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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15 per year or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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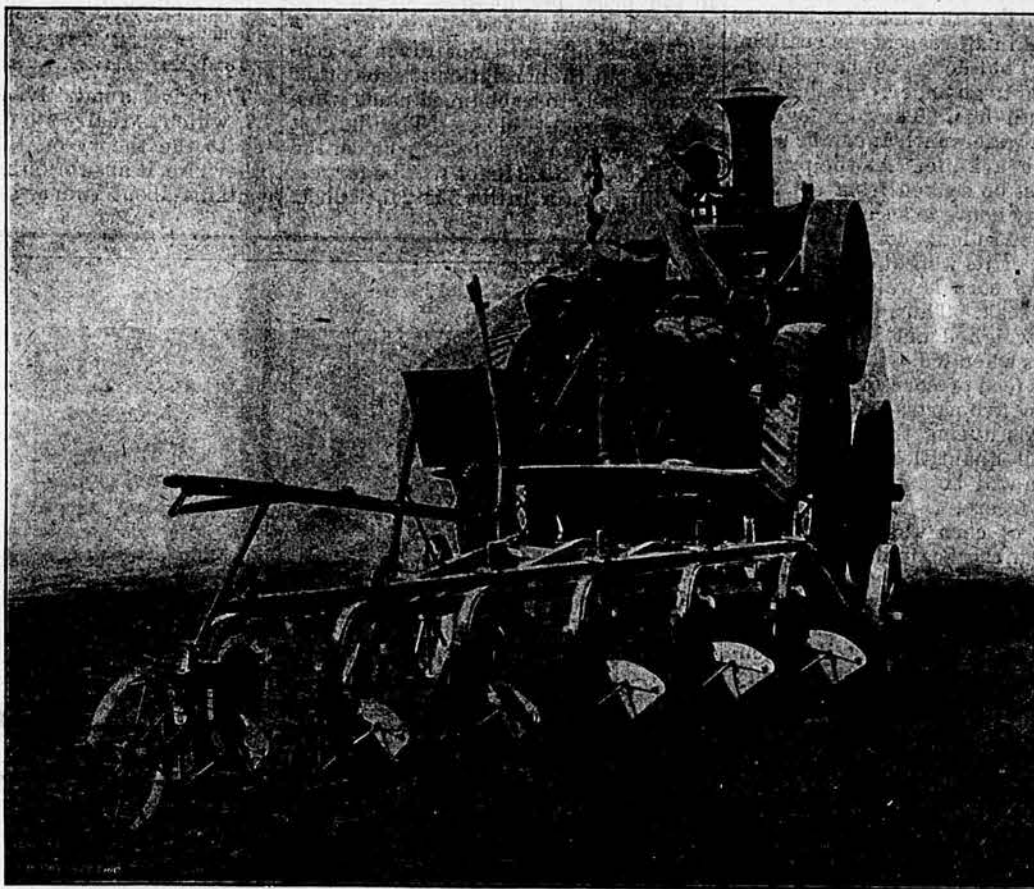
H. W. CHENEY, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE. Farm four miles north of town.

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

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DR. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.—Graduate Ontario 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.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER.—S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. 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.

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HOMES IN SO. DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA
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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, Lancaster, Kas.
APRIL 18—Sotham & Co., Herefords, Chillicothe, Mo.

STEER-FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

The steer-feeding experiments of this winter are proving as interesting and instructive as former experiments of this kind. The ten head that are being "full fed" will be ready for the market in two or three weeks. The subject under test this year is the advisability of soaking corn for fattening steers. A remarkably even bunch of steers was procured from a farm not far from Manhattan. They are good grade Short-horns, 2 years old the spring of 1893. They had been fed some corn during the fall, and were in extra good order. The ten head were divided into two lots of five each. Care was taken to make the lots average as nearly equal in all respects as possible. They are fed out-doors, but have a comfortable shed to go under. Shelled corn is fed to both lots. The corn for lot 1 is soaked in water until it can be readily cut with a knife. At the present time, it must be soaked from seventy-two to eighty hours to accomplish this. When soaked so long, corn will absorb 38 per cent. of its weight of water. A day's feed of corn is weighed out and then put to soak. Thus, if 125 pounds of corn is weighed out, it will weigh 172.5 pounds when fed.

The day's feed of corn of each lot is divided into five parts, so as to feed at five intervals during the day. When fed in small quantities this way, the soaked corn will be eaten up before it has time to freeze.

The feed of corn was gradually increased from the beginning until each lot had all it would eat. This is about 125 pounds for each lot. Attempts have been made, but have failed, to get them to eat more than this. As a general rule, they eat this up clean every day, but sometimes they are a little slow to come up to eat when the feed is put in.

The appetites of both lots have been remarkably regular. After the experiment had been in progress about four weeks, lot 1 was seriously "off feed" for over a week. Lot 2 was "off" at the same time, but for only a couple of days. The difference in the amount of corn eaten by the lots is accounted for here mostly, for since then the lots have eaten about the same amount.

Fifteen per cent. of the corn fed passed through lot 1, and 20 per cent. passed through lot 2. This was all saved by hogs that follow them. Each lot of steers is followed by eight shoats. These hogs have required some corn in addition to what they get from following the steers. From December 15 each lot of hogs was fed sixteen pounds a day until January 4, from which date the amount fed was reduced to eight pounds a day for each lot. This gave the hogs in lot 2 all they wanted to eat, but the hogs in lot 1 always show signs of hunger.

The following table will show something of the results from November 7:

LOT I.	
FEED, SOAKED CORN.	
Weight, February 6.....	6,486
Weight, November 7.....	5,303
Gain in 91 days.....	1,183
Average daily gain per head.....	2.6
FEED EATEN.	
Shelled corn (dry weight).....	9,534
Fodder (stover).....	6,308
LOT II.	
FEED, DRY CORN.	
Weight, February 6.....	6,422
Weight, November 7.....	5,310
Gain in 91 days.....	1,112
Average daily gain per head.....	2.44
FEED EATEN.	
Shelled corn.....	9,937
Fodder (stover).....	6,241
Weight of hogs running with steers:	
LOT I.	
Weight, February 10.....	1,041
Weight, November 16.....	701
Gain in 85 days.....	337
Extra corn fed.....	616
LOT II.	
Weight, February 10.....	1,103
Weight, November 16.....	705
Gain in 85 days.....	398
Extra corn fed.....	616

We may sum up the results for the

two lots of steers as follows: Lot 1 has seventy-one pounds of gain and 463 pounds of corn that may be credited to it. Lot 2 has 154 pounds of fodder and 61 pounds of gain in the hogs that may be placed in its favor. The reader may judge for himself as to the labor required to feed soaked corn. Aside from this, we might credit the lots as follows:

LOT I.	
71 pounds of gain, @ \$4 per cwt.....	\$2.84
463 pounds of corn, @ 40 cents per cwt.....	1.85
Total of credit.....	\$4.69
LOT II.	
61 pounds of pork, @ \$8 per cwt.....	\$3.68
150 pounds of fodder, @ 15 cents per cwt.....	.23
Total of credit.....	\$3.90

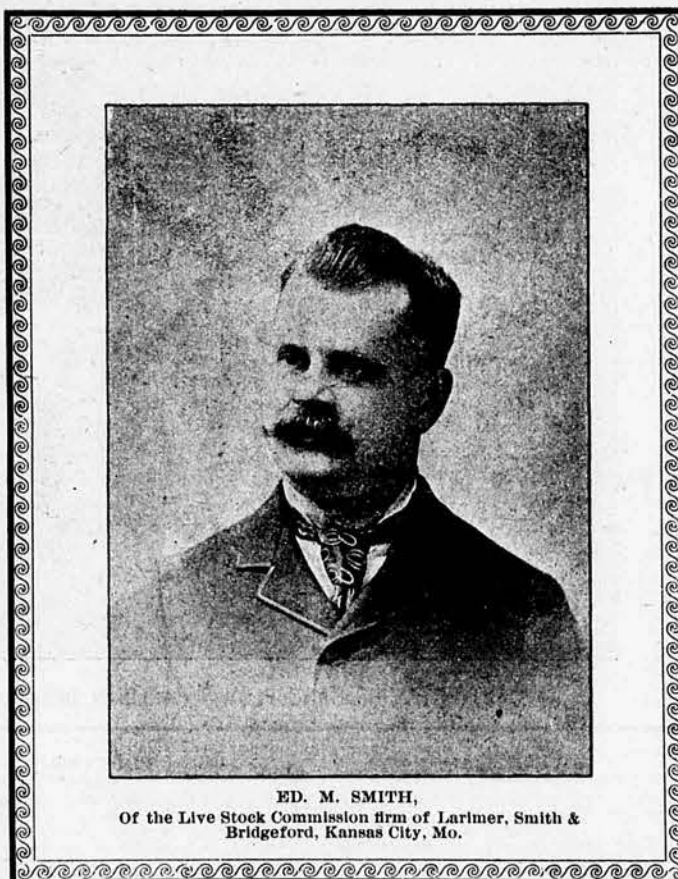
If the prices assumed are admissible, we would have eighty cents to pay for the labor of soaking the corn. The price per hundred weight assumed for the pork and beef are high for the present market, but as the result is figured on a small number of pounds, the result would not be changed much if the price per hundred weight was changed a cent or two either way.

These results are not given as conclusive, but their relation to each other are not likely to be changed much when the experiment closes. The largest gain of any one steer is 288 pounds, the gain of steer No. 3 in lot 1. The largest individual gain in lot 2 is 267 pounds.

features about this case, first, that the coarse fodder used, alfalfa, is so rich in the flesh-formers that in order to balance the ration it is necessary to use a feed comparatively poor in the flesh-formers, which is the opposite of ordinary conditions; again, it is rather remarkable that corn and bran can be bought at the same price. The correspondent does not state what the weight of the steers is, but assuming that the average weight is 1,000 pounds, we can figure the rations on this basis. Alfalfa being so cheap, and at the same time so nutritious, it is desirable that they should eat as much of it as possible. Each steer should consume about 2 per cent. of his live weight of it daily, or, say an average of twenty pounds per head, at a cost of 3½ cents, and if you take equal quantities, six pounds each, of bran or corn, the two will cost 8-10 cents, or a total of 11-9-10 cents for the ration. The digestible nutrients in this ration will stand as follows:

	Proteins.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
20 pounds alfalfa.....	1.88	5.66	.2
6 pounds bran.....	.61	2.85	.156
6 pounds corn.....	.37	3.60	.18
Total.....	2.86	12.11	.536

This gives a nutritive ratio of as 1 to 4.7, which is really too narrow, according to the theory on the subject, but otherwise it answers the purpose. It contains about twenty-seven pounds of



ED. M. SMITH,
Of the Live Stock Commission firm of Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, Kansas City, Mo.

The smallest gain of one steer is 194 pounds, and is in lot 2. The smallest gain in lot 1 is 210 pounds. The equality of the two lots is so near that there would be no discrimination between them at market.

As the above report was made out up to February 6, before our late storm, it might be well to add that the weights this morning (February 20) show that lot 1 weighs thirty-five pounds less and lot 2 eighty-eight pounds less than they did two weeks ago. Both lots have eaten a little less than the regular amount of corn the past two weeks.—*Prof. F. C. Burtis in the Industrialist.*

Ration for Steers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"J. A. L., of Fowler, Colo., writes: "I am making a few experiments in feeding cattle here this winter on feed consisting principally of a good quality of alfalfa hay. I have ordered bran (Colorado bran contains all the shorts) and a car of cottonseed meal, also a car of shelled corn. I would be pleased to have your views as to what mixture of the above feeds would be most profitable to feed with alfalfa hay. Alfalfa costs us here \$3.50 per ton in the feed lot; cottonseed meal \$24 per ton, bran \$14.40 per ton, and shelled corn \$14.40 per ton. We have hogs to follow the cattle, which we must feed if they do not so follow. How should the feeds be mixed so as to make a balanced ration?"

Answer.—There are two remarkable

dry organic substance. It is the cheapest ration that can be provided from the feeds given. Another ration may be made up as follows:

	Proteins.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
20 pounds alfalfa.....	1.88	5.66	.2
¼ pound cottonseed cake.....	.06	.06	.03
15 pounds corn.....	.94	9.00	.47
1 pound bran.....	.10	.47	.08
Total.....	3.01	15.18	.73

Theoretically this ration contains the nutrients in the proper proportion with a nutritive ratio of as 1 to 5.6, but it costs 15 cents as against 11.9, as in the first instance. C. C. GEORGESON, Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.

Ed. M. Smith.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Ed. M. Smith, whose portrait appears on this page, first saw the light of day in West Virginia in 1858, and before entering his teens, in 1870, went with his widowed mother and younger brother, Robert, to the historic little city of Lexington, Mo., situated on the Missouri river, in the west central part of the State. Here, with the family, he became an adopted Missourian, and during the nine years that followed he gained a thorough education by first passing through the course mapped out by the Lexington city high school, thence to Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia, where he took a special two years' course, and afterward finished up with a thorough commercial course, preparatory to entering on a career of active business. On reaching his twenty-second year, and full of that vim and enthusiasm that characterizes live, wide-awake business men who build up from the bottom, at the starting, Mr. Smith concluded

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that the future of Kansas City destined her the largest live stock market center in the world, and if, by years of experience and strict attention to business he could ultimately attain success, it was worth trying for. He accordingly began a special training from a monetary point of view by securing the position of book-keeper in the stock yards office of the old Bank of Kansas City, where he remained four years, performing satisfactory service both to himself as well as to his employers. He then, in order to become more thoroughly acquainted with the inside workings of the live stock commission business, entered the service of a then widely-known commission firm as cashier, where he remained until 1887, when he felt that his education, business training and experience would be a sufficient guarantee for success in the future, and after thoroughly canvassing men with whom to associate, organized the firm of Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, a firm that has won its way up to its present high position among the most successful firms doing business at the Kansas City live stock exchange. Their acquaintance has been extended to the stockmen of the country, breeders, feeders, shippers and open rangemen knowing them in a vast area of country, embracing Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Texas. Having been in close touch with the live stock trade during his fourteen years' residence and business experience at the Kansas City yards, and seen it increase during that period of time more than five-fold, he ought to be and certainly is familiar with all the details that enter into the raising and handling of live stock products. By constantly keeping in mind all the ups and downs that occur in business during a succession of years, he is as able as man can well be to advise and counsel with his many customers as to the best way and time out of which to make that success always desired by men in business enterprises. The special market letters that are being issued by the Messrs. Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford are prepared specially by Mr. Smith, and are given out to the public on their especial merits. These reports show that great care, forethought, and prudence as well, are exercised in their compilation, and that their author has all the knowledge and business acumen that is possible to attain and exercise through good judgment and personal experience. The firm in which he is associated are all strong and active in all that goes to make a successful live stock commission firm, and the public, especially those interested in the marketing of live stock, buying feeders or stockers, may profit by a further acquaintance with Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford.

Why Wool is Low.

At this season of the year wool values are generally decidedly firm, and as the season draws to a close stocks become depleted and prices advance. But this year the long-looked for rise in values has so far failed to appear, and many reasons are given as the cause. Last year's clip of wool was a big one, and the consumption of wool has been greatly lessened by idle mills, consequently stocks on hand and in the country are much larger than usual. Many growers who consigned their wool to Eastern markets have been patiently waiting for better prices before authorizing their commission merchants to sell, but during the past few weeks they apparently have become discouraged and every one wants to have his wool sold and get his returns. This general order to sell has had an effect upon the markets and values have suffered a little on this account.—*Wool and Hide Shipper.*

Scientific sheep husbandry means making a success of the business. Many a sheep-raiser is a scientist, though he may not be able to sign his name or read a word. He knows his business from "a to izzard," and that is science.

Agricultural Matters.

ADVANTAGES OF SUBSOILING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Truth upon every subject is coming to the front. Farmers, as well as others, are looking for the best way of doing things, and the best way is not always the most expensive. Often it is the most simple method that brings the best results.

Deep subsoiling is one of those simple methods, the good effects of which can hardly be exaggerated. I believe the correct way to use a subsoil plow is singly, without any furrow, then you can hitch in the center of the beam, and not off to one side, as you have to when following a furrow. It gives you a straight pull—no side draft. Then you can go forward and back across your field and your horses will be on unplowed land half the time; whereas, if you use a stirring plow, the furrow horse travels continually in the mellow soil which the subsoiler makes, and in some soils he goes half way to his knees, every step, making it very tiresome for him. Another great saving would be the entire outfit of man, team and plow. The stirring plow would not be necessary, because the subsoiler running in the hard undersoil would lift, break and bulge up the hard soil so the top soil would be moved and stirred sufficiently to be mellow, and, if harrowed afterwards, would be smooth and level. Where is the farmer that has not had much tribulation with the mould-board plow? If it has not the right set, it tries to turn over in the ground or won't go in, or else wants to go in out of sight, or takes too much land or not enough, and often the dirt won't slip from it, and I tell you no one but a real good man should have anything to do with such a plow, for he would be almost sure to say bad words. And then a little rust on it is a grievous thing, for it will not scour until it is bright and smooth. Many a farmer has worked with it two or three days, until he and his team were both worn out, and to no purpose, and then took it to the plow shop and had it polished, which costs him a dollar, besides the vexation and loss of time. Thus it is not strange that some farmers wish to be rid of the mould-board plow. The subsoil plow has none of these disadvantages. It always scours, and with a wrench any one can set it in a few minutes so it will run to suit him. Besides saving the labor and expense of running a common plow, you keep your best soil on top, where it should be, which is very desirable, and in not turning the soil over but merely stirring it you open thousands of little graves for the weed seed to fall into, which, with the action of the rains, buries them deep and out of sight forever, a very acceptable riddance. You could run the subsoiler eighteen or twenty inches deep the first year, and the second year it would be an easy matter to go down two feet, and when some good rains have been preserved at that depth it would make you independent of what is usually considered a disaster, i. e., a long-continued hot dry spell. The gradual supply of moisture from below would keep the top soil in excellent condition, neither too dry nor too wet, so it could not become hard. It could be stirred twelve to fifteen inches deep with a simple tool made for the purpose, of three pieces of steel, which would resemble long bull-tongues with ribs on the back to give them strength, the middle one some fourteen inches in front of the two back ones. They should be about two inches wide and set about fourteen inches apart and run twelve or fourteen inches deep, and because of the favorable condition of the soil would stir and loosen the ground all that is necessary. They could be made adjustable to different widths, and I believe the soil would in a very few years arrive at such a high state of cultivation that after corn had been planted in it (in a favorable year) it would need no further attention until harvest. It would germinate quickly and grow so rapid and rank that it would shade the entire surface of the ground before there would be any occasion to cultivate. This would save an immense amount of

sweat and labor, and I think you would raise nearly three times as much corn or any other product as you ever did before. I hardly think a weed could mature in such dense shade, yet I would walk through it once to see if the wind had blown a weed seed into the field from some foreign land, and if it was trying to make a stand I would take pleasure in paralyzing it.

When deep subsoiling becomes universal it will not make any difference how many red peppers the Mexicans raise, we could cool their hot winds in short order and they would not damage our corn and other products, besides cyclones and tornadoes would be a thing of the past, because the ground would be comparatively cool, and no such immense body of heat arising from it as when the ground has not been subsoiled, and has become hard and dry. A bare-footed boy can hardly walk over the ground at times because it is so hot. Such heated surfaces covering such a large extent of the country must produce trouble. To illustrate, fill a balloon with heated air and turn it loose. It shoots up with a rush. Just so with the air heated by the soil, only it is on a mammoth scale. It not only drives off the clouds and vapor in the air, which otherwise would refresh the earth with seasonable showers, but it forms great vacuums on the earth, causing cyclones, tornadoes and other storms which are far-reaching in their destructiveness. Still another advantage of deep subsoiling is that it would offer the only real solution of the vexed question of irrigation in western Kansas. Time would fail me to tell of all the blessings it would bring to suffering humanity. I believe the time is at hand when great strides will be made in the overthrow of error and the setting up of right, which will culminate in the restoration of all things back to perfection, and the removing of the curse from the ground is a very important feature of the restitution, and deep subsoiling is one long step in that direction. H.

A Cheap and Permanent Dam.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I agree with J. L. Warner, that "good streams running through our farms should be harnessed and made to pay us tribute." If dams were made at frequent intervals all along our streams, the deep channels would quickly fill up with the soil washed from the fields, the streams would become wide and shallow, and besides the remunerative sub-irrigation thereby accomplished, the area of surface water would be quadrupled and atmospheric humidity increased. This would prove an important factor in the Kansas climatic change now sarcastically referred to by some Eastern papers.

There is here at Allison a mill-dam, built about 1887, which has, without repairs, withstood all the floods and freshets and is as good to-day as when built. Some of those floods went around the dam, submerging the bottom land and flowing back into the bed of the stream, and undermined and ruined the mill which the dam was built to serve. A flume of two-inch pine plank was first made in mid-stream, then prairie was broken at the most convenient place and the sod hauled and thrown into the stream, systematically, so as to build a substantial sod wall three or four feet thick across the stream—one wall at each end of the flume. The space between the walls was filled with soil, using teams, plow and scraper. This sod wall at the upper end of the dam describes a semi-circle across the stream, presenting a concave surface to the flow of water, while one side of the stream above the dam (one side being lower than the other) is raised by a narrow embankment of coarse manure, slightly mixed with soil. This dam is now apparently as solid as the adjacent banks of the stream, but its permanence can, I think, be insured by inserting plenty of willow cuttings in it. JNO. J. CASS.

Allison, Decatur Co., Kas.

We present on this page an enthusiastic communication on subsoiling. It will scarcely do to assume that the subsoil plow will immediately bring in the agricultural millennium and cure all the evils of the rest of humanity. But it is

doubtless a valuable implement and its extensive use will result in the retention in the soil of much of the water which runs away during the heavy storms.

Broomcorn Culture—No. 2.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—After the broomcorn is laid by, the shed for drying and machine for cleaning should be looked after. Where the crop is of any size and where help is plenty, the double-cylinder is best. But for a small crop a single-cylinder does very well. In either case a fast is more desirable than a slow motion machine. The work can be done more thoroughly and with greater speed, and much less danger to the feeder. All wooden cylinders should have one good strong iron band around each end; cylinders should be well-balanced to be safe and easy running, and should be set in a strong, well braced frame, well secured to the ground by posts or stakes. The power should be for not less than four horses. Powers made for broomcorn machinery generally are too light for the work to be done. A double-cylinder machine is designed for two feeders.

By the side of and running back and outward from the feeders should be a three by sixteen-foot table of convenient height, upon which the broomcorn, when taken from the wagon, should be placed as straight as possible, with tops out. By the side of each feeder should be a good quick boy, of 16 or 18 years, to arrange the broomcorn on these tables in bunches to suit the feeder he is bunching for. The brush should be kept perfectly straight on the table for this boy, and kept near enough so that he will not have to move a foot for more brush. This boy must make all brush in the bunches even at the butt end, by grasping—not too tightly—the bunches about midway and dropping them butt-end down on the table with sufficient force to bring the butt of every stock to the table at one stroke. It is necessary in some cases to have two, and even a third boy, to arrange and straighten for this boy (for each feeder). Everything must be arranged for the convenience of the feeder. His bunches must be of uniform size, and placed so that in finishing a bunch, with one hand it can be placed in the box, and with the other hand reach for another bunch. His work should be done without moving a foot. After a little practice it will be found easy enough, and the advantage will be of considerable importance towards advancing the work.

A good deal of brush will go into the seed-pile during the day, which should not be left long or it will heat and become worthless. It should be removed at least four times per day. A seed-carrier on the plan of a straw-carrier, that will elevate the seed into a wagon-box is quite a necessary arrangement in large crops.

Crooked brush is tedious to handle at the best. As the day's work progresses pile it to one side. When there is enough on hand, clean and shelve separate from the straight brush. The box to receive the brush from the feeders should be V-shaped, two and one-half feet long, from ten to twelve inches deep, closed at one end and open at the other, with corners rounded; it should be of a convenient height from the ground, placed between and immediately behind the feeders—open end next to them, with closed end a little the lowest. Erect a shade over the men and the boys that work about the machine.

The drying shed should stand north and south, built with the view of thorough ventilation, either open ends or alternate boards swung on hinges. If the latter, have alternate boards swung on sides also. If the former, nothing more is necessary than that the ends be left open until the brush is cured. My experience has proven that the shed with open ends is, all things considered, the best. The brush is not near so likely to heat and mold. More brush can be cured in the same space. With close shelving, a better, more desirable and more uniform color can be secured, viz., a bright pea-green. The curing process will advance faster and with more certainty throughout the building, no matter how long. I prefer length

Blood

should be rich to nourish. Depleted blood means a pale face and Anæmia.

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to width of shed, if extremes are indulged in. This idea of open ends may be hooted at by some, but "proof of the pudding is in tasting it." I have operated both ways, and my loss was much less and condition of brush was much better coming out of an open shed than one closed, even if alternate boards on ends and sides are swung. Brush properly spread on shelves in open sheds scarcely ever needs any more attention, while in closed sheds it must be thinly spread and closely watched for several days, and then you may get anything but a desirable color. I remember my experience with one season's crop of forty-five tons, thirty of which was cured in an open and fifteen in a closed shed, or rather a shed with alternate boards swung. The brush in the open shed came out O. K. If I remember right, we did not notice a pound of brush damaged in the least, while in the closed shed the brush was not only badly discolored but considerable of it was unfit for market, by reason of its heating on the shelf. It is true a part of the outside tier of an open shed will damage, but the interior will cure with so much certainty and uniformity that the damage counts nothing.

Don't fail to test your seed, and thoroughly clear it of all stems and trash. A. H. Cox.

Pertinent Inquiry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As I am quite an old reader of your valuable paper, I would like to call your attention to the new forage plant, *Lathyrus Silvestris Wagneri*. As this new plant is so much advertised in seed catalogues, which quote reports of experiment stations, it would be a good plan for the "old reliable" FARMER to find out, at the proper place, what merit it has, about planting it, how wide the rows and how close in the rows. This would be an important item, as all the directions differ on these points. Whether it does well in this State, and on our soil, which is mostly limestone soil. OTTO R. MILLER.

Ionia, Jewell Co., Kas.

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The Union Pacific offers to the California tourist for the winter of 1893-4 a rate of \$65.50 for the round trip from its Missouri river terminals. Quickest time and best service. The only line running Pullman Palace sleepers and diners through from Chicago to San Francisco. For any additional information, call on or address A. M. FULLER, City Agent, Topeka, or E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

"Among the Ozarks,"

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

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Kansas City, Mo.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION BY WINDMILLS AND RESERVOIRS.

By L. L. Doty, read before Finney County Farmers' Institute.

Is farming by irrigation in southwest Kansas practicable?

I affirm that it is. Now for the proof. If you agree with me that general farming is not a success in this county without irrigation, then I have the proof.

If I can convince you that from twice to ten times as much can be raised on the same amount of land by proper irrigation as without, I have proof two that it pays. In regard to proof one, I think I will only have to call on any man who has tried farming in western or southwestern Kansas for the last six or ten years for his testimony to find out whether it is profitable or not.

Now for proof two. In the first place the price of arid land is about \$1.25 per acre, and a great deal of it is dear at any price; but as soon as it is reclaimed by irrigation, and the water assured, it increases to \$30, \$50, \$100 and \$500 per acre for raw land. Why? Because the land will produce enough per acre to pay tax and interest on an investment of capital to that amount. Now, can we insure the water? Yes. How? By windmills and pumps.

In central and western Kansas we have under a large part of the territory what is known as sheet water or the underflow, and by digging or driving down to this underflow we find an almost inexhaustible supply of water. Now, all that is required (as the Irishman said, is some one to do the work,) is a pump and power to work it, to raise the water to the surface, and a tank or reservoir to store it in until needed to turn upon the land, to make it respond 100-fold.

A good windmill is the cheapest power we have, at the present time, for raising this water; and there are very few places in western Kansas on which, with a good windmill and pump, enough water cannot be raised in one year to successfully irrigate from two to forty acres of fruit and crops; and the family in western Kansas with a two-acre truck patch is nearly healed, and the family with forty acres in orchard, alfalfa and truck has a gold mine. To show what can be produced on a small piece of land, in a poor year at that, I will say that on my place the past season was one acre of cabbage that produced over 9,500 pounds—at 2½ cents a pound, not a fancy price, brought \$237.50, besides plenty for two families to eat, and on my forty-acre farm the past season was raised the following amounts:

Thirteen acres of alfalfa, first crop hay, ten tons, \$50; second crop straw, ten tons, \$30; seed, 120 bushels at \$4, \$480. Sweet potatoes, nine acres, 1,200 bushels, average 60 cents, \$720. Cabbage, one acre, 9,500 pounds, \$237.50. Tomatoes, one-fourth acre, seventy bushels, \$80. Irish potatoes, poor crop, one and one-half acres, fifty bushels, \$50. Watermelons, one acre, 600 melons, sold at an average of 10 cents, \$60, and gave away and ate hundreds. About twenty-six acres in crops, the rest of the forty acres in orchards, groves and public road, yet the grand total is over \$1,725.

Major Powell says, that with 5 per cent. of the land of western Kansas under irrigation, and the balance farmed as the seasons permit, a square mile of western Kansas land would be worth more than a like amount in eastern Kansas; a good argument that irrigation pays. Powell thinks 5 per cent. of western Kansas can be irrigated. I think 10 to 20 per cent. can be irrigated from the sheet water by windmills and pumps.

H. V. Hinckley says, after looking over the country and testing the wells, there are millions of acres in western Kansas that can and will be reclaimed to agriculture with the present water supply. Every forty-acre tract of the Arkansas valley from Coolidge to Arkansas City can be made to support a family in luxury, and almost every quarter section of central and western Kansas will do the same. Now for some figures: It is about 300 miles

from Coolidge to Arkansas City; the valley is about one mile wide at Coolidge and twelve at Arkansas City; average six miles; six times 300 times sixteen equals 28,800 farmers in one little valley. The rest of western Kansas to support a family on each quarter section, 200 times 200 times four equals 160,000 more farmers and stock-growers, with enough land outside of irrigation to boom towns and county seats. With 190,000 or 200,000 farms in western Kansas, with windmills and pumps to defy hot winds and droughts and an insurance of our corn, wheat, alfalfa, potatoes, apples, plums, grapes and our delicious small fruits; our reservoirs full of carp, bass and trout; our sunny skies and health-giving climate, western Kansas will be made an earthly paradise. When that time comes, and it surely will, you will see one of the happiest and most highly civilized communities on earth. Towns, villages and private residences will be united by telephones and lighted and warmed by electricity. Then western Kansas will be able to take her place in the galaxy of States and not be the brunt of ridicule by the people of the rain belt region east of us.

Mr. President, I know of nothing more fitting to close this essay with than a description of California by Hon. E. R. Moses, of Great Bend. After describing his trip through western Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the Mojave desert, he says, "we enter the Golden State at the Needles, a desolate, barren waste of sand, sage brush, soap weed and cacti greet us until we get to San Bernardino. Here seven thousand souls have caught the water of the mountains and spread them over the waste of sand, the orange, lemon, olive, peach and apricot supplant the sage brush. Passing down the valley for sixty miles, on either side are orchards, rich gardens and heavy laden vineyards; the date and palm, magnolia and beautiful flowers all the way, now we enter the beautiful city of the Angeles. Looking upon its well-paved and shaded streets, with its greensward and cypress hedge, stately mansions, the balmy air laden with perfumes of flowers and orange blossoms, one thinks for a moment it must be the eternal city not made with hands, whose streets are paved with gold, and whose walls are of jasper. Irrigation does not stop here. We pass on to Santa Anna, Orange, Riverside, Redlands, Pasadena, and many more beautiful places, built up in the last twenty-five years by irrigation." What has been done for California can be done for western Kansas.

Some writer says, some genius, an Edison, will some day hit upon a system of dropping an electric wire on every forty or sixty-acre farm in a community and bring the water to the surface that will make sure crops every year. The man who digs a well or drives a point into the underflow on every ten to forty-acre farm and erects a windmill and pump is the Edison that will make western Kansas the equal and rival of irrigated California, because we have more and cheaper water than California. You may say I am an enthusiast. I deny it. I am an irrigator. It brought me here. I like it. I hate the mud, where I don't want it. I like to see the water run around the roots of the trees, and along the potato rows, and see the watermelons grow when I give them a drink of clear water from my pump, and above all I like to sit on the bank of my reservoir, in the shade of a cottonwood tree, and watch the fish play and enjoy themselves on a hot summer day. When the people of the Eastern world investigate and find out what a grand country we have, and the possibilities that are likely to be achieved by the use of windmills and pumps, we will have a genuine boom, one that will add millions of wealth to the nation and thousands of prosperous and happy homes to the people of western Kansas.

Over-Shot Windmills.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have two windmills on the farm of the kind known as "over-shot," or north-and-south mills. We call ours "moguls." They run between the points of north-west and northeast, southeast and

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southwest, and are the most powerful mill; do greatest amount of work with least friction of any mill known. They combine simplicity and durability. The only argument I have ever heard against them is that they will not run in a direct east and west wind. Our prevailing winds on the prairie, however, are from the direction which the mills run. The wheel which furnishes the power is built somewhat after the pattern of a stern-wheel steamboat. A frame is built and the wheel hung on bearings, with a crank on each end; the lower half of wheel is housed in, the upper portion alone exposed to the wind. We have one wheel 12x16 and one 12x14 feet. On one we use 4x16 cylinders and on the other one 4x16 and one 6x36. Combined, they throw about seven inches of water.

We have three ponds, the central one for fish; have it stocked with carp, bass and perch. Last season we had all the fish we wanted, some for our neighbors, and next year will have some to sell. If the bass and perch get away with the carp, it will be the "survival of the fittest." The north pond is used for breeding purposes, and the south one for irrigation. We expect to irrigate about five acres.

I do not believe in waiting for the government to solve the irrigation problem, for we may grow weary waiting, and gray in the harness, before "Uncle Sam" opens up the flood-gates of the underflow. We should solve the question as individuals, to our satisfaction. Along the Arkansas valley, the water lays within a few feet of the surface, inexhaustible. The power that will lift this water into reservoirs with the least expense and greatest volume, is what we are after. I am not much of a believer in motors of hot air and gasoline engines, although they may do splendid work. The expense for fuel, oil, repairs, etc., is the great argument against them, and with the first cost places them beyond the limit of the purse of most of us. But we have the great natural power at our very door—the winds that blow over our prairie, that is the cheapest and best force to use, always with us, seldom breaks down, never out of repair, and for shallow wells, say from ten to forty feet, it is my opinion that the "over-shot" or "mogul" mill is the best medium through which to utilize the great natural power of wind.

JOHN H. CHURCHILL.

Dodge City, Ford Co., Kas.

Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.

Have you visited it? If not, we are very sure you know its reputation through friends who have gazed on its mountains, inspected its fine stock and fruit farms, figured on its mineral and timber wealth, and were well pleased with its equable climate, its thriving towns, and the opportunities for securing the best of homes at surprising prices.

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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.

Puffing Hurts.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Find enclosed an express order for \$2.95 as subscription to FARMER, Ladies' Home Companion and "cook book" and "handy cobbler."

I see the Star and Kansas City Times speak as though Kansas is good for 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. Such reports as that (unreliable) are what makes the markets so poor. Why don't they say they are in the pay of the "bears" and don't care a straw for the farmers?

That snow storm we had February 12 did the wheat a great injury. It blew wheat and soil into drifts; no snow staid on the wheat fields to do any good, and I have heard it is the same as far north as Newton, and I don't know how much further. Kansas will do well if she has 50,000,000 bushels, and I doubt if she has as much as she had last year. The prospects down here are not one-fourth as good as last year at this time.

A great many are losing their horses, running on the wheat all over Southern Kansas. The horses pull the wheat up, root and all. My neighbor lost his second horse yesterday. He cut him open but found no dirt in his stomach. Some are bound up in the bowels, others are loose, then others have cramp in the bowels. The whole thing is a mystery, but they die, all the same.

A good many of us are thinking just now what are we staying in Kansas for. We have not had four inches of rain the last year. Wheat has been our only staple crop, but lately that has gone back on us, and then we compete with the world in price after paying the freight to Liverpool. Can you tell me how or where I can get information about the cheap lands of the Southern States where it is healthy and good markets? The Kansas blizzard has given me rheumatism.

IRVING BELL.

Rago, Kingman Co.

A Missing Link.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was told, not long ago, of a farmer who had on hand a large clip of wool. For this wool he could get an offer of only 6 cents per pound. Yet this farmer's family was in actual need of clothing. Still more than now will they need during the winter to come clothing and bedding. Strange situation, isn't it? The material on hand unsalable, yet they suffering for the finished products of that material. In the old homespun days, that are now looked back upon with such disdain by the advanced (?) and progressive farmer, no such anomaly would have existed. His sturdy wife and three grown daughters would have found some way of converting that unsalable wool into blankets and stockings and clothing. And then that part of the wool to supply clothing and bedding for the family would not have needed to be sold. The money for it would not have been needed. If a farmer can supply his own needs from his own resources and by his own labor or that of his family, what need has he, so far, for money?

Kansas is full of resources of which we need the finished products. The missing link is the domestic industry by which the raw material can be developed into the manufactured product.

Factories on a large scale have failed for various reasons, but largely because the boom or speculative element has to such an extent entered into their management. There remains yet, almost entirely untried, the resource of domestic manufactures.

Douglass, Kas. T. C. MOFFATT.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Just Luck.

"An' so Ben Grey's a Senator," quoth Uncle Isaac Brown. After the great election news had reached our quiet town. "It seems to me its tarnal queer the way this earth is run. For some men get a heap of loaves, an' others heaps of stum. Now Ben an' I wuz both born here, my father wuz the Square. An' owned a farm that reached from town to Jones creek, over there. Ben's father wuz a shif'less coot, who died when Ben wuz small. An' let' Mis' Grey an' little Ben with nothin' theirs at all. Luck alwaz had a spite at me, an' alwuz favored him. Though I wuz much the likelier lad, for he wuz powerful slim. We never thought that he wuz much; he never liked to fight. I could have tied up my left hand an' licked him with my right. He never had a mite of grit; I recollect that when We tried to learn to chaw an' smoke I wuz as sick again; But I kep' on an' learned 'em both, though dad he jawed like spit. An' Mis' Grey only talked to Ben, an' he backed out an' quit. Book learnin'? Well, I s'pose of course he wuzn't quite a fool. An' he spent half his time or more a-monkeying round' at school. I never saw no sense in that, nor never wanted to. So when I learned to write I cal'ed my education through. Oh, no, 'twas just his tarnaal luck that's helped him on in life! There wuz a girl once here in town I 'lowed to make my wife; But when I asked her she said 'No,' an' stuck to it, an' then First think I knew the contr'y fool had gone an' married Ben! I yum, it fairly makes me mad! I've alwuz been kicked down While men not half so good as me gets money an' renown. This pesky world hain't used me white, but bet your fattest sheep That I hain't goin' to work to 'hurt, fur it owes me my keep. —May E. McKittrick, in Youth's Companion.

As You Go Through Life.

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life; And even when you find them. It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind. And look for the virtue behind them. For the cloudiest night has a hint of light. Somewhere in its shadows hiding; It is better by far to hunt for a star, Than the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs ever away To the bosom of God's great ocean. Don't set your force 'gainst the river's course And think to alter its motion. Don't waste a curse on the universe—Remember it lived before you; Don't butt at the storm with your puny form, But bend and let it go o'er you.

The world will never adjust itself To suit your whims to the letter. Some things must go wrong your whole life long And the sooner you know it the better. It is folly to fight with the infinite, And go under at last in the wrestle. The wiser man shapes into God's plan As the water shapes into a vessel.

HOMES OF PRESIDENTS.

In the central part of Virginia, within a range of twenty-five miles, are the homes of three of the early Presidents of the United States, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. While Mt. Vernon holds a place in the American heart unequalled by any other, a peculiar interest attaches to the homes of many of the earlier statesmen and heroes of our country. One instinctively stops before the old mansion at Roanoke and calls up in memory the irascible and bearish statesman whose name was so long associated with it; or before the Hermitage in Tennessee; or even before the White House on the Pamunkey, where Tyler sank into merited oblivion. It is like treading classic ground to visit scenes once familiar to those whom we have learned to honor, respect, or even to regard with a doubtful curiosity.

About four miles off the railroad at Orange Court House is the former residence of James Madison, an over-sized brick edifice, bare and desolate, standing alone on an elevation half a mile back from the wretched country road by which it is reached in going home from the station at the court house. The avenue approaching it from the road is gullied and overgrown with bushes and rank weeds and grass, giving it anything but an inviting appearance. Half a mile from the dwellings on the plantation is the tomb of Madison in a similar state of neglect and decay. The premises have passed, I believe, out of the hands of the family, if, indeed, any member of the family is yet living.

Within the grounds of the university at Charlottesville is the residence of James Monroe, a neat-looking but unpretending domicile, now occupied by an officer or member of the university. It has been recently repaired and painted, but is otherwise substantially the same as when occupied by its former illustrious owner.

At a distance of two or three miles from the university on a bold, round hill, over-

looking a large tract of country unsurpassed for natural beauty, is Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. I could not resist the inclination to pay this place a special visit. The approach is by an old road now much out of repair, across the Ravenna river, then up a long narrow valley separating Monticello from a neighboring highland, and finally winding tediously up to the summit of the hill. The fences are in a sad condition, and only a rickety gate bars the entrance to the grounds.

The mansion is one of mark—an ancient brick house somewhat after the feudal style, circular in the center, with a dome-shaped roof with wings on either side and a piazza in front flagged with stone, and set off with curious ornamentation about the eaves. Over the front entrance is the face of a large clock (seven days), the weights of which hung inside the hall, and as they descended indicated the day of the week by marks on the doorposts. Overhead in the ceiling of the piazza is the figure of a compass; the needle, moving in obedience to a large vane above the building, still indicates on the dial-plate the exact course of the wind.

The main entrance opens by great double doors into a large hall extending to the roof, with galleries on three sides—a kind of open court, which seems to have been the general reception and principal audience-room. An old battered bronze bust of Jefferson, with the unstrung weights of the great clock, and two or three broken chairs, constitutes the furniture of the apartment. Back of this and leading out of it is the dining-room, with mosaic floor and marble mantel, the latter curiously wrought and ornamented. Beyond is the library, looking out over the brow of the hill and commanding a fine view of the valley. Nothing remains in the room save a few bracket pedestals on the wall which once supported busts and small statuary. On the north side is a large room which appears to have been a conservatory, while the south side seems to have been devoted to the culinary department and is now occupied by a family in charge of the place.

The upper part of the building was chiefly occupied by dormitories, each room being furnished with a small, deep fireplace. It is now almost entirely bare of furniture. In one apartment the colored attendant shows what purports to be Jefferson's favorite chair, but one which more resembles the seat of an old-fashioned gig or sulky than an article of household furniture. The desolation within the house comports with the dreariness without.

At a distance of perhaps one hundred feet on either hand still stand low ranges of buildings, the one side stables, the once slave quarters the other. The latter are divided into tenements about twenty feet square, and each furnished with a large fireplace and hearth on one side, and a heavy shelf extending the entire length of the room on the other, serving the purpose in ante-bellum days of table, sideboard and store-room. To these were added probably such articles of furniture as the occupant could afford or secure.

A kind of gallery or stone-covered way, partially under ground, extends from the original slave quarters through the basement of the mansion to the stables on the other side, enabling one to pass through the whole range of buildings, several hundred feet, without coming into the open air. The corners at the junction of the gallery with the quarters were once surmounted by towers, giving the whole the appearance of a large fortress, but they are fallen to ruins.

On the brow of the hill, a few hundred yards away, within an iron paling is the grave of Jefferson (it can hardly be called a tomb), overlaid by a large marble slab on which was once a granite obelisk, which has been chipped off and misshapen by iconoclastic relic-hunters till it bears little resemblance to the original design. It may be pleasant to have mementoes from the home or last resting-place of the great, but I cannot conceive how people pretending to a refined civilization can permit their curiosity to go to the extent of marring and defacing that which is consecrated by hallowed associations, as is done at Mt. Vernon, at the tomb of Lincoln, and other places of similar public interest and regard.

I could not ascertain whether any of Jefferson's family had been buried with him. Two or three graves in the same enclosure have the ominous "C. S. A." on the head-board.—New York Post.

He Wasn't a Farmer.

"When do farmers commence farming, and when do city folks plant their gardens?" she asked. "Why, in the spring, when the frost is out of the ground, when the days have grown long, when the birds begin to mate," he answered. "No," she replied, "not then, but in the winter, when the snows are deep, we commence in the evening after supper in the sitting-room, when the lamps are lighted and the children are in bed. Then we have time to carefully examine Vick's Guide. Father selects his garden seeds and I my flower seeds. We have long ago discarded all cat-

alogues of seeds, plants, etc., except Vick's, and every year from Vick, of Rochester, we have a good package of seeds which we are sure will 'come up.' " "But," he said, "there are other good firms besides Vick's." "Yes, that may be true, but we are always sure to get our money's worth, and we have been sending to them for years and don't care to change now."

The 1894 Floral Guide, or catalogue, is a perfect wonder, printed in nine different colored inks, with elegant lithographs of branching aster, double anemone, variegated hop, chrysanthemums, poppies and vegetables, inclosed in a delicate cover of white and gold, and free at that. Send 10 cents for it and deduct this amount from your first order.

Stoves--Oil Stoves--Gasoline Stoves.

Will not some kind friend who has used an oil cooking stove write and tell her experience with it? The size, capabilities, expense, trouble, danger, etc. Are they as all round useful as wood or coal stoves, excepting, of course, for heating? It was pleasant to see Mrs. M. J. Hunter's name once more in the "Home Circle." Dear Mrs. Hunter, we have retrograded terribly since you left, for we are not often favored with letters from the old correspondents nowadays (or new ones, either, for that matter). You give a very different account of Oklahoma from what we generally hear; but I suppose, usually, the bitter experiences come under our notice. I should think Lincoln county must be a pleasant place. Has any one tried the "climbing cucumbers" which are advertised this year? ENGLISHWOMAN.

The editor of "Home Circle" kindly permitted me to read "Englishwoman's" card prior to its publication, and I desire to say to her that while I cannot tell much about oil stoves, I have had "heaps" of experience with gasoline stoves; and, although I have used them for nearly twenty years, yet there has never been a chance given by them for angel's wings to sprout from my shoulders. My husband tells me that he doesn't believe I'll ever feather out in that way at all, but he's awfully cross sometimes and says unpleasant things to me, which he is sorry for afterward. He is a pretty good old stick after all and I can't help but like him—sometimes.

Like the doctor in "Æsop's Fables," or somewhere else, when asked what he knew about mumps, said he really never had any experience with them, but he was just death on fits. So, if "Englishwoman" will permit me, I'll recommend gasoline stoves, although I never had experience with coal oil stoves. With intelligent care and handling there is not any more danger in using gasoline than—well, than lightning. Lightning never killed very many people (comparatively), neither has gasoline explosions. In fact, I doubt whether so many have been killed by them, since the fluid has been used for cooking purposes, as have been killed by accidents from ordinary, old-time wood stoves, because a greater degree of caution has been exercised.

In Kansas there are but a few months in the year when stoves for heat, in the kitchen, are necessary. All of us housewives who have in years past toiled and "transpired" over hot cook stoves, appreciate the relief found in being able to do all our kitchen work without much heat. Where wood is plenty, it requires many hours time to prepare it for the oven. Where coal is used the expense in time or money is also great.

When these facts are considered it will be found, by experience, that the expense for gasoline will not surpass that of wood or coal. Fires need not be kept up except when needed for instant use. No need to fret and worry for fear the fire will go out and the stove be cold when it becomes necessary to get supper. An ordinary dinner can be cooked with the expenditure of two cents' worth of gasoline, and surely coal and wood would cost more. Any of the stoves in use, generally, are good enough. I don't want to recommend Smith's Compound Gasoline Life Extremator Stove, nor Brown's Diamond Disc Super-explosive Stove, or the editor would think I was trying to "work" the FARMER for a cheap "ad."

But of this I am confident, that my sisters of the farm kitchen would soon learn to know and appreciate the benefit of gasoline stoves, and the farmer would soon learn that the expense is no greater than for the use of wood or coal, and when he finds in how much better humor his wife will always be when not obliged to roast herself while roasting meat or ironing his Sunday shirt he will conclude that the cost is absolutely nothing when compared to the satisfaction and ease his wife will enjoy.

Now, I, too, would like to have some one tell us about oil stoves. Snokomo, Kas. SARAH ELIZABETH.

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The Young Folks.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

Boyhood Recollections.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my boyhood,
When sad recollections present them to view.
The orchard, the meadow, the wide-spreading
wheat field,
And other dread spots, that in boyhood I knew.
The dark waving corn field, the melon patch
nigh it;

The horses, the cows, and the sheep that I fed;
The barn of my father, the pig pen near by it,
And e'en the old saw-horse that stood in the
shed—
That much-dreaded saw-horse,
That often-used saw-horse,
That now useless saw-horse that stood in the
shed.

How often at evening the voice of my mother,
When returned from the field, in the kitchen
I hear:

"Go get me some wood, boy, the fire to kindle,
And this do you quickly, ere supper appear."
Then off to the wood-shed, with steps that were
weary,

Like a subject approaching his King in much
dread,
To wrestle with "buck-saw" and ax for a mo-
ment,

And that old saw-horse that stood in the shed—
That much-abused saw-horse,
That cross-legged saw-horse,
That once despised saw-horse that stood in the
shed.

Not long did it last, this one-sided conflict,
For soon at the kitchen's side door I appeared,
With an armful of kindling that startled my
mother,

And gladdened my brother so much that he
cheered.
Ah! out in the wood-shed, where oft I had la-
bored,

Where oft I had tackled the white elm so
dread,
'Twas there that I did it, into kindling wood
made it,

That back-breaking saw-horse that stood in
the shed—
That once brand new saw-horse,
That soon-dreaded saw-horse,
That now defunct saw-horse that stood in the
shed.

Mrs. M. L. KIMMERLY,
Navarre, Kas., February 25, 1894.

A SPECIMEN DAY WITH SAVAGES.

Never satisfied with ordinary activity or common adventures, George Northrup was accustomed to employ green trappers to work by the month under his direction; then, pushing beyond the usual line of trapping into the Yankton country, he would establish a camp out of the way of Indian haunts and distribute his men up and down the streams to trap. During the winter of 1858-9 he planted his camp on Devil's lake, a large body of water in what is now north-eastern Dakota.

A Sioux chief of the Yankton tribe, whose Indian name signifies "old man," heard that the adventurous hand-cart drawer was trapping at that point, and fitted out an expedition for the purpose of robbing him, partly, perhaps, under the pretext of vindicating a Yankton claim to a riparian ownership in all the muskrat and otter that paddled in the streams of that country, but influenced still more strongly by an Indian's love of plunder.

It was a bright winter morning, and George had followed an elk six miles through the snow. He had just shot it and was stripping off its coat, when he saw an Indian scalp-lock rising above the top of a little knoll. He threw himself into a thicket, put his hand on his bullet-pouch and found by touch, without counting, that there were fifteen bullets in it, while thirteen Indians soon came into view.

"Is The-Man-That-Draws-the-Handcart here?" asked one of the Indians, for they knew Northrup's aim too well to approach without caution.

"If any man comes one step nearer," cried George, in the Dakota tongue, "until I know whether this is a war party or not, I will shoot him."

One of the Indians fired off both barrels of his gun into the air, which was a pledge of peaceful intentions, but it put George under the necessity of emptying his gun and trusting to the uncertainties of Indian good faith, or of accepting battle with the odds of thirteen to one. Slipping the cap from one barrel, George ran out and fired one barrel of his gun, bringing the hammer down on the capless tube of the other, as though that barrel were empty. He was now virtually a prisoner, but he dexterously replaced the other cap and kept a good hold on his gun. He afterward managed to load the empty barrel without attracting attention.

He understood perfectly the Indian plan. They knew that any attempt to take the life of a man with so sure an eye and quick a hand as George's would probably cost some Indian his life. They meant to detain him on some pretext while a detachment should plunder his camp, guarded only by inexperienced men.

The boldest way was the only one. After standing in the Indian camp awhile he confronted the chief and said quietly, "I'm going home," immediately turning about and taking the trail that led to his camp.

The savages were nonplussed by the suddenness of the movement, and they fell into line behind Northrup. At every step of that six miles George expected a rifle-ball from behind.

Guns, provisions, furs, were scattered about the trapper's camp in confusion; if the Indians on their arrival should find things so, the camp would be utterly stripped. George tried again what virtue there might be in impudence. Turning to the old chief, when they came in sight of the camp, he said:

"Old man, my men are green; they do not know that you are coming in friendship; if you go in now, they might fire on you. Wait here until I go and tell them that you are friends."

In fact, George feared nothing so little as that his men would shoot. But the Indians were deceived, and with a "Ho!" of approval, the Sioux consented to remain until their welcome should be assured. When they reached the camp, George had everything in order, the things all under guard, and the Indians saw themselves outwitted.

There were thirteen savages to six or seven white men; but Indians like to keep their own skins whole, and to attack so vigilant a man as Northrup was dangerous. George overheard them disputing which should have his rifle.

"Where is your gun?" he demanded of one of his men.

"The Indians are sitting on it and I cannot get it."

George walked up to the row of Indians who had taken the gun in this tentative and diplomatic manner, and, eying them sternly, he seized the stock of the gun, whereupon the cowed savages rose up, and he returned the gun to the man and ordered him to hold on to it.

The crisis came at last. There was of flour but thirty-seven pounds in the camp, carefully hoarded against extremity. To George's consternation he found that Old-Man had seized it, while his frightened men did not dare offer resistance. Northrup walked directly up to the place where the chief sat with the sack of flour by his side, and, laying hold of it, started off.

"Stop!" cried the Indian, getting to his feet. "Man-That-Draws-the-Handcart, bring back my flour!"

George turned about, and with a gesture of that cool, dramatic kind which so impresses a savage, he opened the breast of his coat and said:

"Old-Man, if you want to kill me, shoot; but you shall not take away my food and leave me to starve."

"Then," said the chief fiercely, "Man-That-Draws-the-Handcart, you shall go south."

The Dakota tribes believe that the soul, driven out of the body, journeys off to the south, and "to go south" is, among the Sioux, the favorite euphemism for death. George looked unflinchingly at the chief, and said:

"Very well, Old-Man, I will go south, then. But if I go south, you have got to go also, and just as many more as I can take with me. But you first."

At this the chief quailed. He saw that he was hostage for the good behavior of his whole party, and, indeed, Northrup had given orders that if a movement towards an attack were made by any Indian, the chief should be killed first. The Indians at last succeeded in stealing an old flintlock musket and a bag of pemmican, with which they made off. As soon as they were gone, George pushed off to a grove far out on the open prairie, which grove he had reason to think the Indians were not acquainted with.

—Edward Eggleston, in Harper's.

An Anecdote of the Sea Island Storm.

"Were many lives lost around here?" an old man was asked. He stood with his hands folded in front of him and his eyes seeking the ground. If he had held his faded and flabby hat in his hands his attitude would have been that of the peasant in Millet's picture of the Angelus. He stood stock-still, his bare feet placed close together.

"He gone deaf, suh," said a woman standing near.

She touched him gently on the arm, and instantly he was alert. The question was repeated.

"Were many lives lost around here?"

"Oh, yes, suh; 'bunnance!" His voice sounded as if it came from far away.

"How many?"

"One, two, tree—" he held up the fingers of one thin hand. "Mebby se'm. Mebbly l'em. Enty?" He turned to the woman to confirm his figures, but she merely smiled. "We no count dem," he went on, shaking his head and shutting his eyes. "Dee gone!"

Then the old man relapsed into his former attitude. His eyes sought the ground, his hands clasped in front of him, his bare feet close together.

The woman who had spoken for him formed part of a little group standing near. She was rubbing the head of a four-year-old pickaninny. "How many children have you?" she was asked.

"Tree, suh. Two boy; one lil' gal."

"Were any of them drowned?"

"How dee gwan drown, suh?" she an-

swered, laughing. The intonation of her voice was indescribable. "I up'd de tree," she said after a pause, with a gesture that explained how she had saved them. "Dee choke—dee strangle—I up'd de tree!" The woman turned and pointed to another woman who was standing apart by the water's edge, looking out over the lonely marshes. "She los' dem chillun, suh. She have trouble." * * * But what this woman said did not run in the direction of grief. "I glad to God I got two lil' one lef!" —Joel Chandler Harris, in Scribner.

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MISS MAGGIE E. MILETE,
134 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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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.

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Topeka, Kansas.A MEMBER OF THE
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Frank B. White, Advertising Representative.

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Bank clearings in the United States last week showed a reduction of 39 per cent. from the corresponding week last year.

Mr. Bland's bill providing for the coinage of the seigniorage silver now in the vaults of the Treasury, passed the House last week.

The receipts of wheat at primary markets for the week ending February 24 were 1,320,000 bushels. The corresponding week last year they were 2,934,000, and two years ago 3,518,000 bushels.

The great Commoner, Gladstone, voluntarily lays down his office after an unparalleled record of nearly sixty-two years of public service, beginning with his first election to the British Parliament in 1832.

The *Irrigation Farmer* is the name of a new paper published at Salina by J. L. Bristow, Secretary of the Inter-State Irrigation Association. It is bright and enthusiastic, and will doubtless make its monthly visits both welcome and valuable to its subscribers.

Notwithstanding the oft-repeated injunction of editors to correspondents, admonishing them to be sure to attach their real names to all communications, and threatening offenders with the dire vengeance of the waste-basket, an occasional letter or postal comes without that essential guaranty of good faith.

Can legislation help trade? If so, how? It is interesting to read in the Cincinnati *Price Current* of last week as follows: "The continued depression in general trade is discouraging, and if there is to be a revival of trade this spring it is high time that anything that legislation can do to promote it should be done."

An advertiser who has not long had his name in the *KANSAS FARMER* has been greatly surprised at the flood of correspondence it has brought him. His wonder at everybody's attention was a little heightened last week on receiving a letter from St. Petersburg, Russia, in which the writer mentioned "having seen in the *KANSAS FARMER*, etc."

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued an interesting and instructive bulletin on wheat and some of its products. Highly magnified views of the parts of the grain are shown, giving an accurate conception of the structure of this great food product. Another valuable bulletin from the same source deals with the Russian thistle, which appears to be gradually moving southward, having reached Nebraska from Dakota.

POPULATION AND FARMS.

In a review of a feature of the census returns relating to the increase of population in towns and on farms, that careful statistician, C. Wood Davis, has produced some interesting figures as to the past and present disposition of the ever-increasing population between the cities and towns on the one hand and the farms on the other. Without reproducing Mr. Davis' table of figures, and omitting the argument by which he derives the data desired from that given in the census reports, we may pass to the consideration of some facts derived from Mr. Davis' review.

Attention has heretofore been called to considerations incident to the exhaustion of the public domain and to effects of the phenomenal rapidity with which farming operations were extended during the quarter century which witnessed the appropriation of the last of the arable portion of the public lands. The ease with which new farms were opened on the prairie lands of the newer States and the premonition that these good gifts of "Uncle Sam" were being rapidly appropriated and the last chances would be taken soon, stimulated the movement toward the farm to a degree which multiplied farmers and farmers' products to the detriment of rural pursuits all over the world. Our grains have glutted the markets of all civilized peoples. The farmers were too many compared with the number of their customers. As society is constituted under civilization—and in this respect it is not likely to be essentially changed, whatever other changes may be impending—every man engaged in industry is the servant of the remainder of civilization and he more or less directly exchanges his services for the services of other industrialists engaged in other lines of activity. With all our cumbrous machinery of commerce we are still exchanging products, and the exchange value of any product or class of products rests more or less directly upon the world's supply of that product or class of products, as compared with the need for them and ability to buy them. With all the clogs and hindrances thrown in the way by combinations, monopolies and other restrictions for selfish purposes, the people of the world manage to exchange labor's products.

But, as we have seen in every statistical report lately published, the farmers of the world, and especially of the United States, have produced more breadstuffs than their customers have consumed. The farmers have been so many that they have rendered a larger service than could be reciprocated. The natural check to this increase of the farmers, at least in this country, resulting from the comparatively complete occupation of the land, is manifested in the census figures.

The changes in this regard, which have taken place since the census of 1850, are fairly well shown in the following table of percentages of population living on farms and in towns at each decade, and estimated for 1894:

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1894.
On farms..	85	87	89	85	81	80
In towns..	15	13	11	15	19	20
	100	100	100	100	100	100

The population movement is more strikingly manifest, however, in the following table, showing how the increase in population has been divided between the farm and the town:

	1850-60.	1860-70.	1870-80.	1880-90.	1890-94.
On farms..	44	55	66	28	15
In towns..	56	45	34	72	85
	100	100	100	100	100

It is estimated that at the present time 95 per cent. of the increase of population is seeking residence and employment in cities and towns, and only 5 per cent. on farms. Future increase of population must of necessity divide itself so as to continue to give an inordinate proportion to the towns, so that in the home market those who purchase from the farmer must be in continually increasing numbers, as compared with the number of farmers and the area in cultivation. They must enter into a continually accelerating competition for the opportunity to exchange their services or their products for those of the farmer. The competition for position in the cities and towns and upon transportation service must of necessity become continually fiercer, with

the inevitable result of reductions of wages, salaries and profits. Unions, combinations, associations, trusts, naturally will strive against reduction. Whether such reductions are desirable, whether the friction attendant upon their advent will be little and temporary or much and prolonged, are not considerations here discussed. But an analysis of the situation shows that with little regard for our wishes, and scarcely more for the effects of efforts to the contrary, even though these efforts result in legislation. The time has come in this country when these can only delay and hinder, but cannot prevent the inevitable result of close and yet closer competition. The demand for opportunity to work directly for the farmer's wages is already here, and competition for positions and a livelihood on the farm cannot lag far behind that for positions in the towns.

Under these conditions but one thing can prevent rise in the value of the productions of the farm, viz., extensive opening of new lands in other countries. What may be the extent of these in South America and in Australia, how much may be done in central Africa, what are the reserve resources of Russia, is only partially known. Industrial conditions in these countries have not favored the rapid agricultural development witnessed in this country, and it is scarcely to be expected that under the comparatively adverse conditions of those countries the phenomenal development of this country will be repeated. In any case the home demand in this country for the less transportable productions of the farm must absorb so great a portion of our resources that it is not unlikely that the record of exporting 225,000,000 bushels of wheat made by this country in 1891-2 has been made for the last time, and that in the comparatively near future our agricultural surplus will disappear, being required to feed our own population. In that case the American farmer will at least have the freights in his favor, whereas they are now against him.

That the rapid increase in the number of mouths to be fed and bodies to be clothed must make the position of the owner of productive land increasingly desirable as compared with that of other members of the community cannot be doubted, but how rapidly this advantage will develop and how much foreign competition there may be for a share of this advantage are unknown quantities in the problem of what the future has in store.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.

The first volume of the great Standard Dictionary, which has been in preparation for the last four years by Funk & Wagnalls, is out. The high expectations raised by the reputation of the publishers and the fact that they were spending about a million dollars on the work, having employed a force of 247 editors and specialists, and having adopted the most rational system of classification and pronunciation and definition, have been realized on the appearance of the first volume.

There is no place where a complete dictionary is more essential or more appreciated than in a printing office. Perhaps no higher commendation of the Standard Dictionary can be uttered than to say that every printer and every editor under whose searching eye the first volume has passed is impatiently anxious for the complete work. The exasperating thing about many dictionaries has been the fact that so many things which it was expected would be found in them, and which were most needed, were omitted. So far as tried in this office the first volume of the Standard has not failed to answer questions put to it.

The New York Experiment Station has issued a bulletin giving the results of co-operative tests of sugar beets in that State. Some phenomenal yields per acre are reported and many fine percentages of sugar are shown. Another bulletin just issued from the same station treats of Japanese plums, in which these fruits are described and finely illustrated. The bulletin is a valuable one for reference by every nurseryman and horticulturist.

HAS THE LOWEST BEEN REACHED?

Commercial agencies, as they are called, make it their business to collect exact information as to the business of every city and town in the United States, and the prosperity and standing of every company, firm and individual in the United States. By having agents in every town, who telegraph weekly reports, they are able to keep informed as to the amount of business done, the failures, etc., throughout the country. Details of this information are sold to the patrons of these agencies, and from the proceeds of these sales they make their profits. As a means of advertising the leading agencies furnish to the press each week summary reports. So far as these confine themselves to statements of facts they are as reliable as the managers have been able to make them. When they launch out into the opinion business, they are as liable to be influenced by their interests or by the interests of their employers as are other well-informed persons. In reproducing these reports it has therefore been the custom of the *KANSAS FARMER* to omit such parts as express opinions or conclusions.

In reviewing the condition of business for last week R. G. Dun & Co.'s agency presents the following summary:

"With no more definite information than a week ago regarding the outcome of financial or revenue disputes, perhaps more people have come to the belief that the end will answer their wishes. Certainly rather more are taking limited risks in business, especially in stocks. A substantial basis is the slowly growing demand for goods caused by gradual exhaustion of stocks held by dealers, and this has further enlarged the working force in manufactures. More works have resumed or increased hands or hours than have stopped or reduced, but numerous reductions in wages continue to lessen the purchasing power of those at work. The demand of distributors is almost exclusively for medium or low-priced woolen and cotton goods, for \$1.50 and for \$3 boots, and for shoes rather than boots. Some salesmen and traders find indications that stocks of the higher-priced goods remaining on hand are much larger than usual. The bankers judge that much of the demand for commercial loans is virtually for renewals to carry such unsold stocks. In all branches of the woolen manufacture, the demand is yet far below the usual market, but it is somewhat improved in worsted and dress goods, and leading mills have been taking wool quite largely, so that in three chief markets the sales have been 4,397,200 pounds for the week, against 5,197,200 last year, in part because scarcely any foreign wool has been imported for months, and supplies are short. Western markets were also broader without improvement in price.

"Continued weakness appears in prices of metal products, notwithstanding some increase in actual business.

"Receipts and exports of wheat for the week have been only about half last year's, while there is a great increase both in receipts and in exports of corn, but scarcely any change is seen in prices of these or other products. Railway tonnage from Chicago was but 21 per cent. less than last year, against 35 per cent. for February. Imports of merchandise still show a decrease of 40 per cent., while exports of domestic products for three weeks are 5 per cent. larger than last year.

"The buying power of the people is necessarily restricted with many works idle and wages much reduced and apprehensions for the future cause general economy.

"The most encouraging feature of week's record is the continued decrease in the number and importance of failures. For the third week of February liabilities thus far reported are only \$2,886,346, and for three weeks of the month only \$11,420,418, of which \$5,045,847 were of manufacturing and \$5,218,698 of trading concerns. The number reported in February is 1,260, against 2,080 in January, and the full liabilities were probably less than \$15,000,000, against \$30,946,497 in January. In November and December the amount exceeded \$60,000,000. For the past week

the failures have been 264 in the United States, against 206 last year, and 42 in Canada, against 45 last year, scarcely anything of importance."

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

ALFALFA OR RED CLOVER.

I have received the following inquiries, the answers to which may be of general interest, and I therefore embody them in the present contribution: "J. E. W., of White Cloud, Kas., writes: 'Does alfalfa contain the same fertilizing properties as the red clover?'"

By this I presume that he means, first, whether the fertilizing material gathered by the two plants consists of the same elements, and, secondly, whether they are collected in as large quantity by alfalfa as by red clover. In reply to the first point, it is to be noted that there are but three elements of plant nutrition which are essential as fertilizers for the soil. These are nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, and since they are necessary to the growth of all agricultural plants, they are supplied by all plants used for green manure of whatever kind, though in greater or less quantity. They are, therefore, also found in both clover and alfalfa. As regards the second point, analysis shows that alfalfa is somewhat richer in these three fertilizing elements than clover, and that it is therefore a somewhat better fertilizing plant. The two plants contain the following elements in per cent., at the period when they begin to bloom:

	Alfalfa.	Clover.
Water.....	74.00	80.00
Nitrogen.....	.72	.48
Ashes.....	1.92	1.37
Potash.....	.45	.44
Soda.....	.03	.03
Lime.....	.85	.48
Magnesia.....	.09	.15
Phosphoric acid.....	.16	.13
Sulphur.....	.11	.04
Silica.....	.18	.04
Chlorine.....	.06	.05

It will be seen from the above that the alfalfa contains half as much again of the nitrogen as the clover, and that it has also rather more phosphoric acid and slightly more potash than the clover. From this we may infer that if plowed under, at the stage mentioned, namely, the beginning of blossoming, the alfalfa will be a better fertilizer than the clover. There is another feature, however, concerning which analysis tells us nothing. That is, the value of the roots as fertilizers. In this respect, also, it will be safe to assume that alfalfa stands first, although both are deep feeders and alike provided with extensive root systems; but clover is a biennial plant, while alfalfa is perennial, and probably the latter would not be plowed under until it was several years old, and since the roots continue to extend in depth and enlarge in size with age, the alfalfa would have the larger root-mass of the two, and since much of the nourishment used to build up these roots has been drawn from depths beyond the reach of common field crops, the larger roots would, on their decay, leave more fertilizing elements in the surface soil than the smaller roots produced by the clover.

And, after all, it is the roots and stubble which yield the fertilizing elements, as in most cases the farmer will hesitate before he plows under a good crop of clover or alfalfa which stands ready for the mower.

MAMMOTH CLOVER FOR SEED.

"J. P. F., of Cambridge, Ill., writes: 'Please state in the agricultural papers the best methods for raising mammoth clover for seed? There seems to be a general ignorance in regard to this crop, as I have never seen it written up.'"

Mammoth clover is only a variety of the common red clover, and should, in the main, be treated in the same manner. It differs from the red clover in that it grows larger, has a coarser stem and leaf, and that it blooms some three weeks later. In Illinois, and as far west as eastern Kansas, it can be sown successfully with a spring crop of oats or barley, or it can be sown on the wheat; but west of the longitude of Topeka, Kas., it is not safe to seed it with any other crop, but, like all other clovers and grasses in the West, a stand can be assured only when sown by itself on clean ground. In any event, it should, if the weather permits, be sown in the

latter half of March, or at least early in April, at the rate of about twelve pounds of seed to the acre. It may be sown either broadcast or with a drill. On light soils it should be covered some two inches deep, at least, and on heavy soils about an inch deep. Experiments by Prof. Wilson, of the Iowa Experiment Station, indicate that clover seed of all kinds can be sown much deeper than is ordinarily supposed; the general practice being to let it remain very near the surface of the ground with scarcely any covering. Prof. Wilson's experiment proved that clover seed covered three inches deep germinated freely and that the plants were as strong as the plants from seed covered only one inch deep; but his soil was very light and porous. If sown with spring grain it may be pastured, or used for meadow, as may seem best, during the fall, but if sown by itself and it makes a good growth it will give better returns, in either pasture or hay, than when sown with oats. The seed crop is taken in the fall of the second year. It blooms so late in the season that there is but little chance to get a crop of hay or even much pasture after the seed has matured. It is, therefore, best to pasture it during the early part of the season, up to the first week in June, and then allow it to go to seed. The seed crop will then be ready to cut the last of August or early in September. It should be cured with care and either threshed at once, when sufficiently dry, or housed, or at least put in covered stacks until a clover-huller becomes available.

C. C. GEORGESON.

Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.

It will be remembered that some time ago suit was brought in Lyon county by 159 farmers against Hozier Bros., of Kansas City, for damages to their cattle on account of the introduction of Texas fever from a herd brought in by the Kansas City firm. The suit terminated March 1 in a verdict in favor of the farmers for \$47,000.

Reports from the East state that a considerable revival in trade is taking place. Distribution of dry goods which had come almost to an end has been resumed, but with reductions in prices ranging from ten to twelve per cent. on cotton goods and ten to twenty per cent. on woollens. Groceries are stated to be ten to fifteen per cent. lower. It is also stated that a very large proportion of the lately idle manufacturing machinery has resumed work. The resumption is less marked in the iron than in other industries, for the reason that the iron men have been slow to make concessions in prices corresponding to the depressions in everything else.

Hon. William E. Gladstone on last Saturday resigned the office of Prime Minister to Queen Victoria's government. He is the most prominent statesman in the world to-day, and he lays down the office which he has filled with such ability, and such fidelity to the enlightened spirit of the age that honor he has won will cling to his name for ages to come. It would be impossible in a brief notice like this to even enumerate his services to humanity. The world will wish him a great prolongation in his retirement of the life which he has heretofore filled so full of public services, courageous devotion to duty and active interest in the better side of politics. He is succeeded on his own recommendation by Lord Rosebery.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The attractive descriptive catalogue of George S. Josselyn, of Fredonia, N. Y., sets forth the small fruits at prices which bring them within the reach of all who have any place to plant them.

R. M. Kellogg, of Ionia, Mich., has issued a valuable pamphlet on "Great Crops and How to Grow Them." It is full of good sense and valuable information as to small fruits. By reading Mr. Kellogg's advertisement in this paper you may learn how to obtain a copy.

Of all the books published, the 1894 souvenir catalogue by Miss C. H. Lippincott, Minneapolis, Minn., devoted exclusively to flower seeds, is the most artistic and unique. The phenomenal success of the lady seedswoman proves she has supplied a long-felt want to flower lovers. Every reader of this

paper that grows flowers should get a copy of this magnificent book. See advertisement elsewhere.

"The New Potato Culture" is the name of a book just issued by the Rural Publishing Co., New York. It was written by the editor-in-chief of that paper and is up to date in every respect. The book advocates the trench system, which is fully described and results of various trials given. The book contains 200 pages, in paper cover sells for 40 cents, and will be sent on receipt of price if ordered from Kansas Farmer Co.

A new edition of "Principles and Practice of Land Drainage," by John H. Kleppart, Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati, is just out. It is a valuable practical work on the subject on which it treats, and while less drainage is needed in Kansas than in States further east, it is not improbable that by a reversal of the process, i. e., by supplying water to the soil through pipes, much of the information it contains will become valuable here.

One of the most beautiful seed catalogues we have seen this year is that put out by J. C. Vaughan, of Chicago and New York. It is complete in its contents, symmetrical in its arrangements, and beautifully illustrated. It contains many new features especially interesting. Every lover of plants and flowers, and every gardener, practical or amateur, should secure a copy and learn of the great opportunities offered by this old and reliable seed house.

The FARMER acknowledges the receipt of a neat little volume entitled "The Amateur Trainer," from Ed. F. Haberlein, McPherson, Kas. Every sportsman is invited to peruse this work, as it is a plain, concise, yet thorough guide in the art of training, handling and correcting of faults of the bird-dog subservient to the gun a-field. All who own bird-dogs, especially amateurs, trained or untrained, will find that the book gives all the information necessary to become a successful trainer and handler. The system and methods pursued are humane as well as in reality the "force system without the whip."

HERE'S A FLYER.—We desire to again call attention of our subscribers to our offer of "World's Fair Views" and "Holy Land Photographed." Former consists of four parts containing fifty-five pictures each, the latter in seven parts containing sixteen photographs each. Size of page 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches, one picture to the page. Any one sending to this office a dollar for subscription, and expressing a choice for the pictures, will receive one number of either "World's Fair Views" or of "Holy Land Photographed." As we may not be able to continue this offer very long, we hope our friends will renew promptly and secure the benefit now.

Baseless Charges.

We have found the charge floating around—originally made, we understand, by somebody in a public address—that the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh" had been stricken out of McGuffey's Readers, and that, in deference to the South, "Little Giffin of Tennessee" was inserted.

We are and have been thoroughly familiar with McGuffey's Readers, from primary to advanced, used them as text-books for years, and we have not yet discovered in the new or the old series either the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh" or "Little Giffin of Tennessee," and it puzzles us how a selection which never was in a reader could be stricken out.

Furthermore, we take this opportunity of saying, that if there are any readers anywhere in which a purer morality or a more fervent loyalty is taught, or which have a stronger hold upon the affections and memories of the people in the northern Mississippi valley, than McGuffey's Readers, we have not yet had the privilege of examining them.

Equally unfounded are the charges of disloyalty recently made against Barnes' History of the United States. That text-book was written by J. Dorman Steele, an officer during the civil war in the Union army—a man whose loyalty is unquestioned, and who was severely wounded while fighting in defense of the Union. As to the historical accuracy and fairness of the history, these are satisfactory to A. G. Weissert, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., to General Henry W. Slocum, and to many other Union officers and soldiers—men who certainly would not recommend a book in which the faintest trace of disloyalty to the Union could be found. We and others who have taught patriotism from Barnes' History know full well that its contents are in entire harmony with these words from the author's preface:

"This work is offered to American youth in the confident belief that, as they study the wonderful history of their native land, they will learn to prize their birthright more highly and treasure it more carefully. Their patriotism must be kindled when they come to see how slowly, yet how gloriously, this tree of liberty has grown; what storms have wrenched its boughs; what sweat of toil and blood has moistened its roots; what eager eyes have watched every outspringing bud; what brave hearts have defended it, loving it even unto death."—*Western School Journal.*

Col. Harris' Sale of Short-horns.

February 28, Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kas., sold at public auction eleven cows and heifers and seventeen bulls from his Linwood herd of Cruickshank Short-horn cattle. The Colonel's herd comprises the purest-bred Cruickshank cattle in America.

The first animal sold was Lord Mayor 112727, red color, calved February 28, 1892, an extra fine animal, and was purchased by Thos. P. Babst, of Dover, Kas., to place at the head of his very fine herd to succeed the famous imported Cruickshank bull Thistle Top 83876. The latter succeeded the Earl of Gloster 74523, sired by imported Double Gloster 55406, one of the finest breeding bulls in this country. Mr. Babst paid \$280 for this extra fine young bull.

The second animal sold was Royal Hero 113611, light roan color, calved December 9, 1892, and was purchased by W. P. Miller, of Carlos City, Ind., for \$395. He was a very good animal, sired by imported Spartan Hero 77932, and out of imported Princess Alice.

The third bull sold was Goldbeater, calved January 10, 1893, color red. A bull of extra fine breeding and was purchased by W. H. Watkins, of Henry, Mo., for the sum of \$95.

The fourth animal sold was Vidocq 114010, color red, calved October 25, 1892, and was bought by J. B. McAfee, of Topeka, Kas., to head his Short-horn herd on Prospect farm, two miles west of Topeka. The purchaser considered this the second best bull offered for sale—and if mistaken in his judgment consoles himself with the assurance that it is not the first time—Lord Mayor being first best. Price paid, \$100.

The fifth was Saxon Hero, calved January 2, 1893, red with white marks, bought by E. Dawe, of Sioux City, Iowa. This was an extra fine young bull and was knocked down at \$155. The old saying, "many men of many minds," was clearly demonstrated by the bidding on the different animals. There seemed to be but two or three bidders for any one bull. Some bidders would not put a single bid on some of the animals, whilst others would have that particular one or nothing.

The sixth, My Lord, calved April 3, 1893, was a very fine solid red young bull and a full brother to Lord Mayor, and was purchased by C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kas., who was the best buyer at the sale.

Velasco, calved June 15, 1893, color red with white marks, was bought by John Bath, of Brownsville, Neb., for \$95.

Cortez, red, white marks, calved June 12, 1893, was sold to S. C. Hanna, of Howard, Kas., for \$60.

Godoy, red, calved August 12, 1893, was bought by B. F. Myers, of Corning, Iowa, for \$185, and his twin brother, Godwin, a roan, was purchased by V. R. Ellis, of Gardner, Kas., for \$145. These were two fine calves and their dam a very profitable cow to own.

Glaucus, red, white marks, was bought by J. R. Fletcher, of Clarksville, Iowa, for \$60.

Goldfinch, red-roan, calved July 8, 1893, was sold to C. M. Garver, of Abilene, for \$105.

Robin, roan, calved July 17, 1893, to S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kas., for \$120.

My Lad, red, calved September 21, 1893, to C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kas., for \$40.

Minstrel, red-roan, calved August 14, 1893, to Ham Hughes, Wellsville, Kas., for \$40.

Cedric 111232, red, white marks, calved December 8, 1892, to J. W. Miller & Son, Windsor, Mo., for \$75.

Imp. Craven Knight (57121) 96923, red, calved February 16, 1887, bred by Amos Cruickshank, Sittytton, Scotland, weighing 2,300 pounds, was bought by J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., for \$65.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Josephine, red, calved December 30, 1890, (recorded in Vol. 38, page 433,) sold to M. M. Wilson, Numa, Iowa, for \$85.

Jolie, red, calved March 2, 1891, (Vol. 38, page 453,) to C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kas., for \$85.

7th Linwood Golden Drop, red, calved July 21, 1889, (Vol. 35, page 623,) an extra fine cow, suitable for any show herd, was also purchased by C. M. Garver, of Abilene, for the handsome sum of \$300.

18th Linwood Lavender, red, calved January 10, 1892, another extra fine cow, was bought by Thomas H. Mastin, Kansas City, Mo., and is recorded in Vol. 38, page 453. Price, \$205.

15th Linwood Lavender, red, calved April 20, 1892, (Vol. 38, page 453,) to J. R. Fletcher, of Clarksville, Iowa, for \$110. Also 17th Linwood Lavender, red, calved February 24, 1893, for \$95.

2d Linwood Nell, red, calved October 7, 1892, (Vol. 38, page 453,) to C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kas., for \$50, and also 3d Linwood Nell, red, calved November 3, 1892, (Vol. 38, page 454,) for \$55.

Fair Lass, roan, calved November 3, 1891, (Vol. 38, page 453,) to Thos. H. Mastin, of Kansas City, Mo., for \$85.

Spiraea, roan, calved May 13, 1892, (Vol. 38, page 454,) to S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kas., for \$65.

Pansy, red, calved November 24, 1892, (Vol. 38, page 454,) to B. E. Hull, Eudora, Kas., for \$55.

Seventeen bulls for \$2,170; average selling price, \$127.04.

Eleven cows and heifers for \$1,190, being an average of \$108.18.

Twenty-eight head sold for \$3,360; average per head, \$120.

Horticulture.

HARDINESS OF FRUIT VARIETIES.

What constitutes hardiness in a given variety? The most common answer to this question would be the ability to endure a certain degree of cold. Varieties are frequently advertised with the statement that they have endured without protection 18° below zero, or 22° or 25° below, and it may often be the case that these statements are strictly true.

Does it, then, follow that the one who plants these varieties in a climate where greater cold than that is never experienced will be sure of fruit every year? By no manner of means. Hardiness should be made to include much more than ability to endure cold weather without injury. It must mean ability to endure all the vicissitudes of climate to which the plant may be subjected in a given locality. A variety may endure a temperature of 20° below zero in one State and fail in another with a record of only 14° below. Again, it may bear a good crop of fruit after a winter with a record of 20° below zero, and the next crop on the same plants may fail, the mercury not having been below 14°.

Our present winter in Kansas has been a most remarkable one, and very severe on certain varieties of fruit and ornamental plants. During the early part of the winter, our papers were advertising a climate superior to that of California. All kinds of outdoor work were carried on as though it were but October. Cautious fruit-growers began to shake their heads and look anxiously at the buds. Blossom buds on the soft maple and Japan quince were swollen nearly to bursting. The sap from box elder and several varieties of maple flowed freely. From 65° to 14° in forty-eight hours will test the hardiness of all the "iron-clad" and Russian fruits in the region.

It is too early yet to fully estimate the result of having our spring in January and our winter in February, but it is safe to say that any plant that yielded to the seductive influence of those warm south winds until its fruit buds began to swell will be found wanting when the harvest time comes. Peaches, as a matter of course, are destroyed. Even those laid down and covered with a thick layer of straw were sufficiently warmed up on the upper and sunny side of the pile to be killed by the sudden freeze. Branches next to the ground and on the north side still show some sound buds.

Much of fruit failure commonly attributed to the winters could more properly be traced back to the season before. Severe summer drought, followed by autumn rains which start a late growth, and this suddenly checked by a sharp freeze, will as surely be followed by fruit failure as the most trying winter.

The failure of our apple crop for the past two years may be traced, in part, at least, to another set of conditions. While most varieties of apples bloomed freely, late frosts and cold rains injured the bloom and prevented the bees from flying, so that the work of pollination was not accomplished. It was noticed both seasons that late-blooming sorts, such as Rawle's Janet, escaped the worst weather and gave a partial crop.

It is natural that hardy trees and plants should be in demand; and the fruit-tree fakirs are quick to take advantage of this, and "work" the trade for all there is in it. "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good," does not mean buy every new "iron-clad" that is offered at four prices. The latest thing that the tree-peddling gentry are offering to a needy public is the peach budded on "Canadian stocks," whatever those may be, with the assurance that the sap in such trees "goes down" when winter comes, presumably so deep as to be out of reach of such sudden cold snaps as the one lately experienced. The modest price of 50 cents per tree, one-half down and the balance the third year, provided the trees bear, will doubtless find many takers.

The lamented showman, P. T. Barnum, proved himself a great philoso-

pher when he said that the American people like to be humbugged. That the average farmer is not entirely behind the rest of his countrymen in such matters is proved by the number of "frost-proof," "blight-proof," "drought-proof," and otherwise indestructible nursery material the agents are able to take orders for. The farmer who is really in quest of the hardiest and most profitable varieties will do well to study the voted lists of the State Horticultural Society from year to year, select that which has been tried and proved for his section of the State, buy his stock direct from his nearest reliable home nursery, then plant and tend with the utmost care. He may miss a bargain once in a lifetime by failing to buy some of the wonderful things that are brought to his door on colored plates, but he will miss being bitten a hundred times.—Prof. S. C. Mason, in *Industrialist*.

What Fruits to Plant for Family Use.

By A. Chandler, of Argentine, Kas., read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

First on the list I will name the strawberry. Nature has provided it with the very juices and acids that the system most needs at its season. As a tonic it will beat any "patent medicine" known. The varieties to plant are almost infinite, but I will name a few: Crescent, Captain Jack, Bubach, Jessie, Windsor Chief, Beder Wood and Warfield.

Next in season is the raspberry, whose place cannot be supplied by any known fruit. It is both a necessity and a luxury in every well-regulated family. Of black-caps, Kansas and Gregg

a dozen vines. Concord and Worden head the list, to which Delaware and Niagara may be added.

The apple stands pre-eminent in value above all the other fruits. For summer varieties I name the Astrachan, Chenango and Lowell, with a new candidate for recognition, namely, Yellow Transparent. For autumn, I give two well-known varieties—Maiden's Blush and Fulton. For winter, Grimes' Golden, Winesap, Arkansas Black, Jonathan, Gano, Missouri Pippin and Willow Twig are popular and well-known varieties.

These eleven different classes of fruit ought to satisfy the demands of every family throughout the year.

Now, a few words as to who ought to grow these delicious and health-giving fruits. In general, I say everybody; to be specific, I say the farmer who raises his family on hog and hominy. Too many homes I have noticed with no fruit trees in sight. To the banker and merchant I say, cultivate a few trees. It will cure your dyspepsia and morbid temper. To the mother with a family, I say, cultivate fruit, if not one hundred hills of strawberries, ten will do. Jimmy will not stay in the street so much and so long. To the teacher, we say, grow fruit. It will give zest to your school work. Perchance you may discover the striking analogy between mind growth and plant growth. To the lady clerk, I say, that the cultivation of strawberries will beat the typewriter far away as a nerve tonic and the ledger footing in the end, I think, would be in favor of the strawberry. To the lady who insists on being as "pretty as a peach" at all times, fruit



are best. Of reds, Turner and Thwack stand at the head. For canning, Shaffer's Colossal is best. Its dull appearance spoils its commercial value.

The blackberry has long held a place in the household. I can testify to its medicinal value. The Snyder is maintaining its reputation for hardiness and productiveness. It has no equal.

Currants and gooseberries must not be omitted. Red Dutch and Cherry in currants, Houghton and Downing in gooseberries, are reliable. Their economic value is very much lessened by the amount of sugar they require. Maybe we can be better sweetened after Congress adjourns.

The Early Richmond cherry is too well known to need comment. A dozen trees at least should be planted at every home. It will give a crop three years out of five. Add English Morello and Wragg.

In the prodigal supply of different fruits, the peach stands at the head in point of richness and flavor. It adds greatly to the looks and value of any fruit farm. I will not here give any special varieties, but hope the successful peach-grower will give us a hardy peach that will stand the hard freezing and sudden changes of this latitude.

Of plums, I recommend the Wild Goose. With careful culture and attention it will pay. I hope some of our membership will tell us of the Japan varieties and of the German prune.

At least five varieties of pears should be grown. I list as follows: Bartlett, Seckel, Anjon, Garber, Keiffer, and perhaps Dwarf Duchess. The Kieffer is gaining ground where best known.

Of quince, plant Missouri Mammoth. Grapes can be so easily grown that every twenty-five foot lot ought to have

culture will not hurt. Your cheek will borrow the hue of the peach, the staying quality of which will beat any down-town drug store ten to one, possessing the additional merit, it will not rub off. To mankind, if you wish to assist in restoring this world to the primitive Garden of Eden, I say, to one and all, grow fruit.

A Novelty of Sterling Merit is Vick's New White Branching Aster.

For the amateur the new branching has no superior. It is easily grown from seed, and is of great utility and beauty for bedding purposes, coming at a season when there is little else in flower, anticipating as they do the chrysanthemum season by a month or six weeks. The flowers are borne on very long stems and are pure white, of extraordinary size, being four inches and more in diameter. The petals are broad, long, and many of them are more or less twisted and curled in such a manner as to give the blooms the appearance of large, loose and graceful chrysanthemums; the resemblance is so perfect that nearly every one would so consider them when seen as cut flowers. The plant is a strong grower and should have more room than ordinary asters. One lady says that from six plants after the flowers had been frequently cut for several weeks, all the remaining flowers and buds were cut one evening in October, when a heavy frost was expected, and placed in a large vase and they remained on the parlor table three weeks looking fresh, as the buds opened up from day to day. We want all friends to try this beautiful aster. You will never regret it.

Some Horticultural Points.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am glad to see that with the approach of spring fruit-growers are letting their light shine. Such as Entsminger's article on grapes are especially in order, but I fear he is borrowing the name, if not



INFLUENZA,

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

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

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prompt to act, sure to cure

the grape, when he claims the Early Daisy as his own seedling, as we got vines under that name and with about the same description, of John Kready, of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1891. In regard to its earliness and quality, I suppose he is correct, for the chickens ate mine up before anything else was ripe. We have been trying to immortalize ourself for forty years by originating some worthy new fruit, and success appears as far off as when we started.

The most promising new grape that I have any knowledge of is a large early black grape that will be put upon the market in a few years by G. W. Campbell, of Delaware, O.

I have never found a small grape that was worth growing for market. Quality has so little to do with prices. If the Henry Ward Beecher strawberry, in your last, is not greatly overpraised we should all try it, but it is not smooth enough outside to deserve the name it bears. WM. CUTTER.

Junction City, Geary Co., Kas.

The Russian Government.

The Russian government, after a thorough investigation, has bought and furnished their government breeding stables with the Perfect Impregnator, sold by Specialty Manufacturing Co., Carrollton, Mo.

Small Fruits. 999,999 Strawberry plants, over sixty varieties. Large stock of Kansas, Palmer and Older Raspberry tips. All other kinds of plants at lowest prices. Write for catalogue. F. W. DIXON, (Successor to Dixon & Son,) NETAWAKA, KANSAS.



EVERGREENS. Largest stock in America, including Colorado Blue Spruce and Douglas Spruce of Colorado. Also Ornamental, Shade and Forest Trees, Tree Seeds, Etc. B. DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill.

How the Entire SEXUAL SYSTEM



of the male may be brought to that condition essential to health of body and peace of mind. How to

DEVELOP stunted, feeble organs **EXPLAINED** in our new Treatise, **"PERFECT MANHOOD."**

A simple, infallible, mechanical method, endorsed by physicians. Book is FREE, sealed. Address (in confidence),

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*Records show that the postage bills paid the government by the Erie Medical Co., the first half of this year equal the business of an ordinary city of forty-thousand population.

TRUSSES on 30 Days Trial. Easy, durable and cheap. A rational sure effect. Send or sealed catalogue. Registered Trade Co. 60 Dearborn St. Chicago.

In the Dairy.

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

OLEOMARGARINE LAWS.

We publish the oleomargarine laws of Denmark, Russia and France. These laws of other countries appeal to America to protect her innocent consumers of food. One of the strongest laws found here, is the law forbidding sellers of pure butter to sell oleomargarine, and forbidding the sellers of oleomargarine to sell pure butter. Americans claim freedom, but God forbid the freedom in this country that will protect the millionaire in defrauding the poor. Freedom is honesty, oleomargarine is a fraud and is an enemy to freedom, and to our laboring men.

DANISH LAW.

1. Whoever manufactures artificial butter must produce a written account of the mode of manufacture, and must expose for sale the final product in vessels, the form of which is entirely different from that of the firkins in which butter is usually sold. These vessels must be marked with the word "margarine" in accordance with the instructions issued by the minister of the interior.

2. Those who engage either in the wholesale or retail trade in artificial butter must keep their goods in special vessels. The trade in artificial butter must be carried on in places only which are distinctly indicated by the minister as places where "margarine" may be sold. No genuine butter may be sold in such places. Packages containing "margarine" must be plainly marked accordingly. No trade in artificial butter may be carried on in markets or from ships.

3. The export of artificial butter in vessels other than those specially made to contain this kind of goods is punishable by imprisonment.

4. Importation of the same is also punishable.

5. All documents describing artificial butter shall speak of it as "margarine."

6. The manufacture, sale, importation or exportation of any mixture of butter with artificial butter, oleomargarine or hog's lard, is punishable with imprisonment.

7. It is forbidden, under penalty, to manufacture, sell, export or import artificial butter which has the usual color of dairy butter.

8. A staff of inspectors is appointed to see that the articles of this law are carried out in Copenhagen and in the provinces.

9. The inspector shall have the right at any time to enter a manufactory of artificial butter, to test the product and to examine the written description of the mode of manufacture described in section 1.

10. The ministry of the interior will appoint a chemical staff to aid the inspectors in their work.

This law took effect May 1, 1887.

FRENCH LAW.

SECTION 1. The repression of frauds in the sale of butters.

Article 1. It is forbidden to expose or place in the market for sale, to export or import under the name of butter, margarine, oleomargarine, and, in general, any substance intended as a substitute for butter, including compounds of margarine, fat, oil, and other substances with butter, irrespective of the quantity used in the mixture.

Art. 2. Any violation of article 1 is punishable by an imprisonment of from six days to six months, and by a fine of from 50 to 3,000 francs. Concealment of the name of the maker or vendor is to be construed as willful sale.

Art. 3. Substances or compounds fraudulently exposed, sold, offered for sale, imported or exported, remaining in the possession of the manufacturer shall be confiscated, in accordance with article 5 of the law of the 27th March, 1881.

Art. 4. The courts may order that any convictions under article 2 shall be published in any newspapers which they may indicate, or posted up in the places or markets where the offense was committed, as well as on the doors

of the house or warehouse of the offender, and also on those of the offices of the mayor of the town in which the offender is resident, the expenses in each case to be borne by the delinquent.

Art. 5. On a repetition of the offense within a year following the first conviction the maximum fine will always be inflicted and the judgment always published and placarded.

SEC. II. The sale, transport and exportation of margarine, oleomargarine, or edible fats.

Art. 6. Every retail dealer in margarine, oleomargarine, or any substances or compounds intended to imitate butter, must inform the intending purchaser that the substance or compound sold by him is not butter, by delivering it in a vessel or wrapper having a legible label, stating that the article is "margarine, oleomargarine, or edible fats."

Art. 7. Every manufacturer, wholesale dealer, or consignor of margarine, oleomargarine, or similar substances, shall be obliged to place them in casks or receptacles marked in large characters, printed or branded with the words "margarine, oleomargarine, or edible fats."

Art. 8. The manufacturers, dealers, exporters, or consignors of margarine, oleomargarine, or similar substances, must clearly indicate upon the invoice, way-bill, bill of lading, etc., for each consignment of goods of this description, that the articles so forwarded are sold as margarine, oleomargarine, or edible fat.

March 14, 1887.

RUSSIA'S LAW.

1. The product obtained from a mixture of fat with butter shall be called margarine fat.

2. Its manufacture shall be liable to an excise duty, or to supplementary patent dues.

3. The extent of the impost shall be determined in concert by the ministers of finances and imperial domains.

4. Margarine fat shall be dyed some bright color, but in no case shall such color be yellow.

5. The vessels (cases, firkins) in which margarine is packed at the manufactory, shall be dyed the same color as the margarine.

6. These vessels shall have clearly marked on them the name of the manufactory, and they shall also bear the inscription "margarine fat."

7. The sale of margarine fat shall not be carried on in the shops where dairy butter is on sale.

8. Shops dealing in margarine fat shall exhibit a sign-board bearing an inscription that margarine fat is sold within.

9. Hotels, cook-shops, restaurants, bars, and in general, all public establishments in which food is prepared, shall exhibit in a conspicuous place a notice, and shall also state on their bills of fare that the dishes prepared on the premises are cooked with margarine, if such be used by them in their kitchen.

10. The importation of margarine fat from foreign countries shall be prohibited.

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world, who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

Pond's Business College,

601 Topeka avenue, Topeka, Kansas, has turned out the best business writers, the best book-keepers, the most successful business men. On these three points their past record stands 25 per cent. above any other business college now running in Kansas. Any farmer's son can get a full business course here for only \$30, or three months \$15.

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 clientele that is well calculated to inspire confidence in their integrity and ability 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 Yard.

Value of Poultry on the Farm.

Read before Kearney County Farmers' Institute.

We have tried raising poultry for profit, with geese, ducks, turkeys and chickens. With the first named we found egg-production below the minimum, and when the feathers were ripe we were not ready, and when we had time to pick the geese the feathers were not ripe, hence we sleep on straw, and between our frantic desire to rapidly increase our number of geese and the determination of the flock to have absolute control of the goslings, many of the little downy fellows lost their life from sheer leg weariness, so that in four years of varying success we got to maturity five beautiful geese, so you can readily see that the most we got out of the goose business was the squawks, while our weary head yet rests on the soft side of our old overcoat, instead of the downy pillow we had anticipated. The next in line was the quacking Pekin duck, which is fairly prolific in egg-production, but is a more expensive liver yet than the goose, requiring more grain, where you are deprived of a water course in which it delights to shovel with its bill for fish, bugs and worms. Of course the flesh of the duck is the most sought after by epicures, and ought to bring a good price, only for the scarcity of epicures who have salaries sufficient to gratify their desires. After searching the county over we finally found one customer who purchased a half dozen for his own eating. A couple of months later when we wanted to furnish a like quantity again, his good spouse threatened us with speedy and certain annihilation if we brought any more of those horrid things there for her to dress. It is needless to add that we cannot afford to produce ducks and geese for food at 5 cents a pound when it costs 7 cents a pound to raise them, which it certainly does with grain at a cent a pound. As turkeys are raised entirely for their flesh, they are profitable some years and unprofitable others, owing to the price of grain in the locality where grown, as well as the scarcity of grasshoppers or other insects on which they grow rapidly when there are plenty on the turkey range. For instance, the year 1892, when grain could be had at half a cent a pound or less, and grasshoppers were abundant, the turkeys were grown at a cost of 3 cents a pound. All labor in the cities was employed, eggs, butter and poultry were used by all. Good prices were the result on all these articles, while the feed consumed in their production was cheap. The reverse appears in 1893. All we feed is dear. The labor is unemployed, no demand for either poultry or its products, while the cost of production is doubled. Chickens are, in our opinion, the most profitable part of the poultry on the farm. A half dozen to each person or animal kept on the place can be profitably kept at net cost of grain at one-fifth of a cent a day each, when grain is 1 cent a pound, or one-tenth of a cent when it is one-half cent a pound. The feed is one-fourth bran mash, with a few meat scraps in it for morning and one-fourth is whole corn for evening, and the balance whole wheat to lay in troughs before them all the time, a tablespoonful of cayenne pepper in the bran mash to each twenty-five chickens once a week, with plenty of raw fresh meat at moulting time and an occasional feed through the winter, plenty of pure water all the time, with good warm quarters kept thoroughly clean and disinfected; double glass on the south preferred, allowing free range only and in all nice weather. Alfalfa or other straw or fodder all over and around your chicken house except where glass is, is a cheap way of warm for winter, cool for summer poultry

house. This straw or fodder can be fed to stock in the spring, so you suffer no loss, only time. You cannot afford to raise any chickens for market when grain is worth a cent a pound, yet in raising chickens to take the place of those that die or are caught annually, which all who raise poultry know to be a large per cent., a portion will be males, which it is better to market when they weigh about four pounds than it is to keep them longer. They will not pay you fully perhaps, but they will come nearer than that after you have fed them longer. After using a hen three years for egg-production, it is best to let her go to market, but a good mother should be kept until death claims her. We use about a dozen for this purpose. Those with a Black Langshan cross suit the best, as they moult earlier and lay earlier in winter, as well as make good early sitters, while our non-sitting Brown Leghorn pullets and hens commence on or before the new year to sing their joyous song and hide their eggs around. This is an off year in eggs and poultry, however, being a year of high-priced grain and light demand, by reason of the unemployed in our great cities. It costs us here double to produce eggs what it did in 1892, while there is only about half the price paid per dozen, except for a month during the holidays. We can figure our profits this year in the poultry business in this particular locality on the other side of the ledger, yet this should not discourage us, for when employment prevails again and grain becomes plenty and cheap again, as it surely will, with our immense acreage, then with hens like the Leghorn, that will average their fifteen dozen each, annually, there can be no more profitable thing for the investment than the hen upon the farm. Notwithstanding the fact that you must carry many that are not laying hens in the winter, if you succeed in keeping half the flock laying every alternate day, or if you get one egg for every four chickens you keep, every day in the year, on an average, you will not be a loser at the end of the year, even at present price of grain.

What Ails His Chickens?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My chickens die after a day or two of illness; droppings frequent and of greenish color, very watery. What is the disease and remedy? (2) Take something, both in summer and winter, which begins like something in their throat, which gradually gets to roaring, and then die. Please prescribe for both questions, or ask subscribers to do so.

Will some one write a cure for chicken cholera? H. TAYLOR.
Ransom, Ness Co., Kas.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS Exclusively—Pitkin cockerels mated to Keggley hens. All high-scoring birds. Have bred Plymouth Rocks for twelve years. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2 per 25. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few very choice cockerels for sale at \$2 each. Mention KANSAS FARMER. D. B. Cherry, Knoxville, Iowa.

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.

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CURES PAIN,

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO,

SPRAINS, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, BURNS.

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.

LUMP ON SHOULDER.—I have a pony that, a year ago, had a lump come on his shoulder. I used some liniment on it, but it did no good. It is just on one side of the shoulder and does not hurt him. I have tried hard to find what the lump is, but no one knows.

Garnett, Kas. L. O. C.

Answer.—You do not give the part of the shoulder on which the lump is situated. If it has been there a year, and grown no softer, it is probably a tumor under the skin. If it does not interfere with the harness in working, let it alone.

PILES IN JENNET.—J. W. G., Savannah, Mo.

A letter giving symptoms of the above case, and with name corresponding to above initials, reached us just as we were finishing our copy for this issue. The letter bears the date of February 20. The letter through some mistake went to Marmaton, Kas., and only reached us at Manhattan at this late date. By this time the symptoms have changed; and, if the change is not for the better, the case will require an examination, and probably an operation, by a veterinarian in person.

CRIBBING—KNEE-SPRUNG.—(1) Will you tell me the cause and cure of cribbing in a two-year-old colt? (2) Can the legs of a knee-sprung colt be straightened?

J. R. M.

Nickerson, Kas.

Answer.—(1) Cribbing is due to some irritation of the teeth. The only cure is to keep him from it until the irritation is gone and the colt forgets the habit. A horse seldom takes hold of anything below his knees. Tie him to something overhead in the middle of a large stall, and feed him on the ground. A strap filled with sharp tacks and buckled around the throat, just tight enough to prick when he tries to crib, will sometimes break up the habit; but there is no "sure cure." (2) The remedy for a knee-sprung colt depends altogether upon the cause. If there is contraction of the back tendons, it will require an operation by an experienced veterinarian. But, unless it is so bad as to be worthless, let it alone and it may come out all right.

DECREASE IN MILK.—I have a high-grade Holstein cow, 5 years old, due to calve in about three months. She has been a long-season milker, giving milk, last season, from one calf to another. She has, at times, given slightly curdled milk. During the last two weeks she has been rapidly failing in her milk, and is drying up in spite of all that I can do. I have been feeding corn and bran, and now I am decreasing the corn and increasing the bran; but I see no check in the drying-up process. She eats well and is in ordinary flesh. She shows no sign of disease. What is the cause?

A. G.

Richland, Kas.

Answer.—Suppression of milk is generally due to some visible cause, as dis-

Horse Owners! Try



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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.

ease, insufficient feed, etc., but it also occurs sometimes without any apparent cause. As you say the cow is not sick, there is no need of medicine. Might you not be mistaken in regard to the time when she is due to calve. If everything is as you think, then your only remedy is plenty of bran slops and other milk-producing food.

More Potash Needed.

1. Fodder crops, pasture grasses, corn stover and hay all remove large amounts of potash from the soil, and these crops occupy a large proportion of our improved lands.

2. The urine of our domestic animals contains about four-fifths of the total potash of their excrements.

3. When urine is allowed to waste, the manure is poor in potash.

4. When manures are exposed to rains, much of the potash, being soluble, is washed away.

5. Nearly all the special fertilizers are especially rich in phosphoric acid, and do not contain enough potash.

6. Superphosphates were the first fertilizers to come into general use among our farmers.

7. When the farmer buys a fertilizer, he still, nine times out of ten, calls for a phosphate.

8. As a result of the above conditions, our soils seem to be quite generally in need of more liberal applications of potash.

9. In the case of corn the need of potash appears to be particularly prominent.

10. For a good crop of corn the fertilizer used should supply 100 to 125 pounds of actual potash per acre; 200 to 250 pounds of muriate of potash or one ton (fifty bushels) of good wood ashes will do this.

11. With ordinary farm or stable manure it will generally pay to use some potash for corn; 125 to 150 pounds of muriate of potash has given profitable results.

12. The liberal use of potash means more clover in our fields, more nitrogen taken from the air, more milk in the pail, a richer manure heap, and store-houses and barns full to overflowing. It means also a sod which, when turned, will help every other crop.

13. For the potato crop the sulphate appears to be much superior to the muriate of potash, promoting both yield and quality in much higher degree; 300 to 400 pounds of high-grade sulphate of potash furnishes enough of this element.

14. For oats, rye and grass, nitrate of soda applied just as the growth begins in the spring has proved very beneficial; 300 to 400 pounds per acre should be applied.—Prof. W. P. Brooks, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer



Never failing to destroy the worst case of
WORMS
IN
HORSES
A SURE
REMEDY
FOR

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

Stekete's Hog Cholera Cure.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



Out this ad out and send to us and we will send you the revolver by express C. O. D. If you find it satisfactory and equal to revolvers sold by others at \$5.00 and upwards, pay the agent \$1.00 and express charges and keep it, otherwise **DO NOT PAY A CENT.** It is \$2.00 or \$3.00, uses Smith & Wesson cartridges, self-cocking, patent ejector, full nickel and the best revolver ever advertised in a paper. Address, Sears Roebuck & Co., Big Gun Catalogue Free. Chicago, Ill.

Rebilled and returned. John B. Campbell, R. G. Kessler, Managers.

Armourdale Hotel,
Kansas City, Kansas.

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

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

March 5, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,570 cattle; 29 calves. Top prices 40 cents lower than last week. The following selections from the lists of sales made indicate the range of prices:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
84.....	1,887	4 25	20.....	1,463	4 30
18.....	1,448	4 25	20.....	1,398	3 80
18.....	1,390	4 15	18.....	1,346	3 85
84.....	1,430	4 00	19.....	1,354	3 75
34.....	1,228	3 72 1/2	40.....	1,280	3 50
19.....	1,172	3 40	38.....	1,208	3 35
14.....	1,110	3 30	198. w.	1,356	3 00
23.....	1,020	3 25	0.....	937	2 85

TEXAS STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
29.....	902	2 50			
FED TEXAS STEERS.					
101.....	872	2 70	48.....	1,247	3 30
46.....	885	2 75	80.....	838	2 75
84.....	960	2 65	50.....	1,065	3 00
20.....	1,074	2 80	119.....	1,075	2 95
115.....	1,088	3 10	48.....	1,116	3 15

WESTERN COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
51.....	929	2 20	103.....	901	2 75
COWS.					
1.....	840	1 20	1.....	1,040	1 60
5.....	994	1 90	4.....	1,092	2 10
10.....	1,152	2 50	16.....	1,098	2 65
42.....	859	2 85	3.....	1,213	3 05
10.....	1,048	2 00	4.....	870	2 25
19.....	1,004	2 50	17.....	1,214	3 00
16.....	1,158	3 00			

BULLS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
1.....	840	1 20	1.....	1,040	1 60
5.....	994	1 90	4.....	1,092	2 10
10.....	1,152	2 50	16.....	1,098	2 65
42.....	859	2 85	3.....	1,213	3 05
10.....	1,048	2 00	4.....	870	2 25
19.....	1,004	2 50	17.....	1,214	3 00
16.....	1,158	3 00			

CALVES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
1.....	840	1 20	1.....	1,040	1 60
5.....	994	1 90	4.....	1,092	2 10
10.....	1,152	2 50	16.....	1,098	2 65
42.....	859	2 85	3.....	1,213	3 05
10.....	1,048	2 00	4.....	870	2 25
19.....	1,004	2 50	17.....	1,214	3 00
16.....	1,158	3 00			

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
4.....	1,065	3 25	18.....	1,067	3 40
20.....	776	3 05	12.....	1,157	3 62 1/2
8.....	1,165	3 45	9.....	793	3 20
5.....	886	3 15	29.....	815	3 10
39.....	1,250	3 60	6.....	515	2 55

HOGS—Receipts, 4,611. Top prices 2 1/2 cents higher than last week.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
10.....	108	4 25	53.....	80	150
30.....	179	4 65	68.....	80	163
79.....	40	146	70.....	80	151
77.....	177	4 80	71.....	120	173

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
2.....	40	265	4 25	80.....	40
60.....	140	228	4 70	57.....	207
70.....	80	264	4 75	91.....	100
66.....	80	274	4 77 1/2	22.....	227
100.....	236	4 80	75.....	40	225
69.....	214	4 80	68.....	40	224
117.....	120	310	4 80	81.....	40
74.....	47	207	4 80	21.....	80
238.....	222	4 85	77.....	227	4 85

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
192.....	120	3 25	526 ewes.....	78	2 40
13 goats.....	@ 1 50	200	110	3 15	

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

March 5, 1894.

In store: Wheat, 482,291 bushels; corn, 7,051 bushels; oats, 14,327 bushels, and rye, 4,893 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 66,000 bushels; last year, 190,800 bushels. An active and firm market was had. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river: local 60c per bushel less: No. 2 hard, 18 cars 50 and 60 pounds at 54 1/2c, 12 cars 50 and 60 pounds at 54 1/2c, 6 cars 50 pounds at 54c, 5 cars 50 pounds at 54 1/2c, 1 car fancy 62 pounds at 55c; No. 3 hard, 10 cars at 53 1/2c, 3 cars at 53c and 5 cars 57 pounds at 53 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 1 car at 52 1/2c, 1 car at 52 1/2c, 1 car at 52c; rejected, 1 car at 50c, 1 car 51 1/2c; No. 2 red, 1 car 60 pounds at 58 1/2c, 3 cars 59 1/2c pounds at 59c, 1 car fancy 60 1/2c pounds at 60c; No. 3 red, 1 car at 58c, 1 car choice 58 1/2c pounds at 58c, 2 cars local at 56c and 1 car local at 48 1/2c; No. 4 red, 3 cars at 53c, 5 cars at 53 1/2c, 1 car at 54c and 1 car local 45c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 54,000 bushels. Market steady and rather firm. By sample on track at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 31 1/2c@31 3/4c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 30 1/2c@31c; No. 2 white, 31 1/2c@31c; No. 3 white, 30 1/2c@31c; No. 2 yellow, 2 cars at 31 1/2c, 10 cars at 31 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 2 cars at 31 1/2c; No. 2 white, 10 cars at 31 1/2c and 5 cars at 31 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 14,000 bushels. By sample on track at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 29 1/2c@29 3/4c, as to quality and billing; No. 3 mixed, 28 1/2c@28 3/4c; No. 4 mixed, 27 1/2c@27 3/4c; No. 2 white, 29 1/2c@29 3/4c; No. 3 white, 28 1/2c@28 3/4c; No. 4 white, 27 1/2c@27 3/4c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 29c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 28 1/2c; No. 2 white, 2 cars at 30c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 600 bushels; last year, 1,800 bushels. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 48c@50c; No. 3, 46c@47c.

MILLET—Selling very well and prices steady. We quote, per 100 pounds: German, 50c@70c, and common, 50c@55c.

BRAN—Firm and wanted. We quote bulk at 54c@55c and sacked at 64c@65c.

FLAXSEED—Steady and in fair demand. We quote at \$1.25 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 300 tons. Market dull and weak. Fancy barn, prairie, \$6.00@6.50; choice, \$5.00@5.50; low grade, \$3.50@4.00; timothy, fancy, \$9.00@9.50; choice, \$7.50@8.00.

BUTTER—The market is dull and lower. Roll

arriving freely, and most of it in poor condition and depressing the market. Dairy selling better than anything else; not much on sale. We quote: Creamery, highest grade separator, 21c@22c per pound; finest gathered cream, 20c; fine fresh, good flavor, 19c; fair to good, 18c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 13c@14c; fair to good lines, 10c. Country store-packed—Fancy 12c; fresh and sweet packing, 10c. Roll—Fancy, 12c; choice, 11c; fair to good, 10c.

EGGS—Slow sale and weak. Fresh, 12c. **CHEESE**—Herkimer county, N. Y., cheddars, 13c per pound; Crawford county, Pa., cheddars, 13c; Sheboygan, Wis., twins, 13c; Young America, 13c; Missouri, and Kansas full cream, 10c.

LIVE POULTRY—Market steady and demand for hens and springs good, while hen turkeys are in request, but gobblers dull. Ducks sell well and are firm. Hens, per pound, 5 1/4c; roosters, old and young, 15c each; springs, large, per pound, 5 1/4c; broilers, per pound, 8c; turkeys, hens, per pound, 6c; gobblers, 4c; ducks, full-feathered, 6 1/4c per pound; geese, full-feathered, per pound, 5 1/4c; pligs, per dozen, \$1.15; veal, choice 80c@100c, per pound, 4 1/4c@5c.

DRESSED POULTRY—The offerings light and weather decidedly against it. It would be better for shippers to ship live, for if the dressed is not sold at one price it must go to another, and that hurts the sale of live. Chickens, per pound, 7c; roosters, 4c; turkeys, hens, 6 1/4c; gobblers, 4c; ducks, 7c.

POTATOES—Supply good, and movement of seed stock fair at firm prices. Table stock is selling very well at unchanged prices. Colorado red, per bushel, 7c@7 1/2c; Colorado white, 7c@7 1/2c; Northern, choice, 6c@7c; Northern, fair, 5c; Idaho, 6c@7c; native, choice, 5c@6c; native, good, 5c@5 1/2c; native, common, 4c. Potatoes, sweet, 90c.

FRUITS—Jobbing prices: Apples, fancy stand, per barrel, \$5.00@6.00; choice, \$4.00@5.00; common, \$2.50@3.00; Oregon, per box, \$1.75@2.00.

VEGETABLES—Jobbing prices: We quote: Beans, navy, California, per bushel, \$1.75@2.00; country, \$1.60@1.75; beets, per bushel, 50c@60c; cabbage, per 100 pounds, \$2.00; celery, California, per bunch, 75c@1.00; cranberries per barrel, \$6.25@6.50; onions, per bushel, Northern, 90c@1.00; Spanish, per crate, \$1.25.

NEW VEGETABLES—Jobbing prices: Cauliflower, per dozen, \$1.61@1.75; cabbage, California, per pound, 2 1/4c; peas, California, per four basket crate, \$1.50; radishes, per dozen bunches, 30c@40c; spinach, per bushel, 75c@80c; tomatoes, per four-basket crate, \$1.75.

BROOMCORN—Harried, green, 3 1/4c@4c per pound; green, self-working, 2 1/4c@3c; red-tipped, do., 2 1/4c@3c; common, do., 1 1/2c@2c; crooked, half price. Dwarf, 2 1/4c@3c.

WOOL—Dull but unchanged. Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 9c@10c; light fine, 10c@13c; combing, 13c@15c; low and carpet, 12c@14c. Tub-washed, per pound, choice, 25c@27c; medium, 23c@25c; dingy and low, 19c@22c.

Chicago.

March 5, 1894.

The following table shows the range of prices for active "futures" in the Chicago speculative market for the speculative grades of the commodities. This speculative market is an index of all prices and market tendencies:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closed Feb. 26.	Closed Mar. 5.
WHEAT—Mar.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	57	57 1/2
May.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
July.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
CORN—Mar.....	37 1/2	36 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2
May.....	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
July.....	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
OATS—Mar.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
May.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
July.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2
PORK—Mar.....	11 70	11 60	11 85	11 52 1/2
May.....	11 70	11 60	11 65	11 62 1/2
LARD—Mar.....	6 97 1/2	6 92 1/2	7 37 1/2	6 97 1/2
May.....	6 97 1/2	6 92 1/2	7 15	6 92 1/2
S. RIBS—Mar.....	6 12 1/2	6 00	6 15	5 95
May.....	6 12 1/2	6 00	6 20	6 00

Brookdale Herd of Red Polled Cattle.

Has won more prizes in 1892 and 1893 than any other herd out, including championship at six State fairs and World's Columbian Exposition on Iowa Davyson 10th 5149. His calves for sale. Write.

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Poland-China Swine, Buff Cochins Fowls. Inspection invited.

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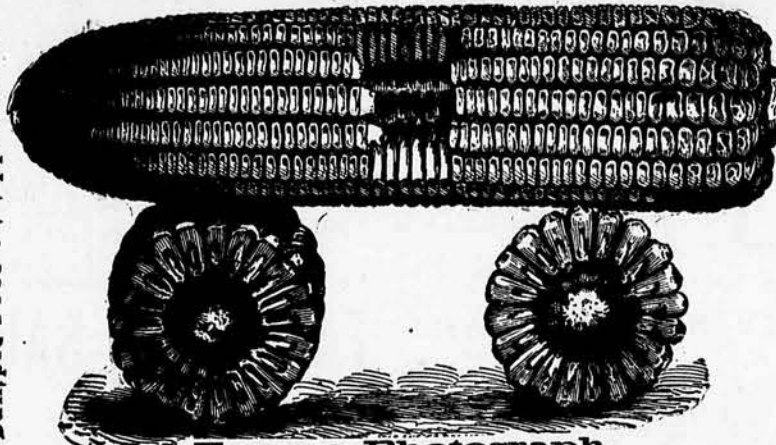
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Publication Notice.

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 easterly at right angles 170 feet, thence southerly at right angles 75 feet to place of beginning. Said mortgage was assigned to D. C. Nellis by D. B. Mullholland. Plaintiff will also take judgment against 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 appraisal, to pay the debt secured by said mortgage first above described. Witness my hand and official seal, the 12th day of February, 1894. **S. M. GARDENHIRE, Clerk District Court.** D. C. NELLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice by Publication.

In the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas
Martin L. Wilhelm, Plaintiff, vs.

John Norton, Lydia L. Norton, his wife; C. R. McDowell; the Brush Electric Light & Power Company, of Topeka, Kansas, a corporation; the First National Bank of Flushing, Michigan, a corporation; the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, a corporation; F. W. Foss; the Mechanics Savings Bank of the State of Rhode Island, a corporation; Mehitable Roberts; the First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont, a corporation; Richard D. Russell, Wheeler Poland; the Cheshire National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire, a corporation; the Peterborough Savings Bank, a corporation; the Investment Trust Company of America, a corporation; Henry B. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bradstreet, Kate Lantz, C. C. Robinson, Jonathan Thomas, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, Defendants.

The State of Kansas, to the First National Bank of Flushing, Michigan, the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, F. W. Foss, the Mechanics Savings Bank of the State of Rhode Island, Mehitable Roberts, the First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont, Richard D. Russell, John Francis, Wheeler Poland, the Cheshire National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire, the Peterborough Savings Bank, Henry B. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bradstreet, Kate Lantz, C. C. Robinson, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, defendants in the above entitled action, greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District court of Shawnee county, Kansas, by Martin L. Wilhelm, plaintiff herein, whose petition is now on file in said court, and that unless you answer said petition on or before the 31st day of March, 1894, the allegations in said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you, and each of you, to foreclose plaintiff's mortgage set out in his petition filed herein, and exclude you, and each of you, from all right, title or interest in and to lots numbered 331, 333 and 335 on Pine street, in John Norton's Addition to the City of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, according to the record plat thereof, adverse to plaintiff's claim therein. D. C. TILLOTSON and ELIAS SHULL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice by Publication.

In the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas.
Esther A. Youngs, Plaintiff, vs.

John Norton, Lydia L. Norton, his wife; the Central Investment Company, of Topeka, Kansas, a corporation; C. R. McDowell; the Brush Electric Light & Power Co., of Topeka, Kas., a corporation; the First National Bank of Flushing, Michigan, a corporation; the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, a corporation; F. W. Foss; the Mechanics Savings Bank of the State of Rhode Island, a corporation; Mehitable Roberts; the First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont, a corporation; Richard D. Russell, John Francis, Wheeler Poland; the Cheshire National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire, a corporation; the Peterborough Savings Bank, a corporation; the Investment Trust Company of America, a corporation; Henry B. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bradstreet, Kate Lantz, C. C. Robinson, Jonathan Thomas, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, Defendants.

The State of Kansas, to the First National Bank of Flushing, Michigan, the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, F. W. Foss, the Mechanics Savings Bank of the State of Rhode Island, Mehitable Roberts, the First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont, Richard D. Russell, Wheeler Poland, the Cheshire National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire, the Peterborough Savings Bank, Henry B. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bradstreet, Kate Lantz, C. C. Robinson, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, defendants in the above entitled action, greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District court of Shawnee county, Kansas, by Esther A. Youngs, the plaintiff herein, whose petition is now on file in said court, and that unless you answer said petition on or before the 31st day of March, 1894, the allegations in said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you, and each of you, to foreclose plaintiff's mortgage set out in her petition filed herein, and exclude you, and each of you, from all right or interest in and to the southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), in township thirteen (13) south, of range fourteen (14) east, in Shawnee county, Kansas, adverse to plaintiff's claim therein.

D. C. TILLOTSON and ELIAS SHULL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
ATTEST: S. M. GARDENHIRE, Clerk of the District Court of Shawnee county Kansas.

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Lancaster, Atchison Co., Kas., Thursday, March 15, 1894.

200 HEAD OF CATTLE, as follows: Forty head of thoroughbred cows, heifers and bulls (twenty-five of these are Young Marys, Rose of Sharrons and Josephines); thirty-five head of high-grade heifers and 125 head of two and three-year-old well-graded steers. Forty of these will make export cattle on ninety days feed. A lot of good work horses and mules. Fifteen sows with pigs. A lot of hay, corn, oats, potatoes, farm machinery, wagons, etc. This sale is at 10 a. m. Cattle at 1:30 p. m.
A GOOD WARM DINNER at 12:30, free to all. Reduced Rates on all railroads at one fare for round trip, to all buyers of \$200 worth of stock. Parties from a distance will be met at the depot the evening before and the morning of the sale, and all buyers and stock paper representatives will get hotel accommodations and conveyance to and from sale free. Sale ring will be under cover, and heated, if necessary. One John Dodd's hay tedder, nearly new, given to the leading buyer.
TERMS:—A credit of nine months on notes with approved security, without interest. A discount at the rate of 10 per cent. for cash. For full information and catalogues address
COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer. **JULIUS PETERSEN, Lancaster, Kansas.**

TWO-CENT COLUMN—CONTINUED.
CHOICE EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES—Grown especially for seed purposes and for sale by car lot, barrel or bushel. Write for prices to A. Tomlinson, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Four young Jersey bulls from cows that are making over 300 pounds of butter a year. St. Lambert and Champion of America blood. Write A. H. Jones, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Choice pure Early Ohio seed potatoes. Eighty-five cents per bushel in sacks or barrels. Address Topeka Produce Co., 301 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

SEED OATS—The true Southern Red Rust-Proof Winter oats (not Texas Red oats), only twice grown North. First crop from 128 pounds seed on two acres, 206 bushels. Seed absolutely pure. First seed from Southern Mississippi. A spring oat North. Matures early; clean, bright, stiff straw; heavy grain. One to five bushels, 75 cents, free on board cars. For larger quantities, terms and samples, address D. J. Fraser, Peabody, Kas.

FOR SALE—100 acres good land. Good water, pasture, house, orchard, barn, granary, fifty acres wheat. Price and terms by Conrad Krueger, Pfeiffer, Kas.

WE HAVE A FEW GOOD RECORDED CLEVELAND Bay stallions to trade for land, merchandise, cattle, sheep or work horses. What have you to offer? Stericker Bros., Springfield, Ill.

BELLEFONT NURSERY—Honey and black locust for timber claim planting in western Kansas. Prices—5 to 10 inches, \$1.50 per 1,000; 12 to 18 inches, \$2.25 per 1,000; 20 to 30 inches, \$3 per 1,000. We are prompt and will ship with the greatest care. Address J. E. Mellecker, Bellefont, Ford Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Five hundred bushels cane seed. Also some red Kafir corn. A. D. Arnold, Longford, Kas.

BUFF COCHIN, LIGHT BRAHMA AND WHITE Minorca eggs at \$1 for fifteen. Toulouse geese eggs 12½ cents each. Arthur Bernard, Dunlap, Kas.

APPLE TREES FOR SALE CHEAP—I have at A. wholesale rates about 50,000 three and four-year-old apple trees. Best varieties, true to name. Call on or address Mrs. Geo. W. King, Box 101, Solomon City, Kas.

FOR SALE—Two thousand bushels of seed sweet potatoes, nine best kinds, cheap. For prices write to N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

SWEET POTATOES SENT OUT—To be sprouted on shares. No experience required. Directions for sprouting free. T. J. Skinner, Columbus, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR OTHER STOCK—Sheep preferred, imported English Shire stallion. Recorded, large, sound; a good breeder, as his stock shows. Address Wm. Roe, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kas.

I HAVE THE FINEST MAMMOTH YELLOW Dent seed corn ever raised. Special price for first five-bushel order from each county. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN—CONTINUED.

TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS—For sale cheap. Will exchange one if desired. Correspondence solicited. G. J. Coleman, Mound Valley, Kas.

560 ACRE IMPROVED RANCH—IN GEARY county, Kansas, for \$4,500; \$1,750 cash, balance time to suit. For bargains of all kinds see or write us. John G. Howard, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FANCY POULTRY, peafowls in full plumage or young ones. William Courtney, Brookville, Kas.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE—Son of Empress Josephine. Address W. J. Rickenbacher, Box 302, Topeka, Kas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs fifteen for \$1. Mrs. W. P. Popenoe, Berlyon, Shawnee Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—A saddle stallion, Earl Denmark, a good saddle, weighs 1,050 pounds. Also one Short-horn bull calf, sired by Imp. Craven Knight, or will exchange for yearling Jersey heifers. Can give pedigree. For particulars address L. A. McKee, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.

WONDERFUL PEAR—I introduced these pears into this section of the country, and have heretofore been raising them for seedsmen. I now have some to sell on my own account. Price \$2.50 per bushel. No smaller quantity sold and no reduction made for larger quantities. Money to accompany the order. Send for circular. Geo. B. Finch, Boydton, Virginia.

THE HYDRO SAFETY LAMP—For incubators and brooders. Perfectly safe and reliable. I am also agent for the Webster & Hannum green bone-cutter, and handle all kinds of poultry supplies, such as oyster shells, ground bone, dried blood, sunflower seed, etc. In poultry, I only breed the S. S. Hamburgs, the best egg-producer raised. Send for circular of what you want. J. P. Lucas, Topeka, Kas.

WANTED—A FARM.
AGENTS, OWNERS, READ! I have Topeka property paying annual rental, in cash, from \$600 to \$900, free of incumbrance and light taxes, that I will exchange for a farm. Want one quick, this spring. Write at once, answering these questions: Location, number of acres, cash value, incumbrance, improvements, etc. Address "Farmer," care of Elk Club, Topeka, Kas.

BUGGY \$45.00 Leather quarter top. Guaranteed for two years. Equal to those of other makes costing \$75. For years they have given superior satisfaction, as thousands will testify. We are the only manufacturers who are willing to ship subject to your inspection, the vehicle to be returned to us, we paying all charges, if not as represented. Catalogue cheerfully mailed to any address.
PIONEER MFG. CO., Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

BEARLESS BARLEY—Greatest novelty of the age. Send for sample. Grant Martin, Redwood Falls, Minn.

ALFALFA AND RED KAFFIR CORN. Fresh stock. Address W. P. Haywood, Lakin, Kas.

EARLY CORN—Professor Shelton, of Kansas Experiment Station, says: "Sorts like Champion Pearl, Leaming, Pride of North, etc., yield well, good quality, ripen early. For these reasons are valuable for Kansas." I have these. Prices low. Other varieties corn, oats, rye, etc. Quick shipment. Catalogue and sample free. J. C. Saffern, Seed Grower, Voorhies, Illinois.

100 ACRES—With buildings, \$750. Other farms cheap. Pembroke Lenke, Glen Allen, Va.

FARM FOR SALE—360 acres, half bottom land; good living water; desirable place. Box 29, Cunningham, Kas.

RASPBERRY AND STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Raspberries, Captain Jack, Jessie, Warfield, Bubach, at \$2.75 per 1,000. Raspberries, Nemaha, \$8 per 1,000; Cuthbert, red, \$6 per 1,000. Early six weeks potatoes, \$2 per bushel. D. G. Watt & Sons, Lawrence, Kas.

EARLY OHIO AND ROSE POTATOES for sale, 75 cents per bushel in sacks. Special price in car lots. Topeka Commission Co., 133 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

CHICKENS } **WANTED, TO BUY 2,000.**
Topeka Commission Co.,
133 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Stock and eggs for sale. W. W. Bassett, Cunningham, Kingman Co., Kas.

A BIG LOT OF HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS vines and plants must be sold by spring of 1894, to clear leased land. Cheapest. Send for surplus price list. B. P. Hannan, proprietor of the Arlington Nursery, on the C. & N. P. railroad, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!—For sale or will exchange for cattle, the largest and best herd in the West. Two hundred and fifty head. Young full-blood French Draft and Percheron mares and stallions, French Coach stallions, twenty-five fine young work and driving teams, single drivers. It will pay to see us before purchasing. Our prices with the times. Small Bros., Hoyt, Kas., or E. J. Small, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Light Brahmas. Twenty hens, twenty pullets, and a few more cockerels from \$3 to \$5 each. Hens from \$1 to \$3, according to markings. Remember, I have the highest scoring birds in the West. Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

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

RED KAFFIR CORN—For sale. D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

BLACK LOCUST—I will sell black locust trees, eight to fifteen inches high, for spring of 1894, at \$2 per 1,000, f.o.b. Pawnee Rock, Kansas, as long as they last. Send in your orders. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kas. W. M. Zieher, Prop'r.

CANE SEED WANTED—If any cane seed to offer, address F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

FOR PURE ALFALFA SEED—Direct from the grower, address E. G. Jones, Syracuse, Kas.

FOR SALE—Several varieties best early potatoes. Write for prices. Topeka Produce Co., 304 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN—CONTINUED.

TO EXCHANGE—Thoroughbred Jersey male, 5 months old, for good incubator and brooder. Mrs. Esther J. Saxon, St. Clere, Kas.

FOR SALE—Red Polled bull, Constable 512. Red Polled cow, Colts (281), imported, bred to Constable. Red Polled heifer, Rosebud; dam, Calla; sire, Constable. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kas.

RED POLLED CATTLE FOR SALE—Peter Piper No. 2 and two high-grade bull calves and a few heifers. D. F. VanBuskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Polled Angus bulls, 1 and 2 years old. For particulars address Conrad Krueger, Pfeiffer, Kas.

FOR SALE—Choice Plymouth Rock cockerels at \$1 to \$1.50 each. A. B. Dille & Sons, Edgerton, Kas.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH COCKERELS—At \$1.50 apiece. Also White Holland turkeys. Young toms \$3 each, \$6 a pair. Mrs. E. P. Mason, Belle Plaine, Kas.

GALLOWAY BULLS FOR SALE—I have some fine young Galloway Bulls for sale cheap; also Scotch Collie Pups. Come and see them, or address, F. R. Hantoon, Snokomo, Wabunsee Co., Kas.

SURPLUS NURSERY STOCK—Send for price list. It embraces everything you want and cheaper than ever. Try me. Send at once. Frank Hollinger, Rosedale, Kas.

\$7 PER HUNDRED!—For first-class apple trees at The Seneca Nursery. Immense stock of variety, well-rooted apple, cherry, crab, pear, peach, plum, apricot and ornamental trees. Forest tree seedlings and hedge plants. Grape vines and all sorts of berries and small fruit plants and roses. I have the new and popular hardy plums—Burbank, Botan, Ogan and Satsuma. I will give a discount of 50 per cent. from my retail price list on anything at the nursery while stock lasts or until March 15. Order quick to get good stock at half price. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

MAMMOTH YELLOW DENT—And Hill's Large White corn, \$1 per bushel. James Bottom, Onaga, Kas.

WANTED—Ten thousand bushels German millet; 10,000 bushels sorghum seed. Send samples. Kansas City Grain & Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

CHEAP ROOFING—We will sell you a two or three-ply roofing, ready to lay, that any one can apply, suitable for dwellings, barns and other buildings, for \$1.75 and \$2 per square of 100 feet, including tin caps, nails and coating. Topeka Roofing Co., 109 East Fifth St., Topeka, Kas.

DOUGLAS CITY NURSERY—Offers for the spring trade a full line of nursery stock—fruit trees, small fruits, shrubbery, bulbs and roses; grape vines in large quantities; 800,000 hedge and forest tree seedlings. Prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue, free. Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

WANTED—To exchange some good Topeka real estate for a Percheron stallion; also standard-bred stallions for mares or fillies. Riverside Stock Farm, Topeka, Kas.

SWEET POTATOES—Sent out to be sprouted on shares. No experience required. Directions for sprouting free. T. J. Skinner, Columbus, Kas.

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

SEED CORN—Three best varieties. Seven best varieties of potatoes. Send stamp for price list. J. R. Eskew, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Holstein-Friesian bulls, one 2 years old and one spring calf. Both thoroughbreds. Address W. E. McCarter, Box 156, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—A splendid farm or ranch of 1,200 acres, two and a half miles from Hoyt, on the Rock Island road, and fifteen miles north of Topeka; 400 acres in cultivation (mostly bottom land); eleven-room frame house, frame barn 50x200 feet; abundance of water from creek, springs and wells. Price low and terms easy. F. O. Popenoe, Topeka, Kas.

RASPBERRY AND BLACKBERRY PLANTS—For sale. J. C. Banta, Lawrence, Kas.