar whose get won 90 per cent. of the premiums at the fairs in 1895) and out of Black Beauty 4th (23364) by Corwin U. S. 7116, and he by Corwin King 4253; Chief All Right (Vol. XI. S.) by Chief You Know, the hog that H. G. Sims won second on and sweepstakes on boar and five of his get at Des Moines last year (Chief All Right was one of the five), and another good son of Chief Tecumseh 2d. The sows are strong in Tecumseh, Wilkes and Corwin blood and are as fine a bunch of brood sows as one would want to see. Sale will be held on farm, four miles east of Verdon and nine miles north of Falls City, both on M. P. and B. & M. roads. Parties from a distance will be met at train at both places. Free entertainment for visiting breeders. Write for Catalogue.

M. W. HARDING, Humboldt, Neb., Auctioneer.**FERD FRIEDLEY, Proprietor, Verdon, Richardson Co., Neb.****GRAND PUBLIC SALE OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS,**

Five Miles West of Hiawatha, Kas., Thursday, September 24, 1896.

ELI ZIMMERMAN, Proprietor of the Brown County Herd of Poland-China Hogs, will sell eighty or ninety head of tops out of 160 head, including fifteen or twenty aged brood sows, some bred for October farrow, some will have litters by their side. Here is a select lot of sows, good in size, color and finish, and proved to be the best of breeders. There will be two two-year-old boars, Sunset Chip 13342 S. and Longfellow 16564 S., a grand son of Short Stop. Here are two grand breeders and good individuals that will do to go in any company. Sunset Chip is one of the largest and best boars in the State. There are five fall boars that will be wanted when seen. I have five fall gilts that are good. I have fifty February, March and April pigs, tops out of 100, of both sexes. Nothing but good stuff will be offered, and you will be convinced of that point when you come to the sale. The young pigs were sired by Model Wilkes 13344 S., Sunset Chip 13342, Longfellow 16564 S., and Black U. S. Nemo 13343. The dams were sired by prize-winning boars, such as Billy Wilkes, a son of Geo. Wilkes; Gold Coin, a son of Short Stop; Black Diamond, a son of Wanamaker 2d, and Billy Boy. I will offer three or four young herds—three sows to one boar—not akin, that are good in every way. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Lunch at 11:30. Parties from a distance will find free lodging at the Simmons hotel and conveyance to and from the sale free of charge. Please bring bank reference. Catalogue ready September 5. Send for one and come to the sale.

Attention is called to Winterscheidt Bros.' sale, to be held September 23, at Horton, Kas. Parties attending that sale will be transferred to my place free of charge.

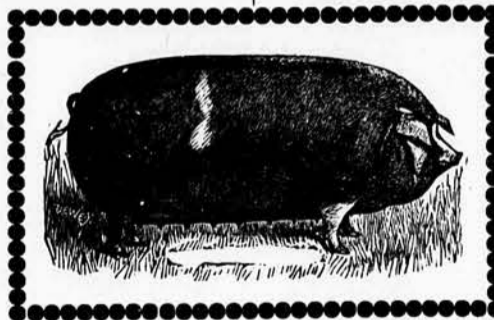
COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.**ELI ZIMMERMAN, Proprietor, Hiawatha, Kas.****200 ~ THE COMING TWO-DAYS SALE ~ 200****FASHIONABLY BRED POLAND-CHINAS!****SIXTH ANNUAL SALE!**

Odessa, Mo., Wednesday, September 30, 1896.

100 When I will offer at Elm Lawn Stock Farm, three miles northeast of Odessa, Lafayette county, Mo., and eight miles south of Wellington, Mo., one hundred head of richly-bred Poland-Chinas. This draft will include my three grand herd boars, Lail's Victor 4298 S., Null's King 13517 S., and the monster boar, Commonwealth 15701 C.; seventy tops of my 1896 crop of pigs; twelve yearling gilts; thirteen matured sows; five grand herd boars. The sows and gilts will all be bred to Lail's Victor, Null's King, Victor A. (Vol. 10 S.), Elm Short Stop 16369 S. and Commonwealth.

These offerings were sired by seventeen different boars that stand on the top round of the ladder. This will be the chance of your life to buy some of the best and biggest Poland-Chinas on earth. You can't afford to miss it. Will also sell four of my best Holstein cows, three young bulls, and one 2 years old, a show bull in any company.

Free conveyance will meet you at Odessa and Wellington on morning of sale. Free accommodations at Myrtle hotel, Odessa. Send for catalogue for further particulars.

**REGULAR ANNUAL SALE!**

Oak Grove, Mo., Thursday, October 1, 1896.

At my farm, four miles northeast of Oak Grove, Jackson county, Mo., on the C. & A. R. R., and six miles southwest of Napoleon Mo., on Mo. P. R. R., when I will sell one hundred head of pure-bred Poland-Chinas, consisting of about fifty spring boars and thirty-five spring gilts, mostly February and March farrow, sired by nine boars, mainly by Roy U. S. 13843 S. and Western Wilkes 12846 S.; also fifteen yearling gilts, same breeding, and bred to Dandy Boy 16070 S. for fall litters.

For full particulars as to breeding, etc., send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue.

Visitors from a distance will be met at trains on morning of sale at Oak Grove and Napoleon, and will be accommodated free at City hotel, Oak Grove.

Everything offered will be sold without reserve or by-bid and guaranteed as represented. No postponement on account of weather. Sale under cover and will open each day at 1 o'clock p. m. Free lunch at noon. Bids by wire or mail may be sent to Col. Sparks or either of us.

TERMS:—All sales under \$10, cash. Ten dollars and over, six months time on approved notes without interest.

GEO. W. NULL, Odessa, Mo.**E. E. AXLINE, Oak Grove, Mo.****COL. JAS. W. SPARKS, Marshall, Mo., Auctioneer.**