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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15 per year or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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

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SUNNY SLOPE FARM, C. S. CROSS, Proprietor, Emporia, Kas.—Breeder of PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE. Herd headed by Wild Tom 5192, a son of Beau Real 11055 and assisted by sons of Cherry Boy 26475, Archibald 1st 39258 and Washington 22615. 200 head, all agra. in herd. Strong in the blood of Lord Wilton, Anxiety and Horace. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers, fit for any company. Correspondence solicited, or, better still, a personal inspection invited.

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

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

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Imported and prize-winning American sows headed by Imp. Western Prince 32 02. All selected and bred to head herds and to supply those wanting none but the best. Fall litters now can't be beat. Write or come visit me and see the herd.

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TOWER HILL HERD PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.—B. R. ADAMSON, Prop., Ft. Scott, Kas. 25 highly-bred brood sows of best strains, headed by Black Dandy 8809 S., Black Stop 10550 S. and Joker Wilkes 1682 S. About 100 selected individuals sold this season. 25 youngsters coming on now for choice. Write or come and visit my herd.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS—Careme 7d's Jacob Prince of Twisk 404 heads herd, backed with butter record of over 35 lbs. in 7 days. Young bulls for sale. Red pigs in pairs, heavy bone, good color, dams often farrowing 14 pigs. Males DUROC JERSEY REDS ready for service. Poland-China males ready for use. Pigs of all ages in pairs not related. Young gilts, either breed, bred if desired. Pigs shipped at my risk. Pedigrees furnished. M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Crawford Co., Kas. Mention FARMER AND POLAND-CHINAS.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM, EMPORIA, KANSAS.—200 POLAND-CHINAS, headed by LONGFELLOW 29785 O., that has best World's Fair record of any boar west of the Mississippi. Also in service, sons of Hadley, Latest Fashion and Short Stop. Blood lines, One Price, Teumseh, Black U. S., Wilkes, Corwin, U. S., and others.

100 BERKSHIRES, headed by the well-known show boar, MAJOR LEE 31189, assisted by Gentry-bred boars. Female lines, Lady Lee, Duchess, Charmer and Black Girl families. Young things, both sexes, ready for inspection. H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, - Kansas, Jefferson Co. A grand lot of early pigs for sale, sired by Monroe's Model U. S. 29333 O., Toronto Model U. S. 29333 O., from highly-bred sows, many of them and the two first named boars purchased direct from Ohio's best breeders. I pay express on pigs to August 7. Sows bred to farrow in the fall for sale. Write me for No. 1 stock. Safe arrival of all guaranteed.

The Stock Interest.

Exports of Horses.

The horse industry of America has a ray of hope in the outlook for foreign export. According to the last annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture there is a growing demand in England for American horses. During the first nine months of the year 1894 the English market took 2,811 American driving horses, at an average value of \$139 per head. Last year the average price of those shipped was \$230. A sound light draft horse, in good condition of the size and weight adapted to omnibus work in cities, will generally bring, in Liverpool or London, \$150. Nearly all of the shipments of horses thus far from the United States to England have been through English buyers. Arriving in England, the animals are put out to grass, as a rule, for a month at least, and are then sold at auction. Canada has about an equal share with ourselves in the English horse market, although Canadian shipments have the reputation of being somewhat better in quality.

The average price of Canadian geldings during the last nine months has been \$160, as against \$139 for American. The English understand perfectly well that prices of horses have fallen in the United States on account of the extensive substitution of trolleys and bicycles for horses, and it is generally conceded that a considerable demand for American horses will soon spring up throughout Europe. The great omnibus and tramway companies of London are recruiting their stocks from the United States and Canada very generally at the present time.

Food for Sick Horses.

F. T. McMahon, veterinary surgeon to the Chicago fire department, communicates to the *Street Railway Review* an interesting article on the treatment of sick horses. After specifying the principal substances from which to select articles of diet for the sick horse, such as bran, carrots, oatmeal and linseed, the writer continues:

"Bran stands decidedly foremost as the food most generally in use for the invalid horse; it acts as a laxative, is frequently tempting to the appetite, and easy of digestion. There is no part of the general treatment more universal than offering this substance of a change of food. Is the horse very weary, and his powers of digestion weakened in consequence? We induce him to take warm bran mash, which comfortably distends the stomach and satisfies any craving for food, thereby enabling him to lie down and rest his enfeebled system until repose restores its wonted vigor. Does he show slight symptoms of cold or fever? A warm bran mash is a convenient plan of steaming, and consequently of soothing, the irritable mucous membranes of the air passages; it is a substitute for the more stimulating diet he is accustomed to, and generally promotes the activity of the digestive apparatus; it is also a convenient medium for the exhibition of certain simple remedies? A lower diet than that with which he is indulged when in full work is judicious, and bran is selected. Is it necessary to administer purgative medicine? A bran mash or two renders the bowels more susceptible of its action, and a smaller portion of the drug is therefore required to produce the desired effect, and there is, at the same time, less risk of painful spasms accompanying its operation. Bran mashes may be given hot or cold—cold are perhaps quite as grateful to the horse; but the nibbling of the hot mash in catarrhal affections is particularly beneficial, from the necessary inhalation of the steam.

"Of all the roots with which horses are tempted, the carrot, as a rule, is the favorite, and perhaps the most beneficial. It is said to be somewhat diuretic in its effects, and to exercise a salubrious influence on the skin. Certain it is that a sick horse may be coaxed into eating carrots when disinclined to partake of other nourishment, with the greatest beneficial results. For the ailing horse, then, carrots are most valuable as an article of diet, and

a few may be given with advantage to a horse in a healthy condition.

"Oatmeal is extremely nutritious, and as a food for the convalescent horse is most valuable; the bruising process the grain has undergone breaks the husk and renders it more easily acted upon by the digestive organs. It is usually given in the form of a gruel, and in that form it is one of the most essential articles of diet for the infirm. It is also a ready mode of supplying the tired, thirsty horse with nourishment after exertion, when he returns to the stable.

"Linseed is decidedly to be included in the sick diet roll. It is nutritious, and from its oleaginous nature, soothing to the frequently irritable mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and hence is particularly to be recommended in the treatment of sore throats. Nor is its bland effect local only; its more general influence is particularly observable in affections of the kidneys. It may either be boiled, so as to form when cool a gelatinous mass, and then mixed with bran, or the liquid, after boiling, may be offered as a drink.

"Grass, hay-tea, etc., are also very useful in the treatment of disease, and should be used in connection with other remedies."

Experiments at the Utah Station.

Bulletin No. 35, of the Utah Experiment Station, treats of (1) the value of straw as a substitute for hay; (2) short spring periods of grain feeding; (3) relative value of ensilage, roots and straw as condiments; (4) value of different grain rations. The following facts are brought out in the bulletin:

1. Steers fed on mixed hay alone for 112 days gained 1.09 pounds per day each.
2. Steers fed straw and hay, with grain, gained .78 pound per day each for thirty-three days. Steers fed on lucern and straw for fifty-six days gained practically nothing. Steers fed on red clover and straw for twenty-three days gained .56 pound per day each.
3. Steers fed on grain and straw for 112 days gained .33 pound per day per steer.
4. All the steers, after having been fed as specified in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, gained but .34 pound per day each for thirty-five days on mixed hay, grain and roots. The smallness of the gain is thought to be due to the change of food.
5. Steers housed at night and in yard during day, when fed on hay and grain, and either roots, straw or ensilage, gained 1.35 pounds per day each for eighty-four days.
6. The experiments indicate that any attempt to crowd a steer late in the spring, after he has been moderately well fed, will result in a loss.
7. Roots made more gain than either straw or ensilage.
8. As the amount of grain fed increased the growth increased, and the cost of the gain decreased.
9. Steers bought at 2 cents and fed in the manner indicated, during the winter, cannot be sold at a profit in the spring for less than 3 cents.

American Hog Products.

The hog-raiser is easily the conceded plutocrat in live stock circles, not only at home but abroad. Domestic prices have been uniformly good and remunerative; besides, the foreign demand for hog products is increasing.

The report of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1894 states that besides consuming such a vast proportion of the beef exported from the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain is likewise a voracious customer for American bacon, hams and lard. Between 20 and 25 per cent. of the flesh food of the people of the United Kingdom consists of hog products. About 13 per cent. of those hog products comes from other countries, and 14 per cent. of the live cattle and dressed beef and mutton is also imported.

There were taken into the United Kingdom from the United States, in 1893, 243,824,000 pounds of bacon, valued at \$26,850,000.

During the nine months ending September 30, 1894, the United States sent

into England 222,676,000 pounds, against 179,872,000 pounds during the corresponding nine months of 1893. Thus our trade with Great Britain in hog products shows an increase of nearly 45,000,000 pounds this year. This, however, does not restore to us the position we occupied prior to the year 1893, as principal purveyor to Great Britain. Nor do the values make as good a showing as they should; for, notwithstanding the increase in quantity, there is a shrinkage in value of \$500,000, while the bacon imported to the United Kingdom during the same period increased 56,000,000 pounds. The hog products from other countries than the United States did not fall in value proportionally with ours.

American Southdown Register.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The attention of Southdown breeders is called to rules of entry that will affect the amount of registry fees required to be paid after January 1, 1895: Before January 1, 1895, animals dropped in 1894 may be recorded by members for 50 cents; before January 1, 1895, animals dropped in 1894 may be recorded by non-members for \$1; after January 1, 1895, registry fees for same animals will be \$1 and \$2 each, respectively. Before January 1, 1895, animals over 2 years old may be recorded by members for \$1 each; before January 1, 1895, animals over 2 years may be recorded by non-members for \$2 each; after January 1, 1895, registry fees for same animals will be \$2 and \$4, respectively.

The indications are that Southdowns will be in greater demand the coming year than ever before. To be in readiness to secure the best results from this increasing demand, breeders should, by recording their breeding flocks while they can do so at less cost than will hereafter be required, place themselves in position to take advantage of the first and best opportunities for the disposal of their surplus stock.

Volume V. of the Record will be ready for distribution in a short time. Orders received now will be filled from the first published volumes. Besides the 2,000 pedigrees, with appendix notes and indexes, this volume will contain valuable papers pertaining to Southdowns. Price to members will be \$2.50; price to non-members will be \$5.

JNO. G. SPRINGER,
Springfield, Ill. Secretary,

December Notes.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

- Be ready for cold weather.
- See that the shelters are all in good shape.
- The fattening should be finished up this month.
- Arrange to haul out and apply the manure as fast as made.
- In cold, stormy weather stock need more grain than when it is mild and pleasant.
- Be sure that all newly-set, as well as young trees, are protected against rabbits.
- In nearly all cases it is best to keep at least one good team well shod through the winter.
- One advantage with winter dairying is that the products are in more demand and at much better prices.
- A low truck wagon with broad tires is quite a convenience in doing the necessary hauling on the farm in winter.
- Cleanliness in winter will add much to the comfort of the stock and at the same time lessen the risks of disease.
- Keep the stock under shelter when it is cold and stormy, but let them run out every day that the weather will permit.
- To make fall pigs profitable it is very essential that the shelter be warm and dry. A thrifty growth is essential to profit.
- Feeding and watering regularly are important items in keeping the stock in a good thrifty condition through the winter.
- When the ground freezes do the necessary m'ching, put the extra covering on the pits of fruits and vegetables. See that the

Anæmic Women

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

Scott's Emulsion

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

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

cellar windows and doors are properly protected; that dry bedding is stored up, and that the feed is convenient.

While a variety is always good in securing better results at a less cost a radical change of feed will often be found beneficial.

While sheep can be wintered without grain, as a rule a better growth of wool and better lambs will be secured if a light ration is given daily.

Sheep should never be given more grain than they will eat up clean in a few minutes. Too much grain with sheep is as bad as too little.

So far as is possible all the teaming should be done while the roads are good. The saving of horse-flesh, wagon and harness wear is often considerable.

So far as it is possible to avoid do not compel any class of stock to drink ice-cold water; even that pumped up fresh is warmer than that which has been allowed to freeze.

This is the month for counting up the season's work. Do this as fully as possible and then start in the new year by keeping accounts with the different crops and kinds of stock.

It is of no possible advantage to allow the stock to tramp over the fields and pastures during the winter after the supply of grass is gone, while if the ground is even just a little soft considerable damage is done.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will invariably give relief. 25c. a box.

DR. ORR'S BOOK.—Readers of the KANSAS FARMER will be pleased to know that arrangements have been made whereby they can obtain this concise and well nigh invaluable "Farmer's Ready Reference or Handbook of Diseases of Horses and Cattle" in combination with this paper at a slight saving in cost.

The separate prices of these are:
Dr. Orr's Book.....\$1.50
KANSAS FARMER, one year..... 1.00

Total.....\$2.50
Two dollars sent either to the Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, or to Dr. S. C. Orr, Manhattan, will secure both, making a saving of 50 cents.

A Chance to Make Money.

The times are hard, but there always seems to be opportunities for those who are willing to work. In the past month I have made \$175 above all expenses, selling Climax Dish Washers, and have attended to my regular business besides. I never saw anything that gave a general satisfaction. One should not complain where they can make over \$6 a day, right at home. I have not canvassed any; so anxious are people for Climax Dish Washers, that they send after them. Any lady or gentleman can do as well as I am doing, for any one can sell what everyone wants to buy. I think we should inform each other through the newspapers of opportunities like this, as there are many willing to work if they knew of an opening. For full particulars, address the Climax Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O. After you have tried the business a week, publish the results for the benefit of others.

St. Jacobs Oil CURES
THE GREAT REMEDY
PAINS OF
MAN &
BEAST

Agricultural Matters.

A LITTLE ALFALFA HISTORY.

By Prof. C. L. Ingersoll, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.

Alfalfa is a plant of the large and valuable botanical family called *Leguminosæ*. The family is so called because of its fruits being in legumes or pods, with from one to several seeds in a pod; as peas and beans have been the type of the family most quoted we are more familiar with them as type plants. The clovers, however, all belong to the family, and form a peculiar but interesting series of plants botanically and practically, as well as chemically. The alfalfa belongs to the genus *Medicago*, while the other clovers are of the genus *Trifolium* (three leaved). *Medicago sativa* is the full scientific name of the plant; and by way of explanation for those who are not informed, and into whose hands this bulletin may fall, scientific names of things in nature are composed of two parts. The first is termed the generic name, and includes a large group of plants, insects, or animals, etc. The second name is called the specific name, and refers to a smaller and more closely defined and described group. The larger, then, is the genus and smaller the species, and the name of the genus stands first. The generic name, *Medicago*, is derived from the Greek *Medike*, spelled medick in botany, and refers to the fact that the Greeks obtained the plant from the far east, probably from Media, in Asia. It is one of the very ancient forage plants, having been cultivated by Greeks, Romans and Egyptians of very early times, and in the later periods and especially within the nineteenth century, by many nations in the warmer parts of Europe. It has been known in South America for a long time, and has been cultivated especially by the people in the more arid and semi-arid regions along the west coast. From this region it was carried to Mexico and California, where, under genial climate and clear skies, it has proved itself to be a veritable Godsend to those people, who, residing there, needed some permanent and reliable forage plant that was adapted to and could stand severe climate where there was prolonged heat and drought.

Alfalfa is rather a slender-growing, branching plant, with leaves much smaller than those of the small June and mammoth red clovers; it is of a peculiar dark, rich green color, and is the marked feature of any landscape where one can obtain an extended view. It flowers in a different manner from other clovers, they having the blossoms aggregated or clustered in a somewhat rounded head or bunch. This has its beautiful small, hooded or pea-like blossoms, purple in color, scattered along the stems, loosely, in what the botanist calls a raceme. Again, as the seed pods form, they are single and coiled spirally, while in red and white clovers they are straight and crowded into a head. The seeds of all clovers are almost alike; in fact, they are so nearly so that many persons cannot tell them apart without very close examination. Like other plants of this group, it has a single long and strong tap-root, which throws off numerous small branches or rootlets as it passes downward. It goes to a great depth in search of moisture and usually finds and appropriates it. Roots have been known to penetrate to a depth of over twenty feet in an open, porous soil with no underlying substratum of hardpan. On account of the size, toughness and depth of the root, it is not easily cut or broken; hence the land seeded to alfalfa should be selected with this end in view, of allowing the crop to remain for a series of years. When broken up, however, the soil is in most excellent condition for wheat, potatoes, or almost any crop. Alfalfa is a nitrogen-producer, and hence improves the land on which it is grown in this respect. All clovers are found to have small nodes or tubercles upon the roots, and by careful experiment these are found to contain colonies of bacteria; the soil is also found to contain them. During the warm season, when active growth is being

Kansas Crops, Farm Products and Live Stock in 1894.

Secretary Coburn furnishes the following tables, which show the acreage, quantities and values of farm crops raised in Kansas in the year 1894; also, the quantities and values of other farm products, together with the numbers and values of live stock, as returned by the assessors for the year ending March 1, 1894:

STATE SUMMARY—1894.

Showing the total acreage, quantity and value of farm products.

| Crops. | Acres. | Quantities. | Value. |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Winter wheat..... | bu. 4,675,704 | 23,175,656 | \$11,235,874 80 |
| Spring wheat..... | bu. 165,188 | 8,044 | 11,992 83 |
| Corn..... | bu. 6,404,705 | 66,952,833 | 25,354,190 27 |
| Oats..... | bu. 1,427,444 | 18,385,469 | 5,071,543 74 |
| Rye..... | bu. 131,184 | 978,658 | 404,432 98 |
| Barley..... | bu. 111,890 | 582,393 | 232,509 01 |
| Buckwheat..... | bu. 1,335 | 10,680 | 6,408 00 |
| Irish potatoes..... | bu. 100,610 | 4,965,181 | \$1,233,993 69 |
| Sweet potatoes..... | bu. 4,437 | 326,974 | 195,189 18 |
| Castor beans..... | bu. 4,679 | 40,338 | 40,338 00 |
| Sorghum..... | bu. 221,524 | * | 1,975,914 80 |
| Cotton..... | lbs. 89 | 6,400 | 884 00 |
| Flax..... | bu. 127,542 | 1,043,418 | 1,043,418 00 |
| Tobacco..... | lbs. 243 | 173,300 | 17,830 00 |
| Broomcorn..... | bu. 86,718 | 15,967,655 | 510,876 46 |
| Millet and Hungarian..... | tons. 323,153 | 421,806 | 1,737,018 00 |
| Milo maize..... | bu. 8,720 | 110,070 | 49,531 50 |
| Kaffir corn..... | bu. 95,237 | 1,358,913 | 629,456 00 |
| Jerusalem corn..... | bu. 20,113 | 268,337 | 134,168 50 |
| Timothy..... | tons. 583,184 | | |
| Clover..... | bu. 66,474 | | |
| Blue grass..... | bu. 129,465 | 598,857 | 3,593,142 00 |
| Alfalfa..... | bu. 90,533 | | |
| Orchard grass..... | bu. 3,852 | | |
| Other tame grasses..... | bu. 62,323 | | |
| Prairie under fence..... | tons. 4,867,720 | 1,431,346 | 5,735,948 00 |
| Total..... | 19,666,233 | | \$51,154,139 28 |
| Wool clip..... | lbs. 939,452 | | \$124,728 76 |
| Cheese..... | lbs. 320,783 | | 34,491 56 |
| Butter..... | lbs. 27,412,211 | | 4,385,933 78 |
| Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter..... | | | 42,469,708 00 |
| Milk sold other than that sold for butter and cheese..... | | | 446,036 00 |
| Poultry and eggs sold..... | | | 3,613,801 00 |
| Garden products marketed..... | | | 757,958 00 |
| Hor ical ural products marketed..... | | | 377,225 00 |
| Wine manufactured..... | gals. 174,026 | | 174,026 00 |
| Honey and beeswax produced..... | lbs. 299,303 | | 53,968 68 |
| Wood marketed..... | | | 129,885 00 |
| Total..... | | | \$52,201,756 76 |
| Grand total..... | | | \$113,355,896 02 |

LIVE STOCK.

Showing numbers as returned by the assessors March 1, and values for the year 1894.

| Animals. | Number. | Value. |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Horses..... | 864,651 | \$23,533,483 00 |
| Mules and asses..... | 86,729 | 3,642,618 00 |
| Milch cows..... | 524,127 | 11,530,794 00 |
| Other cattle..... | 1,291,793 | 23,262,274 00 |
| Sheep..... | 166,324 | 415,980 00 |
| Swine..... | 1,623,375 | 11,983,625 00 |
| Total..... | | \$78,738,754 00 |

taken on, and when nitrogen compounds are being formed rapidly in the soil, the bacteria are most active, and help, it is believed, to form these compounds and to assist in their assimilation in the plant. For this reason all clovers are very valuable, and especially alfalfa, for the express purpose of renewing the fertility of the land.

Our attention was recently directed to the great value to our State if every quarter section of land had ten acres of as good a forage crop as alfalfa upon it, producing from five to six tons of excellent hay and a good crop of seed. At the present time there is not a crop raised as a farm crop that will pay better returns in cash per acre. Alfalfa with corn should be the watchword hereafter in Nebraska.

Kaffir Corn Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My excuse for seeking this space in your valuable paper is that I shall only state that which I can verify and what I believe to be of service to my fellow farmers. I desire to correct some erroneous impressions given through your columns as to the merits, productiveness and value of the new cereal, and, in my judgment, one of the coming crops—Kaffir corn. The red variety is the most productive in grain and fodder and the flour makes excellent pan-cakes. I am not informed as to its present mercantile value. I do not think it is, as yet, generally known, but in time it will be, for, to me, it is a winner for the following reasons: (My experience covers three years.) With late planting and less cultivation than corn it has invariably out-yielded the corn, and all stock eat it greedily. Horses prefer the grain to corn or oats when thrown in together, and there is no crop grown in this climate (eastern Kansas) that gives as much time for harvesting. The stalk and fodder stay green until frost. It is a satisfaction to feed it when our Kansas winds blow as they sometimes do. Well-fed, fat horses eat stalk and all.

Any good threshing machine can thresh it. It does waste some grain

when fed on the ground; but the hogs, if they get to it, will save that and thrive. This dry year past, one lot of mine, of about a half acre, was plowed and planted about June 25 with a common corn-planter, using broomcorn plates. Owing to the lay and condition of the ground (it is rocky and rock near the surface, within two feet,) we double-rowed it. During the trying drought of August, even the blades got brown. Had this been our good "King Corn" it would have been ruined; but when the rain came in September, even the lowest leaves seemed to get new life and the heads shot out, but being so late (although it will bear late planting) the frost nipped it. I feed a good many thousand bushels of corn yearly. My Kaffir corn out-yielded it this year 265 bushels fine seed to eight acres of late planting.

These are most of the facts and some of my experiences. Let me add that I predict that in the near future Kaffir corn will be known as one of the most valuable crops of the West.

Lone Elm, Kas. J. D. HESTER.

Threshing Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A few weeks back there was a discussion in your paper about a machine that would cut the Kaffir corn heads off while the fodder was still standing, and in your last issue the old, tedious process of cutting the heads off by hand was given by a correspondent as a method of handling the crop. I have been looking for some one to report in your paper the practice of threshing the grain by running fodder and all through the thresher without heading. This is practiced by a great many and is simpler than threshing corn fodder. The stalks are torn up so that stock will eat all but a few short pieces of the butts that are not broken up. The grain is not cracked as much as when the heads are run through separately. I believe this is the most economical way to handle the Kaffir corn crop, and will lessen the cost of raising it one-half. This fall I know of men offering to thresh Kaffir corn this way for 4 cents per bushel.

F. C. BURTIS.
Experiment Station, Manhattan.



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

Electricity for Weed Destruction.

One more beneficial use has been found for electricity. It is the destruction of weeds. The Illinois Central railroad is the first to employ it for that purpose, in order to keep down the weeds along its lines of railroad. Not only has electricity been found serviceable for weed destruction, but the cost is much less than when it was done by hand labor. It has cost the company in the past about \$40 per mile to destroy the weeds. With electricity, five miles of weeds can be killed in an hour at a very small expense. A brush, heavily charged with electricity, runs along about eight inches above the ground, and every weed with which it comes into contact, however big and strong, is immediately killed, and turns black as if frozen. We shall hope to see a similar appliance in use on our country roads in the near future.—*Canadian Farm Journal.*

As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead of all other remedies. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping cough, sore throat, and the dangerous pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable, being prompt to act, sure to cure.

One of the handsomest and most useful Christmas and New Year's gifts is being offered by the *Housekeeper*, of Minneapolis, Minn. Any one sending \$1 for one yearly subscription to the paper (24 numbers) will receive a copy of their New *Housekeeper Cook Book* free. This book is the latest revised edition of the famous *Buckeye Cook Books*. It contains about 800 pages, beautifully bound in English cloth, embossed in gold. It is an exceptionally valuable and useful present. The retail price is \$3.50. Send in your subscription of \$1, and 15 cents for postage, and you will get this splendid work and the *Housekeeper* for one year. You must send before January 1, 1895, to the *Housekeeper Publishing Co.*, Minneapolis, Minn.

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.

Irrigation.

THE DUTY OF KANSAS TO HERSELF.

By H. V. Hinckley, of Topeka, before the Kansas Irrigation Association, November 23, 1894.

If a boy has wood to saw he doesn't petition his father to saw it for him. He gets down to business and saws it himself. Kansas has valuable undeveloped resources, and she may continue to memorialize Congress to the end of time, but unless she takes some steps to develop these resources herself she will receive but little aid from the government.

I shall not touch upon the duty of Kansas to her unfortunate frontier settlers, to her rising generations, or to the Union, but simply to her duty to herself as an every-day business transaction. Will it pay to investigate and encourage irrigation? If so, the duty is plain. California appointed a State Engineer with an appropriation of \$100,000 for the surveys and investigations of two years. As the result 1,000,000 acres of desert land are now worth \$150,000,000, a value of \$1,500 for each dollar invested.

The great mineral State of Colorado took similar action and 900,000 acres of barren land became worth \$60,000,000, and her annual agricultural production with only ten years of irrigation development has for years exceeded that of her gold, silver, lead, iron and coal combined. So in the arid States, 3,500,000 acres of the desert have become worth \$300,000,000.

The first duty of Kansas, then, is to inaugurate a scientific but practical investigation as to the possibilities and best methods of utilizing the water supply. The figures given are based upon average values. Thousands of acres in California are worth ten times the average, because they are more intelligently handled. The same rule holds good in Colorado, Kansas or anywhere else. There are some points as to crops and the use of water that are learned only by years of experience. When this experience has been gained and the limit of the water supply is appreciated, irrigated land values materially increase. So, for example, while the average value of southern California lands under irrigation is only \$150 per acre, there are plenty of orchards that are paying from \$1,000 an acre upwards annual profit, and there are plenty of potato lands in Colorado that pay \$500 an acre annually. Just so in Kansas, one man gets fifty times as much revenue per irrigated acre per annum as another.

The second duty of the State is to tell each irrigator the experience of the others, so that all may profit thereby. There are in California, thousands of acres of land well supplied with water in pipes under pressure from the mountains, and yet the property pays no interest on the bonds because there are no people on the lands. There are, in other States, bonded canals that have peopled lands but no water. There are, in many States, irrigation schemes that have been laid upon insecure foundations, and that have been costly failures and a detriment to the general irrigation development.

The third duty of the State is to protect the people and capital against similar mistakes by rigid State supervision.

The fourth duty is to advertise the results of irrigation and invite colonies.

The little irrigation colony at Greeley, Col., ships 8,000 car-loads of potatoes annually to Kansas and Nebraska. You Hutchinson people eat Greeley potatoes when you should eat Hutchinson potatoes grown at the rate of 200 to 600 bushels per acre.

The average selling price of a water-right in the United States is \$26, while right here in Hutchinson you can get a permanent water-right by an individual pumping plant for one-third that price. The water supply in any arid State is only sufficient to irrigate a small per cent. of the total acreage, but it is enough in Kansas to keep us busy in its development for many years.

The construction of irrigation works is regulated by the maximum rainfall, which means, in western Kansas, the

cloud-burst, but the acreage which is successfully irrigable is regulated by the minimum rainfall. To attempt irrigation anywhere beyond the minimum annual water supply must lead to failures, and the fifth duty of the State is to prevent over-appropriation of water except with a thorough understanding of the conditions. After an extended study into the irrigation development of other States, I believe I am within bounds when I say that if Kansas will go at it right she may expect in ten years to show the world a million acres irrigated in western Kansas, worth \$50,000,000, and in twenty years 2,000,000 acres worth \$200,000,000 and this means the return of the quarter of a million people who have left western Kansas and the influx of several times as many more.

Resolutions Adopted by the Kansas Irrigation Association, November 24, 1894.

The Kansas Irrigation Association, in convention assembled, submits for the consideration of all concerned the following resolutions, to-wit:

Section 1. We hail with satisfaction the greatly increased and increasing interest in the subject of irrigation manifested by the people throughout the State of Kansas; believing, as we do, that it is to prove a factor of the greatest importance in the development of our grand commonwealth, and we urge a continual and earnest study of the subject as certain to repay us all as a people.

Sec. 2. In order that this matter may receive the thorough and systematic attention of which it is worthy, we urge that the proper authorities of the State so broaden the functions of the State Board of Agriculture as to enable it to fully cover all that the State ought to perform in behalf of this great agricultural interest, and to provide it with ample means for the prosecution of such work, and the collection and dissemination of facts respecting water supplies, rainfall, evaporation, storage of water, the recovery of the underflow, the protection and utilization of profitable crops, and the maintenance of such experimental works as may be expedient and proper.

Sec. 3. We recommend that a large proportion of the funds annually paid to the State of Kansas by the general government for agricultural purposes be utilized in practical irrigation experiments in central and western Kansas, in addition to further specific State appropriations for this purpose.

Sec. 4. In connection with this matter, we urge the appointment or designation of competent engineers and geologists, who shall be able specialists in their respective lines, and provided with ample funds to speedily and successfully carry on the aforesaid work.

Sec. 5. We urge, especially, such modification of existing laws respecting prairie fires as will result in the complete suppression of this destructive scourge as nearly as possible.

Sec. 6. Inasmuch as western Kansas has paid into the treasury of the United States more than \$10,000,000 in cash for semi-arid lands, and inasmuch as nearly all of the States and Territories of the arid and semi-arid region have recently received the benefit of a grant of one million acres each of land from the general government; Kansas having been debarred from the benefit of such grants, we therefore urge upon Congress, as simple justice, the application of at least a portion of the money received from the sale of western Kansas lands to make investigations, irrigation surveys and any other work along such lines as may be legitimately undertaken by the national government for the speedy discovery and distribution of the water supply of the semi-arid portions of our State.

Sec. 7. Whereas, Forestry is the hand-maid of irrigation, and this seems to be an opportune time for taking the initiatory steps towards the establishment of a State Forestry Association, therefore it is

Resolved, That the President of this convention be instructed to appoint a committee of ten, consisting of one from each Congressional district and three at large, also time and place of meeting.

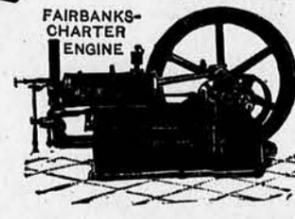
Sec. 8. That an Executive Legisla-

IRRIGATION SUPPLIES.



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tive committee of two from each Congressional district be named by the Chair, who shall prepare bills to be submitted to the Legislature as they may deem wisest and best in the interest of irrigation.

Sec. 9. That such laws ought to be enacted as will relieve from taxation any public irrigation improvements until such investments pay a margin to the owners above expenses.

Sec. 10. Resolved, That we acknowledge our high appreciation of the efforts of H. V. Hinckley, Consulting Engineer, and the people of Hutchinson, to make of this annual meeting a complete success.

Resolved, That our thanks are especially due, and hereby tendered, to the press for the liberal space devoted to disseminating information upon the subject of irrigation, and especially to the KANSAS FARMER for the publication of a splendid illustrated program.

Resolved, That we are duly grateful to the several railroad companies for courtesies extended.

Resolved, That we extend to our President, Hon. D. M. Frost, our regrets at his inability to be with us in person, and hope that he may be speedily restored to health.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and tendered to Hon. Jno. E. Frost, Chairman, and E. B. Cowgill, Secretary, for the able manner in which they have presided over and recorded our deliberations.

Resolved, That we hereby express our great appreciation of the interest manifested in our cause by the gentlemen from abroad who have lent us their distinguished presence and given us words of counsel and encouragement.

A. L. Kellogg, of Rocky Ford, Col., gave the Kansas Irrigation Association the following facts as to profits from irrigation: Lands that were hardly marketable at \$1.25 an acre twenty years ago at Rocky Ford are now watered and worth \$50. Forty-five bushels wheat per acre; eighty of corn on alfalfa plowed under; canteloupes \$100 per acre; alfalfa seven and one-half tons of hay and fifteen bushels seed; potatoes on one farm averaged 458 bushels per acre; a farm close to town held at \$125 an acre netted more than its value this year; twelve acres tomatoes yielded \$88 an acre, eighty-six tons being sold to canning factory at \$9.50 and twelve tons shipped in baskets at \$20; eight acres fruit \$6,545.13, expense \$1,535.87, net profit \$5,009.26, or about \$626 an acre; the fruit from a sixteen-acre orchard (second bearing year) brought over \$6,000, or \$375 an acre. If you doubt come and see us.

Nebraska State Irrigation Association is to hold its second annual convention at Kearney, December 18 and 19. The need of irrigation is even more sorely felt in Nebraska than in Kansas, and no doubt a great convention will be held.

The Care of the Irrigation Infant.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, as a considerable taxpayer in Kansas, to express my gratification of the passing of a resolution, at the annual meeting of the Kansas State Irrigation Association, at Hutchinson, that the functions of the State Board of Agriculture be so broadened as to now take up the further work in the interest of irrigation, in the expenditure of appropriations that will be made, in securing proper surveys and employing competent, practical assistants for field work, and in the further gathering and spreading of irrigation knowledge.

This irrigation movement, a child born of necessity, has grown prodigiously in the past two years. It came to us almost an orphan—only a few patriotic, unselfish people recognized it. They were called "cranks." The child grew apace. Two dry seasons in succession forced the infant into early maturity. At 2 years old, in Hutchinson, it was voted a success by the largest, brightest and most practical convention ever assembled in Kansas or the United States in the cause of irrigation. The child, no longer unknown, was welcomed by all. Some were there who, indifferent at its birth, were now ready to throw open the door for adoption. But it found its home with ready tact and understanding. The State Board of Agriculture represents not only the proper but the ideal

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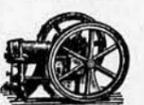


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home for this child of irrigation. Under its fostering care the good work will go on. The irrigation movement had respectability from the start. It has developed an immense amount of energy. It will now add stability to its future work, if placed under the guardianship of one of the most intelligent bodies of men in the State, a body that represents and responds to the agricultural needs of every section of Kansas.

There has been a feeling, in years past, in the western part of the State, that the Board of Agriculture was indifferent to its wants and needs, that the west was viewed with mistrust and suspicion. If such were true I do not know it. It was before my time, and if such was the case it probably arose from lack of knowledge, and not from intent. But to-day is what we have to deal with. I do know that the State Board of Agriculture, through its able representative, Secretary Coburn, has attended many of the irrigation meetings and conventions held in the western part of the State, and has taken an active part in those meetings. I do know that he is fully posted as to our future wants, and that the members composing the board are in hearty sympathy with us. I have no fears or doubts as to the future solution of this great irrigation problem, and I believe that when our representatives meet this winter, knowing the faith the citizens in all sections of Kansas have in the State Board of Agriculture, in the ability, stability and honesty of that body, they will be inclined to allow a much larger appropriation than they otherwise would. As a taxpayer, as one having the best interests of the irrigation cause at heart, who has worked for its success for the sole and only purpose in view of bettering the condition of the people among whom I live, I sincerely believe the people of Kansas will endorse a liberal amount for experimental and practical irrigation purposes, which shall be begun at the earliest possible day. They will endorse it, because they know through the hands of the State Board of Agriculture it will be carefully, judiciously and expeditiously expended in the further solution of the irrigation problem, which means so much to the western half of the State.

JOHN H. CHURCHILL.
Dodge City, December 1, 1894.

What Kansas May Become, and How.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Among the many enterprises in Kansas, one is now prominent (and should certainly be encouraged), *i. e.*, the question of irrigation. And, by the way, all of these irrigation enterprises started by irrigating companies are for the purpose of making money—for the promoters.

I claim, as a resident of Kansas, as a farmer for one and a half years, and as having traveled it for ten years, and as a mechanical engineer, that three-fourths of the Kansas farms can be irrigated at a very small cost as compared to the usual charge by irrigating companies. And I place these, *viz.*: (1) by natural means, *i. e.*, storage of the rainfall and its distribution at a minimum cost; (2) by pumping the natural supply on every farm and its distribution by a cost between the minimum and maximum, and (3) at a maximum all of which can be done for less than is charged per acre either in California, Colorado or Texas. These three named districts have, I presume, the best natural supply for the purpose of any of the irrigating countries, *i. e.*, natural mountain reservoirs and subterranean supplies; also in California and Colorado facilities for storage. Notwithstanding this fact, Kansas has a rainfall in June, which can be utilized, greater than any other State, and also from melted snow; has a rainfall for the month of March, and owing to the natural topography of the surface these can be saved at a minimum cost for this purpose and distributed on the farm, at a *minimum cost*.

One of my friends says his farm cannot be irrigated. Now, I know it can. And this will be the salvation of Kansas. March is the pivotal month for wheat; also November, in Kansas, and with water distributed in the proper

manner Kansas will be the banner wheat State in the Union, even at 50-cent wheat. The fact is, a man cannot only sow wheat but plow for wheat or corn just when he gets good ready. Not only that, but he can raise alfalfa or any other crop for forage. In fact, he can be an independent farmer and virtually control the matter himself and be independent of corporations and the weather. Further, the increased product will pay more than the cost the first year, without interest. Then Kansas will be not only the first agricultural State in the Union, but will be a good manufacturing State, a good distributing State, and the fellows who left on account of the drought will be coming back for good and forever. I can produce this and prove it.

WM. E. GOWDY.
4325 Forestville Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gossip About Stock.

A. W. Themanson, Wathena, Kas., writes that Li Poland-China sales are quite good, and that there is no hog cholera in that neighborhood.

Mr. John Fankhouser, Madison, Greenwood county, Kansas, has bought of D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas., a fine Short-horn bull calf, Red Roy, an animal that will bear inspection.

H. S. Day, Dwight, Kas., writes: "I have more Chesters than corn. Drought cut off the corn but had no impression on the Ohio Improved Chesters nor their appetites. I have two fine, large yearling boars, good for a vigorous campaign; some fine, square-built, low down boars fit to use in January, sows and gilts bred or to breed to order, all at way down prices to reduce herd for winter. My breeding stock is as good as the best and my stuff sent out is guaranteed to give satisfaction."

Manager H. L. Leibfried, of the Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, writes that they have purchased the choice of the litter from S. E. Shellenberger, Camden, O., sired by J. H. Sanders 27219 O., who took first prize and sweepstakes at the World's Fair; dam Graceful F. 63408 O., who also took first prize at the World's Fair. This pig is a very fine specimen and will be put at the head of the Sunny Slope herd to assist Longfellow. They also purchased a pig sired by Joe Coler 2d 29569 O., which is a very fine pig.

In our Breeders' Directory* will be found the new card of Joseph Fuhrman, breeder of French Coach and Percheron horses, North Wichita, Kas. Mr. Fuhrman is a breeder of eighteen years' experience, hence is well versed in that which constitutes a good animal. Of his Percheron horses we will mention Nicole 11509, imported in 1889 by M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill. He was got by that celebrated stallion, La Ferte 5144 (441), tracing to Jean le Blanc (739). This animal is a coal black in color and is the sire of many valuable colts, and has been successful in the show ring during the past four years. In his French Coach stud is found Germanicus 130, a blood bay, fine build, good carriage, quick in disposition, yet a gentle animal. He is a typical French Coacher, tracing to the pure Arab stock. His get are of good size and finish.

Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., write as follows regarding their late Hereford sale and other recent sales: "The report in your paper of our sale was satisfactory, and we were pleased with the general results. To our auctioneer, Col. S. A. Sawyer, belongs considerable credit, for he gets in touch with and interests a crowd from the first to the last animal sold. We have to report the sale of Vincent 14th 52710 to Mr. Fred Stoll, of Viroqua, Wis., at a fair price. This youngster was sired by Vincent 16691, out of our show cow Berrington 2d 28255, and was exhibited at the Columbian, but was growing so fast that he had not flesh enough to catch the judge's eye. He is developing into a fine bull, weighing when shipped, as a yearling, 1,600 pounds in store condition, and from his general outline and conformation will, we think, rival his older full brother, Vincent 2d 42942, who stood fourth amongst the aged bulls at the Columbian. He has gone into good hands, and we expect to hear of him again."

Agents wanted for Gearhart's Family Knitter. For particulars address J. E. Gearhart, Clearfield, Pa.

Six Thousand Square Miles of Wealth.

The vast fertile valleys of the two Indian reservations in northeastern Utah, soon to be open to settlers comprise about 3,500,000 acres of the finest agricultural and grazing lands. The direct line to Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations is by the Union Pacific system via Echo and Park City. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A., U. P. system, Omaha, Neb.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

A second edition of 10,000 copies of *McClure's Magazine* for November is now on the press, and will be ready immediately after the publication of the December number. This makes the increase of this opening Napoleon number 30,000 copies over any previous issue. The first edition for December is 80,000 copies.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE.—A new candidate for the favor of the young has just appeared from the press of Eaton-Dunlap Co., Boston. It is a monthly magazine, in the highest style of the printers' art, and illustrated with engravings such as have not been surpassed. The contents are varied and are healthy in tone and are so well written that they will be read by even the boy or girl who does not very much like to read.

ADVERTISER'S HANDY GUIDE.—Compiled and published by Bates & Morse Advertising Agency, New York. 766 pages. 4 1/2 x 6 1/4. Flexible covers. Price \$2. "The tenth issue of the 'Advertiser's Handy Guide' is indeed a book of the century—progressive, up-to-the-times, opportune. All desirable features of previous issues, of arrangement, statistics of circulation of all prominent daily and weekly journals, the grouping of special publications, are reproduced in the present volume. The principal change is in the careful revision which establishes the authority of the handy volume."—*Journal of Education*, Boston.

"HOW MANY'LL HATCH?"—Is the question that confronts the poultryman as he starts his incubator. With the Improved Victor Incubator and Brooder the answer is always the same—as many as there are fertile eggs. In an interesting and handsome catalogue recently issued by the manufacturer of these specialties, Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill., the following and other claims are made, which seem to be borne out by hundreds of testimonials: Absolutely self-regulating incubator, strong, neatly constructed, easily operated and durable, regulates itself to both extremes of temperature, from way below freezing point to 90° or more above. Send at once for catalogue, which can be had free, if mention is made of this paper.

THE CARTER FENCE.—The fence question becomes more important as timber gets scarce and a higher state of cultivation is required, making a demand for a cheap, durable and substantial fence. Barbed wire is unpopular on account of its danger, lumber is expensive, and the picket fence does not exactly fill the bill. Farmers are now looking upon woven wire fencing with a great deal of favor, as it uses but little lumber. The expense of making is now the great question. The Carter Wire Fence Machine Co. is at present selling a machine for \$12 with which the farmer can weave his own fence at the exceedingly low price of 25 cents per rod, counting the wire and weaving. It will pay you to investigate this new machine. See their advertisement on page 14, and address them at box 71, Derby, O., mentioning this paper.

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, 136 West Madison street, Chicago, or 30 and 32 West Thirteenth street, New York city.

BUTTER AND CHEESE-MAKING.—The Chicago *Times* has been looking the matter up and finds that Chicago, which leads the earth in so many other things, contains the largest and most complete manufactory in the world for the production of butter and cheese-making machinery and utensils. The concern is known as the Davis & Rankin Building and Manufacturing Co., one of the well-known and reliable business institutions of Chicago, and occupies a splendid building at 240 to 254 Lake street. In the several departments of its factory, which occupy in the aggregate some three acres of floor space, are turned out everything required in the production of butter and cheese from milk. From a simple wooden ladle to a big creamery, completely equipped, there is not an implement nor a piece of mechanism, no matter how simple or how intricate, that is not made in this wonderful establishment. Six hundred persons, all of them, with the exception of about a dozen, skilled workmen and trained experts, are employed in carrying on this great enterprise. The farmer who owns two or three cows can find here, at insignificant cost, useful devices for converting his milk into marketable form, and the con-

munity that wishes to establish a creamery large enough to take care of its entire product is accommodated with equal facility. The centrifugal cream separator, for separating cream from milk, is as great an invention in its way as the sewing machine, the reaper or the cotton gin. The Davis & Rankin Co. manufacture these devices in great variety, from a low-priced, but finely-finished hand separator, worked by means of a crank, to the superb contrivance known as the Davis separator, with capacities of from 1,200 to 3,000 pounds per hour. Inquirers, therefore, can do no better than to write to the Davis & Rankin Co., at the address mentioned, and obtain a catalogue of their creamery and dairy machinery and supplies. Mention KANSAS FARMER when you write.

It is impossible to even summarize in a single paragraph the many and varied attractions which the *Youth's Companion* announces for the coming year. In the first place, Mr. Gladstone has written an article for it; then two daughters of Queen Victoria (Princess Helena and Princess Louise) describe their favorite hobbies, and the Secretary of the Navy shows what a boy's opportunities are on board Uncle Sam's ships. Sir Edwin Arnold has gathered together many striking instances of "Maternal Love in the Animal World," and Mark Twain undertakes to show young people "How to Tell a Story." Beside him, famous story writers are represented by Robert Louis Stevenson, Frank R. Stockton, Rudyard Kipling, J. M. Barrie, W. D. Howells and J. T. Trowbridge. Four admirals describe picturesque incidents in their careers, among them being Admiral Worden, who for the first time describes the trip of the Monitor from New York to Hampton Roads.

American Gardening (New York city) is an illustrated journal of horticulture, devoted to the work in the garden, fruits, flowers and vegetables, trees and shrubs; the conservatory and the care of the home grounds. Every person who admires the beauty and fragrance of flowers, or who cultivates fruits and vegetables for profit or pleasure will find this magazine worth many times its cost to them. It aims to assist both the amateur and professional gardener in increasing the beauty and productivity of nature. It advocates the cultivation of the æsthetic taste of the American people for flowers, a higher appreciation of the beauties of nature in landscape art, and the more liberal use of fruits and vegetables as articles of every-day diet. It has no axe to grind nor clique to serve, and as its proprietors have no connection whatever with the seed, flower or nursery business, absolute impartiality may always be looked for. No less than fourteen other horticultural papers and magazines have been absorbed by *American Gardening*; its correspondents are practical tillers of the soil; skilled men, who write from experience and not theory, and they write so clearly as to entitle *American Gardening* to its emphatic designation, as "The Paper for the People." It is published semi-monthly at \$1 per year. Look for our combination clubbing offer next week.

KOREAN NOTES.—The first thing that strikes a visitor to a Korean village is the surprising subpopulation of dogs. Every house seems to possess a pack of these spiritless curs, which are a gray variety of the Chinese chow-dog. They display a more than passing interest in a European traveler, and a free use of one's stick is necessary to keep them at bay. On investigation one discovers that they form the staple article of diet of the population. Unlike most Asiatic races, the Koreans are meat-eaters, and these dogs, being always at hand, afford the necessary food with the minimum of exertion and expense. Another curious feature of the Korean diet is the total absence of tea, the almost universal beverage of eastern Asia. Frequently one sees a Korean foraging for the evening meal. The method is simple, though unpleasant. He is armed with a short pole, to the end of which is attached a noose. This he throws over the head of the nearest dog, and then proceeds to screw the pole round till the noose tightens, and slowly throttles the dog, who is meanwhile prevented from getting to close quarters with its butcher by thrusts of the pole. The country is much infested by the great long-coated Mongolian tiger. This magnificent animal, though a considerable source of revenue on account of its valuable skin, is nevertheless much dreaded by the natives. So serious are the ravages committed by them that the King was forced to organize a regiment of "Royal Tiger-Hunters," and these constitute the *corps d'élite* of the Korean army. Traveling in Korea can hardly be described as luxurious. The Korean is not lavish of home comforts for himself, and he certainly provides a minimum of the same for the traveling foreigner. The average Korean hotel compares unfavorably with a modern pig-sty, and one has to sleep as best one can in the midst of surprising dirt, a colony of cattle and fowls, and other things which shall be nameless.—*Harper's Weekly*.

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.

TO THE BACHELOR.

What's the matter with that chap,
That's baching?
Think he well deserves a slap,
While baching.
I'd teach him n t to scratch his head
While in the act of making bread,
Or tell him he had better wed,
And quit baching.

Why don't you get some real nice girl,
While you're b'ching,
To help you make things hum and whirl,
While you're b'ching?
I rather expect she'd make you mose
If she'd find flour on your nose,
Or upon your unpatched clothes,
While your baching.

Oh, yes, I've lost a rubber shoe,
Since you're baching
'Spect that's in your pancake, too,
Now you're baching.
Wonder now what next you'll do,
Strir some shinzles in your dough?
Wouldn't like that, say do you,
While you're baching?

Should I chance to come that way,
While you're aching,
Which I ma, do a me fine day,
While you're baching,
I'll be sure and bring a cake,
'Twill be of my choicest make,
And of that we will partake,
While you're baching.

I'd like into your larder peep,
While you're baching,
And see what kind of stuff you eat,
While you're b'ching;
But pe hope I could not tell,
And it might be just as well,
So I bid you find a helle,
And quit baching.—M. L. M.

WATER AS A COSMETIC.

More Valuable and Effective Than Expensive Lotions.

A pretty complexion is a boon to every woman who is so fortunate as to have it, for it not only adds to her beauty, but it testifies to the good health of its possessor.

Consequently it may be, when not as good as it should be, improved by care of the diet, by the proper use of the bath, and by avoiding whatever makes one ill, or even dull and apathetic.

One of the most vexing of the enemies of a good complexion are blackheads, or flesh worms, which are very liable to degenerate into ugly-looking white pimples, by no means endowed with a life of their own, although this is the general belief concerning them. They are simply the result of uncleanness, for the oily matter exuded by the pores forms these black specks, which dishonor the prettiest face and are in reality nothing but accumulated dirt.

When blackheads have once been permitted to form it is quite a difficult matter to get rid of them. Many applications are recommended for the purpose; for instance bicarbonate of soda dissolved in hot water, borax water, white of an egg applied to the skin on retiring to bed, pure alcohol, etc., but, besides being irritating to the tissues, all these substances are only successful for a brief period, and when too often repeated are worse than the evil they are supposed to cure.

The only way of getting permanently rid of blackheads is to thoroughly wash, night and morning, with water as warm as can be borne, and then bathe the face for ten minutes at least in tepid milk by the aid of a soft and very fine sponge. Continue this for a month, and you will find that your skin has become pure and sweet as a baby's.

How to Make Dripped Coffee.

The coffee pot, dripper and all, should be scalded with boiling water before using. Then put in the upper division one coffee cup full of ground coffee—the coffee should be parched a cinnamon brown and ground rather fine. Pour over the ground coffee one coffee cupful of boiling water and place the coffee pot where it will keep warm, but not boil. Let it stand until the grounds have entirely absorbed the water, then add another cup of boiling water; when that has dripped through add one cup and a half more of boiling water. This makes three cups of strong, good coffee.

New Profession for Women.

"Window gazing" is said to be a regular profession in London. A couple of stylishly-dressed ladies pause before the window of a merchant, remain about five minutes and audibly praise the goods displayed inside. Then they pass on to another store on their long list of patrons.

A WELCOME PRESENT.

How to Make a Collar and Cuff Box for Your Gentlemen Friends.

For any young man with a taste for pretty personal belongings, a collar and cuff box, like the one illustrated in Fig. 1, would make a useful and ornamental gift. The round box has a padded lining of shell pink satin, fitted in the usual manner, and in the center a standing tube, satin covered, over which the cuffs are dropped. But first the outside is covered with pale green chamois smoothly applied and secured by thin glue along the edges, aided by a few stitches here and there. The sketch shows how the box is closely bound around with two bands of satin

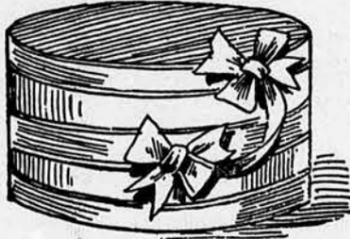


FIG. 1.—COLLAR AND CUFF BOX COMPLETE.

ribbon, of any harmonious shade, and how the cover—bound in the same way with one band of ribbon—is attached to the box by a short, loose strap of the ribbon, the ends of which are fastened and concealed beneath smart little bows of the same.

The decorative design for the top of the box is shown separately in Fig. 2. The inscription, "Neatly collared and smartly cuffed," and the little sketch, illustrative of a rather different application of the same idea, is painted in shades of brown touched up with liquid gold. This sketch, however, is only a suggestion to the artist. Doubtless other sketches equally applicable will suggest themselves to the imagination; such as the sketched photograph of a little dude almost hidden in collar and cuffs; a saucy young girl with curls and flying ribbons decking herself with a young man's cuffs and neckwear; or a mother cat cuffing her kitten while holding it fast by its ribbon collar. The more odd and artistic the design the better, provided it plainly illustrates the double meaning of the inscription. For young men whose masculine dignity will not allow them to tolerate



FIG. 2.—COVER OF BOX.

among their possessions anything so feminine as ribbons and bows, the boxes might be covered with thin, smooth canvas or duck, and soft russet leather straps fastened with little buckles might be bound around them.—American Agriculturist.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Marvelous Effects Produced by Washing Dress Goods in Chicago River Water.

An Ohio editor recently printed a column of "Home Pointers," clipped from a Chicago paper. One of the recipes read as follows:

"Ink stains may be removed from colored table covers by dissolving a teaspoonful of boiling water and rubbing the stained part well with the solution."

An Akron lady gave a fair trial to this remarkably lucid piece of advice, and then sat herself down and wrote a letter to the editor of her favorite paper, in which she says:

"I have been looking for a long time for something which would remove ink stains, and I noticed in Saturday's paper a recipe which I gladly tried, but it doesn't seem to work properly. After dissolving the water I have nothing left but the spoon, and have nearly melted that in my repeated attempts. Is it the water that gives the trouble? I thought, of course, you meant our Akron water. There should certainly be a large



FORTY MILLION CAKES YEARLY.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

amount of residuum in that; or did you mean the water we will get after they tap Summit lake? If that is what you mean, I have no doubt but what that would do, but will have to wait before I am convinced. Perhaps if you had a proofreader he might enlighten me, but I doubt it."

The proofreader, kind Akron lady, may not be able to give you the desired information, but we can—and will. The author of the recipe, being a dweller in the modern Gomorrha at the foot of Lake Michigan, conducted all his experiments with Chicago river water, a mysterious fluid whose chemical properties are simply marvelous. A single immersion will turn any white or colored fabric into a fast black. Careful rinsing has been known to produce a charming terra cotta effect, but in either case ink spots in the material are obliterated effectively and forever.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

Paste This in Your Scrapbook, You Will Want It Frequently.

Here are receipts for removing various kinds of stains:

Coffee, Tea and Wines.—If these stains on the table linen are of long standing, and have been washed with soap, it is rather difficult to get rid of them. But javelle water—which can be made at home or bought of a druggist—is generally most successful. Put about half a pint of javelle water and a quart of clean water into an earthen bowl; let the stained article soak in this for several hours. Then rinse thoroughly in three waters. It is only white goods that can be treated in this manner, as the javelle water bleaches out the color.

Sewing Machine Oil Stains.—To remove these stains rub the stain with sweet oil or lard and let it stand for several hours. Then wash it in soap and cold water.

Pitch and Tar Stains.—Rub lard on the stain and let it stand for a few hours. Sponge with spirits of turpentine until the stain is removed. If the color of the fabric be changed sponge it with chloroform and the color will be restored.

Ink Stains.—Tear blotting paper in pieces and hold the rough edge on the ink when it is freshly spilled, or cover the spot with Indian meal; or the liquid ink may be absorbed by cotton batting. If the ink be spilled on a carpet, cut a lemon in two, remove a part of the rind and rub the lemon on the stain. If the ink-stained article be washed immediately in several waters and then in milk, letting it soak in the milk for several hours, the stain will disappear. Washing the article immediately in vinegar and water and then in soap and water is another remedy which will remove all ordinary ink stains. No matter what substance be used to remove ink the stain must be rubbed well. If the article stained be a carpet on the floor use a brush.

Grass Stains.—Rub the article stained with alcohol, then wash in clean water.

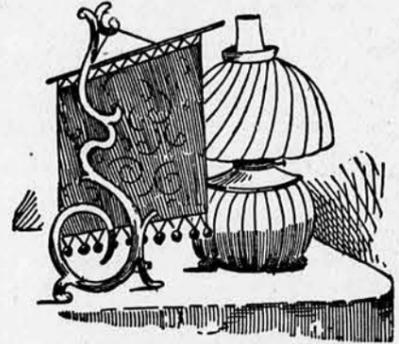
Simple Remedy for Earache.

"I am afraid I have greatly interfered with my own practice," said a celebrated aurist, "by giving the following advice to many of my friends. At the first symptoms of earache let the patient lie on the bed with the painful ear uppermost. Fold a thick towel and tuck it around the neck; then with a teaspoon fill the ear with warm water. Continue doing this for fifteen or twenty minutes; the water will fill the ear orifice, and flow over on the towel. Afterward turn over the head, let the water run out, and plug the ear with warm glycerine and cotton. This may be done every hour until relief is obtained. It is an almost invariable cure, and has saved many cases of acute inflammation. The water should be quite warm, but not too hot."

BANNER LAMP SHADE.

How to Make One of These Artistic Novelties at Home.

An improvement on the old-fashioned, stiff, upright standard is shown in the accompanying illustration of a banner lamp shade. If one cannot find something of this sort at the stores, a very satisfactory substitute can be made by purchasing a stout piece of copper wire and bending it into a graceful shape. The attachments for legs can be secured by a piece of wire about the size of the standard, but bent double, the ends at the point of attachment being wound about the standard in an artistic fashion. Another way



ARTISTIC LAMP SHADE.

still is to twist two pieces of wire for the standard, and into this twisted standard can be woven a third piece of wire, which can be bent into supports at the proper point. A banner, with some open work at the top as well as at the bottom, is most attractive.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Girls Make a Queer Pledge.

"A curious pledge was taken by a lot of San Francisco girls at the instigation of their pastor, a Dr. Martin," said a young woman yesterday. "Last week he delivered a lecture to 'young women only.' The majority of persons when they saw the dainty badges pinned on the shoulders of the girls were very much surprised when they learned the import. They had signed a vow, a unique one, contrived by Dr. Martin, that not one of them would ever hold a secret engagement or receive attentions from any man that their parents did not approve; that, come what may, nothing could ever induce them to break the vow they so solemnly made. The thing was thought to be a joke at first, but on inquiry I found that the young women have thus far pledged themselves. I do not think the idea has spread eastward yet, but it has caused a deal of gossip on the Pacific slope."

Pond's Business College,

Topeka, offers to give farmers' boys three months' tuition this winter for only \$15, and then next year, if they wish to come again and finish the course, they can do so for only \$15 more. Now, boys, here is your chance.

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CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slooem, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

The Young Folks.

GOD'S CARE.

But the hairs of your head are all numbered.—Matt. 10:30.

My mother's hand was often laid
Upon my head in fond caresses,
And often has she paused to braid
In smoother form the loosened tress;
Again, with careful hands she wrought
The satin sheen upon my hair,
Or laid, with loving mother-thought,
The rose 'gainst brown to make it fair.

If, tossing on a bed of pain
Through long and weary days, the strands
Like sadly-tangled web became,
What tender touch was in her hands,
As part by part she straightened it
And smoothed it o'er, the while she gave,
With cheering voice and face love lit,
Some word to make the heart more brave.

Her loving watch-care o'er my head
Was constant as the vital breath;
But never yet hath it been said:
"Thy very hairs she numbereth."
Oh, Father's love, unathomed yet!
Like voice when mother comforteth,
Close to our need this word is said:
"Thy very hairs he numbereth."
—Fannie L. Hall, in *Chicago Advance*.

THREE GATES.

If you are tempted to reveal
A tale some one to you has told
Ah! tell another, make it pass,
Before you speak, three gates of gold.

These narrow gates—First: Is it true?
Then, is it useful? In your mind
Give truthful answer. And the next
Is last and narrowest—Is it kind?

And if to reach your lips at last
It passes through these gateways three,
Then you may tell the tale, nor fear
What the result of speech will be.
—The *H. uskeeper*.

ALEXANDER'S HORSE.

How the Macedonian King Secured Possession of Bucephalus.

Of course every child who goes to school has heard of Alexander the Great. And one can hardly think of him without thinking also of his horse, Bucephalus. Perhaps no horse in the world is so well known, and no other horse's name is so familiar.

Plutarch, who has told us so many interesting things about people, says that he received his name because his head resembled that of an ox or because he had the mark of an ox's head on his flank or because he had a black mark on his head shaped like an ox's head, the rest of his body being white. This shows that in Plutarch's time people cared a great deal to hear about Bucephalus.

Alexander obtained him in this way: When he was at home with his father, Philip, king of Macedon, a Thessalian



ALEXANDER'S HORSE.

brought the horse to the king in hopes to sell him. They tried to show him off to advantage, but he was so wild and unmanageable that, although he was a magnificent looking animal, the king was disgusted with his conduct and ordered him to be taken away. Alexander had taken a great fancy to the horse, so he objected to this. Finally his father offered to buy Bucephalus if Alexander could ride him.

So Alexander, who was not afraid of anything and was used to having his own way, managed to get onto the rearing, kicking horse, and found that he could manage him. He suited Bucephalus as well as Bucephalus suited him, and from that time the two were inseparable. Bucephalus would allow no one but Alexander to mount him. He went with him in all his campaigns, and what a number of things and places that horse saw in Persia and India! He was obliged to endure the blazing sun, and often he had to go without water, and he had to climb steep mountains and drag through long, weary marches, and he was wounded in battle, and perhaps he wished himself back sometimes in peaceful Thessaly, where he was from.

Still, he was taken good care of, for you may be sure that Alexander's favorite horse was not neglected. He had plenty of grooms to rub him down at night and to wait upon him, and Alexander no doubt often fed him with his

own hands. There are different accounts of his death. Plutarch says that in a great battle with Porus, king of a part of northern India, he received the wounds of which he died. Others say that he died not long after of fatigue, worn out by the cruel marches and hard work, and that at his death he was thirty years old. That is very old for a horse. At any rate, he died in that region, for Alexander built a city near the river Hydaspes, which he called Bucephala in honor of his faithful horse.

The city was in ruins long ago, but Bucephalus is still remembered, and always will be as long as history lasts.—N. Y. World.

THE COMPASS PLANT.

Petals of Its Metallic Leaves Always Point to the North.

Among the many remarkable things in nature there are few more wonderful than the compass plant of our western plains. This singular plant has metallic leaves, and its petals point constantly to the north. It can be readily understood, therefore, that these plants have proved, on numerous occasions, to be of inestimable benefit to travelers who have strayed from their camps or companions and found themselves lost.

A traveler says that, in 1660, while he was on his way to the Rocky mountains by a wagon train, he and some companions, who had left the camp on a hunt for antelope, lost their way, upon the sudden approach of the dark, stormy night. They knew that their train was encamped about ten miles to the northwest of the place where they were.

The night was as dark as pitch, and they were beginning to be alarmed, when one of the party happened to think of the compass plant and its wonderful peculiarity. They at once dismounted and groped about, until at last one of them found the familiar leaves of the plant.

Then they were able to turn their horses' heads in the right direction toward the camp, which they reached in about two hours, but not until they had dismounted several times to feel among the leaves of their friendly guide to make sure of their course.—Golden Days.

Military Movements of Skunks.

An Auburn (N. Y.) man riding in the country saw crossing the road a mamma skunk with five youngsters trailing behind her in single file. Ranks were closed and tails dragged. The little company moved toward an unoccupied building, and the old skunk disappeared through a hole in the foundation wall. But just as the young ones were about to follow he flung a stone, which banged loudly against the corner of the building. The narrator says that he has witnessed many military evolutions by crack companies, but never in his experience did he see a drill company "about face," "attention," "present arms," with the rapidity with which that platoon of skunks moved. They whirled like one, stood in line, their tails whisking straight over their backs. It was a moment full of critical suspense, but the command "Fire" wasn't issued. As no enemy presented itself they trailed arms once more and made a dignified retreat, one after another, into the hole in the wall.

Generalized Too Much.

The French are a witty race, but French servants are reported the stupidest in the world. It is of a person of that race that this story is told: Justine was reproved by her mistress for bringing home lobsters that were not fresh.

"You must positively not get any lobsters, Justine," said her mistress, "unless they are alive."

The servant took the injunction deeply into her consciousness. A few days afterward her mistress sent her to get some cheese.

"Is this cheese fresh, Justine?" asked the mistress.

"Oh yes, madam," answered the servant, "I took pains to see that it was alive!"

Tiniest Girl of Her Age.

Mlle. Paulina, of Holland, is probably the tiniest girl of her age on this planet. She is eighteen years old, weighs less than nine pounds and lacks four inches of being as high as a two-foot rule.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE DANCING DOLL.

How to Make a Whirling Creature of Paint and Pasteboard.

Draw on fine pasteboard or Bristol-board a doll about a foot high and paint her face and hair handsomely; then cut her out, says the Dolls' Dress-maker. Make separately from the doll a pair of pasteboard arms and a pair of legs of the same material, and paint the hands and feet. The doll's waist must be covered with a body or corsage of silk or satin, lined and made shapely with a little wadding. Cover the arms with white sleeves of crape or thin muslin; let them be wide and full and confine them at the wrist. Sew on the arms to the shoulders or bust of the doll. They must be made as if she were holding out her frock with them.

Prepare a silk skirt and plait on to the doll's waist, concealing the joint with a belt or sash. You may add an apron of thin crape trimmed with ribbon and tucked up at one corner with a small flower.

Put silk shoes on her feet, having sewed on the legs of the doll in such a manner that they will move easily from the knees.

Take a small spool or ball of black sewing silk. Pass one end of it through



DANCING DOLL.

the body of the doll, and, having made a large knot at this end, tie it to the bar of a chair. Slip the doll around the thread of silk till she is about a yard from the chair. Then place yourself in front of her, holding the spool in your hand; you may stand two yards from the doll. Jerk the thread up and down so as to move the doll, and make her feet go as if they were dancing.

When you are about to put her away draw in the thread close to her back (the knot will prevent its coming through), wind up the spool and lay it with the doll in her box or drawer.

There must be a flat skirt of pasteboard under the silk skirt to shape it out, and to the middle of this pasteboard the legs must be loosely fastened, but not so as to endanger their dropping off.

THE WATER SPIDER.

Its Taste Inclines to "a Life on the Ocean Wave."

Some of the spider family have a liking for living in or near the water. Most of the spider family with which you are familiar live in the corners of rooms or in dark closets. But this water spider has quite a curious home, and if you look sharp you may find one of them some day on the banks of a stream.

This curious little spider builds a pretty house of silk about the shape of a thimble. This house is fastened among the water plants growing under the water, and naturalists tell

us that when her house is finished the spider carries air in her body, bubble by bubble, until she fills her tiny house under the water full of air. In this house she lives, carrying her food down there to eat, and making her nursery in one corner of the house. And here her children live until they grow big enough to build little thimble-castles for themselves.

Another curious little fellow is called the raft spider. This creature constructs an odd little raft of leaves and sticks, held together by the silken threads which all spiders use. On this raft the spider sails about, not stopping in any one place, but steering his little boat wherever the fancy takes him. His food consists of small insects which he finds in the water around him. He is said to be able to run upon the water as well as sail upon it, so altogether he is quite an accomplished creature. His little raft is his home, his castle, his yacht and his nursery, and he doubtless finds "a life on the ocean wave" quite to his taste.—N. Y. World.

A Crack Shot at Seven.

It is not often that a seven-year-old boy is a fine rifle shot, but Joe Thorne Holland, of Atlanta, Ga., is an exception. He is a bright little fellow, with a true eye and a steady hand, and he can put his ball in the bull's-eye at fifty feet. That is what he has done more than once.

No one in ordinary health need become bald or gray, if he will follow sensible treatment. We advise cleanliness of the scalp and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

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

The leading commercial school of the great Southwest. Wichita Commercial College, Y. M. C. A. building.

Homes for the Homeless.

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

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

"Among the Ozarks,"

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

PIERRE S. BROWN'S

School of Business & Shorthand

We make specialties of rapid calculating and simple and concise methods of recording and posting as they are used in actual business. Commercial course, six months, \$30; Shorthand and Typewriting, six months, \$40; English course, three months, \$10. Bayard Bld., 1212-14 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.



Actual Business Practice with Eastern Colleges through U. S. Mail the crowning feature. The Commercial leads, others follow.



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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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

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

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

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

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

Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The next meeting of Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at Grange hall, in Topeka, on the fourth Saturday (22d) of December.

Any present subscriber who will send us one new subscriber and \$1, can have his or her present subscription extended thirteen weeks for this good act.

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

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

In his circular of last Saturday, Henry Clews says that it was distinctly understood of the new government bonds that "under the authorizing act the bonds were subject to payment in silver coin as well as gold."

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

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

The KANSAS FARMER last week copied a news dispatch to the effect that Prof. S. C. Mason, of Manhattan, had been found dead on the prairie a few miles from Mirage, Col. The loss to the State is somewhat lessened, since it has turned out that Prof. Mason's father was the unfortunate sufferer, and Prof. Mason himself is well, and though suffering greatly on account of the sad death of his parent is discharging his duties at our Agricultural college. The elder Mason was returning from a visit to his daughter at Logan, Utah, and had left the train at Mirage, and being old and feeble and his mind having been possibly affected by a recent illness, he had doubtless become dazed and wandered about on the bleak prairie until death overtook him.

IRRIGATING LARGE FARMS.

Numerous reports of damage to the wheat crop from dry weather and excessive winds come from the central and western counties of the State. It is a significant fact, in this connection, that the irrigated wheat fields of C. D. Perry, of Englewood, Kas., averaged thirty-five bushels per acre at the last harvest. The fact that irrigation moistens the soil very deep, so that as the surface dries the roots penetrate the subsoil in search of the moisture, while a season of light showers on unirrigated fields attracts the roots to the top soil, where the plant maintains an insecure existence, easily accounts for the great difference in the way in which this great cereal withstands the vicissitudes of the fall, winter and spring under the two modes of farming. The fact that Mr. Perry also produced, in 1894, an abundant crop of corn in Clark county, by irrigation, is a notable one, especially when it is remembered that his neighbors, who practice dry farming, got none.

It has often been remarked that irrigation is all very well for a garden or for "truck farming," but that it is not applicable to field operations. This view is also encouraged by the addresses of many of the leading advocates of irrigation who, recognizing the immense productions of irrigated lands, have favored small holdings and have confined their showings to what can be done on limited areas. It is, however, worth while to give some attention to the operations of such farmers as Mr. Perry, who, in 1894, irrigated 1,200 acres of Kansas land, and will add 800 to this in 1895. He produces the staple crops—wheat, corn, oats and alfalfa—on most of these broad acres, and it need scarcely be mentioned that he finds it remunerative. Indeed, his experience may be said to indicate that the farmer, wherever situated, who does not irrigate, is very soon to suffer in the competition with the irrigation farmer, even in the production of the staple crops and live stock.

Mr. Perry has obtained most of the water for irrigating his land by a ditch through which he draws it from the Cimarron river. He has stated, however, that had he known, when he began his operations, what he knows now, he would have depended entirely upon pumping from the underflow. Acting on this conclusion he has purchased a large-sized gasoline engine, with which he will use a powerful centrifugal pump, in extending his operations for next season. This engine and this pump are to be portable and may be applied to suction pipes in wells to be made at suitable places on the land to be irrigated.

That water may be thus lifted in much of western Kansas at less expense than to supply it by ditches from open streams, even if these were available, seems almost paradoxical, but is in accord with experience.

This entire subject has been closely studied by several large manufacturers of irrigation machinery, and the situation has been found to be so favorable that some of them are proposing to take contracts for making wells and installing machinery under guaranty of furnishing adequate supplies of water for the irrigation of farms of 160 acres or more at a guaranteed reasonable expense. The cost of such installation is likely to be reasonable—at least considerably less than has heretofore been expected from comparison of the cost of plants for the irrigation of small plats. Indeed, the competition of several strong firms for these contracts is almost sure to result in such prices as may be made out of the increase in the first season's crop, even if that crop be corn.

The farmer who has a mortgage on his place, and who can raise but little cash to put into anything, is himself likely to be looked after, and will not improbably be able to not only save his farm but also to make it immensely valuable, provided only that he has under his land at convenient depth the great "underflow" water of the plains. Loan and trust companies and other investors have realized what irrigation means to land values. They are diligently seeking investment for idle

funds. Negotiations are now in progress whereby it is expected that the valuable securities which the man who has water under his farm can make will be taken on condition that the money is invested in an approved irrigation plant. Companies which already have maturing obligations secured on these lands may well extend the time and enlarge the amount for the sake of the betterment of their present holdings as well as on account of the desirable outlet afforded for larger investment.

The day of irrigation farming, as well as irrigation gardening, in Kansas, is just now dawning.

THE OFFICE OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

The farmers of Kansas take comparatively little interest in what, in politician's parlance, is called the "rush for the pie-counter," which occurs after every general election, and more especially when there has been a reversal of the party in power. Most of the offices to be filled by appointment are merely clerical, and are important to those who draw the salaries, but, so far as the general public is concerned, may as well be filled from one party, or by one set of applicants, as another. The office of Railroad Commissioner, however, is one in which the farmers, who are the ultimate payers of most of the costs of transportation, have a vital interest. Others there be who are interested in this office in a different way, for, if they can influence the Commission to favor certain discriminations, cities and favored shippers can obtain advantages over competitors and can profit thereby. There is, therefore, likely to be a lively contention among interests, some of which hope to secure advantages, and others of which hope, at most, to make a good defense to unfair advantages against them, for the control of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. This contention of these interests may become so sharp as to cast in the background the real interest of the majority of the people, which is for fair rates which shall give no advantage to any section, city, interest or shipper over another.

To secure such it is necessary that each Commissioner be a broad man and so well informed as to the entire railroad problem that he cannot be misled by the presentations of any interested party or attorney. He should be as well informed on the entire subject of rates as any transportation manager or as the attorney for any city or section or interest which may appear before him.

The KANSAS FARMER is not acquainted with all of the gentlemen whose names have been presented for appointment to this board, but of the qualifications of one, namely, H. C. Taylor, of Lyons, Rice county, it is able to speak with confidence. His contributions to the discussion of the rate problem, some of which have appeared in the KANSAS FARMER, have drawn attention to him as the especial champion of fair and equitable rates, such as would be regarded as just to all sections and as giving no artificial advantage of any section, interest or shipper over any other. The intelligent farming interests of Kansas, as well as all other shippers who desire fairness, would be well pleased should Mr. Taylor become one of the new board of Kansas Railroad Commissioners.

Congress assembled Monday of this week for the short session. The term for which the present members were elected will terminate March 31, 1895. It is, therefore, impossible for the present Congress to prolong another sitting as it prolonged that of the last session. Should the interests of the country require attention from Congress after the 4th of March and before the 1st of next December, the regular time for the convening of the Congress recently elected, the President may call an extra session.

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

THE NATIONAL GRANGE—MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The Grange, an organization which had a flourishing existence in Kansas a score of years ago, is a vigorous society in many other States and has in the aggregate an immense membership. Of late years it has avoided partisan politics, but has discussed economic questions broadly and with little reference to the interests of candidates for office. This great body held the twenty-eighth annual session of the National Grange at Springfield, Ill., recently. In the clang and clamor following the heated political campaign the proceedings attracted no great share of public notice. And yet we find that fundamental principles which affect the prosperity of the greatest of all industries were ably considered. The annual address of the Master, J. H. Brigham, made an outline of many subjects deserving careful thought. He declared in the outset that the order seeks to teach the farmer how to secure for himself a just share of the rewards of his own labor. How to secure that social culture and intellectual training without which he can never fully enjoy the privileges which belong to American citizenship. How to make available his great political power in order to right existing wrongs in the administration of public affairs and lighten and equalize the burdens of self-government, secure a better representation of agricultural interests in all legislative bodies, and in all things labor to secure the "good of all."

Passing rapidly over the necessary review of matters pertaining purely to organization, the Master dives into the essential work, stating that the Legislative committee has, as heretofore, presented the action of the National Grange to Congress, and, when permitted to appear before committees, has urged such measures as have been approved by the National Grange.

In all there are sixty-one sub-headings in the address. There are suggestions enough for a whole year's discussions without ever transgressing the rule of the order against the introduction of politics. In most respects the treatment given in the address strikes the key-note of the farmer's interests in a way to bring a hearty approval from all thinking tillers of the soil. In other matters suggestions are made which will be stoutly controverted by others equally well informed.

The vexed question of finance receives extended consideration, with an evident purpose to be fair in its presentation. Against the views of the silver advocates he yet suggests that possibly gold has appreciated in value and launches the following reflection:

"If it can be established that making the gold dollar the unit of value has caused gold to appreciate, and that an adherence to that unit of value will cause a continuous appreciation, it is self-evident that it will work great hardship in all time contracts; if the low price of wheat, cotton, horses, wool, etc., is really the increased value of the dollar, immediate steps should be taken to correct the mistake."

The address is good reading throughout.

Every farmer in Kansas, whether he now thinks he can or cannot profitably produce alfalfa, should, if possible, procure a copy of Secretary Coburn's report, just out, on "Alfalfa-Growing." In distributing this, as in other cases, the rule will be, first come first served. It will cost the reader of these lines only a postal card to secure a copy, if he writes immediately. But for the benefit of those who fail to secure copies, we shall make extracts from this most valuable report. This week we give Prof. Ingersoll's interesting sketch of the history of alfalfa.

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

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS TO OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please state the amount of appropriation made by the government to the Manhattan college, experimental department. Also that made by the State to the agricultural department, and state which appropriation, and to what increases \$2,000 each year for a series of years.

Walker, Kas.

In answer to the above inquiry we give the exact amount of annual payments to the college and experiment station from the United States Treasury, and the amount appropriated by the State to the State Board of Agriculture.

First—Congress appropriates annually, under the act of 1887, providing for experiments in agriculture in connection with agricultural colleges already organized, \$15,000, payable quarterly in advance. For the expenditure of this amount an account must be rendered to the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Second—Under the act of 1890, there is paid to each State for its agricultural college, a definite amount from year to year, as provided in the law, without a separate annual act of appropriation. This amount, for the year ending June 30, 1890, was \$15,000, and the sum increases by \$1,000 annually until it shall reach \$25,000, at which point it shall remain. The sum received this current year, 1894-95, is \$20,000. This sum is "to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with especial reference to their application in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction."

No appropriation has been made by the State for many years, except for buildings and their preservation, with incidental expenses in care of funds, or for similar purposes. We are not aware of any appropriation by anything to anything which increases \$2,000 each year for a series of years. Doubtless our correspondent has in mind some exaggerated statement in regard to the appropriation for instruction, as given in paragraph 2. The Columbian history of the college gives both acts of Congress in full, and can probably be obtained by addressing President Geo. T. Fairchild, at Manhattan.

The State Board of Agriculture is entirely separate and distinct from the State Agricultural college, and has its office in the State house, at Topeka. The Legislature makes appropriations for this board. The amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, according to the latest report of the Auditor of State, was \$7,250, as follows: Salary of Secretary, \$2,000; clerk hire, \$2,200; expressage, freight, telegraphing, postage, etc., \$1,800; expenses of members and delegates \$750; contingent fund, \$500.

In addition to these expenses the State pays for printing the reports of the Secretary of the board.

The State Board of Agriculture will inaugurate a new feature in its forthcoming annual meeting (at Topeka, January 9 to 11, inclusive), by devoting one day of the session, probably Friday, January 11, to the consideration of topics connected with irrigation. In line with this C. H. Longstreth, who is widely noted for having been so successful in Kearney county, Kansas, is to address the meeting, telling of his wide experience in "Fruit and Vegetable Growing Under Irrigation." Geo. M. Munger, who has a plant for irrigating a 500-acre orchard in Greenwood county, will tell of his observations and experiences up to date. Chancellor F. H. Snow, of the State University, is to talk on the subject of "Periodicity in Kansas Rainfall and Possibilities of Storage of the Excess in Rainfall." A. B. Montgomery will give his wide observations as to "Irrigation Possibilities Upon the Higher Lands of Western Kansas;" and Senator James Shearer, of Marshall county, will deliver an address entitled, "Making the Most of Our Natural Supply of Moisture." C. D. Perry, who has 1,200 acres under irrigation in Clark county, will tell how and what

he is doing, and give illustrations. H. R. Hilton, of Topeka, will give an illustrated lecture on "Water in Soils," and Prof. Haworth, of the University, will likewise talk on a geological topic in reference to these subjects. In connection with these listed speakers, Robert Hay and dozens of others best posted in these matters are expected to be present and take part in the discussions. It is hoped to make this the most useful, practical and interesting meeting the board has yet held.

Locating Wells—Poor Fodder.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Among the most distressing results of the drought in many places is the scarcity of stock water, many wells considered permanent now yielding insufficient, and the call for new wells being more than can be met. In this neighborhood most wells are drilled by machinery, six to ten inches in diameter, costing from 50 cents to \$1 per foot, making a new well a costly necessity when a distance of 100 feet or more must be drilled to get the water. This being the case, any information that will lead to the making of wells where water is most abundant and shallow would be of untold value to the country, and I, for one, would be glad to know how to select a favorable site. Many here depend somewhat on the turning of a forked stick held in the hands over a vein, but enough mistakes are made in this way to make many incredulous. Some of our older drillers maintain that the strata or layers of earth dip towards the center of a ridge, and that, therefore, water is much more certain when wells are dug near the points of such ridges. If there are any reliable facts in the case adapted to the country in eastern central Kansas, please give them through the columns of the FARMER.

Our fodder this year is much poorer quality than most seasons, and several cases of what is called black-leg have occurred in cattle, they being fed almost exclusively on fodder and immature corn therein. Is there any connection between the two and how can it be obviated by means within ordinary reach? Many horses, also, have been sick with excessive diarrhea, and some fatally, which many attribute to poor fodder. Let us have the experience of others with suitable remedies or methods of prevention. Our success or failure depends much on the health of our live stock, and we need all the information that can be had.

CLARKSON HODGINS.

Dwight, Morris Co., Kas.

Farm According to the Country.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Winter is closing in on us, and I will say it is not a bright prospect for wheat. It has been very dry so long, and the freezing nights take all the moisture. The plant is withering and must die if snow or rain does not give it relief soon. Let me say, right here, that in southwestern Kansas, where range is free, wheat has been a losing crop. We sold our cattle to buy machinery to raise wheat with; while now, all have got feed and no cattle and wheat failed in crop and price for the last three years. Now, brother farmers, I believe we are all stopping to give our business more thought and less hard work. Which way must we turn our faces if wheat and corn fail? We have lovely prospects until the blighting sun of July and August withers our corn and the dry falls freeze dry our wheat, and what weathers it through the chinch bugs do up.

Down here in southwestern Kansas we must give up trying to bring the country to us and come to the country, by sowing what nature provided our country for. My twenty years' experience in the swim has led me to think. We must grow plants that are adapted to our climate and soil, which are Kaffir corn, rye, cane, alfalfa clover, millet, broomcorn and flax, and buy all the good young cattle we can, raise lots of hogs and let the rest of the world do as they choose, and we shall prosper and have happy homes. Put in a windmill, make a reservoir and irrigate five acres of truck to live on, and we will in a short time be happy and prosperous. When a bright

thought strikes you write it to the KANSAS FARMER and we will all enjoy it.

Brother farmer and friend editor, these are the kind of politics we want to talk now; while Chester I. Long, of our town, will take his \$50 worth of law books and go to Washington, and Jerry Simpson will come home to his pretty farm of 320 acres and his 150 head of nice cattle, that are located six miles east of my home here.

Well we all know that many bright thoughts or some farmer's valuable experience is lost because he thinks he is not educated enough to write an article to our old friend, the KANSAS FARMER, when many men are starving on education these hard times, and looking for a job. As we "stop" to rest on the plow we want experiences of farmers who may save us many hard losses. We can look back on the past and see how we could have bettered ourselves, but the future is not so bright. But I know just where my car got off the track; it was where I was trying to buck against nature and raise wheat and corn.

We want just such letters as Clarence J. Norton writes about his scabby potatoes, or Kansas potatoes, or whatever he calls them. He writes just as he thinks, and those letters are always interesting. And so is that of A. P. C., who asks about a substitute for corn. And of course we always enjoy the letters of our good friend Prof. Georgeon, as his heart is in his work. I wish the State would appropriate more money to give him in his good work and cut the salaries of those in the big house at Topeka.

We fully know, Mr. Editor, you are hungry for letters from farmers, even if they do not come to your table as polished as they might be. If we pay our money for a farm paper we want farm talk, as you give us, for right here, let me say, it is a hard struggle to succeed in farming nowadays. It used to be said, if a man could not succeed in any other calling he could farm, but it takes more mind work and more get up and rustle to succeed in farming nowadays than in any other calling, when the manufacturers can shut up their mills if the prices of their goods do not show enough profit, or kick if the government does not protect them.

ELI BENEDICT.

Medicine Lodge, Kas.

Shawnee Horticulturists' Thanksgiving.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Notwithstanding the misty uncertainty of the weather, the horticulturists of Shawnee county met, as per adjournment, at Lincoln Post hall, on Thanksgiving day, to enjoy a social, good old-fashioned dinner, and to carry out the program as formulated at the October meeting. On the journey thither one could but succumb to the depressing gloominess of chilly winds and cloudy skies. But upon arriving at the hall the warmth and good cheer abounding made itself instantly felt.

The grateful fragrance of Mocha, mingled with other savory odors, diffused itself through the passages as a sharpener to the appetites of the waiting throng, whose expectations were fully gratified when they were marshalled in to seats at the well-filled tables. Chicken pies that would have done credit to our grandmother's cookery, Boston baked beans, delicious salads, relishes and beautiful cakes, ad libitum, made a bountiful menu. Alas, the moments fled too swiftly, and the President, Mr. B. F. Van Orsdal, inexorable as time, called the meeting to order.

The minutes of previous meeting read by the Secretary and approved.

The society was fortunate in securing the attendance of Dr. F. S. McCabe, who talked for some minutes on a topic appropriate to the day—"What Should We be Thankful For?" Father McCabe spoke in his happiest vein, and in closing paid a beautiful tribute to the society. A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. McCabe for his tender and encouraging words.

The program was promptly responded to as called, the first paper being presented by Mr. A. B. Smith, of Menoken, the subject of which was, "The Cherry." This paper was com-

mended in discussion. Mr. G. W. Van Orsdal thought, to sum it up, that cherries had paid better than other fruits. Mr. Cecil suggested planting yearling trees in the cherry orchard. B. F. Van Orsdal favored planting cherry trees in yard around house. They were home-like and made pleasant shade. Asked how to prevent depredation of birds, Mr. Spreng suggested planting mulberry trees near cherry orchard.

Mr. Walter Bates responded to his name with an interesting paper on "Floriculture." Mr. Bates has made of this business a success, and a visit to his greenhouses in Auburndale is a pleasurable event.

Mr. P. J. Spreng read a very concise paper on "The Orchard for the Small Farmer: What and How to Plant and Care For." Mr. Spreng presented the subject so perfectly in accord with the ideas of those present that but little discussion was possible. Mr. Lux thought Cooper's Early White (recommended by Mr. Spreng), though good for use in cooking and eating, deteriorated. Would plant Fameuse and Tallman's Sweet for curiosity and not use. Mr. Spreng, in support, said that no tree in his orchard stood more symmetrical or bore better. Fameuse not so prolific, but fruit excellent for home use. Mayor Harrison thought Fameuse not adapted to this climate. Further north perfectly hardy. In Wisconsin called the Snow apple. Mr. Smith asked of the success of others with Cooper's Early White. Referred to Judge Wellhouse, who replied that it was the only one which had been unprofitable. Tree will not stand our climate. Might be mistaken in tree, as many were furnished to buyers under that name which were not the Cooper. Mayor Harrison asked about Duchess of Oldenburg, of which Mr. Wellhouse said: "It is the best tree planted." Mr. Miller wished to speak a good word for the Fall Swaar. Also questioned if subsoiling would not be wise. Mr. Lux had tried subsoiling; made no difference; better let frost do the work.

Mayor Harrison presented apples for inspection and naming, which were, by Mr. Jackson, pronounced the Limber Twig, a tree never harboring worms.

Program being ended, society proceeded to the transaction of business. A. H. Buckman and G. W. Van Orsdal were elected as delegates to meeting of State Horticultural Society. J. F. Cecil and Philip Lux, alternates.

Society adjourned to meet at the same place on the fourth Saturday in December.

KITTIE J. McCracken, Secretary.

Farmer's Account Book.

The keeping of farm accounts is one of the important elements of farm prosperity which is too often neglected. This results largely from the feeling of uncertainty as to the correct method of making the entries. This is entirely overcome by the use of a book prepared expressly for the farmer and embracing a system both simple and satisfactory. Anybody who can write can keep all necessary accounts intelligibly by the use of this book. The KANSAS FARMER has, during the past, supplied many of its subscribers with copies of this book and has given them the advantage of discount rates, whereby they obtained a \$2 book for \$1. The FARMER Company has just now bought out the entire stock of these excellent books at panic prices and is now able to supply it to any subscriber, postage or express prepaid, to any address in the United States, for only 60 cents, or as a premium for three subscribers and \$3. The book contains 222 pages, 8x12 inches in size, substantially bound in cloth-covered boards.

The following is the table of contents:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Page. Items include Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Helper Month, Hired Help per Day, Household Expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Fowls, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owning, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes and Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Useful Information, etc.

Horticulture.

HOW HE WILL MANAGE HIS POTATOES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—When I wrote my first letter about the Early Kansas potato I never dreamed of writing any more, but the flood of inquiries caused me to write another, and then another, which I concluded would be my last, as I am not in the habit of writing to agricultural papers. But it seems by the questions asked me that I did not have the gumption to make myself understood at all.

I have promised that I would give advice through the KANSAS FARMER to all my customers who have asked it, and if the editor has no objection I have concluded to give an outline plan of my own work in advance. I do not wish any one to think my plans are perfect, but they are the best I know at present, and I hope to live and learn, and any criticism on my plans will be received with pleasure.

My brother-in-law and myself intend to plant forty acres. I, myself, shall only put in three acres. His patch is on river bottom, while mine is on the very highest land in the county, or in southeastern Kansas, as Moran drains off into the Marmaton, Osage, Deer creek, Big creek, Elm creek and Rock creek. My place is only one mile west of Moran and drains into Elm creek. I am on the high prairie and two and one-half miles to the nearest timber. So it will be seen that if potatoes will do well here they ought to do well most anywhere.

My seed (thirty bushels), selected from the largest tubers raised last year, was dug and put in the cellar to cool off, and last week, on a cold day, I took them out and buried them in a rick about 4x10 feet. I covered them with about four inches of millet straw and then four inches of dirt, commencing two feet away to dig. They are buried in a poultry yard, but no fowls can get at them to disturb them. I buried them on a cold day on purpose to insure perfect cold storage, as I aim to keep them as near freezing as possible, without the frost actually biting them. Soon after burying them the crust of dirt froze nearly through and I put on some more straw and covered again, so as to keep that cold in, if possible. As soon as this outer crust freezes hard, I shall cover it up, building quite a stack over it, aiming to not let it thaw out till I want to use them, say about March 15. I hope to see them come out but little sprouted, if at all. The stack I build over them will be composed of the bottom around an old flax stack that the cattle have been running to all the fall.

Now, as we have our seed put away, I will outline my fall work on the patch. My patch is nearly an ideal one for high prairie. Just imagine a field of ground, that if, put in miniature, would be like three dominoes laid on the table before one. Let one domino be placed east and west, and the other two be built up against it, they being placed side by side and north and south, and you have the outline of nine acres to be used for potatoes, three acres at a time, and a rotation of wheat, clover and potatoes. Now, imagine that these three dominoes are before you on the table and were glued tight together so as to form one piece, and are placed perfectly level on the table. Now put a thin wedge under both north corners and we will see that all surplus water will drain off to the south. Now wedge up the northwest corner a little more, and put the same-sized wedge under the southwest corner, and we see that we can plant the north field, represented by the domino running east and west, in rows running east and west, while both of the others can be planted this way if we like, but I prefer to put them in a north and south direction.

Now, in my rude way, I have given your readers an idea of the "lay of the land," and will add that the soil is a mulatto-colored soil, about twelve inches thick, underlaid by five feet of subsoil that we natives call yellow gumbo, or yellow hardpan. I suppose it is a clay. At any rate it is air and

water-tight and of no value at all as plant food. It is free from rocks and I suppose can be subsoiled, although there has never been an attempt made in this county as yet.

I shall use the north field next year for potatoes and have about two-thirds of it manured at present. I may not be able to manure the rest, as I am about out of material to do it with.

I have just received a new Perine subsoil plow, the first ever in the county, and my plans are to plow and subsoil next week if possible. But first will harrow the manure up well by using an all-steel Eagle smoothing harrow. The whole neighborhood has been here to see the subsoil plow and all want to borrow it, but I will not allow it to go until I have used it on my potato ground. They all say they are coming to see it work, and as this patch is near the road, only a well-trimmed hedge between, it will be closely watched by all who pass. The plow looks as if it were perfect. The point is about two inches wide and has no share; simply a strong chisel that will cut a deep trench, or groove, in the bottom of a furrow. It cost \$11 at factory and 53 cents freight on 115 pounds weight. I believe I can sell a dozen of them soon. I will try and write the result of the trial of the plow next week.

CLARENCE J. NORTON.
Morantown, Kas.

Guard Against Rabbits.

Last winter when rabbits were bad a correspondent inquired of the KANSAS FARMER for a description of the traps by the use of which Judge Wellhouse protects his immense orchards from devastation by these pests. The inquiry was referred to Judge Wellhouse, who kindly responded with a drawing and description of his trap. The rabbit season is again at hand and for the benefit of those who do not remember the details we publish both drawings and description. This trap succeeds admirably for "cotton-tails," but not for jack rabbits. Following is Judge Wellhouse's description:

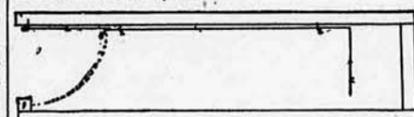


Fig. 1. Longitudinal section of trap.

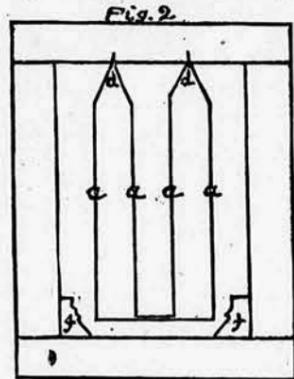


Fig. 2. Front end view of trap. Scale about three times that of the longitudinal section, in order to show details of door.

"This trap consists of a small box twenty-two inches long and six inches wide and eight inches high. This box is made of fence boards, six inches wide and one inch thick. The top and bottom boards lap over the sides, thus leaving a hole inside six inches deep, four inches wide and twenty-one inches long. The door (a) is made of wire bent in shape as shown in figure 2. This door is hung to the top with staples as shown at d. The trigger (b) is a wire, bent as shown in figure 1, and is fastened to the top by two staples at e.

"The trap is operated thus: We put our hand against the door (a) and push it in, and with the forefinger catch the trigger at g and pull it forward under the door, and the trap is set. When the rabbit goes in and gets against the loop of the trigger at c and pushes it back, this loosens the door and it drops down against the shoulder at f and shuts the rabbit in. No bait is needed.

"This trap was invented by Walter Wellhouse, of Fairmount, Kas., but he did not get it patented and it is free to all. Old lumber is best for the traps, but if bright new lumber is used the inside should be stained with some dark coloring matter, as rabbits prefer dark holes."



PRINCESS HELENA.

Two Daughters of Queen Victoria

Will write next year for

The Youth's Companion



PRINCESS LOUISE.

The Princess Helena (Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein) writes of "Nursing the Sick."

In her contribution the Princess makes her first appearance as a writer for the press.

The Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) tells the "Story of a Statue."

A practical sculptor herself, the Royal Artist has earned the right to describe the processes of the modeler's art.

FREE New Subscribers who send \$1.75 at once will receive **To 1895** The Companion Free to January 1, 1895, and for a full year from that date. This special offer includes The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin for December.

On an acre of rich, well cultivated land, there may be grown \$500 worth of berries.

Every enterprising farmer, with a little effort, has within his reach a continuous supply of healthful fruits.

On every farm large, luscious berries may be grown at the rate of 200 bushels per acre.

If less is produced, we may look for the reason from one or more of the following causes, and briefly suggest a remedy:

1. Land deficient in fertilizer, or plant food. Apply fine composted manure, plow under and top dress. Also ashes broadcast.
2. Improper preparation of the soil. Plow deeply and harrow until fine, light and mellow. Extra preparation makes plant food more available.
3. Varieties not adapted to your soil and climate. Use only such as have been well tested in your locality, or recommended by responsible parties.
4. Poor plants. Buy only best hardy vigorous plants from responsible growers. Never set poor plants.
5. Careless setting of plants. Never expose plants to sun and wind before setting. Have roots well spread, and fine dirt firm about them.
6. Too many plants in hill or row. Preserve only strong, vigorous plants, give each room to develop and perfect its fruit. Prune severely.
7. Imperfect fertilization. There is sex in plants. Pistillates (female) must have staminate set with them to insure good crops.
8. Neglect in cultivation. The ground at all times should be fine, mellow and free from weeds.
9. No protection. Mulch in summer with coarse manure, grass or green clover, in winter by a suitable protection against extreme cold. In the Northwest, laying bush berries down and covering with dirt.
10. Frost and drought. The most difficult to overcome. Berry fields well cultivated are several degrees warmer

than uncultivated fields, therefore less liable to damage by frost. Retain mulching as late as possible on strawberries in spring.

Damage by ordinary droughts may be prevented by summer mulch and frequent cultivation. Severe drought requires almost constant cultivation and heavy mulching.

Therefore cultivate and mulch thoroughly.

During the prevalence of la grippe, those who made use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral found it prompt to act and sure to cure. No other medicine is so safe and efficacious in all diseases of the throat and lungs, and the only remedy successful in consumption.

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

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Address A. C. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kansas.

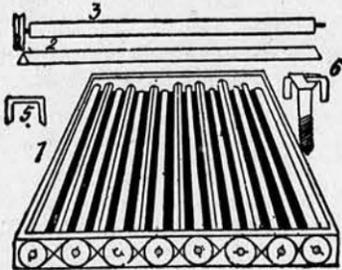


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The Poultry Yard

Preserving Eggs.

When preserving eggs use only strictly fresh eggs and in packing the eggs should not touch each other, as one bad egg will spoil the whole. Eggs collected at neighbors' or at stores will not answer, as even the most obliging neighbor may unintentionally impose a stale egg on you. Eggs from hens not in company with cocks will keep



DEVICE FOR TURNING EGGS.

three times as long as will those from hens mated with cocks. Hence, after hatching is over, remove the males, as the hens will lay fully as well without them. Keep the eggs as near 60 degrees as possible, but 70 degrees is not too high. Keep them in a cool place in summer and do not let them freeze in winter. Be sure and turn the eggs at least twice a week or the yolks will adhere to the shell, no matter how they may be preserved. This may be done by putting the eggs in a box and turning the box or by placing the eggs on a rack or turning tray.

The cut shown above, and taken from Poultry Keeper, is the best method for turning eggs. No. 1 is the tray ready for the eggs. No. 2 is a V-shaped wood trough as long as the tray is wide, 1/2-inch square and planed down to the V-shape. No. 3 is a roller 1/4 or 3/8-inch in diameter (window curtain rollers may be used) and as long as the V-shaped sticks. Use stout wire at the back end, cut it off about an inch long and drive it into the center of the roller. Use wood 1 1/4 inches wide and 1/2-inch thick for pulleys in front, using 1 1/2-inch screws, and over the screws drive wire brads such as the manufacturers of blinds use, straightening them out and then bending them so as to fit the screw and go into the cut in the screw so it will not turn in the pulley. Set the pulleys 2 inches apart from center to center. Fifteen rollers may be put in one tray and eight eggs on one roller. Take hold of the middle roller with thumb and finger, the top and bottom of the roller, and every egg will turn. It must be made to turn easily.

An Egg-Producing Mess.

The Wisconsin Agriculturist says: Take a piece of liver, rough lean meat or any cheap portions from the butcher and boil it to pieces, or to a broth. Add sufficient salt to season, and cooked turnips or potatoes also may be added. While boiling add sufficient of a mixture of equal parts of middlings and ground oats to thicken the mess to a consistency, the thicker the better. When cold, feed it at night, giving the hens all they will eat. A large pot full will keep for several days during cold weather. It is an excellent egg-producing mess, and it would do for feed in all seasons of the year.

How to Treat Broody Hens.

If broody hens are properly treated, nine out of ten, says the Maine Farmer, will begin to lay again within two weeks after being removed from the nest, but if they are half drowned, starved for a week, or bruised and abused, it is more than likely they will get even with their owners by declining to lay a single egg until they have fully recovered from their ill treatment and acquired their customary tranquillity. Poultry keepers should ever keep in mind the solemn fact that they lose money every time they abuse or harass a fowl.

On the farm where a variety of fowls is kept it is not good economy to winter over too many. Poultry requires good feed and care. A small number given good treatment will pay better than a large number given less attention.—St. Louis Republic.

Poultry Notes.

THE runs should be spaded once a year anyhow.

FEED ducks and turkeys—always where you wish them to roost.

SUNFLOWER seed should never be permitted to go to waste. It is too good for poultry.

WHEN the floor of a poultry house is earth, the top should be removed once a year and fresh earth put on.

SELL off the roosters. They are not needed in the winter, and it is best to have new blood in the spring.

ROOSTS may be immersed in kerosene oil and the oil set on fire, as a remedy for lice, if the roosts are movable.

THE scraps from the table are as profitable when made into eggs as if fed to the hogs. Perhaps more so.

THE fall of the year is a good time to buy pure bred poultry. Breeders are apt to sell at very reasonable prices to get rid of their surplus stock.

IS BUCKWHEAT suitable for hens? asks a subscriber. Yes, but it should be fed with other grains. It is too much of a fat producer to be fed alone.

WHITENESS the nests by immersing them in a tub of whitewash, which should be strong enough of carbolic acid to give out a smell of the acid.—Farmers' Voice.

In the Dairy.

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

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

The report of the resolutions committee of the Kansas State Dairy Association, consisting of H. J. Newberry, A. E. Jones and E. N. Garber, was a lengthy document, the principal paragraphs of which are as follows:

The members of the State Dairy Association recognize the paramount importance of needed legislation, both State and national, regarding pure food for the people. Especially is legis ation needed in order to prevent the sale of adulterated dairy products, for the prevention of the use of dairy terms in connection with the manufacture and sale of anything passing for butter, such as "butterine," "Jersey prints," etc.; also to prevent fraudulent compounds from passing for genuine butter, and to protect the dairy industry, in general, from any and all encroachments detrimental to pure food.

Furthermore, we believe that the people are entitled to pure food and not to substitutes or imitations; hence, every imitation of every article of food should be so labelled or distinguished in character as to be readily recognized by both purchaser and consumer. * * * Therefore be it

Resolved, That we are in favor of the passage of enactments by the next Legislature of this State of a law which shall embody the principles of the Paddock pure food bill and providing that the same shall be enforced by an officer to be known as the Dairy and Food Commissioner, said officer to be elected by the people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of establishing a dairy school in this State, similar to those in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and that we ask the forthcoming Legislature for an appropriation sufficient to enable the establishment and equipment of said dairy school.

Other resolutions thanked Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, for his tender of co-operation in furthering the dairy interests, the Executive Council for the use of Representative hall, the retiring officers for their zeal and efficiency, and the Modoc club for the excellent entertainment provided. It was also resolved that the next meeting of the association be held at some point in the central portion of the State and that the official proceedings of the meeting be published in the *National Dairyman*, of Kansas City.

An Evening of Pleasure.

Thursday evening at the State Dairy Association was given over to a musical program and to an informal banquet. The Hughes boys, of North Topeka, the juvenile banjo experts, played a number of selections and were heartily encored. Albert Haag rendered several solo selections on the accordeon, Mr. Chas. Risky sang, "I'm King on Land and Sea," the Modoc club sang a half dozen times, and Major Tom Anderson, in response to repeated calls, sang "Uncle Shady."

One feature of the evening's entertainment was the beauty show. P. M. Sharples offered a \$10 prize to the butter-maker who could prove to the association that he is the best looking

butter-maker in the State, and the decision as to who was entitled to the prize was left to a vote of the convention. The entries were lined up in front of the audience, where their charms of face and figure could be advantageously inspected, and the vote began. The following were in the list:

W. B. Fees, Whiting; B. F. Engle, Moonlight; A. Brubaker, Talmage; L. McLaren, Meriden; S. S. East, Haven; H. B. Kornbaum, Hanover; H. M. Brandt, Moundridge; A. W. Orner, Hesston; E. C. Lewellyn, Newton; T. C. Matthews, Winchester; G. H. Dieckelman, Woodbine; L. Buckenburg, Enterprise; E. S. Brune, Eudora; C. F. Pressey, Eudora; D. Hall, Ellinwood; J. E. George, Burlingame, and E. N. Garber, of Holton.

Mr. H. M. Brandt, of Moundridge, Secretary of the association, received fourteen votes more than any one of the other candidates and was adjudged the victor. He was called on for a speech and responded gracefully.

After the exercises of the evening had been completed all those present were invited to partake of refreshments which had been provided. "Singers and ladies" were served first, but before the audience finally adjourned all had had their turn at the table.

Dairy Association Notes.

There were sixty-three entries on butter and cheese.

The matter of incorporation was laid over for another year.

Whittier, the old reliable caterer, furnished the banquet for the association.

Mr. Ed. Buckman and wife, of Mission, were visitors for the first time at the meeting on Wednesday.

The *National Dairyman*, of Kansas City, will publish the full proceedings of the dairy meeting this year.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Newton some time during the next year, the time having not yet been fixed.

C. F. Dexter, Chicago, A. M. Chamberlain, Waterloo, Iowa, and A. E. Anderson, New York, judged the butter and cheese.

First prize on cheese went to C. B. Merry, of Nortonville, scoring 95 points. Leo Buckenburg, of Enterprise, received second on cheese.

All the butter receiving first prize at the Kansas dairy convention, as well as that at the Iowa meeting, on November 14 and 16, was colored with Wells, Richardson & Co.'s butter color.

The cheese industry was practically ignored in making up the program for the present meeting, no paper or address being devoted to any branch of cheese-making, curing or marketing.

After the most important part of the session business was completed the award of prizes was made upon what has been pronounced one of the finest exhibits of the character ever made in the State. The score was close and the result of the efforts at butter and cheese-making were so excellent that the whole contest for prize awards was very close.

The report of the committee to settle the dispute between the association and R. L. Wright, Superintendent of the World's Fair exhibit, was made at the session after dinner on Thursday. A. E. Jones, of Topeka, made the report and the committee decided in favor of the member of the association who had raised the question. It was with regard to exhibits made at the

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

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exposition. The Enterprise Creamery Co., represented by A. G. Eyth, shipped butter from three creameries in which he was interested, to the fair. The Superintendent, Mr. Wright, credited only one exhibit to the creamery at Enterprise, which did not give the necessary credit on the score. The committee's report decided the score to be as follows: Enterprise, 379; Abilene, 378 1/2; Meriden, 378 1/2. The decision gives to Mr. Eyth the prize which he claimed.

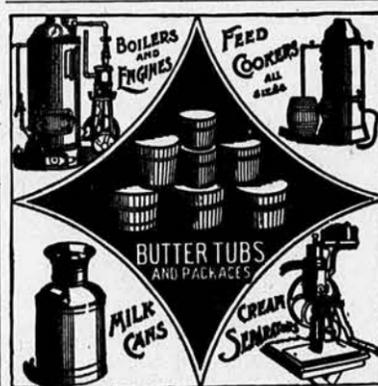
Mr. E. C. Lewellyn, representing the Whitewater Creamery Co., received the \$125 gold medal from Wells, Richardson & Co., for using their color. He also received \$12 from Price & Keith and 200 fine white ash butter tubs from the Creamery Package Co., of Kansas City, a year's subscription to the *National Dairyman* and \$5 sweepstakes from another firm. Mr. Lewellyn could not see many more prizes, so he retired.

The meeting Friday was filled with interest, as all other sessions of the week have been. The first important action taken was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, A. G. Eyth, Enterprise; Secretary and Treasurer, H. M. Brandt, Moundridge. J. K. Forney, of Abilene, will be the Assistant Secretary, and the Vice Presidents, one for each Congressional district, were again re-elected as, follows: Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville; R. T. Stokes, Garnett; A. E. Jones, Topeka; C. F. Armstrong, Clyde; William Sutton, Russell, and Ira J. Stradling, Sedgwick.

The report of the Legislative committee, consisting of A. E. Jones, of Topeka, J. L. Hoffman, of Newton, and Peter Heil, of Topeka, showed that work has been going on in the way of attempting to secure favorable dairy legislation for four years. Two years ago a bill embodying the views of the committee as to the necessities of the dairying industry was introduced into the Legislature, but was lost sight of in the confusion attendant upon the unsettled condition of the House that year. This year it is proposed to secure the passage of the bill slightly modified, and to the end that the views of the various members of the Legislature be determined beforehand as much as possible, the following circular letter will be sent to each: "Will you assist in the passage of a law for restricting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Kansas?" The bill will have the especial championhip, in the House, of all the Shawnee county members and in the Senate of several particular friends of the dairy interests. The essential features of the bill are, prohibition against the coloring of oleomargarine in the semblance of butter, a requirement that dealers and restaurateurs placard the fact that they sell imitation butter, and a provision for a Dairy and Food commission to enforce the other features of the law.



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The Family Doctor.

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

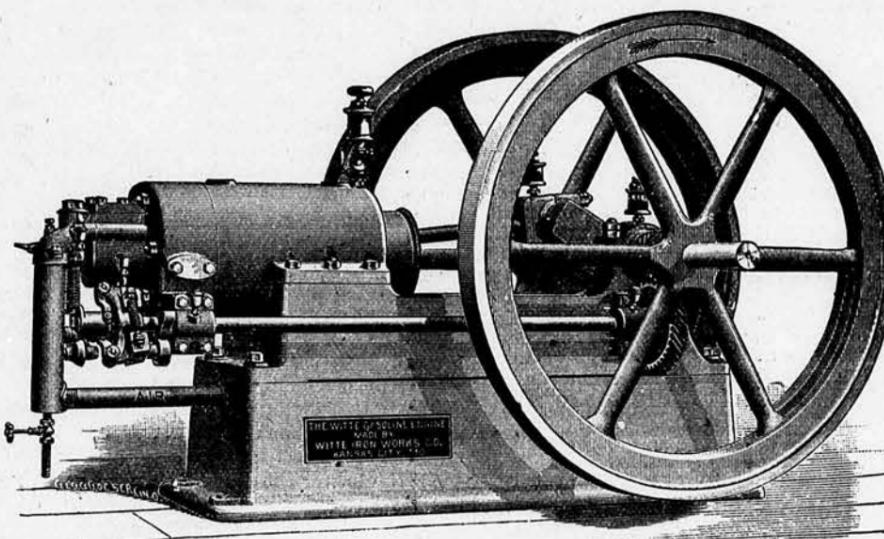
The Impulse to Give Something.

There is a raging insanity in the heads of a good many people on the subject of giving something to their children, their dogs, their cows, their horses, hogs, chickens, and their neighbors. It rages, not by seasons or latitudes, not by longitudes, nor countries, nor kingdoms. It simply afflicts, and afflicts badly, a good many people all over the world. It rages in Kansas and New York, in Alaska and the isles of the sea.

People are constantly wanting to give something. If a horse is doing well, he must be given something to keep him so. If a child is fat and rosy and crowing and cooing in a frenzy of good health, somebody wants to give it something. And if it has eaten too much and is in the dumps, it must be given some hng. Sometimes it is more food, for "the blessed child has lost its appetite." If it has been fed a lot of stuff it could not digest, and therefore throws it up to get rid of it, it must be given something. If it cries it must be given something, and if it laughs it must take something, for it might be worms that makes it laugh so. If it don't sleep to suit somebody's notion it must be given something to make it sleep, whether it wants to or not, and if it sleeps a little more than some one thinks it should, it must straightway be dosed with something—it is so sleepy.

And that strange, mysterious something, with a multitude of names and properties! It digs more graves than many an old sexton. It puts out the fires of life in countless "houses not made with hands." And,

This cut represents the latest improved Witte Gasoline Engine now being made by Witte Iron Works Co., of Kansas City, Mo. It appears to be about as simple and durable as can be made, there being so few small works to it. The makers base their principal claim in durability and reliability, and guarantee to be able to furnish repairs in duplicate, so that the user can make his own repairs in a few minutes' time. This is a feature that is very important to the farmer and stockman, as he will be far away from the factory and cannot afford to pay for any machinist's work and car fare, besides usually not having the time to wait. This engine is very compact and neatly designed and there are already over a hundred in use, which, the testimonials show, are giving excellent satisfaction. They are made in sizes of one and one-half to twenty-five actual horsepower. The company also makes irrigating pumps for farm and stock use and can furnish complete plants; also, feed mills, shafting, pulleys, boxes, etc.



oh! what a list of "somethings" could be given the reader as well as helpless humanity.

Let me give a few, possibly one in a thousand of them! Most of them are advertised in one channel or another as being just what you want, for yourself or yours. Here they come, like a file of soldiers, tramp! tramp! tramp! to every house in the land: Somebody's Lung Balsam, Somebody's Constipation Pad, Somebody's Infant Preservative, Somebody's Essence of Life, Somebody's Indian Remedy, Somebody's Cough Drops, Somebody's Vermifuge, Somebody's Blood Remedy, Somebody's Headache Powder, Somebody's Dyspepsia Cure, Somebody's Magnetic Something, Somebody's Liquid Physic, Somebody's Anodyne Cordial, Somebody's Frostilla, Garfield Tea, Gooseberry Mixture, Mexican Mustang Mixup, Grandmother's Own Gumption Drops, Grave Preventive, Gull's Gumdrops, Bone Lintment, Red Drops, Hot Drops, Cold Drops, Hill's Horehound, Punkdolger's Poulitce, Paine's Painless Phlogiston, Page's Pequod Pinworm Pulverizer, Margate's Miracle for Man and Beast, Pudden-head's Puking Preparation, the Seven Southerland Sisters' Seven Seals for Seven Symptoms of Seven Something.

And these are not even a representative list. They are but the few scattering drops before the flood—before the deluge. The more ignorant and stupid people are the more they want to dabble in all kinds of poisons and put themselves and others in peril of their lives. From the car-loads of abominable stuff that is poured down the throats of children without the slightest knowledge of what is being given, one would think bread had come to be poison and poison come to be bread. Every sane person ought to know that drugs, which are all poisons, do not nourish or build up the body. They only hinder nutrition if given in considerable quantity and destroy it in other considerable quantities. Not a day

goes by but some one dies from carrying this experiment of taking or giving something a little too far.

On our table are several letters unanswered, asking permission to give something, to some one. Here is a sample:

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.:—How is lime water prepared, and in how large doses given? What is the benefit derived from its use and how often through the day can it be taken? I have read that it was good for growing children and we would like to give it to our little boy. Please answer these questions through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER. M. B. C.

There is not the least indication in your letter that your child needs lime water or any other drug. Why do you want to give it? Simply because you have read somewhere that lime water was good for growing children?

Many a funeral has been inaugurated by people getting the idea into their heads that they must give something to their children. As a rule it matters little what. They must give something.

And since the same good lady has asked the same question two or three times already, and is a little impatient over our charitable silence, we say, if you love your child and want it to live, don't drench it with lime water. Don't you know it would take the hair off a dog? Don't you know that is what tanners use to take the hair off the hides they make into leather? Don't you know that every stone-mason and plasterer and mortar-mixer have their shoes all burned and crisped up with the lime water and thin mortar spattered over them? Don't you know that these men sometimes nearly lose their eyesight by a splash of lime water? Can you imagine, for a moment, that lime water can make a drop of blood for your child? True, there is lime in its bones, but not put there by drinking lime water. The well water nearly all over

publishers, we are able to offer to subscribers any of the following named books at 10 per cent. less than the list price. These are new, fresh books, right up to the time, as is sufficiently guaranteed when it is known that they are put out by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the famous Philadelphia seedsmen. Here is the list:

Horse Markets.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock Yards Co.'s horse and mule department, report the market during the past week as being a repetition of the previous one. Quite a heavy run of the medium grades of horses, with but a light run of buyers. Prices were still \$2.50 lower than last week's decline. Several buyers on the market for good horses, such as coaches, drivers and actors, but there was very few of this class come in. Heavy draft horses were from \$25 to \$30 lower than they were two weeks ago, and good streeters and all-purpose horses were from \$15 to \$20 lower. Nice Southern mares and geldings were from \$10 to \$15 lower, and it was very hard to get a bid on a plug, ill-shaped or mean-colored horse. Southern shippers claim they must buy stock lower or they cannot handle them. Cotton planters are selling their produce at less than the cost of production and it takes about half the crop that one man can raise to pay for an ordinary horse. Farmers and feeders must make up their minds to take lower prices for their stock or feed them another winter.

Mule market quiet but steady. Some little trading, but only in the better grades. The low price of horses is hurting the mule trade, as dealers will buy two cheap horses in preference to one mule.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Extra draft..... | \$ 65@ 85 |
| Good draft..... | 40@ 70 |
| Extra drivers..... | 75@ 125 |
| Good drivers..... | 35@ 45 |
| Saddle, good to extra..... | 40@ 125 |
| Southern mares and geldings..... | 10@ 35 |
| Western ponies, unbroken..... | 10@ 20 |
| Western ponies..... | 10@ 15 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| MULES | |
| 14 hands, 4 to 7 years..... | \$ 35@ 55 |
| 15 hands, 4 to 7 years..... | 10@ 75 |
| 1 1/4 hands, 4 to 7 years..... | 65@ 80 |
| 16 to 18 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 years..... | 90@ 125 |

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It saves money—the shoes last longer; Doctor's bills—wet feet. Harness needs it also, and more of it at a time.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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JAN. W. SPARKS, Live Stock Auctioneer, Marshall, Mo. Sales made everywhere. Reference to the best breeders in the West, for whom I have made sales. Catalogues compiled and printed. Terms reasonable.

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

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER—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.

Invited to send for my latest price list of small fruits. Half million straw-erry plants, 500,000 Progress, Kansas and Queen of West strawberry plants. B. F. Smith, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

5-Choice Cruickshank Bulls—5

We have on sale five choice Cruickshank bulls, 10 to 15 months old, suitable to use in any Short-horn herd. Prices low, quality good. Inquire of W. A. HARRIS & SON, Linwood, Kas.

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

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Tonic Cough Powder, for cough, distemper, loss appetite, etc. Pounded, by mail, 60 cents.
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Ready Blister, for curb, splint, swellings and all parts where a blister is indicated. By mail, 50 cents.
Magic Healing Powder, for sore necks, collar galls, etc. By mail, 25 cents.
Remit by postal note to S. C. ORR, V. S., Manhattan, Kas.

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Get up a Club for KANSAS FARMER.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.
SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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.

BOG SPAVIN.—I have a large colt, coming 3 years, old that has either a blood or bog spavin. I first noticed it about sixteen months ago and it is gradually growing larger, but the colt is not lame. I have done nothing for it. Please advise me. S. R. Springvale, Kas.

Answer.—If the colt is not lame there is not much to do except to let it alone. If you are certain the enlargement is growing you might apply a blister of cantharidine ointment to check its growth.

JERSEY BULL.—I have a Jersey bull that cannot do service. He is badly swollen. Our "V. S." has been rubbing the parts with tincture of arnica, and he gave him three doses of cantharides, twenty-five drops at a dose. He appears to get well but does not stay so. Columbus, Kas. E. B. D.

Answer.—It is difficult to treat such a case without an examination. Do not give any more cantharides; it only increases the irritation. Bathe the swollen parts twice a day with the following: Sugar of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; soft water, 1 quart; mix. Give him, internally, half an ounce of nitrate of potash twice a day for a week. Do not allow him to run with the cows until he is entirely well.

The Tower Hill Herd.

One of the most successful Poland-China breeders in the State, if one may form correct conclusions from the individual make-up of a herd and the record found in the sales book of the out-goers that went during 1894, is Mr. B. R. Adamson, proprietor of the Tower Hill herd, at Ft. Scott. At the beginning of the year there were twenty aged brooders in the herd, presided over by the two masters of ceremonies, Black Dandy 8 809 S. and Black Stop 10550 S.

The former was farrowed February 6, 1892, sired by Jim Dandy 7831; dam Kansas Beauty 4th (20184), and weighs, in ordinary breeding condition, about 600 pounds. His coadjutor, Black Stop, reached his yearling form May 29, 1893; was bred by the Dorseys, sired by the World's Fair prize-winner, Short Stop 6938 S., he by Nodaway Lad 4132 S.; dam Lady Nelson (24648). He now weighs over 500 and belongs to the short leet kind in both quality and conformation.

His sons and daughters in the herd are, in common with those of Black Dandy, the broad-backed, low-down, deep-hammed, smoothly-turned, thrifty kind, that at once leads the visitor to conclude that they are the kind that he is looking for. This is not a far-fetched remark, as one finds on looking up the sales book that eighty-five head were sold up to this writing during the present year. During last month a remarkably strong young recruit was added to the herd, Joker Wilkes 12692 S., bred by the Dorseys, farrowed June 3, 1894, sired by Roy Wilkes 12681 S., he by Geo. Wilkes 2d 9561 S.; dam Fanny Joker 4th (67000), that won at the World's Fair, also sweepstakes at the late St. Louis fair and at the Texas State fair, held at Dallas. This youngster, Joker Wilkes, was shown in a strong ring of competitors at the late St. Louis fair and won first prize in the boar 6 months and under ring. The best description to be given of him can be done in a very few words and that is, "he's a grand, good one," and will, if no mishap overtakes him, make his mark in future Kansas Poland history. During the six years since the herd was founded Mr. Adamson has tried his brooders, and only those that produced the more satisfactory individuals in conformation, constitution, and early-maturing, easy-keeping, mellow, growthy kind were kept on the farm. In the brooder division now are three Wilkes sows, Annette Wilkes (30197), by Black Wilkes 10096 S., and out of Annette (18646). She is a grand, good one. Clara Wilkes (24537), by Tecumseh Wilkes 8153 S., a son of George Wilkes; dam Annette (18646), and Minnie Wilkes, a full sister to Clara Wilkes. One of the best and most profitable harem queens bred on the farm is Black Queen (19879), sired by Hard to Beat 8654 S., that was bred by Falk; dam Belle of Parsons (18869), bred by the Baldridges. She is now raising a fine litter of four square, broad-backed boars by Black Stop, whose legs are surely out on the corners.

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

Next comes the four-year-old stand-by, Stumpy (20274), sired by Rankin B. 5512 S.; dam Lady Palmer (20275). She is one of the kind that is capable of turning over to her master \$500 worth of sons and daughters at an average price every year. Now she has a litter of eight of as promising little ones by Black Stop as one sees anywhere in the West. Close up in her company is Black Florence (22423), by Jolly Boy 8903 S.; dam Maud B. (22424), that has a litter of six good ones by Black Stop. In the yearling division is First Choice (24559), that won first at the Kansas City and Topeka fairs in 1893. She was bred by the Baldridges, sired by Hard to Beat and out of Kansas Beauty 8th (24560). She raised a fine litter of late May, 1894, pigs, three of which went out at top prices to head herds. Her full sister, Maggie Baldridge, raised her first litter of five and now has eight good ones coming on. There are four good selected brooders in the herd that were sired by Waldo 6074 S., dam Lady Fields (18659). They are Lady Pride 1st (22955), Lady Ozbun (25391), Graceful (25390), and Black Bird (25393). Among the many good ones that will have to be passed over for want of space is the yearling Ellen Countess (24533), by Wanamaker 2d 8641 S., that was bred by Cunningham, of Indiana. Her dam was Black Countess (18381), whose sire was Our Choice 3220, one of the best in his day and time. The visitor is fully convinced, after looking over the recruits that have been added to the herd this fall, that Mr. Adamson has concluded to get right along toward the top of Kansas Poland breeding. In a field of luxurious summer-sown rye were a string of gilts, one, Lady Compact, by Old Compact, bred by Monsees & Wiley; Lady Corwin, by Corwin's Equal, from Mayo & Son; Annetta Wilkes, by Black Wilkes, bred by Kennedy; an unnamed gilt bred by Campbell; another one bred by the Dorseys and two bred by their present master, that were sired by Black Stop. From our present acquaintance of the herds in the State there has not been a string equal in numbers of as high character and finish recruited this fall and added to any other Kansas herd. Mr. Adamson is doing just what every Kansan engaged in swine husbandry ought to do—striving to reach a higher standard without regard to cost and labor.

W. P. BRUSH.

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.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,628; calves, 274; shipped Saturday, 2,170. The steer market was fairly active, steady to strong; good cows, bulls and calves strong; Texas and western cattle steady; stockers quiet, weak. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns for DRESSED BEEF AND EXPORT STEERS, listing various grades and prices.

WESTERN STEERS.

Table with columns for COWS AND HEIFERS, listing various grades and prices.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS. 21..... 690 \$2.80 6..... 663 \$2.80 4..... 675 2.70 15..... 814 2.80 50..... 7 5 2.73 60 N. M..... 804 2.25 3..... 546 2.00 7 N. M..... 815 2.25

TEXAS STEERS. 64..... 1,015 \$2.85 22..... 1,080 \$2.75 24..... 996 2.61 34..... 836 2.35 19..... 1,032 2.25

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS. 54..... 738 \$2.25 69..... 851 \$2.25 125 Phd..... 853 2.22 22..... 786 2.15 53..... 769 1.90 29..... 664 1.75 9..... 502 1.35

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 5,465; shipped Saturday, 548. The market opened active and 5 10c higher and later lost the gain. The top was \$4.70 and bulk of sales were \$4.40 to 4.60, against \$4.67 for top and \$4.35 to 4.55 for bulk Saturday. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns for various hog sales, listing prices and quantities.

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 341; shipped Saturday, 136. The supply was light and the market steady. The following are representative sales:

98 mut..... 83 \$2.80 | Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 153; shipped Saturday, 129. The market was unchanged.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Hogs—Receipts, 43,000; official Saturday, 17,223; shipments, Saturday, 5,891; left over about 2,000; quality fair; market fairly active; best grades strong and others 5 cents higher. Sales ranged at \$4.00 to 4.55 for light; \$4.25 to 4.45 for rough packing; \$4.25 to 4.75 for mixed; \$4.50 to 4.85 for heavy packing and shipping lots; pigs, \$2.20 to 4.15.

Cattle—Receipts, 14,500; official Saturday, 708; shipments Saturday, 1,238; market strong. Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; official Saturday, 6,868; shipments Saturday, 494; market steady.

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.—The trade in wheat to-day was very dull. Samples were firmly held and there was not much demand at the prices asked. Values were about the same as Saturday. Red wheat was in less demand than hard.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 24 cars; a year ago, 108 cars.

Corn lots by sample on track at Kansas City at the close sold as follows: No. 2 hard, 53c; No. 3 hard, 50c to 51c; No. 4 hard, 48c; rejected, 46c to 47c; No. 2 red, 50c to 51c; No. 3 red, 50c to 51c; No. 4 red, 47c to 48c; rejected, 46c.

Corn was in good demand. Mixed corn was rather freely offered. White corn was scarce. Receipts of corn to-day, 72 cars; a year ago, 171 cars.

Sales by sample on track Kansas City: No. 2 mixed corn, 14 cars 42c, 8 cars 41c; No. 3 mixed, 4c to 4c under No. 2; No. 4 mixed, nominally 40c to 40c; No. 2 white, 2 cars 42c; No. 3 white, nominally 4c to 4c under No. 2 white.

The few samples of oats on sale were taken quickly. Prices were not notably higher. Receipts of oats to-day, 11 cars; a year ago, 16 cars.

Sales by sample on track in Kansas City: No. 2 mixed oats, 2 cars 31c; No. 3, nominally 29c to 29c; No. 4, nominally 27c to 28c; No. 3 white oats, nominally 33c; No. 2 white, nominally 30c to 31c.

Hay—Receipts, 72 cars; market weak, but not notably lower. Timothy, choice, \$8.50 to 9.00; No. 1, \$7.50 to 8.00; low grade, \$5.00 to 7.00; fancy prairie, \$8.00 to 8.50; choice, \$7.00 to 7.50; No. 1, \$6.00 to 6.50; No. 2, \$5.00 to 5.50; packing hay, \$2.50 to 3.50.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Table with columns for Dec. 3, Open'd, High'st, Low'st, Closing, listing various grain and provision prices.

St. Louis Grain. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Receipts, wheat, 9,775 bu.; last year, 10,189 bu.; corn, 61,125 bu.; last year, 193,300 bu.; oats, 31,900 bu.; last year, 50,800 bu.; barley, 12,000 bu.; flour, 4,660 bbls.; shipments, wheat, 1,286 bu.; corn, 1,522 bu.; oats, 8,586 bu.; rye, 1,314 bu.; flour, 4,460 bbls. Wheat—Cash, 53 1/4c; December, 53 1/4c to 53 3/4c; May, 58c. Corn—Cash, 45 1/4c; December, 45 1/4c; May, 46 1/4c to 46 3/4c. Oats—Cash, 30 1/2c; December, 30 1/2c; May, 32 1/2c.

year, 193,300 bu.; oats, 31,900 bu.; last year, 50,800; barley, 12,000 bu.; flour, 4,660 bbls.; shipments, wheat, 1,286 bu.; corn, 1,522 bu.; oats, 8,586 bu.; rye, 1,314 bu.; flour, 4,460 bbls. Wheat—Cash, 53 1/4c; December, 53 1/4c to 53 3/4c; May, 58c. Corn—Cash, 45 1/4c; December, 45 1/4c; May, 46 1/4c to 46 3/4c. Oats—Cash, 30 1/2c; December, 30 1/2c; May, 32 1/2c.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.—Eggs—Receipts fair; market firmer; strictly fresh, 18 to 18 1/2c; limed eggs unsalable. Butter—Receipts large, the market is steady; extra fancy separator, 21 to 22c; fancy, 18 to 19c; fair, 16 to 17c; dairy, fancy, 15 to 16c; fair, 13c; choice country, 11 to 14c choice roll, 13 to 14c; packing, wanted, firmer, 9 to 10c. Poultry—Receipts light; the tone of market improved; turkeys, springs and ducks wanted; hens, dull, 4c; rough young roosters, 4 1/2 to 5c; small springs, 5 1/2 to 6c; old and young roosters, 12 1/2 to 15c; dressed chickens, 4 to 6 1/2c; turkeys, firmer, 50 per lb.; dressed turkeys, 5 to 6c; ducks, firm, 5 to 5 1/2c; geese, 4 to 5 1/2c; pigeons, dull, 75c per doz. Apples—Receipts light; market firm; mixed varieties, 2 1/2c per bu.; Willow Twig, Spy and Ben Davis, 45c per bu.; Winesap, 50 to 60c per bu.; fancy Wagoner and Jonathan, 70 to 75c per bu.; standard packed ranged from \$2.00 to 2.50 per bbl.; others, \$1.50 to 2.00. Lemons, firm; \$3.25 to 4.50 per box. Oranges, weak; Mexicans, \$2.00 to 2.50 per box; Florida, \$2.00 to 2.50. Grapes, 10 to 20c per basket. Cranberries, firm; Cape Cod, \$9.50 per bbl.; Jersey, \$9.00 to 9.50. Vegetables—Potatoes, receipts light; the market is dull and weak; ordinary kinds dull, 35 to 40c per bu.; Utah and Colorado, choice, 60 to 62c per bu.; common, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c per bu.; sweet potatoes, red, 15 to 20c per bu.; yellow, 20 to 30c per bu. Cabbage, plentiful, firmer, 75 to 80c per 100; Michigan, \$18.00 to 20.00 per ton. Cauliflower, small, 4 1/2 to 5c per doz.; large, 75c per doz.

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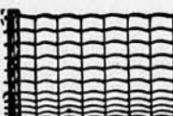
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"HOW TO RAISE PIGS"—A free book to farmers, postpaid. J. N. Reimers, Davenport, Ia.

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

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

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

SUNNYSIDE—YAKIMA VALLEY.—Irrigated lands. Produce apples, pears, prunes, peaches, hops, alfalfa. Worth \$50 to \$600 per acre. "Twenty acres enough." For map, prices, particulars, write F. H. Hagerty, Sunnyside, Washington.

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, 816 west Eighth St., Topeka.

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

RED SHORT-HORN BULL CALF—Very fine individual and breeding. Will sell at half price. Also offer some pure Scotch Collie pups. John Grattan, Caldwell, Kas.

WANTED—Car-load of 1894 alfalfa, German millet, cane and Evergreen broomcorn seed. Address Geo. A. Arnold, Box 146, Kearney, Neb.

RED POLED CATTLE—Seventy-five head to select from. Bull calves weigh from 500 to 800 pounds. Will sell at rock-bottom prices. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

FOR SALE—Choice Light Brahmas, from \$1 to \$3. Mrs. N. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE—Calved September 16, 1892. Bred by Whitney, Sire De Vries Prince 10734 H. H. B. Dam Missouri De Vries 19644 H. F. H. B. He belongs to a noted milk and butter family. Have used him all I can, hence will sell him cheap to right party. Address D. M. Cherry, Paola, Kas.

SILVER-GRAY DORKING COCKERELS FOR SALE.—Exceedingly fine. Also Banded Plymouth Rock cockerels. Mrs. S. H. Engel, Wakefield, Kas.

WANTED—An Ayrshire bull calf. Address Box 87, Haven, Kas.

WANTED—Millet, cane and Jerusalem corn. Send samples. Trumbull Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

EARLY KANSAS SEED POTATOES—Three pounds, by mail, postpaid, 50 cents; fifteen pounds, f. o. b., \$1. The most prolific, hardiest and best table potato ever grown in Allen county. C. Norton, Morantown, Kas.

FOR SALE—Cottonseed oil meal in ton or car lots. Write for prices. M. Madison, Pauline, Kas.

YORKSHIRES—The grass hogs. Langshans, the winter layers. Leghorns, the everlasting layers. Prizo stock. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK—"How to Speculate Successfully in the Grain and Stock Markets." Mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Co., Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

FARM LOANS—I have arrangements to negotiate loans with funds of a life company at a low rate of interest on long time. Correspondence solicited at 110 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kas. Milo Norton, Agent.

VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE! 800 acres. Land lays well. Well watered. Large amount of hardwood timber; near railroad. Dwelling and outbuildings. Price only \$5,000. Good title. Write for free catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 21, 1894,

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by H. E. Bradbury, in Elm Grove tp., October 24, 1894, one black horse mule, 5 years old, some small white spots on each side of neck; valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Michael Hahn, in Hackberry tp., October 31, 1894, one bay gelding, 6 years old, left ear split near top; valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by D. M. Miller, in Hackberry tp., October 28, 1894, one brown horse mule, 12 or 14 years old, fourteen hands high, blind in right eye; valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by C. E. Fox, in Hackberry tp., November 9, 1894, one bay mare, 11 years old, fifteen hands high, salt in left ear; valued at \$25.

Shawnee county—Chas. T. McCabe, clerk.

COW—Taken up by F. H. Schone, in Monmouth tp., one red cow, about 7 years old, branded H on left hip, small star in forehead; valued at \$20.

Greenwood county—J. F. Hoffman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M. P. Mitchell, in Janesville tp., November 12, 1894, one pale red steer, 2 years old, crop off each ear and right ear split.

Woodson county—H. H. McCormick, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Owen Dwinney, P. O. Yates Center, one red and white yearling steer; valued at \$12.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. I. Gardner, in Fairmount tp., P. O. Basehor, October 13, 1894, one bay mare, 8 years old, scar on right side of head, scar on each fore leg above the knees, hind feet white; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 28, 1894.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by M. J. Aims, in Lowell tp., one dark bay horse, fifteen hands high, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

THREE STEERS—Taken up by Johnson Bros., in Waterloo tp., October 26, 1894, three steers; one red and white spotted, red ears, red about neck, dehorned, 2 years old, valued at \$15; one red and white, white under belly, white in forehead, white tail, cut in left ear, dehorned, 2 years old, valued at \$10; one red yearling steer, white head, little red about eyes, some white under belly, white on end of tail, white hind legs, cut in right ear.

STEER—Taken up by Ross Bros., in Emporia tp., November 19, 1894, red steer, 2 years old, branded 7 on right hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Stephen Wilson, in Jackson tp., November 10, 1894, one red yearling steer with bit out of right ear; valued at \$12.

Sheridan county—J. B. McPherson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. M. Dawes, in Bow Creek tp., September 27, 1894, one red-roan steer, 1 year old, piece taken out of right ear; valued at \$12.

Osage county—E. C. Murphy, clerk.

THREE MARES—Taken up by Ben Bozell, Burlingame, one sorrel mare valued at \$20; two brown mares, one with star in face, valued at \$40.

Morris county—June Baxter, Jr., clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. S. Starkey, in Valley tp., October 29, 1894, one black horse, about 6 years old, collar marks on neck; valued at \$30.

Pottawatomie county—Frank Davis, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. A. & A. M. Newman, in Pottawatomie tp., P. O. Myers Valley, November 10, 1894, one light roan mare, 3 years old; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 5, 1894.

Rawlins county—A. K. Bone, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by F. Taunton, in Burntwood tp., one dark gray mare mule, 3 years old, weight 750 pounds.

MULE—By same, one brown mare mule, 2 years old, weight 600 pounds, no marks or brands.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 7 years old, weight 850 pounds, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white; no other marks or brands.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by M. W. Hallum, in Shawnee tp., November 14, 1894, one sorrel horse, 20 years old, shod all round, brand on left jaw, star in face.

COIT—By same, one bay colt, 18 months old, star and blazed face.

HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Newton, in Shawnee tp., November 10, 1894, one dun horse, 4 years old, shod all round, lump on hind leg; had on bell.

Bourbon county—G. H. Requa, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Moore, in Mill Creek tp., one bay horse, 4 years old, sixteen hands high; valued at \$20.

MULE—By same, one brown mare mule, 3 years old, thirteen hands high; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. F. Hoffman, clerk.

TWO STEERS—Taken up by J. G. Nichols, in Quincy tp., November 25, 1894, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded (P) on left hip, valued at \$12.50; one black yearling steer, dim brand on left hip, valued at \$12.50.

Farm for Sale—160 Acres!

FIRST-CLASS FARM AT A BARGAIN.

All good buildings. House with six rooms, with large cellar. Two barns, one of them entirely new and cost \$1,200. Good bearing orchard of 150 apple trees and other fruit. Out buildings all in first-class condition. Two good, never-failing wells. One new windmill. Good fences of hedge, stone and wire on all sides of the farm, and also cross fences. Good shelter for stock on creek bottom.

I will sell this farm at less than cost. Write me for further particulars, or, better still, come and see the farm, which is near Carbondale and within a half mile of school house.

LEONARD HEISEL, Box 11, Carbondale, Kas.

Kansas Redeemed!

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

Farmers, Spay Your Sows

For fall fattening. Also your Nannies, Ewes and Gip Dogs, with Howsley'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., or New Orleans, La.

In writing to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

WANTED MILLET SEEDS AND CANE J. G. Peppard

1400-2 Union Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

INCORPORATED OCTOBER 29, 1894. LOCATION, 1103-1105 NORTH FOURTH AVENUE.

HOME OF REDEEMING LOVE, WICHITA, KANSAS.

Object.—To provide a home for penitent fallen women, and to rescue them from lives of shame; to reclaim, educate and instruct them in industrial pursuits, and to restore them, when possible, unto their homes and parents. BENEVOLENT FRIENDS, this institution is non-sectarian and non-salaried—each worker freely doing her part to "rescue the perishing, lift up the fallen and tell them of Jesus, the mighty to save." God be blessing the work and good is being done. Now, we want you to "help just a little" and enable us to do still greater good. The erring daughters must be reclaimed—they are more often sinned against than sinning. The Saviour said, "Neither do I condemn thee; go in peace and sin no more." Address REV. LYDIA A. NEWSBERRY, WICHITA, KAS.

Feeders, Attention!

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

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

TOPEKA LINSEED OIL WORKS, Topeka, Kansas.

HORSES! SOLD AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week. Private sales every day. At the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, HORSE & MULE DEPT. THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES. 85107 head handled during 1893. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and must be as represented or no sale. Write for mar-ket report, mailed free. Address, W. S. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

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

Accommodating capacity: 50,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs, 30,000 sheep, 5,000 horses. The entire railway system of Middle and Western America center here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business also an army of Eastern buyers, insures this to be the best market in the whole country. This is strictly a cash market. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep. Shipper should ask commission firms for direct information concerning Chicago markets.

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The Kansas City Stock Yards

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

Table with 5 columns: Cattle and calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and mules, Cars. Official Receipts, 1893. 1,746,828, 1,948,373, 569,517, 35,097, 99,755.

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ENTERPRISE TINNED MEAT CHOPPERS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Meat Chopper. For chopping Sausage Meat, Mince Meat, Hamburg Steak for Dyspeptics, Tripe, &c., &c. The Enterprise Mfg Co. Third & Dauphin Sts., Philada. SEND FOR CATALOGUE, FREE.

IT BEATS THEM ALL! THE IMPROVED Kansas Economy Hot Water Incubator

received first premium at the Kansas State fair at Wichita in 1894. It has hatched 95 per cent in new hands this season. It is taking the lead everywhere. Prices to suit the times. Illustrated catalogue of incubators, brooders, cook tables and ironing board sent free to any address. JACOB YOST, Lock Box 106, Arkansas City, Kas.

SIMPLEX HATCHER & BROODER Combined.

THE MOST PERFECT Incubator Made. Hatches every egg that a hen could hatch; Regulates itself automatically; Reduces the cost of poultry raising to a minimum. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 160 Egg size \$16.00. SIMPLEX MANFG. CO., Quincy, Ill. In writing advertisers please mention FARMER