

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863. VOL. XXXII, No. 42.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1894.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

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The Stock Interest.

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

OCTOBER 24—F. M. Lall, Poland-China swine, Marshall, Mo.
OCTOBER 24—J. B. Davis, Duroc-Jersey swine and cross-bred Short-horn and Red Polled cattle, Fairview, Kas.
OCTOBER 25—C. G. Sparks and G. L. Davis, Poland-Chinas, Marshall, Mo.
OCTOBER 31—Martin Meisenheimer, Poland-China swine, Hiawatha, Kas.

FEEDING WHEAT TO FARM ANIMALS.

The first comprehensive inquiry as to this much-talked-of subject, was instituted by Secretary Coburn, of Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The results are presented in the quarterly report of the board, just published. It is safe to say that no such amount of information on this subject as that presented in this report has heretofore been available from all sources together.

The Secretary secured the names of 1,000 practical farmers and sent to each an exhaustive list of questions, covering not only the quantity of wheat fed, but also every detail of cost of production and methods and results of feeding. The replies received were carefully and intelligently studied and compiled. The following are the most important parts of the results of Secretary Coburn's compilation:

WHAT THE REPLIES INDICATE.

The replies of about 400 of those who received the question blanks were of such a character as to make them very useful contributions, and, having been edited and condensed, a representative proportion of them is, with much other collateral matter, presented in detail. From the answers and estimates of these observant and practical men who have viewed the subjects from the many divergent standpoints incident to a State with so large an area as Kansas, and a separation, in some instances, of possibly 500 miles, numerous very interesting averages and deductions are reached. Some of these are as follows:

Of the 24,827,523 bushels of winter and spring wheat raised in Kansas in 1893 there has been used as feed for farm animals 4,059,323 bushels, or 16.4 per cent., Cowley and Sumner counties leading, with 297,044 and 407,606 bushels, respectively.

When fed whole (perhaps more especially to hogs), 25 per cent. of it passes the animals unmasticated and, hence, undigested and unassimilated—a shameful waste. The average of the estimates made by eighty-one correspondents in twenty counties is that above 30 per cent. is voided without mastication; twelve correspondents, representing five counties, put it at 50 per cent. or above, and a few others name a higher figure, while forty, reporting from twelve counties, average at 10 per cent.

Three-fourths of those reporting, representing fifty counties, state that, pound for pound, wheat is superior to corn for fattening hogs (even with one-fourth unmasticated) by 7 to 35 per cent.; the average of these indicating a superiority over corn of 16 per cent., while the average of the other one-fourth of the reports, representing twenty-six counties, indicate that it was considered of less worth than corn by 12 per cent.

To the question as to how much live pork may be expected as a fair return per bushel of wheat fed to hogs, the average of all the answers is eleven pounds, and the variations from seven pounds, in a single instance, to as much as twenty pounds in one other; but nearly all put their figures at or above ten pounds.

The average of all the reports as to the cost of wheat, raised and in the bin, "including 7 per cent. interest on the value of land upon which raised; also wear and tear of equipment," with different yields, show thus:

Yield of 10 bushels per acre, 56.5 cents per bushel.
Yield of 15 bushels per acre, 48 cents per bushel.
Yield of 20 bushels per acre, 35.8 cents per bushel.
Yield of 25 bushels per acre, 31 cents per bushel.
Yield of 30 bushels per acre, 27 cents per bushel.

Yield of 85 bushels per acre, 26 cents per bushel.

An average of wheat land values, as stated from all the counties, is \$19.35 per acre, and these valuations range from \$50 in Wyandotte, \$45 in Atchison and Brown, \$40 in Allen, Jefferson, Johnson and Miami, and \$37 in Cowley, to \$6 in Cheyenne, Morton, Sheridan and Sherman, \$5 in Finney, Grant, Meade and Wallace, \$4 in Lane and Seward, \$3 in Haskell and Scott and \$2 in Stanton.

In reply to the question, "What is ordinarily the value per acre of your wheat straw, to use or to sell?" the composite reply is 81 cents, the extreme range being from 25 cents in Thomas and Jewell to \$2 in Kiowa, \$1.75 in Morton and \$1.50 in Decatur, Doniphan, Leavenworth and Shawnee counties.

Responses from 85 counties, having all the wheat raised except 181,514 bushels, received within the last ten days of September, this year, to inquiries sent to 500 correspondents, asking their estimates on the percentage of the wheat crop of 1894 which will be fed to farm animals, represent it as 30.4 per cent. of the wheat in those counties; a total of 8,524,983 bushels, or 110 per cent. (4,465,660 bushels) more than the entire previous year's crop so used.

A SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

In a general way these reports show:

In Kansas, under the conditions as to product and prices of wheat and corn existing in the years 1893-94-95, wheat has become a very unusual and very important factor in the grain-feeding of all classes of farm stock.

It is superior to corn, pound for pound, as a grain to produce a healthful, well-balanced growth in young animals.

Mixed with corn, oats or bran, it is much superior to either alone, for work horses.

Fed to cows, it is an exceptional milk-producer, and for that purpose corn is scarcely to be compared with it.

For swine of all ages, it is a healthful and agreeable food, giving generous returns in both frame-work and flesh, but fed whole, especially without soaking, is used at a disadvantage. Ground and made into slops, it is invaluable for suckling sows and for pigs both before and after weaning.

For cattle it has, at least as a part of their grain ration, a very high value, which is much enhanced in the line of needed variety by mixing with corn, and in a still greater degree by mixing judiciously with bran, oil cake or other albuminous foods tending to balance the too carbonaceous nature of the clear wheat.

With corn and wheat approximating the same price per bushel, it is not unprofitable nor wicked to feed the wheat; yet, if it can be ground, rolled, crushed or in some way broken at a total cost not exceeding 5 to 7 cents per bushel, to feed it whole and dry is unwise.

It can be ground at a cost of 5 cents per bushel, and on a majority of Kansas farms for very much less.

If grinding is impracticable, soaking from twenty-four to thirty-six hours (the length of time depending somewhat upon the weather and season) is, for various reasons, deemed desirable, but is injudicious to any extent that its being moist facilitates swallowing without the mastication or the proper mixing with saliva. Any arrangement or system of feeding by which the grain was delivered in such a way that the animal could eat but slowly, would largely overcome this defect.

It is a superior food for all fowls, and, as a promoter of the maximum egg-production, is unsurpassed by any other grain.

Besides the brief compilations the report contains a large number of more or less extended discussions of the subject of wheat-feeding, gathered from many sources. Among the most important and valuable of these is the reproduction of Prof. Georgeson's article from the KANSAS FARMER of August 15, in reply to an inquiry from Marion county. Another paper of rare value is contributed by a young man not long from the practical labors of the farm, a graduate of our Agricultural college, and now an editorial

writer on the Topeka Capital, Phil. S. Creager, as follows, on

ECONOMY IN WHEAT-FEEDING.

The only valid excuse that any farmer can put forward for feeding wheat to farm animals is that no more profitable disposition can be made of it. It is not enough that the bushel of wheat which brings but 40 cents in market will make 50 cents' worth of pork or beef. There is a possibility—under ordinary Kansas conditions, a strong probability—that the 40 cents in cash which the wheat would bring would buy a sufficient quantity of other food stuffs to make much more than 50 cents' worth of beef or pork; in which case true economy will not justify feeding wheat rather than exchanging it, through sale of the one and purchase of the other, for corn, bran, shorts or whatever possesses greater feeding value in proportion to its market price.

Many agricultural writers, and farmers who follow their advice, fall into the fallacy which the foregoing paragraph tends to dispute. They reason that so long as wheat, transformed into meat, will sell for more money than it would in the form of grain, there is no other rational thing to do but feed it. This does not at all follow, as a brief illustration will plainly show.

In the fall of 1893, wheat in a northern Kansas county was worth but 42 cents a bushel. Hogs were worth \$4.80 to \$5. Mr. Smith fed his wheat to thrifty shoats instead of selling it outright, and as each bushel of wheat produced ten pounds of pork he figured that he was getting 48 to 50 cents a bushel for his grain, and congratulated himself that he was a "business" farmer. His neighbor Brown, with a longer head, hauled his wheat to town and sold it for 42 cents; but instead of going home "empty," he hauled back an equal weight of corn, which he bought at 22 cents a bushel. He would take fifty bushels of wheat—3,000 pounds—to market, sell it for \$21, invest \$11.75 in 3,000 pounds of corn—fully equal in feeding value to the 3,000 pounds of wheat—and feel well paid for his partial day's labor in the \$9.25 that he had saved by selling his wheat rather than by feeding it. In the particular county referred to, the Smiths outnumbered the Browns ten to one, and the loss which they brought upon themselves, in the manner illustrated, was heavy.

The conditions detailed in the illustration are not at all unusual ones. They have obtained many times in many Kansas counties, and will undoubtedly obtain again. Under them, wheat-feeding is inexcusable, according to any rational system of economy. Sometimes it is oats, shorts or other feed for which wheat may be profitably exchanged. Whatever it may be there is no justification for feeding wheat so long as it may be exchanged for other foods at a cost less than the difference in feeding value.

This, of course, is ignoring the slight advantage which might result from diverting wheat into other than ordinary channels, thus reducing an undesirable surplus. No individual farmer, however, can afford, at any appreciable cost to himself, to allow this consideration to enter into his wheat-feeding problem.

But there are times, as now, when the ordinary relations between the market values of wheat and the common food stuffs are radically changed, and wheat-feeding becomes not only justifiable, but, from an economic standpoint, imperative. What the exact ratio is between the feeding value of wheat and other food stuffs, corn, for instance, cannot be definitely stated; nor can the line be sharply drawn between the profitableness and the unprofitableness of feeding wheat rather than corn; but it is certain—to nearly every feeder's mind, at least—that with corn and wheat at present prices, say 50 and 40 cents, respectively, there is economy in making wheat a factor in nearly all rations.

From a purely scientific standpoint, wheat is a more nearly perfect food for animals of all kinds than is corn, and, pound for pound, should produce greater gains. Corn contains too great a proportion of carbohydrates and fats, and the excess is wasted, or worse than wasted, by taxing the energies of the animal in

the digestion of elements that cannot be assimilated. Its "nutritive ratio," which is the ratio existing between the quantity of protein—muscle-forming elements—and the combined quantities of carbohydrates and fats, is too wide. Wheat contains a greater proportion of protein and a less proportion of carbohydrates, and, therefore, comes nearer than corn to meeting the requirements of animals. There are, however, other considerations, as of mechanical condition, militating against wheat and in favor of corn, which makes it a matter of dispute whether, fed as nearly alone as grain is usually fed in this Western country, corn is not by weight the more valuable feed. In any case, it is undisputed that it is better, where wheat is fed, to make it only the basis of a ration instead of feeding it clear; to compensate for its deficiencies by the addition of other foods and thus "balance" the ration. A few suggestions of rations which are approximately "balanced"—so arranged as to meet, without waste, the requirements of the animals for which they are designed—may be helpful to the feeder who wishes to get the most possible out of his wheat.

A growing pig of 5 or 6 months of age, and weighing 125 pounds, requires, according to the accepted feeding standards, .54 pound of protein and 2.71 pounds of carbohydrates and fats per day. If wheat be fed alone, 5.7 pounds will be required to supply the needed .54 pound of protein. But 5.7 pounds of wheat contains 3.47 pounds of carbohydrates and fats, which is .76 pound more than the requirement, and the excess is wasted. Mixing some food rich in protein with the wheat will balance the ration and do away with the loss of food elements. The following, from a scientific standpoint, nearly fills the bill. Whether it is practicable to make use of it exactly as given, each feeder's circumstances must determine. In any case, it may serve as a guide:

RATION FOR A 125-POUND PIG.

	Protein.	Carbo- hydrates and fats.
Wheat, 3 pounds.....	.285	1.88
Shorts, 1 pound.....	.108	.49
Oil meal, 1/2 pound.....	.141	.19
Totals.....	.534	2.57
Requirements.....	.54	2.71

It will be observed that the suggested ration lacks a trifle in protein, and slightly more in carbohydrates and fats, of meeting the feeding standard requirement. The replacing of a small quantity of the oil meal with, say, twice as much wheat will tend toward the correction of the ration.

If it is not practicable to feed oil meal—a very doubtful contingency—an approximately balanced ration may be made up as follows:

A MORE SIMPLE RATION FOR A 125-POUND PIG.

	Protein.	Carbo- hydrates and fats.
Wheat, 2 1/2 pounds.....	.237	1.54
Shorts, 2 1/2 pounds.....	.27	1.23
Totals.....	.507	2.77
Requirements.....	.54	2.71

In this ration there is a deficiency of protein, with a small excess of carbohydrates and fats, but the variation from the theoretically proper balance is scarcely great enough to be of consequence. It may be lessened by increasing the quantity of shorts and correspondingly decreasing the quantity of wheat.

Pigs younger than five or six months require a greater proportion of protein. It is impossible to compound a ration from wheat and shorts which will exactly meet their requirements, oil meal, peas, soy beans or some other food rich in protein being essential to a proper balance of the ration. Skim-milk and buttermilk will serve this purpose admirably.

For older, heavier pigs, less protein and more carbohydrates and fats are required. Consequently, more wheat and less shorts may be fed. The following ration is approximately balanced for a fattening 250-pound pig:

RATION FOR A 250-POUND PIG.

	Protein.	Carbo- hydrates and fats.
Wheat, 5 pounds.....	.475	3.04
Shorts, 2 pounds.....	.216	.98
Totals.....	.691	4.02
Requirements.....	.64	4.10

The man who wishes to feed wheat to fattening cattle will have no need, provided he has alfalfa, to purchase

any balancing food stuffs. Suppose his cattle are 1,200-pound steers, he may feed this ration:

RATION FOR A 1,200-POUND STEER.

	Protein.	Carbohy- drates.	Fats.
Wheat, 24 pounds.....	2.28	14.61	.456
Alfalfa, 10 pounds.....	.94	2.8	.10
Totals.....	3.22	17.41	.556
Requirements.....	3.00	18.00	.60

Replacing a small proportion of either the wheat or the alfalfa with a more carbonaceous food, as corn fodder or straw, will tend toward the perfection of this ration.

If the feeder lacks alfalfa to feed with his wheat, and has facilities for feeding ground stuff without waste, he may find some approximation of the following ration, compounded, as the last, for a 1,200-pound steer, suited to his case:

ANOTHER RATION FOR A 1,200-POUND STEER.

	Protein.	Carbohy- drates.	Fats.
Wheat, 20 pounds.....	1.90	12.18	.38
Bran, 5 pounds.....	.63	2.20	.16
Prairie hay, 10 pounds.....	.50	4.00	.08
Totals.....	3.03	18.38	.62
Requirements.....	3.00	18.00	.60

If straw or corn fodder be used instead of hay for "roughness," a greater proportion of bran, or the addition of a small quantity of oil meal, will be needed to balance the ration, for both straw and corn fodder are highly carbonaceous and sadly lacking in protein. A nearly balanced ration, in which corn fodder serves as roughness, is as follows:

CORN-FODDER RATION FOR A 1,200-POUND STEER.

	Protein.	Carbohy- drates.	Fats.
Wheat, 20 pounds.....	1.90	12.18	.38
Oil meal, 3 pounds.....	.84	1.04	.08
Corn fodder, 15 pounds.....	.37	5.25	.09
Totals.....	3.11	18.47	.55
Requirements.....	3.00	18.00	.60

Agricultural Matters.

SCIENCE VS. NATURE.

A remarkable article, from the pen of Henry J. W. Dam, "Foods in the Year 2000," appears in *McClure's Magazine* for September. The writer presents the salient points of an interview with Prof. Berthelot, the famous French scientist, who advances the theory that chemistry will in a short time displace agriculture.

The research made by Prof. Berthelot leads him to believe that wheat fields and corn fields will soon disappear forever. There will be no need of growing these grains, he declares, for science will soon have taught the world how to manufacture flour and meal direct from the elements that produce them. So with eggs, meat—in fact, all edibles—and that is why he believes that synthetic chemistry will displace agriculture. He says:

"In order to clearly conceive these impending changes, it must be remembered that milk, eggs, flour, meat, and indeed all edibles, consist almost entirely (the percentage of other elements is very small) of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. Oxygen and hydrogen are the two gases which, when combined, form water. Oxygen and nitrogen mixed are the air we breathe. Carbon forms the charcoal of wood, is the main constituent of coal, and as carbonic acid gas in the air is the chief food of the vegetable world. These four elements, universally existing, are destined to furnish all the food now grown by nature, through the rapid and steady advance of synthetic chemistry.

The most difficult thing to see through, or rather the stumbling-block for most laymen in this connection, seems to be: If the author of these necessary elements—nature—intended them to be utilized commercially through the agency of synthetic chemistry, why has that same author filled the world with a complement of natural agencies that have for ages and do still supply the needs of mankind? In other words, do you believe that the counterfeit is as good as the genuine? Professor Berthelot thinks it is better because it takes the place of the genuine and is cheaper. But that is not all. He announces that his line of investigation will discover to the world useful compounds unknown to nature; that is, chemistry will lead up to valuable products, the elements only of which

nature possesses. His synthetic arcadia will have an equal distribution of food for all mankind, "men will have grown too wise for war, and war's necessity will have ceased to be. The air will be filled with aerial motors flying by forces borrowed from chemistry. Distances will diminish, and the distinction between fertile and non-fertile regions, from the causes named, will largely have passed away. It may even transpire that deserts now uninhabited may be made to blossom, and be sought after as great seats of population in preference to the alluvial plains and rich valleys, soils fat with putrefaction, which constitute the great agricultural and popular centers of to-day."

In short, his argument is that in utilizing the elements nature has supplied the world with, science will supersede nature, the creative power, in compounding and making the possible products of those elements useful.

In presuming to discount the work of God, Prof. Berthelot, although he be the pet of France and a meteoric light in the modern school of chemistry, has assumed a role in which he will not appear to advantage before the work-a-day people, the producers of the world.

This food-manufacturing business is a big question—one which traverses the range of human thought before anchoring upon a conclusion. We have had, in recent years, ample opportunity to observe some of the surprising results of delving deeply into the science of chemistry, but surely the works we have witnessed do not warrant us in believing that the God-made plan of man's subsistence is to be revised and that mortal ingenuity is to discount the original plan of the God of nature. We cannot reconcile our belief in the things that are before our very eyes, in this connection, with the faith of the distinguished scientist who heralds the wonderful things to be. But his investigation will have a good effect upon the world. That is the logical result of studious inquiry. We may not agree with him, and in striving to disprove his theory by running counter to the schedule he advances, discover vital elements of truth not hidden but unappreciated by the masses who regard practical education as incidental to man's progress through the world. We have drawn upon this theory in the manner here observed, not that it lends an amendatory lustre as it appears to us, but because it denotes to a remarkable degree what the inquisitive mind of mortal man will lead to. It were foolish, we assert, to look for a literal fulfillment of Prof. Berthelot's scientific prophecy, and it would be worse folly to disregard his forecast altogether. So let us reason among ourselves, and see what we can learn from it, for he forecasts the approach of a condition of affairs which, if suddenly made to take place, would bankrupt the industrial world as now organized and turn the producers of raw material into beggars, lamenting their fate as up and down the avenues of trade they wandered, awaiting the adjustment of human nature to the new environment.—*Miller's Gazette and Corn Trade Journal, of London, England.*

Proposed Regulation of Wheat Prices in Minneapolis.

Some of the millers and elevator companies of Minneapolis have felt the burden of open competition for cash wheat, which in the past has resulted in a forced premium for cash wheat over future deliveries, and there is a proposition under consideration by them to unite on a daily price for wheat, and thus bring cash wheat into line with futures. Considerable objection is made to the proposition by some of the concerns that would be interested, on the ground that such a combination, no matter how legitimate it might be, would injure the grain trade of the city by giving ground for rival points to make false claims in their interest for the purpose of securing grain shipments, and for the opportunity it would furnish political parties to secure the producers' votes.

The plan would provide for an agent for the combined milling and elevator companies, who would name the price to be paid for No. 1 Northern wheat

every day, the price for No. 1 hard to be 1 cent above this price, and the price for No. 2 Northern to be 1 to 14 cents below the No. 1 Northern price. Then the several buyers for the companies bid this price and no more. This plan would save considerable money in the course of a year, based on the experience of the millers the last year, when the buying by elevators, who could protect themselves by hedges, compelled the millers to pay a heavy premium for wheat on track.

The millers who favor the plan do not seek to cut the price of cash wheat below its relative value to futures, but to cut off the competition that compels them to pay more for cash wheat than it is relatively worth. There is a strong sentiment against the plan among the members of the Chamber of Commerce, who remember the bad odor the old Millers' Association brought to the Minneapolis grain trade.

The commission handlers of grain especially are not generally favorable to the proposition, for they like the rush of open competition, and full prices naturally please their shippers. There is a good deal of opposition to the plan and there is no certainty that its operation will be attempted, as many in the grain trade see its dangers.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Oklahoma Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As sorghum is likely to be a standard crop here, as well as in Kansas, we notice with interest what Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, says as to danger in allowing stock to eat the second growth. We have heard much of sorghum producing the second crop, and had sown fifteen acres this year, expecting to cut it second time. First crop was cut in August, but without more rain we shall hardly cut it second time. Last year we noticed a field that made two good crops.

We have an acre of sorghum upon which we have kept our calves picketed. They have just gone over it once and are now eating the second growth, and as yet there is no ill effects.

Feeding Wheat.—With wheat selling at 34 to 36 cents and corn 40 to 53 cents, and hogs \$5 to \$5.10, it is not hard to believe that it pays to feed wheat to hogs, but the trouble is, we have but few hogs and few farm feed mills, and merchant mills that only give twenty-six to thirty pounds of flour for sixty pounds of wheat are a little too high-toned for us to patronize for grinding hog feed. So we do next best thing, soak the wheat two days. It is more generally fed to horses, soaking it one day. If present conditions continue farm feed mills will become common. A neighbor, W. M. Sanders, has a four horse-power mill and grinds for the one-seventh.

Wheat Seeding.—We could not, or rather did not, turn a furrow for wheat until after the rain of September 10, and now (September 25) we have forty-five acres seeded, and the earliest seeded is looking fine. As a rule, most of the seeding is done in October, and we have extended it as late as January 10.

Crops of 1894.—It would be very hard to give a brief result, for they were very "spotted." Generally, wheat was good, and the extremes in yield, so far as we have noticed, were seven and fifty-one and one-half bushels per acre, and from fifty-eight to sixty-four and one-half pounds per bushel. In this part of the Cheyenne country the average is about seventeen bushels per acre of a full or above standard weight.

Corn is from nothing to fifty bushels per acre. My own is perhaps less than five bushels, while a neighbor three miles away has forty bushels per acre. Oats and barley fair crops. The various kinds of sorghum are splendid in some localities and quite light in others.

Western Homes.—I have never yet, in all my press writings, written a boom article, but I feel tempted to write up facts as to the West, especially in this unprecedented drought year, when Eastern papers are giving ill-natured flings at the West. Fred Grundy, a prominent farm writer, in a recent



INFLUENZA,

Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Last Spring, I was taken down with La Grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete. It is truly a wonderful medicine."—W. H. WILLIAMS, Crook City, S. D.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prompt to act, sure to cure

number of a widely-circulated journal, gives good advice as to staying by the old home rather than to be moving, but goes out of his way to give special examples of two who had gone to Kansas, and, with everything to learn as to climate and soil, had failed. While I have never advised any one to move anywhere without thoroughly investigating the proposed home, I would now advise caution and deliberation in a partial or total sacrifice of the present home. Conditions are likely to be reversed in another year.

That the Western line has been pressed further than knowledge of conditions necessary for successful farming were understood, is true, and the oversanguine had to bear failures; but the present failure—extending even into the great interior States—should only be considered as exceptional. We note that the rainfall of the past three months was greater here than in the upper Ohio valley, but, of course, an old country can better bear a drought than a new one. The pictured object lessons and word pictures of "Horace" will have a good effect in calling attention to results accomplished.

Winview, Okla. J. M. RICE.

The acre of alfalfa which yielded about a ton of hay on the Oklahoma Experiment station farm, from spring seeding, was cut just before the dry spell. The September rains brought it out nicely and it is now reported nearly ready for second cutting.

In the course of an editorial on the low price of wheat, the *Cable*, of London, England, remarks: "It has often been questioned whether wheat sold for less than 40s. a quarter pays for growing; there is no question whatever that at 20s. it does not cover expenses. The cost of growing an acre of wheat has been variously estimated at from £4 to £6 pounds an acre, which gives an average of £5. Taking the average yield at twenty-eight bushels, the value of the crop at present prices would be £3 10s., showing a net average loss of £1 10s. upon every acre grown."

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

Climate and Crops Just Right.

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

Irrigation.

Dates of Irrigation Conventions.

NOVEMBER 9-10.—Inter-State Irrigation Association, at Kansas City.
NOVEMBER 23-24.—Kansas State Irrigation Association, at Hutchinson.

An Irrigation Experiment.

Prof. Howard M. Jones, of our Agricultural College, contributes to the *Industrialist* a well written account of an extensive experiment in irrigation in Dickinson county, a portion of the State far east of what would a few years ago have been declared the western limits of the "rain belt." After a couple of introductory sentences, Prof. Jones says:

"Mr. C. B. Hoffman, a Regent of this college, has in hand a most commendable project, namely, the irrigation of a 120 acre tract at Enterprise. It is bottom land, situated on the bank of the Smoky Hill river. If present prospects of success are realized, the tract will ultimately be increased to 200 acres. The best engineering will be employed. Fully as much attention will be paid to draining as to flooding. Part of the ditching will be used for both purposes. In east-central Kansas, where a whole season may be wet, or at least where continued and heavy rains may immediately succeed an irrigation, crops may be badly damaged, or destroyed altogether, by a superabundance of moisture. By a complete system of draining the water supply at all times will be under complete control, thus insuring success.

"The water supply for this farm is ample. It will be pumped by water-power. A dam and wheel, already employed by Mr. Hoffman in his milling business, will be utilized for this purpose. The pump will have a capacity of 150,000 gallons per hour. Two-thirds of such a pumping capacity can put three inches of water on 120 acres every five days.

"It has been repeatedly noticed that crops do best where there is an ample supply of moisture from beneath. Even with a plentiful supply from above, if the subsoil be baked, the distribution is not the best. It is proposed to operate the plant during the winter, thus saturating the subsoil. Thus the crops will have on tap, as it were, a subterranean reservoir. If there be an excess of water at planting time, the drainage already mentioned will provide for it. With such a stock of moisture in store in the spring, it may be that seasons will frequently occur in which very little irrigation, or none, will be necessary during the growing time.

"The plan is to allot in small parcels of five or ten acres, twenty being the maximum. These allotments will be farmed out to small cultivators, who, unaided, could not avail themselves of irrigation privileges, through lack of capital. In addition to the water, Mr. Hoffman will supply teams also, whenever the tenants need them, effecting a happy combination of capital and labor.

"All Kansans, but especially those of the east and east-central parts of the State, will watch this experimental stage. Here is a case where private enterprise is undertaking alone what the experiment station is carrying on at another point. Aside from its experimental value in irrigation, the undertaking will furnish a good object lesson in high culture. Kansas has, in common with other States where land is plenty and labor scarce, gone to the extreme of extensive agriculture; often extensive failure has followed. What is needed now is intensive culture. If irrigation leads, even by indirection, to higher culture, it will be a great blessing to the 'land-poor' farmer."

Deep Subsoiling and Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One of the great questions of the day, and one which is enlisting the thoughts of many of our wise philosophers, is the question, "How shall we avoid the damaging effects of a drought, such as this otherwise favored country of ours has just passed through?"

While facts and figures abundantly prove that irrigation must play an important part in the solution of this question, in some portions of the coun-

try, especially the western part of the State, yet it would be well not to ignore the fact that deep subsoiling should precede irrigation wherever the subsoil is hard. Then the facts and figures would be simply astounding for the satisfactory settlement of this question.

As a rule, the subsoil immediately underlying the cultivated top soil has become exceedingly hard, rendered thus by action of rain carrying fine sediment into it, and being so short a distance from the surface the moisture has all been evaporated from it, time and again, so that, finally, it has become cemented together, every pore effectually stopped and rendered practically water-proof, except where cracked open by shrinkage. This is largely the condition of the subsoil everywhere, and to irrigate such ground without first subsoiling would be a failure, and worse than a failure if done in a hot, dry spell, with no clouds to protect from the blazing sunshine. It would evaporate so quickly that the top soil would be baked so hard that cultivation would be a most difficult operation, and the soil would be left in a worse condition than before.

But how reasonable and evident is the fact, to every one who will take the time to consider the question to any extent, that deep subsoiling would furnish a store-house for water, by irrigation or rainfall, in the right place to protect the crops from all damage by drought. So I would recommend to our irrigation friends, as well as those who do not irrigate, to subsoil their ground deep, by all means.

You can buy the best subsoil plow ever invented for \$12, which will tickle old Mother Earth so deeply that she will respond with such a bountiful harvest of her choicest products that there will not be room to store it.

H.

Kansas Irrigation Commission.

The National Irrigation Congress, at its recent sitting at Denver, provided for the continuance of State Irrigation Commissions, and on the unanimous nomination of the Kansas delegation appointed Judge J. W. Gregory, of Garden City, chairman of the Commission for this State. It also directed the delegations from each State to select four other members. This latter action was taken after many of the Kansas delegates had left the city. Those remaining, however, placed in nomination nine persons for the four positions and provided for a vote by mail to elect the four. The ballots were forwarded to Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture. Judge J. S. Emery, of Lawrence, Secretary Coburn and E. B. Cowgill, of Topeka, were constituted a board to count the ballots and declare the results. These gentlemen met on the appointed day, October 15, and found and decided that the ballots ratified the selection of Judge J. W. Gregory, of Garden City, as chairman, and Chief Justice W. B. Sutton, of Russell; A. B. Montgomery, of Goodland; Secretary F. D. Coburn, of Topeka, and E. R. Moses, of Great Bend. A commission stronger in personal fitness of its members or better distributed as to localities could not have been selected.

The Nickel Plate road now operates a through sleeping car service to New York city via West Shore road and after October 7 a daily buffet sleeping car service will be inaugurated via Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad.

"Howdy, Stranger!" Is the Texas Welcome.

Texas will say "Howdy" to you, if you will run down and give her hospitable citizens half a chance to get acquainted with you.

Besides being a pleasant place to visit, it does not take a back seat as a wealth-producer.

G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Topeka, Kas., will furnish free pamphlet describing Texas. Write for it.

This is a good chance to see northern Texas, low round-trip rates having been made for Texas State fair and Dallas Exposition, over the Santa Fe Route, October 19, October 26 and November 2. Inquire of nearest A., T. & S. F. agent.

Irrigated Farms---\$1,000!

Out of a thousand farms in SOUTHWEST KANSAS, of 160 acres each, we are selling a limited number equipped with an independent and permanent irrigation plant sufficient for at least ten acres on each farm. The price at which these 160 acre farms are selling is merely about what the ten acres and irrigation plant are worth.

Before buying a farm investigate this. Special terms made for Colonies. Call on us or write for particulars.

THE SYNDICATE LANDS & IRRIGATING CORPORATION,

Room 412 New England Life Building, 9th and Wyandotte Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Annual Horticultural Meeting.

LAWRENCE, KAS., October 1, 1894.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Fort Scott, Bourbon county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 11, 12 and 13, 1894.

The sessions will be held in the court house, and will open at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, the 11th.

The requirements of railroad companies are such that there is no reason for expecting other than regular rate of fare.

A hotel rate of \$1 per day has been secured for the attendance, and free entertainments are not promised by the citizens of Fort Scott.

A special committee will receive attendants at the depot on arrival of trains, and convey them to such hotels as each may prefer.

An exhibit of new and rare fruits, and any of special merit, and especially promising seedlings of recent origin, is requested. All such will be carefully and critically examined by competent judges, and their opinions reported to the society during the meeting. Fruits of unknown and incorrect nomenclature will receive the attention of expert fruit men, for the purpose of determining their true names.

This meeting promises to be one of the most interesting ever held, having been located near the border counties of our sister State, Missouri, and the date fixed to follow the annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, so as to afford the horticulturists of each State an opportunity to assemble in convention for mutual benefit.

Important topics relating to successful fruit culture will be presented and fully considered, and freedom in discussion will be granted to all in attendance.

All who are interested in fruit-growing are earnestly invited to this meeting, and to assist in solving the question of how to best overcome the hindrances to the attainment of a more complete and successful production of crops than have characterized the last few years. These difficulties are not confined to Kansas alone, but are found in many of the best fruit-growing States of the Union, and are receiving the attention of earnest workers in society assemblies and experiment stations throughout the country.

Horticulturists cannot, consistently with their personal interests, absent themselves from the State society meetings, and especially the coming one, where the representatives of the two most noted and favorable fruit-growing States in the Union are to convene for the consideration of important matters relating to the fruit-growing industry of each State.

The advantages afforded by association with the most intelligent and practical culturists in the State and from our sister State will be highly valuable, and will seldom occur.

afford an opportunity to obtain valuable information difficult to reach in any other way. G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

Note.—A full program of the proceedings of the meeting will be published in a short time, a copy of which will be mailed to any address upon application.

Irrigation in Colorado.

Choice farms in the San Luis Valley, Delta and Grand Junction fruit districts, Longmont and Greeley potato belt, etc. No drought. Home market. Send address for "Irrigation in Colorado" (illustrated), free. H. W. HOWE, Real Estate and First Mortgage Loans, 1640 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.

WATER PIPE.

Our Hard Burned Vitrified and Glazed Clay Pipe is everlasting. With our Improved Joints this pipe will stand same pressure as iron and costs about one-fourth as much. Write for particulars.

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.,
Makers of all kinds of Burned Clay Goods.
Office 800 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Kindergarten System.

The Topeka normal and training school for teachers is now in full operation in Topeka, under the efficient superintendence of Mrs. Gregory, of Boston, Mass. Mrs. G. is a woman of rare attainments and wide experience in the kindergarten work.

A large and enthusiastic class is already enrolled. Pupils will be received until November 1—not later. All those intending to take the training are urged to send in their application before the above named date, as it is very necessary that they should begin at the very foundation with the class.

The kindergarten spirit is abroad in the land. Already Mrs. Gregory has had applications from several Kansas towns for trained kindergartners, but having none to send has been obliged to recommend teachers from other States. The "new education" has come to stay. The demand for kindergartners will steadily increase.

It is not true that "anybody can teach a kindergarten." Nowhere is professional training more necessary than in the education of the very young, and nowhere will the true kindergarten receive any but the carefully-trained teacher. With so much good material in our own State it would be a pity to continue to import teachers to supply the increasing demand.

All communications concerning the work may be addressed to Mrs. Mary Stone Gregory, Superintendent of Topeka Kindergartens, or to Mrs. T. E. Bowman, President Topeka Kindergarten Association.

Business Briefs.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

James Bell & Sons, Garnett, Kas., breeders and shippers of registered Poland-China swine, are among the best equipped breeders of this part of the country. They have large, well-arranged and convenient buildings, purposely constructed so as to facilitate their special line of work, and their herds consist of prize-winning strains, such as approve themselves to those who are judges of first-class stock. This firm also breed and ship Plymouth Rock poultry, and now have some choice fowls for sale to those who wish to introduce new blood into their flocks. Their advertisement will appear later.

E. A. Bricker, Westphalia, Kas., is proprietor of the Pleasant Valley herd of thoroughbred Poland-China hogs and has young stock for sale at all times. The boar at the head of his herd is Tecumseh's Grand 9178, sired by Grand Tecumseh 8058. This boar captured first prize at the Iowa State fair in 1891, and his get proves him to be an animal of great individual merit and a sure breeder. Watch out for Mr. Bricker's advertisement, which will appear in this paper soon.

J. M. Collins, Mont Ida, Kas., breeds Poland-China swine. Lord Chip 11151, by Klever's Chip, and out of Hopeful 25988, heads his herd. He has young stock for sale, and KANSAS FARMER readers will hear more of this herd in subsequent issues. In the meantime correspondence will receive prompt attention.

B. F. Walker, Garnett, Kas., is a breeder of Poland-China swine, and offers bargains to those in search of good stock at low prices. His son, J. L. Walker, is proprietor of the "Short-horn dairy," and he finds the business a profitable one, the results proving that Short-horn cows make exceedingly satisfactory dairy animals, all things considered.

Fish Creek poultry farm, six miles west from Garnett, Kas., is the property of O. J. Shaefer, a practical fancier. He breeds Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Laced Wyandottes, Cornish Indian Game, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Gold Gimped Hamburgs, White-Crested Black Pencils, Single-Comb Brown Leghorns, Polish Comb Brown Leghorns and Houdans; Rose-kick ducks. At the Anderson county also captured eighteen first premiums, fair to produce prize-winners. His advertisement will appear in the KANSAS FARMER. All inquiries answered. HORACE.

KANSAS STATE FAIR.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The State fair, held at Wichita, October 2 to 6, inclusive, was pronounced by the management a financial success; and all premiums are to be paid in full as fast as they can be attended to.

The horse, cattle, sheep and swine departments contained the choicest specimens of their kind. Competition was close, and those securing premiums realize that they have gained valuable ground in their special lines of breeding. The imported Percheron and French Coach horses from the Swissvale stock farm, near Topeka, property of W. J. Veale, attracted the attention of lovers of fine horses more than any other exhibit in this line, and the many valuable premiums attest the merit and quality of individual animals, as bred by Mr. Veale.

M. R. Driver, of Wichita, pleased the little folks, and grown ones, too, by his exhibit of Shetland ponies. Our readers may hear from him later in the shape of an advertisement.

Joseph Fuhrman, of North Wichita, showed one French Coach and eleven Percheron horses. The Percheron animal, Nicole 11216 (1150), out of Dunham's La Furtie, stands at head of his stud. He is an all black, smooth, active, well-developed sire. In premiums Mr. Fuhrman got two first and three second.

Makin Bros., of Florence, exhibited twelve head from their celebrated herd of Hereford cattle. They have Vincent 16691, Juryman 30279 and Good Luck 38282 in service, representing the noted families of Lord Wilton, Anxiety and Horace. Their exhibit was awarded six first and five second premiums. The English Shire horses shown by this firm also received marked attention and captured a good share of prizes.

C. F. Stone, of Peabody, had fourteen head of Holstein-Friesian cattle on exhibit and captured twelve first and two second premiums. His herd contains the best blood in the land, both as to milk and butter record qualities. At the head of his herd stands Mechtchilde Sir Henry of Maplewood 1669.

W. H. Miller, of Baynesville, showed Jersey cattle and got four first premiums. Jerry Simpson 30430 is at head of herd, and is out of Ina's Pet 7974. Of the females, Tiny Pearl 92673, calved March 5, 1893, by Jerry Simpson, and out of Ina's Pet, is solid color with black tongue and switch. Daisy Brice 98441, calved January 17, 1894, also possesses the same breeding and markings as Tiny Pearl. Our readers may hear more from this herd later.

J. Q. Howes, of Wichita, residence seven miles northwest, made a good showing of Polled Durham cattle, but was ruled out of competition on account of no class. The bull at the head of herd, Grover, took first premium at the World's Fair as a yearling and in 1892 received first premium as a calf at the Ohio State fair, Indiana State fair and St. Louis fair. All animals comprising Mr. Howes' herd are registered in the American Polled Cattle Book, and are also eligible to record in the American Short-horn Herd Book. Readers of the KANSAS FARMER will have a chance to become better acquainted with Polled Durhams as soon as Mr. Howes gets in shape to advertise.

W. H. Mayes, of Marion, showed eight head of Hereford cattle, right from pasture, which in make-up and general appearance proved that Herefords didn't need pampering to become show animals. His cow, Ila 20808, calved May 24, 1885, and sired by Brett 10679, out of Beauty 11th 19503, was an exceptionally good animal. In fact, his entire lot was well marked and of good individuality.

J. Coxan, of Peabody, also exhibited eight head of Herefords. His, too, were just off the grass, yet they showed to good advantage. I noticed that those interested in beef cattle pointed with pride to the Herefords belonging to Mr. Mayes and Mr. Coxan, as demonstrating what good stock will do without having to be stall-fattened. Herefords are certainly a paying breed to handle.

Wm. H. Ranson & Co., of North Wichita and El Reno, Okla., with their excellent herd of Short-horn cattle, secured the best premiums in the Short-horn class. They also had Cotswold sheep of good breeding and individual merit. An advertisement later will post our readers as to what this firm may have for sale.

The swine department contained a remarkably fine showing of prize-winning animals. Here I found R. S. Cook, of Wichita, with a draft from his Champion herd of Poland-Chinas, from which he won more prizes at the World's Fair in 1893 than any single Poland-China breeder west of Ohio. At this fair he secured ten first premiums, three second and two sweepstake prizes.

V. B. Howey, of Topeka, had on exhibition five Poland-Chinas and ten Berkshires. On his Berkshires he got six first premiums, two second and one sweepstake. On Poland-Chinas he was awarded three second prizes.

The Arkansas Valley herd of Poland-China swine, property of Dr. P. A. Pearson,

Kinsley, Kas., was well represented by a draft of eighteen head. At the head of this herd is Dandy Jim Jr. 8498, that was farrowed May 29, 1891; he reaches the Corwin blood four times and is a fine specimen. This hog received more mention at the World's Fair than any other hog there, being the largest hog of his age ever shown in the United States. He is one of the greatest heavy hogs, weighing 870 pounds at 28 months, 925 pounds at 29 months, and at this fair he weighed 1,020 pounds. Stock for sale and none better anywhere. See advertisement in this paper.

H. B. Cowles, of Topeka, exhibited a select draft from his Topeka herd of Large English Berkshires, and captured six first prizes, eight second and one sweepstake. His herd is headed by Wideawake 30059, in whose veins are Model Duke and Longfellow blood. He was 2 years old April 25, 1894, and weighs in good flesh about 800 pounds. Of sows, the Clover Blossoms are the pride of his herd. The bill of lading called for 750 pounds when the first of this line was purchased, as a three-year-old. She brought sixty-three pigs at five litters. Her descendants now in the herd mature at 700 to 800 pounds, and the youngest that has farrowed brought a litter of fourteen for a starter.

The Pioneer herd of Poland-Chinas, owned by Isaac Wood, of Oxford, was represented by fourteen head in care of his son. This herd is next to the oldest in the State and has captured over 400 premiums since established. His stock are of the best families and none but good ones are offered for sale. Mr. Wood also exhibited his stud of horses—Keno Wilkes, Wilkesdorf and Foxglove. Keno Wilkes took sweepstakes as best roadster, Wilkesdorf got second as best standard stallion, and Foxglove won sweepstakes and second as best standard mare.

K. N. Friesen, of Halstead, showed seven head from his Garden Valley herd of Poland-China swine. John Harkrader 5956, out of Black Queen (18392), stands at head of the herd. He was sired by Number One 5959, and he by Black U. S. 4209. This gentleman was awarded first premium on best span of mules.

W. McGuire, of Haven, proprietor of the Standard herd of Poland-Chinas, exhibited ten head. The boar at head of herd is Seldom 27217, a choice boar and easy kept animal. Of his sows, White Face 80824 and Black Beauty 80822, each possess World Beater and Jumbo strain. His brother, F. P. McGuire, of same place, has a herd of forty-three head, with Chief U. S., a grand-sire of Black U. S., at the head. Good breeding is their motto, and KANSAS FARMER readers may hear more from these two brothers soon.

Christ Huber, of Pontiac, had five head of Poland-Chinas for inspection. Cleveland 1st 11824 heads the herd. He was sired by Barney Moore 9051, and out of Peggy Moore (17491).

Here I met W. H. Wren, of Marion, who reported that his recent sale brought him \$800. All the stock were young, none being a year old and not a bred sow in the lot. Taking out a few pigs, the average price obtained was \$18 a head. He reserved all his breeding herd, at the head of which is Wren's Medium, by Happy Medium, out of Best of '90, she by Young U. S.

In sheep, the Alfalfa Shropshires attracted the most people. The breeder and importer, C. H. Ballinger, of Lexington, Neb., takes special pride in sheep husbandry, and it afforded him pleasure to answer all inquiries. He has in all 500 head, and is using four imported rams from the best flocks of England. Pure-bred rams and ewes of the best strains for sale. Mr. B. resides three miles north of Lexington. Watch for an advertisement in this paper later, concerning these sheep.

James Walton, of Newton, showed ten head from his flock of Cotswold sheep. The ram at the head of this flock was procured from George Harding, of Wisconsin. The Cotswolds were admired for their fine appearance, size and style. They make choice mutton.

The display of poultry occupied a large tabernacle and represented almost every variety. Attention will be given this exhibit next week in the Poultry department of the KANSAS FARMER. HORACE.

Beginning Sunday, October 7, a palace buffet sleeping car service will be inaugurated between Chicago and New York city via the Nickel Plate road and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. This in no way changes the former through car arrangement.

Home Visitors' Excursions.

On October 17 and November 14 the Nickel Plate road will place on sale at their ticket offices in Chicago and suburban stations, home visitors' excursion tickets to all points in Ohio and Indiana at one fare for the round trip where rate is not less than \$2. Tickets limited to return within twenty days from date of issue. Good going only on October 17 and November 14. City ticket office, 199 Clark street, Chicago. Depot, Clark and Twelfth streets.

Bismarck Fair.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The Union Pacific railway—"Overland Route"—is noted for its good road-bed, fine track, first-class coaches, obliging employees, quick time and safe transports. It was over this line I went to Bismarck fair, and soon found myself at the gate of beautiful Bismarck grove. Once on the inside, I sought out the Secretary, and found that personage to be none other than George Y. Johnson, who is known the State over as a veritable "hustler;" and with him in charge, I felt sure that the Bismarck fair of 1894 would be a success. Sure enough it was a success, and that, too, from start to finish. The attendance was not so great by far, as in days of yore, but there were enough in numbers to enable the Secretary to have sufficient cash to meet all premiums, and, too, pay every debt otherwise incurred, which is the best of commendation to those seeking places to make exhibits.

The horse department was in charge of L. H. Corse, Lawrence, and here I found the different classes quite well represented. I. N. Barley, three miles north of Lawrence, exhibited five English Shires, one Cleveland Bay and a jack. He was awarded two first and two second premiums. His animals are pictures of health and beauty. Stock for sale. In a short time more will be said concerning these well-built horses, by way of an advertisement which will appear in this paper.

The cattle department was presided over by Ira T. Steele, of Belvoir. In this department I found Jerseys, Short-horns, Herefords, Holstein-Friesians and grades.

Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, showed a draft of eight head from his famous stock of "Thistle Top" Short-horns, and secured all premiums in sight. Watch the advertising columns of this paper for what he may say concerning these finely-bred animals.

L. H. Corse, of Lawrence, showed five Holstein-Friesians and captured three first and one second premiums. The bull at head of his herd is King Winigan 21184, calved August 28, 1893, got by Simpson of Kansas 16594, out of Winigan 3d 28869, her dam being Winigan Key 7667, an imported cow with a milk record of eleven gallons per day. Winigan Key 3d 28869, is the mother of King Winigan 21184, and her sire is Sir Edgar B. 14706, and dam is Winigan Key 7667.

Wm. Brown, of Lawrence, exhibited eleven head Jerseys and two Holstein-Friesians. He succeeded in getting three first and four second premiums, and sweepstakes on best herd. At the head of his Jersey herd is Silver Boy 34050, calved November 29, 1891—a combination of the Le Brocq's Prize, Stoke Pogis and Duke 76 families. His are all choice stock, and a few young animals are for sale at reasonable prices. Later an advertisement will appear in this paper. Mr. Brown has also an English thoroughbred stallion, Dufferin, a grandson of the Derby-winner Touchstone. This animal is a well-developed beast, of fine appearance and good carriage.

Mrs. N. E. Parrish, of Lawrence, showed a Jersey cow and heifer calf, and secured first premium on each. The cow, Queen Plattessa 51509, was calved October 9, 1885. The calf, Bonnie Lou, is 6 months old, and her dam is Clara E. 14787.

D. L. Hoadley, of Lawrence, had on exhibition ten head of Jersey cattle, and won three first and two second premiums. Head of herd is Silver Spray 29318, calved June 13, 1889, got by Daphne's Stoke Pogis 16627, out of Belle of Palmyra 2d 4114—Stoke Pogis and St. Lambert strain. His animals are in good condition and are well marked as to color and milk qualities. Young stock for sale. See his card in this paper later.

R. A. Steele & Sons, of Belvoir, exhibited a draft of nineteen head from their herd of choice Hereford cattle and took special pains in letting the public know concerning the good points and qualities of the Hereford animals. Ben Butler 54079 stands at the head of their herd. He was sired by Wilton Duke 11851 (9427), son of Lord Wilton. His dam, Victress 27383, of the Trove Sir Thomas type, took first prize and sweepstakes at the St. Louis fair nine years ago. Of the females owned by this firm, I will mention the following: Nut Brown 5th 17243, calved July 20, 1884, sired by Anxiety 4th 9904 (6283), out of Nut Brown 2d 9998. Odebolt Girl 26102, calved March 5, 1886, sired by Lord De Vere 14904 (7802), son of Lord Wilton, out of Patience 14684. Nut Brown 8th 52352, calved June 5, 1892, is out of Nut Brown 5th 17243 and sired by Pride of the Clan 38050. Laura 11056, calved May 21, 1883, is out of Laura 9948 and by Anxiety 4th 9904. Three of her increase were on exhibit and all choice animals. This company showed an exceptionally fine animal in Steele's Dennis, which was calved September 2, 1893, out of Thistle 37526, she from Mary 1803, his sire being none other than Hawes' great show bull Fortune 2080, who is only two lines from the celebrated Sir Benjamin, and it is safe to say that there is no better bull in the Hereford line this day than Fortune 2080. They also showed a calf that weighed at

birth, July 15, this year, 120 pounds, which has gained two pounds per day since and is a beauty in every respect. This calf was sired by Dewberry 2d 18977, and out of Lady Welch 26835, she by Earl of Shadeland 12546. An experiment is also being made by these gentlemen in crossing the Hereford with the Short-horn. A calf born in April now weighs over 400 pounds. The Belvoir herd of Herefords is largely composed of the Wilton, Sir Benjamin and Sir Thomas strains of blood. An advertisement will appear soon in the KANSAS FARMER regarding this herd of cattle. In meantime write them.

The sheep department contained Merinos and Cotswolds, Samuel Jewett & Son being the leading exhibitors. They secured five first and four second premiums. This firm also got first on pair Bronze turkeys, first on best bushel hard wheat, first on rye and first on oats, also special on rye.

No swine exhibited. The poultry department contained forty-seven coops. The leading exhibitor was M. F. Clendenen, of Lawrence. I cannot give the awards, as they were not placed before my having to depart.

The farm product and fruit exhibit was of best quality and in larger quantity than I expected to see, the fruit display being the largest of any fair thus far attended. Of apples there were shown 311 plates and five bushel lots; pawpaws, grapes and plums, one plate each, and pears two plates. The competitors for the special, 500 apple tree prize, were the two oldest apple-growers in Douglas county, they having set out and raised to bearing the first trees in the county. Their names are Rev. C. H. Lovejoy and Thomas Pearson. Father Lovejoy, although advanced in years, is still hale and hearty. He is a cousin to the famous Elijah Lovejoy, who was assassinated in Alton, Ill., years ago, on account of being connected with the "underground railway" in slavery times. Father Lovejoy was chaplain of the Free State Territorial House of Representatives, of which Judge Bailey, John Speer and others were members; and, Mr. Speer says, he prayed: "Oh, Lord, thou knowest that this is the first legal Legislature, in Kansas," and Miles Moore, a member, told the reverend gentleman he thought that that was the first time the Lord had been officially informed on the question.

The display made by the Haskell Institute—the Indian school, located near the south limits of Lawrence, was the attraction central to every one. Here was shown, in actual reality, what civilization can bring about, the entire exhibit being the handiwork of Indian students, from the primary department up, and consisted of penmanship, drawings, products of the soil, embroidery, sewing, paintings, harness, wagons, and numerous other articles, all complete in each instance and of remarkably fine workmanship. All praise to those in charge of so grand and noble a work, as that of teaching the much-neglected Indian in the ways of self-advancement. What a mighty power the Indian could have been in this country, along side his white brother, had the right method been pursued in his behalf. The shotgun caused all Indians to treat their white brethren as enemies instead of friends, and it was natural for them to do so, for they were hunted to the death from the founding of our land, save in one or two cases. Like wild game, they feared the pale-faces, until of late, when almost wiped off the face of the earth, the remnants are being given that which should have been accorded them generations ago—an education through schools and grounds set apart for their special use and privileges.

The camp of the Haskell battalion was a rare treat to visitors at the fair and Capt. Herbert Johnson was much sought after for tickets admitting bearer and ladies to the camp. The dress parade, appearance and manner in which the young Indians carried their arms and went through the regular army drill, would lead one to think that they had been in the government service for six months, rather than having been put to work only six weeks ago. The battalion was divided into three companies and each company took its turn at camp duty. The band, composed of Indian boys, rendered music equal to that from any band of whites, everything considered.

M. C. Byrd, proprietor of the Kansas tannery, founded in Walruff's old brewery, made a choice display of calf, harness, collar and lace leather, and tanned robes and rugs. He began about five years ago and uses the bark tan process altogether, tanning all kinds of hides for leather or robes—cattle, dog, sheep, deer, goat and other skins; tanning robes a specialty. Robes from Galloway hides \$2 to \$5 each, sheep and goat hides from 75 cents to \$1.50 each and dog skins 50 cents to \$1 each. His exhibit at this fair consisted of oak-tanned harness leather, collar leather, wax calf and kip hides for shoes, lining skins, variety of satin finish and kangaroo, dog skins and lace leather, buckskin leather, and rugs and robes made of elk, deer, sheep, goat and Galloway hides. Mr. Byrd will place an advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER soon, so as to reach those who may wish hides tanned or robes made. His address is Lawrence. HORACE.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Love Unexpressed.

The sweetest notes among the human heart strings

Are dull with rust;
The sweetest chords adjusted by the angels
Are clogged with dust;
We pipe and pipe again our dreary music
Upon the self-same strain,
While sounds of crime and fear and desolation
Come back in sad refrain.

On through the world we go, an army marching,
With listening ears,
Each longing, sighing for the heavenly music
He never hears.
Each longing, sighing for a word of comfort,
A word of tender praise,
A word of love to cheer the endless journey
Of earth's hard, busy days.

They love us, and we know it; that suffices
For reason's share;
Why should they pause to give that love expres-
sion

With gentle care?
Why should they pause? But still our hearts
With all the gnawing pain
Of hungry love, that longs to hear the music,
And longs and longs in vain.

We love them, and they know it; if we falter,
With fingers numb,
Among the unused strings of love's expression,
The notes are dumb.
We shrink within ourselves in voiceless sorrow,
Leaving the words unsaid,
And side by side with those we love the dearest
In silence on we tread.

Thus on we tread, and thus each heart in silence
Its fate fulfills
Waiting and hoping for the heavenly music
Beyond the distant hills.
The only difference of the love in heaven
From love on earth below
Is here we love and know not how to tell it,
And there we all shall know.

—Constance Woolson.

Kansas Recipes.

In answer to the request of Mrs. Agnes B. Ormsbee, 435 Macon street, Brooklyn, N. Y., published in "Home Circle," October 3, the following are sent us by "Aunt Polly," with request that Mrs. Ormsbee send amount due her for these, in care of KANSAS FARMER.

Any one desiring to take advantage of Mrs. Ormsbee's offer should write her direct. Or, if preferred, the recipes can be sent directly to KANSAS FARMER for publication and Mrs. O. can then get them from our "Home Circle." In no case, however, would we assume the responsibility that the recipes would be accepted or paid for by the Brooklyn lady.

HOG'S HEAD CHEESE.

Clean properly a hog's head and boil in water enough to cover, until well done, or will drop from the bones. Then place the meat (being very careful to remove all the bones and objectionable parts) in a hash-bowl and chop fine with a sharp knife. Season with salt, pepper and sage. Turn the water out of the pot, let it set a few minutes, skim off all the oil that rises on it, strain and return to the pot, having a pint of liquor for every pint of hash; if not enough add water; bring to a boil and thicken with corn meal, boil, salt, and stir the same as any other mush, five or ten minutes; then put in the hash, first removing any oil that may have separated, and mix thoroughly; then ladle out for use. May be used cold, but better warm. Fried in slices for breakfast is delicious. Will keep in cold weather many days. If danger of not keeping, set in stove and heat it again.

SOUR MILK CHEESE.

Put sour or clabber milk on top of the stove and let remain until the whey and curd are separated. Do not simply drain, but press hard while warm, that the whey may all be removed. Then, to one quart of curd add half a teacup of sweet cream and butter size of half an egg; place in a frying-pan over a slow fire and stir until it melts into a solid shining mass; then mold for use. To be eaten warm or cold. Should any be left, add a small amount of milk and heat again. Healthy and delicious.

CORN MEAL PONE.

Boil three pints of water and thicken with corn meal; cook ten minutes. Set off the fire, add four pints of cold water and stir in corn meal until as stiff as convenient to stir with a paddle. When cool enough, add one cake of yeast, well soaked. It is best made in the evening. Keep in a warm place. When beginning to rise add one teacup of molasses, one pint of flour and salt to taste, and place in deep pans to bake. Have a brisk fire at first and cooler later. Bake three to five hours. If getting too hard on top, pour over a gill of water. Repeat if necessary. Good warmed over.

AUNT POLLY

Ayer's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most fashionable as well as economical hair dressing in the market. By its use the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.

Hot Milk Cure.

Those who are afflicted with skin eruptions, especially with the red blotches and hard little lumps known as eczema, will find relief by persevering in the following simple and inexpensive cure:

Do not bathe the affected parts in water; this aggravates cutaneous affections.

Each night before retiring heat about a pint of fresh, sweet milk. Do not let it boil, but let it rise just to the boiling point. Boiled milk loses its healing virtue. Then, with an old linen handkerchief, sop the hot fluid generously on the affected parts. Do not wipe the milk off, but let it dry into the skin.

In the morning bathe the skin in a little hot milk or in a dilution of listerine in hot water, in the proportion of two parts of water to one of listerine. Eat no constipating food. Avoid especially new, fine bread, sugar, pastry and all starchy foods. Fruit, lettuce and radishes may be taken with good result. Be careful not to worry. Worry is often the direct cause of eczema. Exercise actively in the open air, but do not heat the system.

If you will follow these few simple rules, and will persist in the application of the hot milk each night before retiring, the red spots will soon fade away, and the hard lumps will gradually soften and disappear. Sometimes the disease is obstinate, and will not yield at once to the treatment. But persevere sturdily under all discouragement—you will in the end be rewarded by a complete cure. Cases of acute eczema, that for years have baffled the most patient efforts of skin specialists, have yielded to this treatment within six months. Hot milk is beneficial also to a healthy skin. It preserves its softness and clearness, and seems to act as an invigorating tonic.—*New York Herald.*

The Arctic Regions as a Summer Resort.

During the summer months the temperature usually ranges from 35° to 65°, and on some days the heat is such that one might be pardoned for believing that the burning rays shining down upon the traveler are those of a tropical sun. The valleys are carpeted with a mantle of green, the grass in many places growing knee-high, while dandelions, poppies, saxifrage and other wild flowers are found in profusion and the air is full of insect life. Marine birds and garishly-colored butterflies dart hither and thither, while the less pleasing mosquito amply demonstrates that arctic existence does not impair its fiendish persistency or rapacious appetite. The upper air resounds with the confused voices of the feathered tribe, which range from the quick twitter of the swallow to the hoarse "quonck quonck" of the elder duck. Snow is only visible on high elevations. Indeed, there is "the brawling brook," or "babbling brook," if you please, the leaping mountain torrent, and all the other accessories prescribed by poets and artists to complete a beautiful panorama. The picture is more striking on account of its bold contrasts. Forbidding black cliffs and lofty, rock-ribbed mountains rear their stately heads far above the verdant valleys, while beyond, the green sea is softly caressing some tall icebergs that are glistening in the sun like fantastic fairy palaces.

To-day we travel to Bermuda or across the ocean to Switzerland in search of health or pleasure. Why not to Greenland? It may be a rash prediction, but I feel confident that before many years have passed, the north will become a favored, if not popular, summer resort. Then the man of business, the student, the artist, and their wives and daughters as well, instead of going for the summer to some place they are well acquainted with, such as insipid watering places, or the corresponding fashionable seaside resorts, will set sail for Greenland, the new Eldorado of nature's gifts.—*Home and Country.*

Nasturtiums.

When the summer sun begins to pour his fiery darts upon the earth with the greatest power, no cultivated flowers appear less disturbed than do the nasturtiums. It is not until this time, indeed, that they seem to get fully into the spirit of blooming, and begin to throw out their flowers with any real profusion. They belong to the summer and are thoroughly in league with its genius. The fine Greek name which they boast, tropaeolum, was suggested, it is said, by the resemblance of the different parts of the plant to certain implements of warfare, which go to make up a trophy; thus, the leaves are shaped much like an ancient buckler, the flower resembles a helmet, and one may very well go farther and say that the sharp-pointed, unopened bud upon each long stem is quite like a spear, so that a pair of them crossed beneath a leaf, with an expanded flower above would make up a pretty close imitation of the old war trophy.

But it is not for this fanciful resemblance that we so generally cultivate the race of nasturtiums, nor yet because the succulent young shoots bear quite a remarkable resemblance in taste to the garden cress—



FORTY MILLION CAKES YEARLY.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

accounting for the popular name of nasturtiums—so that they make quite an acceptable ingredient in salads; nor even for their seeds, which may be used as a fair substitute for peppers. It is because of their persistent habit of blooming, the profusion of their bright, cheerful flowers, their hardy, healthy nature and comparative indifference to soils and situations.

Like so many others among favorite garden flowers, the tropaeolums have been subjected to the most untiring and skillful efforts of the flower-breeder, and the old T. major and T. minor, the two original annual varieties, have expanded into a great many others, greatly enlarging the range of color, both in flower and foliage, and improving the habit and character of the plants otherwise. Both the dwarf and the tall or creeping kinds are now to be found in colors as beautiful and delicate as are offered by any other race of annuals. There is also a tuberous-rooted kind in use in greenhouses, and that pretty bloomer known as the canary-bird flower belongs to this group. The latter may be started early in a hot-bed from seed or cuttings and grown to good advantage after May 20 in the open air. This genus is wholly American, being native to the tropical regions of the continent. It belongs to the geranium family, a group which has given us a good many useful flowering plants—the large race of pelargonium—house and garden geraniums—the oxalis, the balsams and others. It would be hard to mention two more general favorites than are the geraniums and the nasturtiums. They belong to the people.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. Multy's Story.

"Speakin' of stories gittin' started," remarked old Mr. Multy, as he rearranged the piles of brown wrapping paper into a more comfortable cushion on the top of the nail keg, "it does beat all. It come mighty nigh goin' hard with ol' Jim Johnsin once on account of a story growin' a little."

"Tell us about it," said the young new clerk, to whom most of the corner-store stories were as yet new.

"Well, you see," began Mr. Multy, "old Dekin Swaller come home to dinner one day, an' he happens to say to Mrs. Swaller, 'I met young Slimmers to-day, an' he said that he heerd that Jim Johnsin was thinkin' of buyin' the widdler Spriggins' place.'"

"Jes as soon as the dekin had gone down town agin Mrs. Swaller puts her shall on an' steps across to Anastashy Soper's an' says: 'What do you s'pose I heerd this mornin'? Jim Johnsin has bought the widdler Spriggins' place. I wonder if he's goin' to take the widdler along with the rest of the prop'ty?'"

"Jes 's like as not," says Anastashy, "an' his wife not dead yet six months!"

"Soon as Mrs. Swaller 'd gone, Anastashy skipped over to ol' Mrs. Grumpy. She had to talk loud to the ol' lady account o' her deafness, an' even then Mrs. Grumpy didn't ketch quite all she said, an' had to guess some."

"Anastashy says: 'Have you heerd the news? Jim Johnsin's goin' to marry the widdler Spriggins for her prop'ty.'"

"How?"

"Jim Johnsin's goin' to marry the widdler Spriggins for her prop'ty.'"

"No! Is 'e?"

"That's what they say. I allus heerd he thought a good deal of the widdler 'fore his first wife died.'"

"Yes, that's so. What they goin' to do with Jim's two children?"

"I don't believe the widdler 'll have 'em 'round. They'll prob'ly have to send 'em to the orphan asylum.'"

"How?"

"Orphan asylum. An Anastashy she happened to think she'd left three pies in the oven, an' she skipped back home 'fore the old lady could half git the thing straight. She had roomatics so bad she couldn't git out to carry the news along, an' she was on nettles till young Mrs. Fred Gadabout come in, an' then she says, all of a tremor, 'Did you hear the news? Jim Johnsin's goin' to marry the widdler Spriggins to git the farm the old man Spriggins worked so hard to pay for.'"

"Goodness gracious!"

"How?"

"Goodness gracious!"

"Who did?"

"I say, goodness gracious!"

"Yes, I guess so. An' Jim's two children has gone clean crazy 'bout it, an' they're talkin' 'bout sendin' 'em to the 'sylum.'"

"You don't tell me!"

"How?"

"You don't tell me!"

"I haven't heerd, but there's been talk that Jim thought a good deal of the widdler 'fore his first wife died, an' that maybe he pizened her.'"

"Mercy! He ought to be hanged!"

"How?"

"They ought to hang him!"

"Well," says the old lady, kind o' chucklin' knowin'-like to herself—"well," says she, "if he marries the widdler Spriggins he'll wish they had."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Enfranchised Woman in New Zealand.

The New Zealand Legislature, which is the product of the vote of both male and female citizens, is displaying a very creditable determination to discharge its business. The lower house has banished all intoxicating drinks from the bar of the Chamber, and, further, has passed a resolution limiting the duration of speeches. Henceforth, no one may speak longer than half an hour; and in committee, no member may speak more than four times, nor longer than ten minutes. It is a curious comment upon the various proverbial sayings as to female loquacity, that the first antipodean session in which women had a voice should have put a drastic time limit upon the chatter of Parliament. Another measure which has been approved by the lower house is a bill simplifying the entrance to the legal profession, and admitting women to practice at the bar.—*From "The Progress of the World," October Review of Reviews.*

The remarkable number of cures of gout and rheumatism which have followed the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, point conclusively to the fact that this remedy comes nearer being the specific for complaints of this nature than any other medicine in pharmacy.

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

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\$25 to \$50 per week, to Agents, Ladies or Gentlemen, using or selling "Old Reliable Plater." Only practical way to replace rusty and worn knives, forks, spoons, etc. quickly done by dipping in melted metal. No experience, polishing or machinery. Thick plate at one operation; lasts 5 to 10 years; fine finish when taken from the plater. Every family has plating to do. Plater sells readily. Profits large. W. F. Harrison & Co., Columbus, O.

GEARHART'S FAMILY KNITTER.
Knits a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Knits everything required in the household from homespun or factory, wool or cotton yarns. Most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. STRONG, DURABLE, SIMPLE, RAPID. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address, J. E. GEARHART, Clearfield, Pa. PRICE \$8.00

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)
Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

The Young Folks.

Heather Burning.

A line of hills, gray combs of leafless oak,
Gray heights of wintry heath, are veiled in
gray.
Because the heather-burners' cloud of smoke
Lies everywhere upon the tranquil day.

The sea is lost in gulf of dimmest space,
Where day or night is not, nor world nor sky;
Only a fringe of foam the eye may trace,
And ear receive a long-drawn rushing sigh.

Between gray hills and surf of hidden sea
The April meadows lie in gauzy air;
And, adding to the haze on all the sea,
The trees a haze of their own weaving wear.

The roadside elms like raindrops in suspense
Their pale green buds on branch and suckers
hold;
Between the fields each common osier fence
Is clad in shining mist of gray or gold.

The silver shafts of beeches in the copse
Spread forth long feathers, beaded, golden
brown;
And brown upon the tangled alder tops
The catkin pennons hang, a faded crown.

And all the hues in this faint smoke are pale;
The pallid sunbeams fall and cast no shade;
Like bride's fresh beauty seen through filmy
veil,
The lust spring colors glow, yet seem to fade.

Only the tint of air adds gleam more bright
To blackthorn's crest of pearl in brake and
hedge;
In cottage yards the pear is beaming white,
Full-blossomed, by white walls and roofs of
sedge.

As drowsy with faint scent of burning peat,
The birds pipe soft, and softly go and come;
Gray sheep are chewing cud of grasses sweet;
Bees by the willow blossoms suck and hum.

All else is still, except on low dim shore
The wave runs white and draws its tuneful
breath,
And sea-gulls in the murky sunlight soar,
To wheel about the combs and lofty heath.

—From the Academy.

THE JOURNEY OF A BUNDLE OF PAPERS.

Madge and Kitty sat beside a table on which there were several illustrated weekly papers. It was a rainy Saturday, and they had not been allowed to go out; so they were looking over these, laying aside what they had read and finishing the stories in others. First Madge read aloud, then Kitty took her turn, and in that way they managed to spend a very profitable morning indoors. Suddenly Kitty looked up and exclaimed:

"Why, there comes Caroline!"
"Sure enough," said Madge. "She'll help us read."

Caroline was a girl who lived next door, and as she had no sister to play with she spent a great deal of her time in the society of Madge and Kitty. As soon as she appeared, she was set to work; that is, she helped sort the papers, and read when her turn came. But she joined in heartily, for she thought it was more like sport than labor. During a pause in the reading she asked:

"Where do you get all these?"
"Some from Sunday school, and some we subscribe for; then Aunt Kate sends us papers very often."

"Yes, you get a great many. I have a few, of course; but you have much more. What do you do with them?"

"After we finish them, we lay them aside until we have a little bundle, and we used to give them to Jenny Dunn, but she moved away last week, so we gave them to Mrs. Briggs, our washerwoman."

"Does she like them?"

"Oh! I don't know," answered Madge, slowly and thoughtfully. "I have sometimes thought that they were wasted on her; for washerwomen don't have much time for reading."

"And they can't have much taste, either," added Kitty.

"Of course," continued Madge, "she thanked us very heartily, as if she did care for them; but she'd do that for politeness' sake—don't you think so, Caroline?"

"Certainly she would."

"Then suppose we don't bother about giving them to her any more," suggested Kitty. "I've often thought it would be real fun to cut out the pictures and save them. We can throw away the parts we don't want."

"All right, let's do it now!" cried Madge.

"Where are the scissors?"

"We'll all want a pair," said Caroline, "so I'll run into the house and get mine. Don't cut until I get back, girls."

"All right."

In a few moments the three of them were bending thoughtfully over the papers, and each held a pair of scissors ready to cut out the pictures that they voted were good enough to keep. Caroline was enjoying herself very much, but somehow Madge and Kitty felt slightly uneasy when they at last made a decision about the one that was to come out first. They knew that their mother approved of the plan of giving the papers to poor persons who had none of their own; she was trying to teach her little girls how blessed it was to be unselfish, and they felt that she would hardly like what they were doing. To be sure the

papers belonged to Madge and Kitty, and they could dispose of them as they pleased, but they were always happier when they could gain their mother's approval. However, they consoled themselves with the thought that such reading was of no use to Mrs. Briggs, and they were just about to cut one of the papers, when a voice called out from the next room:

"It is clearing off, children, and I want you to go to the store for the sugar and butter."

"Yes, ma'am," answered Madge. Then to the others she said good naturedly, "Well, that stops our cutting out for to-day. By the time we come back dinner will be ready, and then we shall be busy getting ready for Sunday."

"It's too bad," said Caroline.
"Oh! I don't care," remarked Kitty; "any time will do for cutting out pictures, and I'm glad its clearing off, for mamma needs that butter and sugar."

So the papers were laid away carefully on a shelf in the closet, and the three little girls started on their errand.

The next morning, in Sunday school, when the regular weekly papers were being distributed, Miss Bartlett asked her scholars if they ever had any other papers at home besides the ones that they received there.

The ladies of the church were anxious to know if the parents of the children had the benefit of religious reading, and each teacher was requested to find out from her scholars.

Madge and Kitty were in Miss Bartlett's class, and they mentioned that they had a great many; and told the names of some of the illustrated papers that came to their home.

"We don't take any ourselves," answered one child who was not very well dressed; "but last week some one gave Mrs. Briggs, that lives by us, a lot of awful nice ones, and when she read them she lent them to Mrs. Barker, and Mrs. Barker got through with them and sent them to us, and when we read 'em, Mrs. Craig is to have them, and after that Mrs. Briggs, 'she's going to put them in the hospital box for the sick people to read; and she says we must be careful of 'em, for they musn't be worn out for the sick folks. Mrs. Briggs, she says she thinks she'll get a good many more of them papers, and we're real glad, for we like to look at the pictures and read the nice stories. This Sunday school paper we always git all read up Sunday afternoon."

"I am pleased to hear that somebody gives good reading to Mrs. Briggs," remarked Miss Bartlett, "for she is an intelligent woman and is fond of such things, but she is not able to buy them for herself. When her husband was alive she had an easier time, but she still has good taste though she does go out washing."

Madge and Kitty had listened in surprise to the story told about their own papers. They looked at each other now, and their eyes said a great deal that nobody could read but themselves. Kitty looked a question at her sister, and was answered by a decided shake of the head. "It would seem too much like bragging to tell we did it," thought Madge, and she sent a warning glance at impulsive little Kitty.

On the way out of Sunday school the girls were joined by Caroline, and they had a long talk with her as they walked down the road.

"My! wasn't it good that your mother sent us to the store that time?" whispered Caroline.

"Yes," said Madge, "but who would have supposed that our papers took such a journey as that? And the idea of our making up our minds that Mrs. Briggs didn't like to read! Mamma always says, 'Don't jump at conclusions.' Why, I wouldn't keep those papers now for anything!"

"No, indeed," added Kitty, as she carefully folded the one she had just received.—*Sunday School Times.*

A Faithful Dog.

"I once knew a blind negro who owned a dog which acted as guide for him wherever he went," says S. C. Maddy, of Malvern, Ark. "The old negro lived in a village called Friendship, four miles from Apex, N. C. He was known to everybody for miles around as 'Blind Simon.' He ran a private whisky shop, but was never known to have taken out license, and was not arrested, because of the public sympathy for him. He bought his whisky in Apex by the jug, and when his stock ran out he would call his dog, put his jug in a sack, throw it across his shoulder, and start for the market. The dog wore a collar to which was fastened a rope ten or twelve feet long. Simon would take hold of one end of the rope and command 'Ring' to go. The dog understood perfectly, and would lead off. The poor animal literally pulled the old man like an ox pulls a cart. He would put his tail down, hang his head, and go with his tongue several inches out of his mouth. Simon always walked on the railroad, and depended upon 'Ring' to get him off safely when the cars came along. I have stood and watched the dog get Simon off the track to let a train pass. He would first give signs by letting

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the rope loosen and returning to the feet of his master. Then he would walk off the track and wait for Simon to feel his way with a long stick which he always carried. After the cars passed he would lead Simon to the nearest good place, where he would enter the railroad track and go on his way. Finally blind Simon took sick and died, and it was said that poor Ring was never after worth anything, but lay around, apparently mourning, until he, too, died and went to the land where all faithful dogs go. This is a true incident, as I knew of the facts as related."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Some People Are Exact.

A demure-looking little woman entered a drug store in the central part of the city and asked the clerk if they kept postage stamps. When answered in the affirmative, she pulled a small pocketbook from her pocket, and after looking through it she said she wanted 5 cents' worth. The clerk smiled and said that he could not give her 5 cents' worth, as they only kept 2-cent stamps. She picked up the nickel, which she had laid on the counter, and started toward the door. She stopped before she had reached it and looked around at the clerk and said:

"Well, you people in this store are the most unaccommodating persons I ever saw, and I will never buy another thing here as long as I live, and I will tell everybody in the neighborhood about you, too." With that she rushed out and slammed the screen door. The last seen of her she was walking rapidly up the street. When she left, the clerk said that was only an example of what took place every day. "Why," he said, "a woman came into the store the other day and complained that we did not put enough mucilage on our stamps and then got perfectly furious when I told her that we did not make them ourselves. I'll tell you," he continued, "such women are awfully hard to get along with."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

An Immense Chestnut Tree.

Questions occur, who has and where is the largest chestnut tree in America? Dr. Gordon W. Russell, of Hartford, Conn., reports one standing in the town of Mansfield, on the land of Mr. Whipple Green. It was pointed out to him by Mr. Nathan Starkweather. He visited it on the 27th of August, 1890. It is in an open pasture, about three-fourths of a mile east from Mansfield Station, perhaps fifty rods from the house of Mr. Green and not far from the traveled road. A small brook runs a short distance from the tree. The circumference, measured as above described, is twenty-three feet three inches at four feet from the ground. It is heavily buttressed all around and the trunk is apparently sound. Four large branches have been sent out; the lowest, ten feet from the ground, measured sixteen feet four inches in circumference and extends toward the north-east. The circumference of the buttresses, or rather of their roots exposed above the ground, is fifty-four feet. Some of the large and high branches have been broken, the result, probably, of severe snow or ice storms, so that it is not perfectly symmetrical. The diameter of the spread of the branches from the northeast to the southwest is eighty-three feet, and from north-west to the southeast 100 feet. Mr. Starkweather estimates the height to be about eighty feet.—*Meehan's Monthly.*

A Curious Geographical Change.

"Why, hallo, boys," said Old Jack, genially, as Tommie and Bobbie poked their heads in through the window of his cabin. "Haven't seen ye in s' long a time I'd begun to think I'd just dreamed ye, an' 'at they hadn't never been no such boys as you be. What's been keepin' ye away? Been off travelin', eh? Well, travelin' 's good business. It's the best way to learn jography I ever see. Ye go to a place and ye see it, an' then, o' course, ye know it's there, and if any one asks ye where it is ye can tell 'em, which ye mightn't if ye hadn't never went there an' knowed what ye was talkin' about. So I says travelin' 's good business. What p'ticular feature o' the state o' nature have ye been lookin' at? The White mountains, eh? Well, well, well. I hain't seed the White mountains for goin' on thirty years. Wonderful they was, too, risin' right up

out o' the sea like they does, with sea-lions an' wallyrusses roarin' at the foot of 'em! What's that? They don't rise up out o' the sea? Say, do you know you're a-talkin' to me? Me, who has studied jography the way like I told ye from travelin'; an' who knows what facts he does know well? Ye don't want to git too funny with me. What? White mountains are in New Hampshire? Well, who said they warn't? I only said they rose up out o' the sea—that's all I said. I never said they warn't in New Hampshire, becuz that'd be foolish, becuz they be. Havin' been there, I know. Ain't no sea nor no oceans lappin' the coast of New Hampshire for mountains to rise up out of? See here, boys—don't you—don't you rasperate Old Jack. If you talk that way to me 'bout the jogeraphical formation o' this country I'll have to decide on one o' two conclusions. If you say them White mountains don't rise up out o' the sea, either you 'ain't never been there, and so don't know, or New Hampshire's moved. When I were in New Hampshire she were bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean, on the north by Buffin's bay, on the south by Lake Ontario, an' on the east by—er—by—I think they called it the Mediterranean sea. O' course if they've gone an' changed it round I may be wrong, but what's the use o' studyin' jography if they're goin' to make all them changes 'thout lettin' people know? It's wicked. We spends time an' money gettin' eddicated, an' then they go an' upset it all makin' changes." And the old man walked away, growling. "First thing we know," he roared back, "they'll get out a new 'rithmetic, tellin' us 'at twelve times 'leven's nine hundred and sixty. I hate this monkeyin' with facts. No sea for the White mountains to rise up out of, after me havin' been there!"—*Harper's Young People.*

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

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Annual meeting Kansas State Horticultural Society, December 11, 12 and 13, at Ft. Scott.

Every farmer in Kansas should write a postal card to Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, asking for a copy of his report on "Feeding Wheat to Farm Animals." The information it contains should enable every feeder to make many more dollars out of his year's operations than he is likely to make without it.

The Junction City Poultry and Pet Stock Association was organized at the Bartell parlors October 10. J. R. Young, Vice President of the Central National bank, was elected President, and A. S. Scott Secretary. The association will move off with a membership of fifty. Junction City claims more breeders of pure-bred poultry than any city in the State.

The war on railroad passes to officials is apparently getting to be an earnest one with the people who see in it the mild form of bribery which it is. The KANSAS FARMER receives, too late for publication in full, a very pointed preamble and resolution recently passed by a mass meeting at Brainerd, Butler county, in which candidates are requested to place themselves on record in the public prints of the county as to what they will do if elected. Were such demands universally made the pass system with its evils would soon become a thing of the past.

H. C. Taylor, a prominent implement dealer of Lyons, Rice county, who is also a practical farmer, while in Topeka last week bought a Perine subsoil plow, for his own use, and for the purpose of testing the efficiency of subsoiling as a means of storing moisture in the soil for the use of next season's crops. Mr. Taylor believes that by giving the water as it falls free access to the subsoil, allowing it to be stored where needed rather than run off, and by keeping the surface soil in such condition as to reduce evaporation to the lowest possible amount, the moisture may be made available for plant growth at times when under the usual methods of cultivation crops dry up.

There is a vast difference between merely "papering" a room and "decorating" it. Any paper will cover the walls, but to "decorate" it requires well-made, reliable wall paper in harmonious colorings and latest designs. There is also a vast difference in cost. The old-style, inferior papers carried by local dealers cost twice as much as the new style decorative wall papers when secured from Alfred Peats, the largest wall paper dealer in the United States. New designs can be bought from 3 cents a roll upward. His "Guide How to Paper and Economy in Home Decoration" will tell you all about it—how to get a \$50 effect for \$5. Send 10 cents for postage on samples of wall paper, and the "Guide" will be sent free. Address Alfred Peats, 186 West Madison street, Chicago, or 30 and 32 West 18th street, New York city.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT MARKET.

The course of prices of cereals shows no tendency to revive. True, corn made a marked advance when the disastrous effects of the drought became known. But since that time it has gradually settled in company with wheat. It is probable that more careful study is now being given to the prospective markets for wheat than ever before. It is generally conceded that the price is below the cost of production except under peculiarly favorable conditions. This fact is marked by a very large decrease in the acreage in England and other wheat-producing countries.

It is not many years since it was declared in this State that at 70 cents per bushel wheat yielded no profit to the farmer. This price has been cut in two and still wheat is grown. The price is now far below that of a year ago, and yet at that time the leading English and American market reviewers held that at the prevailing price wheat was a good purchase. Ever ready to take advantage of a prospective turn in prices, speculators have studied the situation with a view of having large holdings or at least holding somebody's contracts for delivery of wheat should an upward turn in prices occur. The low prices have not prevented elevators and warehouses from accumulating larger stocks than ever before at this time of year.

Reports of the present year's crop in all parts of the world are watched and every new development is fully weighed. That the speculator who lives by anticipating pending market changes finds it necessary to thus exhaustively study markets is easily believed. The farmer, too, is interested and his prosperity in a measure depends upon his right information as to crops, not only of his State and county, but also of the world. His demand is not so much for statements such as he could wish were true as for knowledge of the facts as they exist and for accurate estimates of the probabilities. This demand cannot bring answers always consistent with their predecessors. Thus the available information of the world's wheat supplies and demands a few weeks ago indicated a close consumption of available supplies by another harvest. Later and fuller reports confirmed by the course of the market now indicate almost if not quite the maximum reserves at the end of the present cereal year. The large quantities going for stock feed in this country would have reduced the reserves had not the European harvests turned out better than at first estimated.

The KANSAS FARMER does not want to take the responsibility of directing as to the business of its readers but it owes to them the honest presentation of facts as developed, and it regrets to be obliged to concede that at this date the prospects for a natural and considerable advance in the price of wheat before the next harvest are not as favorable as they appeared before the later crop returns were in. Indeed, present indications point to continued low prices.

KANSAS STATISTICAL REPORT.

The Statistical report of Secretary Coburn, of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, issued under date October 3, gives that returned by township trustees in March, while the estimates of yields are those given August 31, by the board's corps of long-experienced correspondents, residing in the various sections of each county. What the tables indicate, and how the totals compare with those of the previous year, is summarized thus:

The area sown to winter wheat for the harvest of 1894 was 4,675,704 acres. Of this, 2,680,437 acres, or 57.32 per cent., were harvested, making 28,165,656 bushels, or a yield of 6.02 bushels per acre on the total sown, or 10.5 bushels per acre on the acreage actually harvested. This is 3,531,242 bushels, or 14.33 per cent. greater than the crop of 1893, and has been produced on an area not so large by 234,268 acres, or 4.7 per cent. The yield per acre for the total area sown is 1.01 bushels greater than in 1893, and of a quality reported mostly as excellent.

Spring wheat is grown scarcely at

all except in the northern counties, and was a failure, only 30,044 bushels being reported.

Of rye, the area sown was 131,134 acres, and the yield 978,658 bushels, or an average of 7.3 bushels; of quality, fairly good. In 1893 there were sown 198,717 acres, and the yield 1,063,019 bushels—two bushels less per acre than in 1894.

The area sown to oats was 1,427,444 acres; the total harvested, 857,744, or 60 per cent. Total product, 18,385,949 bushels, or 21.43 bushels per acre on the area harvested, and 12.88 bushels on the area sown. The yield in 1893 was 28,194,717 bushels, or 16.03 bushels per acre on 1,758,127 acres. In quality, the grain is mostly medium to very good.

Acres of barley sown, 111,390; yield, 722,393 bushels; average per acre, 6.48 bushels, and quality good. Acres in 1893, 201,378, and yield 467,882 bushels, or 2.32 bushels per acre.

The area of flax sown was 127,542 acres, and yield 1,043,418 bushels, or 8.01 bushels per acre. The increase in acreage over that of 1893 was 22,178 acres, or 21 per cent.; in product, 281,009 bushels, or 36.85 per cent.

Horses and Mules.—The number for 1894 is 951,380, an increase from last year of 2,609, or about one-fourth of 1 per cent.

Milch Cows.—The number for 1894 is 524,127, a decrease from last year of 43,226, or 7.6 per cent.

Other Cattle.—The number for 1894 is 1,291,793, a decrease from last year of 213,480, or 14.2 per cent.

Sheep.—The number for 1894 is 166,384, a decrease from last year of 58,568, or 26 per cent.

Swine.—The number for 1894 is 1,623,375, an increase from last year of 217,289, or 15.4 per cent.

STRENGTHENING SOCIETY'S FOUNDATIONS.

Some of the quiet events of society are more important in their effects than are the noisy charges and counter-charges of the politicians. One of these quiet events transpired at the capital of Kansas this week. The Young Men's Christian Association has been doing an increasing business in this city for many years. It this week formally opened its new quarters in Capital block, in the heart of the city. The location is especially well chosen, being less than a square from the general transfer station of the electric railway, near neighbor to the two great daily papers, the *Topeka Capital* and the *Topeka Journal*, just across the street from the State printing office, and less than two squares from the State house grounds and the free public library. The new quarters are commodious, including reading-rooms, parlors, lecture-rooms, a splendidly equipped gymnasium, bowling alleys and bath-rooms. The physical culture feature of the work is receiving especial attention and is accompanied, as might be expected, by the usual heartiness and good fellowship which are so characteristic of strong and healthy men.

The gymnasium room has an interesting history. Originally it was a church, and in it Rev. Dr. McCabe—known and respected by thousands of Kansans—preached for many years. But business growth on the one hand and increase of membership on the other, crowded the church so that a new edifice was built west of the State house square, and the church was built over by a business block. While the form of the building could not be seen from the street, the audience room was preserved intact and became known as Music hall. As such it was used for a dancing school more frequently than for any other purpose. But last Sunday it was seated with chairs, the platform was occupied by a chorus of about thirty male singers, five violinists and a piano for the opening exercises of the new quarters of the Y. M. C. A. The room was filled with men—old men, middle-aged men, young men and youths. The business men, men who direct large interests, men of genius, men of letters, men from every walk of life, joined heartily in the exercises. There was an address by a man in the strength of his manhood, such as a

strong Christian man delivers to men.

On Monday evening the rooms were thrown open to the public and a reception was given. This was largely attended and marks the interest which the less noisy, less obtrusive people take in a movement whose extent an influence are not to be measured by brazen self-assertion, but by the enduring influences which counteract and offset the demoralizing influences of the time by the help rendered in the character-building which makes strong men and true.

The Topeka Y. M. C. A. is preparing to count its membership by thousands and to make its connection so attractive and so valuable that no young man of right purposes can afford to neglect its opportunities. It will be well for every young man who visits the capital city to call and get acquainted with some of the men who are strengthening society's foundations.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

Corn.—The October returns to the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture make the general condition of corn as not materially differing from that of last month, it being 64.2 against 63.4 in September, a gain of eight-tenths of one point. In most of the Southern States the condition of corn has fallen since the last report, but in some of the Western States there have been slight gains in condition.

The averages of condition in the large and surplus corn-growing States are as follows: Tennessee, 88; Kentucky, 77; Ohio, 71; Michigan, 56; Indiana, 78; Illinois, 78; Wisconsin, 54; Minnesota, 49; Iowa, 47; Missouri, 70; Kansas, 45; Nebraska, 14; South Dakota, 44; North Dakota, 80; California, 94.

Wheat.—The returns of yield per acre of wheat indicate a production of about 13.1 bushels, being 1.8 bushels greater than last October's preliminary estimate.

The rate of yield by States is as follows: New York, 14.8 bushels; Pennsylvania, 15.3; Ohio, 19.4; Michigan, 15.8; Indiana, 19.4; Illinois, 18.3; Wisconsin, 16.5; Minnesota, 12.9; Iowa, 14.8; Missouri, 15.6; Kansas, 10.4; Nebraska, 6.5; South Dakota, 3.4; North Dakota, 11.2; Washington, 16.6; Oregon, 17.7; California, 11.3.

The indicated quality for the country is 93.5. The quality in some of the principal wheat States is for New York, 93; Pennsylvania, 95; Kentucky, 95; Ohio, 100; Michigan, 92; Indiana, 98; Illinois, 97; Wisconsin, 90; Minnesota, 94; Iowa, 96; Missouri, 97; Kansas, 83; Nebraska, 78; South Dakota, 86; North Dakota, 93; Washington, 99; Oregon, 94; California, 95.

Oats.—The average yield of oats was 24.5 bushels, against 23.5 in 1893 and 24.3 in 1892. The yields in bushels per acre, in the States which, according to the preliminary returns, had over 1,000,000 acres each, were as follows: Iowa, 25.6; Illinois, 36.1; Minnesota, 28.1; Wisconsin, 32.9; Nebraska, 12.6; Kansas, 17.9; New York, 22.1; Pennsylvania, 22.3; Indiana, 32.3, and Missouri, 23.3. In the same States the quality ranges from 70 in Nebraska to 98 in Iowa, while the extreme range for the whole country is from 70 to 104, the general average being 90.5.

Rye.—The average yield of this grain, according to the correspondents' returns on yield per acre, was 13.7 bushels, against 13.3 in 1893 and 12.7 in 1892. The average condition when harvested, as reported a month ago, was 86.9. The general average for quality is 94.3.

The yields per acre in the States of largest acreage were 13.9 bushels in Pennsylvania, 16 bushels in Wisconsin, 15.4 bushels in New York, 5.8 bushels in Kansas, 18.6 bushels in Illinois, and 13.2 bushels in Michigan. The range of quality in the same States is from 93 to 96.

Barley.—According to the correspondents' returns on yield per acre, the general average for barley was 19.3 bushels, against 21.7 in 1893 and 23.7 in 1892. The following were the yields in bushels per acre in the States of largest acreage: California, 15.2; Iowa, 15.5; Minnesota, 23.5; Wisconsin, 28.6; New York, 17.5; North Dakota,

20.1. For the same States the figures on quality are: For California, 94; for New York, 86, and for each of the other States named above 91, the general average for the whole country being 90.2.

Buckwheat.—A gain of 2 points in the condition of buckwheat places the general average now at 72.0. The condition on the same day last year was 73.5, and in October, 1892, 85.6.

Potatoes.—The condition of potatoes, as averaged for the whole country, has slightly improved in the last month, standing now at 64.3, as against 62.4 on September 1. The October condition has been lower in but two years in the history of crop reporting, viz., in 1887 and 1890, when it stood at 61.5 and 61.7, respectively. Last year the October condition was 71.2.

Sweet Potatoes.—The condition of sweet potatoes in States of commercial production is generally high, and very general gains, due to timely rainfall, have taken place in the past month. Percentages are, of course, less satisfactory in the Western than in the Southern and Pacific States.

KANSAS SWINE BREEDERS.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, was held in the City hall, at Wichita, Thursday evening, October 4, 1894. Owing to the absence of President Geo. W. Berry, the Vice President, M. B. Keagy, of Wellington, called the meeting to order, and, after a few remarks, the proceedings of last meeting were read by the Secretary, W. E. Gresham, and approved. Letters of regret were then read, from Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the State Agricultural college, and others, all of which expressed best wishes for the welfare and general good of the meeting. There were about twenty-five breeders in attendance, and the interest manifested clearly proved that Kansas takes no back seat in the production of prize-winning swine.

New members were added to the association as follows: D. J. Frazer, Peabody; R. E. Shottle, Geneseo; W. A. Bailey, Calista; Christ. Huber, Pontiac; H. L. Leibfried, Emporia. On motion of D. J. Frazer, the KANSAS FARMER, *Home, Field and Forum* and the *Live Stock Indicator* were made honorary members of the association.

Secretary Gresham favored the adoption of a resolution that would secure a uniform classification of swine at all State and county fairs. He was also in favor of changing the herd premium so as to read, "consisting of one boar and three sows," instead of four sows as now prevails. He further desired to see the ring for sow and litter made so as to read four pigs instead of five pigs, as now required. Discussion followed, both for and against, and on motion of R. S. Cook, of Wichita, the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of three to prepare resolutions covering the ground advocated by Secretary Gresham. The Secretary was also empowered to correspond with other State swine breeders' associations regarding this same subject, and request of them that they, too, adopt similar resolutions. Chairman Keagy appointed as this committee R. S. Cook, of Wichita; Dr. P. A. Pearson, of Kinsley; H. B. Cowles, of Topeka.

At this point, V. B. Howey, of Topeka, addressed the association in favor of breed competition in sweepstakes classes. The discussion which followed clearly demonstrated that nearly every one was opposed to such competitions, for the reason that each breed had points peculiar unto itself and that every breeder, as a rule, favored the kind that he was engaged in propagating or producing; hence, to offer a premium on the best breeds would be only to cause general dissatisfaction.

I believe all breeds are good and are worthy of continued production, still, I have my favorite, and were breeds competing for sweepstakes, I certainly would cast my vote for my favorite breed, rather than allow it to go to any other, all things considered. And, I think any one else would do the same thing, as human nature is about alike the world over.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: For President, Geo. W. Berry, of Berryton, Shawnee county. Vice Presidents, M. B. Keagy, of Wellington, Sumner county; R. S. Cook, of Wichita, Sedgwick county; D. Trott, of Abilene, Dickinson county; Dr. P. A. Pearson, of Kinsley, Edwards county; James Mains, of Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. Secretary and Treasurer, W. E. Gresham, of Burrton, Harvey county.

Next in order was a paper, by Mr. D. Trott, of Abilene, entitled, "The Pig From Farrowing to Market," as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—The subject assigned me is an important one. It has been ably discussed many times, hence it is difficult to say anything new on the subject. But,

as each person has his own idea, and that idea a little different from that of some one else, I will try to give mine, and, also, what I think to be the most profitable method. I raise hogs for the profit there is in them above the value of the food consumed, therefore it is important to have the right kind of stock and to treat them properly. Hogs that are vigorous, great feeders, fast growers and easy fatteners are the kind; those that will pay for their feed and leave a good profit. None others should be handled.

I will go back of my subject a little and say a few words about the parents of these pigs. I want them to be from some pure breed and the best individuals of that breed. I want that breed to be noted for good breeding qualities, and each sow to raise large litters, suckle them good, and give them a fine start in the world of hogdom, for here is the question of profit or loss. If ten sows can raise 100 pigs, giving them a good start, would it not be better to keep them than take twenty sows of some other kind and they not start them half so well? You will notice that you save the feed and room of ten sows in the one case and lose it in the other. This is sometimes enough to make it a success in the one case and a failure in the other.

After selecting my breeders, having an eye to proper mating, I select a male with great individual merit and the best of pedigree. I then try to have them in the proper condition, in the most robust health, by the right feed and care, after which I mate them so that they will farrow at a time when the little pigs can have advantage of the best part of the year, in order that the weather would not be cold enough to freeze them to death, nor so hot as to cook or overheat them. Now, when the sows have become mated, they should have good feed, good care and plenty of exercise, in order to properly develop their young. Without this their pigs will not be strong at birth.

Everything being in the best shape, and my sows having had good luck in saving large litters, I must now be careful not to overfeed the mothers, for fear of hurting the one or losing the other. The mothers may be thrown off their feed and in the end starve their pigs, or the pigs die or get stunted from having too much milk. In either case I would lose more than I would make.

After the pigs are old enough to take all the milk, the sows must be fed with milk-producing feed and have plenty of exercise, so the pigs can obtain as much growth as possible while with their mothers. I get the little fellows to eat as soon as circumstances will permit, at a suitable place provided for them. The more growth secured now, the better and cheaper.

I prefer to have the pigs wean themselves, unless I wish soon to breed the sow again; in such cases I wean them at two months old, and keep them growing by using plenty of slops made of shorts, milk and water, and seasoned with a little salt. They must be kept growing at this time, or they will get stunted, and a stunted pig is a useless thing. A little dry wheat, corn or oats, into which is mixed plenty of grass, alfalfa or green wheat, and this given in addition to their slop, will keep them in a thrifty condition.

Whenever a pig stops growing, you are losing all the feed given him, and valuable time which can never be made up again. Some shut the little pigs in a small pen the balance of their lives, and feed them corn and water, a most unprofitable way of feeding. Others will push them as fast as possible, with expensive foods; while still others will have some kind of pasture for them to run on, and thus get one-half their growth from cheap food.

Here is a question which to me is important. If I put as much value into the pig, in feed, as I get for him on the market, how much have I made by the deal? I may get them to market a little quicker; but, if I get no profit I had better employ my time some other way to better advantage. My idea is to have plenty of green food for them, something that costs little in comparison with corn and wheat. Get them to eat all the grass possible, then with help in the shape of grain, lots of growth can be obtained at little cost.

I have sown wheat, time after time, for no other purpose than to provide green food for the hogs. Autumn, winter and spring would find them on it; and, after the wheat ripened they would be on it again, harvesting the grain. No expense with header or thrasher, and no waste, but just seed enough left on the ground to produce more green stuff after the first good rain. After having such a start, very little extra food will prepare and place them on the market in the best of shape.

I once had a nice lot of October pigs. The autumn was fine and the winter was grand; I had lots of green wheat, and the pigs were on it every day. With good care and a little help I put these pigs on the market the following May and got \$18 each for them. Here was profit. Some would have kept these pigs until the following autumn, and would have sold them for less money. Some want them to weigh 300 pounds before selling.

My idea is to sell when the pigs are ready, and the price suits. There is a great deal in knowing when to sell. I once knew a man who had a lot of marketable hogs in the spring of the year. Hogs had been high in price. Some of the hogs in question weighed 400 pounds each; the price was dropping. This man had been offered a good price for his hogs, but he wanted more, and, rather than sell, he kept them until the following autumn, went to the expense of feeding again and sold them for far less money than he was offered for them in the spring. How much did he make by holding?

After a pig is six months old it should be

ready for the market; then if the price is suitable, sell. But, if the price is low, it will pay to keep him longer, if he has the right kind of blood in him; for soon you may strike a favorable market and make money by holding. It is generally best, however, to sell when they are ready and make room for others.

I do not believe in drugging a pig. Salt and ashes are good. To sum it all up, get good breeders, good feeders, good sucklers, good foragers, fast growers, easy fatteners, and those that grow to large size, start them with care and make all the growth you can on green stuff. Get them to market early, get a good price for them, and you will surely prosper.

Following the above paper was that of Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the State Agricultural college, entitled "Nature of Different Feeds, Cost per Pound of Pork Produced by Same, etc." This was an especially interesting paper, teeming with good things. It will appear in full in a subsequent issue of the KANSAS FARMER.

There being no further business before the meeting, the association adjourned to meet in winter session at Topeka, during the week of the meetings of the State Board of Agriculture and State Fine Stock Breeders' Association. HORACE.

Gossip About Stock.

J. M. Young, of Liberty, Montgomery county, Kansas, desires to have it known that he has a large stock of elegantly bred poultry for sale. He has adopted an excellent plan to advertise that fact by placing his card in our poultry column. Notice his card and then write him for prices.

The only public sale of Chester White swine that is likely to be held in the State this year is that of C. J. Huggins, at Louisville, Kas., October 26, 1894. The stock will be as represented and true to pedigree. The offering is exceptionally good and should attract a good list of buyers.

Kirkpatrick & Son, having sold their Hazelhurst farm, will hold a public sale of their Shropshire sheep, Berkshire and Poland-China swine, and about twenty-five head of grade cattle and their herd of Sussex cattle; also a number of horses. The sale will be during November, and full particulars will be given later.

Our review of the Chicago horse market says: The buying element is again present in large numbers and the demand on a very liberal sale especially for the better class of horses. Heavy draft horses continue to hold first place and sell freely at prices substantially the same as last week, which were notably strong. The supply of this class is restricted in numbers, and not of prime quality. Chunks, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, find ready sale at firm prices and good, big, stylish drivers with action are selling high. For the season the market is a remarkably good one and can pass favorably with the best of the year.

D. P. Norton, of Council Grove, Kas., one of the most successful breeders of Short-horn cattle in the State, has recently made sales of his stock as follows: Bull calf, Colonel, to James Pollock, Air, Lyon county, Kansas; one bull calf, Kansas Hero, to George Allen, Twin Creek, Osborne county, Kansas, and a two-year-old bull, Warrior, to Edwin Ayers, Admire, Lyon county, Kansas. Our readers living in Lyon and Osborne counties, who are interested in the breeding of fine cattle, would do well to call on these gentlemen and inspect their purchases. By so doing they will learn to know the fine grade of animals Mr. Norton has for sale.

James Qurollo, of Kearney, Clay county, Missouri, was visited by our field man last week, and he reports that the Berkshires, the Bronze turkeys and the S. C. Brown Leghorns of the highest standard of excellence are in stronger force than at this time last year. The most gratifying thing, however, reported, is that Mr. and Mrs. Qurollo state that they made more sales through their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER than any other of the several papers used by them. They send kind greetings to their many patron friends in Kansas and desire to further extend their acquaintance. A descriptive write-up of their prize-winning stock will appear in a future issue of the KANSAS FARMER.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the market during the past week as the most depressed of any time during the season. The volume of receipts was about the same as usual, but there was a decided falling off in the attendance of buyers. Horses of all classes suffered from \$5 to \$15 a head. There was very little life in the auction. Bidding was sluggish and dealers did not seem to care whether they bought or not. Rough stock of any class went for almost nothing. Smooth, shapely mares with considerable quality were the only kind that were sought after. Country shippers all lost a little money, and they must buy them cheaper from now on or expect to lose. The mule market is still very quiet. Prices, if anything, not quite so strong as they were last week. The tops of all grades are doing fairly well, but they must have

quality and flesh. Farmers must make up their minds to turn their mule stock at lower figures or feed them another winter.

Among the coming clearance sales of Poland-Chinas none will be of more importance than that of Martin Meisenheimer, of Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas. His herd was founded in 1890 and strongly re-enforced from time to time, until now good judges pronounce it one of the best in the West. One favorable feature for the intending buyer will be that none have been sold from the herd this year, hence the fifty-five head that will be offered at the sale will surely come from the tops of the herd. A major portion of the youngsters were sired by Tecumseh Free Trade 10783 S., who is one of the best individuals in the State. The visitor will find him, as well as his get, a grand combination of Free Trade and Tecumseh blood. Consult Mr. Meisenheimer's advertisement elsewhere in this issue and make it a point to attend the sale, on Wednesday, October 31, 1894.

Attention is again called to the great two days' sale of Poland-China hogs, to be held at Marshall, Mo., on October 24 and 25, by F. M. Lail, of Marshall, and C. G. Sparks, of Mt. Leonard, and Geo. L. Davis, of Elmwood, Mo. Mr. Sparks, in writing of this sale, says: "Our pigs are still coming and there are many show animals among them. Two litters are by Haines' Black U. S. 32018 O., that sold for \$800. This hog is full brother (same litter) to Ideal Black U. S., that Mr. Harris bought of W. Z. Swallow, at the Iowa State fair, for \$1,000 cash. The dams of these two litters were bought in Ohio last winter at a long price. One litter is by Roy Wilkes 25491 A., he by Guy Wilkes 2d, that sold for \$950. Their dam is by Hoosier Boy 7880 S. She is a sister to the great show sows at the Iowa and Nebraska State fairs this year, one of them selling for \$200. One litter by Square Quality 7918, a hog weighing 850 pounds and bred by the great Ohio breeder, Ed. Klever. The dam of this litter, Admiral Maid 5th (24675), is by the great Lail's Victor 4298. These pigs, as the breeders use the phrase, are 'out of sight cracker jacks.' Another litter by Pontiac 10564, Mr. Davis' great herd and breeding boar, dam Admiral Queen (29023), she by the \$250 boar Admiral Chip 7919, are second to none in the State. They are large and fine, with extra backs and hams, with fine head and ear. Two other fine litters by Pontiac and have for their dams Pocahontas (29153) and Victor Girl 2d (29150). These litters are a credit to any herd and no breeder can go wrong in buying one of these show pigs. There are many other good things in the sale. Remember, this is a sale of tops from two herds and the day is Thursday, October 25, at Marshall, Mo."

Every general farmer, stock hog grower and shipper should become more familiar with the best and most successful methods to pursue by which the greatest amount of gain may be had in the shortest possible time by raising swine for the pork barrel. It is true that some judgment may be exercised and very profitably, too, in the selection of the individuals, regardless of the breed, for the foundation of the herd. Some breeds are more prolific than others, some have more vigor and stronger constitutions and some will give better results on the same rations in a given period of time. As an illustration, the reader will find in a bulletin (No. 60) entitled "Breed Test," made by the State Agricultural college of Michigan, that a feeding test was made by using the Poland-Chinas, Berkshires and the Duroc-Jerseys. Carefully kept were the observations, and it resulted in a decisive victory in favor of the Duroc-Jerseys, commonly denominated as "the Reds." All shippers understand what grade or class of swine usually tops the market and almost invariably it is the cross-breeds. The least expensive is to top with a good boar and usually the first cross is the best. Durocs, Polands, Chesters or Berkshires all make profitable crosses, but none better than the Duroc-Poland. Another thing that helps out and aids in the growing public favor for "the Red," and that is that the Duroc-Jersey breeders have in the past ten years greatly improved the Duroc in his general conformation, and now they are about as square, broad, deep, well-turned and blocky as any of the breeds, black or white. All must have had a beginning and time surely brings about better results in the hands and by the genius of the progressive breeder. That the reader may personally see a practical exemplification of this he has only to consult the closing-out sale catalogue of Mr. J. B. Davis, of Fairview, Brown county, Kansas, and thereafter attend his coming sale that will be made on his farm adjoining Fairview, on Wednesday, October 24. It is a generally-conceded fact that the "Red" females have the strongest of milk-giving functions, their maternal instinct strongly developed, are very prolific and as a rule take excellent care of their young. This on the one side, with the early-maturing qualities of the Poland-Chinas, probably makes the best cross with which to top the market after using a good ration and ordinarily good care. The profit that is sure to come to the breeder in the shortest possible time is what every wide-awake breeder is after in the way of a mortgage-lifter.

Horticulture.

CAPITAL REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ORCHARD.

In one of our recent issues we remarked that to take forty acres of land, plant it out with fruit trees and wait until they came into bearing, a man needed a capital of \$10,000. We now propose to give a detailed account of how the \$10,000 would be expended. We have presumed that the investor would be able to do such light work as irrigating, hand hoeing round the trees, pruning and other little odds and ends. If, however, he were unable to do even this light work, then at least \$1,000 would have to be added to our estimate. We have supposed that the land is bought in October and planting operations immediately prepared for, and we have estimated all expenses until October in the fifth year, although in the summer of the last year he ought to have sufficient fruit on his peach and plum trees to give him a good profit, and with the entire orchard in bearing his yearly income should not be less than \$8,000. We do not overlook the fact that he might have the bad luck to have a bad fruit year the first year, but a man of resources is not going to starve, if he has a forty-acre three-year-old orchard unincumbered and having a market value of from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

What we should really recommend a man to do with forty acres of land is to plant only thirty-five acres with trees and to plant the other five acres out in this way: Say three acres of grapes, which bear the third year and never fail. Half an acre of strawberries, beginning with a smaller patch, so as to save cost of plants, and then increasing them until by the end of the third year you have a bed of half an acre or more. Also put out half an acre of asparagus, growing the plants from the seed. After the third year this as well as the strawberry patch would mean a sure income. The remaining acre cultivate as a vegetable garden. Five acres distributed in this way will assure a living should your orchard crop fail. We believe our figures will startle novices who imagine that the only cost of an orchard is just the bare land and trees. We have seen a good many mistakes made in this direction, even by men who thought they knew all about orchards. It must, however, be very clear to a thinking man that four-year-old orchard property cannot be sold for \$750 an acre, as it was here only a few weeks ago, if it did not cost a good deal of time and money to get it to that state of maturity. It will be seen by the figures given below that many of the items remain the same whatever the size of the orchard. For ten acres a man would probably need \$6,000, while for eighty acres \$16,000 might suffice.

COST OF FORTY ACRE ORCHARD.	
1. Land, 40 acres, at \$50.....	\$2,000
2. Fencing with 4-wire fence.....	150
3. Land may require some leveling, say.....	150
4. Four-room adobe house, barn, etc.....	700
5. Furniture.....	300
6. Making roads, water-courses, boxes, etc.....	100
7. Two farm horses.....	160
8. Keep of two horses 5 years at \$5 per month each.....	600
9. Buggy and horse.....	120
10. Keep of buggy horse five years.....	300
11. Wagon and implements.....	250
12. Hire of man to plow and harrow land before planting trees.....	60
13. 3,500 trees at 10c.....	350
14. Replanting 10 per cent. dead trees.....	35
15. Digging holes by contract, 3,500 at 6c.....	210
16. Man to assist in setting out and irrigating young trees.....	70
17. One winter plowing each year for four years.....	160
18. Man to open irrigating furrows 6 times each year for 5 years at \$1 each time.....	120
19. Twelve cultivations each year for 5 years at \$4 each time.....	240
20. Housekeeping expenses \$500 a year for 5 years.....	2,500
21. Personal expenses, clothes, etc., \$150 a year, for 5 years.....	750
22. Five years' water assessment at \$150 a year.....	750
23. Taxes for the 5 years.....	250
Total.....	\$10,205

Referring to the above items we would make the following remarks: (1) Land may be bought for less than \$50, but it will either be inferior or so far away from town as to make the hauling and selling of the fruit difficult. (2) The fencing will vary according to the shape of the tract. We have only allowed for about a mile of fencing, which would just go round a

square tract of forty acres. (4) A very comfortable but modest house may be built for \$600; but some people might require something better. Barns cost next to nothing here, as horses need very little shelter. (7) Heavy horses are not required and a team good enough might be bought for less than \$160. (8) The horses doing only light work will do well on alfalfa, but after first eight months some corn might be grown between the trees. (12) The land would only require one plowing and a few harrowings to break the clods. Having his own team the farmer would only need to hire a man and we have allowed \$1 per day, although fairly good help may be had at 75 cents, the man boarding himself. (13) Is the cost of the trees and freight on them, and allows for the trees being planted 24 feet by 21 feet. (15) The digging of the holes may cost a little more if the land is hard and dry. Large holes should be made and no economy sought in this direction. (17) Very little plowing of the land will be required if it receive sixteen cultivations during the year. Cultivation is better and cheaper than plowing. (18) For the system of irrigation here indicated see our number of May 15. (19) With a six-foot cultivator one man and two horses can do ten acres a day. We allow a dollar a day, but nothing for the horses, as their keep is already debited above.

We have not allowed anything for a cow; but if one is kept the outlay would make up for a decreased expenditure in housekeeping. (20) A family would not have any great expenses, as after the first eight months they would be able to grow all the vegetables they needed and have their own eggs and poultry free of expense, as sufficient corn for the hens can easily be raised between the fruit trees.

On the whole it will be seen that by the time the trees begin to be profitable, which will be four and a half years after planting, the farmer with \$10,000 on hand to start with will not have much left over, for there is very little room for economizing on the figures given. It will, however, be noticed that the farm team is only employed about seventy days during the year, so that a separate buggy horse is not absolutely needed, and this would save \$340 in the five years. Corn and vegetables might also be grown between the apple trees for the first three or four years and between the other trees for two years, and in this way the farm team would be kept better employed and a considerable amount realized every year. How much, would depend entirely upon the skill of the owner as a farmer or gardener. A man able to plow would also save items 6, 12, 17, 18 and 19, and so economize a total of \$680 during the six years, and during a good portion of the year he might get work for himself and team. But a man must be a good worker and will have to hustle who can rear a forty-acre bearing orchard with less than \$10,000 cash.—*Southwestern Farm and Garden.*

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its great popularity.

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

Texas Wants You. You Want Texas.
If you like May weather in winter, apply to nearest agent of Santa Fe route. He will supply it in thirty-six hours. It is done by buying a ticket to Galveston or Houston. Perhaps less expensive than staying at home, because a big coal bill is saved. Regular winter tourist tickets can be bought any day, but special excursions will be run the second Tuesday of each month from a limited territory to all points in Texas.

The excursion fare? Cheap enough—a little over a cent a mile; tickets good thirty days, with stop-overs south-bound. The Gulf coast of Texas is a charming resort for invalids who don't like zero weather. Big attractions also for home seekers; twenty acres of land there planted in pears nets the owner \$6,000 each year after orchard is established. Strawberries and grapes also profitably raised. Talk it over with agent Santa Fe route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., and ask for a free copy of "Texas Gulf Coast Country."

In the Dairy.

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

Economy of Jersey Cattle.

(Prize essay, by Chas. E. Keek.)

The lesson of the nineteenth century has been economy. Men consider now, not so much what has been done, as how it has been accomplished. The scientific engineer calculates exactly the increase of power which an extra pound of coal beneath his boiler will produce, and the most economic amount to accomplish a certain work. The tailor and the shoemaker no longer toil and draw their thread from morning till night; the genius of the age has pointed the way to a production of shoes and coats at an infinite reduction in cost. In all lines of labor and trade the rule holds true, and nowhere are its workings better exemplified than in the field of agriculture and dairying.

In the vast industry represented by the cow, competition has caused new methods to supersede the old. The dairyman-farmer considers from an economic standpoint and decides by actual test the relative value of different breeds. It is under such circumstances that the cattle of the Island of Jersey have risen into prominence until, received with almost universal favor, the Jersey cow may rightly be called the "Queen of the Dairy."

Originating, as is supposed by eminent authorities, on the coast of the continent neighboring to the island whose name they bear, this breed has ever been cherished and protected by the inhabitants of fertile Jersey. As civilization advanced in the eighteenth century, and ease of communication became more general, the fame of this native breed spread, and the records they were making, even in those early times, astonished the then dairy world. From 1789, when the States of Jersey enacted laws forbidding the importation of foreign cattle from France, to the present day, the history of the Jersey breed of cattle is a story of progress and merit recognized. The spirit of emulation and industry raised among the Jerseymen has been the means of making their island a place of no small importance.

The reasons for the so general adoption of the Jersey as the cow for all purposes are numerous and important. Along most lines the Jersey has no superior. Quality and quantity of butter product, small cost of keeping, the ability to trace her pedigree through many generations, these are some of the points in which the Jersey is invulnerable. From being called the "gentleman's cow," her superiority has gradually asserted itself until, as a dairy cow, such records are registered for her as can be shown by no other known breed.

The idea is prevalent that the Jersey is a cow only to be owned by the wealthy cattle-breeder. No greater mistake could be made. Economy points to the Jersey as the cow also for him who uses but a single head for family purposes. True, the original expense may be somewhat greater for a Jersey of good breeding than for a cow of common stock. But can we say that it would be economy in this age for the publisher of any newspaper, however small its circulation, to use a press such as Caxton employed because its cost would be less than that of one of those models of ingenuity in use to-day? The utility of the Jersey and

Oil

smooths the fibres of leather inside so they slip easily on one another. Dry fibres cut each other apart; the leather cracks if not oiled with

Vacuum Leather Oil.

It won't mend broken leather, but will keep it from cracking.

25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can. For pamphlet, free, "HOW TO TAKE CARE OF LEATHER," send to VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

her adaptability to all situations were fitly praised in a recent number of the *Country Gentleman*: "The Jersey cow that can average a pound of butter 365 days in the year, with good care, is the cow for the millions, and it has been proved that the Jersey will do this five to one over all other breeds and with less feed."

The Jersey has been well denominated a milk-machine. Small usually in size, there is no room for surplus fat while she is making the rich milk for which she is noted. Mr. Wayback may continue to feed a large cow through many years, in order that, finally, she may make more beef; but he who is abreast of the times adopts the economic Jersey. A beef breed the Jersey is not; but every part of the little cow has a use in producing the present profit of her owner.

The care and treatment of the Jersey must be based, as with any breed, on the broad foundation of common sense. Different individuals of any breed require different food and management. For docility the Jersey has no equal; for hardness almost no superior. Braving without harm the storms of a Canadian winter, acclimated with the most encouraging success in the warm States of the South, she thus far has defied the complaints of the croakers.

Bred in and in through many generations in that narrow land which is their ancient home, and always with their worth for dairy purposes in view, the Jerseys produce milk richer by far in the elements of butter than that of any other breed. Tests in a different direction have also revealed its worth for cheese-making. Richer in color, finer in quality, pre-eminently superior in the quantity of butter product for a given quantity of milk—such, in addition to commanding a higher price in the markets, are some of the characteristics of the products of the Jersey cow.

To state facts concerning her performances is to argue most cogently in favor of the Jersey. Her position today seems one of assured success. As in the past, when her merits became recognized, she was warmly welcomed, so in the future her worth must gain her friends.

The editor of this department will sell ten of his best Jersey cows and three heifers on Monday, October 22. See advertisement on another page.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward to any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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

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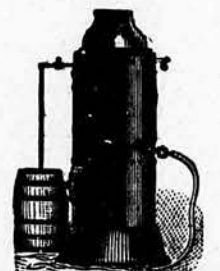
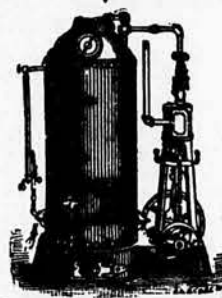
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The Poultry Yard

WINTER CARE OF POULTRY.

Mr. R. W. Davidson, Glendola, N. J., gives the following excellent advice on the winter care of poultry, and this is an excellent time to begin. He says:

"There has been quite some commotion of late over my anti-corn arguments, and, although there has been a good deal said pro and con, yet the corn advocates have utterly failed to show or prove that corn is an egg-producer. In every case they have themselves proved that the variety produced the egg, in spite of corn. I do not wish to be misrepresented, and will state that corn is a very good food for laying hens when fed judiciously and in small quantities, yet I have made the statement that it is not necessary, even in small quantities, as I can prove from my own past experience.

"Fanciers, that is, those who care nothing for eggs except in the spring or breeding season, have argued that their hens have done splendidly on corn and free range. Of course, even the vile scrub will lay eggs in spring and summer. If we want eggs the year round we must feed that which contains all the elements found in the egg; especially is this true when hens are confined to yards. It has also been stated that hens that have been forced to lay at their best during the winter season have been found to give poor results when the eggs have been used for hatching purposes the following spring. This looks reasonable, and many wise men have written long articles proving this theory to be a fact. I have all due respect for such theorists, but, nevertheless, this has not been my experience. It might possibly be so where hens are pampered up by condition powders and such like. I use very little condition powder after my hens have got down to fairly good winter laying, yet meat and a variety of food has been given the year through. If the stock is well bred, strong and healthy, then will the result be satisfactory. Let me quote a little from my incubator book. My machines have a capacity of 900 to 1,000 eggs every three weeks, and these were kept full most of the time from November 1, 1892, to May 10, 1893. The eggs were supplied by early-hatched pullets as usual. Allow me to state just here that last winter was the worst season for large hatches that I have ever had, owing wholly to the very severe weather, which kept the hens confined to their houses for weeks at a time. This was the general experience all through the North. During November the hatches were fair, but with cold December the percentage dropped some, and from 40 to 50 per cent. was the average, although it would occasionally run up to 70 per cent. As spring began to open, and the fowls were able to get more outdoor exercise, the percentage began to improve, until in April the percentage ranged from 75 to 85 per cent., and the last hatch, May 10, was a 97 per center.

"Now, then, how about the egg yield during all this time? I can safely say that I never had hens to do better, and the cause is that I never devoted quite so much time and attention to them. That great egg-producing cereal known as corn was only fed at the rate of one bushel per 100 hens per month. My hens are all divided in flocks of fifteen, and it was no uncommon thing to gather ten eggs from said flock, although the average would probably be no more than eight eggs per day. I have reference now to the winter months. These hens were kept laying right through, and their eggs used for hatching, and, although they were forced, yet the hatchability of the eggs during the proper breeding season was very satisfactory. This seems to prove that what may look well on paper will not always work out just that way in actual experience.

"Brer Hunter is a very small believer in corn and a very big believer in winter eggs. He gives facts and figures showing that his hens are always up and doing, and yet he speaks of spring hatches ranging from 95 to 100 per cent. of fertile eggs. I can

surely say that, notwithstanding the assertions of many writers to the contrary, according to my experience and the experience of others, that a heavy winter egg yield has no detrimental effect on eggs used for hatching purposes in the spring.

"The question naturally arises, how shall we proceed to get

THESE MUCH-DESIRED EGGS?

"I have already touched upon the first steps necessary to insure success under the heading of 'Prepare for Winter.' We will now presume that the fowls are all up in winter quarters, and that said quarters are snug and warm, that they have had a thorough overhauling, and that coal oil and whitewash has been freely used in every crack and crevice, not forgetting to cart in a load or two of fine sand, with a little sharp gravel therein if possible. Two small boxes should be tacked to the side of the house and about a foot from the floor. One should contain ground oyster shells and the other cracked flint, known as hen's teeth. Of course, a dust-box filled with fine, dry road dust should not be overlooked. Outside of the rations, the floor of the scratching-shed or room is the key-note to healthy hens and winter eggs. The litter should be at least six inches deep. Straw or leaves make a good litter, and where it is possible to procure corn stalks these should be used. Cut them up in two or three-foot lengths and place them two or three inches thick on the floor, with straw on top. Being somewhat heavy the hens will have to work that much harder to dig out the small grains scattered therein. It is best to add a little from time to time rather than to put too much in at once. Never attempt to put in litter while the hens are locked in. Always move quietly, so as to avoid exciting the birds more than is necessary.

"We will presume that

HENS OF THE SAME AGE AND WEIGHT are given the same house, and whether the stock is pullets or old hens, the feed should be about the same. I have found that whether Leghorns or Brahmans are used, that what is fed to one can be fed to the other, although we will have to be more careful with the latter than the former, as their inclination is more towards fat. Always keep your hens in good working condition with a liberal, well-balanced ration, but avoid over-fatness as you would the rump—sail in ye cranks of a different persuasion. I have given you an opportunity of a lifetime. Now then,

AS TO THE RATIONS.

"There is a great variety here to choose from, and to the average poultryman this great variety is hard to follow, so I will simplify it as much as possible. In the first place, every one who keeps 100 or more hens should own a furnace cauldron, either portable or brick-set. I am using Mott's patent portable, and often wonder how I ever got along without it. They range in price from \$10 to \$40, according to size. A \$10 one would be sufficient for a person with 200 or so of hens, a very few sticks of wood being sufficient to boil two or three pailfuls of potatoes.

"The morning soft feed should be made up the night before, so as to have it all ready to feed the first thing in the morning. If it can be fed warm, well, but this is not absolutely necessary. To commence, take small potatoes, about enough to compose half the mess, and boil them. When done mash fine, add salt and meat, then equal parts of bran, middlings and fine ground oats. Also put in about one spoonful of Sheridan's Condition Powder for every six hens. Mix this mess up stiff and crumbling, and feed early in the morning. Feed in clean troughs, and only what the birds will eat up quickly and with a relish. Have the troughs long enough, so all the fowls can get at the food without crowding. The next morning the foundation should be cut clover hay steamed, and mixed with bran, middlings, ground oats and ground corn, equal parts. Of course, the salt and ground meat (animal meal I consider as good as any) should not be forgotten, neither the condition powder. From one-sixth to one-eighth of the whole

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FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead, and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

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St. Louis Branch,
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NATIONAL LEAD CO.

is about right quantity for the meat, and if you can get it add linseed meal to this ration in about the same quantity as the meat. I have always believed in feeding a little at a time, and feeding often. The morning feed should be given as early as the fowls can see to eat it, and then at 10 o'clock scatter whole wheat in the litter, taking time to kick it well under. At 1 o'clock scatter barley in the same way. Do not imagine that each of these feeds should be given in large quantities. The object is not to fill up the crops of the hens, but rather to induce activity. Fowls won't work unless there is something to work for, therefore feed at the rate of one good handful to every three or four hens. I am only giving general rules, and each person will have to modify them to suit his own particular case, as experience will soon teach just how much to give. The night food should be corn two or three times a week. If you can get sieved cracked corn, feed that, as it will require more work on the part of the hens to dig it out. This last feed should be given more liberally, so that the hens will go to roost with a full crop, and it should also be fed an hour before sundown. If you are in doubt as to whether their crops are full or not, just feel of them, and that will settle things. The fowls should never be allowed to have their crops more than half full, except at roosting time. The variety in the whole grains should consist of wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and corn. These grains will keep, and they should be bought in fairly large quantities, so as to get ton rates, which will make a great deal of difference in the year's feed bill.

"In fair weather it is best to give at least one feed out of doors. If hens are yarded scatter the grain all over the yard, not forgetting to spade some of it under unless grass is in the yard. Out-door exercise is very desirable and for this reason an out-door scratching-pen should be arranged. It can be built across one corner of the yard or in some out of the way place. You can't give the hens too much exercise. If the hens seem to be active and have red combs yet do not lay you can be pretty sure that they are too fat, therefore less food and more exercise would be in order. After the fowls have got down to good laying the condition powders should not be given more than two days per week. If you can't make hens lay without using condition powders in large quantities you can be sure that something is wrong with yourself.

"Another important thing to be considered is the

DRINKING WATER.

"Give it fresh twice a day, and in vessels arranged so the fowls can drink without getting their wattles or combs wet. In cold weather the water should be warmed, and here is where the cauldron will come in good service again. It will be noticed that this mode of feeding requires quite some forethought and work. If you are not willing to work don't attempt to keep poultry for profit. Eight-hour men won't do in this business. I often put in twelve hours of solid work and wish the days were a little longer at that. Don't neglect a single duty, even to cleaning off the droppings daily. There is no easy road to wealth in the poultry

business. The failures can be traced to laziness in one-half the cases.

"THIS QUESTION OF FEEDING which I have attempted to touch upon is the key-note to profit or loss. 'What are we keeping poultry for?' has often been asked. Each person will have to answer that for himself. If we go in for profit then we will have to study to gain all we possibly can, and as our profit largely comes through the sale of eggs then we will have to feed for eggs. Corn is largely carbonaceous and enters somewhat in the yolks of the egg, but it must be remembered that the yolk is the smaller part of the whole, therefore any person with horse sense can see that this grain should be fed only in small quantities, and that the nitrogenous foods, as given above, should be the main dependence. If potatoes and clover are given very little other green food will be necessary."

Half Rates Via the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

On October 2 and 9, November 6 and December 4, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell home-seekers' excursion tickets from Chicago to Winchester, Harrisonburg, Staunton and Lexington, Va., and intermediate points at rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold only on the above dates, and they will be good for return thirty days from date of sale.

Complete information relating to lands for sale can be secured by addressing M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore, Md.

For further particulars in relation to tickets, rates, sleeping-car accommodations, etc., apply to any Baltimore & Ohio railroad agent, or L. S. Allen, A. G. P. A., Room No. 411, Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago.

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husks the corn and at the same time crushes and cuts, or shreds the stalks into the best of feed. Made for Engine or Horse Power, for job work or home use.

Get catalogue quick.
KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.
(Mention this paper.)

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.

One Sunday.

A correspondent asks if a majority of doctors are atheists, and why so few of them go to church.

Let the Sunday of one busy doctor answer for many others.

This is Monday, and if you turn back one day and make the rounds of yesterday with the Family Doctor, you can then answer for yourself, I think, very satisfactorily.

Most people take an extra hour for sleep on Sunday morning, but knowing something of the demands of the day, we were up by 7, ready for breakfast. That over, we start for a drive into the country, where, after an hour's hard pull through the mud, we find an old lady battling with paralysis; her speech all chopped up into incoherent and for the most part unintelligible jargon; her words all mixed up, with more wrong words than right ones, and many new, strange and unheard of words thrown in to make a confusion of tongues, like that at the Tower of Babel. It is with the greatest of difficulty that members of the family or the Family Doctor can make out what she is trying so hard and so persistently to say. She knows herself that she is making hash of her mother tongue, and that makes her impatient and sometimes quite angry. To help out the dilemma, she tries to talk by signs and grimaces, all the time making confusion more confounded, unintelligible speech still more incomprehensible. So we must sit down quietly by her side and hold her hand, count her pulse, look at her tongue and talk to her in order to divert her mind from the unequal tussle with grammar and rhetoric. Then by a series of interrogatories to the family, the history of the past day and night is obtained from them, and we return to the effort to find out how she feels, what her sensations are, things which no relative or bystander can tell for her. But the old struggle with syntax is renewed. "I feel—son and daughter—New York; milk and water—yester evening," and all more or less indistinct and badly articulated. And the poor woman looks so heart-broken and pathetic at us, knowing as well as we, apparently, what a mess she is making of it. And having been a most serene and happy woman all her life, with a marvelous command of fine English, her native graciousness comes to the front, and she breaks out laughing at the tangled tale she is trying to reel over a wobbling tongue. We all laugh a little and she is requested to stop and rest a while. When Alexander Selkirk was cast a-wreck on the island of Juan Fernandez, he found one lone mortal on the island one day and tried to enter into conversation with him. And the willing native probably came about as near making his feelings known to Selkirk as this poor woman does to us. She tries, faithfully, patiently, vehemently—cries over the tangle of nouns and verbs, until grace overcomes grief, and she winds up the struggle with a laugh, and finally, as she lies back on her pillow, she makes out to say "ridiculous."

But, the problem for the medical man is not solved. He must do something to help his patient. He has a grave responsibility resting upon him, enough to make a strong man weak and a weak one waver and flee away. He is called to stand between her and the grave and to turn aside the shafts of the destroyer. One of them has already lodged in the root of her tongue and broken and destroyed the divine harmony and music of human speech. Can he keep off others while trying to pluck away this one? What shield can he interpose between the patient and the great archer? The family, the friends and neighbors all look to and demand of him that service. With the sky full of arrows, who could laugh but a madman? And yet it is a part of a physician's highest duty to be cheerful and hopeful, to encourage the discouraged whenever it is possible to do so without offending the sensibilities of friends in the depths of tribulation. If he is of the true metal and spirit his laugh brings joy to many anxious watchers, and his sigh of despair is the signal for many a flood of grief.

After seeing and hearing all we can, we decide upon the remedy best calculated to help the case and with sad hearts.

We take our silent way
To the rich man's splendid chamber,
Where luxuries abound;
To the poor man's humble cottage,
Where want and woe are found.

Back to the town,
Then, up and down
Streets and alleys, foul and grim,
Like to the man
Who broke and ran
With the Sheriff after him.

On our way back we call at the humble home of a family that, like many another, has seen better days. Two pictures on the

wall betray the fall from comfort when the crash came. They have not yet been sold to make morning and night meet. And they are not on the walls where they once hung, for these walls are scared out of countenance by the strong contrast. Up the creaking stairs we go, to find a man of gentle mould and cultivated manners, the picture of despair. For days he has been growing more and more seriously ill, until now he can scarcely speak above a whisper. The flash-light of pain has photographed the whole complex of acute suffering all over the man. Every lineament tells its tale of woe. The wife tells it in broken accents, punctuated with sobs and tear-drops. The man tells it in whispers and long pauses while recovering breath enough to go on again. When the tale is thrice told, the medical mind, with one word, pins on the label, which in medical jargon reads, "Enteritis," which being translated reads, "Inflammation of the bowels." The disease has already reached such a pitch of intensity that the lining membrane is being thrown off in great flakes and patches followed by blood from the denuded vessels. Like staying an inundation or repulsing a charging army, here must be quick, courageous, skillful counter-stroke, for a life is slipping away to the unknown. And the doctor must call it back. So the defenses of life's citadel are taken in hand and the forces at our disposal set in battle array. For the cloud of arrows in the sky are again thick and must be turned aside. And while the friends pray, we prescribe, and bid them a hopeful "good morning." To us, hopeful, but to them hopeless, for we better than they know the power of homeopathy.

Hurrying onward, we reach the office just as the appointed hour for consultation there is called by the office clock. Here sits a man in despair. He looks strong and well nourished. Nobody but a physician would think of calling him sick, and yet as the door opens he starts from his seat as if he had been shot at, and when it closes behind us he begins to quake and tremble like one just missed by a stroke of lightning. The story of nervous shock is understood before the trembling lips can utter the narrative. A fierce personal encounter with a mortal enemy; shot at and missed; struck at with an iron bar and one arm rendered powerless; caught by the throat and almost strangled before the enemy and his confederate are driven off by neighbors coming to the rescue, is the brief story, long drawn out. The heart still bounding and hammering the chest walls, the brain ablaze with intense excitement, every nerve in extreme tension. Advice and a quieting medicine, and we are ready for "Next!"

One, two, three, four more, with many complaints and no two alike. Each must be made a special, careful study by itself.

But, long before this is done you say, "Hello! that is the church bell! Are we going to church?" Oh! no, not to-day; and in order that we may be in time for dinner, we will just hang up this lying card in the hall which says: "This is my busy day!" For Sunday is our day of rest in all this Christian land. But we are not ready to rest. The horse is at the door and we hurry off to a man who sent for us in haste nearly three hours ago. On the way we pass many people and then meet many more, all in their best attire, going somewhere, and you say: "They are all going to church!" As we hurry by three or four churches, we see the people and hear a strain or two of music, but hurry on, for anxious faces are still at some windows watching for our coming. We hurry up the steps where dwells a moulder of public opinion, the editor of a great daily newspaper. But he is not writing to-day; he is writhing, though he stops just long enough to put on a sardonic smile as we quote a bit of scripture to him on this "Lord's day," saying: "Do you remember the old fellow in the Bible, who, when telling about his sickness, said: 'The pains of hell gat hold of me?' With a big groan the response comes: 'I'll bet he didn't feel a bit worse than I do, if he did swear about it.'" But the chloroform bottle soon changes all this, and he begins to quote scripture and Shakespeare, Byron and Tolstoi promiscuously, gives us the latest news from the Japan-Chinese war, and then falls asleep, murmuring, "Oh, blessed sleep." The scalpel quickly seeks the purple fountains, the life-current leaps to the thirsty sponge in waiting for it, dextrous fingers stay the spouting current and presently "it is finished" (repeating the cry on Calvary). Again murmuring, "blessed sleep," the sleeper slowly wakes and asks, "Why don't you begin?" "Oh! blessed sleep!" What a boon to surgery and humanity is chloroform! When the steel must enter, let beautiful dreams prevail.

Then we hurry away to the hospital, for there, on its pillow, lies a beautiful face, where only yesterday horror indescribable looked out from wild, weeping eyes, and sobs and tears poured forth until chloroform transformed her woe to happy dreams, while the surgeon's knife, to save her life, made a huge yawning gash along the side of her spine from hips to ribs, and deep

enough to hide a man's hand. As we enter the ward a happy smile and a cheery "Good morning, Doctor," greet us from the same face where yesterday horror, like a fierce wolf, glared at us. Then, all was fear and doubt and terror. Now, all is hope, good cheer and promise. The shining steel and the lethal vapor did their work well and now all is changed. Patient and friends are hopeful and happy. And although you turn away from the yawning cleft in the back with a shudder, exclaiming, "My God, how can anybody live with such a cut in them as that!" yet the practiced surgeon can look beyond that gaping portal and see the promise of rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes again. And so his cheerful laugh and words of hope mean more than words can tell to the husband and brother who stand in the hall and wait for the verdict.

Now, we are off again, to the fresh air and sunlight, and can proceed more leisurely, for the morning's work is done, and as we proceed, we meet and pass on the streets the same people we did two hours ago, and we hear the last peals of the organ as we drive through the shadow of a tall spire lying athwart the street. But there is no time to loiter. It is our day of rest. A few friends are bidden to dinner, for on no other day can we take the extra hour to chat with them and pay the common civilities of life in a Christian land. They have heard the sermon and will tell us about it, for while the minister was preaching his sermon we were practicing ours, and we are not warranted in proclaiming which did the most good during the morning hour.

But we are not done. Dinner over and our acquaintance renewed with family and friends, we must be off again, for at the office are more sick people "waiting for the doctor," and the Sunday mail must be looked into to see who out of town needs medicine by return mail. On Sunday, the laboring men and tradesmen are off duty, so they flock in to get their moderate ailments abated.

Among the faces we find watching for our arrival, is that of a beautiful child. On her arm is a great red angry puff surrounding a large vaccine sore. The school board commanded it. The child was scrofulous, and hence the big sore that makes us wish that science could possibly devise some way of heading off smallpox without vaccination.

A lady comes next holding the side of her face with one hand and her handkerchief in the other. It is soon learned that some time since the dentist, in extracting a tooth, split off a piece of the lower jawbone, which not growing back to place, died, and now is making "a deal of trouble." After administering an anesthetic, the long dead splinter of bone is dislodged and the rent closed up, and the wonted look of serenity comes back to the now again handsome face that has made many a man wish that more faces were like it.

Just from the train comes a man from out of town, who some days feels as well as anybody and then suddenly has such a sense of terrible prostration that he can scarcely breathe or lift a finger. Six doctors have failed to cure the man. But he has read the FARMER, and comes to see if its medical editor can help him. We spend an hour in a vain search for a key or clue to the mystery. Every organ and tissue in the body is investigated, but they all say "No, we are attending to our own affairs and are not guilty." We make the best prescription we can on the history of the case and say we "hope it may help him." But until the sun goes down and the stars come out and the midnight bells are heard and we are too weary to think longer, we ponder and ask, "What really ails that man?"

At last, the office is empty, but the shadows are long and the sun low. The chill of evening creeps into our weary frame and we go home. "For the night," did you say? Oh, no, just for a little while. Our horse must rest and have his supper, and may be we shall get time to hear a song or look over the morning paper. We creep into dressing-gown and slippers, hoping to rest. The young folks are all off to church. The hired man is off to see—well, no matter; it is not our affair. We are going to rest. Too tired to read, we stretch out on the lounge in the corner by the fire and repeat that sweet refrain of the morning: "Oh! blessed sleep." "Br-r-r-r-r," goes that modern combination of friend and foe in one, the telephone. The cry of "fire!" would not bring us to our feet more quickly. "Hello!" and from two miles away comes the interrogation: "Is that the Doctor?" "Yes." "Please come immediately to —. Mrs. — is very sick; taken suddenly." "All right!" we respond, for this time the call is to

The rich man's splendid chamber,
Where luxuries abound.

This being the coachman's night off, we hitch up our own horse and hurry away, only to find that we are none too soon. Mrs. — has fainted a dozen or more times and each time the friends think her dying. "Heart failure" might

FOR 20 YEARS

the formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. No secret about it. This is one of its strongest endorsements. But the strongest endorsement possible is in the vital strength it gives.

Scott's Emulsion

nourishes. It does more for weak Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It strengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation and General Debility.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

properly be written in the case-book, but syncope is a better term, and so the record reads. In an hour the lady is so much better that we depart, going out into the night, like Longfellow's "Silent Carthusian," in "Evangeline,"

Then weary horse and weary man,
Get what rest and sleep they can,
Ere the next returning day
Leads them round the selfsame way.

And now, as I bid you "good night," I need only ask if you are satisfied? Do you not now know that almost none of the doctors are atheists, and that while the clergyman is preaching the Gospel in words the doctor is preaching it in deeds? As one day is so is another in the life of the busy doctor, whose Sunday is known from other days by his putting on some clean apparel and seeing other people going to and from church while he goes

To the outcast's haunt of squalor,
To the habitat of sin,
To the homes of love and honor,
And there he enters in
To heal the pain-racked body,
To give the sufferer rest,
And soothe the storm-tossed spirit
With doubts and fears oppressed.

Mr. Chas. Bennett, Optician, 713 Kansas Ave., Topeka:

DEAR SIR:—Having tried for a number of years, with but little success, to have my eyes fitted with glasses, I was recommended to try you, and in January last you fitted my eyes so perfectly that I have suffered no pain or inconvenience since that time. I therefore take great pleasure in recommending you to the public as a thorough optician. ROBT. J. STEWART,
105 Western avenue.

When the Kicks Come In

Is not the title of a new song, nor does it refer to the backward action of that much-maligned animal, the mule.

It is a phrase used by the inhabitants of Oklahoma to designate the approaching opening of the fruitful acres of the Kickapoo Indian reservation.

If you wish to find out all about the Kickapoo lands, as well as those belonging to the Wichita and Comanche tribes—where cotton, wheat and fruits will pay handsomely—ask G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., for a free copy of Oklahoma folder.

WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW ABOUT

California

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

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

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

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER.

WIRE CUT.—I have a colt that cut his hind leg, above the pastern joint, on the wire fence. It was so bad that part of the ligament had to be trimmed off.

Answer.—If the sore is nearly healed you had better let it alone, unless you can put it in the hands of a veterinarian.

WIRE CUT.—A six-year-old mare cut her hock joint in the wire, six weeks ago. The cut is about all healed, but she holds the leg up and only touches the toe to the ground.

Answer.—The inflammation from the cut has extended to the joint, causing tenderness, and may result in the formation of pus and the destruction of the joint.

The Null Poland-China Sale.

As was previously announced in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, Mr. Geo. W. Null's sale of saddle and draft horses, Poland-China and Chester White hogs, took place at his farm, three and one-half miles northwest of Odessa, Mo., on Wednesday, October 10, 1894.

A line of through palace buffet sleeping cars between Chicago and New York city has been placed at the disposal of the traveling public and runs over the Nickel Plate road and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad.

SHIP Your Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Veal, Beans, Potatoes, Hides, Pelts, Wool, Hay, Grain, Green and Dried Fruits, or ANYTHING YOU MAY HAVE to us.

YUMA IMPROVEMENT CO., 7% Gold Bonds.

The Yuma Improvement Company offers at par and accrued interest, \$429,000 of its 7 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of \$1,000 each, due 1913.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., New York, who will deliver the Bonds, pro rata as near as may be, on receipt of applications and subscriptions.

Horse Owners! Try 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.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, since Saturday, 8,804; calves, 461; shipped Saturday, 4,527; calves, 241.

Table with columns for DRESSED BEEF AND EXPORT STEERS, WESTERN STEERS, COWS AND HEIFERS, and WESTERN COWS.

Table with columns for TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS, TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS, and STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 2,776; shipped Saturday, 1,970. The market was 10c lower.

Table with columns for Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 2,902; no shipments. The market was active and 10 to 15c higher.

Chicago Live Stock. CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Hogs—Receipts, 33,000; official Saturday, 10,949; shipments Saturday, 5,561; left over, about 3,000; quality a little better.

St. Louis Live Stock. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market active but lower. Good native steers, \$3.75@5.00; good Texas steers, \$2.75@3.25.

Kansas City Grain. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 15.—Receipts of wheat were larger to-day than for several weeks.

Chicago Grain and Provisions. Oct. 15. Opened High'st Low'st Closing. Wh't—Oct..... 50 51 1/2 50 50 1/2

Attend the Wichita Commercial College for a thorough business training. Y. M. C. A. building.

DETECTIVES! Bright, young and middle-aged men wanted in every locality to act as PRIVATE DETECTIVES under instructions.

HORSES! SOLD AT AUCTION.

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

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

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

No. 4 hard, 45@45 1/2; rejected, 45c; No. 2 red, 46 1/2c; No. 3 red, 44c; No. 4 red, 43c; rejected, 42@43c.

Corn sold very slowly. There was hardly enough demand to make a market. Old mixed corn was about a cent lower; bids at the close were 2 cents lower.

Receipts of corn to-day, 26 cars; a year ago, 107 cars. No. 2 mixed, 1 car 460, 1 car 450, Kansas City; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars 450, closing offered at 45c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions. Oct. 15. Opened High'st Low'st Closing. Wh't—Oct..... 50 51 1/2 50 50 1/2

Table with columns for Oct. 15, Opened, High'st, Low'st, Closing. Wh't—Oct..... 50 51 1/2 50 50 1/2

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

The entire railway system of Middle and Western America center here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country.

Feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank capital and some one hundred different commission firms.

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

N. THAYER, President. JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice President and Gen. Manager. GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. C. DENISON, Ass't Secretary and Ass't Treasurer. JAS. H. ASHBY, General Superintendent. D. G. GRAY, Ass't Superintendent.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east.

Table with columns for Cattle and calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and mules, Cars. Official Receipts, 1893..... 1,746,828 1,948,373 569,517 35,097 99,756

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

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 15.—Eggs—Receipts fair; market quiet and unchanged; strictly fresh, 14 1/2c. Butter—Receipts large; stocks accumulating and market weak.

Poultry—Receipts large; the market is weak; hens, 6c; springs, 6c; roosters, 15c.

Green Fruits—Apples, receipts larger; the market is quiet and weak; only good to choice apples wanted.

Vegetables—Cabbage, plentiful, firm; 60 1/2c per 100; Michigan, \$1.00@2.00 per ton.

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DETECTIVES!

Bright, young and middle-aged men wanted in every locality to act as PRIVATE DETECTIVES under instructions.

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CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send this beautiful watch to you by express.

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LARGEST
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 Write for prices. Catalogues free.
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THE KEYSTONE Dehorning Clipper,
 The most humane, rapid and durable knife made. Fully warranted.
 CIRCULARS SENT FREE.
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TWO FEEDS TO CIRCLE

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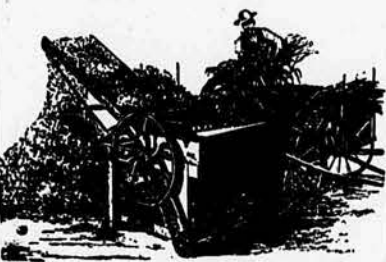
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 Steel Web Picket Lawn Fence; Steel Gates, Steel Posts and Steel Rails; Tree, Flower and Tomato Guards; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue free.
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 falls into line with an order for thirty miles of Page Fence to be put up at once, and a probability of as much more being wanted this season. This insures the happiness of several hundred adjoining farmers, who will also become customers, and thus the good work goes on. Other fences "just as good as the Page," whose elasticity exists only in the mind of the seller, stand no show with the railroads.
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Everything that is NEWEST and BEST in
REPEATING REPEATING SINGLE-SHOT
Rifles, Shot-Guns, Rifles,
 —AND—
ALL KINDS OF AMMUNITION,
 ARE MADE BY THE
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
OUR MODEL 1893 SHOT-GUN

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Refitted and returned. John B. Campbell, R. G. Kessler, Managers.
Armourdale Hotel,
 Kansas City, Kansas.
 \$1 and \$1.25 per day. Five minutes ride on electric cars from Union Stock Yards.

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 LATEST!
CHEAPEST! BEST! HIVE
 We keep all kinds of bee supplies. Send for free circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ST. JOSEPH APIARY CO., 212 Edmond St., St. Joe, Mo.**
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THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND RY.
 THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO THE
East, West, North, South.
 Through cars to Chicago, St. Louis, Colorado, Texas and California.
Half Rates to Texas Points!
LOW RATES TO ALL POINTS.
 Especially California, Texas and Southeastern Points. If you are going to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, if you are going to Texas, if you are going East on business or pleasure—in fact, if you intend to do any traveling, be sure to consult one of the agents of the

Great Rock Island System
JOHN SEBASTIAN,
 General Ticket and Passenger Agent, CHICAGO.
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ADDRESSES WANTED.

You no doubt have several friends in other States who might be induced to come West if properly approached. There may be one or two dozen of them. Nothing better than nicely illustrated folders, with appropriate maps, and text prepared by somebody whose only interest in the matter is to tell the truth.
 If you will send to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., a list of persons who would be interested in literature regarding Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico or California, he will take pleasure in mailing to each one an assortment of folders, pamphlets, etc. They are free.

SANTA FE ROUTE.
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Substitute for Senate Joint Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2.
 Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas: two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof, concurring therein.
SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval, or rejection, namely: That section one, article five of the constitution of the State of Kansas be amended so that the same shall read as follows: "Section 1. Every person of the age of 21 years and upwards belonging to the following classes, who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which she or he offers to vote, at least thirty days next preceding such election shall be deemed a qualified elector. 1st: citizens of the United States. 2d: persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization."
SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election of the Representatives to the Legislature in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, for their approval, or rejection; those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the suffrage amendment to the constitution;" those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the suffrage amendment to the constitution;" said ballots shall be received and such vote taken, counted, canvassed and returns made thereof, in the same manner and in all respects as provided for by law; as in the case of the election of Representatives to the Legislature.
SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the Senate January 16, 1893, and passed that body February 8, 1893.
FREY DANIELS, President of Senate.
W. L. BROWN, Secretary of Senate.
 Passed the House March 1, 1893.
GEO. L. DOUGLASS, Speaker of House.
FRANK D. BROWN, Chief Clerk of House.
 Approved March 6, 1893, 3:50 p. m.
L. D. LEWELING, Governor.

STATE OF KANSAS,
 OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
 I, **L. S. OSBORN,** Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 18, 1893.
 IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.
 Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1894.
L. S. OSBORN,
 Secretary of State.

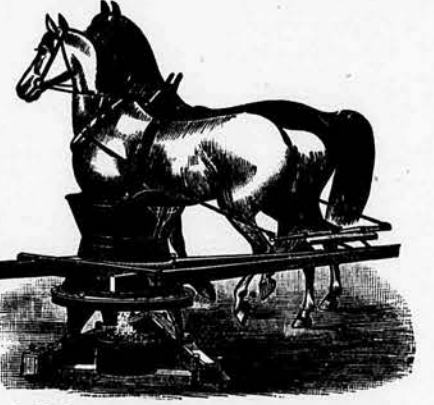
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 In San Luis Valley, Colorado, the Garden Spot of the Rocky Mountains.
 Sixty thousand acres of fine land, all under first-class irrigation canals, with perpetual water rights, for sale cheap, six years time, 6 per cent. interest.
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 I am selling excellent farms of 100 acres in Rock county, Kansas, and in central Nebraska from \$5 to \$10 an acre, and most of them improved. I have 8,480 acres in Lincoln county, Nebraska. If sold quick \$3 per acre, spot cash, will take it, which is only half its value. One of the best stock and grain farms in Kansas, well and extensively improved, and other great bargains. Don't pay rent any longer, but own your own farm. Write what you want to
B. J. KENDALL,
 Room 507 Brown Block, Omaha, Neb.

Real Estate Bargains.
 I own the town site of Halsey, Thomas Co., Neb. It has depot and other railroad improvements located on the 160 acres. It is clear and will be sold for half its value or exchanged for Omaha property or a clear farm. Write for particulars.
 I have several fine lots near the Methodist college at University Place, Lincoln, Neb., for sale cheap, or will exchange them for farm lands.
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 507 Brown Block, OMAHA, NEB.

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 Cuts everything in roots and vegetables for stock. Only Root Cutter with a self-feeding device. Send for circulars and prices.
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 Is the only sweep mill especially adapted for grinding soft or hard wheat. Special concave for hard wheat. Also grinds oats, rye, corn and corn and cob. Warranted superior to any other sweep mill on the market.
BLUE VALLEY FOUNDRY CO.,
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Freeman's ENSILAGE AND FEED CUTTER
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THE BEST FEED CUTTER MADE
 All sizes, for Hand or Power. Carriers any length. For Low Prices and Best Discounts, send for Illustrated Catalogue. Also Manufacturers of the **CELEBRATED FREEMAN WIND MILL CENTENNIAL FANNING MILL** and a full line of Horse Powers and Horse Power Jacks, Seed Sowers, Feed Grinders, Boilers, Engines, Etc.
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 TELLS ALL ABOUT THE WEST.
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SOME OF THE ATTACHMENTS that go with Our New Improved Sewing Machine

...enabled to make only by contracting for them in large quantities for cash. A complete set of attachments in elegant velvet-lined box is furnished with each machine, with all the modern improvements, such as automatic bobbin-winder, self-threading shuttle, self-setting needle, tension-releaser, together with the usual outfit of bobbins, needles, oil can, screwdriver, and illustrated book of instructions.

OUR WARRANTY.

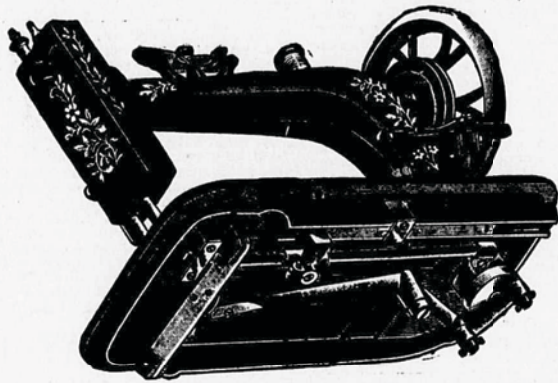
Read our new ten-year guarantee and terms under which you can buy one of these machines without a possible risk. We will warrant every new improved KANSAS FARMER high-arm machine for ten years from date of purchase, and after ten days trial, if perfect and entire satisfaction is not given the machine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



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

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

Money Saved is Money Earned.

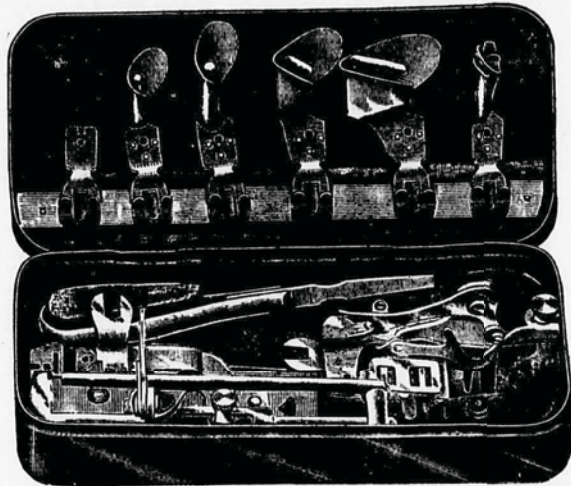


THE DIRECT FEED BAR.

The Cheapest and the Best.

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

It Pays to Buy the Best.

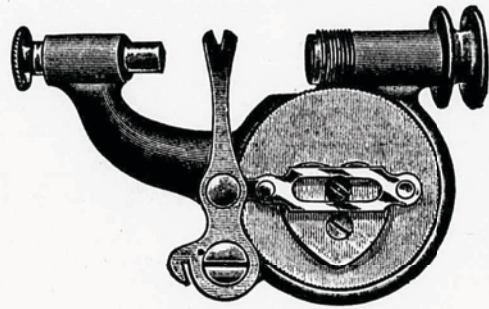


BOX OF SELF-ADJUSTING ATTACHMENTS.

We Break Down Monopoly Prices.

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

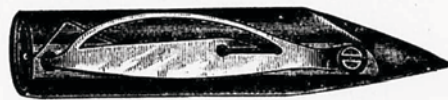
One Machine Sells Others.



THE AUTOMATIC BOBBIN-WINDER.

\$20 Pays Our Machine.

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



THE NEW SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE.

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

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

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

Send for brochure giving fuller particulars.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

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

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

WANTED, FEEDERS.—I would like to feed one hundred head of cattle for five months. Have plenty of corn fodder, Kaffir corn and straw on my farm. Cattlemen, address me. D. K. Beshore, Cleveland, Kingman Co., Kas.

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

CHOICE FARMS IN KANSAS, MISSOURI, AR- kansas or Texas for sale cheap. Ten years' time, low interest. Or will exchange for other property or stock. Bargains of all kinds always on hand. John G. Howard, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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

TO EXCHANGE—Well improved 160 acre farm and clear property in Topeka for larger farm in eastern Kansas or northwestern Missouri. Address Box 54, Valencia, Shawnee Co., Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Chicago real estate, 320 acres pasture lands, plenty water, in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, two miles from two railroads. For further information address Chicago House Wrecking Co., 3005 S. Halstead St., Chicago, Ill.

BOTTLED ELECTRICITY—Cures Catarrh and all aches and pains. Agents wanted. Maynard & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

WANTED—A farm near Topeka. Dr. H. W. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

"HOW TO RAISE PIGS"—A free book to farm-ers, postpaid. J. N. Reimers, Davenport, Ia.

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

FRESH ALFALFA SEED.
Crop of 1894. MOBERT & KINNISON, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

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

SUNNYSIDE—YAKIMA VALLEY.—Irrigated lands. Produce apples, pears, prunes, peaches, hops, alfalfa. Worth \$30 to \$600 per acre. "Twenty acres enough." For map, prices, particulars, write F. H. Hagerty, Sunnyside, Washington.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.—Rates per day, \$1.25; single meals, 25 cents. First-class lunch room connected. F. Long, proprietor, 523 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Splendid ranch, 1,237 acres; 400 acres in cultivation; part bottom land; good buildings, including frame house of eleven rooms and frame barn 50x200 feet; abundance of water. Three miles from Hoyt, in Jackson county, Kansas, and twelve miles north from Topeka. Easy terms. Send for full description. Accounting Trust Co., 703 Jackson street, Topeka, Kas.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP—Four Holstein bulls. Hoxsye Ladd 13678, bred by M. E. Moore; also one two-year-old and two one-year-olds, sired by Hoxsye Ladd. Address P. I. McCehron, Catalpa farm, Richmond, Kas.

FOR SALE—Nine Shropshire bucks, well colored, nice woolled sheep. From \$8 to \$30 each. Three lambs, four yearlings, two four-year-olds. John Whitworth, Emporia, Kas.

JERSEY AND HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES FOR sale. Royally bred, well marked, prices low. Also a few Jersey heifers and cows. Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kas.

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

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

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

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

TWO-CENT COLUMN--CONTINUED.

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. M. HOSMER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Maryville, J. Mo. Fine stock a specialty. I respectfully solicit your business and guarantee satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Secure Cates early.

F. M. WOODS, Live Stock Auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb. Refer to the best breeders in the West, for whom I do business. Prices reasonable and correspondence solicited.

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.

JAS. W. SPARKS, Live Stock Auctioneer, Marshall, Mo. Sales made in all States and Territories. Refer to the best breeders in the West, for whom I have made sales. Write or telegraph for dates before advertising. Terms reasonable.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3, 1894.

Montgomery county—J. W. Glass, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by James A. Fleener, in Caney tp., September 22, 1894, one bay horse, 8 years old, no brands, harness marks, white strip in face, both hind feet white.

Shawnee county—Chas. T. McCabe, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. F. Bell, in Soldier tp., May 16, 1894, one sorrel mare, 3 years old; valued at \$30.
HORSE—By same, one iron-gray gelding, 3 years old, white stripe in forehead; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10, 1894.

Johnson county—Jno. J. Lyons, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. J. White, in Lexington tp., July 26, 1894, one iron-gray mare, 15½ hands high, about 16 years old, branded 14 on left jaw and 97 (7 smaller than 9) on left shoulder, wire marks on breast and hind legs, saddle marks, shoes marked R. R. P. L.; valued at \$15.
Kingman county—W. J. Madole, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Stephen Went, in Evan tp., September 1, 1894, one sorrel mare, weight about 600 pounds, legs white three to six inches from hoof up and white spot on forehead.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Henry Musselman, in Howard tp., August 10, 1894, one roan horse, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.50.
MARE—By same, one bay mare, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.50.

Franklin county—J. K. Binder, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Edgar Teghtmyer, in Centropolis tp., September 27, 1894, one black work horse, 8 years old, white hind foot, lump on side of nose; valued at \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 17, 1894.

Stanton county—J. W. Tout, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Grant Raney, in Mitchell tp., August 27, 1894, one light roan mare, 4 years old, both hind feet white, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Woodson county—H. H. McCormick, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by G. E. Brenner, in Liberty tp., October 1, 1894, one red yearling steer, branded O on right side just behind shoulder and R on left hip; valued at \$10.

Franklin county—J. K. Bailey, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Horn, in Williamsburg tp., one red dehorned steer, 2 years old, medium size, branded W. I. on left side, ends of ears clipped.

Farmers, Spay Your Sows

For fall fattening. Also your Nannies, Ewes and Gilt Dogs, with Hoxsye's Spaying Mixture. Easily used, quick, absolutely certain and safe. Price, \$3 per bottle; \$2 half bottle. One bottle spays one hundred head. Write for testimonials and particulars.
THE HOWSLEY SPAYING CO.,
Kansas City, Mo.

OKLAHOMA,

INDIAN TERRITORY

AND THE CHEROKEE STRIP

Constitute the future great Agricultural State of the Union and a prosperous country. The last chance for free homes for the farmer. For reliable information concerning this favored region, subscribe for the only farm journal published there, the HOME, FIELD AND FORUM, a sixteen-page Monthly, price 50 cents a year. Sample copy free. Address HOME, FIELD & FORUM, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

SEEDS J. G. PEPPARD 1400-1402 UNION AVE. MILLET A SPECIALTY. Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers, Timothy, Blue grass, Orchard grass, Red Top, Onion sets, Tree seeds, Cane seed. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Shropshire Sheep. Poland-China Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Largest and best flock in the West. 50 year's and ram lambs out of Imp. Grand Delight. and BERKSHIRE pigs. We guarantee them the equal of any in State in quality and breeding. Most noted families. Young bulls at low prices. KILPATRICK & SON, Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kansas

CLOSING - OUT SALE!

Duroc-Jersey Swine and Cross-bred Red Polled Short-horn Cattle.

On my Farm, near Fairview, Brown Co., Kas., Wednesday, October 24, 1894.

I will, on the above date, offer to the highest bidder my entire herd of Registered Duroc-Jersey swine, consisting of sixty head, all ages, the get of prize-winning sires—Duke of Verague 409, Jumbo 693, Sweepstakes Jr. 1713 A., Grover 671, Ohio Chief 2537 A. Among the ten brood sows are Queen Mollie 1008, Searles' Pride II, 1004, Gold Dust 1010, Searles' Mollie 7364 A., Cleopatra II, 1016, Bess II, 6664 A., Lilly 1200, Fairview Bell 1006, Daisy 1556. The fourteen head of cattle are extra fine cross-breeds, including two high-grade Holstein cows. Four of the cows will be fresh at time of sale or soon after and four others in January. An extra pure-bred yearling Holstein bull will be offered. Twelve head of horses, consisting of brood mares, colts and work horses. A full set of modern farming implements, including everything needful on a farm. The general sale will commence at 10 a. m. The swine sale at 2 o'clock p. m.
Terms:—Eight months time, without interest, if paid when due, otherwise 10 per cent. from date of sale, on cattle and swine; twelve months on horses and implements, etc.; 8 per cent. off for cash. All sums under \$5 cash. Free lunch at 1 o'clock.
Write for catalogue.
ELI ZIMMERMAN, Auctioneer.

J. B. DAVIS, Proprietor.

GRAND TWO DAYS SALE OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Wednesday, October 24, 1894. F. M. LAIL will sell, at his farm, one mile from Marshall, Mo., about one hundred head, being all the tops of his spring pigs and thirteen yearling sows. Also the grand old breeding boar, Lail's Victor 4298 S.

Thursday, October 25. C. G. SPARKS, of Mt. Leonard, Mo., and GEO. L. DAVIS, of Elmwood, Mo., will sell at Sparks Bros.' mule barn, Marshall, Mo., about seventy-five head.

This stock was sired by fifteen choice boars, among which are Lail's Victor, Haines' Black U. S., Elected, Duke, Imitation by Black U. S., Hadley's Perfection, Roy Wilkes, Admiral Chip, Eldestretcher, Hummer, etc. For separate catalogues of both sales address as above.

COL. JAS. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE!

FIFTY HEAD OF Chester White Hogs

Of all ages—forty spring pigs, both sexes; three good boars close to 1 year old, in good shape for immediate use, straight Todd-bred; also a few good brood sows. Can mate a boar and sow pigs not akin. These spring pigs are by Ben Baster No. 6189 and Jerry Simpson No. 6161, and out of choice sows bought from the herds of W. W. Seeley, of Iowa, W. W. Waltmire, of Carbondale, Kansas, and also L. B. Silver, of Ohio.

TERMS:—I will give a credit of six months on good notes with approved security, with interest at 8 per cent.; 4 per cent. off for cash. All sums of \$10 and under cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp, at LOUISVILLE, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894. Will meet parties at depot, if due notice is given, and care for them while here, free.
S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

C. J. HUGGINS, Breeder.

FIRST ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF PURE-BRED REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS

—THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF—
Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kansas, Wednesday, October 31, 1894.

I will offer on the above date about fifty-five head from my herd of one hundred head, to the highest bidder. The offerings will consist of about forty-five of the tops of my spring pig crop, several aged brood sows and three fall of 1893 boars. A major portion of the youngsters were sired by Tecumseh Free Trade 10783, he by Tecumseh Chip 2d 7606, dam Lady Free Trade 17189, and she by Free Trade 4420 and out of Beauty 5th 698. He is one of the best bred and conformed individuals in all the West. A few of the offerings were sired by Royal Short Stop 10887, a son of Short Stop 6388. The herd sows are royally bred and very prolific, twelve of them having farrowed ninety-four pigs. Send for a copy of my free catalogue for complete details. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m. The usual lunch at noon. Parties from a distance will be met at trains on day of sale.

Terms:—A credit of eight months will be given on notes with approved security, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum. Two per cent. off for cash.

MARTIN MEISENHEIMER,
COL. ELI ZIMMERMAN, Auctioneer. **HIAWATHA, KANSAS.**

Please mention "Kansas Farmer" when writing to our advertisers!

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE OF MY ENTIRE HERD PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE AT SAVANNAH, MO., ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, '94.

110 Head! 80 Females! 30 Bulls! Service bull, the royally-bred Archibald 1st 39258. This is a dispersion, without reserve, of a herd of high-class cattle in individuality and breeding, representing the blood of Archibald, Lord Wilton, Spartan, Fortune, Grove 3d, Anxiety and other noted bulls. A rare opportunity for those wishing to increase their numbers or establish new herds. No culls. Every matured-cow a regular breeder. Sale commences promptly at 10 o'clock a. m. Under cover. No postponement. Catalogues now ready.

COL. J. M. HOSMER, Auctioneer. For any information address **J. F. WATERS**, Savannah, Mo.