

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's 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.

### HORSES.

JOSEPH FUHRMAN, NORTH WICHITA, KAS.—Breeder of French Coach and Percheron horses. Pure-bred young stock, of both sexes, for sale; also, grade animals. Prices as low as same quality of stock can be had elsewhere. Time given if desired. Inspection invited. Letters promptly answered. Mention this paper.

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

### CATTLE.

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

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

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE AND COTSWOLD SHEEP.—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Hinesline, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo.

### SWINE.

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

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER SWINE.—Pure-bred and registered. Twenty-five sows, mostly aged, bred for spring farrow. Orders solicited. H. S. DAY, Dwight, Morris Co., Kas.

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

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

### SWINE.

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

TOPEKA HERD OF BERKSHIRES.—Strong-framed, mellow and prolific. State fair prize-winners and their produce for sale. Also, Pekin ducks of enormous size. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

D. TROT, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey. Also M. B. Turkeys, Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock, S. Wyandotte chickens and R. Pekin ducks. Eggs. Of the best. Cheap.

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

A. W. THEMANSOON, WATHENA, KAS.—Poland-China boars. Glits bred to Graceful F. Sanders; he is by J. H. Sanders 27219 and out of Graceful F. 63408, by A. A., by Black U. S. Sire and dam both first-prize winners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

PEDIGREED Poland-Chinas J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Short-horns.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. Boars in service, Admiral Chip No. 7319 and Abbottford No. 2381, full brother to second-prize yearling at World's Fair. Individual merit and gilt-edged pedigree my motto. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

### POULTRY.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—White Holland turkey, \$1.25 per 13; White Guinea and Plymouth Rock, 60c. per 13. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

ROSE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.—Have won 1st prize at all fairs where shown. Eggs 15 for \$1. Some stock for sale cheap. Belle Dille, Edgerton, Kas.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, MARION, KAS.—For Sale: Combination best strains Barred P. Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Black Langshans, Cockerels, 50 cents to \$1; hens and pullets, 50 cents each. Eggs, 75 cents for fifteen.

A. B. DILLE & SONS, EDGERTON, KAS., breeders of choice B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and M. B. Turkeys. Chicken eggs \$1 to \$2 per 15; turkey eggs \$3 per 11. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

E. E. AXLINE, OAK GROVE, MISSOURI, (Jackson Co.) Barred Plymouth Rocks. Bred from the best strains and judicious matings. Eggs \$1 per setting of fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed.

17 Years Breeders of B. P. Rocks exclusively. Birds raised on four farms. We shipped 9,500 in 1893-94 into eighteen States and Canada. Eggs \$1 for 13; \$2 for 30; \$5 for 100. Eggs packed safe to ship any distance. Good hatch guaranteed. Send for circular. Joe Cunningham & Co., Loree, Miami Co., Ind.

### SWINE.

Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Hogs Registered stock. Send for 41-page catalogue, prices and history, containing much other useful information to young breeders. Will be sent on receipt of stamp and address. J. M. STONEBRAKER, Panola, Ill.

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

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

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

GEORGE TOPPING, Cedar Point, Kas. (CHASE CO.) Importer, breeder and shipper of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

of best families and breeding. Choice pigs for sale at low prices. Also Single-combed Brown Leghorns and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Eggs in season. Farm 6 miles south of Cedar Point. Mention K. F.

### SWINE.

SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRES Have for sale pigs from State fair winners. Can fill classes for show. Boars for fall service. A few choice sows bred. Address G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

T. A. HUBBARD, Rome, Kansas, Breeder of POLAND-CHINAS and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Two hundred head. All ages. 25 boars and 45 sows ready for buyers.

BOURBON COUNTY HERD, English & Berkshire & Swine.

J. S. MAGERS, Prop., Arcadia, Kas. Imported and prize-winning American sows headed by Imp. Western Prince 3202. 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.

JAMES QUORLO, MOSCOW, MO. Breeder and shipper of prize-winning Large Berkshire Swine. S. C. Brown Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys. Headed by King Lee II. 23801, Mephistopheles 32412.

THE WOOD DALE BERKSHIRES Champions of Two World's Fairs.

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

J. W. BABBITT, HIAWATHA, KAS. BREEDER OF Regist'd Berkshire Swine 45 in herd, headed by Lord Majestic 34708, a son of Imp. Lord Windsor 30461; dam Imp. Majestic 30460. 6 boars, 13 glits, by Model Duke II. 22467, and 9 fall of 1894 farrows, both sexes, for sale. Write or come.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS. JAS. MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kas. (Jefferson County).

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

JOHN KEMP, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of improved Chester White Swine. Some fine young boars fit for service for sale. Correspondence invited.

STANDARD POLAND-CHINA HERD.

CHAS. A. CANNON, Proprietor, HARRISONVILLE, CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI. Breeder and shipper of registered Poland-China swine of the best strains. Herd headed by Chow Chow 9903 S., assisted by a Black U. S. son of Imitation 27185 O., also a son of Tecumseh Jr. 10207 O. 220 head in herd. Young boars and glits yet on farm. Write or come and visit me.

A. E. STALEY, Ottawa, Kansas. CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS. Light Brahma cockerels, \$1.50.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM. J. A. WORLEY, Sabetha, Kansas.

Poland-China Swine, Short-horn Cattle, Light Brahmas and G. L. Wyandottes. Herd headed by Anxiety 20761 A., assisted by Combination U. S. 13448 and America's Equal 12279. Have some choice fall pigs, both sexes, for sale, and a few Light Brahma cockerels. Eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per setting. Write. [Mention KANSAS FARMER].

W. S. ATTEBURY, Rossville, Kansas. BREEDER OF Chester Whites Exclusively. Young stock at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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 Top 10550 S. and Joker Wilkes 12682 S. About 100 selected individuals sold this season. 25 youngsters coming on now for choice. Write or come and visit my herd.

J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS, Richmond, Kansas, Breeders of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. The very best strains. Nothing but first-class stock will be shipped to any. Come and see us or write.

### CATTLE.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM,

C. S. CROSS, Proprietor, Emporia, Kas. Breeder of PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE. Herd headed by Wild Tom 5152, a son of Beau Real 11055 and assisted by sons of Cherry Boy 2675, Archibald 1st 8928 and Washington 22315. 240 head, all ages, in herd. Strong in the blood of Lord Wilton, Anxiety and Horace. A choice lot of young heifers, fit for any company. Bulls all sold. Correspondence solicited, or, better still, a personal inspection invited.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS. Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS. Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879 and Winsome Duke 11th 116,137 at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors welcome. Address W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

MAKIN BROS. Breeders of Hereford Cattle. Choice stock for sale of both sexes. We will sell any individual, a carload or the whole herd at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us. Address Florence, Marion Co., Kansas.

### SWINE.

BERT WISE, breeder of Poland-China Hogs, Holstein Cattle and Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens of choicest strains. Butler's Darkness No. 6346 S. and Ideal U. S. Nemo at head of swine herd. Only choice stock shipped on order. Sows bred and a few extra good young boars for sale. Three are out of my Orient sows. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. BERT WISE, Reserve, Brown Co., Kas.

CLOVER LAWN HERD POLAND-CHINAS. Young sows and boars and spring pigs for sale. Prices reasonable. Stock first-class. W. N. D. BIRD, Emporia, Kas.

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

Robinson, Brown Co., Kas. 130 head, all ages, headed by Onward 8931 S., sired by George Wilkes. He is assisted by Tecumseh Wilkes, sired by General Wilkes 21027. The females belong to the best strains. Come or write.

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

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

250 head headed by Swi Tecumseh 11929 S., by L's Tecumseh 11413 S., and Billy Wilkes 939 S., by George Wilkes 5950 S. A public clearance sale on Thursday, February 14, 1895, of 75 sows bred to these and other noted boars. Inspection invited.

LARGE SALES Sold 1673 O. I. C. HOGS IN 1894.

Send for a description of THIS FAMOUS BREED, two of which weighed 2806 lbs. First applicant from each locality can have a pair on time and an agency. The L. B. SILVER CO., CLEVELAND, O.

(Breeder's Directory continued on page 16.)

FARMERS! Prevent Your Hogs From Rooting By Using the Genuine WOLVERINE HOG RINGER and RINGS. Best and Cheapest in the market. For sale at Hardware and General Stores. Made by Heesen Bros. & Co., Tecumseh, Mich.



## The Stock Interest.

### ANSWERS TO SHEEP INQUIRIES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your correspondent wishes to stir up a discussion on sheep, and asks a series of very pertinent questions for us to answer, and I will give my replies.

I have sixty-eight breeding ewes and two bucks, and several muttons that are by themselves. I started with about twenty cross-bred Cotswolds and Merinos. I have butchered all the increase and old ewes that were not wanted for breeders. I do not know the value of all killed, but they brought me about the same as 4 cents per pound on foot. Have had the flock about eight years, and never lost but two lambs that ate too much green rye and died from gorging.

I got 19 cents per pound for wool in 1891, 22 cents in 1892, 22 cents in 1893 and 9 cents in 1894, all through the same firm and from sheep that were better every year and that had been kept dipped in Cooper's sheep dip and that had wool that would class in any market as "medium delaine fine combing."

I do not know the cost of keeping the sheep, as I never figured on it, but have always thought that no matter what the cost the good done by them through the destruction of weeds and through their valuable manure would balance any cost. In fact, I look upon it as though the farmer who does not keep a few is not up with the demand of the times, and is sadly lacking in this intensive and progressive age. Our pasture used to be full of weeds but is absolutely free from them now, and we keep our lawn cleanly trimmed by allowing the sheep to run in the yard a few minutes each day. They keep all tree sprouts down, trim up all low limbs and make an orchard look 50 per cent. better. Our neighbors' pastures are a solid mass of goldenrod.

Our sheep average three lambs to two ewes. Our advice to beginners is too prejudiced, as I loathe, detest and abhor the Merino, but dearly love the Cotswolds and Shropshires. When I saw two pens of sheep at the fair, one of Cotswolds and one of Shropshires, that had been out all night in a severe rain storm, my love for the Cotswold decreased very much, while the close-wooled "Shrops" greatly pleased me. One looked like a drowned rat and the other like a well-oiled duck. Let every one breed the ones he naturally likes best. The market value of my present flock is about 4 cents per pound and they will clip an average of nine pounds and will weigh on an average 125 pounds each or perhaps more (shall weigh them when I shear, April 1). One buck weighs 300 pounds and two ewes 200 each.

I do not deal in "futures," neither do I care about the future. I kill one or two every Friday night and peddle the fresh mutton in our little town, supplying a select line of customers. Sell all in roasts, 9 cents for hind quarter, 8 cents for fore quarter, 7 cents for ribs, 10 cents for heart, liver, tongue and soup bones; average five pounds tallow to each, which does not exceed the demand at 10 cents per pound; pelts bring 35 to 50 cents each; offal is worth the work, to feed to hogs.

I have the only flock in the township, and no more are fed here. I do not want to buy or sell. I have the best thing on earth and intend to keep it. Each week a lamb will dress out forty to fifty pounds and bring about \$1.50 to \$5, delivered, and as I take along flour and feed, on which I make from 10 to 40 cents per hundred, my profits are good, and besides I have a demand for all market vegetables I can raise, also all beef and pork. I pay a regular license, and handle smoked meats, also.

Our lane from the pasture comes to the corral and we simply turn the sheep into the cow yard and allow them to go with the cows. At noon they come up and get in the shade. I had only to add two wires to my three-wire fence to keep the sheep in. Cost about \$35. I can afford to pay 25 per cent. on money to pay for Shropshire sheep, with my own market, and then make lots of money.

Six cows and five horses go with the sheep and they have about sixty acres of pasture. I feed the sheep and cows on mammoth clover in winter, and they only eat heads and leaves and knock off the dust. The rest is raked up from the sheep rack and cow manger and is fed to the horses, which will leave corn to eat it, and it never harms them, no matter how much they eat.

Money will not tempt me to sell any of my ewes, as I have just the exact number for my trade, pasture and sheds. Kansas ought to be the banner sheep State. I have two Shropshire rams; one is a last year lamb and weighs 180 pounds, the other is a two-year-old and weighs about 300 pounds.

No demand here for sheep. All are crazy to raise corn and never put anything back onto the land. My profits on sheep are not good as a criterion, as I have such a good market, yet will say my flock is making me a nice stake. Stockmen, as a class, are the foundation of a community, and, as a rule, are prosperous. Never heard of a man who is worthy the name of a shepherd that needed help. No, I do not object to my name and address; on the contrary, I am willing to minutely tell in detail all the ins and outs in my business.

Prairie hay and millet have been no good for me. Giant clover is the only hay I use for sheep and we cut in morning, rake after noon, and mow at once. It heats awfully hot, but comes out all right. A Planet Jr. drill and cultivator with an eight or ten-year-old boy and one acre will produce 1,000 bushels turnips or beets at a cost of the use of ground, seed and time of harvesting.

CLARENCE J. NORTON.  
Morantown, Kas.

### Feed and Care of the Herd.

By W. B. McCoy, of Valley Falls, and read before the 1895 meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

I am often reminded of Mark Twain, by men who come to my place to buy thoroughbred stock. When I give them my prices, they will at once say: "Oh, I only want a pig for stock purposes. A hog is only a hog, you know." You remember Mark Twain said: "Some people treat a baby as if it did not amount to much, still they make the men and women that possess the brains that move this world." So with the hog. He contributes or furnishes more feed for this world than any other known animal.

The first and most requisite thing for feeding and caring for swine is a general liking or adaptation for the business. We have two classes of men who breed, feed and care for swine. The first I have described. The second is the man of push, rustle and determination, he who "strikes while the iron is hot." Hogs are like men—if they are "no good" they never amount to anything. Thus much depends on the selection of breeding stock. You must have hogs that are good eaters and good feeders. They must be able to digest and assimilate a large per cent. of all the elements contained in the food they eat and convert it into bone, muscle and fat. Only animals that have been bred in line and fed upon this principle can be depended on. The mongrel hog which has been half bred and half fed does not possess these qualities of digestion and elements of growth. However, don't understand me to say that all depends on blood. For if you calculate to neglect and half starve your hogs, I advise you to stick to the "elm-peeler," for he is used to it and will do the best for you under this treatment.

After you have the right kind, you must provide good, comfortable, well-ventilated quarters, clean floors and troughs for them to eat off of and drink out of. The man that allows his hogs to eat on the ground, often in the mud and filth to their knees and eyes, and often in the same spot for months and years, taking into their stomachs this mud and filth, which grinds out their digestive organs, constipates them and fills them full of the germs of disease, and waters them with filthy water and filthy slop in dirty and filthy troughs, will never raise good hogs. Pork produced in this way is not fit for any human being

to eat. Yet, how many of our farmers breed and feed on this line. Thus is their labor useless and their feed wasted, and thus most of the swine diseases are germinated.

The proper time to begin to feed is while the pigs are following the sows. The sows should be in good flesh at farrowing time and kept that way. Commence feeding the pigs at four weeks old, a little soaked corn, wheat and oats, gradually increasing from time to time. But be very careful never to overfeed so as to scour the pigs. Never pen the sows and pigs up, but give them the run of a pasture lot. Feed them three times a day all they will eat. Never confine your pigs or hogs exclusively to a corn diet. At all times feed oats, wheat, rye or barley, bran, middlings and oil meal—in short, anything they relish. A variety will produce more pork and more uniform growth.

I will now lay before you some of the most reliable facts in connection with the care of breeding and feeding hogs, and this will apply as well to the feeder for profit as to the breeder for profit. (1) Provide excellent sleeping, watering and feeding places. (2) Provide the best male and female individuals you can get of the breed you most desire to handle. (3) Provide for them the best means and care—clean and wholesome food, good clean water, rich slop and plenty of it at all times, to be given regularly. Give corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, bran, middlings or shorts, oil meal, to produce bone, muscle and fat; salt, ashes, charcoal and carbolic acid as preventives of disease. These, with the sanitary directions given, and remembering that an ounce of preventive is worth a carload of cure, and that this is most emphatically true in the care of swine.

Now, to my thoroughbred brothers: If you want good breeders, good feeders, good digesters, good assimilators of food, good constitutions and profitable hogs, you must breed from line-bred animals that are known to possess these qualifications. If you want nice, smooth, fine coats of hair you must breed from animals that possess these qualities. If you want nice, neat heads and ears, short noses and to have strong, flinty bone, short legs, good feet, broad, level back, deep sides, good loin, heavy hams and shoulders, and well-developed bodies and a general adaptation to the scale of points that go to make up a model hog, you must breed from sires and dams that possess these qualities, always keeping in your mind that eternal vigilance and a strict adherence to the points laid down, or something better, is the only road to success in swine breeding. Let me impress upon your mind that only line-bred animals can be depended upon for profit, either to the breeder or feeder. Also that their ancestors, away back, must be noted for their prolific breeding and their good assimilating qualities. Experience is the best teacher, yet study well what others have learned and try to improve upon it.

### Government Regulations of Interest to Shippers of Stock.

The new government inspection rules went into effect on March 7. Under the late ruling of Secretary Morton all animals offered for sale on the yards must be inspected. Heretofore only those animals bought by packers have had to stand inspection. The introduction of the wholesale inspection interfered somewhat with trade. This was especially the case with cows, both beef and milch, as a number of them were found with calf. Shippers should keep back all doubtful animals and thus save loss.

Any of the following diseases found existing in an animal by an inspector will be sufficient cause for its condemnation to the tank:

Hog cholera, swine plague, charbon or anthrax, malignant epizootic, catarrh, pyæmia and septicæmia, mange or scab in advanced stages, advanced stages of actinomycosis or lumpy-jaw, inflammation of the lungs or of the intestines, Texas fever, extensive or generalized tuberculosis. Animals in an advanced state of pregnancy or which have recently given birth to

## A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



### AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

**AYER'S**  
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR  
Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

young, or are suffering from any disease or injury causing elevation of the temperature or affecting the system of the animal to a degree which would make the flesh unfit for human food, any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised or affected by tuberculosis, actinomycosis, abscess, suppurating sore or tape worm cysts must be condemned.

All pregnant animals can be removed to the country for stockers on permit of inspector, or can be destroyed at abattoir; otherwise they will be held in special pens during gestation and ten days thereafter.

Dr. Silo, chief meat inspector in Kansas City, Kas., is in charge of the new system. The rules now in force in reference to dockage of hogs will be continued.

### Duroc-Jersey Record.

The National Duroc-Jersey Record Association, now in its fourth year of existence, has achieved what few other associations have ever done in so short a period of time. It has a membership of nearly one hundred of the best class of Duroc-Jersey breeders throughout the different States who are willing to "live and let live" and who do not strive to upbuild themselves by pulling others down. The National Duroc-Jersey Association does not require or resort to such means to keep afloat. Whenever a President of any swine association or organization uses his high office to insinuate disrespectfully against his brother breeders of other associations, he deserves the disapproval and disapprobation of all swine breeders, and methinks I hear the voice of the one hundred who patronize the National Duroc-Jersey Record rise as a man and echo these sentiments. I am pleased to note the fact that the National is recording many fine animals of good, honest, reputable Duroc-Jersey breeders, and to old breeders as well as beginners, we extend a cordial welcome to come and join the National, and thus help on the work of the upbuilding of this now popular swine. The National Duroc-Jersey Record records your animals at 50 cents per head and grants equal rights to all and special favors to none. It has not declared a dividend nor does it hope to for a year or so, but it saves you 50 per cent. on recording fees all the year round.

J. M. STONEBRAKER.

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

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



## Agricultural Matters.

### THE LOCATION OF A SILO.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—When possible, the silo should be located in the feeding barn, since it not only brings the cost of building within the reach of every one who is really in need of a silo, but greatly facilitates the handling of the ensilage when feeding it out. Depth in a silo is always preferable to breadth, so that in case of basement or bank barns, it is advisable to let the silo reach from the top of barn posts to the ground floor of basement. A door or opening can be made from the silo directly into the basement where the ensilage is to be fed. The next best location is adjoining the feeding stable. In most dairy stables the cows are stationed in two long rows facing each other, and whenever it is possible, it should be arranged so that the silo can be entered from the end of the feeding alley; a wooden track can be laid along the center of the feed-way and into the silo, upon which a low-wheeled car can be operated to distribute the feed. If the silo building is located entirely separate, it should be planned to load the ensilage into a cart which can be driven into the feeding barn, thus delivering the ensilage, with little labor, directly to the cattle. The idea of convenience should not be lost sight of, for by exercising a little thought and judgment the labor of waiting on the stock through the long feeding season can be greatly reduced.

In a square silo less lumber is required and less ensilage is exposed to the walls in proportion to the capacity than in a long, narrow building. It is the part of economy to retain as nearly the form of a cube as the location and other circumstances will permit. Theoretically, a circular silo comes the nearest to perfection, for this form requires the minimum amount of material and does away with the corners, in which there is always more or less decayed ensilage. The form, however, lies wholly with the builder's idea and means.

To build a cheap and desirable silo: The one here described is ten and one-half feet in diameter inside and twenty-seven and one-half feet deep; five and one-half feet of stone and cement in the ground and for the other twenty-two feet a pair of perpendicular board walls with girts attached to same. There are no studding; the girts (and sill) are wooden hoops, made by cutting 2x6 joists to the length and angles required and spiking them together in two layers. The lower pieces make the silo an octagon outside, while the inner edges of both the upper and lower pieces make it a sixteen-square inside. Cut the pieces for the lower course of such length that a fourteen-foot joist makes three pieces, without waste, four feet nine inches (nearly); the same joist cuts four top pieces, every fourth piece being shorter at one end for the doorway. For a larger silo, twelve or fourteen feet joists may be cut to make two lengths instead of three; thus, six-foot bottom pieces make a fifteen-foot silo, and so on. Norway pine takes nails better than hard wood. Two men with a saw in good order can saw the girt stuff for a silo in half a day. The angles of the bottom pieces should be exactly right, but the pattern for the top pieces may be a little short, as the inside edge is faced. The sill should be made true to circle before the top pieces are spiked too solid. A strip of lumber as long as the diameter, reaching from face to face inside, will show where to strike with the sledge to true up.

Dig the pit about three inches larger than the sill all around, gradually changing to a circle at the bottom. A couple of joists laid across the pit and blocked up to the proper level support the sill, which is then stay-lathed to the barn and a couple of stakes. For wall guide, studs are used, the girt stuff, not yet sawed, one for each inside corner half way round; and when the wall is done on that side, move all but the end ones to the other side; set these studs up on end, against one and one-fourth inch blocks, tacked to each

corner, and the stud held to the sill by strips tacked (nails not driven home) to the top of the sill or the side of the stud. After they are set up, one man on the sill with a plumb-line and another in the pit with a heavy hammer can soon bring the studs to a perpendicular. An iron pin driven in the clay holds the bottom from slipping inwards.

Use green lumber (surfaced) for the boards behind the studs, ten inches or twelve inches wide. The ends should not quite meet where they lap behind the edges of the studs, so they can be raised as the concrete and stone are filled in behind. When the wall is built up to the sill, rest the sill, level, on six or eight inch square strips of wood laid across. To build the girts, lay the corresponding pieces exactly above those of the sill and nail them together. Saw props (pieces of old rails will do) to space the girts; the lower ones eighteen, the next above twenty inches, and so on to three feet of the top. For stay-lath, set up fence boards sixteen feet long and securely stay-nail the girt on both sides. The faces and corners plumb above those of sill. The second girt nail together upon the other, raised upon next set of props, nailed to the stay-lath as before, and so on to the top. Space girts so as to bring the center of lower pieces of one just sixteen feet above bottom of ceiling. The spaces in this lap girt should be filled by triangular pieces sawed in miter-box, so as to join the two courses of ceiling sixteen feet and six, in one straight line around. Set the staying poles up in pairs against each corner, but stay-lath together and to the barn so as to stand independent and put platforms up as the height of work requires. The pine ceiling, thoroughly seasoned, should be all cut by measure to two lengths, sixteen and six feet, for the two courses together twenty-two feet high—no piecing. Draw parallel plumb-line across all the girts to the top; this forms the jamb casing to the doors, and when the opposite one is fitted to its line, all the doors should be marked, beveled and joined to the same width. The grooved edge of the ceiling faces to the right. Two men being on the staging outside, and part of the time astride the girts, drive the tongue of the next piece home with a jointed hard-wood block a foot long and a heavy hammer, keeping the top end to the line before nailing fast. If it will not go it is forced from the inside. The block is nailed to the girt with short, heavy, wire nails, the alternate blows on the key and the (other) block makes a joint. The block is knocked off, the nails driven back and it is ready for next time. The corner should be turned on two joints; if the turn is all made on one, in the corner, the tongue does not enter the groove enough. If the ceiling is made of different widths, three, four and five inches, you can select in advance such widths as to bring the middle of the ceiling over the corner, support them toward the bottom with wedges rived from two-inch lengths of ceiling.

To make an air-tight joint where the ceiling meets the concrete, it will not do to bed the sill in mortar when it is first laid, as the after hammering breaks it up. The sill rests on the inch square strips, and to fill the space push the concrete in from the outside with the end of a short board and flush it against the ceiling, tamping it solid to the outside.

With a silo as here described and corn fodder prepared as heretofore given, you are ready to feed your stock in a profitable and economical manner.

JEROME.

### The Discrowned King.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The inhabitants of the Mississippi valley have long acknowledged the supremacy of corn as king. His sway has been undisputed in that section. But we of Kansas and Nebraska live in the ex-Great American desert. It is not a desert, but I have sometimes felt that a broad red line ought to be drawn around it to mark it off from the rest of the country, so different is it in soil, climate, atmosphere and the general conditions of growth. That the adop-

tion of crops suited to these conditions would and, when the time comes, will do more for this section than even irrigation, we firmly believe. An instance of this is seen in alfalfa, which, in the face of ignorance, and even prejudice, is making its way as the coming grass, or at least one of the coming grasses.

Fifteen years of experience and observation upon corn has exceedingly weakened our loyalty to "King Corn." We have seen him sometimes leading on to victory, but oftener meeting with partial and not unfrequently almost or quite total defeat. His behavior before the enemy last season, the enemy of drought and hot winds, and his utter rout by them, ought forever to undo his supremacy in the land of the sunflower. Henceforth the progressive farmer will at least owe a divided allegiance.

There is another star rising above the horizon. It is the star of "King Durra." We know his brothers, Broomcorn and Sorghum well. The former has lived a long and useful life and has borne the burden and hot winds of the day. The latter, despised and rejected of men frequently, is ever ready for service and has never proved untrue. When the Western farmer loses his crops for two or three years and becomes sufficiently humbled, he starts up the sorghum mill once more and his trust is not betrayed.

King Durra comes in several guises and with great variety of purpose. He may call himself Millo Maize (a false name), or he may bow his weighty head and be known as Egyptian Rice Corn. He may stand erect in the succulent foliage and rich seed of Kaffir corn or he may dwarf himself and make the greatest possible resistance to drought and hot winds in the Jerusalem corn. In some of his forms he makes the most provender, in some the most feed for the beasts, in some the best human food. Happy is the man who has large ricks of Kaffir corn for his stock this winter; more will have them next winter.

Let us welcome the new dynasty. "The king is dead, long live the king!"

T. C. MOFFATT.

Palisade, Neb.

### Hot Winds--What Shall We Grow?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For several years I have seen the necessity of producing something that will produce grain in spite of our usually dry summers and hot winds. I believe I have tried about all the so-called drought-resisters, and last year reduced my list to four kinds, viz, red and white Kaffir corn, sorghum and brown durra corn.

White Kaffir corn was sown on sod, plowed early. It started with the first rain, and made slow progress, showing few seed heads on the 15th of September; not sufficient to gather. A portion died almost to the ground after the hot winds. Cut with the binder about 1st of October. Did not produce much feed, but was very good and bright.

Red Kaffir corn, sown also on sod, under the same conditions. It came up thin and started very slowly, but was not much affected by hot winds but did not seed until late, making some very fine heads, the earlier portion ripening well, but having early frosts it cut off 25 per cent. of the seed crop. I had the seed gathered by hand, and allowed the cattle to feed off the stalks. I find they prefer the stalks of the red variety.

I would advise all to grow a few acres of red Kaffir corn, gather the seed and cut up the stalks close to the ground, and feed to the cows in the fall. Some of the stalks were four inches in circumference. I was in doubt if they could eat them, but they did greedily and would even leave corn fodder for them.

Had we had the usual September rains there would have been a fair crop of red Kaffir corn raised hereabouts.

Brown durra corn was sown on sod, precisely the same as the Kaffir corn. It came up quickly and grew fairly well for the season, and was heading out when the hot winds struck it, but did not wilt, neither did the leaves burn. The heads filled out well and made a paying crop of very fine seed.

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I had three rows listed in at the time of planting corn, as a trial, and cultivated in the same way. The hot winds destroyed the corn but the durra still remained green and untouched and ripened out in due time without more rain in the middle of August. In my opinion it is the only corn that will withstand the extra dry summers we sometimes have and hot winds.

If we are to be successful "out West" we must look for something to rely upon in case our regular crops fail.

I have usually been successful in raising German Amber sorghum for seed and feed and had some sown near by and under precisely the same conditions as the durra corn (only a little later), but it failed to make seed sufficient to pay to harvest.

Hough, Kas.

H. E. ROWE.

### Subsoiling for Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is a good deal of interest in this part of the State on the subject of subsoiling, and I believe it will solve the irrigation question for the greater part of Kansas at a small fraction of the expense of putting in an irrigation plant. Besides, one can "irrigate" with a "subsoil plow" where it would be impracticable to do so with water in ditches, even if they could get the water. I have read considerable lately as to the effect of subsoiling on different spring crops, but have seen no reports as to the results in regard to wheat on subsoiled land. Will you, or the readers of the KANSAS FARMER who have had experience on this line, make it known through the columns of this paper? for it will interest a large number of wheat-growers in southern Kansas.

C. M. C. ANDRUS.

Wichita, Kas.

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## Irrigation.

### Kansas Irrigation Law.

AN ACT, Relating to irrigation and providing for the creation of a Board of Irrigation and the manner of appointment, and defining the duties thereof, directing that certain experiments in irrigation be made and making an appropriation therefor, and for these purposes withdrawing certain school lands from sale, and providing for the State to take and hold certain lands for the purposes of this act.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That a board to be known as a Board of Irrigation Survey and Experiment is hereby created and said board shall be composed of five members, two of whom shall be the Geologist of the State University at Lawrence, and the President of the Agricultural college at Manhattan, who shall be advisory members of said board, and three members to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of Kansas; who shall hold their office for the period of two years, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party and may be removed for cause; said last mentioned three members to be appointed during the present session of the Legislature and said board to meet and organize within ten days after the confirmation of said third, fourth and fifth members; the said last mentioned members shall be persons versed in practical irrigation, and to be the active members thereof. The said board shall have charge of the work contemplated by this act. Said board, for the sake of brevity, is hereinafter referred to as the Board of Irrigation.

SEC. 2. The active members of said board shall take and subscribe to an official oath faithfully to perform the duties imposed by this act. When said board shall organize and shall give bond in the sum of \$5,000 each, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the members thereof from their number shall select the President and a Secretary of said board. The President shall be known as the State Engineer of Irrigation.

SEC. 3. Said board shall hold its meetings at the city of Topeka quarterly, and its meetings shall be held at the rooms provided for the State Board of Agriculture, and it shall also hold meetings in the territory wherein the work of the board is being performed at such places as the board may designate, due notice of time and place of meeting being given in some newspaper published in the county wherein such meeting is to be held, a majority of active members to constitute a quorum.

SEC. 4. All surveys and records thereof required by this act shall be under the charge and direction of said board.

SEC. 5. In order that there may be made a practical test of the water supply on the uplands of western Kansas for irrigation purposes, said board shall cause to be constructed twenty irrigation wells and pumping stations or more if possible under this appropriation, not more than one of which shall be located in the same county, which shall be constructed and operated under the direction of said board in such manner that correct data of the depth of wells, quantity of water supply, kinds of pumps and power employed, and the capacity of each of said wells, and said board are hereby empowered to make a practical test of the so-called underflow water for the purpose of utilizing said underflow water for irrigation purposes, to make a full and complete examination of said underflow water as they may be enabled to do with the means placed at their command to demonstrate the best method of raising water to the surface, and storing it for irrigation purposes, making as full and complete reports of their investigations in detail, method and systems employed, extent of flow of water supply thus secured, the availability of such water supply to be utilized, also to make observations, measurements and experiments to determine the quantity of water flowing annually in the streams west of the 98th meridian, and the amount of run-off or surface water and the practicability of storing the same for irrigation purposes in irrigating large areas and the probable cost per acre for such water supply and the extent to which it may be utilized; Provided, that no money shall be expended for the purchase of land, erection of permanent buildings or experimental farming.

SEC. 6. There shall be prepared a full and complete drainage map or maps with profiles of the drainage basins and such other portions of said surveys necessary to carry out the intention of this act. The said map or maps shall represent the topography, flood areas, geographical structure, and all other details essential to as complete a knowledge as possible of the practical condition of irrigation in Kansas west of the 98th meridian. Said map or maps shall be executed on a scale of two miles to one inch, and be based on the section line and township outlines of the official land survey.

SEC. 7. The said Board of Irrigation shall cause to be made such station observation of rainfall, temperature, evaporation and soil percolation as it may deem necessary for a more complete knowledge of all the conditions pertaining to water supply for irrigation within said drainage basin west of the 98th meridian; Provided, that no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used for these purposes to the prejudice of the underflow, sheet water and artesian work.

SEC. 8. Said board may cause to be made borings or drillings for artesian water and locate storage basins in connection with said wells at such points as said board may deem most practicable. A complete record of such borings and drillings shall be preserved in the same manner and with the same details as in the case of the underflow and sheet water borings hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of said board, in the construction of said wells, to keep accurate data of each stratum and substratum and the depth or thickness of each passed through in such construction and preserve a sample of each in duplicate, one to be retained by the Irrigation Board and the other to be used by the State in determining the geological formation of the territory wherein such wells and stations may be located. And there shall be made to said Board of Irrigation a monthly report by the State Agricultural college of the work being done at the experimental irrigation stations under its charge and control.

SEC. 10. There shall be deposited with the State university, the State Agricultural college and the Board of Irrigation a true and correct copy of each and every survey and profile, field notes, plat, map or maps thereof, as soon after the originals are made as possible; the originals shall be kept as public property of the State wherever the Board of Irrigation may direct.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the board in selecting sites and locations for said stations and wells, to locate the same upon the unoccupied school lands of the State where practicable, if there be such in the county wherein such stations shall be located. In the event that no unoccupied school lands shall be available to locate any such wells or stations in any county wherein such station or well shall hereafter be located as hereinbefore provided, then said board shall receive donations from any municipal corporation, corporation, company, association, individual or individuals, of a sufficient quantity of land not less than forty acres upon which to locate such station or well, and before such station or well shall be located thereon a good and sufficient warranty deed shall be made to the State of Kansas for said lands, and it shall be the duty of said board to investigate the title of said land and ascertain that the same is perfect. And said board may call to their assistance any County Attorney in the State to assist in perfecting the title to any such land, and it is hereby made the duty of such County Attorney to perform such services, and no money hereby appropriated shall be paid for the purchase of land under any event; Provided, that the State is hereby empowered to take and to hold any such land for the purposes herein indicated.

SEC. 12. For the purposes of this act all the unoccupied school lands of the State west of the 98th meridian are hereby withdrawn from sale for the period of two years, and shall only be placed on sale again by the order of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the price at which said lands shall be offered for sale to be fixed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and Secretary of State, with special reference to the improvements thereon, then to be sold on competitive bids at not less than the value fixed in accordance with the law governing the sale of school lands.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of said board in prosecuting the work of constructing said stations and wells, to advertise for sealed proposals for thirty days in the official county paper where said station or well is to be located and to let the same to the lowest responsible bidder, reserving the right to reject any and all bids, the contractor to furnish a good and sufficient bond, payable to the State of Kansas, in a sum equal to double the amount of the contract price for constructing any such well or station, and there shall be retained 20 per cent. of the contract price until thirty days after the completion of said well and shall not be paid until such contractor shall furnish to said board authentic receipts for all work or labor performed and for material furnished in the construction of any such station or well; Provided, that in each and every contract made by said Board of Irrigation, all things being equal, it shall let the contract to the person or persons living nearest the location of the work to be done.

SEC. 14. The Board of Irrigation shall make a full report of their proceedings to the Legislature at its next session, which report shall include an account of all funds received and disbursed by them, showing the details of all expenditures, to whom and for what purposes paid. There shall be

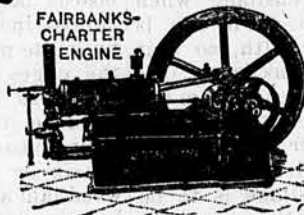
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embodied in this report, in addition to the foregoing requirements, such other matters relative to the subject of this act as said board shall unanimously order, and none other.

SEC. 15. Each active member of said board shall receive for his services the sum of ten hundred dollars per year, which shall be paid in quarterly installments by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the State Auditor, and each shall be entitled to actual expenses for transportation in the performance of his duties.

SEC. 16. The payment of all moneys under the provisions of this act not hereinbefore provided for shall be upon vouchers duly sworn to and approved by the board and payable by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the State Auditor.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of said board, upon completion of such stations and wells, to lease or sub-let the same to responsible parties upon such conditions and terms and under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe.

SEC. 18. To carry out the provisions of this act the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 19. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 20. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Topeka Daily Capital.  
Approved March 4, 1895.  
Published March 5, 1895.

### Potato Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the spring of 1894 I erected a small irrigating plant, consisting of an eight-foot Aeromotor wheel attached to two four-inch pumps. With this plant I irrigated, during the summer of 1894, seven acres of crops which were and produced as follows: Sweet potatoes, 400 bushels per acre; Irish potatoes, 350 bushels per acre.

I now proceed to give my mode of potato culture in southwest Kansas. First, I select a piece of land as nearly level as possible, so that I may have complete control of water while irrigating. I now plow and prepare the ground, plowing eight or ten inches deep, thoroughly harrow and pulverize the ground. Being now ready to plant, with a fourteen-inch stirring plow, I run my furrows about three feet apart and as deep as the plow will run. I now fill the furrows with water. As soon as the water sinks away I put in my seed (which has been previously cut, one or two eyes to the piece), dropping one piece in a place, ten or twelve inches apart in the row, covering same by leveling the ground. As soon as the plants are through the ground enough so that I can follow the rows, I cultivate with a five-tooth cultivator, not being particular as to how many plants I cover up, as I think the covering does no harm at this stage and protects the plants from the bugs, and, at the same time, destroys all weed seeds starting. I now, with a large single-shovel plow, run a furrow between each two rows. In these furrows I turn the water, being very careful not to let the water run over the tops

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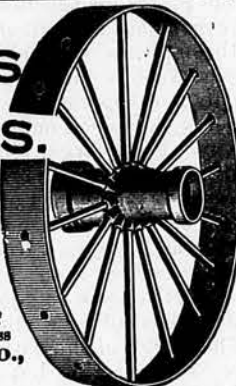
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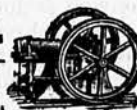


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of rows, leaving the water run until it has soaked to the roots of the potatoes. As soon after each irrigation as the ground will permit I cultivate as before, with a five-tooth cultivator, keeping the ground well stirred to prevent its baking. As to the amount of water or the number of times to irrigate a crop, we must be governed by condition of soil and amount of rainfall. It is very essential, and in fact the crop, we might say, solely depends upon having the ground wet while the hot winds are blowing. As to the kind of soil and subsoil, I have a variety on my farm, varying from a light sandy loam to a stiff joint clay or hard-pan. I have tried growing potatoes on these various soils and find the sandy soils with open, porous subsoil the best adapted to successful potato-growing.

JOSEPH HUFFMAN.

Garden City, Kas.

## Good Crop Prospects--Will Try Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A great many of our farmers here are convinced that we must irrigate, and raise garden stuff at least, and in our neighborhood there are several ponds built, to be used to store water from the underflow. On February 25 we had nearly twenty-four hours rain, and I believe the fall wheat is in very good condition generally. I know everybody is in better spirits since, and we feel encouraged to make a big effort so that Sheridan county will come to the front. I will enclose paper dollar for subscription.

ISABELLA DOUBLEDAY.

Hoxie, Kas.

## Inquiries Answered--Gophers in Alfalfa--Other Matters.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to Mr. L. W. Truesdell's inquiries in last week's FARMER, will say, the only sure cure I know to destroy the gopher in alfalfa fields is to flood the fields—drown them out. If there is no irrigating ditch available, build a reservoir in highest part of field and put in a modern irrigation plant. A twelve-foot back-gear steel mill and eight-inch cylinder will furnish water enough at twenty-foot lift to flood twenty acres. It will take several floodings to catch them all, as the ground is generally tunnelled in all directions, some going to considerable depth, but perseverance and plenty of water will win the day.

In regard to Barteldes' Early Six Weeks potatoes, eight or ten weeks will come nearer the time you will get potatoes. It is, however, the earliest potato I ever planted and it is productive.

Have tried the Early Learning corn on sod; averaged forty bushels per acre.

In regard to strawberries, the Crescent is large and productive, but will not bear shipping any distance. Captain Jack, Chas. Downing and Sharpless are all good varieties and will do well in any part of Kansas with proper conditions for growth, etc.

Oil cake is not good for very young calves. Ground oats and barley are preferable. The milk from a cow whose calf is six months old is all right for a calf that is four days old that has had the mother's first milk. I have a cow that is now suckling her fourth calf since last September. Her first calf was sold at eight weeks old for \$6.70. A three-days-old calf was bought in town for \$1, which the cow quickly owned; was sold for \$5 in January to butcher. Another calf bought for \$1.50, which the cow adopted without trouble, sold March 1st for \$4.70. The cow has another calf running by her side which she will raise, making the four calves. Have fed no grain, only plenty of alfalfa. I have frequently put spring calves onto cows that have had early calves and weaned them in the fall, but it can only be done with gentle, domestic cows. The milk is all right.

JOHN H. CHURCHILL.

Dodge City, Kas.

The New Century pens, manufactured by W. L. Mason & Co., are the best all-around pens for general office use that we have ever tried and we unhesitatingly recommend them to our readers and to business men generally.

## Notes From the College Farm.

Mr. G. B. Brown, of Fredonia, adds four ewes and one ram to his flock this week from the college Shropshires.

Feeding experiments with pigs are among the interesting things at the barn now. The lot of four that was started in the ration of cottonseed meal and corn meal have all succumbed to the deadly effects of the cottonseed meal. One pig survived only twenty-three days from the beginning of the experiment; two, thirty-seven days; and the fourth, fifty-six days. The average weight of the pigs was something less than fifty pounds. Each pig was receiving about eight ounces of cottonseed meal a day, mixed with three times this amount of corn meal. No signs of sickness could be seen up to within a day or two of the death of the pig, but examination of the corpse would show a severe case of inflammation of the lungs and bowels. Although they did not relish the feed, they made about twice the gains of lots fed on corn meal, corn meal and wheat, or wheat. The experiment will be continued with mature hogs to see if the cotton seed meal is suitable for feeding the last two or three weeks of the fattening period.

The experiment comparing corn, Kaffir corn and wheat will be closed the middle of the month. The corn-fed lot and wheat-fed lot are running a very close race, but the Kaffir corn lot has made 19 per cent. less gain than these. For the last two weeks the wheat-fed lot made a gain of 2.8 pounds per head a day.

The late rain has put the ground in fair condition for oat seeding. The experiment of seeding at different dates will be continued this year. The seeding commenced March 1st and will continue at intervals of eight days down to May 3. Although last year was an off year for early seeded oats, we are still in favor of seeding as soon after the 1st of March as possible. As a general thing there is more to be gained than lost by this. To the question, "How's your wheat?" that has been asked so many times the past week, we have replied, "All dead." All the experiments were seeded with Currell, and this variety shows very little signs of life at present. In the list of fifty in the variety test several seem to be but little injured, but the greater number are dead. The Turkey makes a remarkably fine showing, and the Zimmerman is but little damaged. Most of the injury was done by the dry weather and early freezes in the fall.

To any one that thinks of planting extensively of the new fodder plant sacaline (*Polygonum sachalinense*), I would say, go slow. Last summer's experiments indicate that it lacks considerable of what is claimed for it. Two dollars a dozen was paid for the roots to plant. The plants made a very slow growth, and the slightest frost would nip them to the ground, and about half of the plants survived the dry summer and made a growth of a foot and a half. At the same time sorghum in the same field seeded in wheat stubble made a large crop of forage. The coming summer the sacaline will be given further test.

Another season's experiments with the flat pea (*Lathyrus silvestris*) makes us able to say with more confidence that the farmer is fooling away his time in trying to raise this plant.—F. C. Burtis, in *Industrialist*.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

Farmers desiring seed corn will do well to notice advertisement on 9th page, of R. N. Thomas, Bingham, Iowa.

FARM RECORD.—Our "Farm Records" have been such a splendid seller because of their practical value that our supply is now quite limited. We have a number of the best binding only, which the KANSAS FARMER will deliver to any address for only one dollar.

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. Or send \$1.50 to this office for KANSAS FARMER one year and also Capital twice a week.

TOPEKA FOUNDRY.—Any of our readers desiring anything in cast-iron, either elephants, eggs, or models, patterns and fine machinery work, should write the Topeka

foundry, corner Second and Jackson streets, Topeka. This establishment is one of the best in the West. All work is first-class and prices reasonable.

SOLD HIS SEED AND GOT HIM INTO TROUBLE.—Publishers KANSAS FARMER:—Please stop my advertisement. I have sold my cane seed. Have got scores of letters and it is a good deal of trouble to answer them. Wish I had more seed to sell. I see your paper has a wide circulation, which its merits deserve. R. S. Cornish, Oswego, Kas.

THE UNTERRIFIED.—The Topeka Advocate still champions the cause of the 118,000 unterrified Populists of Kansas and their brothers in other States, yet it talks politics in such an unprejudiced way that it is read by many Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists. You can get it for \$1 a year, 25 cents for three months. The Advocate and KANSAS FARMER a year for \$1.50.

CURRIE WINDMILL CO.—Is a Kansas institution that makes galvanized steel windmills and towers especially adapted to the West, the merits of which, during the past seven years, has gained for the company an enviable reputation. Our readers are requested to write the Currie Windmill Co., of Manhattan, for a descriptive circular, which fully sets forth the special features which they claim for their mills, which they sell at reasonable prices on a warranty of their claims.

Ask your neighbor to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER.

## 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 Uncompaghe reservations is by the Union Pacific system via Echo and Park City. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A., U. P. system, Omaha, Neb.

## THE STRAY LIST.

## FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 27, 1895.

Sumner county—Chas. Sadler, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Charles Peters, in Walton tp., P. O. Ashton, December 20, 1894, one bay mare, right hind foot white; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, left hind foot white, star in forehead; valued at \$15.

Harper county—Wm. Duffy, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. H. Battorf, in Banner tp., January 23, 1895, one bay horse, 8 years old, spavined on left leg, left hind foot white, shod on front feet; valued at \$35.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Allen McNeal, in Hackberry tp., January 3, 1895, one bay horse, 12 years old, medium size, both hind feet white; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 10 years old, medium size, both hind feet white and white in forehead; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Michael Putz, in Hackberry tp., February 5, 1895, one red cow, 8 years old, branded H on hip; valued at \$12.

## FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 6, 1895.

Phillips county—I. D. Thornton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. D. Veldman, in Beaver tp., February 9, 1895, one white pony mare; valued at \$2.50.

Cheyenne county—G. A. Beukelman, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by I. C. Rice, in Cherry Creek tp., P. O. Gurney, February 9, 1895, one gray mare mule, 14 years old, fifteen and a half hands high, no brands, crippled in left hip; valued at \$5.

MULE—By same, one bay mare mule, 15 years old, fifteen and a half hands high, roan in face, no brands; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Barkley Bond, in Spring Valley tp., one sorrel horse, weight 800 pounds, blaze face, flax mane and tail, hind legs white, spots on back, shod all round; valued at \$25.

## FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 13, 1895.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Shumaker, in Hackberry tp., February 4, 1895, one dark bay mare, fifteen and one-half hands high, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$5.

COLT—By same, one light bay gelding, 3 years old, under ordinary size, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

COLT—By same, one light bay gelding, 2 years old, under ordinary size, left hind foot white; valued at \$7.

Sumner county—Chas. Sadler, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. A. Brock, in Greene tp., P. O. Cleardale, February 1, 1895, one light bay horse, sixteen and one-half hands high, blazed face, both hind legs white to hocks; valued at \$10.

Rooks county—Chas. Vanderlip, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. M. Lewin, in Belmont tp., January 9, 1895, one bay mare, about thirteen hands high, weight about 700 pounds, appears to be 3 years old the coming spring, small white spot in forehead; valued at \$10.

MARE—By same, one black mare, about thirteen hands high, weight about 700 pounds, appears to be 3 years old the coming spring, small white spot in forehead, some white on both hind feet; valued at \$10.

J. W. CASEY, Sole Agent, Wichita, Kansas.

APPLE TREES Commercial sorts. Grape Vines and a general nursery stock. Price lists free. Kelsey Nursery Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

MILLET AND CANE! SEEDS! T. LEE ADAMS. Clover, Timothy, Garden Seeds, Poultry Supplies, Blue Grass Seed, Onion Seed.

421 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Seed Corn!

New NEBRASKA IRON-CLAD—made 80 bushels per acre in Nebraska in 1894, without irrigation. A cross between the well-known Golden Beauty and Early Yellow Dent. Sample ear, 10 cents, postpaid. Early Thompson and King of Earlies, 60 bushels per acre, without irrigation in Nebraska. Send for our catalogue.

DELANO SEED CO., Lee Park, Neb.

## POTATOES BIG ONES

By planting our Famous NORTHERN GROWN SEED. Earliest in the world. You can't afford to plant old played out sorts this season. Catalogue free. Local agent wanted.

L. E. MAY &amp; CO., Seedsmen, POTATO DEPT. St. Paul, Minn.

## SEED POTATOES!

Cane, Corn, Oats and Grass SEEDS.

Send for descriptive list and prices.

H. T. McCURM, 118 S. Fourth St. - ATCHISON, KANSAS.

## GRASS IS KING

We are the only seedsmen making the growing of farm seeds, grasses and clovers a great specialty. Our Extra Grass and Clover Mixtures last a lifetime without renewal. Prices dirt cheap. Mammoth farm seed catalogue and sample of Grass Mixture free for 7c. postage. JOHN A. JALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY. 600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.

## TREES AND PLANTS

We offer a large and fine stock of every description of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Fruit and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced catalogue mailed free. Established in 1852.

PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY, P. O. Box 1815, Sue's to Sidney Tuttle &amp; Co., Bloomington, Ill.

## EVERGREENS

that live and grow is what you want. I sell them. Nursery grown trees, 25, 8 varieties, transplanted evergreens one foot and up, packed and on cars for \$10.00. Greatest bargain ever offered. Smaller lots cheap. Windbreak trees a specialty. Illustrated catalogue free. Local Agents wanted. Mention paper. D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

## EVERGREENS.

Largest stock in America, including Colorado Blue Spruce and Douglas Spruce of Colorado. Also Ornamental, Shade and Forest Trees, Tree Seeds, Etc.

E. DOUGLAS &amp; SONS, Waukegan, Ill.

## EVERGREENS FRUIT AND FOREST TREES

Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Shrubs and Roses. Sample Order No. 1: 240 evergreens, seven varieties, including Colorado Blue Spruce, (Picea pungens), sent to any address in the United States, express prepaid, for \$2; one-half of above \$1. 36 page wholesale catalogue and "How to grow evergreens" Free. Received highest award at the World's Fair. Large discounts for early orders. Address: Bicker National Nursery Co., Elgin, Ill.

## 100 DAY CORN!

Does not grow so much to stalk, shoots better and matures its ear before hot winds or early drought kill it. Champion White Pearl, Champion Yellow Dent, Improved Learning, Riley's Favorite and Early Butler Corn does this admirably. Priced below.

Champion W. Pearl. Early Butler. Champion Yel. Dent. Blount's Prolific. Improved Learning. Dungan's W. "Golden Beauty. Ches. Co. Mam'th. Riley's Favorite. Hickory King.

PRICES:—C. Yel. Dent, lb. 50c. postpaid; by express or fast freight, peck \$1.75; ½ bu. \$3; bu. \$5. C. W. Pearl, lb. 30c.; peck 55c.; bu. \$1.55; 5 bu. \$7; 10 bu. \$13.50. Other eight kinds, lb. 30c.; peck 50c.; bu. \$1.50; 5 bu. \$6.80; 10 bu. \$13.25.

Shipped quickly and urgently traced to hurry through. Low freight rates. My seed is extra good and grows well. My catalogue and three samples sent free. I refer to editor of this paper, or if you prefer, send money to First National Bank, Bement, Ill., to be paid over to me if they know me to be reliable.

Address quickly. J. C. SUFFERN, Seed Grower, Vothsles, Ill.

## Cures Epilepsy!

Every person in the United States suffering with Epilepsy (or Fits) can have one of my large size bottles of EPILEPSY CURE—FREE.

I CAN CURE YOU. My treatment is endorsed by the highest medical authority. Address DR. FRED E. GRANT, Kansas City, Mo.

P. O. Box 344.

## TANSY PILLS!

ALL DRUG STORES. TANSY PILLS. SEND 4c. FOR "TANSY PILLS" BOOK. WILSON SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.



## 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.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

### SCHOOL-BOY'S REFLECTION.

How little we think, as we part of an evening,  
That here on this earth we may ne'er meet again.

We know not how soon may the hand of our Maker  
Lead us to the home [that's prepared over there.

On the days that are past do you ever look backward  
And think of the school-mates that met here before?  
Some now in the earth are quietly resting,  
And others are roaming o'er the face of the world.

So beware of harsh words and beware of harsh actions.  
They may cause a wound that may ne'er heal o'er.

And if ere to-morrow the call should be sounded,  
You could ne'er ask the pardon of those you have wronged.

So, while we are here by the will of the Creator,  
Observe, first of all, the great "Golden Rule."  
Make it the load-star; 'twill guide you to heaven—  
Do ye unto others as ye would they should do to you.

O. L. M.

### MANHOOD.

Not till life's heat has cooled,  
The headlong rush slowed to a quiet pace,  
And every purblind passion that had ruled  
Our noisier years at last  
Spurs us in vain, and, weary of the race,  
We care no more who loses or who wins—  
Ah! not till all the best of life seems past,  
The best of life begins.

To toll for only fame,  
Hand clappings and the fickle gusts of praise,  
For place or power or gold to gild a name  
Above the grave whereto  
All paths will bring us, were to lose our days,  
We, oh, whose ears youth's passing bell has tolled,  
In blowing bubbles, even as children do,  
Forgetting we grow old.

But the world widens when  
Such hope of trivial gain that ruled us lies  
Broken among our childhood's toys, for then  
We win to self-control!  
And mail ourselves in manhood, and there rise  
Upon us from the vast and windless height  
Those clearer thoughts that are unto the soul  
What stars are to the night.

—The Spectator.

### MODERN CHAFING DISH.

Recipes for Savory Dishes, Easily Made by a Mere Novice.

The chafing dish is the fashion of the hour, extending to all classes of society, and a fad which will grow into a practical institution of the cuisine, in even the humblest household.

Five years ago the average individual hardly knew what a chafing dish was, but now in many a small apartment are known full well the joys of savory suppers served informally and gayly from the bright and cheerful nickel chafers that may be bought anywhere for \$2 or \$3, and which has become in more ways than one a precious boon to the light and economical housekeeper.

Like all new things this popular utensil is old—very old, in fact—for it is said that in the early Grecian days the women cooked in a sort of a pan, beneath which burned a pot of oil, and the children of Israel made toothsome the locusts of the desert in a similar manner.

It was a common utensil with the Assyrians and the Phoenicians, according to history, and from the excavation of Pompeii we learn that the early Romans used it extensively, the dishes and lamps being made of bronze, with much enrichment, after the fashion of the age. The lamps were filled with olive oil, which was smokeless and had a not unpleasant odor.

Society women nowadays deem it one of their accomplishments to be well up in chafing-dish art, and to serve from their silver stewpans no end of delicious and indigestible dainties!

Mrs. George Gould makes a most delicious rarebit, and she is fond of having late little suppers at Lakewood, with a few genial friends about the chafing dish.

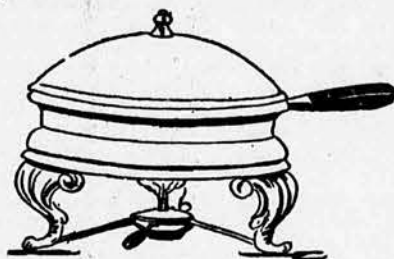
Mrs. John Jacob Astor is an adept also, and has a long list of strange French dishes, besides the rarebit, that she creates in her elaborate skillet at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson.

Here are some savory recipes, easily made by the merest novice in any ordinary chafing dish:

First of all, the Welsh rarebit, which requires for four people a pound and a half of cheese—cream cheese in no way strong—a tablespoonful of butter, a tea-

spoonful of dry mustard, a pinch of salt, a sprinkling of cayenne, two eggs beaten well, and half a pint of clear ale, together with about eight slices of dry toast. Put the butter into the chafing dish; when nearly melted add the cheese cut fine, the mustard, salt and cayenne; stir constantly, and add the eggs when the cheese is nearly melted, and the ale slowly, to prevent burning. Serve hot on the toast. Some people prefer cream in place of the ale, and the eggs may be omitted, although the rarebit is said to be less indigestible with them.

Beefsteak a la mode: Take a pound of beefsteak, cut about an inch thick, two tablespoonfuls of butter, three slices of lemon, a gill of stock or a gill of port wine. Put the butter in the chafing dish with two slices of lemon;



THE MODERN CHAFING DISH.

when melted add the steak and cook slowly eight or ten minutes; then pour over it the stock or port as preferred.

Chicken croquettes: Take four cups of minced chicken, one cup of bread crumbs, three eggs, and a little drawn or melted butter. Roll the chicken, bread crumbs, egg seasoning, and enough drawn butter to moisten the mixture into pear-shaped balls. Dip these into beaten eggs and bread crumbs; put into the chafing dish and fry brown.

Sweetbreads: Take several sweetbreads, a tablespoonful of butter, and some strips of salt pork. The sweetbreads should be well washed and dried. Run the pork into them with a needle. Put the butter into the chafing dish, and when hot lay in the sweetbread and cook until brown and the pork is crisp.

Escalloped oysters: Take a pint of large oysters, two tablespoonfuls of butter, a gill of cream, two tablespoonfuls of cracker dust and some pepper and salt. Put the cream and butter into the chafing dish. Drain the oysters and lay in layers sprinkled well with cracker dust, then another layer of oysters with added cracker, and a little butter, salt and pepper. Cook ten minutes covered.

Spanish cream pudding: Take one-third of a box of gelatine, one quart of milk, four eggs, one and a half cups of sugar, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and a pinch of salt. Soak the gelatine one hour in milk. Beat the yolks of the eggs and the sugar together, add to the milk and pour into the chafing dish. Cook twenty minutes, take off and add the whites of the eggs which have been beaten to a stiff froth; after it has cooled a little add the vanilla and salt, and beat five minutes. Pour into a mold and set on the ice.—Chicago Tribune.

### Dainty Almond Macaroons.

Pound four ounces of blanched almonds fine in a mortar, with one tablespoonful of rose water. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth and then gently stir into them half a pound of powdered sugar and the pounded almonds. Drop them by the teaspoonful on buttered pans or on white paper, dust them lightly with powdered sugar and bake them slowly for about twenty minutes in a rather cool oven. Almonds are blanched by letting them lie in boiling water for a few moments until the skins rub off easily with a cloth.—N. Y. Ledger.

### Camphor Cures the Grip.

Doctors generally agree that camphor is the deadliest foe to grip that is now known. A drop of camphor on the tongue is excellent to break up an incipient cold, but it is a painful remedy, as it burns like a coal of fire. Much easier to take is a little lump of camphor gum allowed to slowly dissolve in the mouth. The burning sensation is very much lessened and the help seems quite as certain.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

### A Delicious Table Sauce.

Here is a nice store sauce to have in the house, good with steaks, chops, etc., and to flavor gravy: Take a pint of walnut vinegar (what is left at the bottom of pickle), boil it with four shallots cut in slices, a little more spice, such as peppercorns, allspice, mace and cloves, a teaspoonful of salt and one-half teaspoonful celery seed; one-quarter hour is long enough for the boiling. When cold it is strained and bottled for use. The juice of green walnuts may be used instead of walnut vinegar, or even the green shells, when the fruit is ripe, can be boiled and the liquor taken; vinegar must then be added in about half quantities.

### To Make Black Coffee.

An approved way to make black coffee is to put four tablespoonfuls of pure pulverized Mocha coffee in a warm, dry coffee pot, and pour over it gradually a pint of boiling water. Stand the pot in a bain Marie, or in a saucepan of boiling water, so that, though the coffee gets thoroughly hot, it still does not boil. When this coffee has been poured through a strainer, it is ready for use.

### Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

### Valuable Books Cheap.

By a special arrangement with the 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:

	Price, postpaid.
"The Beautiful Flower Garden." A delightful book by an artist.....	50
"Injurious Insects." A valuable book.....	50
"Selection in Seed Growing".....	10
"Onions for Profit." A hand-book based on modern methods.....	50
"Manures; How to Make and How to Use Them".....	50
"Celery for Profit." An expose of modern methods in growing Celery.....	30
"All About Sweet Peas." Revised and enlarged edition.....	20
"How and What to Grow in a Kitchen Garden of One Acre".....	50
"The Poultry Yard: How to Furnish and Manage It".....	50
"How to Grow Cabbages and Cauliflowers".....	30
"Root Crops for Stock Feeding, and How to Grow Them".....	30
"How to Grow Melons for Market." Compiled from Prize Essays.....	30
"How to Grow Onions." With a chapter on Growing by Irrigation.....	30
"Pansies, Poppies, and Sweet Peas." A bright booklet.....	10

### Just Before the Reception.

Here is the course of preparation used by a prudent beauty before baring her neck and arms in evening dress: To begin with she takes a cold plunge all over; it is merely a plunge, and then she rubs herself vigorously with rough towels; then the neck, arms and breast are bathed in alcohol which is allowed to dry upon them; next comes the cocoa oil that now plays such a part in fashionable dressing-rooms; the neck, breast and arms are bathed in it, rubbing it in thoroughly. When the flesh is afterwards wiped with a soft cloth, no sign of grease is visible on the skin, but an imperceptible amount does remain, and makes a perfect condition for the application of powder; the powder is part of the scheme of protection, as well as a beautifying measure. After this programme is completed the lady declares she is safe against any exposure encountered in pursuit of social duty.

### Home-Seekers' Excursion.

April 2 the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway will sell tickets to all points in Texas at greatly reduced rates. For further information apply to your local ticket agent, or address G. A. McNutt, D. P. A., Kansas City, Mo., 1044 Union avenue, station "A."

### 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.

**BABY CARRIAGES** Shipped C. O. D.  
Anywhere to anyone at Wholesale Prices without asking one cent in advance. We pay freight. Buy from factory. Save 20%—\$18.50 Carriage for \$29.25. 2nd class freight. Large—\$12.00 " " \$18.55. Illustrated catalogue—\$5.00 " " \$5.55. Free Address CASH BUYERS' UNION, 104 West Van Buren Street, B 51, Chicago, ILL.

**ONLY 10% ABOVE ACTUAL COST.**  
We are headquarters for BABY CARRIAGES and BABY CHAIRS. We buy a strong, serviceable Baby Carriage or 3 other styles ranging in price up to \$25.00, fully warranted for 2 years and shipped on 15 days trial. Freight paid, no money in advance. Send and Receive Chairs from \$1.00 up. We save you all middlemen's \$1.00 profit, and ship direct from factory at only 10% profit, above actual cost. Highest references as to our honesty and reliability. Write us and we will send you our catalogue. Address: OXFORD MFG. CO., Furniture Dept., 1134 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

### CENTROPOLIS HOTEL.

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

E. K. CRILEY & CO., Proprietors.

# ST. JACOBS OIL IS THE KING CURE FOR BURNS LUMBAGO

INCORPORATED OCTOBER 20, 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 is 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 spring daughters must be reclaimed—they are more often sinned against than sinning. The Savior said, "Neither do I condemn them: go in peace and sin no more." Address: REV. LYDIA A. NEWBERRY, WICHITA, KAN.



## The Young Folks.

### THE MAN TO KNOW.

Young man, the books will bid you read  
The seers from Kant to Plato.  
But get acquainted with yourself,  
You are no small potato.  
And though you swing a blacksmith's sledge  
Or dig within the trenches,  
Hold up your head with those that sit  
Upon the highest benches.  
Oh, read the sages of the world  
And let their wisdom win you;  
But get acquainted with yourself  
And find what you've got in you.

In modest arrogance of soul  
Make your own valuation;  
Then slowly make the sluggish world  
Accept your estimation.  
Go, get acquainted with yourself  
Before your leaf is yellow;  
You'll find the man beneath your hat  
Is something of a fellow:  
Then stir him out and prod him up  
Before his force has faded;  
Go, get acquainted with yourself,  
Then make the world acquainted.

Then trust the man beneath your hat,  
And when you come to know him,  
You'll find a fellow fit to grace  
A novel or a poem.  
Go, get acquainted with yourself;  
You'll find that very few are,  
For tasks for which you were designed,  
A better man than you are.  
Young man, the books will bid you read  
The seers from Kant to Plato;  
But get acquainted with yourself,  
You are no small potato. —Selected.

### THE ARAB'S HORSE.

An Equine Friend Whose Praises Are  
Still Sung by Eastern Poets.

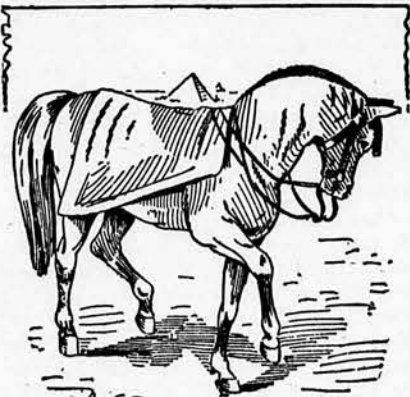
It is a horse's nature to make friends  
among his kind, and not, like the dog,  
to attach himself to persons. There are  
exceptions to this rule, however, where  
horses have shown devotion to their  
masters quite as great as that of any dog.

Among others is this one, which is  
often told in the tents in the desert, for  
the Arabs tell their stories and so hand  
them down to their children, instead of  
reading them out of books and newspa-  
pers.

There was war between two tribes,  
and, after a bloody battle, the chief of  
one of them was taken captive. His men  
had been killed. His horse, the thing  
he valued above everything else in the  
world, had been taken away from him,  
and he lay bound hand and foot on the  
bare ground. He suffered dreadfully  
from thirst and loss of blood, and the  
pain from his wounds was very great;  
but what hurt him more than all was  
the thought of his dear horse.

Suddenly he heard a familiar neigh.  
Turning his head, with great difficulty,  
he looked around and saw his horse  
tethered quite near. How glad he was  
to see him! And he said: "Poor friend,  
what will you do among the Turks?  
You will be shut up within four walls,  
under a roof—you who have been used  
to the free air of the desert. No child  
will feed you from its hand any more.  
They will not care for you or under-  
stand you. I am afraid they will even  
beat you sometimes. If I am to be a  
slave you at least may be free. Go  
back to our tent and tell my wife that  
your master will die. Put your head  
again under the folds of our tent and  
lick the hands of my dear children."

The chief dragged himself with pain  
and difficulty to where his horse was  
tied. He could only wriggle himself  
over the ground like a worm, and he



AN ARABIAN HORSE.

was so weak that it took him a long  
time to go a little way, but he man-  
aged it finally, and when he reached  
the place he contrived to untie the  
rope with his teeth, for his hands were  
bound so tight that he could not use  
them at all.

The rope dropped to the ground and  
the horse was free, but he did not  
think so. He never thought of leaving  
his master and going off by himself.  
He stood perfectly still for a little  
while, his head bent over the wounded,  
helpless man before him, considering

what he should do. It was plain that  
his master could not get on his back,  
and equally plain that he could not  
leave him. He must contrive some way  
to get him home. So he just picked  
him up by taking his clothes between  
his teeth and started off at full gallop.

What a load that was! A heavy man  
to carry in such a novel way. And the  
road was long, and the good horse's  
heart sometimes failed him, but he  
kept on, and somehow he got there. He  
laid his master down at his wife's feet,  
and then he dropped dead with fatigue.

The whole tribe mourned for him, and  
Arab poets still sing his praise.—N. Y.  
World.

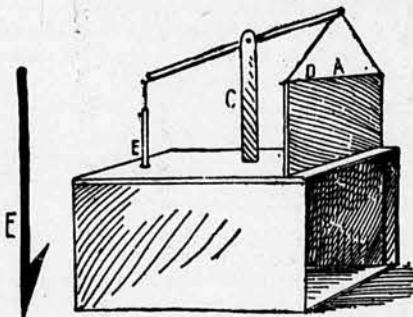
### TRAP FOR RABBITS.

Easily Made and Adjusted by Any Bright  
Farmer Boy.

The accompanying sketch shows a  
trap for rabbits, mink or other small  
animals. It is the most humane trap I  
ever saw, and can be easily made and  
adjusted by any of our farmer boys.

Six-inch boards are required and  
should be four feet long. A is the  
trap door, which is held up by two  
cords attached to the lever, which  
rests on the fulcrum C. E is the trig-  
ger, which is a short stick made as  
seen in the illustration, and is at-  
tached to the end of lever by a short  
cord.

The trigger passes through a small  
hole in the top of the trap and catches



on the front edge. The sketch shows  
the trap set. Grain is used for bait,  
but carrots, cabbage, etc., are much  
liked by bunny.

Place the bait at the farther end of  
the trap, so that it cannot be gotten  
out without touching the trigger,  
which flies up, and down drops the  
door and poor bunny is a prisoner  
and not a hair injured.

This way of catching rabbits is not  
so cruel as that of steel traps, by  
which, if not taken out soon after  
being caught, they will twist around  
until the foot comes off, which is  
dreadful, and, besides, your rabbit is  
gone, which is a disappointment. Try  
this trap and see if you do not like it,  
boys.—Mrs. A. C. McPherson, in Ohio  
Farmer.

### Mementoes from Mount Vernon.

Occasionally it is possible to satisfy  
the souvenir-seeker without doing any  
damage in particular. This is the case  
at the tomb of George Washington, in  
Mount Vernon. A lady had just picked  
up a pebble from the walk in front of  
the venerated spot to carry home with  
her, when a workman came up with a  
wheelbarrow full of gravel, which he  
dumped on the spot. "Have—you fixed  
up the place that way recently?" the  
lady asked, in a slightly apprehensive  
tone. "Bless you, miss!" was the re-  
ply, "we have to do this about every  
two weeks, so as the tourists can have  
something to carry away for momen-  
tums."

### Monday as a "Fatal" Day.

A statistician in the employ of the  
German government has come to the  
rescue of those who do not share in the  
widespread superstition that Fri-  
day is the most "unlucky" day  
of the week. Three years ago  
this particular man of figures, and  
of great resources for accurate de-  
ductions, determined to make a scien-  
tific investigation of the Friday super-  
stition. As a result of his exhaustive  
labors he has given the world a book  
of queer tables and figures, which  
proves that it is Monday, and not Friday,  
that is the most fatal or unfortunate  
day of the week.

### Didn't Like to Be Called Names.

"How do you like that little French  
girl next door, Polly?"  
"Don't like her at all," said Polly.  
"She calls me names. She called me a  
ma'amelle yesterday, and I ain't."—  
Harper's Bazar.

### Johanny Made a Good Guess.

The New Orleans Picayune says that  
a teacher, in explaining to her pupils  
the difference between civilized and un-  
civilized races, insisted upon three  
things as requisite for civilization—food,  
clothing and shelter. The next day she  
brought the subject up again, by way  
of review.

"What are the three things necessary  
to a civilized man?" she asked.

Several of the children remembered  
food and clothing, but the third re-  
quisite seemed to have escaped their re-  
collection entirely. Finally, after the  
question had been repeated two or  
three times, one little fellow lifted his  
hand, and said:

"A wife."

Whether the teacher sent him to the  
head of the class, we are not informed.

### The Dog Had a Good Memory.

The owner of an Irish water spaniel  
was out walking with him, when he  
crossed a frozen mill dam, and acci-  
dentally dropped his snuff box through  
a small crevice in the ice. The dog was  
dreadfully distressed at not being able  
to get the box, but was obliged to go  
home with its owner, who thought no  
more of the matter. Two months aft-  
erward, when the frost had gone, he  
and the dog passed the same place. The  
dog paused opposite the spot where the  
box had disappeared, seemed to think  
intently for a minute, then plunged in,  
and returned to the bank with the snuff  
box in his mouth.

While no physician or pharmacist can  
conscientiously warrant a cure, the J. C.  
Ayer Co. guarantee the purity, strength  
and medicinal virtues of Ayer's Sarsapa-  
rilla. It was the only blood purifier ad-  
mitted at the great World's Fair in  
Chicago, 1893.

## POSITIONS GUARANTEED

Under reasonable conditions. Do not say it cannot  
be done. If you send for 120 page catalogue of  
DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COL-  
LEGE, Nashville, Tenn. This college is strongly  
endowed by bankers and merchants all over the  
United States, as well as foreign countries. FOUR  
weeks by Draughon's method of teaching book-  
keeping is equal to TWELVE weeks by the old  
plan. Special advantages in shorthand, penman-  
ship and telegraphy. Cheap board. Open to both  
sexes. Thirty-six States and Territories now re-  
presented. Write for 120 page catalogue, which will  
explain "all." Address J. F. Draughon, President,  
Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.) N.B.—This  
college has prepared books for "Home Study,"  
book-keeping, penmanship and shorthand.

## SECURE A POSITION.

Wanted, for office work, on salary, in most every  
county in the South and West, a young lady or gen-  
tleman. Those from the country also accepted.  
Experience not necessary; in fact, prefer beginners  
at a small salary at first, say to begin, from \$30 to \$50  
a month. Chances for rapid promotion good.  
Must deposit in bank cash, about \$100. No loan  
asked; no investment required. It is a salaried and  
permanent position. (Strictly office work.) The  
enterprise is strongly endorsed by bankers. Address  
P.O. Box 433, Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.)

My son was afflicted  
with catarrh. I induced  
him to try Ely's Cream  
Balm and the disagree-  
able catarrhal smell all  
left him. He appears  
as well as any one.—J.  
C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.



## CATARRH

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

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



## RHEUMATISM

Is often caused by a bad Liver. How is your Liver?  
Are your Kidneys all right? Does your sleep rest  
you? Does your back ache? Are you weak and  
thin? Are you dull and bilious? Marvelous success  
has attended the use of

## Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver & Kidney Balm.

All who use it say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing  
ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism  
and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at \$1.00 per bottle.

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

## Money in

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

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

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

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Agency, 117 East Sixth St., Topeka, Kas. Estab-  
lished in 1884. Calls and correspondence invited.

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WHEEL For men, women and boys at prices  
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only manufacturers selling direct to consumers. Don't pay local dealers a profit  
of 50 per cent, but WE TE TO-DAY for our handsome catalogue. Address,  
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scription and illus- full address,  
tration of our pianos. FREE BEETHOVEN P. & O. CO.  
P. O. Box No. 689 Washington, N. J.

### Publication Notice.

[Case No. 17631.]

TO Clara G. Whitney, defendant: You are hereby  
notified that you have been sued by the plain-  
tiff, William W. Whitney, who has filed his petition  
against you in the District Court of Shawnee county,  
Kansas, and that you must answer said petition on  
or before the 10th day of April, 1895, or said petition  
will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered  
granting said plaintiff an absolute divorce from the  
bonds of matrimony from said defendant.

WILLIAM W. WHITNEY, Plaintiff.  
Attest: E. M. COCKRELL, Clerk.  
By F. R. WATERS, Deputy.

(First published February 27, 1895.)

## PROPOSALS.

### Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the  
Office of the Board of Public Works of the State  
of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 o'clock p. m.,  
on Monday, March 18, 1895, and opened immedi-  
ately thereafter, for all labor and material required  
to complete the detached cottage for the State  
Industrial School for Girls at Beloit, Kansas, under  
the provisions of Senate Bill No. 85, approved Feb-  
ruary 21, 1895. In accordance with the plans and  
specifications prepared by Seymour Davis, State  
Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office  
of the Board, State capitol grounds, after March  
4, 1895.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check  
for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of  
the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President  
of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and  
to be forfeited to the State of Kansas as liquidated  
and assessed damages by the successful bidders  
if they fail to enter into contract and give the  
required bond on or before March 25, 1895.

The right is reserved by the Board to reject any or  
all bids, and to waive any defect or informality in  
any bid if it be in the interest of the State so to do.  
No proposal will be received after the time above  
designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in a sealed en-  
velope, marked "Proposals for work and material  
required in the completion of a detached cottage  
for the State Industrial School for Girls, Beloit,  
Kansas," and addressed to Wm. W. Kees, Secretary  
of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

Companies or firms bidding will give their indi-  
vidual names as well as the firm name with their  
addresses.

The attention of all bidders is called to chapter  
114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are ex-  
pected to comply with in all State contracts.  
All bidders are invited to be present at the open-  
ing of bids, either in person or by attorney.

S. M. SCOTT, President.  
WM. WYKES, Secretary.



# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published every Wednesday by the  
**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.**OFFICE:  
No. 116 West Sixth Avenue.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**  
Topeka, Kansas.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line. Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

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

Electrotype must have metal base.

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

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

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

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

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

One dollar and sixty-five cents will pay for the *KANSAS FARMER* and the twice-a-week *New York World*. Everybody should read.

Is it stated by Wall street authority that within ten years the increase of indebtedness of European nations has aggregated \$5,600,000,000.

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.

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.

Many of our subscribers desire a daily newspaper. In renewing your subscription it is well to note the fact that we can furnish you a year's subscription to *KANSAS FARMER* and daily *Kansas City Star* for \$4. Or, *KANSAS FARMER* and daily *Leavenworth Times* for \$3. The amount for both papers to be sent to this office.

The *KANSAS FARMER* has in stock about 2,000 Spray Calendars, giving concise directions as to time and manner of spraying every kind of fruit. They are very neat and are suitable to hang up for convenient reference. Any one sending a two-cent stamp to pay for mailing and postage will receive a Spray Calendar free.

## A LEGISLATIVE MOB.

A most disgraceful riot occurred in the Indiana Legislature on Monday night, just at the close of the session. A partisan measure to supplant a Democratic official by a Republican had been passed and was in the hands of the Democratic Governor, who delayed until a few minutes before final adjournment, and then sent in his veto too late to admit of passing the bill over his veto. The Republicans determined that the private secretary, bearing the veto message, should not reach the Speaker's desk until after the hour of adjournment, and they proceeded to forcibly detain him. The Democratic members were equally determined to get the secretary, with the veto message, to the Speaker's desk, and they forced open the doors and violently overcame all opposition. Revolvers were flourished, men were knocked down, some were severely hurt, and the Governor's secretary, almost stripped of clothing, was pushed against the Speaker's desk. The Speaker paid no attention to him, but declared the House adjourned, while the veto message was snatched from the private secretary's hand by a Republican, who ran out of the hall with it.

## POWER REQUIRED FOR GIVEN PUMP.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—I have asked three firms to name capacity of an engine necessary to run a No. 4 centrifugal pump and their answers are as follows: First answer, seven horse-power; second answer, twelve horse-power; third answer, twenty-two horse-power. The lift is twenty-seven feet vertically. Now, I would ask you if you know anything as to the reliability of these different firms? I am in a helpless condition—no knowledge of the matter in question. With reputed authorities so much at variance, I cannot take the responsibility to decide. If the first answer is right, my ten-horse engine is ample; if not, I must get a smaller pump. One firm informs me I can use a wooden box for a discharge pipe. My suction pipe will be from twelve to fifteen feet long. Have you any knowledge on that point?

Your editorial on the water privilege question was answered very satisfactorily, for which (on my own account) I extend thanks.  
A. H. Cox.

Quincy, Kas.

The question of the power required to lift a given amount of water a given height, is a very simple one to answer theoretically. Practically, a number of allowances must be made. Experience has shown about what additional power should be provided on account of friction, losses, etc.

We shall consider the case of our correspondent. The centrifugal pump manufacturers rate the No. 4 pump at 1,200 to 1,250 gallons capacity per minute. In practice they will usually handle somewhat less than the rated capacity. At ordinary temperatures water weighs just about eight and one-third pounds per gallon, so that 1,200 gallons will weigh  $1,200 \times 8\frac{1}{3} = 10,000$  pounds. The mechanical "horse-power" used in engineering estimates is 33,000 pounds lifted one foot high in one minute. Then, to lift 1,200 gallons or 10,000 pounds of water per minute will require, theoretically, for each foot of lift,  $10,000 \div 33,000 = .303$  horse-power, and for our correspondent's twenty-seven-foot lift will require  $.303 \times 27 = 8.2$  horse-power. This is the actual work to be delivered at the discharge of the pump.

While the centrifugal pump has very little friction of the parts of the machine, the element of friction of the water against the pump is considerable on account of the rapid motion necessarily imparted to the water, for in the centrifugal pump it is the momentum given to the water in the scroll which causes it to rise. The greater the lift the more rapid must be the motion of the water in the pump. On this account centrifugal pumps are not recommended for very high lifts. They are, however, considered good for such work as our correspondent mentions, i. e., a twenty-seven-foot lift. The allowance for this friction will be considered in connection with other losses.

Engines are usually rated at their "indicated" horse-power. The indicator is a device for measuring the amount of work done by the steam in the engine cylinder and takes no account of the friction of the machine and losses generally. In the case of gasoline engines, the indicator shows the work done by the explosion of the mixture of air and gasoline, and, as in the case of the steam engine, takes no account of losses. These losses are exceedingly variable, as are those in pumps and other machines. Even in the case of machines of the same make and pattern there are wide differences in the losses.

In the tests of efficiency of pumping machinery, the entire plant, i. e., the engine and pump and all connecting machinery, are usually considered together, and the proved efficiency is stated in per cents of the indicated horse-power of the engine. In competitive tests of this kind the efficiency has ranged from 25 per cent. to 68 per cent., and as high as 70 per cent. has been claimed. He is a rash contractor who, if financially responsible, will guarantee an efficiency of over 50 per cent. That is to say, in the case of our correspondent's work, which theoretically requires 8.2 horse-power, if his pump be worked to full capacity, any reasonably cautious contractor will use an engine capable of affording 16.4 indicated horse-power. A conservative mechanical engineer will probably estimate an efficiency of not to exceed 40 per cent., or will recommend an engine of indicated power equal to two

and a half times the work to be delivered, which in this case calls for a twenty and one-half horse-power engine. Since it is never best to undertake to do work with an engine which is even liable to be overworked, the writer, if he were selling this correspondent a plant and guaranteeing the delivery of 1,200 gallons per minute at a total lift of twenty-seven feet, would recommend that the work to be delivered at the discharge be multiplied by three to determine the power of the engine most suited for his purpose, and would specify a twenty-five horse-power engine. It should be stated in this connection that the centrifugal pump is not necessarily worked to its full capacity. Indeed, it is not an economical use of power to force the pump to its limit. It is probably more economical to work a No. 4 centrifugal pump at 600 than at 1,200 gallons per minute. Some manufacturers recommend as economical the use of these pumps at less than one-fourth of their rated capacity. If, therefore, our correspondent requires only 200 to 400, or possibly 500 gallons of water per minute, and has a ten-horse-power engine, he can use this engine with good advantage on a No. 4 centrifugal pump.

As a basis for approximate calculations of power required for raising water, the following will be found convenient:

ONE THOUSAND GALLONS PER MINUTE.	
	Horse-power.
Lifted 1 foot requires:	Theoretically..... .25
	Practically..... .75
Lifted 10 feet requires:	Theoretically..... 2.5
	Practically..... 7.5
Lifted 15 feet requires:	Theoretically..... 3.75
	Practically..... 10.25
Lifted 20 feet requires:	Theoretically..... 5.00
	Practically..... 15.00
Lifted 25 feet requires:	Theoretically..... 6.25
	Practically..... 18.75
Lifted 100 feet requires:	Theoretically..... 25.00
	Practically..... 75.00

The exact theoretical power required to lift 1,000 gallons per minute at 60° Fahrenheit to a height of one foot is .25275+ horse-power, but the decimal .25 or the fraction  $\frac{1}{4}$  is so nearly correct that it may safely be used in approximate calculations, especially when the liberal allowance of 3 to 1 is made for practical work. It is a convenient figure and easily remembered. For larger or smaller quantities of water it is scarcely necessary to say that the results obtained for 1,000 gallons will have simply to be multiplied or divided by the appropriate number. Thus 100 gallons per minute lifted twenty feet will require one-tenth as much power as 1,000 gallons lifted the same height in the same time, or one-half horse-power theoretically and one and one-half horse-power practically.

## THE IRRIGATION BOARD.

The new law, providing for the investigation of the irrigation resources of western Kansas, creates a board of three Commissioners, who are charged with the duty of carrying on the investigations. The Governor has been fortunate in his selection of the Commissioners. Judge D. M. Frost, of Garden City, President of Kansas Irrigation Association, and a practical irrigator; Judge W. B. Sutton, of Russell county and an untiring worker in the cause of irrigation, and Hon. M. B. Tomblin, of Goodland, an irrigator and banker, may well be expected to find out and place before the people of Kansas such information as will be of inestimable value in promoting a successful development of the irrigation resources of the plains.

The board has at its disposal an appropriation of \$30,000. The salaries are made low—\$1,000 per year for each of the Commissioners—and their expenses are limited, so that most of the appropriation will be expended in useful experimental work, in developing information for which there has been an increasing demand for the last two or three years. The bulletins of the Irrigation Board will be anxiously looked for and will be of immense value to the people of the entire State.

The *KANSAS FARMER* has inquiry for a good country newspaper for lease and sale. Any of our exchanges knowing of such please notify this office.

## ARE BETTER TIMES NEAR?

It is said that the darkest hour comes just before day. This may be as true in other worlds as in the physical. The financial world is just now very willing to believe that day is dawning. Whether designedly or unintentionally, those who have shaped the financial course of the nations of the civilized world have not only brought adversity to their victims but have in very many cases included themselves in the well nigh universal catastrophe. Whether the manipulators will now be able to reverse the downward tendency, or whether, by virtue of the bottom having been reached, a turn for the better will take place, naturally, certain it is that there is now manifest a general expectancy that better times are to be experienced in the near future.

The slight but decided up-turn in the prices of wheat, the tendency to improvement in the live stock markets, the realization that stocks of manufactured goods are low, are cited as indications of returning industrial activity, based on demand for products.

As to Western farm products, the statistics show conclusively that reserves are much lower than they have been for several years. Not unlikely the up-turn which will result from this cause will be given a degree of permanency by the fact, which has been clearly pointed out by C. Wood Davis, that population is increasing much more rapidly than cultivated areas—that this increase far exceeds the normal increase of food and fabric products from the combined causes of increased acreage and improved cultivation. It is, therefore, not unlikely soon to be impressed upon thinking people that the world must, ere long, either eat less or pay the farmer more for it. Whether the present and immediately prospective up-turn in prices is to be the beginning of the permanent change is matter of speculation with many. Those who have most carefully investigated the subject, will be surprised if the average prices of farm products ever again touch the low mark of the last year.

True, there are pessimists who expect that the power which has produced the great depression of many months, will find yet other means of lowering prices, even if it be at the expense of the lives of those who should find work and thereby earn a living. But it is difficult to conjecture how financial legislation or executive action can force greater depression than has already been reached. When United States paper currency had become the money of account, the standard of deferred payments in this country, and prices had been adjusted to this basis, the doctors of finance insisted that this money, notwithstanding the general prosperity which had attended its use, was not good enough; that it should be destroyed; that the country should come to a specie basis. And to a specie basis we came—through depressions and panics. The coin basis was not, however, adjusted to suit the doctors of finance, and, at their behest, we have again taken their medicine, and through financial spasms such as were never before experienced, we are now on a gold basis. This has resulted in the transference of much of the property wealth, of this and other countries, from the ownership of the many to the few.

There are those of the former agents of the power which effected these transfers, who, with their victims, are stranded, many more are in danger of stranding. The cry now goes up, from Wall street, for another international monetary conference, and the demand for the free coinage of silver is now heard in quarters which heretofore have had nothing but derision for the "silver mania." Whether there is behind this an honest purpose to reinstate the use of silver on the old ratio, thereby causing a world-wide restoration of prices and enabling people to buy back, at advanced prices, the properties they have lost during the decline, or whether it is the purpose to "put a dollar's worth of silver into the silver dollar," is not disclosed in any of the utterances of those who are now doing the most talking for silver.

To "put a dollar's worth of silver into



the silver dollar," as that phrase is used, would be to practically double its size. Under free coinage of the two metals the silver dollar of present weight was a money of final redemption, consequently a standard of values. To double, or to make any other increase of the amount of silver in the coin, would be to likewise increase the standard from this former unit. But, if all nations shall remonetize silver at a ratio of, say, 30 to 1, almost inevitably the price of silver will advance to the point that little or none will be coined. It may be possible by such juggling to still further depress prices and continue the money-changers' spoliations of the people. Otherwise there seems no way to avoid the belief that for the farmer there is dawning a permanent prosperity.

### THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.

The completion of Funk & Wagnalls' "New Standard Dictionary" has been awaited with growing impatience ever since the publication of the first prospectus with a few sample pages. The appearance of the first volume, several months ago, assured all who have seen it that the promises of the prospectus would be more than fulfilled. The completion of the work has enabled the publishers to place in the hands of dictionary users a work of surprising compass, fullness of detail and accuracy. It is next to impossible to think of a word which cannot be found in this dictionary. Apparently no word is too modern, certainly none is too technical, none too provincial, none too confined in its use to a trade or a profession, to be found in this dictionary. It is in every sense an "up to date" dictionary, scholarly, practical, complete. It should be in every school-room and no private library should spare it.

The publishers, Funk & Wagnalls, New York, are "formerly of Kansas" men who have somehow managed to put nearly a million dollars into the preparation of this work. They have employed the most eminent men in every department of knowledge as editors of their dictionary and they have succeeded in making a pre-eminently valuable book for universal use.

### SUPPLIES OF WHEAT.

The statistical writers have taken considerable pains to ascertain the position of wheat as it existed on March 1. As to this *Bradstreet's* says:

"It would appear there were at least 204,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States, both coasts, March 1, 1895, visible and invisible, contrasted with about 246,000,000 bushels one year ago, and that of these totals probably more than 100,000,000 bushels, in round numbers, are available for immediate shipment, contrasted with probably 138,000,000 bushels one year ago."

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, in replying to a Chicago writer, remarks: "Whatever may be shown by the government returns or any other statements purporting to show the quantity of wheat in the United States on March 1, the *Price Current* will continue to believe that the quantity is largely deficient in comparison with corresponding time last year—and this belief is not based altogether on production and distribution data, but on a large amount of information from intelligent correspondents, and by the application of common sense in a general view of such matters, unbiased by market interest."

The *Price Current* concludes that 140,000,000 bushels is about the correct figure at which to place the amount in farmers' hands, and concludes its article as follows:

"Suppose this [140,000,000 bushels] to be taken as a basis for calculations, with 79,000,000 visible, making a total of 219,000,000 bushels; allow for food, feeding and spring seeding, for the remaining four months to July 1, say 135,000,000, and for export say 45,000,000, the distribution would reach 180,000,000, leaving 39,000,000 for remaining reserves, visible and invisible, or practically the exhaustion of marketable supplies."

"The FARMER seems to reach a pretty good class of people—the ones I like to deal with," writes James Burton, in renewing an order.

### Oak Grange Farmers' Institute.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"All's well that ends well"—an old saw, but one that is especially applicable at this time. The first date, February 6 and 7, for the Farmers' Institute of Mission township, catching us in the midst of a Kansas "freak," or, more properly, a Dakota blizzard, it was adjourned with much misgiving as to the outcome, to March 6 and 7. It was feared by those having it in charge that enthusiasm would cool and the attendance be small. But Kansas farmers, being liberally supplied with gumption, do not tire of a good thing so easily, and realizing the good things to be presented for their edification were promptly there at the appointed hour, prepared to receive and digest, according to their special needs. Hicks could not have meted weather more auspicious. With cloudless skies, and the moon at its full, the evenings were specially brilliant.

The first session was held Wednesday evening. Mr. John B. Sims read a fine paper on the "Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company," giving a review of its rules, regulations, methods, condition, etc., and proving by actual figures the saving to the farmer by insuring in it.

"How to Make the Farm Pay" was the subject of an excellent paper by George Anderson. Two things were strongly emphasized—keep within your means, and never go in debt unless for real estate. Debt had been a bitter enemy to the farmer and the credit system a curse. Thought poultry a factor on the farm if one markets to consumers. Also market gardening and horticulture. Favored diversified crops. Saw no reason why farmers should not be successful. Industry, economy, keeping out of debt will bring success.

Prof. Walters, of the Agricultural college, said, in discussion, that in the early days of Kansas men came from all parts to secure land without desiring homes. Worthless ones had been weeded out and the present tiller of the soil was a survival of the fittest. The present condition of the farmer was a certain proof that farming does pay. After all tribulations farm life is much happier than any other life.

Bradford Miller thought the farmer should magnify his calling by education. Advocated literature in the home. Newspapers, now so cheap, should be in every home.

Maj. Sims said, furthermore, that it had furnished more happy homes than found in any other calling. Then why discourage agriculture?

Mr. P. J. Spreng presented a paper, on "Economy of Feeding Farm Stock." Among other things, Mr. Spreng strongly favored sorghum as a desirable feed. Aimed to have it fairly well matured by the 1st of October. Did not pasture, but hauled to feed lot. Gave better satisfaction and left no refuse.

Mr. Anderson related his experience. Had turned in cattle to pasture on second-growth sorghum and seven died. Others turned on first crop, four of which died.

Prof. Walters asked if land was heavily manured. The college veterinarian had found that cattle died when turned on corn stalks. Analyzed and found potassium (?)

Prof. Sears thought there must have existed certain conditions. Second growth did not always kill.

John White had pastured calves on sorghum. Had done well.

Bradford Miller had eight years experience and had no trouble. Did not pasture though. Considered it best of all feed.

"What the Grange Seeks to do for the Farmer," was presented in its best form by Henry Wallace. This paper was commended by Maj. Sims and others. Every farmer who looks well to his own interest will find it profitable to become a Patron of the Grange.

Mr. Peter Heil read a paper which brought out considerable discussion. "How to Make Money in the Dairy Business" was the subject presented by Mr. Heil. The discussions were mainly in regard to the use of the separator.

Ed. Buckman declared that the farmer who had no separator was not

"in it." It was mildly suggested that cows might prove a necessary factor in dairy operations. John Sims, being called upon, gave his testimony thus: The farmer who makes one hundred pounds of butter per week by the old method can, with separator, make one hundred and twenty-five. Separate as milked. De Laval will separate at 58°.

### THURSDAY MORNING.

Session opened at 9:30 with prayer. Mr. W. H. Wright read a splendid paper on "Give the Boys and Girls a Chance," which was a veritable "plum pudding" of good things, full of wholesome truths so plainly stated, that no parent need err in understanding. We hope to see this in print ere long.

Without a paper from John MacDonald the institute would lose one of its most attractive features. That gentleman, being introduced, spoke at some length, holding the appreciative attention of the audience from first to last. Mr. MacDonald briefly touched upon what impressed him most in his late journey to Scotland—the journey across the ocean, their railway inconveniences, the people, farming, climate, suffrage and the temperance, all this being interspersed with witty anecdotes given in rich Scotch brogue, which must be heard to be fully appreciated. Mr. MacDonald spoke of the sincere pleasure he felt in being once more on American soil, and paid a tribute to the stars and stripes.

### THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Bradford Miller opened the afternoon session with a paper on "The Farmer, Past and Future." Mr. Miller dealt with the system of renting in all its phases, hired help, crops, abandoned farms of the East, etc.

In discussion, A. E. Jones said, in 1854 in Maine the Western fever broke out—an epidemic. Town where he lived nearly depopulated in year's time. West got the young men, which accounted for abandoned farms there. The opinion seemed to be settled that if a renter was ambitious enough to make money for himself, could make money for owner.

Prof. Walters hoped to see lands in the hands of actual farmer. Some one suggested that rented farms deteriorated. Miller suggested leasing, as they do in Scotland.

Question: You claim that the effect of clover on soil is mechanical. Now, does it not have a chemical effect? Mr. Miller answered that it opens soil, acting as a subsoiler. Thomas Buckman thought it best feed for stock in addition to subsoiling. Discussion closed for want of time.

Prof. Hilton entertained the people for an hour or more with a most instructive lecture on "Water in the Soil—How Wasted, How Saved," illustrating by charts the rainfall of this State and its effect on different soils. Also illustrated with soil from farms in this locality. Climate, said Mr. Hilton, is the greatest factor in farming. Maximum July temperature most common to corn. From 1874 to 1892, the temperature 90° maximum, corn averaged thirty-seven bushels to acre. Last ten years, very low temperature, corn averaged twenty-two bushels to acre. Much can be done to guard against rainfall and temperature. Ideal soil will have 50 per cent. good soil, 25 per cent. air and 25 per cent. water. Coarse soil will rob fine. Mr. Hilton here illustrated the pulling power of fine soil and the non-pulling power of coarse soil. Illustrated corn roots—the depth to which they will go if not molested. Roots go as far as air. Evaporation greatest enemy. Plowing immediately after wheat-cutting saves moisture for future crop. It is impossible to give but a brief synopsis of this valuable lecture. It ought to be repeated, in order that the important knowledge it conveyed might be properly assimilated.

"Subsoiling," by Scott Kelsey, was a very instructive paper, which will soon appear in print. It was followed by a paper on strawberries, by Mr. Sears, of Manhattan. Prefer setting in fall. Sandy loam; manure, but with care; work down with harrow. Mr. Sears illustrated by charts his method of setting plants, as also staminate and pistillate varieties. Best winter protection, clean straw. Named best

early, medium and late varieties. This was especially interesting, as many contemplate the cultivation of that delicious fruit.

Mayor Harrison at the last session presented a paper on the "Philosophy of Farming." Mr. Harrison announced his desire to be known here as a farmer. The paper abounded in good things and was written in a happy vein.

Prof. Walters struck the key-note when he announced his subject, "Gumption," being a commodity supposed to belong to the Kansas farmer *ad libitum*. Past decade has been an active one among farmers. Gumption is not purely physical, it is also mental. The world to-day has no use for the lion-killer of yore. No virtue in poverty. Less poverty and more wealth on the farm. Useless to say farmers are losing. That is disproved by this gathering. Farming is not a failure, as many try to make it. Believed in specialties. The specialist has what the general farmer lacks—enthusiasm. Thinking and figuring a deadly enemy to failure. Prof. Walters' paper was earnestly listened to and a vote of thanks was extended to him, and also to Mr. Sears, which was amended by extending thanks to all who had assisted to make the institute a success.

Committee having the matter in charge reported the following officers for the ensuing year: J. B. Sims, President; George Anderson, Vice President; E. Higgins, Treasurer; Kittie J. McCracken, Secretary.

### NOTES.

Additional pleasure was lent the exercises, during the afternoon session, by a song by Mrs. Charles, of Topeka, also an alto solo by Mrs. John Sims.

Instrumental music at evening session by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spreng and Emery Brobst.

The President and Secretary spared nothing that would contribute to the success of this institute, and have reason to feel gratified at the result.

KITTIE J. MCCRACKEN.

### Hard Times Prices.

Farmers, I have the largest-grained, biggest-yielding, heaviest-weighting corn in existence. Package of this monstrous corn, three packets melon seed, four kinds largest, best pumpkins, pamphlet giving descriptions of profitable farm seeds, all postpaid, for 10 cents in stamps. R. N. Thomas, Bingham, Iowa.

BAKERSVILLE, N. C., January 22, 1895.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN:—May God bless you and help you to prosper, is my heartfelt wish. I was a victim of an aggravated kidney disease from which I had lost hope of cure. Someone recommended Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm; I tried it with the best results, and am happy to say it cured me entirely. I recommend it to everybody who has any affection of the liver, for which it is very good, and for kidney diseases, for the cure of which it stands without a peer. Yours truly, J. H. GOUEN.

### The Great German Coffee Berry.

Coffee at 1 cent a pound, that is what it costs to grow it, good coffee, too. Some say that it is better than Rio. This we know, while in Europe last summer in search of seed novelties, we often drank this in hotels in France, Holland and Germany.

Thirty-five packages earliest vegetable seeds, \$1, not 3 cents per package.

Largest growers of farm seeds, as oats, grass, clover, corn and potatoes, etc., in the world. Early heavy yielding vegetables our specialty.

If You Will Cut This Out and Send It with 15 cents postage, to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of their German Coffee Berry seed and their catalogue.

### A Sure Thing.

Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago and New York:

GENTLEMEN:—If the Weather Bureau is going to establish regular three-year droughts, such as we have passed through, I am more than ever confirmed in my intention to use your seeds exclusively. In the planting seasons of 1892-93-94, with me, they have germinated so freely and possessed such vitality as to establish crops that the succeeding dry months of summer have failed to seriously injure, and I have realized that crops well begun were more than half done. I shall continue using your superior seed.

(Signed)

B. R. BONES,

Market Gardener, Racine, Wis.

[See advertisement of this reliable firm in this paper.—Ed.]



## Horticulture.

### GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Bulletin No. 15 of the Oklahoma Experiment Station has so many valuable and important pages that we are at a loss to know what to select for presentation. We have, however, attempted to select those parts which could be best presented here, and have omitted detailed descriptions.

For the most part the experiments reported are tests of varieties of garden vegetables. As the proper results of such experiments there are added under the several heads recommendations as to the selection of varieties and notes of prominent varietal characteristics of practical or technical importance.

#### PEAS.

Fifteen varieties of peas were planted, in rows, April 9 and 10, each row being given ninety running feet. These peas were picked as fast as they came of size commonly used on the table. The following list shows the varieties grown and the total yield in pounds of pods and peas to each row:

	Pounds.
Extra Early Premium Gem.....	6.39
Philadelphia Extra Early.....	8.08
American Wonder.....	7.21
Blue Peter.....	7.45
Little Gem.....	10.56
First and Best.....	7.16
Maud S.....	8.82
Shoshone Hero.....	19.51
Irish Marrowfat.....	11.13
Tom Thumb.....	15.98
McLean's Little Gem.....	6.83
Early Kent.....	10.32
Eugenia.....	13.56
Melting Sugar.....	19.03
Sterling.....	16.98

#### MUSKMELONS.

Twenty-six varieties of muskmelons were grown in rows four and one-half

Improved Long Green.....	181
Japanese Climbing.....	8
Landreth's First Early.....	7
Livingston's Evergreen.....	212
Long White Snake.....	18
New Everbearing.....	150
New Siberian.....	81
Nichol's Medium Green.....	59
Parisian Prolific.....	89
Peerless White Spine.....	9
Serpent, or Snake.....	247
Small West India Gherkin.....	Failure
Tailby's Hybrid.....	46
Thorber's Commercial.....	42
Westerfield Chicago Pickle.....	188
White Wonder.....	117

#### LETTUCE.

Early plantings of lettuce in open ground have always done well at the Oklahoma Experiment Station. For convenience lettuce is planted in rows, between which the five-tooth cultivator is run as in other garden crops, and this method, though not economical of space, produced fine large heads of superior quality. After two year's trial here we feel satisfied in recommending the following varieties of lettuce: Denver Market, Hanson and Henderson's New York. Others are good, but these are most satisfactory. The following varieties have proved unsatisfactory: Salamander, Chartier Pink, Buttercup, Brown Dutch, Oak-leaved.

#### OKRA, OR GUMBO.

The following list shows the varieties of okra planted and the number of edible pods cut from thirty feet of row of each:

Dwarf.....	868
Tall.....	719
White Velvet.....	797
Dwarf Green, seed from Germany.....	710

Though the Dwarf is the most prolific, the White Velvet is much superior for cooking, and would be preferred in all cases for this country.

This is a vegetable of which people, especially those reared at the North, do not seem to know the good qualities.

was planted in several other lists and ranked first in all. As grown here it is a fine appearing yellow onion, nearly globular and about two inches in diameter.

#### SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Though no special experiment was made with this vegetable, it was grown on the ground again this year with the usual good success. This is one of the finest garden vegetables grown, is exceedingly easy to prepare and no harder to grow than potatoes.

#### Publications of United States Department of Agriculture for February.

Report of the Third Annual Meeting of the American Association of State Weather Services Co-operating with the Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture.

Rainfall and Snow of the United States, Compiled to the end of 1891, with Annual, Seasonal, Monthly and Other Charts.—The charts mentioned are 19x24 inches in size, bound separately and designated as Bulletin C—Atlas.

The Feeding of Farm Animals.—This bulletin has been confined to a statement of the general principles of feeding with the expectation that hereafter it may be possible to discuss the application of these principles to different kinds of farm animals in other farmers' bulletins.

#### Peanuts: Culture and Uses.

Synopsis of Report of Statistician—January-February, 1895.

Report of the Statistician—January-February, 1895. Contents: (1) Report on farm animals; (2) The cotton crop; (3) Live stock in Great Britain and Ireland; (4) The cotton crop of India for 1894; (5) A French congress on popular credit; (6) the wheat crop of Victoria (Australia); (7) notes on foreign agriculture; (8) January transportation rates; (9) February transportation rates.

American Ginseng: Its Commercial

UR invited to send for my latest price list of small fruits. Half million strawberry plants, 800,000 Progress, Kansas and Queen of West raspberry plants. B. F. Smith, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas. Mention this paper.

A. H. GRIESEA, 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.

#### Something New in Musk-melons

The White Persian, the largest and best flavored on earth. Nothing better to be desired. Write for prices and particulars to Larkin Commission Co., Wichita, Kas. Mention FARMER.

**APPLE TREES.** Large stock of commercial sorts, with grape vines and a general nursery stock. Prices list free. **KELSEY NURSERY CO.,** St. Joseph, Mo.

**STRAW RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY and all kinds of small fruit plants at lowest prices.** Largest growers in the West. Cat. free. Address F. W. DIXON, Netawaka, Kansas.

#### Greenville and Gardner STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

**El Dorado Blackberry.** Other new and varieties of fruits. A general line of Nursery stock. Address

**J. F. CECIL, Nurseryman, North Topeka, Kas.**

**Box Elder, Ash and Black Locust \$1.25 per 1,000!** 100 Apple Trees. - \$3.50 All the leading sorts. 100 choice Concord Vines. \$2.00 1,000 Russian Mulberry. \$1.15 Shade trees below cost. Complete price list free. Address **JANSEN NURSERY,** Jefferson Co. Jansen, Neb.

#### BONNER SPRINGS NURSERIES

Apple trees, 2 and 3 years old, strong. \$6 per 100; \$4 per 1,000. Concord Grape. \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1,000. Asparagus, 2 year, strong, \$3 per 1,000. Strawberry plants, 50¢ per 100; \$3 per 1,000. Cherry and Pear, 20¢ each; Plum, 15¢; apricot, 15¢; Peach, 10¢. Blackberries, \$8 per 1,000. Hardy Hybrid Perennial Roses, 2 year, strong, 15¢ each. \$1.25 per 10. Climbing Roses, 2 year, 15¢; per 10. \$1. Thirty Greenhouse or Bedding Plants, \$1—all different. Plants by mail or express. H. H. KERN, Manager, Bonner Springs, Kas.

#### SPRING TRADE. 26th YEAR.

#### Douglas County Nursery

Will please you in prices on everything in the nursery line. We have in quantity good line of all kinds of Fruit Trees, standard varieties, 25¢.00 Strawberry and Raspberry Plants, leading varieties. Low figures on Kansas Raspberry and Parker Early Strawberry. 75,000 1 and 2-year Asparagus. 25,000 Grape Vines, No. 1 50¢.00 Hedge Plants. Send for price list on everything. **WM. FLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kansas.**

#### Lee's Summit Star Nurseries.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Choice fruit and ornamental trees, including small fruits, evergreens, roses and shrubbery. A specialty of supplying trees for commercial orchards. Also shade trees. Plant while you can get the best trees at the lowest prices. Send for catalogue. Address (mentioning this paper) **M. BUTTERFIELD, - Lee's Summit, Mo**

#### Mount Hope Nurseries.

27th year. Have for sale a complete assortment of fruit trees, especially of the leading commercial sorts. Also making a specialty of extra hardy peaches, Crosby, Bokara, etc., 28 deg. below zero and a crop. For circulars and prices address the proprietors. **A. C. GREISA & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.**

#### WILLIS NURSERIES.

Contain a general assortment of choice fruit trees and other nursery stock, which we offer for sale in lots to suit. Our prices are low—stock and packing the very best. Write for free catalogue and always mention name of this paper. A special lot of choice well-grown two-year-old apple trees for sale. Address **A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kansas.**



**THE BINGAMAN PRUNER**

The best Pruner ever made. Will cut any limb not exceeding 1 1/2 inches in diameter. One man can do more work with it than five men can with any other. Agents wanted in every State in the Union. Address—**ORCHARD PRUNER CO., Ottawa, Kansas.**

#### Broke the Record

No Cultivator ever had such a remarkable run the first season. Sales nearly 20,000 in 1894

and this year will be greatly increased. The C. H. D. is simply the best Walking Cultivator ever made and as yet has no imitators. It sells at sight. For sale by one dealer in a town. See it before you buy. Write us for illustrated circular.

**Deere & Co. Moline, Ill.**



CUCUMBER—BURPEE'S WHITE WONDER.

feet apart, each variety having 270 feet of row. In general, the varieties bearing small melons were more prolific as regards numbers than the large-fruited varieties. It is also to be remarked, as a matter of importance, that with very few exceptions, the small-fruited melons are much the best in quality and are further desirable for their early ripening. Extra Early Nutmeg, Jenny Lind and Banquet have shown marked superiority in these qualities. Extra Early Hackensack, Chicago Market, Irondequoit, Perfection, Superior, Montreal Market and Princess are of larger size, and have shown some desirable characters, but as a class, do not yield heavily. The Cassaba variety is shown in the accompanying illustration made from a photograph of a specimen grown in the experiments.

#### CUCUMBERS.

The cucumbers, to the number of thirty-four varieties, were planted and cared for in the manner explained under muskmelons; and the same remarks made under that head apply equally to this experiment.

In picking, the plan was to take off all fruits as soon as they reached ordinary picking size, and it is the record of such pickings which is presented in the following table:

Arlington White Spine.....	13
Bennet's White Spine.....	11
Borowskische.....	110
Burpee's White Wonder.....	28
Chicago Giant.....	1
Cool and Crisp.....	5
Early Cluster.....	10
Early Netted Russian.....	123
Early Green Cluster.....	104
Evergreen White Spine.....	223
Extra Long White Spine.....	2
Extra Early Green Prolific.....	32
Early Frame.....	48
Giant Pera.....	95
Giant White.....	1
Green Prolific.....	101
Hill's Forcing.....	19
Improved White Spine.....	13

It makes a fine addition to the bill of fare and the fact that it seems to be quite undisturbed by the dryest weather is no small recommendation.

#### TOMATOES.

Fourteen varieties of tomatoes as listed in the table below were planted in rows six feet apart, with plants four feet apart in the rows, ten plants of each variety being used. In the following table is shown the number of fruits picked and the average weight of individual tomatoes in ounces:

	Number fruits.	Average weight.
Atlantic Prize.....	103	1.8
Livingston's Favorite.....	61	1.6
Dwarf Champion.....	76	1.9
Long Keeper.....	86	1.7
Dwarf Aristocrat.....	79	1.6
Golden Trophy.....	122	1.2
Pear-shaped Yellow.....		
Livingston's Perfection.....	131	1.3
Ten Ton Tomato.....	135	1.5
Acme.....	119	1.3
Matchless.....	82	1.6
Optimus.....	125	1.2
Ignotum.....	87	1.7
Perfection.....	53	1.3

Nearly all varieties listed are of superior merit. Dwarf Champion and Dwarf Aristocrat are desirable, while among the larger sorts Favorite, Perfection, Matchless, Optimus and Ignotum are especially good.

#### ONIONS.

The seed of ten varieties of onions were sown in drills, each variety having ninety feet of row. The following table shows in pounds the amount gathered:

	Gross weight.	Per cent. marketable.
Prizetaker.....	8.37	53
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	3.14	22
Mammoth Silver King.....	1.15	5
Bermuda Island Red.....	.60	100
Giant Della Roca.....	1.43	61
Bermuda Island White.....	1.04	11
Bermuda Red.....	6.17	27
Prizetaker, U. S. Dep. Ag.....	4.74	46
Bloodsdales Ext. Early Pearl.....	.551	100
Bloodsdales Ext. Early Gold- en Seal.....	.39	100

It will be seen that Prizetaker makes the best record. The same variety

#### History, Protection and Cultivation.

Proceedings of the Virginia Good Roads Convention held in Richmond, Va., October 18, 1894.

Experiment Station Record.—Contents: Editorial notes; Eighth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural College and Experiment Stations; Recent work in agricultural science; notes.

Library Bulletin No. 5. Accessions to the Library November-December, 1894.

Charts of the Weather Bureau. (Size 19x24 inches.)—Weather-Crop Bulletin (series of 1895), reporting temperature and rainfall with special reference to their effect on crops. (No. 1, for the month ending January 31, 1895.) Semi-daily Weather Map, showing weather conditions throughout the United States and giving forecasts of probable changes. Snow charts, showing depth of snow on ground at 8 p. m. on Monday, February 4, 11, 18 and 25. Storm Bulletin No. 1 of 1895. Storm and Cold Wave of February 5 to 8. Wreck and Casualty Chart of the Great Lakes, 1894.

#### REPRINTS.

Some Destructive Potato Diseases: What They are and How to Prevent Them.

Tobacco: Instructions for its Cultivation and Curing.

Fertilizers for Cotton.

Important Insecticides: Directions for Their Preparation and Use. Revised edition.

A Compilation of Analyses of American Feeding Stuffs. Not for general distribution.

Record of Experiments with Sorghum in 1892.



THE C. H. D.



## In the Dairy.

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

### Setting a High Standard.

The managers of the Vermont Experiment Station have put the standard of butter production of the station farm herd of cows at 400 pounds per cow per year. Before the herd was destroyed for tuberculosis there were several that reached or exceeded that amount. The new herd is expected to do as well. With fifty cows, which the farm can be made to support, the total make would be 20,000 pounds of butter annually.

### Grain Feed on Pasture.

Mr. Goodrich, the well-known Wisconsin dairyman, notes the fact of his having undertaken, in the face of the ridicule of his neighbors, the feeding of meal to cows while on good pastures. The results were surprising, both to himself and everybody else. He found at the close of the year that his butter yield had increased fifty pounds per cow, though there had been no perceptible increase in the flow or the richness of the milk. The meal had simply served the purpose of giving the cows better staying qualities up to the last of the season. He figured that he got \$2 for every dollar he paid out for meal thus fed.

### The Value of Knowledge.

In an address before the Maine dairymen's convention, recently, Mr. Joel Richardson, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, put the case in a nutshell when he said:

"Cotton has been king. Corn has been king. But to-day, the cow, with a production of food in many forms, of the value annually, in our own country, of more than \$600,000,000, is queen over all. These facts give tangible importance to dairy meetings. They impress upon all who grasp the length and breadth of this great industry the great value of even small improvements in methods of producing and handling milk. We are here to-day to learn from our lecturers and from each other, improved methods and appliances in dairy practice. Let us not forget that knowledge of this industry, as well as all others, is of slow growth and is made up of little items added together from many sources and the practice of many years."

### Cream Separators.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of such of our readers as may have any interest in that connection to the new 1895 advertisement of the De Laval Cream Separators, which appears in another column.

If any dairy authority were asked to name the one thing which has contributed most to the development and improvement of our dairying interests in the last few years, the answer would unquestionably be—the cream separator. And when one speaks of the cream separator the name De Laval seems almost synonymous therewith.

Separators come and go, but the De Laval appears to maintain an even prestige at all times. It was practically the first to make itself known in dairying, and much of our progress in this great interest is doubtless due to it. For several years when dairy separators were first introduced, they were solely of De Laval make. These were not altogether practical for general purposes, and were followed by the present styles of De Laval hand machines termed the "Baby." The success of these latter has been such as to naturally bring about attempted competition from other concerns, but the field is so large a one and so constantly developing, that there is ample room for all.

The De Laval machines have been in use and subjected to tests continually at nearly all of our State experiment stations and agricultural colleges now for a couple of years, and all these authorities seem to join in hearty endorsement of them—both scientifically and mechanically. It is of Swedish origin, and is made and

used in every country in which dairying is practiced. It is said that there are now some 60,000 of the De Laval machines in use.

While at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., recently, one of our correspondents visited the American works of the De Laval Co., which are located at that place. These shops are considered by engineers among the finest in the country, and the mechanical arrangement, the adaptation and utilization of special machinery, and the general system is certainly most interesting, even to a layman. Some idea of the magnitude the industry has assumed in this country may be had from the fact that the investment in this one plant is said to exceed \$225,000.

The cream separator is of especial interest to farmers and dairymen this year. The past year has shown dairying to have been the most profitable branch of general agriculture. The dairy farmer has made money from this part of his business at least. And moreover, the returns from the dairy are nearly always cash, which has been no small consideration of itself in the close money season we have just experienced. Thousands no doubt are giving greater attention to dairying now than in recent years, and there seems no good reason why any one having use for a separator should longer do without it. All the users seem satisfied, and many go so far as to say they would discontinue dairying if they had to go back to their old system. Nearly all agree that their savings from the separator are so great as to earn the cost of the machine every year, and that it is the best investment they could make in connection with their dairy. Some say, for example, that with ten to fifteen cows the separator makes as much difference as would the addition of two or three cows, while it costs much less to keep.

The criticism is made by some that the prices of separators are too high. This is no doubt true, and we suppose they will come down in the future. Many think they ought to wait on this, but the separator people say that even though prices may come down in time, those who put in machines now will have saved their cost several times over meanwhile, and if users are really saving what they say they are, and the machines are accomplishing what our authorities all agree upon, this seems to be so.

### Dairy Notes.

It is said a cow will give a third more milk if you sing gently while milking. If indulged in by some the death of the cow would surely follow.

One cow settles down in a foot of clean dry straw, and hears but does not feel the wind howling around the barn; while the other shivers on the lee side of the straw rick, and disconsolately fills her paunch with the straw that the other uses for a bed. What makes the difference between the condition of the two cows? One is owned by a man who takes a little trouble, and the other by a man who does not.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should be constantly supplied with "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

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

### 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.

### Florida, Cheap.

Special one-way excursions via the Memphis Route (Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad), on Tuesday, March 5, and April 2, to all points in Florida, at greatly reduced rates, 1½ cents per mile.

The "Memphis" is the daily through car line from the West to Florida—and the only one.

For maps and full particulars, ask a Memphis Route agent, or  
J. E. Lockwood, G. P. A.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

## HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?



If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator, and you need the BEST—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, \$75 upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,**

Branch Offices:  
ELGIN, ILL.

General Offices:  
74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.



### DAVIS HAND OR POWER CREAM SEPARATOR

One-third more butter and of higher quality than by other known systems. SAVES MONEY AND LABOR. Sizes from 1 to 1,000 Cows. Pamphlet Mailed Free. Agents Wanted DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

**PAYS FOR ITSELF** by saving labor, increasing the amount of butter produced and the price it will bring—the

### CRYSTAL CREAMERY.

It's constructed on a new principle—is something you can't afford to be without. Our booklet, "Good Butter, and How to Make It," free. Agents wanted. Crystal Creamery Co., 29 Concord St., Lansing, Mich.

**INCUBATORS & BROODERS**  
Brooders only \$5. Best & Cheapest for raising chicks. 401st Premiums 4000 Testimonials. Send for Cat'l'g G. S. SINGER, Box 2, Cardington, O.

**200 EGG INCUBATOR \$10**  
Brooder to Match \$7.  
Send for Circular  
E. C. INCUBATOR CO., Kansas City, Mo.

**INCUBATORS**  
We warrant  
The Reliable  
To Hatch 90 per cent. Day Hatching  
Durable, Correct in Principle, Leader  
of the World's Fair. Get in stamps for  
new 112 page Poultry Guide and Catalog.  
★ Home, POULTRY FOR PROFIT made plain. Red-Rock Information. ★  
★ Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill. ★

**HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM**  
WITH THE MODEL  
**EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR.**  
Thousands in Successful Operation.  
SIMPLE, PERFECT, and SELF-REGULATING.  
Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs, at less cost, than any other incubator.  
Send for Illinois Catalog. Circulars Free.  
GEO. H. STAHL, 114 to 128 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

**SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK** The finest on earth, 84 pages printed in colors. Photo Engravings of the largest Poultry Farm in the Northwest. Description and prices of all varieties, over 70 fine engravings you want one; only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Freeport, Ill.

**EGGS**  
From the finest fowls in the west, at prices that defy competition. 42 varieties, scoring 90 to 95%. Before buying, do not fail to get our finely illustrated 40 page catalogue. It contains remedies, recipes and much information you should have, prices, etc. Postpaid only 5 cents.  
Bowers & Barr, Box 36, Dakota, Ill.

**WE WILL SELL YOU THE BEST BUGGY**  
Cart, Harness, Phaeton, Spring Wagon, Surrey or Saddle in the world at lowest wholesale prices. Shipped anywhere to anyone with privilege to examine without asking a cent. All goods fully guaranteed. Send for large illustrated catalogue and testimonials. Free. Write to-day address (in full) CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158 West Van Buren Street, B 64, Chicago, Ill.

### Kansas Tannery.

ESTABLISHED IN 1889.

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

**THE "TIP TOP" CORN PLANTER**  
has all the latest improvements, including Check Rower, Drill and Fertilizer. It does excellent work, is very neat and strong; all steel and iron. Purchasers always like it. Send for full description.  
**KEYSTONE MFG. CO.,**  
Sterling, Ill.  
We have Branch Houses well located. Mention this paper.

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

### WELL MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. SENT FREE. Have been tested and all warranted.  
**SIoux CITY ENGINE & IRON WORKS.**  
(Successors to Peck Mfg. Co.)  
**SIoux CITY, IOWA.**  
1217 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**ONLY 10% ABOVE ACTUAL COST.**  
We are headquarters for the BABY CARRIAGES and SEED CARRIAGES. Baby Carriages \$3.00 other styles ranging in price up to \$25.00, fully warranted for 3 years. Shipped on 15 days trial, freight paid, no money in advance. Road and Station Chairs from \$1.60 up. We save you all middlemen's profits, and ship direct from factory at only 10 per cent. above actual cost. Highest reference as to our financial responsibility. Write and we will send you our handsome catalogue. OXFORD MFG. CO., Furniture Dept. P. O. Box 242, Wabash, Ind., Chicago.

**LAYS NO EGGS** and is not for sale, but our entire line of implements are at wholesale prices direct to the consumer. We want a live farmer agent in every township. No risk, no trouble, good pay. Write for catalogue and particulars to **HAPGOOD FLOW CO.,** ALTON, ILL.

**J.I.C. DRIVING BIT Still King**  
THE BIT OF BITS.  
Will control the most vicious horse.  
Sales Greater Than Ever.  
Sample mailed XC for Nickel, \$1.50. \$1.00  
Stallion Bits 50 cts. extra.  
**RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO.,** RACINE, WIS.

**FRENCH BUHR MILLS**  
28 sizes and styles. Every mill warranted. For all kinds of Grinding. A boy can operate and keep in order. "Book on Mills" and sample meal FREE. All kinds mill machinery. Flour mills hull, roller or buhr system. Reduced Prices for '95.  
**NORDYKE & MARION CO.,** 285 Day Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

**Thompson's GRASS SEEDER**  
SOWS CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ALFALFA, RED TOP, FLAX, and all kinds of GRASS SEEDS.  
Sows any Quantity. Evenly, Accurately.  
Weight 40 lbs. IN WET, DRY AND WINDY WEATHER.  
Send for circulars. 20 to 40 Acres Per Day.  
**O. E. THOMPSON & SONS,** 23 River St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

**HAWKEYE GRUB AND STUMP MACHINE.**  
Works on either STANDING TIMBER OR STUMPS. Will pull an ordinary Grub in 1/2 MINUTES.

Makes a clean sweep of Two Acres at a sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No Heavy Chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the Machine. Send postal card for illustrated Catalogue, giving price, terms, testimonials, also full information concerning our Iron Giant Grub and Stump Machine, Two Horse Hawkeye and other appliances for clearing timber land. Address **MILNE MANUFACTURING CO.,** 620 8th St., Monmouth, Ill. Sunnyvale Shetland Pony Farm. For catalogue address Milne Bros. at above office and number. Breeders of Pure Shetland Ponies.

**W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.**  
\$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.  
\$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.  
\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.  
\$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.  
\$2.175 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.  
LADIES.  
\$3.25 \$2.175 BEST DONGOLA.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.  
Over One Million People wear the **W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes**  
All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.



## Gossip About Stock.

Dietrich & Gentry, swine breeders of Richmond, Kas., make some changes in their advertisement this issue, with special reference to the spring trade.

B. R. Adamson, of Fort Scott, reports: "Herd doing well, young pigs coming now, and are good ones, from Black Dandy, Black Stop, Joker Wilkes and Free Trade. Some choice fall pigs ready to ship."

If our readers who are interested in fine poultry will write a postal card to Joe Cunningham & Co., Loree, Ind., they will send free a fine circular giving full description of their poultry yards and stock. This is one of the very reliable firms of pet stock breeders in Indiana.

Recent sales of horses in the leading markets indicate a much more hopeful turn for this depressed branch of the animal industry. Demand is much better and prices are steadily advancing. A strong and steady foreign demand is one of the stimulants that is helpful at this time.

Special attention is directed to the large advertisement of the Kansas City horse and mule market, which is determined to become the greatest horse market in the world, if intelligent enterprise and capital can make it such. Last year 44,237 horses and mules were handled at this market.

D. B. Cherry, of Knoxville, Iowa, whose poultry yards are well known all over the United States, presents his advertisement this week, describing the fowls and eggs he offers for sale. Those dealing with Mr. Cherry may rest assured of fair treatment. He has been a poultry fancier so long that he could not afford to send out inferior stock.

The attention of hog-raisers is called to the late advertisement of Heesen Bros. & Co., Tecumseh, Mich., the oldest manufacturer of hog-ringers and rings in the country. Their goods give the best satisfaction and are handled by the leading jobbers and dealers. Always inquire for "Wolverine" rings of your home dealer or write the factory for what you want.

Cattle breeders who have any stock for sale make a great mistake by not advertising the same in the KANSAS FARMER now. In a recent letter from Mr. Const. Umscheid, St. George, Pottawatomie county, he says: "What has become of the breeders of thoroughbred cattle? I want to purchase a Galloway or an Angus bull, but fail to find any advertiser." A list of breeders were referred to him. There seems to be a dearth of breeding bulls for this season's trade, hence good breeders who advertise may have the pick of many anxious purchasers.

Among the breeders of Barred Plymouth Rock chickens none have better success than Mr. E. T. Warner, of Princeton, Franklin county, whose flock was founded with the best that could be had in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. Since, re-enforcements have been carefully selected, using the Conger and the Sunflower strains. All the young cockerels that can be spared this season are gone. Eggs are sent out at \$1 per setting of fifteen, or two settings for \$1.50 when ordered together. Mr. Warner believes in pleasing his new customers, and by doing a legitimate business retains his old ones.

H. L. Leibfried, manager of Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, Kas., writes: "I have just arrived home from a trip through Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Missouri, looking over all the herds of Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs. We purchased from the herd of W. S. Van Natta, of Fowler, Ind., one Cherry Boy bull and also a fine bull calf, and purchased from W. Z. Swallow, Booneville, Iowa, a Poland-China sow, a full sister to Ideal U. S., sired by Ideal Black U. S. out of Graceful Buckeye, and also a young gilt sired by King Tecumseh 2d. Our pigs are all in a nice, fine and healthy condition. We bred more pigs last year than any other breeder in the United States."

D. Trott, of Abilene, writes: "I have just taken the measurement of Victor Tecumseh 30693. His length from forehead to root of tail is 63 inches, heart girth 66 inches, around the kidneys 65 inches, and around the smallest part of the leg 8 inches. He is a very easy keeper and very active. I have several pigs of his get for sale, both boars and sows, ready to use, and some smaller pigs. Have some also from Low Down Chief. Have some famous Duroc Jersey pigs from Broad Back, Farmer's Glory and Kansas King for sale. I will sell very cheap just now to make room for spring pigs, which are making their appearance. Will let you know shortly the breeding of the pigs I will have for the coming season. Stock all healthy."

The Drovers' Journal, of recent date, scores a strong point for the Chicago market in the following: "James E. Gladdish, who lives at Higginsville, Mo., within fifty-four miles of Kansas City, was here to-day with twenty-six head of 1,465-pound cattle, which sold at \$5.60. Just after the sale was made he received a telegram from Kansas

City that a load of the same cattle, fully as good in quality, averaging 1,490 pounds, sold there for \$5.25. Mr. G. said the Kansas City people had been bragging so loud about what they could do he concluded to make a practical test, and so arranged to have part of the same bunch of cattle on the two markets on the same day. The oft-repeated chestnut about shrinkage in long shipments was also refuted, as the Chicago cattle only shrank forty pounds from the home weight, 1,505 pounds, while the Kansas City lot shrank forty-two pounds from home weight, 1,532 pounds. The rate from Higginsville to Kansas City is 7½ cents, and to Chicago 22½ cents. Mr. Gladdish calculated that, shrink and everything considered, it cost 40 cents to ship from his place to Chicago and 20 cents to Kansas City. His gain on the Chicago lot over Kansas City was, everything considered, fully 15 cents per hundred pounds."

The Walnut Grove Herefords, of Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., have wintered in good shape and will go to pasture in strong, healthy condition, although not as fleshy as the owners would like them to be, as feed has been scarce this winter and grain very high-priced, so they had to economize a little on the grain ration. Their noted breeding and show cow, Berrington 2d 28255, presented them, on December 19, 1894, with a dandy heifer calf, sired by Anxiety Boy 47708, that should make a show heifer some day. Her top and bottom lines are straight, well-sprung ribs, full over the crops and a beautiful head. Berrington 2d's calf before the present one, is now a thirteen-months-old bull, sired by Vincent 16891, and a full brother of their World's Fair aged bull, Vincent 2d, and if pushed from now on he would make a hard nut for some other yearling bull to crack. Lady Maud Vincent 47714, a daughter of Berrington 2d, gave a nice bull calf this time, sired by Juryman 30279. Old sixteen-year-old Sarah 13670 is still on deck. She calved a heifer calf December 28, 1894, sired by Anxiety Boy, and it is as good a calf as any she has had, and the old cow looks good for another year or two yet. She is the dam of several prize-winners. Bertha 24469 by Torro 18072, dam of their second-prize heifer calf at World's Fair, is suckling a fine bull calf by Anxiety Boy that looks like keeping up her reputation as a breeder of winners. Myra 2d 42938, by Hesiod 11975, has a "block" with her in the shape of a bull calf sired by Anxiety Boy. This calf was calved in October and is of good age for show purposes. He is short-legged and very compactly built and is bull all over. He will make his mark if he gets a fair chance. Stately 10th 87945 by Washington 22615, has a good bull calf by Anxiety Boy that is built of the right material. This cow is a daughter of old Sarah and has been a prize-winner. They have had about fifteen head of calves come during the winter and think they are the best average lot of calves they ever had. Anxiety Boy and Juryman are responsible for most of them, while old Vincent will not be denied, but gives a good one now and then just to keep "honors easy." The old bull is still vigorous and a sure getter, but he is getting along in years and is beginning to show his age some. He has certainly made a name for himself and the "trouble" is they can never keep his sons—everybody that sees them must have one. The consequence is they have not yet a bull to follow him but expect a cow to drop a calf shortly, after him, and if it is a bull and as good a one as expected, he will likely be elevated to his sire's rank when old enough to prove himself worthy of the position. Anxiety Boy has developed into a fine bull, lots of scale and substance and to see his calves is sufficient proof of his breeding qualities. He would make a strong aged bull for next fall's fairs, and any one in need of such a bull should visit Walnut Grove stock farm and take a look at him. He is for sale at a reasonable price considering his reputation and individual merit. In order to reduce the herd this spring Makin Bros. will make prices within the reach of all who are reasonable. They have no reserve price on any animal in the herd, but will put a price on any of them when asked to do so, based on individual merit backed up by a good pedigree. They have sold all their bulls over six months old with the exception of Vincent 18th, the yearling bull mentioned in the above. They will sell him at a reasonable price. They have some good youngsters coming on and have some very nice yearling and two-year-old heifers, some of which are good enough for the show yard. Inquiries for cattle are beginning to reach Walnut Grove, and with a good promising spring Makin Bros. hope to see a revival in business. They have made a few sales during the winter, but the weather has been too severe for buyers to come and see cattle.

## You Dye in 30 minutes

Our turkey red dye on cotton won't freeze, boil or wash out—all others will. Tonk's French Dyes are different from others. Just the thing for hard times. Make the carpets, dresses, capes and clothing as bright and attractive as new. Anyone can do it. No misses if you have Tonk's. Try them and see. Send 4¢ for 6 pkgs., or 1¢ for one, any color. Big pay for agents. Write quick. Send this paper. FRENCH DYE CO., Vassar, Mich.



# CLAIRETTE

## Above All Others

There is no soap in the world that stands so high in the opinion of thoughtful women as

# CLAIRETTE SOAP.

For washing clothes or doing housework, it can't be equalled. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by

**The N. K. Fairbank Company, - St. Louis.**

## Arched Hedge-Trimmer!

In working up this invention our leading thought was to produce a horse Hedge-Trimmer which would be so cheap and efficient that any one who has a mile of hedge to trim can afford to buy one. By means of this device a grass mower can be transformed into a perfect hedge-trimmer in ten minutes, which will cut any desired height or width, and as even as grass stubble in a meadow, and will trim from six to eight miles of hedge in a day. Sold direct to the farmer for \$25, on easy terms. No agents. E. C. GORDON & SONS, Chetopa, Kas.



## PERINE'S NEW SUBSOIL PLOW

Specially designed to break up the hardest subsoil. It can be run 2 feet deep which lets in all the rain, storing it up for all crops, which insures against drought and standing water on the surface.

For further particulars address, **PERINE'S PLOW WORKS, Topeka, Kas.**

## JONES' PIC FORCEPS.

By mail, postpaid, \$1.50. Agents wanted. Send for circular and terms. D. M. Jones, Wichita, Kas.



## HOW TO FARM WITHOUT RAIN.

GOOD CROPS IN SPITE OF DRY WEATHER.

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING USE AND RESULTS ADDRESS

**ROCK ISLAND IMPLEMENT CO., Kansas City, Mo**

## You've Lost 1/2 Your Opportunity

For a Crop if you do not Subsoil this Season.

Subsoiling will secure a crop where other methods fail. The drought of '94 makes subsoiling necessary where before it has been thought superfluous. Many farmers will

Subsoil in '95 or Starve in '96.

Don't buy a subsoil plow of inferior make when you can have the best at about the same price.

For sale by one dealer in a town. Write us for illustrated circular. **DEERE & CO. MOLINE, ILL.**

## THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

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

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

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

**N. THAYER,** President. **JOHN B. SHERMAN,** Vice President and Gen. Manager. **J. C. DENISON,** Secretary and Treasurer. **WALTER DOUGHTY,** Ass't Secretary and Ass't Treasurer. **JAS. H. ASHBY,** General Superintendent. **D. G. GRAY,** Ass't Superintendent.

## The Kansas City Stock Yards

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

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	959,546	2,050,784	387,670		
Sold to feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to shippers.....	409,965	468,616	45,730		
Total sold in Kansas City, 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

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

NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.

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

## PILES, FISTULA,

And all Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. THORNTON & MINOR, Kansas City, Mo. without knife, ligature or caustics—no fee accepted 'till patient is cured. Other Specialties: Diseases of the Skin and Women. Ask for our circulars. They contain testimony from leading business men and high officials—tell how to avoid quacks, sharpers and doctors who ask for fees or a note in advance. OFFICES: 30-31-32 Banker Building, 100 West Ninth Street.



## The Veterinarian.

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

**SWEENEY.**—I have a horse, 9 years old, that got sweened last fall, but I cannot recollect that he ever was lame. The hollow in the shoulder remains about the same as at first. C. W. D. Salina, Kas.

**Answer.**—It is often difficult, and sometimes impossible, to get the shoulder to fill out in an old horse, but if there is no lameness it will not interfere with his work. A liniment made of equal parts of olive oil, turpentine and ammonia, mixed and rubbed in twice a day till the skin is sore, is one of the best remedies. Repeat this every two weeks.

**HOW TO USE OIL CAKE.**—I have a horse that has had very little grain for the last two years and he is very thin. I want to get him in good fix at as little cost as possible. How much oil cake should I feed him to be safe?

Woodward, O. T. O. B. L.

**Answer.**—The proper amount of oil cake for any certain horse can only be determined by trial. Begin with half a pint twice a day and in a few days increase to a pint, and so on, and if it relaxes the bowels too much decrease a little. About a quart at a feed is a good ration, but the horse should be gradually fed up to it.

**HOGS DYING.**—I have lost eight pigs, one brood sow and nine shoats with some disease I do not understand. They lie in their nests with their heads covered; have no appetite to eat or drink and their hind legs get so weak they can hardly walk. Some die in a few days, and some linger for a month. W. F. Topeka, Kas.

**Answer.**—The probability is that your hogs have cholera. Try the cure recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry, as follows: Wood charcoal, sulphur, sulphate of soda and sulphide of antimony, of each one pound; chloride of soda, bicarbonate of soda and hyposulphite of soda, of each two pounds; pulverize and mix together and give one tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hogs to be treated, once a day in thick swill or soft feed. Do not feed corn more than once a day. Put the well hogs in a clean, dry yard on higher ground than the old one and where no hogs have been. Burn the carcasses of all dead hogs, clean up the old yard, burn the rubbish and scatter lime over the yard.

If any of our readers are wanting articles, notice advertisement of Frank Curry & Co.

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**CANCER**  
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**Dr. Castle & Co., Props.**  
S. E. Cor. 8th & Wyandotte Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, March 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,634; calves, 205; shipped Saturday, 3,179 cattle, 106 calves. The market was strong and from 10 to 15c higher on good native cattle all around. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.  
15.....1,524 \$5.35 13.....1,353 \$5.10  
4.....1,070 4.90 88.....1,217 4.90  
1.....1,110 4.40 22.....1,050 4.40  
2.....1,030 4.25 19.....1,051 4.25  
20.....1,137 4.15 55.....1,075 4.07  
11.....591 3.75 1.....890 3.65

### TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

42 c. m. f. 1,284 \$4.70 42 c. m. f. 1,272 \$4.70  
22 c. m. f. 1,078 3.70 26 c. m. f. 880 3.60  
12 c. m. f. 1,034 3.50 26 c. m. f. 771 3.60

### TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

25 c. m. f. 900 \$3.00 2 c. m. f. 857 \$2.50  
18 c. m. f. 401 2.45

### COWS AND HEIFERS.

1.....1,080 \$4.25 3.....980 \$3.70  
4.....890 3.60 24.....828 3.45  
1.....1,030 3.45 9.....784 3.40  
5.....992 3.35 18.....1,011 3.35  
1.....1,140 3.30 2.....1,310 3.30  
1.....1,103 3.25 1.....1,120 3.20  
5.....1,040 3.10 3.....1,100 2.90  
1.....1,040 2.90 30.....677 2.85  
5.....816 2.95 1.....1,150 2.75  
5.....936 2.75

### STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

6.....948 \$4.25 62 Col. 900 \$4.00  
46 Col. 978 3.80 31 Minn. 735 3.20  
2.....790 3.50 30.....613 3.35  
20.....603 3.35 2.....680 3.35

Hogs—Receipts, 3,180; shipped Saturday, 725. The market opened strong to 10c higher all around. The following are representative sales:

71.....273 \$4.30 64.....240 \$4.25 54.....257 \$4.25  
62.....212 4.25 85.....259 4.25 76.....252 4.25  
80.....218 4.20 72.....222 4.20 89.....247 4.20  
45.....246 4.20 75.....218 4.15 53.....241 4.15  
87.....220 4.15 62.....218 4.15 53.....250 4.15  
76.....245 4.15 66.....234 4.15 83.....206 4.15  
80.....210 4.15 75.....203 4.15 63.....220 4.15  
90.....187 4.15 61.....213 4.15 75.....182 4.10  
92.....201 4.10 86.....191 4.10 88.....192 4.10  
93.....190 4.10 82.....221 4.10 64.....218 4.10  
93.....173 4.05 2.....255 4.05 9.....175 4.00  
87.....143 4.03 39.....164 4.00 19.....140 4.00  
94.....125 3.90 15.....142 3.90 5.....116 3.85

Sheep—The market was active and steady. The following are representative sales:

153.....98 \$4.25 50.....97 \$4.25  
100 Col. 85 4.40 168 Col. 87 4.25

Horses—The market was quiet. Auction sales to-morrow.

### Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; official Saturday, 22,999; shipments, 6,090; left over, 3,500; market active and 10c higher; light, \$4.05@4.35; mixed, \$4.05@4.45; heavy, rough, \$4.10@4.20.

Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; official Saturday, 624; shipments, 723; market firm; 5@10c higher. Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; official Saturday, 164; shipments, 157; market firm; 5@10c higher.

### Chicago Grain and Provisions.

March 11.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wh't—March..	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
May.....	54 1/2	55 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/2
July.....	55 1/2	56 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/2
Corn—March..	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
May.....	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
July.....	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Oats—March..	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
May.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
July.....	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pork—March..	11 27 1/2	11 27 1/2	11 27 1/2	11 27 1/2
May.....	11 12 1/2	11 50	11 10	11 47 1/2
July.....	11 52 1/2	11 62 1/2	11 45	11 62 1/2
Lard—March..	6 65	6 65	6 65	6 65
May.....	6 67 1/2	6 80	6 65	6 77 1/2
July.....	6 87 1/2	6 92 1/2	6 85	6 90
Ribs—March..	5 65	5 65	5 65	5 65
May.....	5 65	5 80	5 65	5 77 1/2
July.....	5 80	5 92 1/2	5 80	5 90

### Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, March 11.—There were a few samples of very choice wheat offered on 'change and they sold about 1/2c above Saturday's prices. Sales of red wheat out of store, amounting to 20,000 bushels, at 53 1/4c, were reported. The local stocks are down to 741,236 bushels now, and more than half of what remains in store has been sold for forward delivery.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 10 cars; a year ago, 74 cars.

The demand for wheat is entirely local now, and quotations on the basis of the Mississippi river cannot be given satisfactorily.

Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 hard wheat, 3 cars 52 1/4c; No. 3 hard, nominally, 51 1/4c; No. 4 hard, nominally, 50c; rejected, nominally, 48c; No. 2 red, 2 cars 52 1/4c; No. 3 red, nominally, 51 1/4c; No. 4 red, nominally, 50c; rejected, nominally, 48c. Receipts of corn were larger than for some time past, but there was an active demand and prices were fully maintained. White corn was about 1/4c higher.

Receipts of corn to-day, 56 cars; a year ago, 145 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed corn, 24 cars 40 1/4c, 8 cars 40 1/4c; No. 3 mixed, nominally, 39 1/4c; No. 4 mixed, nominally, 38c; No. 2 white, 11 cars 41 1/4c, 3 cars 41c; No. 3 white, nominally, 40 1/4c.

Oats were in fair demand. Samples were generally held a little above Saturday's prices. It was difficult to get much premium for choice seed oats.

Receipts of oats to-day, 10 cars; a year ago, 21 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed oats, 1 car red, 20 1/4c, 4 cars 20c, 4 cars 20 1/4c, 2 cars 20c; No. 3 oats, nominally, 27 1/4c; No. 4, nominally, 27c; No. 2 white oats, nominally, 31c; No. 3 white oats, nominally, 30c.

Hay—Receipts, 97 cars. The very large receipts this morning did not break the market, but they made it more difficult to get full prices. Timothy, fancy, \$9.00; choice, \$8.00@8.50; No. 1, \$7.00@7.50; No. 2, \$5.00@5.50; clover, mixed, \$6.50@7.50; fancy, prairie, \$8.00@8.50; choice, \$7.00@7.50; No. 1, \$6.00@6.50; No. 2, \$4.50@5.50; packing hay, \$3.50@4.50.

### Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, March 11.—Eggs—The receipts were heavy. Strictly fresh are quoted at 9 1/4c per doz.

Poultry—The receipts are light and supply only fair. Very little was received this morning. The market is firm. Hens, 60c; mixed springs, 60c; small, 8c; roosters, 12 1/4c; 15c; dressed chickens, 6@7c. Turkeys, old gobblers, 4 1/4c; young, 5 1/4c; hens, 6 1/4c; 7c; dressed turkeys, 6 1/4c; dry picked hens, good demand (shippers prefer dry picked and will pay better prices than on scalded stock), 8 1/4c; young gobblers, 7 1/4c. Ducks, scarce, firm, 7@8c. Geese, in fair demand; alive, 5@5 1/2c; dressed, small and medium, 6@7c; large, 12 lbs and over, 7@8c. Pigeons, dull, 75c per doz.

Butter—Market continues well supplied and weak. There is no local demand for anything but first-class table butter; poor roll can only be sold to packers; extra fancy separator, 18c; fancy, 16c; fair, 15c; dairy, fancy 14c; fair, 10c; 11c; fancy roll, 12@14c; fair roll, 7 1/4c; packing, weak, 5@6c; old, 4c.

Fruit—Apples, supply good; the market is firm on all good brands; standard packed ranged from \$3.50@4.00 per bbl.; others, \$2.00@3.00; best fancy stand, \$5.00@5.50; Jennettings, \$2.00@3.50; winesaps, \$3.50@5.50; Ben Davis, \$1.00@2.50; common varieties, \$2.25.

Vegetables—Potatoes, the market is firm at prices quoted; ordinary kinds, common, 40c; 50c per bu.; sweet potatoes, red, scarce, 25c; 30c; yellow, 25c@30c; Utah and Colorado, market stiffer; choice, mammoth pearl, white, best, 63@67c; No. 2, 57@60c.

## THE DAVENPORT AUTOMATIC POTATO CUTTER & PLANTER



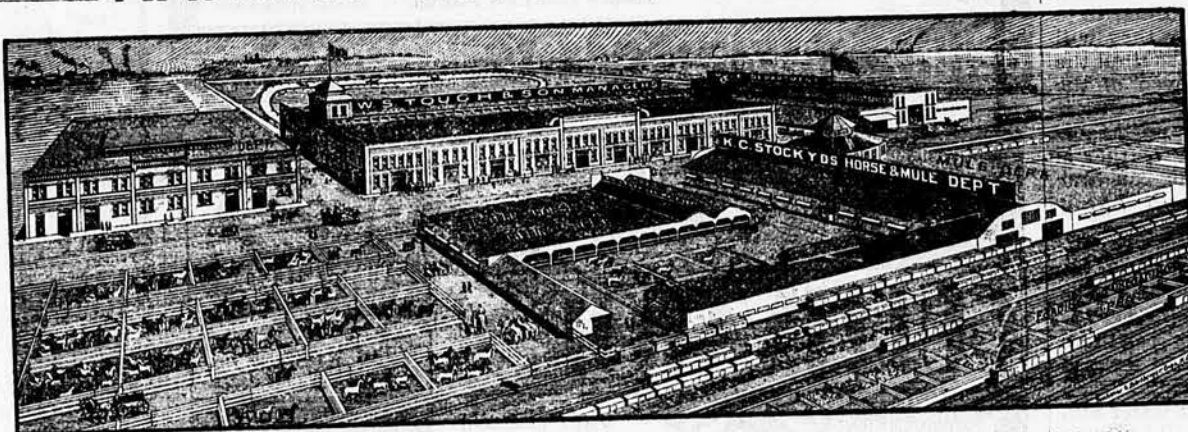
It marks, furrows, cuts, drops and covers all in one operation. It cuts the potato the same as if done by hand. It leaves the field with its work done complete. The only perfect potato planter made. Send for catalogue free. DAVENPORT & PRINCE, DOWNER'S GROVE, ILL.

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Farmers here meet buyers direct from all parts of the world. Write for market reports, sent free to any address.

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**W. S. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.**

Handled During  
1894

**44,872**

HEAD OF

HORSES AND MULES.









CURRIE WINDMILL CO., Manhattan, Kas.



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ALL STEEL OR WOOD STEEL

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Steam, Horse &amp; Hand

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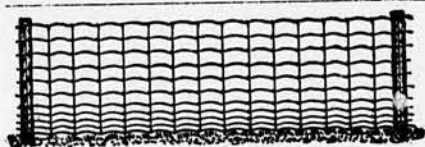
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As the warm sun softens the snowbank,  
it settles away and the top of the wire  
fence appears above the surface. This is  
Jack Frost's opportunity and he hardly waits  
the sun's setting before the snow is frozen  
fast to the wire. Then he rejoices to see **THE**  
**PAGE** go down as the others have gone  
before. But behold, when the morning sun  
loosens his grip, up come the Coiled Springs  
as perfect as ever, and poor Jack is again  
forced to bow down and surrender to elas-  
ticity.

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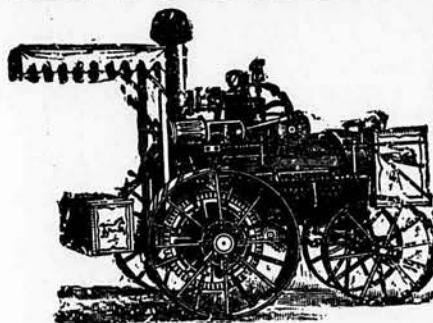
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FIRST TEST—Economy of fuel.

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all the latest styles and improvements and reduced prices. It has 200  
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Send for it. It's free. Alliance Carriage Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.



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—IN THE—

## GREAT SAN LUIS VALLEY,

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## Easy Terms.

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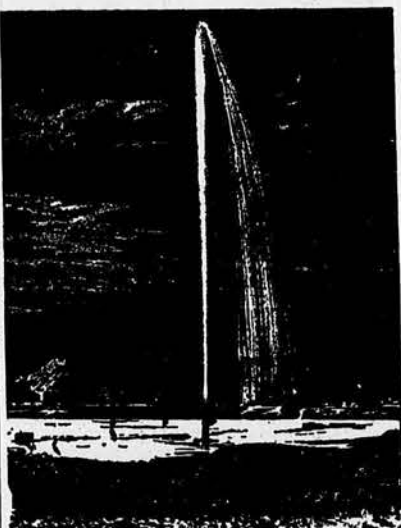
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mals, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book on diseases of domestic ani-  
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within the means of everybody, has long  
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information is arranged so as to be easily ac-  
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disease is first described, then follows the  
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and lastly is given the proper remedies.  
The different medicines employed in all dis-  
eases are described and the doses required are  
given. The book is copiously illustrated,  
including engravings showing the shapes of  
horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate  
index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type on fine paper,  
and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side  
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### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

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Registered Poland-China Swine.  
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20 brood sows, headed by Tecumseh Free Trade 10783 S., assisted by a son of Benton's Last 8827 S. Some of best females bred to Butler's Darkness, Black U. S. Nemo (Vol. 9) and Victor M. Jr. (Vol. 9) Correspondence and inspection invited.

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150 in herd. Boars in service: Admiral Chip 7019 S., George Wilkes Jr. 11898 S., Corbett 11859 S. and Winterscheidt's Victor (Vol. 9). 45 sows bred for coming pig crop. 10 young boars and 40 gilts ready to go. Write or come.

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

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Won seven prizes at  
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