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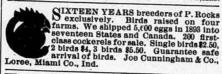
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# Poland-China Swine.

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Let me know what you want, and the matter shall have prompt and satisfactory attention.

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CATALONIAN JACKS. Imported March 7, 1891, fourteen Black Catalonian Jacks, white points, 2 to 5 years old, fourteen to fif-teen hands high, fine style and good performers. Your price is my price. Every jack proven when purchased.

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chant in New York city and Columbus, Ohio, having come to Kansas for his health, will supply at wholesale prices, Barbed Fence Wire, Wire Nails, Galvanized Chicken Fence Netting, Glazed Windows of all sizes for poultry houses, barns and other buildings, and all other requisites for breeders and farmers, free on board cars at St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo. 25 For fuller information, address with stamp, Kimball, Kansas.

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## The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

MARCH 15—Julius Peterson, Short-horns, Lancas ter, Kas.

#### POINTS ON DUROU-JERSEYS.

By D. Trott, read before the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

As I am a breeder of Poland-Chinas, as well as Duroc-Jerseys, I shall not attempt to place the Duroc-Jerseys in opposition to the Poland-Chinas or any other breed, but only try to show a few of their good points, and what the "Reds" have done for the great hog

family.

It does not seem to be known, positively, where the "Red" hog originated, and so I conclude that he must have grown on the same farm as our Father Adam. We learn that the "red" hog has been known in some of the old countries from time immemorial; that he was a great factor in building up the hog family to its present state of perfection. He was used to a great extent in originating the family of hogs known as the Berkshires. We also read the "red" hog was a great factor in building up the Poland-Chsna breed of hogs. We find in their history that a Mr. Asher, of Chester, Butler county, Ohio, a native of Poland, had red hogs. A pair of these reds were purchased from him by a Mr. Schenck and were used by him as a cross on his own hogs. The name Poland was given to these pigs because they were bought from this Polander. While showing them to a party, one day, he said: "See my little Poland pigs." Thus we find the Poland-China is indebted to the red hog for one-half its name, as well as some of its sterling qualities.

The "Reds" had been bred a great

many years in New York and New Jersey previous to 1832, but where they were brought from there seems to be no positive evidence. The name Duroc was given them by a Mr. Finck, of New York, who bought a pair from a party and named them after the noted horse, Duroc, which he had seen while purchasing the "reds." From that time the name Duroc-Jersey has clung to them. But, gentlemen, it matters not where they originated or how they acquired their name; they have proved themselves to be wonderful hogs. What I say for them will be from personal experience and observation.

In the first place, they have a very strong constitution. Some say they have been put into pens where other hogs had died from disease, and continued healthy. This I do not know positively, only from hearsay. I once sold to a man who had lost nearly all his hogs by disease, and who never made a success with his hogs until he purchased those Duroc-Jerseys. After using them he became successful. Have had similar experience with several other parties. They are great rustlers; will make lots of growth on grass, peach brush, corn fodder, hay and many things that would otherwise

A "Red" hog crossed on any other kind has a tendency to give vigor and great feeding qualities to the offspring; they are soon ready for the pork barrel. As breeders they are first-classnone better. It seems to me that six Duroc-Jersey sows will, on the average, raise as many pigs as twelve of any other kind. They are quiet, careful mothers. It is very seldom that a Duroc-Jersey sow dies pigging. They are wonderful sucklers; will give nearly as much milk as a Holstein cow, as the little pigs show in their fast growth. The little pigs are strong at birth and are soon ready for the teat. If their mother moves, they are cunning enough to get out of danger. They

ket at any time, and will grow to a large size.

The "Reds" will suit any climate, as heat or cold does not seem to affect them, for either hot or cold weather will not hinder them from looking for in their nest they are in the field or the London Live Stock Journal of De- fed out? The Eastern States are turnsome place else packing away food that cember 22, was made "at the New York ing their attention this way for their E. L. Lomax, City Agent, Topes will make the best of meat, with a Mills sale in the United States of supply of feeding steers, and if the Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Omaha, No

grow very fast, are ready for the mar-

great proportion of lean, or flesh which we all prefer.

To-day they are making wonderful strides in popularity. We find them almost a type of perfection. Breeders have been very careful of their breeding, selecting nothing but the best and keeping a record of the same, still keeping their original good qualities as breeders, mothers, sucklers, feeders and quiet disposition and large size, and adding thereto that of quick maturity and handsome color. Who is there among us that does not like their color, which resembles that of pure gold? We are all after the gold, and the Duroc-Jersey will help us there as quickly as any other.

To sum it all up, the Duroc-Jerseys are noted for strong constitution; not subject to disease; will grow to large size; are good foragers and feeders; will make the best of meat, with more flesh than any other. They are splendid breeders; have large litters of strong pigs. No help required in farrowing. Sows seldom die in giving birth to their young, are very quiet and easily handled, as they are never cross. Will stand more heat and cold than any other breed.

#### Columbian Prize-Winners.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In my last communication upon the Columbian winners of grand sweepstakes prizes, all beef breeds competing, I limited my remarks to the showing of the bulls. I now take up the story of the great sweepstakes contest for cows of the beef breeds. The grand prize for aged cows, all beef breeds competing, was won by the great Aberdeen-Angus cow Abbess of Turlington, owned by Wallace Estill, of Missouri, a cow that in all probability has no superior in the wide world. Her sister, Progress of Turlington, had second place, Mr. Robbins' grand Short-horn, Gay Mary, taking third rank, and the Hereford, Miss Beau Real 3d, next below. Gay Mary is a red. She was sired by the great roan bull Gay Monarch, out of the red and white cow Mollie Ainslee.

In the two-year-old heifer class the winner was also an Aberdeen-Angus, Nell Gwynne 3d. The Hereford Annabel was second; Russell's roan Short-horn, Isabella 25th, from Canada, taking third place; Col. Moberly's roan Short-horn, Gem of Hickory Park 3d, fourth place, with a Hereford fifth and Galloway sixth.

Centennial Isabella 25th was got by the roan Stanley, out of Isabella 8th (roan); she by Prince Albert (roan).

Gem of Hickory Park 3d was got by a red and white bull. Her dam, granddam and great-granddam were roans. In the class for yearling heifers the Hereford Lady Daylight pulled out the plum, B. O. Cowan's Short-horn Dora 6th taking second place. Dora is red, from a red ancestry mostly. Her granddam was sired by a roan.

In heifer calves, Russell's roan heifer Centennial Isabella 30th came to the front. Her sire and dam are roans. She was bred in Canada.

It will, therefore, be noted that the only Short-horns winning grand sweepstakes prizes, by ages, all breeds competing, at the great show, were either white or roan, and bred in Canada, and those that were good enough to compete for sweepstakes honors, and got any place at all in the showing, so far as our records show, were mostly roans, the red ones having a roan ancestry and not being bred in exclusively red A KANSAS BREEDER. herds.

#### Some Short-horn Reminiscences.

The death is chronicled in our English exchanges of the Earl of Bective at the early age of 49, although it is prices of pure-bred bulls. Never in my more than twenty years ago that he succeeded to the estate at Underley, where he soon got together one of the most prominent Short-horn herds in the United Kingdom. Indeed, he seems to have made a beginning in this direction as early as 1868, and during the following years the choicest specimens from the best herds were apt to find their way to Underley whenever they came into the market. His greatest purchase, however, remarks

America in 1873, where the 10th Duchess of Geneva was bought for £6,562 (\$35,000), her yearling heifer for £2,868 (\$15,300), and the 9th Duchess of Oneida for £1,875" (\$10,000). The article con-

"The symmetry and quality and beauty of the 10th Duchess were the admiration of the extraordinary company that assembled at the great sale at Underley in September, 1874. She had been selected by Mr. Thornton in America in the winter of 1870-71 for Lord Dunmore, when 3,000 guineas were privately refused, and when Mr. Berwick, Lord Bective's commissioner, attended the New York Mills sale, his instructions were to buy the best, and this cow was then considered the cream of the herd. High as the prices paid for her and her daughter were, they proved remunerative, as 10th Duchess bred Duke of Underley, who was used in the herd till 1882, earning, in addition, a large sum as fees; also two heifers, Duchess of Underley, whose heifer was sold for £3,000, and Duchess of Lancaster, which bred two pulls sold for 1,500 guineas, whilst her daughter was afterwards sold to Sir H. Allsopp for £4,500, and her two bulls realized 4,750 guineas, one of them being 3d Duke of Underley, which went to Kimbolton."

It is also stated that when the British Dairy Farmers' Association was entertained at Underley, in June, last year, a little slip was handed to the visitors, showing that the farm comprised 376 acres, of which only about fifty were arable, and the stock, 177 cattle, 260 sheep and seven horses. The result of five public sales and four years' private sales were also shown, amounting to upwards of £63,000.

#### Importance of Good Breeding.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Noticing in your issue of the 17th ult., extracts from the remarks of delegates in attendance at the Improved Stock Breeders' convention held at Topeka, and being indirectly interested, I thought a few suggestions would not be out of place.

It appears to me the stockmen of Kansas are blind to their opportunities, for there was never a better time than now to begin improving the herds of

the State.

Now, what are the facts? It does not require a practical eye to see that the quality of cattle offered in our public markets is not as good as five years ago, and each successive year this deterioration has been more marked. We all realize the cattle trade for five or six years past has not been, on the whole, remunerative, though the man who has stuck to his herd and kept them bred up, has done fairly well, and, I think, as well as investments have done in any mercantile industry.

A great many stockmen have gone out of the business of raising cattle and disposed of their cows, depending on buying their steers to feed, in other words, let the other fellow raise the

calves.

In my judgement, the time is at hand for changes. To-day there are plenty of cattle, but a great scarcity of well-bred steers, and this scarcity will be made more apparent during the next two or three years. Good high-grade feeding cattle are worth to-day on the Kansas City market within 50 to 75 cents per hundred pounds of the price of good export cattle, and the demand is on the increase.

Taking these facts into consideration, the advantages to Kansas by such a course are apparent. In the first place, the best climate, an excellent quality and abundant variety of grasses, plenty of water at little expense, and the low recollection has the price of bulls been as low as during the last few years, therefore the breeder or raiser who is fully alive to his interests can buy the pure-bred stock to cross on his grade cows and heifers at a nominal price, the product being a good feeding animal that ought to make a good return on the investment. Then, again, why not utilize the vast grazing territory of the State in this way instead of buying .Western cattle to be grazed and

## Out in Snow and Rain

or sun and dust, leather gets hard and stiff and breaks unless oiled with

### Vacuum Leather Oil,

It keeps men's boots water-proof, sof and pliable. They are easily pulled cand will take polish readily. Use it on your harness also.

25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can.
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raisers of Kansas will improve their stock, she will at no distant day become the first State of the Union for cattle. There is no time to lose. By all means keep the cows and heifers at home and procure a pure-bred bull from some responsible breeder and place with them. Where one farmer has not means or cows enough to afford a bull, let two or more club together and secure it, but do not be afraid to spend a few dollars, as a good bull is cheaper at any price than a scrub.

In this connection, it may be asked what breed is best? My answer is, let every farmer suit his own taste and judgment. There are, strictly speak ing, only four or five breeds of beef cattle, and it cannot be missed very far with either, and in my judgment the beef breeds rank in the following order Hereford, Short-horn, Polled Angus, Galloway and Red Polled, the latter however, being very little known t me. The reader will please bear in mind I have no direct interest in any breed, simply desiring to see the cattle of the State brought up to that stand ard of perfection to which it belongs GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

Kansas City Stock Yards.

All German workmen in Russia-Poland have been ordered to learn the Russian language by January, 1894.

#### Don't Miss It.

That "Biography of a Yankee Hinge" a very cute little affair, and, inasmuch as is sent free, we would advise our reader to take the trouble to send their address the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., an ask for it.

### If Grown in Texas, It's Good.

The Texas coast country vies with Cal fornia in raising pears, grapes and straw berries. The 1893 record of H. M. String fellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised near \$6,000 worth of pears from thirteen acre can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson G. P. A., Santa Fe route. Topeka, Kas will be glad to furnish without charge s illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

#### California and Return \$65.50.

The Union Pacific offers to the Californ tourist for the winter of 1893-4 a rate \$65.50 for the round trip from its Missouriver terminals. Quickest time and be service. The only line running Pullmanning Palace sleepers and diners through fro Chicago to San Francisco. For any add tional information, call on or address A.)
FULLER, City Agent, Topeka, or E. L. L
MAX, General Passenger and Ticket Age Omaha, Neb.

#### "Among the Ozarks,"

the Land of Big Red Apples, is an attra ive and interesting book, handsomely ille trated with views of south Missouri scene including the famous Olden fruit farm 1,000 acres in Howell count to fruit-raising in that great fruit belt America, the southern slope of the Ozar and will prove of great value, not only fruit-growers, but to every farmer a home-seeker looking for a farm and a hom Mailed free. Address, Kansas City, Mo

#### San Francisco's Midwinter Fair

will be one of the attractions on the Pac coast during the coming winter. It will held from January 1 to June 30, 1894, 8 might be aptly termed the World's Fair

It will equal if not surpass the great tennial.

The Union Pacific is offering unusu low round trip rates to all California po and Portland, Ore.

Send 2 cents for our California Sights A. M. FULLER, me

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## Agricultural Matters.

PLANT LIFE ON THE FARM-V.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STEM.

In the preceding articles on this subject we have noticed the development of the roots, their mode of growth and some of their leading characteristics. We will now, in like manner, note some of the prominent features of the stem and its organs. We have already noticed the fact that the seed contains the embryo plant, that one portion of this embryo extends downward and produces the roots and that another portion grows upwards, producing the first leaf, or pair of leaves. At the base of this first leaf, or between the two leaves in dicotyledonous plants, we find a small bud which, in the embryo plant, is called the plumule. It is the development of this bud which gives rise to the stem above ground. All flowering plants produce a stem above ground in this manner and the stem as it develops produces leaves, buds, flowers and fruit. This much is common to all agricultural plants, as regards their outward appearance, but as to the form which the stem assumes and the manner of growth they may differ widely. Some are erect, others inclined or prostrate and trailing; some have no branches, others branch profusely; some last for centuries, as in the case of many trees, others last but a single season, as in the case of our farm crops and most grasses; some are woody, others herbaceous; but, in spite of these differences, they have this in common, that they support the organs of vegetation, the buds and leaves, as well as the reproductive organs, the flower and fruit.

As regards the growth of the stem, it elongates by the multiplication of cells, as in the case of roots, and this elongation takes place chiefly at the upper tender end of the stem or shoot, which always terminates in a bud, through the development of which growth takes place. Elongation also takes place by the multiplication of cells throughout the young, immature shoot, but, as we proceed downward from the growing bud at the tip, this elongation, or growth, becomes less and less marked until we reach a point where it has ceased altogether. The length of stem that may thus be in the process of elongation depends very much upon the nature and vigor of the plant, from the fraction of an inch in the twig of a stunted shrub or tree to a couple of feet in the case of a vigorous corn plant, or even to fifteen or twenty feet in the case of some species of bamboo, which reach their entire height of eighty or a hundred feet in the course of two or three months. Perennial stems also grow in thickness, but after two distinct modes. One class of stems increase in thickness by the addition of a layer of new cells annually, under the bark. This is the case with all our shrubs and trees, in which each year's growth may be seen when the stem is cut in two as a series of concentric rings, and, as every school boy knows, the age of a log or stick of wood may be ascertained by counting these rings. This class of plants is called exogens, that is, outside growers, and all plants whose embryo has two seed leaves are of this nature although many of the annual, or herbaceous plants, do not grow perceptibly in thickness. The other mode of growth, by which the stem inc in thickness, consists in an accumulation of fibrous tissue inside the stem instead of on the outside, the stem expanding only by reason of the pressure exerted by the tissue accumulating inside. This class of plants is called endogens, that is, inside growers, of which the palms and tree ferns are the best examples. Owing to this peculiar growth it often happens that the oldest portion of the stem, near the ground, s smaller than the younger portion near the top. This characteristic mode of growth is peculiar to plants whose embryo has but one seed leaf, or otyledon. Another feature peculiar o the stems of many of this class of plants is that they are jointed. The tem may be hollow between the joints

hardness, as in the case of corn and cane. Such a jointed stem is technically called a culm.

All stems have buds, and this fact is the main feature by which certain stems can be distinguished from roots. In a former article I mentioned the fact that some plants produced stems under ground as well as above ground. The common couch grass, which is a troublesome weed in many cases, is an example of this, and the nut grass, another weed, which is common in the South, is also an example. The stems in these cases are known to be stems and not roots by the fact that they produce buds at regular intervals. In like manner the common potato is regarded as an underground stem, called a tuber, from the fact that it has buds or eyes distributed over it which, when the potato is planted, will develop into stems above ground. The artichoke is another example of this form of stem. The sweet potato, on the other hand, is not a stem but a root, because it is not provided with buds. It only develops these when placed in warm, moist soil, as in the hot-bed, where it is customary to "sprout" them in the spring.

All stems have a more or less durable covering, which varies in structure and thickness with the nature of the plant, from the very thick bark of the California red wood, or of the cork oak, to the tender epidermis of our grasses and grains.

Every stem or branch is crowned with a bud, and buds are also found disposed in regular order on all growing stems. These buds are usually a leaf in the angle which the leaf forms with the stem. This is true in all our agricultural plants, as well as trees and shrubs of all kinds. The buds are rudimentary branches, though they may never develop into branches. The stems of our grains and grasses do not branch, but new shoots spring from buds which form at the "crown" of the plant, or division line between root and stem. This sort of branching we call tillering or stooling in our grains.

The leaves are the most important organs of the growing stem. It is by their aid that the nourishment of the plant is elaborated and it is chiefly through them that the plant exhales moisture and absorbs the atmospheric elements of nutrition, carbon and oxygen. They occur in infinite variety of size and shape and vary greatly in structure, all of which is unnecessary for us to dwell upon; for, whatever their form, or however they may be disposed about the stem, their office is the same. What this office is we will consider more fully in another article.

C. C. GEORGESON. Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.

Timothy in Cherokee County--Gooseberries.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I will give you my experience with timothy in this locality, as Mr. Kimball re-quests answers from southeastern Kan-

First, my land was prairie, pastured until the grass was killed out, plowed and planted to corn two seasons; sowed to oats and seeded to timothy as fol-lows: Not wishing to lose the use of my land the first season, I concluded to sow oats and cut with a disc harrow and sow to timothy, then harrow again. This was done, using about one-third bushel of seed to the acre. I got a d utand Iew where the oats lodged and smothered it. Crab grass and fox-tail came up over it after the oats were cut. These I let remain, keeping the timothy green all winter. Part of the piece being rather low and wet and the dead grass acting as a mulch, together with the excessive rains of last spring, kept the lower ground from producing, although it did not kill the roots. The higher parts of the piece produced a fair crop. It looks now as though it would make a heavy crop the coming season, which will be the second sea-

I think it will stand drought better than any grass we have, unless it be blue grass

I would like to have a few questions, nd solid only at the joints, as in the in regard to gooseberry culture, an ase of our grains and grasses, or it swered or discussed through the col-hay be filled with a pith of more or less umns of your paper. I would like to

know which are the best varieties; the most economical way of getting and setting plants; the distance apart to be set, and any other information that may be given. I would like to set about two acres for market.

Neutral, Kas. O. A. RHOADS.

Irrigation Ponds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In answer to an inquiry as to size of reservoir for given area of land to be irrigated, height, width at bottom and top of walls, will say I have no irrigation reservoir at present, but have an earthen reservoir for stock water. wrote the few items which appeared in a recent KANSAS FARMER calling attention to the fact that mud would make a cheap and water-tight reservoir, because it had always seemed wasteful to me to pump water onto the ground until I saw it tried last summer, and knowing there would be a great many irrigation reservoirs built the coming season in Kansas and ought to be in other States, for what place can boast a natural rainfall which would make a good crop of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, except occasionally, the same season?

How cheaply, by building an earthen reservoir, where one is obliged to have a well and windmill for other purposes, a half acre or so might be made to yield abundant crops of these fine fruits or vegetables in all seasons. It would be the best paying crop on the farm, even if one never sold a cent's worth.

I am told the Doty reservoir described in a recent KANSAS FARMER as being 75x100 feet, was built by two men and a team in four days and one day with man and team tramping the bottom, to make it water-tight. One man scraped out the bottom for the wall while the other shaped it with a shovel, making it as steep as possible on the inside and leaving a considrable slope on the outside, making the top about eighteen inches wide and the walls three feet high and the bottom dug down one foot below the surface. The wetter the soil when worked the more impervious the wall.

As to area that can be irrigated, I am told that the above described pond would irrigate about an acre for each time emptied, but of course the area would vary with the season and condition of the soil as to moisture contained; also the nature of the soil, whether sandy, loamy or clayey. The pond should be of such a size that it would not be necessary to empty it oftener than once or twice a week. That would make the supply of water at hand the main factor in determining the size of the pond. It might readily be figured out in this way: One gallon contains 231 cubic inches. A space 23.1 inches high, covering ten square inches, equals one gallon, and one square foot or 144 square inches 14,4, gallons. Now divide the number of gallons which can be pumped in three days steady wind by 14.4, and the result will be the number of square feet necessary for the bottom of a pond two feet deep, and one-half that number will be sufficient for one four feet deep. C. STINSON.

Chantilly, Kas.

#### Letter from Kiowa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Please inform me, through the FARMER, where the experiment station of Oklahoma is ited.

We are having a good rain to-day, just what we have been in need of for some time, both for the wheat and the breaking of sod in the "Strip." There is a great deal of sod being broken in this part of the "Strip," near Kiowa, Kas. I am located two miles south of this town, only one mile south of the State line, in as pretty a country as the sun ever shines on, and we may all be very thankful and feel grateful to the Almighty for the fine winter we have had for improving our land, secured in the grand government horse race on September 16, 1893.

Hoping the editor will read this far enough to find that I am still a subscriber for the valuable KANSAS FARMER, I am, Yours truly,

C. M. R. [The Oklahoma Experiment Station is located at Stillwater.—EDITOR.]

Sorghum for Hay.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In the last few years great numbers of Western cattle have been brought into central Kansas to be wintered and fattened the following season for the Eastern markets, hence the importance of the question: "What is the best forage plant to grow for them?"

The opinion of all the farmers and stockmen that have tried it seems to be in favor of sorghum. The seasons here seem never too dry to grow a good crop on any of our upland farms. One man says he has seventy tons splendid feed, cut from ten acres of land. A stockman says he kept well 300 fullgrown steers three months on forty acres cane grown on light upland.

The best way for growing it seems to be to plow and harrow the land thoroughly. Then, any time in May, sow with a drill one and a half to two bushels of seed per acre. The more seed used, the better quality and more easily handled will be the hay. The proper time for cutting is when the seed is in the dough state, as then the juice remains sweet. After being cut two or three days (not longer) it should be raked and put into small ricks of from ten to fifteen hundred pounds each, where it may remain until needed for the stock. Last season I raised eighty acres for seed, and now have 400 steers wintering on the stalks, which I sold at \$5.50 per acre. Also threshed 1,600 bushels seed.

I had out large pieces of wheat, rye, oats and flax, not one of which paid for harvesting on account of the drought. Have made money every year that I raised feed for stockmen.

Longford, Kas. A. D. ARNOLD.

Call for Experience in Irrigating.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I have experimented three years with windmill irrigation, and have demonstrated that water must be warmed and exposed to sun and air for some time before it will do crops any good.

Now, I am preparing to irrigate ten acres from a running stream this year, and would like to hear from some of the brethren who have had "experience."

1. How can I make a dam to raise the water six feet in a narrow channel? Would rock be better in any way than earth, provided the dam is higher than the water ever rises, the overflow being on prairie sod?

2. As I cannot raise the water to level of field by the dam, how can I raise it? I want a pump to run by horse-power that will throw a fourinch stream, raise it six feet, and I haven't \$150 to pay for it, owing to previous demands.

3. But the brethren will say I ought to answer this myself, having had "experience." Will the hot winds have the same effect on irrigated plants as on those not irrigated?

4. Would it be safe to plant Colorado potatoes that were raised by irrigation? They will not do at all here raised in the common way.

5. Is there anything that would likely pay better than potatoes and alfalfa?

I am satisfied that many of us are allowing good streams to run through our farms, doing us no good, that might be harnessed and made to yield tribute. Yes, tribute is what we need. We have been paying it too long.

Longford, Kas. J. L. WARNER.

How Much Pork in One Acre of Sorghum?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Please answer the following question through columns of Kansas Farmer: About how many pounds of pork will an acre of sorghum cane make, estimating it at six tons to the acre, and if it is considered of much value to feed hogs? Coody's Bluff.

M. J. F.

[This inquiry was referred to Hon. S. K. W. Field, of Medicine Lodge, whose experience with sorghum has been extensive. His reply is given below. EDITOR.]

My judgment is, if fed at the proper time, one acre will produce 200 pounds of pork; and the proper time is from August 1 to November 1.

S. K. W. FIELD.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter, and all impurities.

## The farmer's forum.

This department is devoted to the discussion of economic questions and to the interests of the Alliance, Grange and kindred organizations.

#### Revival of Trade Imperceptible.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, dated February 10, says:

Improvements in business still appear in many directions, but it seems to be in part balanced by loss in others. The gradual decline which began some time ago, and was strengthened a little by the success of the treasury loan, has scarcely answered expectations.

Reports of resumption of work continue to indicate that the industries are doing more than in December, and yet the record of the actual gain is disappointingly small.

CROP REPORT EFFECTS.

Crop reports were expected to cause a great advance in wheat, but the price has dropped to 631 cents, cash, the lowest point ever known in this market, and at Chicago May wheat has gone lower than ever. Receipts have been 1,909,517 bushels against 2,186,370 for the same week last year, while Atlantic exports are not a third of last year's. Stocks in sight diminish little, and are so great that bankers, after their trying experience last spring, are not in haste to carry them for speculation. The fall for the week was about 2 cents, with sales of 8,000,000 in one day, and 14,000,000 for the week.

Sales of corn were small, and the price declined less than a cent. Western receipts were 4,147,226 against 2,528,244 last year. Hog products and coffee were substantially unchanged.

Speculative forces on either side, rather than the facts of supply and demand, govern the market.

The domestic trade does not materially increase, exchanges indicating a decline compared with last year of 19.5 per cent. elsewhere and 14.9 per cent. in New York.

The actual production of pig iron, February 1, was 99,242 tons weekly against 97,087 tons January 1, and 181,-201 a year ago.

Textile manufactures are gaining a little. Inquiry discloses larger stocks of cotton goods had by dealers than was supposed, and quite a large proportion of mills likely to close before long unless orders increase, but the number reported as starting is again several times the number reported closing.

Sales of wool were larger than last week, 5,776,340 pounds against 6,857,750 last year, and the markets were all more active, but this week are comparatively quiet.

Foreign trade does not improve, domestic exports are at last falling below the corresponding week last year, though for the year thus far the increase is 10.7 per cent., while the imports are 30 per cent. less than last year.

The failures for the week were 385 in the United States, against 222 last year, and 60 in Canada against 44 last year, several being of more than ordinary importance. Out of 2,188 commercial failures reported by telegraph in January, against 1,409 for the same month last year, liabilities have been reported for 2,206, amounting to \$29,-843,028, of which \$11,589,715 were of manufacturing and \$17,234,587 of trad-

#### The Bank of England.

And now the old lady of Threadneedle street is arraigned for loose morals-in finance. It is a serious thing-and our President and Wall street have just bulldozed America into her power.

The whole financial legislation of the world is now in the interest of the money-lender, and has made the Bank of England the gold clearing house of the globe. If the bank breaks, the world is broke. People now begin to see where the civilization stands finan-

The United States must have a money system of its own. Suppose the Bank of England was to fail to-morrow, and gold not to be had, what would be our issue of legal tender paper, and making future issues for announcement giving date silver standard money. If this is the of sale.

only remedy for disaster, why put off its use till disaster comes? Would it not also do for prosperity?

This question the people would like to answer if party leaders would only let them have a chance to do so. Some of these days they will take the bit in their mouths and find a way to do it.

The money that measures value, pays taxes and debts, must not be controlled by those who speculate or invest in margins-for when they break, as fail they must some time or other, the world is broke. It is financial insanity to attempt to do the business of the world by such methods. We must have our own money and our own money system. What that is may be this or that, but it must be our own.— Kansas City Journal.

#### The Per Capita Circulation of the Countries of the World.

The Treasury department presents a table showing the monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and per capita in the principal countries of the world.

This shows that France, with a population of 38,300,000, has the highest per capita circulation of any of the countries named in the table, viz., \$36.81. "The Straits," with a population of 3,800,000, have a per capita circulation of \$28.94.

Others are: Belgium, \$26.70; Australia, \$26.05; the United States, \$26.02; the Netherlands, \$24.34. In China, with a population of 402,000,-000, the per capita circulation is but

\$1.80, all in silver.

Following China in this respect, Roumania has a circulation per capita of \$4.60; Servia, \$4.27; Sweden, \$2.71; Turkey, \$2.39, with a population of 39,-200,000; Central American states, \$3.78; Japan, \$4; India, \$3.44, against a population of 287,200,000; Hayti, 4.90; the United Kingdom, \$20.44, and Germany \$18.56 to each person. Portugal, with a population of but 4,700,000, has a per capita of \$21.06, and Egypt a per capita of \$19.85; Canada, \$10; Cuba, \$12.31; Italy, \$9.59; Switzerland, \$14.48; Greece, \$12.22; Spain, \$17.14; Austro-Hungary, \$9.59; Norway, \$6.60; Denmark, \$11.72; Russia, \$8.17, with a population of 184 000 000 ulation of 124,000,000, and Mexico, \$5,

Since this statement was tabulated, the per capita circulation of the United States has decreased to \$25.55. The table puts the world's stock of

gold money at \$3,901,900,000; silver, \$3,951,100,000, and uncovered paper money at \$2,700,000.

#### DR. HARTMAN

Receives a Letter From A. C. Ware, of Bryan, Texas.

"I had chronic catarrh of long standing and neuralgia in the head. The doctors had given me up; said they could do nothing for me; that I was cimpletely broke down. I was about as weak as I could get and live. and suffered all but death. After I had spent a great deal of money on doctors and different medicines I concluded to try Peru-na. I honestly believe that Pe-ru-na saved my life. I think it is the best medicine on earth. I keep it in the house all the time now, and nothing could induce me to be

"I think if Pe-ru-na was used there would be no coughs, colds, or anything of the sort. It is the finest tonic and nervine for building up the entire system that I have ever seen. I have been the means of selling hundreds of bottles. I have always told those I recommended it to that if the first bottle did not help them I would pay for it, and I have never paid for a single bottle. They were always pleased with it."

A free book on catarrh in all stages, coughs, colds and consumption sent, postpaid, to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

The FARMER calls attention of its readers, especially those interested in the breeding of mules, jacks and jennets, to the coming combination sale of Messrs. John Goodloe and C. M. Daily & Son, of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo., who will offer to the highest bidder about sixty head of jacks and jennets, including the well-known show and breeding jacks, Grover Cleveland, Romeo, Sam Jones, Lone Star, and a fine string of youngsters, their get. In the jennet division will be the dams of those prizewinners and noted performers that have left the farms of Mr. Goodloe and the Dailys. Mammoth, Black Warrior and only hope of salvation? Simply the Spanish blood largely predominates. Watch

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#### ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

\*\*The possibility of the phenominal success that has crowned the efforts of this medical association would have been deemed a chimerical dream a dozen years ago. From Chicago Globe's account of the World's Fair office of the Eric Medical Co.

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## 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.

IS SMUT INJURIOUS?—Is smutty wheat injurious to stock?—S. E. P. Brookville, Kas.

Answer. - Ergot (commonly called smut), whether of wheat or any other grain, or of any of the grasses, is injurious to stock and will produce a marked result if fed in any great quantity. The disease called "ergotism" is the result of feeding upon the ergot of grain or of grasses. It is most frequently seen in cattle, but may occur in all other stock as well.

BIG-HEAD.—I have a horse that I think has the big-head. He has lumps about as large as a pigeon's egg on both sides about four inches above his nostrils. I think they have been there about two weeks. Is there any cure for it?

W. D. C.

Palmyra, Kas.

Answer.—Big-head—Osteo porosis—in horses is very rare in the Western States. The lumps on your horse's head are probably only the result of irritation at the roots of the teeth. Blister them with cerate of cantharides and write again in two months if necessary.

RUPTURED STEER.—What can be done with a ruptured steer? He was castrated last spring and appeared all right till three months ago, and now the scrotum hangs down as large as before.

S. E. C.

Quinter, Kas.

Answer .- If the steer is not suffering, let him alone. Such an operation re quires skill, and in the absence of a veterinarian you may lose him if you undertake it. There may be only an abscess forming, instead of a rupture. If so, it should be opened.

DEFECTIVE BOAR.—I bought a thoroughbred Berkshire boar last August and he served four sows and got them all in pig. About January 6 I gave him some sows which he failed to get in pig. I have tried him several times since and he cannot serve, and leaves the sows all covered with blood. What the sows all covered with six the cause of this bleeding?
O. T. B.

Answer.-There is either some disease, or the penis has been injured. You may be able to see the cause by watching him when trying to serve; or you may have to throw him and examine it. When you learn its condition write again.

UNTHRIFTY Sow .- I have a sow that had pigs last July, and since that time she will only eat enough to keep her alive. I had to wean her pigs at the age of four weeks. I bred her again in November, and she has done some better since but ettil goes around over the ter since, but still goes around over the pen while the others are eating. What can I do to make her eat when she has her pigs? A. H.

Randolph, Kas.

Answer.—As the sow has been in an unthrifty condition for so long a time, it is evident there is some chronic constitutional disease existing to which

## STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer



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HORSES A SURE REMEDY

FOR Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a splen did remedy for Sick Fowls, or Roup, and is better known as

Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure.

STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. U. S. stamps taken in payment. Address,

CHO. C. STEKETEE,

## Horse Owners! - Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic

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

your description of the case gives no clue. Take the sow out from among the other hogs and, if possible, let her run at large. Give her, in sweet milk or swill, a heaping tablespoonful of Epsom salt once a day until it loosens her bowels. Mix half a pint of wood ashes in her swill once a day for a week. Mix together wood ashes, sulphur and salt, in equal parts, and keep where she can eat it at all times. Do not feed much corn, but give swill, roots and other vegetables. See that she has plenty of clean water to drink, besides the swill.

#### Horse Markets Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule departent, report the market quite active, and there was a greater volume of business transacted than at any time during the past season. Prices were strong at quotations, but there does not seem much of an upward tendency. Buyers claim they must be conservative or they will have to stop buying. The demand was about equal for all grades. The prospects for the coming week are very fair.

Mule market fairly active. Most of the trading was in fourteen and a half to fifteen and a half hand mules. Stock must be good ages and fat to bring market values.

#### Kansas City Stock Markets.

Our correspondent at Kansas City writes under date February 8:

"Our receipts this week 25,500 cattle, 36,900 hogs, 10,400 sheep, against 35,000 cattle, 55,-000 hogs and 13,000 sheep the previous

"Last Friday and Saturday prices on fat cattle, both heavy shippers and good dressed beef cattle advanced 20 to 25 cents, but this week have gradually declined, and to-day steady to 10 cents higher, making prices about 10 cents better than last Thursday. On both steers, fat cows, heifers, good stock steers and feeders 10 to 15 cents higher than low time last week. Bulls about steady, and veal calves firm. Canner cows 5 to 10 cents lower than a week ago.

"Hogs but little change. Each day this week prices about 5 cents lower than a week ago; tops \$5.10 to-day against \$5.15 a

week ago. "Sheep market slow and hardly as good

as last week."

#### A Beautiful and Complete Catalogue.

The catalogue for 1894, issued by Mr. John Lewis Childs, seedsman and florist, of Floral Park, N. Y., is really a marvel and a masterpiece in the art of catalogue-making. It consists of about 200 pages, and is in the form of three distinct catalogues bound together, one representing seeds, another bulbs and plants, and the third nursery stock. Its stipple lithograph cover and numerous colored plates are radiantly handsome. Each one of the thousand or more cuts are new and of a unique design. All the reading matter has also been rewritten so that the entire contents of this large book-catalogue, cuts, reading matter, designs and make-up is entirely new. The paper used is of a fine finish and the pressork is done in exquisite bronze, viol brown colors. It is the most charming horticultural work ever issued.

#### Olimate and Orops Just Right.

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

#### Pond's Business College,

d is better known as

S Hog Cholera Cure.

OUR DRUGGIST FOR

I'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

S; by mail 60 cents. U. S. stamps ent. Address,

CA. STEIKETHH,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

#### MARKET REPORTS.

#### LIVE STOOK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 12, 1894 CATTLE—Receipts, 857 cattle; 6 caives. The great snow storm prevented the arrival of the usual supply.

The following selections from the lists of sales made indicate the range of prices:

DRESSEI	D BE	EF AN	D SHIPPI	NG STEERS	3.
No. V 72. 1, 21. 1, 21. 1, 20. 1, 4. 1, 24 s. w 1,	819 192 245 187	Pr. 4 25 4 15 8 65 3 50 3 30 3 15	19	1,182 1,127 986 1.121	Pr. 4 00 3 75 8 40 8 40 8 25 3 20
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SHEEP-Receipts, 1,532. 884 Ariz.....116 3 25

#### Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts, 16,000. Cattle steady, best trong. Beef steers, \$3 2505 10; stockers and seders, \$2 50@3 65; bulls, \$1 75@3 00; cows, \$1 50 81 10

Teeders, \$2 50@3 65; Dulls, \$1 75@3 00; Cows, \$1 50 @8 10. HOGS—Receipts, 20,000. Mixed, \$5 00@5 35; heavy, \$4 95@5 40; light weights, \$5 00@5 35. SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000. Market strong. Na-tives, \$1 50@3 55; lambs, \$3 00@4 35.

St. Louis.

February 12, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts. 3,300. Nothing good. Natives and Texans firm. Some fed Texans at \$3 60. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00@

HOGS—Receipts, 3,500. Top, \$5 30. SHEEP—Receipts, 400. Market strong. Natives, \$1 50@3 65.

#### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. Kansas City.

February 12, 1894. In store: Wheat, 575,276 bushels; corn, 69,072 ushels; cats, 25,959 bushels, and rye, 7,786

In store: Wheat, 575,276 bushels; corn, 69,072 bushels; oats, 25,959 bushels, and rye, 7,786 bushels; ast, 25,959 bushels, and rye, 7,786 bushels.

WitEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 77,-400 bushels; last year, 103,900 bushels. The snow storm of Sunday and Sunday night being wide-spread and deep, the bottom dropped out of the wheat market. In Chicago May deliveries sold on the curb, there being no regular market, at 594cc. Cables were also lower, which helped to intensify the bearish situation. The result was but little trading and a sharu decline. By sample on track on the besis of the Mississippi river docal 60 per bushel less): No 2 hard, 10 cars 39 and 60 pounds at 490, and 20 cars t arrive at 480; No. 3 hard, 2 cars at 470; No. 4 hard, nominal at 44@45½c; rejected. I car at 420; No. 2]red, 2 cars at 42@470; No. 4 red, 2 cars at 440.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 49,200 bushels; last year 99,000 bushels. The snow storm of Sunday and Sunday night belieg big and general and farm deliveries in consequence interfered with, holders were more independent and buyers inclined to bid prices up a little. By sample on track, local: No 2 mixed, 10 cars at 310; No. 3 mixed, 30@30½c; No. 2 white, 3 cars at 31c; No. 3 mixed, 30@30½c; No. 2 white, 3 cars at 31c; No. 3 mixed, 30@30½c; No. 2 white, 3 cars at 31c; No. 3 mixed, 30@30½c; No. 2 white, 3 cars at 31c; No. 3 mixed, 25½de; No. 2 white, 284@20; No. 3 white, 284@20; No. 3 white, 284@20; No. 3 white, 284@20; No. 4 white, 284@20; No. 4 mixed, 25½@20; No. 4 white, 284@20; No. 5 white, 284@20; No. 5 white, 284@20; No. 6 white, 284@20; No. 8 white, 284@20; No. 8 white, 284@20; No. 4 white, 284@20; No. 6 white, 284@20; No. 6 white, 284@20; No. 7 white, 284@20; No. 8 white, 284@20; No. 8 white, 284@20; No. 8 white, 284@20; No. 8 white, 284@20; No. 9 white,

284.6294c; No. 3 white, 274.622c; No. 4 white, 286.27c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 600 bushels; last year, 3,000 bushels. Not enough coming in to test the market. If here would sell fairly. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 47.648c; No. 3, 44.648c.

MILLET—Steady and in fair demand. We quote, per 100 pounds: German, 55.670c, and common, 55.695c.

BRAN—Firm and wanted. We quote bulk at 50c and sacked at 60c.

FLAXSEED—Market unchanged. We quote at \$1.28 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Very few coming in We quote at \$1.25 per bushel in car lots; small lots

CASTOR BEANS—Very few coming in We quote at \$1 25 per bushel in car lots; small lots 10 cents less.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 300 tons.
Dull but steady. We quote Fancy barn, prairie, \$6 00; choice, \$5 00@5 50; low grades, \$3 50@4 4 00; tlmothy, fancy, \$8 00@8 50; choice, \$6 50@7 00.

some little choice table moving, but that is all. We quote: Creamery, highest grade separator, 226222c per pound; finest gathered cream. 21c, fine fresh, good fisvor, 20c; fair to good, 19c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 16627c; fair to good lines, 12c. Country store-packed—Fancy 13c; fresh and sweet packing, 104c. Roll—Fancy, 15c; choice, 12c; fair to good lines, 12c; Country store-packed—Fancy, 15c; fresh and sweet packing, 104c. Roll—Fancy, 15c; choice, 12c; fair to good, 104c.

EGGS—Quiet but firmer—Fresh, 124c.
CHEESE—Herkimer county, N. Y., cheddars, 13c; Sheboygan, Wis., twins, 12c; Young America, 13c; Missouri, and Kanass full cream, 10c.

LIVE POULTRY—Market quiet for want of supplies. We quote: Hens, per pound, 5c; crosters, old and young, 15c each; springs, large, per pound, 5c; broilers, per pound, 8c; turkeys, choice, per pound, 54c; ducks, full-feathered, der per pound; geese, full-feathered, per pound, 4c; pkgeors, per dozen, 75c; veal, choice 80@100 pounds, per pound, 44c@5c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Market quiet for want of supplies. We quote: Chickens, per pound, 6c; roosters, 4c; turkeys, 64c; ducks, fc.

GAME—Heceipts none and movement next to nothing. Values unchanged. Antelope carcass, 64c per pound; saddles, fbc. Ducks, mixed, per dozen, \$1 50; teal, \$1 75; mallard, \$3 00. Prairie chickens, per dozen, 83. Rabbits, cottontails, per dozen, 50c; jacks, per dozen, 55c, Squirrels, per dozen, 50c; lacks, per dozen, 55c, Squirrels, per dozen, 50c; locks, for lacks, for lacks

February 12, 1894.

February 12, 1894.

WHEAT—Receipts, 18,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. The market was simply demoralized and closed 1%c below Saturday's final prices. No. 2 red cash and February closed at 51%c; May, 55%c; July, 57%c.

CORN—Receipts, 19,000 bushels; shipments, 108,000 bushels The market was stiff early because of the bad weather, but wheat's influence finally dragged it down %c below Saturday's close. No 2 mixed, cash, closed at 32%c; February, 32%c; March, 32%c; May, 33%c; July, 34%c.

OATS—Receipts, 32,000 bushels; shipments, 25,000 bushels. Market lower. No. 2 cash closed at 28%c; February, 28%c; May, 29%c.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

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

DR. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.—Graduate Ontarlo Veterinary College, Canada. Veterinary Editor KANSAS FARMER. All diseases of domestic animals treated. Ridgling castration and cattle spaying done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office, Manhattan, Kas.

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

John B. Campbell, Managers. R. G. Kessler,

#### Armourdale Hotel, Kansas City, Kansas.

\$1 and \$1.25 per day. Five minutes ride on electric cars from Union Stock Yards.

California Its Disadvantages as well as Advantages, Business and other opportunities, Climate and Resources, with advice to those contemplating MOVING there, by an old resident. Send 25 cents to H. L. WILLIAMS, Summerland, Santa Barbara Co., Cal.

HOMES IN SO. DAKOTA FOR SALE \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

FARMS TO RENT OR EXCHANGE.

Dull but steady. We quote: Fancy barn, prairie, 86 06; choice, \$5 00@5 50; low grades, \$3 50@ 00; thmothy, fancy, \$8 00@8 50; choice, \$6 50@ churches and markets. Information and list of farms free, 8. W. NARREGANG, Aberdeen, 8. Oak.

GEO. W. CAMPRELL.

## CAMPBELL **HUNT &** ADAMS

Live Stock Salesmen----Stock Yards----Kansas City, Mo.

ROOMS 31 and 32--Basement of East Wing.

## The Bome 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.

#### A Dilemma.

I'm but a simple dressmaker in quite a humble Who tries to do her duty and would never dis-

obey
A plain commandment given in the Scriptures unto men, For I read my Bible every night from half-past 9 to 10.

Now Uncle Jim, who preaches in the chapel over there,
And knows his Bible backward (though I've
also heard him swear),
Came in to me the other night and solemnly sat down, And said: "Maria, let me see your last unfinished

I knew he hated fashions, but I humbly brought
the dress;
He took the sleeves, examined them, and cried
in triumph: "Yes,
I feared as much; your style in gowns has gone
from had to w res,
Until at last you've brought yourself beneath
the prophet's curse."

I looked in b ank amazement at my uncle; was he mad? What could he find so awful in a simple shoulder pad?
This year, since fashion willed that ladies' shoulders shou d be high, what to pad the dresses; Paris to blame, not I.

He took my Bible from the shelf before my wondering eyes.

And found the thirteenth chapter of Ezekiel's And round the thirteenth chapter of Ezekiel's proph-cies.

And "Read," said he, "the eighteenth verse, "Thus saith the Lord God: Woe
To th' women that sew pillows to all arm-holes!"

Is it so?"

The words were there as clear as day. "And now." said Uncle Jim,
"Just choose between the prophet's curse and fashion's latest whim;
'Tis you Ezekiel had in mind, to you the Lord saith 'Woe!" If in your dresses from this time another pad you sew."

Thus saying he departed, and I turned the mat-And after half an hour felt no wiser than be-At last I thought I'd venture forth, to ease my troubled mind,
And ask our learned rector, who is always very kind.

I found him in his study, and in listening to my case
I thought he laughed a little, though I could not see his face;
And then he opened certain books, and certain footnotes read,
"The authorized translation is not quite correct," he said.

—Spectator.

### IN THE PINERIES.

Hour after hour and minute after minute the road had become more and more dim and uncertain, and as darkness set in I found myself deep in the wilderness, com-pletely lost, hungry and tired, with no prospect in view but to spend the night without any shelter in the open air.

Although I had to acknowledge to myself that I did not know in what direction I was going, I was still loath to stop. I kept on going somewhere, stumbling here and falling there, until at last I was too weary to get up again and lay where I had fallen.

I was deep within the pineries of eastern Texas. The ground under foot was soft and springy and felt as if it had been but newly made-fresh from the hand of the Creator. But the giant pines towered high above me, and I knew that the ground was at least as old as the trees, not made purposely that day to bewilder me in its shadows and the deeper darkness of night. As I lay upon the ground where I had fallen peering through the moving rifts in the tree tops above me, watching twinkling stars, and the drifting gulf clouds, an un-earthly scream reached my ears. Never before had I heard a cry so piercing, a

sound so unearthly.

Again and again the cry came through the darkness, and it was only by sheer desperation that I managed to rise to my feet, the better to enable me to look about, and if possible to discover the source from which the cry emanated. I strained my eyes looking through the darkness, but I could see nothing except the nearest trees rearing their giant forms into the deeper darknes

For a minute or two after the last terri ble scream there was a dead silence, unbroken even by the gentle soughing of the wind in the tree tops. Then the hoot of an owl in the distance reverberated through the forest, and its sound, generally startling and uncanny, seemed as sweet as music in my ears. Again and again the owl hooted, and in a few minutes answering hoots rang through the darkness from every direction, and a soft flutter of wings was heard above as they flew hither and thither in search of food or trying their wings in wide circles for fun and pleasure.

I had begun to grow calm and collected again under the soft influence of the wafting wings of the owls and their occasional calls to one another, when suddenly, close

to my ear, a sharp, rasping voice inquired:
"Where is Mollie?"

I looked around hastily, but could see nothing, and all I could hear after the voice was hushed was the flutter of wings and the monotonous hoots of the owls.

How long I sat and listened I do not know. The sameness of the sounds of the forest lulled me to sleep at last, and I slumbered lightly upon the ground.

It might have been an hour or it might have been only a minute that I had lost consciousness in sleep, when something or somebody tapped me smartly upon the cheek and a piercing cry for help rang through my ears and echoed through the darkness of the forest. I sprang to my feet and looked around me with wide-awake and staring eyes.

I could see nothing. Then from a thicket a little to my right came the moans of a man as if in mortal agony, and presently a voice asked complainingly:

"Where's Molly ?"

Not knowing Mollie or her whereabouts, I was, of course, unable to answer, but as is usual in cases where ignorance of the question precludes a reply, I proceeded to propund a question of my own.

"Who are you?" I asked.
For several moments there was a dead silence, which I construed to mean that the inquirer for Mollie was doubtful about revealing his own identity.

The owls, probably attracted by my voice, came fluttering all around me, and at times it seemed as if they would attack me and drive me away, an intruder of their own

Then suddenly, touchingly, prayerfully, came the voice from the thicket once more: "Oh, Mollie! Mollie! Mollie!"

The voice was the quavering voice of an old man, and so hopelessly tender and helplessly beseeching that the cry went straight to my heart. "I am coming!". I cried, and walked as fast as I could for the darkness toward the thicket from whence the voice

A thousand thoughts ran through my mind and every direction I had ever heard about how to treat cases in any emergency fished through my memory. Who was this old man, evidently in mortal agony, alone and helpless in the forest? Was his throat partly cut? Was he shot through the body? Was he maimed and mutilated? I asked myself over and over again. Then a terrible thought came to me. Perhaps it was an escaped lunatic, a bloodthirsty madman, with all a madman's cunning, lying in wait to fall upon and destroy the pitying wanderer who chanced to come his way lured toward him by his pitiful cries in the darkness.

As I thought of this I stopped instinct ively and peered around me cautiously. The dark thicket lay only a few steps in front of me. How easy it would be for a man with a maniac's strength to leap for-ward, clutch me by the throat with his powerful fingers, more cruel than the claws of the flercest wild beast in the forest.

I sprang back in terror. Nothing moved, however. There was no moan, no cry, only the tangled vines and undergrowth, and darkness in front of me.

"Is there any one in distress—any one needing help and assistance close by?" I asked in loud but quavering tones. There was no answer. I walked as near to the thicket as I could, and peered into the vines and bushes, but could see nothing, and was about to withdraw to a safe distance again, when a voice in faint tones gasped out above my head:

"Help! Help!"

Above me I could only see the interlacing limbs of the trees, with rift here and there through which a glimmering star peeped down from the dark blue of the summer sky. An owl occasionally flew by, and a solitary firefly flashed her emerald light as she winged her sig-zag flight through the darkness.

Again and again from the darkness above me came the cry for help, and in such distressing tones that it almost set me wild with fear. The owls came fluttering around me, and the bats darted on hissing wings on every side. Then again came a piercing cry from the thicket, followed by a success sion of them, until my ears rang, and the cold sweat poured from my forehead. I sank to the ground exhausted and hid my face, for never can the wildest imagination conceive of the pandemonium which reigned in the forest at that hour.

How long I lay there or how long the bats and owls and the unearthly noise and screams lasted I can never tell. When I raised my head again day was breaking in the east and the dense darkness was tinted

with a shadowy gray. I sprang to my feet and looked about me. Nothing unusual met my sight, and only the song of a mocking bird close by greete my ears. Tired and weary, I wandered away, and as I went looked around me cau-tiously to see that no lurking harm would overtake me.

overtake me.

It was about an hour after sunrise that morning when I came upon a small house in a clearing in the forest. As I approached a young woman and a boy appeared at the door and gave me a friendly greeting.

I asked them for something to eat and a

place where I could rest after my terrible night in the forest. They promised me both, and in due time a tempting, though primitive, meal was set before me

After I had partaken of the food, a pallet of skins was spread before me upon the floor, and it was not long before I was asleep upon it, sleeping the sleep of one

worn out with fatigue and excitement.

It was in the middle of the afternoon when I was awakened by some one calling

close to my ear:
"Oh, Mollie! Mollie! Mollie!"

I looked up. On the floor, twisting his head and looking at me through the corners of his eyes, stood a large parrot. "Ha! ha!" laughed the parrot and

the boy I had seen in the morning, in a chorus.

Just then the young woman appeared at the door, and seeing the parrot and the boy, she said, apologetically:

"I hope this naughty bird and mischiev-ous boy didn't wake you up until you had finished your nap."
"No," I said, "I am glad some one did

wake me up."

"My brother Ben and Poll are the most mischievous pair you ever saw," she said, looking at the boy and parrot reprovingly. 'Poll just returned home this morning from the woods, where he has been pranking with the owls," she continued. "Ben has taught him the most unearthly screams you ever heard, and now he goes off into the woods regularly for a day or two every week and nearly sets the staid old owls wild with his noise."

"Oh, Mollie! Mollie! Mollie!" cried the parrot, looking at his mistress reproachfully.

And Mollie blushed as prettily as a rose. There is a large clearing in the pine forest to-day, and Poll has learned to imitate the sound of baby voices in all their many changing moods.—Pittsburg Press.

#### The Value of Time.

One morning, when Benjamin Franklin was busy in the press-room on his newspaper, a lounger stepped into the book store and spent an hour or more looking over the books. Finally he seemed to settle upon one, and asked the clerk the price.
"One dollar," the clerk replied.

"One dollar!" echoed the lounger. "Can't you take less than that?"

"One dollar is the price," the clerk answered.

The would-be purchaser looked over the books a while longer and inquired:

"Is Mr. Franklin in?" "Yes, he's busy in the printing office,"

the clerk replied. "Well, I want to see him," said the man. The clerk told Mr. Franklin that a gentleman was in the store waiting to see him. Franklin soon appeared, and the stranger

"What is the lowest, Mr. Franklin, that you can take for that book ?"

"One dollar and a quarter," was the prompt and decisive answer.

"One dollar and a quarter! Why your clerk only asked me a dollar just now.'

"True," replied Mr. Franklin, "and I could have better afforded to take a dollar than leave my work."

The man seemed surprised, and wishing to end a parley of his own seeking, said: "Well, come now, tell your lowest price

for this book." "One dollar and a half."

"A dollar and a half! Why you offered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter." "Yes," said Mr. Franklin, coolly, "and I

had better have taken that price then than to take even a dollar and a half now." This was a way of trade which took this

man quite by surprise. Without a word he laid the money on the counter, took the book and left the store.—Exchange.

#### Use of Spectacles.

The proportion of people who wear spectacles is constantly increasing. Is this a thing to be lamented? In other words, does it indicate a deterioration of eyesight nder modern conditions of life? asks Youth's Companion. Those who may be supposed to be best qualified to answer these questions answer them without hesitation in the negative. More spectacles are worn, not because poor vision is more common but because the eye has been more intelli gently studied. A recent writer in the Atlantic Monthly says that it is the exception to find persons whose eyes are normal and perfect. At the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, not long ago, the president of the ophthalmological section expressed the hope that the time will come when "a man who goes about with his eyes



FOR CLOTHES

THE PROOTER & GAMBLE CO., GIV.

naked will be so rare that the sight of him will almost raise a blush." This is as much as to say that since almost every man's sight needs correction, it will be a sign of advancing knowledge when almost every man wears spectacles. Of the advance already made in this direction the Atlantic writer says:

"The methods of testing the defects of vision have, in the last two decades, been brought to a standard of accuracy and rerefinement previously unknown. Thus many troubles, disabilities and maladies hitherto suffered in patience, or treated incorrectly in vain, are now traced to defects of vision, and are quickly remedied by the use of appropriate glasses, concave, convex, cylindrical or prismatic. The schoolboy's headache, the seamstress' browache, the convergent squint of childhood, so far as they are the results of faulty refraction, are beginning to be erased from the catalogue of human woes." Some specialists go so far as to maintain that every child should have his vision tested by a competent oculist. "It is far better," says the Atlantic writer already quoted, "to discover visual defects and to remedy them at the beginning of school life than to have the child sent home after his sight has been seriously injured, as dull of vision or unable to get through his studies and the subject of periodical 'bilious headaches'—matters nowadays of constant occurrence."

Beware of imitations. Take no "just as See that you get the genuine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the peerless specific.

#### A Disappointing Flower Garden.

A thing of a bloom or two, shriveled leaves, sticks and bare ground-smiled at by your friends-laughed at by your family. Nearly all amateur gardeners have such experiences, but they can frequently be avoided by a wise choice of seeds. avoided by a wise choice of seeds. The products of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio, have a happy habit of taking root and growing under more than ordinarily adverse conditions. This firm has twenty-eight greenhouses and 1,000 acres of ground, where are raised trees, shrubs, vines, roses, bulbs, plants, seeds, etc. They are making a special 50-cent offer now that is well worth taking. An elegant annual of 168 pages will be mailed free on application to Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.

### **ELY'S CREAM BALM**

I suffered from ca-tarrh 12 years. The tarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were uanseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since the first day's use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding; the soreness is entirely ann. — D. entirely gone. — D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget. HA



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agree-able. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

Sure Cure for Sprain, Bruise or Hurt ! Use ST. JACOBSOIL You'll Use it Always for a Like Mishap.

## The Houng Folks.

Ad Astra Per Aspera.

A motto appears
On the seal of a State—
Of a State that was born
While the terror was brewing;
A motto defying
The edict of fate;
A motto of daring,
A legend of doing.

A perilous past
And a cavernous gloom
Had enshrouded the State
In its humble beginning;
But courage of soul,
In repelling the doom,
Of fallure made hope,
And of losing made winning.

Through scars to the stars,
Through the pill of the past,
Through the gloom to the gleam
Rose the State from the peril;
Theu gleam became gloom,
And the laurels at last
Were scattered in ashes
Repugnant and sterile.

But Kansas shall shine
In the stories and songs
That are told and are sung
Of undannted reliance.
The gloom set will glesm,
And the evils and wrongs
Will shrivel and crisp
In the blaze of cefiance.

The future shall bury
The now- as the woe
On the field of a battle
By ver ure is hidden;
And hope will return
Like the harveste that grow
Where cannon have plowed
And the cavalry ridden.

—Eugen -Eugene F. Ware.

#### Molasses Catches Flies.

My Uncle Fphraim was a man who did not live in vain.

And yet why he succeeded so I never could explain;

By naure he was not endowed with wit to a

By nature he was not endowed with wit to a degree,
But folks allowed there nowhere lived a better man than he.
He started poor, but soon got rich; he went to Congress theo.
And held that post of honor long against much brainier men.
He never made a famous speech nor did a thing of note.

And yet the praise of Uncle Eph welled up from every throat.

Now, father was a smarter man, yet he never

Such wealth and fame as Uncle Eph, "the deestrik's favorite son."

He had "convictions," and he was not loath to speak his mind—
He went his way and said his say as he might be inclined.

Yes, he was brainy, yet his life was hardly a success—

He was too honest and too smart for this vain world I guess. world I guess. At any rate I wondered he was so unsuccessful

when My Uncle Eph, a duller man, was so revered of

When Uncle Eph was dying he called me to his

bed.
And in a tone of confidence inviolate he said:
"Dear Willyum, ere I seek repose in yonder
blissful sphere,
I fain would breathe a secret in your adolescent

Strive not to hew your way through life—it really doesn't pay, Be sure the salve of flattery soaps all you do and Herein the only royal road to fame and fortune

Put not your trust in vinegar—molasses catches flies."

—Eugene Field.

#### FRISCO'S FAIR.

The formal exercises at the opening of The formal exercises at the opening of the California Fair, on January 27, at the exposition grounds were preceded by a grand parade of the National guard, friendly and patriotic societies and the municipal departments. The procession was several miles in length, and the twenty divisions were each headed by a brass band. The exercises opened at 2 o'clock in the Court of Honor, on the greensward of Court of Honor, on the greensward of which there was standing room for over a hundred thousand people. A grand stand with accommodations for several thousand people had also been erected, and this was occupied by representative people from hearly every State in the Union. The program opened with an address of welcome by Governor Markham on behalf State, and Mayor Ellert spoke for the city of San Francisco. Director General De Young spoke for the exposition, and then amidst a salvo of applause and the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the united bands, Mrs. De Young pressed the outton, the machinery was started in mo-tion and California's fair was an accomplished fact. When the enthusiasm had subsided Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, the silverongued orator of the Pacific coast, comenced what proved to be a most eloquent The ceremonies closed with the playing of "America" by the united bands of the exposition, the multitude of spectaors joining in the chorus. To-night there will be a grand display of fireworks.

While in point of grandeur and im-ressiveness California's World's Fair is not open to comparison with the Columbian Exposition, yet at the same time it is a otable exemplification of what energy and etermination can accomplish in this counry in a period of a few months. The vision into verses.



URING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior, cheap brands of baking powder. It is NOW that the great strength and purity of the ROYAL stand out as a friend in need to those who desire to practise Econ-

omy in the Kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent-it goes further.

> Grocers say that every dollar invested in Royal Baking Powder is worth a dollar the world over, that it does not consume their capital in dead stock, because it is the great favorite, and sells through all times and seasons.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

principal buildings may be described in brief as follows:

Manufactures and Liberal Arts, 462 feet long and 225 feet wide; Manufactures and Liberal Arts annex, 370 feet long and sixty feet wide: total area of building, including

annex and gallery, 177,000 square feet; total cost, \$120,000.

Mechanic Arts building, 330 feet long and 160 feet wide; total area of building, including galleries, 37,041 square feet; total cost, \$72,000.

Horticulture and Agriculture building, 400 feet long and 190 feet wide; total area of building, including hall floors, 77,297 square feet; total cost, \$62,300.
Building of Fine Arts, total space in run-

ning feet for exhibits of paintings, 2,000; total cost, \$64,000.

Administration building, seventy square feet; total floor area, 16,400 square feet;

total cost, \$30,000. Festival hall, 141x133 feet; total cost, \$20,

The total outlay to date on account of the fair has been in the neighborhood of a million and a half of dollars. Of this half a million has come from concessionaires. The people of San Francisco put up \$700,000 and the people of the State the rest. Most of the subscriptions were in small amounts, save the one of \$50,000 from the Southern Pacific road. The fair lacks a Midway Plaisance, but there are some two-score side shows scattered through the grounds that in the aggregate duplicate the attrac-tions of that once famous thoroughfare. There are the same Turkish, French and German restaurants, the same old Vienna, the German tavern, the same rolling chairs, Cairo street, Chinese theater, ostrich farm captive balloon, Hawaiian cyclorama, and in fact, duplicates of most of the attractions that gave the Midway Plaisance name and fame. There are mamy State structures. together with structures for occupation by Canada, Great Britain, Italy and Servia, Roumania and Montenegro.

#### How the Scriptures Were Written.

The Scriptures were first written on skins, linen cloth or papyrus and rolled up as we roll engravings, says the St. Louis Repub-The old Testament was written in the old Hebrew character-an offshoot of the Phœnician. It was symbol language as written, having no vowels. The consonants only were written and the vowel sound supplied by the voice. The words ran together in a continuous line. After the Hebrew became a dead language vowels were supplied to preserve usage, which was passing away. After the Babylonish captivity the written Hebrew was modified by the Aramaic, and schools of reading taught the accent and emphasis. Then came the separation of words from each other, then diA Norfolk "Peanut Factory."

When the peanuts arrive at the factory. they are rough and earth-stained, and of all sizes and qualities, jumbled together. The bags are first taken up by iron arms projecting from an endless chain, to the fifth story of the factory. Here they are weighed and emptied into large bins. From these bins they fall to the next story, into large cylinders, fourteen feet long, which revolve rapidly, and by friction the nuts are cleansed from the earth which clings to them, and polished, so that they come out

white and glistening.
From this story, the nuts fall through shoots to the third and most interesting floor. Imagine rows of long, narrow tables, each divided lengthwise into three sections by thin, inch-high strips of wood. These strips also surround the edge of the table. Each of these sections is floored with a strip of heavy white canvas, which moves incessantly from the mouth of a shoot to an opening leading down below at the further end of the table. These slowly-moving canvas bands, about a foot wide, are called the "picking aprons." Upon the outer aprons of each table, dribbles down from the shoot a slender stream of peanuts, and on each side of the table, so close together as scarcely to have "elbow room," stand rows of negro girls and women, picking out the inferior peanuts as they pass, and throwing them into the central section. So fast do their hands move at this work that one cannot see what they are doing till they cast a handful of nuts into the middle division. By the time a nut has passed the sharp eyes and quick hands of eight or ten pickers, one may be quite certain that it is a first-class article, fit for the final plunge down two stories, into a bag which shall presently be marked with a brand which will command for it the highest market

The peanuts from the central aprons fall only to the second story, where they undergo yet another picking over, on similar tables, the best of these forming the second grade. The third grade of peanuts, or what remains after the second picking, is then turned into a machine which crushes the shells and separates them from the kernels. These are sold to the manufacturers of candy, while the shells are ground up and used for horse bedding. So no part of this little fruit, vegetable or nut, whichever it may turn out to be, is finally wasted, but all serve some useful purpose.—Blue and

#### Ivy Drives Away the Damp.

It is said the growth of ivy on the walls of houses renders the walls entirely free from damp, the ivy extracting every particle of moisture from wood, brick or stone for its own sustenance, by means of its tiny roots, which work their way into the hard-

est stone. The overlapping leaves of the ivy conduct water falling upon them from point to point until it reaches the ground, without allowing the walls to receive any moisture whatever from the beating rain. -New Orleans Picayune.

and say: "I'm taking cold." But you shiver because your system is weak and cannot resist outside influences.

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites will clothe your bones with solid flesh and build you up so you won't take cold easily. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

GENTS Wanted. Liberal Salary Pald.
At homeorie travel. Team furnished
free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusts, Ma.

PATENTS Thos. P. Simpson, Washington, D.C. No attorney's fee until patent is obtained. Walto fee until patent is obtained.

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## KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE: No. 116 West Sixth Street.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.

A MEMBER OF THE WESTERN AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS ASSOCIATION.

BUSINESS OFFICES: -649-51 The Rookery, Chicago. 91 Times Building, New York. Frank B. White, Advertising Representative.

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

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.

Business cards or miscellanous 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 the KANAMS FARMER free.

Blectros 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 the cash with the order, however monthly
or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties
who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.

eptable references are given.

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

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

Address all orders

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The price of wheat in Chicago is about twelve cents lower than at this time last year.

In a paper on the second page of this number, signed "A Kansas Breeder," the calf Centennial Isabella 30th is mentioned as a "roan," whereas she should have been described as a "red, with white marks."

A bomb was on last Monday thrown in a restaurant in Paris, France, which injured fifteen persons. The thrower defended himself with a revolver, killing a woman who chanced to be near, and seriously wounding a policeman. After arrest he avowed himself an anarchist, and declared that his purpose was to avenge the execution of Valliant, who was recently beheaded for bomb-throwing.

The KANSAS FARMER has this week received from an English newspaper agency an order for three copies to be sent regularly. This is accompanied by the prediction that the order will soon be increased. Not wishing to hide our light under a bushel, the order will be filled. No doubt our English friends would be greatly benefited if several thousand of KANSAS FARMERS were read every week over there.

The Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union met in Representative hall in Topeka, February 6, and continued through three days. Most of the proceedings were behind closed doors. The address of a year ago was re-adopted by a unanimous vote. Resolutions as to Secretary Morton's Chicago address were passed, and an additional address expressive of the opinion of the organization as to politicians and stating the necessity of the perpetuity of the Alliance in order to compel some political party to enact the demands of the organization into

#### PRAISES AMERICA.

Mr. F.A. Krause, of Kalamazoo, Mich. writes the KANSAS FARMER that he has just received a letter from Mr. E. Mitscherlich, of St. Petersburg, Russia, in which he says: "I have just delivered a lecture before the Imperial Free Economical Society, the oldest agricultural society in Russia, on the subject, 'What is Done in the United States of America in the Interest of Agriculture. I think I spoke with perhaps a little too much enthusiasm of your country, but I spoke only what I truly felt, stating only real facts. My lecture created a great interest, most of our newspapers having reports about the same." Mr. Mitscherlich was Commissioner of Agriculture at the World's Fair from Russia. A compliment to Kansas and the Kansas Farmer is surely extended by Mr. Mitscherlich in his order for copies of all numbers of this paper for 1893.

#### WALL STREET SPECTACLES.

That the prophets of finance who are always sure that they can foretell the effect of any fiscal policy, and who are always certain that legislation in favor of accumulated capital is the only "sound thing" in matters affecting economic questions—that these prophets do sometimes admit themselves to be surprised, is an admission that they have been grossly wrong in their conclusions. They do often, even when so admitting surprise, palm some supposed explanation to take off the edge of their discomfiture; but, having discredited their own doctrines by admissions of facts at variance with them, the philosophy of their explanations must be looked upon as at least subject to questioning or suitable to be omitted from the consideration.

In his circular of February 10, Henry Clews makes some statement of facts which need no comment. Thus:

"Almost the only stocks that have shown any activity are the Industrials. They are the only ones that have directly sympathized with the passage of the tariff bill in the House of Representatives; and, somewhat singularly, the changes in their value have been upward." have been upward."

Speaking of the government loan recently made, i. e., the issuance of government bonds to raise money for the government, Banker Clews congratulates his friends by saying: "Moreover, it is a boon to the banks,

and the period is brought so much nearer when the banks may hope for a moderate rate of interest on their

It is well known that they have now millions of idle money in their vaults which they dare not loan on any security offered, because the depreciation of prices is liable to carry the best security so low as to make it worth less than the loan at maturity. For a like reason, responsible parties dare not borrow money for investment or business, for the purchase, whether it be materials or labor, is liable to realize, when marketed, less than cost. The Wall street view of this is incidentally shown in the Clews circular:

"It is the habit of Wall street to shrink "It is the habit of Wall street to shrink from any prospect of gold exports. It cannot be said that such a movement is now within sight, although there is now an exceptionally light supply of export bills; but a worse contingency than an export of \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 of the yellow metal might happen. On the one hand, it would relieve the banks of their inordinate glut of money; on the other, it would cheapen money in London and on the Continent, and thereby induce activity on the bourses, with thereby induce activity on the bourses, with the possibility of causing a demand for American securities; which is the kind of stimulus Wall street is now thirsting for."

Wall street undoubtedly considers it self cute. Overloaded with money, it buys government bonds which it has manipulated the administration into issuing. If further manipulations can induce foreigners to relieve the "glut of money" in Wall street, so as to make a glut on the bourses, then the foreigners may possibly be wheedled into buying some more of Wall street's watered stocks, wild-cat bonds and other "securities," and thus furnish Wall street a little of the kind of stimulus it is thirsting for. Nice, smart scheme-but, can it again be worked?

Speaking of the new agitation of the silver question, the circular remarks:

"The decisive battle, however, has been fought and won for the single standard, and these attempts to regather the scattered clans can only unsettle the old fogies of finance."

Of the depression, the circular says: "In this country, business still shows evidences of a slow improvement. There is some abatement of the resumption of work by long idle factories and iron works. \* \* The depression remains greatest in the Western, Middle and Eastern States, while Western, Middle and Eastern States, while in the far West, Southwest and South, it is much milder. From the latter sections there is a fair aggregate demand for goods, though it comes in a thin continuous stream rather than in active bounds, and therefore makes little show. Taking the trade of January as a whole, however, it shows a fair improvement, both in tone and volume, on that of the previous six months."

That we of the Southwest are suffering less than the great manufacturing regions has been remarked in these columns and is frequently noted by local bankers and loan men.

The advantage to be had from occasionally looking through Wall street's spectacles consists in the insight we get into the extreme selfishness of all manipulations from that center. The men of Wall street are not different in | we shall doubtless in the future, as in | however, the present conditions are

this respect from other men, but when it is insisted that the financial management shall be handed over to them, because they know how, it should always be remembered that they are subject to be surprised at the results of their own manipulations, and at the way in which events contradict their prophecies. It should never be forgotten that they act selfishly, even to the extent that their selfishness defeats its own purposes, and leaves the money of the country piled in idleness in their own coffers while industry starves and their profits are nil and their "securities," which they have called "property," or 'capital," have ceased to bring dividends because of the cessation of production. It should not be forgotten that they, like other men, seek to monopolize the bounties of nature, the means of production, so as to make others pay them for the privilege of using the gifts of God.

Perhaps with these reflections it will be well for the great common people of the country to consider whether it be safe to hand over to Wall street the fiscal and economic policies of the

country.

#### DID HE TRY TO SOARE THE WEST? In his annual address before the New

England Agricultural Society, delivered at Boston, February 6, President Daniel Needham expresses his disapprobation of the effort inaugurated in States west of the Missouri river to provide additional means of sending surplus agricultural products to market via the Gulf of Mexico, rather than over the mountains to the East. He even indulges the suggestion that if we do send our grain to any other market than theirs of the East, they may admit Canadian products freely to American markets, and he intimates that we of the West will be in a bad fix then. Now, Colonel Needham, we of Kansas enjoyed your address before the annual meeting of our State Board of Agriculture, and we applauded you generously every time you made a good hit. But don't you think the day has rather gone by when you can scare the people of the West by suggesting what you of the East may do to us? We love New England for her history, for her intelligence, for her frugality, for her patriotism, for the faith she has had in us, for the brave sons she has sent to us, for the markets she has afforded for our surplus products, even for loaning her money, though sometimes injudiciously, to our hurt and to her sorrow. But when it comes to scaring this people-composed of the best and the bravest of the sons and truest of the daughters of Massachusetts and of Virginia, of England and of Germany, of Scandinavia and of the south of Europe, but with a great preponderance of New England stock and an exceedingly large percentage of American-born people-Colonel Needham, you have mistaken this people. It may be that we need no more north and south railroads. We have several now, and there is a large traffic over them. Preliminary work on more than the one additional mentioned by you has been done, and you must not be surprised if the early years of the next century find us consuming at home a large proportion of the food products which we now send to you over the Allegheny mountains or through the lake route and sending the residue to foreign markets by way of 129 acres; maple, 14,125; honey locust, Mexico. It's a sort of Yankee way, Colonel, to take the shortest cut to market, and it is a Western way to not get scared at anybody's suggestions as to what he may do. How would it suit you, Colonel Needham, if we should reply to your threat as to Canadian agricultural products by suggesting that we may conclude to admit manufactured goods from England freely to our markets, and carry on our commerce both ways through the Gulf of Mexico? But, seriously, Colonel Needham, it

is foolish to bandy threats. We shall always be willing to spare to you some of our surplus food products, and shall doubtless want some of the products of your industry. This is one great country, and we are one people. We can exchange products with mutual advantage for a long time in the future, and

the past, do a good deal of visiting back and forth, even after present trade relations shall have given way to other and better arrangements.

#### THE STORM.

The United States signal office at Kansas City, on Monday morning, issued the following synopsis of the storm for this portion of the West:

"The storm area which was referred to on Saturday morning as developing in the central Rocky mountain region and Southwest. has traveled across the Southern States and was central this morning near Cairo, Ill., indicating a course across the Ohio valley toward the lower lakes. It has caused the heaviest snowfall this season in the Southwestern States, and the heaviest on the weather bureau records for the vicinity of Kansas City.

"The snowfall in Kansas averages from a few inches in the extreme Northwest to about sixteen inches in the east. In the extreme south it was about eight inches. The amount at Kansas City is sixteen inches, which makes nearly one and one-half inches of water. The heavy snow also extended through Oklahoma and northern Texas. The northern limit of heavy precipitation included central Iowa, becoming light in eastern Nebraska."

The telegraphic reports show that at Chicago the storm was the worst that city has ever known, the wind sometimes rising to a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour, while the snowfall was immense, producing drifts six feet high in streets near the lake.

In Ohio the storm was scarcely less severe than at Chicago. In New York city the storm was a blizzard. In Nebraska trains were delayed even worse than in Kansas. In Oklahoma and the Strip, as was feared, much suffering and many deaths occurred on account of the insufficient preparation of the new settlers -for winter. At Dallas, Tex., the thermometer went down to twelve degrees below zero, and sleet and snow prevailed.

#### A VALUABLE REPORT.

Interesting facts about Kansas' possessions and products, gleaned from the quarterly report now being sent out by the State Department of Agriculture, most of the statements having been compiled from the official returns of township assessors:

The State has, of horses, mules and asses, 948,771; cattle, including milch cows, 2,073,626; swine, 1,406,086; sheep, 224,952; the total valuation of which is modestly put at \$98,266,000.

The field crops amounted to \$69,441,-000, and the wool, cheese, butter, poultry, horticultural products and animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter are set down as having been worth \$53,-124,000, making the total valuation of the crops and live stock produced during the year, together with the live stock previously on hand, \$220,831,000.

The number of fruit trees in bearing is 13,690,494, and of those planted, but too young to bear, 8,106,424. Of these there are 12,408,050 apple, 6,029,630 peach, and 1,877,256 cherry trees, indicating that fruit-raising is an industry by no means overlooked. There are also 39,309 acres planted in nurseries and small fruits. Of artificial forest there are 215,201 acres of trees over one year old, classified thus: Walnut, 14,natural outlet, through the Gulf of 5,122; cottonwood, 35,481; other varieties, 146,344 acres.

The sugar output, as reported by the State Sugar Inspector, for 1893 was 934,172 pounds; of this 730,372 pounds was made at the Fort Scott works of the Parkinson Sugar Co., and 203,800 pounds by the Medicine Lodge Sugar Co., upon which the total State bounty. under the laws, amounted to \$7,006.29. In closing his report of the year's results the Inspector submits an observation of his own, as follows: "An important factor in the question of successful sugar-making presents itself to the manufacturers in the relation of the national government to the industry. Should the government bounty be removed, and no duty on imported sugar be imposed, it would seem futile to discuss further the subject of sugar-making in Kansas. If,

not disturbed or materially changed, there is reason to believe that those now in charge of the business will work out some plan whereby the industry will become self-sustaining."

#### A BRAVE PAPER SUSPENDS.

It is with profound regret that we notice in the February 3 number of the New Nation that its publication is to be discontinued. The KANSAS FARMER has not been able to agree with the New Nation in many things, and yet as an honest exponent of the philosophy of a proposed humanitarian economic system, as an able advocate of an industrial system which is universally commended as desirable, not to say perfect, if only practicable, Edward Bellamy, the editor and author, has had attentive readers in almost every editorial room in the United States, and through candid presentation of his views has sown seed for humanity which cannot but prove of advantage to the race. Mr. Bellamy's book, "Looking Backward," is said to have attained a larger sale than any other in modern times, having been translated into the languages of nearly all civilized nations. The writer has expected that some enterprising publisher would bring out a new edition, illustrated, and, perhaps, revised and amplified in some respects, and that this edition would have an immense sale.

On discontinuing his paper Mr. Bellamy announces that he will continue to devote his energies to the cause, and by being relieved from the labors and cares of conducting a journal at a financial loss, he will be able to do more effective work in other directions.

The nationalism advocated by Mr. Bellamy is the reverse of anarchism, as it is of individualism, and is a form of what seems destined to occupy a place of prominence in public discussion, namely, Christian socialism—a demand for a more orderly arrangement of society and control of its forces, with a view to a more even distribution of the results of industry, and a more pro-nounced promotion of the general welfare. That the advocates of any such reorganization of society should be considered impractical idealists, and should receive little but contempt from the money maniacs of this selfish age, is to be expected. The New Nation, however, in the face of all, treated the humanitarian demands of socialism as attainable as well as desirable; and, by advocating the present adoption of reforms whose practability is conceded, such as the municipalization of many semi-public functions, now in many places controlled by corporations, while in others owned and administered by the municipality, such as the supplying of water and electric lights in cities, and by suggesting the extension of municipal ownership to such functions as street car transportation, the supply of fuel, etc., as well as by insisting, with many others, on government ownership of railroads, the paper which has just "passed in its checks" forced the conviction upon many honest thinkers that the gradual attainment of conditions similar to those pictured so entertainingly in "Looking Backward" may be practicable as they are concededly de-

Whether the demise of the New Nation is merely the death of a pioneer, to be succeeded by many robust descendants, who will take up and carry on the work so bravely begun, remains to be seen; but, in any case, the brilliant and courageous author and editor has started and promulgated thoughts which will not die and which will make men better.

However much inconvenience is occasioned by the great snow storm, the congratulation is almost universal that it is good for the wheat.

This is St. Valentine's day. It should not, as some assume, be made the occasion for wounding the feelings of some one disliked by sending a caricature or unkind anonymous communication, but rather a time of pleasant remembrance, through a pleasing token. This is the more refined and elevating plan, and prevails in good society, both in town and country.

Get up a Club for KANSAS FARMER.

#### 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:

Them."

Celery for Profit." An expose of modern methods in growing Celery.

"All About Sweet Peas." Revised and enmethods in growing Celery.

"All About Sweet Peas." Revised and enlarged edition

"How and What to Grow in a Kitchen Garden of One Acre."

"The Poultry Yard: How to Furnish and Manage It."

"How to Grow Cabbages and Cauliflowers,"

"Root Crops for Stock Feeding, and How to Grow Them.

"How to Grow Melons for Market." Compiled from Prize Essays.

"How to Grow Onions." With a chapter on Growing by Irrigation.

"Pansies, Poppies, and Sweet Peas." A bright booklet.

#### Publishers' Paragraphs.

Delano Seed Co., of Lee Park, Neb., are making a specialty of choice Eastern-grown onion seed, and their new forage plant. See their advertisement elsewhere and write them for catalogue.

In answer to many inquiries the Kansas FARMER is glad to be able to say that the Perine subsoil plow, mentioned a few weeks ago in an article on subsoiling, will be fully illustrated in our advertising columns as soon as the engraving can be made.

Templin & Sons, florists and seedsmen, of Calla, O., have issued a very handsome catalogue which they are sending to their customers without charge. This catalogue is profusely illustrated and is descriptive of the flower and vegetable seeds they have to offer.

The Alliance Seed House, at Gove City, Kas., deserves commendation for the fine catalogue descriptive of their seeds and prices offered by its proprietors. It is evidence of good enterprise, even for Kansas. Write to Jesse Lines & Co., proprietors, 505 and 507 Broad street, Gove City, Kas., for their catalogue.

One of the finest catalogues to reach our office this year is the publication of Storrs & Harrison Co., of Painesville, O. If the Garden of Eden contained all the beautiful flowers and fine vegetables illustrated in their catalogue, Mr. and Mrs. Adam certainly were not "in it" when they forfeited their warranty deed given to them as a birthday present. Storrs & Harrison Co. are among the oldest seed-growers of America, and have established a reputation of many years standing for integrity and reliability.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR WEALTH?—A correspondent from South Dakota writes us that S. W. Narregang, of Aberdeen, S. D., who is engaged in the real estate business, has just returned from a trip East, having closed a deal for the locating of a large colony in the Jim river valley to take advantage of the cheap farms which are now offered. These parties are enabled to buy land for a very small cash payment down and have any length of time in which to pay the balance of the purchase price at a low rate of interest. There is no question but that the very rich soil in this State and the favorable climatic conditions will enable these people to become the possessors of fine homes and have them all paid for. Mr. Narregang writes that he has sold more property during the past year than during any of the twelve years in which he has been engaged in this business. He has land for sale in nearly every county of both North and South Dakota, as well as Minnesota, and is making a specialty of locating colonies on this land. He will cheerfully furnish information and description of land ree to those who will write him for the

Money Found.—Hon. Thos. E. Hill, the author of "Hill's Manual," has lately brought out a work under the above title in which he proposes a remedy for the pres-ent business depression and distress among workingmen. He argues that the main cause of the country's distress is lack of confidence in private banks, including na-taional banks, and that the true remedy is for the government to open its own banks, pay 3 per cent. on long time deposits, besides receiving deposits subject to check without interest, and lend money to every one having good security, at 4 per cent. This plan, Mr. Hill holds, will bring instant relief alike to those who have no safe place of deposit for their savings and to those who are obliged to pay exorbitant rates of interest under the present system. It will also enable all business to be done with checks, and will thus make stealing impossible. It will not add to the cost of government, but will, on the other hand, afford a one having good security, at 4 per cent. This plan, Mr. Hill holds, will bring instant relief alike to those who have no safe place

net revenue of nearly \$400,000,000. An appendix to the book contains a glossary of financial terms and summary of historical and statistical facts relating to finance, which is valuable for reference to any intelligent writer, speaker or voter. The price is \$1 in full morocco, 75 cents in cloth and 25 cents in paper. It is meeting with a wonderfully rapid sale through agents wherever it is introduced. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, are the publishers.

#### Gossip About Stock.

Keep in mind the annual sale at Linwood, Kas., on February 28. Some of best Cruick-shank-bred Short horns will be offered that purchasers will have a chance to buy this year. Congressman Harris has given many years to the improvement of his herd, and his offerings are of the best.

Attention is called to the card of D. B Cherry, of Knoxville, Ia., breeder of Barred Plymouth Rock fowls. Any one desiring fine birds in his line will do well to write him for prices. He has the reputation of being a successful breeder of fowls, and his yards have produced some of the finest birds shown in 1898 at the Iowa and other fairs.

snown in 1895 at the lowa and other fairs.

S. A. Sawyer writes the Kansas Farmer.

"I am very familiar with the Percheron and coach horses to be sold by Henry Avery, at Wakefield, February 23. They are a grand lot and this will be the best opportunity ever offered in Kansas to buy such horses. There are several well-bred Percheron mares and fillies in the lot. The sale is positive, and everything offered goes."

Admirers of trotting horse stock will have Admirers of trotting horse stock will have a chance to obtain superior animals at the public sale to be held at Junction City, Kas., February 20 and 21. Frank O'Reilly & Co., proprietors of Pleasant Valley farm, and Charles E. Murphy, owner of Seven Springs Stock farm, have combined in offering fifty head of high-class trotting horses, all of the celebrated Russell family. Notice their advertisement on 16th page. Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, will be auctioneer, and he assures us that the stock to be offered is the finest he was ever required to exercise his oratorical abilities upon at an auction sale.

at Lake Bluff, Ill., paying as high as \$17 for single cocks. Many of his best hens came from Darr, of Carrollton, Mo. At the late State show he sent a coop, the cockerel therein taking second prize, scoring 94%. At the late Maryville Poultry and Pet Stock show, in a strong competitive array, won first on cock; first, second and third on hens; also won second money and sweep-stakes on best breeding pen. The 200 now found in the runs are worthy the inspection of the already, or prospective, breeder of Single-comb Brown Leghorns.

#### A Successful Jersey Sale.

The closing-out sale of Jersey cattle and Poland-China swine made by the Lincoln Jersey Cattle Co., of Lincoln, Neb., on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, was a decided success.

On Wednesday, about 300 on-lookers and

celebrated Russell family.

Notice that advertisement on 10th public activation of the public activation and the survey of the state of the public activation sale.

Our reader should keep in mind that an auction sale.

Our readers should keep in mind that the place on Friday, February 28, 1894, at Wakefield, Clay county, Kas. The offerings consist of young things, coits and fillies, broad marks and the public of the 

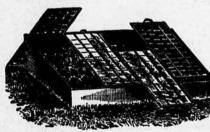
## Borticulture.

HOT-BEDS.

How to Make and Operate Them Success fully.

By H. W. Buckbee, Rockford Seed Farms, Rock ford, Ill.

One of the most convenient and profitable luxuries in the spring is a wellmanaged hot-bed from which one can daily gather lettuce, radish, spinach, etc., and forward plants, such as cabbage, tomato, pepper, cauliflower, etc., for outside planting. Also makes a desirable and very satisfactory place for starting flower seeds and early flowering plants for outside planting. Make the frame "box-shaped" to fit sash (any size sash you happen to have on hand, though the standard size is about 3x7 feet). At the bottom boards should be about twelve inches high;



the top or back, eighteen inches; the back being higher than the front gives a declivity to the sash, thus casting off the rain and gives proper slant to receive the sun's rays.

The proper time for starting a hotbed in this latitude is from the latter part of February to the first of March: further south, earlier; further north, a little later. Select a well-drained location and one never flooded by rain. In preparing a hot-bed fresh horse manure should be piled up, which will heat in about six days. It should then be turned and well tramped down; the second fermentation will then take place in four or five days. It is now ready for the bed-should be packed one foot deep and banked up on all sides to the top. Five or six inches of rich and finely sifted soil must be spread over the manure, then cover the frame with sash, after standing six days, or until the rank steam has passed off; seeds may then be sown.

Keep the temperature as even as possible, from 45° to 50° Fahrenheit at night and not over 75° to 80° during the day. In keeping up the above temperature (cold weather will give some drawbacks) it will be necessary in many instances to cover the sash with straw, mats, light manure, etc., on cold and frosty nights. (This covering, however, should be removed as soon as possible.) Remove the covering every morning, when weather permits, at about 9 o'clock, or as soon as the sun rests upon the glass, as every effort should be made to give the plants all the sunlight possible, as its rays are vivifying to a degree beyond the amount of its heat, it having a chemical and physiological effect beyond explanation.

Even dull light is better than no light, consequently it is a bad plan to cover the sash with mats, except for the direct purpose of keeping out cold. Give a little air about 10 o'clock; cut off the air in the afternoon as soon as it (the air) becomes the least chilly; then if necessary cover with mats, etc., sunset, to retain heat should be taken to keep the cold winds from blowing in upon the plants when sash are removed to admit air. Great care should be taken in watering hotbeds. Do not give too much water, for if this be done the soil is apt to become soggy and sour. Success depends upon bottom heat from the manure, top heat from the sun, water from daily application and air at midday. Without plenty of air the other requisites will be fruitless.

All seedlings should be transplanted into other hot-beds, cold-frames or intermediate beds when two inches high. For fear that there may be localities where stable manure for hot-beds cannot be readily obtained, will give the following simple formula for "artificial heat" for the production of a moderate and continuous heat, the quantities

Take as the crude materials, 500 pounds of straw, three bushels pow-dered quicklime, six pounds muriatic acid, six pounds saltpetre. Having prepared the excavation of proper dimensions, spread three or four inches of forest leaves or old hay in the bottom. Upon that spread eight inches of the straw, tramp it down and sprinkle with one-third part of the quicklime. Dilute the six pounds of muriatic acid with twenty gallons of water, and, by means of an old broom, sprinkle the bed with one-third part of the solution. Make another layer of eight inches of straw, applying quicklime and the solution as before. Repeat for a third layer. Upon this make a fourth layer of straw, and upon it sprinkle the four pounds of saltpetre dissolved in thirty gallons of water. Place the box in position, bank up outside; within the box spread three inches rich, finely pulverized earth and then put on the sash. A heat will soon be generated which will continue two or three weeks. The same methods as to location and care will apply to this as in the above.

### The Peach--Culture and Varieties.

Read before the January meeting of Shawnee County Horticultural Society, by J. F. Ceell, the retiring President.

The peach, I believe, is a native of Persia, and is said to have had its origin from the almond. Thus, like many of our valuable fruits, it is a for-eigner. One writer says: "There is no doubt but it is one of the trees of the garden which God planted in Eden and which were to nourish and cheer our first parents in their pristine purity and happiness." Be this as it may, it has come to us from near the Holy Land, and we have had to improve it for ourselves, for it is well known that foreign varieties are not a success with us, nor are the varieties originating with us in favor abroad. Notwithstanding the peach came to us from the far East, and being naturalized in the several countries through which it came to us, it is more extensively grown here than in any other part of the world. It has been grown in England for more than three hundred years, and in France a longer time, and both of which countries claim a milder climate than ours. Yet, the best authority says it is only seen on the table of the aristocracy. "To our credit, let it be said, that the United States is the only country in the world that either in ancient or modern times has produced peaches in sufficient quantities to allow them to become a common marketable commodity, so cheap that the poor, as well as the rich, may regale themselves and their families with one of the most wholesome and delicious of fruits at a small expense, and with every prospect that in time they will still be cheaper."

While the peach may be cultivated successfully in the United States, out of doors, south of 420 north latitude, yet it is not a sure crop for several degrees of latitude south of that. If we are to judge of its favorite latitude by the size the tree attains or its freedom from disease. I should locate that latitude at or about the northern boundary of Georgia. While the horticultural world has been astonished at the wonderful crops of the Delaware peninsula (the State of Delaware alone last year of northern Ohio, of southeastern Missouri, of Texas, of California, the State of Georgia is now attracting the notice of the greatest peach-growers of the world. Mr. J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, who has been titled the "peach king," has made a planting in Georgia of over 100,000 trees, and other capitalists of the north have followed his example or worked simultaneously with him. and planted nearly as largely as he. While it is true that we, in our State, can never hope to grow peaches so extensively and compete in the markets of our country with the above more favored localities, yet there is a chance for us to supply our own markets in favorable seasons, and by proper se-lection of sites and varieties we may be able to make those favorable seasons

come oftener.

named being sufficient for a space 8x12 and planting of the seed and see what we can do to get better and more regular crops of peaches. The seed should be selected from healthy seedling trees, choosing small seed, with close-grained shells, having small cavities. "The first effort of nature seems to be the reproduction and perpetuation of the tree in health and vigor; that of art, the production of fruit of the richest flavor and most delicate beauty. Both seem unattainable in one tree. To attain the best results, then, we must bud an ingrafted cion on a seedling stock." Having budded our trees, we will look for a site for our orchard, being careful to not let the trees get older than one year from the bud, and if the trees are not more than three to five feet in height, being well proportioned, it is better, because the system of roots is more nearly complete than in the trees of very large growth.

In the selection of a site, due regard should be had to the character of the tree. We have learned that the peach is a rapid grower, and is killed in tree and fruit buds by low temperatures. This can, in a measure, be avoided by selecting a high situation, not too rich in nitrogenous food, but it cannot well be too rich in phosphoric acid and potash. Mr. Hale says he would shoot a man quicker for placing common yard manure around his trees than for attempting to rob him. Unleached wood ashes and bone dust are the most suitable forms of peach fertilizer.

The trees should be trimmed to a straight stem at planting time, and headed low, and have one-half of the new growth trimmed off annually thereafter. This may seem a useless task in our climate, where the crop fails so frequently, but it is the cheapest method to thin in seasons of fruitage and to obtain and preserve a balance of head. It also keeps the bearing wood nearer the root.

The first year or two the peach orchard may be planted to corn or some other hoed crop, and thereafter all crops grown in the orchard will take from the value of the crop in years of fruitage; but, in my judgment, the peach orchard must have the surface soil stirred several times each season. The apple orchard may be sown to clover and not have its soil stirred for several seasons, and yet produce paying crops. The pear may give satisfactory returns when set to a stiff blue grass sod, but the peach and cherry orchards must have annual cultivations.

Plant in rows twenty feet apart east and west, setting the trees fifteen feet apart north and south.

#### VARIETIES.

Of the many varieties catalogued, would recommend but few.

About the first to ripen is Alexander, of the Hale's Early type. A clingstone of large size, very juicy and subject to rot; not always profitable. There should be a few in every collection because of its earliness.

Mt. Rose is the first good peach to ripen, coming about with Hale's Early. It is large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, very good; free-stone. Tree vigorous and very productive. Good for home or market.

Elberta is more extensively planted than any other variety of peach at this time. Mr. Hale, in his large orchard in Georgia, has planted 60,000 trees of this variety out of a total 100,000. It produced over 9,000,000 baskets, worth is said to be more hardy in bud than to the growers \$2,000,000), of Michigan, most other varieties. Large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high fla-

vored; flesh yellow; free-stone.

Mixon Free, large, greenish, white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich; tree hardy and productive; valuable.

Mixon Cling, one of the best clings:
hardy and productive; large, pale yel-

low, red cheek.
Stump the World, red and white; large size, good quality, productive, somewhat hardier in bud than the Crawford's.

Hill's Chili, medium size, skin yellow, shaded with dark red; juicy,

sweet; very profitable as a market fruit over a wide range of territory.

Smock, light yellow, late market.

I have left out many very good varieties because of their tenderness of bud, such as Crawford's, Early and the forster, and others come that are Late, Foster, and others, some that are good but shy bearers. Others that are ome oftener.

Let us commence with the selection such as Champion, Crosby, etc.

Raising Potatoes.

By J. E. Bennett, read before the Kearney County Farmers' Institute.

It would be easier for me to raise an acre of potatoes than to try to tell how raise them, but I will try to explain the method I have used, the last few years, to get the best yield and quality.

In selecting ground, I choose wheat or oat stubble ground, and plow the same as soon as I can after harvest. This I do for two reasons—to rot the stubble and kill all weeds, and to keep the ground soft and moist, so that when I want to plant it will not be so hard, dry and lumpy that I can't plant, or, if I can plant, it is sometimes so dry they will not grow, or, as I have had them do sometimes, be coming up all summer. Then, during the fall and winter, I spread from six to ten loads of wellrotted fertilizer to acre. I commence planting not earlier than May 21, and plant not later than June 12. To plant, I commence to plow the same ground again. After plowing one furrow around the piece, I cut seed enough to drop in the furrow just plowed, some twenty-four to thirty inches apart. then take a hoe and haul in a little dirt on each one, to prevent the horse from mashing any of them. Then plow three narrow furrows around the piece, when I drop another row and so on, till done. I never have any potatoes cut even a day before planting, as I have had some bad failures by it, as they would grow very spindling and poor, if

In the cultivation of them, when they begin to show, I put on the harrow and harrow thoroughly. This will clean the ground from every weed and promote a rapid start and growth of vines and in a very short time they stand even and rank, ready for the cultivator. I use a common five-tooth onehorse cultivator to keep the ground loose and keep the plants growing. When potatoes are of right size, generally when in bloom, take a shovel plow (single-shovel as it is called), better just after a shower or when the ground is wet and hill up and make the small runs or ditches between rows for irrigation, and when the soil seems dry run the water through these small ditches or rows, and continue to do so as often as ground gets dry, which is usually from one to three times a season.

Now, in regard to kinds of potatoes, size of seed, etc. I have the Mammoth Pearl, Snowflake, Mountain Rose, Peachblow, White Neshannocks and Dakota Reds. All are of fine quality and adapted to irrigation.

When ripe and ready to dig, I sow the ground over with wheat, then take a two-horse wheel cultivator, run it close to vines, leaving only about six inches of hill. Follow after and pick up all in sight; then turn out hills with a stirring plow, pick again, then cultivate once or twice and harrow until smooth, and you have pretty much all there is to get; besides you have the ground sown in fine shape to wheat. Have the ground for potatoes and wheat alternately.

There is nothing superior to Salvation Oil for the relief and cure of wounds of all kinds. Its effect is marvelous. 25 cents.



As done on the RUSHIRE FRUIT FARM, IONIA, MICH. Conceded to be the finest work ever written. Send postal card and NAMES OF THREE OR MORE persons interested in fruit-growing and get a copy FREE. Address

R. M. KELLOGG, Ionia, Mich.



## In the Dairy.

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

#### New Gradings of Butter.

Now in effect on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

EXTRAS.

Shall be composed of the highest grade of butter made in the season when offered under the different classifications and up to the following standard:

Flavor.-Must be fine, sweet, clean and fresh, if of current make, and fine, sweet and clean, if held.

Body.-Must be good and uniform. Color.-Good for the season when

made, even and uniform.

Salt.-Neither coarse nor slacksalted.

Package.-Good and uniform.

FIRSTS.

Shall be a grade just below extras and must be fine butter for the season when made and offered under the different classifications and up to the following standard:

Flavor.-Must be good, sweet, clean and fresh, if of current make, and good, sweet and clean, if held.

Body.-Good and uniform.

Color.-Good for the season when made, reasonably uniform.

Salt.-Neither coarse nor slack salted.

Package.-Good and uniform. SECONDS.

Shall be a grade just below firsts and must be good for the season when offered under the different classifications and up to the following standard:

Flavor.-Must be reasonably good and sweet. Body.-If creamery, must be sound.

If ladles, must be 90 per cent. solid

Color.—Fairly uniform.

Salt.-May be high, medium or slack-

Package.-Good and uniform.

THIRDS.

Shall be a grade below seconds. Flavor.-Must be reasonably good, and may be strong on tops and sides.

Body.-Fair boring, if creamery, and at least 50 per cent. boring a full trier,

Color.-Fair for the season when made.

Salt.-High, low or irregular. Package.-Fairly uniform.

FOURTHS.

Shall be a grade just below thirds, and may consist of straight or promiscuous lots. Body.-May or may not draw a full

trier. Flavor.-May be off flavored and strong on tops and sides.

Salt.-High, low or irregular. Package.—Any kind of package mentioned at time of sale.

EXTRA DAIRIES.

Shall correspond with the different kinds of dairy butter under which they are offered.

GREASE BUTTER.

Shall consist of all grades below fourths, free from adulteration. Parties wishing to offer butter not described in the foregoing classifications can specify the character of the butter in making the offer.

#### Dairy Notes.

A regular routine in dairying is one of the essentials.

Supply fresh pasture for milch cows before they begin to fall off in milk. Calves that are being raised by hand

should always have their milk warmed.

We cannot outline a plan by which the dairyman can dispense with the hog.

Beware of big horns and a fleshy udder on a milch cow. They are bad points.

The man who thinks he has arrived at a state of perfection is very far

The routine should not be an unchangeable one, but one subject to improvements.

The man who finds the silo a very profitable investment should not call the man who doesn't build one an "old-

timer" from that fact alone; it is not every dairyman who can find profit in the silo.

Much of the country butter at this season has no color at all. It is simply pure snow white.

All dairymen can't use the same methods, because conditions vary on different farms.

In fair weather, give the cows and calves all the sunshine possible. It is nature's best tonic and costs nothing.

The dairy procession is constantly on the move; it doesn't follow the same route year after year, but tries new

Progressive dairymen are ready to try new things; if they prove to be better than the old ones they adopt

Beauty or color do not make the worth of a cow, but the amount of milk she yields and its quality measure her

At the dairymen's annual meeting, just held at Carrollton, Mo., premiums were awarded for the best papers on dairy subjects.

The census of 1890 says that the cows kept for dairy purposes in the United States would only average 134 pounds of butter each in the year 1889.

These are days of keen competition in every kind of business; it is only the best of anything that touches the highest price, and it is only the highest price in these times of low prices that returns much profit.

Ex-Governor Hoard puts the case pithily and truthfully in these words: Dairying requires more brains than politics, more honesty than banking, and more trained thought and skillful hands than running an engine."

Mr. J. D. Avery, the expert judge on butter at the dairymen's meeting in Topeka, claimed that some of the points in scoring butter may be varied widely by the feed a cow receives, or, in other words, the best butter can only be made from cows that are given the best feed and care.

The root-grower feedeth not his plump, labor-costing roots to poor cows; not he. But he feedeth his good roots to good cows; he soon seeth the folly of feeding 10 cents worth of roots to a cow that only returneth 8 cents worth of milk for the roots. There are great piles of truth in that.

Winter dairying affords employment in winter. In this respect it benefits the farmer largely, as it enables him to utilize the most unprofitable season of the year. When on the pasture the cows will give more milk and butter, but the cost is greater, as the labor cannot then be as profitably bestowed. The cows will also be better provided for, and can be tested more satisfactorily in winter.

The most important step to take in making a market for butter is to make the butter first-class in every respect. "Good wine needs no bush," and good butter requires little advertising. If you send a sample of butter to a family or to a grocer to try, and it is the kind of butter that the best class of custom-ers call for, it is then a question of price and quantity if those to whom it is sent are in need of such butter. If the butter requires to be "talked up" by the seller, if it can't do its own talking, then there will be difficulty in making a market for it.

Any tendency to premature baldness may be promptly checked by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Don't delay till the scalp is bare and the hair roots destroyed. If you would realize the best results, begin at once with this invaluable preparation.

#### Drs. Thornton & Minor, Bunker building, Kansas City, Mo., the

well-known specialists in the treatment of all rectal troubles, have established a principle in connection with their ever-increasing clientel that is well calculated to inspire confidence in their integrity and ablity to perform to the last degree that which they promise when assuming to cure their patients, and that is, they decline to accept a fee until they have clearly demonstrated that a cure has been accomplished. Thousands testify to the efficiency of their treatment. Another specialty of their's is diseases of women, and of the skin. Beware of quacks. Ask for their circulars, giving testimonials of leading business men and high officials-they contain special information for the afflicted. Address

Drs. Thornton & Minor Bunker Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## The Poultry Hard.

Feeding Places.

About the only thing that should be fed upon the ground to poultry is whole grain. With nearly all other kinds of food a place should be arranged in some way so as to keep clean, either using shallow troughs or clean boards. The principal objection to troughs is the difficulty in keeping them thoroughly clean. Soft food will get in the corners or along the joints and unless more than ordinary care is taken to scald out clean this food will rot and breed disease to a more or less extent. A smooth board is readily cleaned and affords a less opportunity for filth to remain, and as more or less soft feed will be necessary in feeding young poultry to the best advantage, it will be quite an item to provide one for each coop in which young fowls are to be fed. When the poultry are hatched out under hens, coops should be provided in which the old hens can be confined and the chickens be allowed to run out. In each of these a good feeding board should be provided upon which the feed can be placed. In a few days the hens can be let out in a yard and all be allowed to run out together. But feeding places in coops where the smaller fowls can be fed without interference with the older poultry is very necessary and good boards are as convenient as any that can be arranged, as they are easily cleaned and can be moved readily wherever it is necessary. In making them, it is nearly always best to nail strips across the end in order to prevent them from splitting or warp-ing when they get wet and then lay in the sun.

These boards with coops for confining the hens for a few days, and on which the growing fowls can be fed as long as may be considered necessary, should be furnished in good season. It is hardly good economy to wait until they are actually needed.

Pains must be taken then to keep them clean, scalding off every few days. It is also advisable to move them at least every ten days. Kept too long in one place the ground is almost certain to become filthy and help to cause disease.

While it is advisable to feed liberally, at no time should there be feed left on the boards. Only give at each feed what they will eat up clean. Better to feed more often and let them eat all up clean, than to feed a larger quantity and let it lay from one meal to another. In this way with proper care, only clean, wholesome food need to be given, and it will be much less trouble to keep the young poultry healthy.

In feeding soft feed it is often very difficult, especially when the feed is thrown down on the ground, to prevent the fowls from picking up more or less filth, hence, the necessity of arranging good feeding places.

N. J. S.

All the elements that nature demands to make the hair abundant and beautiful, are supplied by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and causes it to be rich, flexible and glossy.





## Saved Her I

Mrs. C. J. WOOLDRIDGE, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"One of Myer's Cherry Pectoral.

"One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it strangling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicines given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and, in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

## **AYER'S** Cherry Pectoral Propered by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

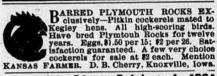
00000000000 Pimples, blotches and eruptions completely vanish before a steady use of

## Beecham's

(Worth a Guinea a Box.) Pills

and health again glows in the pure skin and clear complexion.

> 25 cents a box. 19900000 · O



New 64 page Catalogue for 1894 Is now ready. The most complete book ever published on Fancy Poultry and Standard seeds. Send 4 cts. in stamps. John Bauscher Jr., Freeport, Ill.

999,999 Strawberry plants, Small Fruits. 999,999 Strawberry plants, over sixty varieties. Large older Raspberry tips. All other kinds of plants at lowest prices. Write for catalogue. F.W. DIX ON, (Successor to Dixon & Son,) NETAWAKA, KANSAS.

Seed Corn teed. Three best varieties field corn in the world—Early White, Gold Dust and Iowa Dent—\$1.25 per bushel aboard cars here, bags included. Write for catalogue.

J. R. RATEKIN, Shenandoah, Page Co., Iowa.

trawberries -- Wanted: To let berrythat our new Bobinson strawberry is the ideal
for market purposes. Is large, strong, staminate, firm as Captain Jack. 700,777 plants
of other well-known varieties for sale. Send
for price list.

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#### WHITE SCHONEN OATS!

The White Schonen have been tested with 40 varieties at the Wis. Experiment Station. Prof. W.A. Henry says of them: (For productiveness, stiff straw and thin hull, the White Schonen stand at the head of the list.) Also Thoroughbred Seed Corn. A bert's of the list.) Also Thoroughbred Seed Corn, Alcert's Improved Yellow Dent, Vanderhoof's White Ivory Dent, California Yellow Dent and others. Prices very reasonable, write for circulars. Address J. L. ALBERT, Freedom, Ill.

Creamery Package Mn'fg Company, BOX 40 A, KANSAS CITY, MO.,



taining to Butter and Cheese Making in the West.-Ask for Ills. Catalogue ... THE .. Enterprise Dog and Sheep Power

is easily and quickly adjusted to your Separa-tor, Dash or Swing Churn, pump, fanning mill, grindstone or other light machines. ... THE ...

De Laval Baby Cream Separators is as necessary in your Dairy as a churn, if you have ten cows or more.

Milk Testers, Feed Cookers, Engines and Bollers-2 to 75 horse-power.

When Writing to this Advertiser, Please say you saw their Advt. in this Paper.



The Alliance Carriage Company.

The World's Fair awarded two medals and one diploma to the Alliance Carriage Company for strength of work, beauty of finish and cheapness of price. No other carriage or vehicle company of any kind was shown this high honor and distinction. You can have their latest catalogue for the asking. Send for catalogue "D," Alliance Carriage Company, Cincinnati, O.

A pamphlet has been published by H. L. Williams, of Summerland, on "California." The little book contains valuable information to settlers, how to get what they want, how to utilize it, and what to avoid. Compared with many publications on the subject, the book is remarkably truthful in its statements, and tells not only of the advantages but the disadvantages of the Golden State. Santa Barbara comes in for a very liberal share of its pages.—Editorial in Santa Barbara, Cal., Daily Independent, of December 15, 1893. (See advertisement of book on page 5.)

#### Marry This Girl, Somebody!

Mr. Editor:-I stained a blue silk dress with lemon juice; what will restore the color? I am making lots of money selling the Climax Dish-Washer. Have not made less than \$10 any day I worked. Every family wants a dish-washer and pay & quickly when they see the dishes washed and dried perfectly in one minute. I generally sell at every house. It is easy selling what every family wants to buy. I sell as many washers as my brother, and he is an old salesman. I will clear \$5,000 this year. By addressing J. H. Nolan, 6i West Third avenue, Columbus, O., any one can get par-ticulars about the dish-washer and can do as well as I am doing.

Talk about hard times; you can soon pay

off a mortgage when making \$10 a day, if you will only work; and why won't people try when they have such good opportunities.—Adv. Maggie R. ties .- Adv.

Initiative and Referendum Lectures

On direct legislation. For information and history, as well as plan for State organization, write to W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kas

## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 31, 1894

Atchison county-Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Joseph Kennett, in Kaploma tp., P. O. Arrington, January 1, 1894, one bay mare, 7 years old, left hind foot white; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 7 years old, branded S J on left shoulder and O on right hip; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 7, 1894. Brown county-J. V. McNamar, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by C. M. Jones, in Irving tp January 1, 1894, one two-year-old bull, red with som white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$25. Bourbon county-G. H. Requa, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by T. A. Hastings, in Mill Creek tp., January 27, 1894, one dun mare pony, black stripe down back, black mane and tall, branded on left thigh; valued at \$10.

Coffey county—T. N. Bell, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. C. Cokley, in Neosho tp.,
one roan dehorned steer, 2 years old, two slits in
right ear, cropped left ear, branded on left hip; valued at \$15.

ued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one roan steer with horns, 2 years old, fork in left ear, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$15. Lyon county-C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Schuyler Searcy, in Americus tp., January 18, 1894, one dark brown horse, 5 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 14, 1894. Anderson county - J. T. Studebaker, clerk. MARE—Taken up by O. F. Neal, in Westphalia tp., one dark brown or nearly black mare, I year old, white spot in forehead; no other marks or brands visible.

Woodson county-H. H. McCormick, clerk. STEER—T'sken up by Jefferson Shields, in Everett tp., P O. Leroy. December 18 1893 one red steer. 2 years old, crop off right ear and half crop off left ear.

Comanche county-D. E. Dunne, clerk.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, about 4 years old, fourteen hands high, branded HS on left thigh;

valued of \$20.
PONY - By same, one horse pony, about 10 years old, about thirteen hands high, large white soot on right side, branded A on left thigh; valued at \$20. Barber county-T. A. Lewis, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Rankin, in Sharon tp., January 22, 1894, one dark bay mare, about 12 years old, five feet high, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, about 10 years old, four feet nine inches high, white face and hind legs white to hock, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Chase county, M. K. Hayman, closk.

Chase county-M. K. Harman, clerk. STEER.—Taken up by Joseph Marshall, in Toledo tp., P. ') Saffordville, January 8, 1894, one red year-ling steer, white on belly, feet and bush of tail, no brands; valued at \$12.

Lyon county-C. W. Wllhite, clerk STEER—Taken up by C. N. Linck, in Pike tp., November 1, 1893, one red yearling steer, branded H on left hip, white in forehead and under belly; val-ued at \$16.

## FARMS FOR SALE!

If you want to buy a farm for a home or for speculation, you can't find a better place than to buy of me, for I own many excellent farms and a great many now have about half in winter wheat and good prospect for large crop, and have fair improvements. Most of these farms of 160 acres I am selling for the very low price of from \$5 to \$10 per acre. The improved farms are located in Rooks county, Kansas. The soil is very dark and rich and is one of the best counties in the State for wheat and stock. The climate cannot be surpassed anywhere. Such farms as I am offering connot be equalled anywhere in the country, taking into account the price, very casy and satisfactory terms and the excellent climate. I also have one of the finest farms of 1,440 acres to be found in any State and known as the

#### Belmont Stock Farm.

This farm has about 600 acres in winter wheat looking very fine and about 200 acres ready for spring crops, and about 500 to 600 acres more could be cultivated if desired. Has two very large springs, with an abundance of excellent water, which is carried to the houses, barns and yards in galvanized iron pipes. Improvements extensive. Barns and sheds for 200 to 300 head of stock. All fenced. Large granary, 100 feet long, hog pens, hay scales, blacksmith shop, etc. Must be seen to be appreciated. This farm I will sell at a

#### Great Bargain!

will take other good property as first payment and will make the terms on the balance so very easy and satisfactory that any good man can pay for it easily and in a short time if he desires.

I also have several unimproved farms in NE-BRASKA, ranging in size from 160 to 8,480 acres in each. A very large tract of land in Lincoln county would make an excellent ranch, and is so located that a large amount of government land could be used without cost. This land must be sold and about half its real value will take it. Other good property will be taken as first payment, and if desired, time and easy payments can be arranged.

This is a great opportunity for some man to make a fortune, as it is sure to grow more valuable.

### If You Mean Business

Don't fail to write to me; but if you don't mean business, write to some one else. I have no time to waste. All my titles are perfectand all my farms as represented. They were bought some time ago at a very low price and will be sold way down, less than their real value and on most satisfactory terms. To save time, when you first write me state just what you want, how much you can pay down, and just how you would like the balance of payments.

I sell some farms on contract, one-tenth down and one-tenth each year, but prefer a larger payment down.

I can sell you one of the best farms in the world in one of the best counties of the best State in the Union. 23 Send for catalogue.

B. J. KENDALL, 507 Brown Block, OMAHA, NEB.



SHORT-HORN CATTLE Poland-China Swine, Buff Cochin Fowls. Inspection invited.

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THE "ST. JOE" LATEST! HIVE

circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. ST. JOSEPH APIARY CO., 212 Edmond St., St. Joe, Mo. E. T. ABBOTT, Manager.

## INCUBATORS

We manufacture the Improved Hot Water Incubator in four sizes. No. 1, 320 eggs, \$25; No. 2, 250 eggs \$29; No. 3, 100 eggs, \$15. Also for fanciers and children, No. 4, 50 eggs, \$7.

BROODERS.—We also manufacture an Outdoor Brooder in two sizes. 200 chick, \$20; 75, \$15. COMBINATION COOK TABLE—A useful piece of furniture. The cook's delight. Price \$10 freight prepaid.

freight prepaid.

DAISY IRONING-BOARD—Very handy and durable. It is made of Poplar. Price \$2.

JACOB YOST,

Box 196, Arkansas City, Kansas.
References: Farmers'Nat'l Bank, Elzina Lumber Co



# Comanche county—D. E. Dunne, clerk. PONY—Taken up by C. M. Daugherty, in Powell tp., P. O. Wilmore, one iron gray mare pony, fourteen hands high, hind feet white, indescribable brand: valued at \$10 MARE—Taken up by J. G. Howard, in Coldwater tp., December 20, 1893, one iron gray mare, about 12 years old, fifteen and one-half hands high, indescribable brand on left shoulder, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$20. MARE—By same, one iron gray mare, about 4 years old, fifteen and one-half hands high, branded HS on left thigh; valued at \$20. HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 4 years old, fifteen hands high, branded HS on left thigh; valued at \$20. HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, about 4 years

of Lee Park, Neb., will sell to any reader of the Kansas Farmer

## Choice Eastern Grown Onion Seed

at \$1 per pound if this advertisement is cut out and sent with order. Or, if you wish to save your file complete of FARMER, then tell them it is in answer to this advertisement. Ask them to send you their 1894 catalogue of

## Choice Seeds of All Kinds.

They have been in the seed business many years and can supply the best at cheapest prices. Ask them to tell you about

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HEDGE PLANTS, Grape Vines, and a general Nursery Stock. Price list free. KELSEY & CO., St. Joseph. Mo.

ALFALFA SEED. FOR NEW CROP ALFALFA Seed Write to Lawrence & Reed, Garden City, Kas.

READ THIS I will sell you a GARDEN SEED DRILL for \$6 and give you thirty packages of Garden Seeds.

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Large stock Fruit Trees and Plants, Shade Trees, Evergreens and Forest Tree Seedlings of all kinds and at bed-rock prices to compete with the times. Write for my Price Lists and save money. Ad-dress Geo. C. Hanford, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

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90 Cents per Pound, Postpaid.

Either Red Wethersfield, Extra Early'Red, Yellow Globe Danvers. or Yellow Dutch. Ten pounds or over of one kind, or assorted. 80 cents per pound by express, not prepaid. All warranted best seed I annually supply hundreds of market gardeners in 10 to 200-pound lots. Order at once. Catalogue of bargains, free.

F. B. MILLS,
Seed Grower, Box 210, Rose Hill, N. Y.

#### IMMENSE STOCK OF Locust and Ash Trees,

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees. Panic prices for panic times. Send for free price list.

JANSEN NURSERY, or GEO. B. GALBRAITH,

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GOVE CITY, KAS.

The cheapest reliable seed house in the United States. Packets, 2 to 3 cents each; other seeds cheap in proportion. Warrander to be pure and fresh. Sond for catalogue of darden, Flower, Floid and Tree Seeds. Planet Jr. Tools, etc. Send stamp for free sample packet, Try our seeds and you will use no other.

## MONEY

## POTATOES AND BEANS

GIVEN AWAY FREE—a pamphlet on potato and bean culture, telling how to prepare the soil, how to plant, when to plant, how to cultivate, harvest, etc., all given in detail. Also a descriptive catalogue and price list of four choice varieties of potatoes. Five of the best kinds of seed corn. Three of the choicest kinds of field beans. Every farmer and potato-raiser should have this pamphlet. Please send stamp to pay postage.

S. A. THOMAS, Bingham, Page Co., Iowa

#### Notice by Publication.

In the District Court of Shawnee county, Kan

Martin L. Wilhelm, Plain.iff,

In the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas.

Martin L. Wilhelm, Plain.iff,

John Norton, Lylis L. Norton, his wife; C. R. McDowell; the Brush Electric Light & Power Company, of Topeke, Kansas, a corporation; the First National Bank of Fin D. First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, a corporation; F. W. Foos; the Mechanics cavings Bank of the State of Rhode Island, a corporation; National Bank of Kenn, New Martin L. Wilhelm, Disinitif herein, whose pettic by notified that you have been and in the Peterborouth Savings Bank, Henry R. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. Bredstevel, Kare Lantz, C. G. Robinson, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and Bank of Kenn, New Hampshire, the Peterborouth Savings Bank, Henry R. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bredstevel, Kare Lantz, C. G. Robinson, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and Henry R. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bredstevel, Kare Lantz, C. G. Robinson, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, Defendants.

Els Smith, W. W. Bredstevel, Kare Lantz, C. G. Robinson, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, Defendants.

Bush of Zenneville, Ohio, A. G. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Paris, Defendants.

Bush of Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, Defendants.

Bush of Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, Defendants.

Bush of Jennie V. G. Worrall, Jennie V. Gowdrey and George P. Davis, Defendants.

Bush of Jennie V. G. Worrall, Jennie V. Gowdrey and George P. Davis, Defendants.

Bush of Jennie V. G. Worrall, Jennie V.

G. E. WALSH, P.O. Box 1189, New York City.

ISPERFECTLY HARDY; will stand any climate; STRONGEST GROWER—S to 4 feet in one summer. FRUIT LARGE, Sweet, most DELICIOUS FLAVOR. BERRIES DO NOT SHELL OR DROP OFF; MOST PROLIFIC. Picks 25 per cent. more fruit. Full particulars and fine colored plates FREE.

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OR us with your name and address
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Examination. You examine it as

#### Publication Notice.

Publication Notice.

The State of Kansas, to Lydia A. Bell, M. L. Bell and George E. Curtis: You will take notice that you have been sued in the District court in and for Shawnee county, Kansas, by D. C. Nellis, and that unless you answer to the petition filed in said suit on or before the 27th day of March, 1894, said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you accordingly, foreclosing a mortgage executed and delivered by Lydia A. Bell and M. L. Bell to D. B. Mullholland, dated December 20, 1887, on the following described real estate, in Shawnee county, Kansas to-wit: Commencing at a point 2.100 feet northerly of the southwest corner of Jackson and Gordon streets, in the city of Topeka, and on an extended line of the west side of Jackson street and parallel with Kansas avenue, thence westerly at right angles 170 feet, thence northerly at right angles 75 feet, thence casterly at right angles 75 feet to place of beginning.

Sa'd mortgage was assigned to D. C. Nellis by D. B. Mullholland. Plaintiff will also take judgment arainst defendant, George E. Curtis, to declare his right and title to be a secondary lien and void to and in the above described real estate, which he claims by virtue of a mortgage on said real estate given by said Lydia A. Bell and M. L. Bell to him, the said George E. Curtis, and recorded in office of Register of Deeds in and for Shawnee county, Kansas, in volume 155, at page 541; and for the sale of said real estate, without appraisement, to pay the debt secured by said mortgage first above described.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 12th day of February, 1894. S. M. GARDENHIRE, D. C. Nellis, Clerk District Court.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

## Farmers, Ranchmen

"Are Our Goods Known?"

So familiar is the name of our goods, that if you address a letter to us at any postoffice in the United States, the letter will undoubtedly

reach us. at Canton, Ill.; Omaha; Kansas City; Dallas; St. Louis; Decatur, Ill.; Des Moines, Ia.; Dabuque, Ia; Minneapolis, Minn.; Fond du Lac, Wis.; Portland, Ur.; San Francisco; Los Angeles, Cal., or Denver, Colo., for our illustrated catalogue of new goods for 1894. Greatest variety made. Attachments and improvements many years in advance. Our goods are continually at the front. See them before buying and purchase only the best.

Plows, Cultivators. Harrows, Corn Planters, Hay Loaders, etc., etc.

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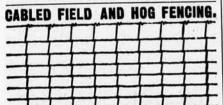
FARMS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.
Address, for particulars,
KIRKWOOD & CO., 132 Nassau Street,
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## Farms, Cheap!

I have some of the greatest bargains in farms to be found anywhere in the United States and in the best wheat and stock country in the world. One first-class stock and grain farm of 1,440 acres, highly and extensively improved, in Rooks county, Kansus, with stock and implements, and 8,480 acres in Lincoln county, Nebraska, unimproved, which would make a good ranch. These farms are going to be sold at a price that will allow purchaser to make a fortune on them. Would take some other good property as first payment. I have a large number of small farms of 160 acres, bought some time ago at a very low price, and they will be sold way down and on most satisfactory terms.

If you want to buy a farm, don't fail to investigate and send for a catalogue.

B. J. KENDALL,
Room 507 Brown Block, Omaha, Neb.



Also Steel Web Picket Fence and Steel Wire ence Board. Write for circulars. DEKALB FENCE CO., 23 High St., DeKaib, III.

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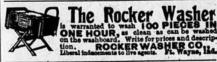
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establishment in the world) all are accurately decomposed from the price of tree agents.

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IAMS' "Horse Show" at the great St. Louis, Kansas and Nebraska State fairs of 1893 smothered his competitors.

They won the grand \$200 herd prize "For Best Herd of Draft Horses" and over every Nebreska draft horse or mare shown at the World's Kilf. IAMS' stalllons, mares and colts won the prize at Nebraska State fair over Nebraska World's Jair winners in past five years.

#### THEY WERE WINNERS OF 527 PRIZES.

IAMS is the only importer in Nebraska that imported his Percherons in the past three years from France, and the largest importer of Clydes and Shires. ALL BLACKS Iams' horses won six sweepstates prizes at Nebraska State fair of 1893, and Iams is the only man of Nebraska that is entitled to the name of

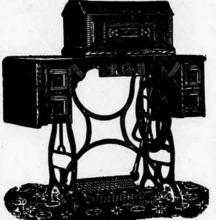
IAMS GUARANTEES to show you the Largest collection of BIG, FLASHY DRAFT HORSES of the clous breeds of the BEST INDIVIDUAL MERIT AND ROYAL BREEDING, 2 to 5 years old, 1,600 to 0 weight, and at ALLIANCE PRICES AND TERMS, one, two and three years time at 5 per cent. interport of the property of the prope More State Prize-Winners Than All Nebraska Importers.

\$500 SAVED by buying a WINNER of IAMS. My prize-winners are all for sale. Good guarantees. Every horse recorded. FRANK IAMS

Write IAMS. St. Paul is on the B. & M. and U. P. railroads. ST. PAUL, NEB

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The wood cut herewith represents The Kansas Farmer Sewing Machine, made under a special contract with the publishers of this paper. It is an elegant high-arm machine, beautifully finished in antique oak, with the name "KANSAS FARMER" artistically lettered on the cover and on the same on the cover and on the arm.

Economy is a virtue in itself, and, when judiciously applied, it becomes financial wisdom. Of course the family must have a sewing machine, but it is poor economy to pay \$40 to \$60 for what you can, have for less than half the

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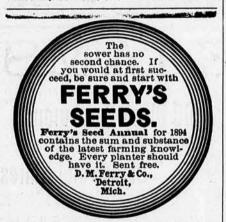
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and thee one package, your selection, of either Cabbage, larrot, Celery, Cucumber, Lettuce, Musk or Water Molon, Onion, Paranip, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Quash, Tomato, Turnip, or of Flower Seeds—Aster, Balam, Celosis, Carnation, Mignonette, Pansy, Phlox, Popy, Sweet Peas, Zinnis, or Verbens, and one of my 1894 atalogues. Under any circumstances do not buy your ceds until you see it, for I can save you money. Over 0,009 people say my see is are the cheapest an best, I ave earliest vegetables on record. Discount and large rizes to agents. 50c, worth of Seeds free with \$1,00 order. Fritetoday, F. B. MILLES, Box77 Rose Hill, N. Y.





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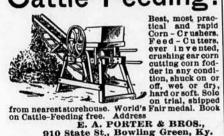


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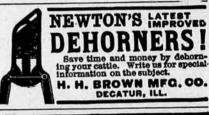
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Sheep preferred, imported English Shire stalllon. Recorded, large, sound; a good breeder, as
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—Premium stock. Heavy, handsome and hardy.

Also Yorkshire hogs, Italian bees, honey and alfalfa. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

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TOB SALE THIS SPRING—Hereford cattle and Shire stallions; good to choice young serviceable bulls; also some choice heifers sired by prizewinning bulls, and two imported Shire stallings ood individuals, well bred, at low prices. Will trade stallions for cattle. Must be sold. Correspondence invited. Makin Bros., Florence, Kas.

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COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

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W. A. HARRIS & SON, OF LINWOOD, Leavenworth Co., Kas., announce that their annual sale of young Short-horn bulls of the BEST CRUICKSHANK BREED-ING, will be held at the Stock Yards Sale Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo., on Wednesday, February 28, at 1 p. m. In addition to the young bulls (16 in number) the well-known stock bull IMP. CRAVEN KNIGHT 96923 will be sold. Also eleven head of desirable young females, including the first GOLDEN DROP ever sold from the herd. Age considered, this is believed to be the best lot of young stock ever sold from Linwood. Catalogues now ready. Send for one. Address as above.

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100 Head Poland-China Hogs

From their great herd. This offering is of the same blood and individual merit as our offering on the 6th of December, 1886.

head made in 1893. This offering is the get of Van Wert, Royalty, Toung Seldom and Electioneer. and bred to Van Wert, Royalty, Young Seldom and Electioneer. Parties from a distance will be met at Western Normal College and conveyed to and from place of sale. (The proprietors of the college will be pleased to have you inspect their great school).

### Send for catalogue that is now ready, which will convince you that this consignment is one of the best of this year.

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

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RUSSELLS AT AUCTION

A combined sale of about fifty head of high-class trotting horses and stake winners from the studs of Frank O'Reilly & Co. and Charles E. Murphy, will be held at

JUNCTION CITY,

KANSAS,

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 20-21

Comprising Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Fillies.

Among them is the champion yearling stal- | LA MASCOTTE, lion of Kansas: BROWN RUSSELL,

(1) 2:35 (2) 2:29\(\frac{1}{2}\), trotted in 2:23;

MACK RUSSELL

Yearling record 2:50; LINEAL RUSSELL,

The fastest of the Russells as a yearling without record;

BESSIE B.,

The dam of Otto W.  $2:13\frac{1}{2}$  and Russell B. (2)  $2:25\frac{1}{2}$ , (3)  $2:18\frac{1}{2}$ , officially timed in  $2:12\frac{1}{4}$ .

(The dam of the great race colt Brown Russell, yearling record 2:35, two-year-old record 2:291, and Mack Russell (1) 2:50, trial 2:35) by Robert McGregor 2:171.

Together with other choice individuals by Alley Russell 2:2234, Robert McGregor 2:1734, Kentucky Russell 2:20, Ben Hulett 2:2734, Alfred G. 2:1934, Conrad, Mambrino, Tatler, Forward, son of Geo. Wilkes; Wm. Reynolds, son of Cuyler, and other sires.

Stake winners for 1894, yearlings, twoyear-olds, three-year-olds. An imported Coach and an imported Clyde stallion. All will positively be sold without reserve.

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