

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15 per year or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

### HORSES.

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

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

### CATTLE.

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

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

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### SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

### SWINE.

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

DIETRICH & GENTRY, RICHMOND, KAS. (formerly Ottawa) have several fine, growthy young boars at very reasonable prices. Young sows can be bred to high ideal 1215 S. A fine crop of fall pigs very cheap. Write. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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

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

BLACK U. S. AND WILKES HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS. Nemo U. S. heads the herd, out of Lizer's Nemo 24471, the \$275 son sired by A. A. 2d 18851, and assisted by Regulator Wilkes 11691. Have sows in herd bred to Woodburn Medium, the \$1,000 boar, and Ideal U. S., the son of Ideal Black U. S., that sold for \$1,000 last September at Iowa State fair. Booking orders for pigs sired by these boars. Write what you want. Letters promptly answered. C. C. Keyt, Verdon, Richardson Co., Neb.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA HOGS, Short-horn cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. Boars in service, Admiral Chip No. 7919 and Abbottsford No. 2361, full brother to second-prize yearling at World's Fair. Individual merit and gilt-edged pedigree my motto. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

### POULTRY.

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

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

### SWINE.

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

### SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Have for sale pigs from State fair winners. Can fill classes for show. Boars for fall service. A few choice sows bred. Address

G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

JAMES QUOROLLO, KEARNEY, MO. Breeder and shipper of prize-winning Large Berkshire Swine. S. C. Brown Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys. Headed by King Lee II. 28801, Mephistopheles 32412.

### BERKSHIRES.

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

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

J. W. BABBITT, HIAWATHA, KAS. BREEDER OF Registered Berkshire Swine 45 in herd, headed by Lord Majestic 34768, a son of Imp. Lord Windsor 30461; dam Imp. Majestic 30459. 6 boars, 12 glits, by Model Duke II. 22467, and 9 fall of 1894 farrows, both sexes, for sale. Write or come.

### THE WOOD DALE BERKSHIRES

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

GEORGE TOPPING, Cedar Point, Kas. (CHAS. CO.) Importer, breeder and shipper of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE of best families and breeding. Choice pigs for sale at low prices. Also Single-combed Brown Leghorns and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Eggs in season. Farm 6 miles south of Cedar Point. Mention K. F.

### SWINE.

BOURBON COUNTY HERD, English & Berkshire & Swine. J. S. MAGERS, Prop., Arcadia, Kas.

Imported and prize-winning American sows headed by Imp. Western Prince 32202. All selected and bred to head herds and to supply those wanting none but the best. Fall litters now can't be beat. Write or come visit me and see the herd.

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

### Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Hogs

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

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

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

250 head headed by Swi Tecumseh 11029 S., by L's Tecumseh 11413 S., and Billy Wilkes 9309 S., by George Wilkes 5950 S. A public clearance sale on Thursday, February 14, 1895, of 75 sows bred to these and other noted boars. Inspection invited.

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

JOHN A. DOWELL'S HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Robinson, Brown Co., Kas.

130 head, all ages, headed by Onward 6381 S., sired by George Wilkes. He is assisted by Tecumseh Wilkes, sired by General Wilkes 21927. The females belong to the best strains. Come or write.

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

BROWN COUNTY HERD, PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS. ELI ZIMMERMAN, Hiawatha, Kas.

46 brood sows in herd, headed by Black U. S. Nemo (Vol. 9), Model Wilkes (Vol. 9), Sunset Chip (Vol. 9) and Billy Bundy (Vol. 9). Females lines. All Right, Short Stop, King L. X. L. Wilkes, Free Trade, Wagon maker. Aged sows, bred glits and fall pigs for sale.

### PRAIRIE COTTAGE FARM

Home of the Chester White Hogs. C. J. HUGGINS, Louisville and Wamego, Kansas.

Have for sale brood sows, two boars, also a nice lot of spring pigs of both sexes, the get of my herd boars, Ben Buster 6189 and Jerry Simpson 6161. Correspondence and inspection invited. Prices reasonable.

### PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM.

J. A. WORLEY, Sabetha, Brown Co., Kas.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Short-horn Cattle and Light Brahmas. 100 Polands, headed by Anxiety 20251 A., Combination U. S. (Vol. 9), America's Equal 12279 S. and a son of Hollyvar 24707. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

### SUNNY SLOPE FARM, Emporia, Kas.

200 head of Poland-Chinas, headed by LONGFELLOW 29985 O., who has the best Columbian record of any boar west of the Mississippi. 50 head of Poland-China glits sired by Longfellow, bred to the following noted boars: J. H. Sanders, Jr., by J. H. Sanders 27219 O., dam Graceful F. 63408 O.; Hadley, Jr., sired by Hadley 27505 O., dam Samboline 8th 59952 O.; Sir Charles Corwin, by Latest Fashion 27396 O., dam Josie Wilkes 1st 69198 O. Combining the blood of Black U. S., Wilkes and Tecumseh, combining the leading and show combination and fashionable blood now sought for by breeders. 100 Berkshires, headed by the well-known boar, MAJOR LEE 31139. We have twenty-five glits, bred from him, to General Lee, of Gentry breeding, and also to Royal Peerless the Great. 200 head of fashionably-bred Herefords. Why not come to the fountain-head for a brood sow? Call on or address H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager.

### CATTLE.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM, C. S. CROSS, Proprietor, Emporia, Kas.

Breeder of PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE. Herd headed by Wild Tom 61592, a son of Beau Real 10655 and assisted by sons of Cherry Boy 26475, Archibald 1st 39258 and Washington 22615. 200 head, all ages, in herd. Strong in the blood of Lord Wilton, Anxiety and Horace. A choice lot of young heifers, fit for any company. Bulls all sold. Correspondence solicited, or, better still, a personal inspection invited.

### SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.

Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS. Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879 and Winsome Duke 11th 115,137 at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors welcome. Address W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

### SWINE.

BERT WISE, breeder of Poland-China Hogs, Holstein Cattle and Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens of choicest strains. Butler's Darkness No. 6846 S. and Ideal U. S. Nemo at head of swine herd. Only choice stock shipped on order. Sows bred and a few extra good young boars for sale. Three are out of my Orient sows. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. BERT WISE, Reserve, Brown Co., Kas.

### Evergreen Herd Poland-Chinas.

J. F. & P. C. Winterscheidt, Horton, Brown Co., Kas. 150 in herd. Boars in service: Admiral Chip 7919 S., George Wilkes Jr. 11893 S., Corbett 11859 S. and Winterscheidt's Victor (Vol. 9). 45 sows bred for coming pig crop. 10 young boars and 40 glits ready to go. Write or come.

### TOWER HILL HERD PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.

B. R. ADAMSON, Prop., Ft. Scott, Kas. 25 highly-bred brood sows of best strains, headed by Black Dandy 8809 S., Black Stop 10550 S. and Joker Wilkes 12682 S. About 100 selected individuals sold this season. 25 youngsters coming on now for choice. Write or come and visit my herd.

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

### STANDARD POLAND-CHINA HERD.

CHAS. A. CANNON, Proprietor, HARRISONVILLE, CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI. Breeder and shipper of registered Poland-China swine of the best strains. Herd headed by Chow Chow 9002 S., assisted by a Black U. S. son of Imitation 27185 O., also a son of Tecumseh Jr. 10207 O. 220 head in herd. Young boars and glits yet on farm. Write or come and visit me.

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

MARTIN MEISENHEIMER, Registered Poland-China Swine. Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kas.

20 brood sows, headed by Tecumseh Free Trade 10783 S., assisted by a son of Benton's Last 5827 S. Some of best females bred to Butler's Darkness, Black U. S. Nemo (Vol. 9) and Victor M. Jr. (Vol. 9) Correspondence and inspection invited.

E. E. AXLINE, OAK GROVE, MO., (Jackson Co.) Poland - Chinas. Breeder and shipper pure-bred registered stock. Dugan 10213 S. and Western Wilkes (Vol. 9) head the herd. Write or come.

### BLACK U. S. AND WILKES

300 head, registered or eligible. Boars in service, Modest Duke 12653 S., Wilkes Tecumseh 11760 A., White Face 12081 O. and Osgood Dandy Wilkes 12709 S. 60 young boars; 80 glits. J. R. CAMPBELL & SON, Avilla, Jasper Co., Mo.

R. S. COOK, Wichita, Kas., Breeder of Poland - Chinas. Won seven prizes at World's Fair--more than any single breeder west of Ohio.

(Breeder's Directory continued on page 18.)

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHBERED STOCK SALES.

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

FEBRUARY 28—Jno. A. Dowell, Robinson, Po and China swine.

### THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If I had a prophetic vision, to tell, with any degree of certainty, the future of the cattle market for the next five years, I certainly would be able to lift the burden of anxiety from the shoulders of a good many men, but I am free to say I do not know. The past decade has been one in which changes come rapidly and unexpectedly in all branches of commercial transactions, and the agricultural and stock-growing has been no exception. There have been changes which no business sagacity could foresee, that have ruined many good men, and, on the other hand, some have had fortunes thrust upon them unexpectedly. In all financial matters the most unexpected has been constantly taking place. Who would have predicted, five years ago, that corn and wheat would sell at the same price, or that good horses would sell for \$25 to \$35, or who would have predicted fifteen years ago that beefs by the thousand would be slaughtered in the fall when cattle come in from the ranges, and their carcasses be placed in cold storage, to be brought out in the spring better and more tender than when put in, and to be placed on the block in competition with our corn-fed cattle that we have been caring for through all the long winter months? Such is the case. This is *Ice versus Corn*, and the ice is the cheapest. So, last fall, when we who feed cattle were saying this would be a good winter to feed, on account of so many sections having failed in a corn crop, the big packers were saying this is a good fall for us to fill our cellars full. This they could do at low prices, for so many men who had cattle could not hold them for want of feed. This spring, when we go on the market, there will be a time when we will get good prices for cattle. There are two reasons for this: One is, these packers want beef to go up that they may get good prices for their cattle in storage, so they can say to retail butchers: "Cattle are scarce and high and we must have more money for our meat." And while they pay us good prices, they will unload at the same price cattle put in last fall bought in the market at low figures—Texas for 2½ to 3½ cents per pound, Montanas for 3½ to 4½ cents per pound. There is another feature to this cold storage: Those of you who are often on the market will remember how frequently the word "canners" is used, which is applied to whole droves of fair cattle, and one would wonder what became of all the canning cattle. I am creditably informed that from all the best of these cattle, the loin is placed in cold storage and can be found on some retail butcher's block months later.

The time when we could reasonably expect fair prices for corn-fed cattle from January until June, because no grass cattle were coming to market at that season of the year, but cold storage has changed the whole order of the market.

Another feature of the cattle production, which has very unexpectedly sprung up, is the feeding of cottonseed meal. For a hundred years this feed was thrown away. Now it is considered to be one of our best feeds, and we find about 200,000 cottonseed cattle coming to the market every year, commencing in January and continuing until June, some of them very fat and fine. Wheat-feeding is getting to be quite a factor in cattle-feeding. We have been feeding ground wheat to cattle running on growing wheat, in western Kansas, and my man writes me they are growing like cattle in May. We are now finishing them up on cottonseed meal, thus making beef without the use of corn, and in a manner we would not have thought of five years ago.

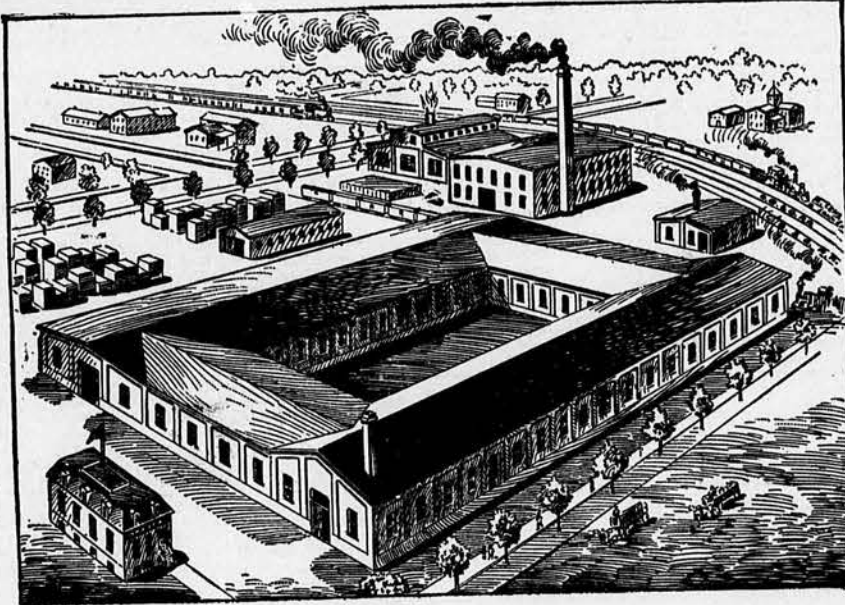
It has been predicted for years that the ranges were being eaten out, and

the large runs of cattle would soon cease, but I do not share in that opinion. I think these grazing lands have not yet reached their zenith. Many new herd grounds are being opened up, where water is being furnished by wells and pumps, for many sections of that country were unavailable on account of lack of water. Horses have ceased to be merchandisable commodities, and sheep have been legislated out of existence, which will give cattle men more and better territory. Then, too, these grasses are increasing in value very rapidly. This I know from my own personal observation. Land that I have been pasturing under fence for the past eight years produces nearly twice the pasture it formerly produced. The facts are, upland, where buffalo grasses are grown, are even richer than the best bottom land, and as the rainfall increases will be a national surprise. I have often wondered why cattle became so fat on short buffalo. The facts are they contain more of the salts and nitrogen and plant food than rich bottom land. Then, too, cattle are of so much better breeding than formerly that the quality is greatly improved, and instead of the long, lank, lean steers, we find quick-maturing, fine white-faced and Short-horn cattle. Some of the best droves marketed in Kansas City for the past two years have come from the Pan-Handle of Texas.

Three years ago Montana and Wyoming sent out 200,000 cattle. That was thought to be about their limit, but one year later they sent 350,000, and the same number this year. And

is it with hides? As a compromise measure, a few years ago we agreed to remove all duty on hides, and now not one hide of all our immense production crosses the Alleghany mountains to be tanned. Vessels from South America carry hides as ballast and dump them at the very doors of the Eastern tanneries cheaper than we can transport ours from Chicago.

Cattle-feeding is a trade, a science, if you please. It requires as much tact and experience as to run a bank or country store, or a steam engine, or a bicycle. No two animals are formed alike, and it requires practice and good judgment to get into a pen of fifty or a hundred young cattle and tell just what kind of beeves they will make. Whether they will respond quickly to good care and feeding, whether when mature they will be good weights and sellers, and whether they will carry a large per cent. of those cuts that will command the largest price on the retail market. In fact, beef-making is being reduced more and more to a science every year. Much is being said about a balanced ration. Some men have accidentally dropped on something near a balanced ration and are succeeding wonderfully. I know of several men whose cattle mature remarkably fast. On inquiry how they feed, I find they have, by experience, learned what will make a steer fatten quickly, but know nothing scientifically about a balanced ration. We must compete in the markets with these men and either scientifically or by observation learn how best and cheapest to make cattle fat.



FACTORY OF JAS. MILNE & SON, MONMOUTH, ILL.

I now predict that the northwest part of our country will soon exceed that amount and the quality will continue to improve.

So much for the supply of cattle in this country, but we must not overlook the competition we may expect from South America and Australia. This fall there was a gentleman in Kansas City from Australia trying to interest men in shipping cattle from that country. The English capital has developed that wonderful country and it was stocked with cattle from England's best herds, unlike Mexico and Texas, which were stocked with Spanish cattle. As they have no winter in that country, cattle make phenomenal growth on continual grass. This gentleman had photos of those cattle, also photos of block meat cut from these animals, and they looked like fat stock show cattle. He stated these immense steers could be grown for \$8 per head. Prof. Shelton, whom you know went as Professor of Agriculture to that country, says: "Such beeves can be produced for \$15 per head." As there is now a large accumulation of cattle in that country, we may soon expect the immense ocean steamers to commence carrying that meat to the markets of the world in competition with ours. The facts are, meat can be transported from South America and Australia to Liverpool as cheap as from Kansas City. From Australia it is 12,000 or 13,000 miles or thirty-five days sail, but there is no railroad haul or transfer of cargo. In fact, I should not be surprised if, within a few years, we would hear of cargoes of that meat being landed on our own shores. How

Only this week a gentleman who lives near Topeka had some cattle on the market which he had four months before bought in the yards, and on which he had put 400 pounds, or 100 pounds per month. With new feeds coming in use—wheat, cotton meal, alfalfa and oil meal—and the improvement in the quality of the grasses on our great ranges, together with the better breeding of cattle, we may look for a great increase in quality and quantity of our American beef, and at the same time we now have a formidable competition from South America and Australia. With these facts, as they seem to me, before us, I cannot think there is a bonanza for us in feeding beef as we have been practicing it in this section of country. None of these feeds, however, will make as good beef as corn, and there are in this country and in Europe epicures who will still demand corn-fed beef, and for finely-bred steers and those that are finely finished there will be a price that may pay. But where are we to get such young steers to finish up? In my opinion it will not pay to keep cows a year to get a calf, and they cannot be bought at living prices.

I have endeavored to show that the law of supply and demand does not govern our market in the same manner and to the same degree as it formerly did, but the world's supply has much to do with the price we obtain for our product throughout the year.

Our laboring men are our beef-consumers. Contractors well know this and it is to their interest to furnish their men all the beef they can consume. This applies to men who employ men by the day, such as railroad building, harbors

and heavy work. But miners and shop men usually board themselves, and although they need the beef, for the sake of economy live on cheaper food. Thus, owing to such a large per cent. of our people being out of work for the past two years, the consumption of beef per capita has largely diminished.

The corn belt of this country is limited and all occupied. Bound it. Corn will not grow successfully every year much south of this, or west, as it will not flourish above an altitude of about 1,400 feet. Corn is becoming an article of export more and more every year, and our corn lands are to increase in value. Wheat and other small grains will grow and produce well at an altitude of 8,000 feet. Russia, India, Australia and Argentine Republic will furnish much of the wheat wanted in foreign countries and we must feed ours in this country.

The ports of France and Germany have been closed to our meats, the effects of which we would have felt much more than we have were it not that the ports of Belgium were still open and much of our meat found its way into Germany through that country. But very recently Germany has compelled Belgium to close her ports to American meat, thus virtually closing all continental Europe to our meats.

This cutting off of our export trade has had, of course, a most depressing effect on the raisers and feeders of the class of cattle used in this line of the business and the market is overstocked. This is bound to in turn affect all other classes of cattle except gilt-edged native steers. Every farmer who fats a few head of steers for market, every ranchman and every feeder will suffer to some extent by this shutting off of our export trade. The demand for their stock will be cut off to just the extent of our former shipments, and the natural result will be a decline in values for all but the very best sorts. Wellsville, Kas. C. McLain.

### Is Frozen Cabbage Fatal to Hogs?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In January 23d number of FARMER, I read an article under the above caption, from a brother farmer, which reminded me that I, too, had been feeding frozen cabbage to my hogs.

On or about the 1st of November, I was hauling manure from the corral to the cabbage lot, and, going back empty, conceived the idea of hauling back frozen cabbage to the hogs, which I did for a week or more. During this time a dozen pigs that were running at large followed the wagon to the cabbage lot, got a taste of the frozen cabbage, and have kept on going to the lot and eating cabbage, until now they are all consumed except the stalks, and yet those pigs make almost daily visits to and eat thereon. I have discovered no evil results, while, on the other hand, my hogs never looked more healthy.

I have, for years, hauled and fed the refuse cabbage to my hogs and cattle, either before or after freezing, and have discovered no bad results as yet. I am loath to believe that feeding frozen cabbage was the origin of cholera among Mr. Stauffer's hogs.

Have raised hogs in the same lot for twenty years, yet have had no cholera. Once it got into a herd on an adjoining farm, when a gentleman from Illinois gave me a recipe which he used for years as a preventive, keeping the disease from his farm, while his neighbors were losing their hogs. Here it is: One pound copperas, half pound black antimony, half pound blue vitriol. Finely pulverize, mix thoroughly. Dose—Tablespoonful to bucket of slop feed to ten or a dozen hogs, twice a week, when unhealthy; not so often when well. I do not know that it is preventive, but do know that I have had no cholera on the farm since no before I used the medicine.

M. M. MAXWELL.

Hopeful farm, near Valley Falls, Kas.

### A Worthy Firm.

Ingenuity, coupled with enterprise, has made the firm of Jas. Milne & Son, patentees and manufacturers of grub and stump machines, now at Monmouth, Ill., the largest establishment of the kind in the world. They have made it possible for farmers to clear their land rapidly and with trivial expense.

Messrs. Milne & Son have just removed from Scotch Grove, Iowa, into an enlarged plant at Monmouth, Ill., where they are able to promptly fill the rapidly increasing number of orders.

Milne Bros. have also removed their immense Shetland pony business, which includes a large number of the finest of the little animals, to the latter city.

We recommend that our readers write Messrs. Milne & Son for their interesting catalogue which fully describes their grub and stump machines.

# Agricultural Matters.

## FEEDING VALUE OF ALFALFA.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have followed with a great deal of interest the alfalfa discussions in the agricultural press of the country since Brother Coburn issued his now famous "Alfalfa-Growing." I see that you are attempting to extend its use as much as possible. Some will, no doubt, make a success of it, while others, I fear, will meet with disappointment. Now and again there is a man who claims that it is a safe pasture for cattle and sheep. It is very dangerous—more so at some periods than at others.

But the point I thought your readers would be interested in most is a continuation of the feeding experiments reported in "Alfalfa-Growing" (pages 19 to 28). We are now carrying on at this station the following feeding trials: Early, medium and late cuttings of both first and second crops of alfalfa, and also the third crop, with but one cutting, however. These are fed to steers and are being fed against red clover and timothy. Besides this, we are feeding mixed hay and grain against alfalfa and grain, and also against alfalfa, straw and grain; feeding two work horses on alfalfa and grain and two others on mixed hay and grain; feeding four pigs on alfalfa and grain—the alfalfa being chopped and mixed with the grain—against four pigs fed on grain alone; feeding five milch cows on alfalfa and grain against five others fed mixed hay and grain. We intend to find out the feeding value of alfalfa. Aside from this, the chemical department is carrying on digestion trials with two steers. The steers which are being fed on the different cuttings and the different crops of alfalfa and those on clover and timothy have been fed just thirty-two days without grain. They have gained as follows:

	Gain per day per steer.	Grains of two steers from December 29 to January 30.	Weight of two steers at ending.	Weight of two steers at beginning.
First crop. (alfalfa).....	1.12	72	1930	1558
Second crop. (alfalfa).....	1.39	89	2069	1690
Third crop. (alfalfa).....	1.53	98	2041	1696
Red clover.....	1.63	108	1950	1686
Timothy.....	1.03	66	1838	1675
Loss.....	1.28	81	2016	1673
Average of first two cuttings of first crop.....	1.77	49	1923	1679
Average of first two cuttings of second crop.....	1.26	81		
Alfalfa.....	1.36	87		

To this table it is only necessary to add that the early cutting of the first crop was slightly damaged by rain. The late cutting of the second crop was almost ruined by rain, and this accounts for its poor feeding value. As will be seen, red clover did better than did the best of the alfalfa, while timothy did not do so well. These latter results are in accord with previous results obtained at this station and published heretofore. I see that Dr. Bessy says that he knows of but one variety of alfalfa. There are several varieties reported. The department at Washington sent to this station a new variety to be tested, called Turkestan alfalfa. But as Dr. Bessy says, there is little danger of going wrong, as but one variety (*Medicago sativa*) is offered for sale.

We, in Utah, hope to see a steady

growth in the use of alfalfa and could even stand a "boom" in it, as we have plenty of seed to sell and plenty of ground to produce more. This station still has some bulletins on the feeding and pasture value of alfalfa, which may be had on application.

You may go on pushing the culture of alfalfa for your section to our profit. It is well, however, that no one plow up good clover to plant alfalfa. For those who must or will have the alfalfa Utah will be glad to furnish the seed on hand and grow more for next year.

A. A. MILLS.

Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, January 30, 1895.

## Sacaline and Pie-Melon.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the FARMER of January 23, C. J. Norton asks for experience in the cultivation of the new forage plant, "sacaline." Also for the feeding value of the citron or pie-melon. The following communications will give him the information desired.

After our Yankee friend, C. J. Norton, has learned of the failure that sacaline made in our sunny south-land, he may be deterred from planting it for cattle shade or wind-break.

Argonia, Kas. D. W. HOLLAND.

## THE PIE PLANT.

There was an article in *Texas Farm and Ranch* of December 29, from the pen of R. R. Claridge, in which he mentions the "field citron or pie-melon," as being great feed for hogs. Now, I just want to say he did not say half enough in praise of them as hog and cow feed. I will give you a little of my experience: I had six shoats to fatten for my meat in the fall. I fed them green sorghum and sloop all spring, until July, when the water-melons and citrons began to get ripe, and the cross-fertilized watermelons and citrons came in, for they will mix if planted near each other; then I gave them all they would eat every day from July until they were killed in December. They did not get an ear of corn until the last three weeks to harden the fat, and they were fat and nice. And that is not all; I fed my cows on them all summer, and in November, just before freezing weather, I hauled up and banked like potatoes about thirty wagon-loads of big, fine citrons for my cows. Now I chop up three or four apiece for my cows every day, and you ought to see them eat them. They will leave everything else for those citrons. And now, January 15, they are as sound and firm as when banked. I take them out like potatoes, just as I need them. Mine were planted in the corn and cotton, but I will not let any grow in my cotton this year. I will give them an acre to themselves this year. They are so prolific you can almost walk on them. Now tell all the hog men if they want cheap hog feed, try the citron or pie-melon.—W. W. Kirkpatrick, in *Texas Farm and Ranch*.

## SACALINE.

A number of inquiries have reached me lately asking the real value of sacaline as a forage plant, and having noticed several booming advertisements of it in the Texas papers, it may be of some interest to your readers to hear our experience with this plant. Here is one of several letters asking for information and below is the reply sent:

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find some leaves advertising sacaline, taken from a catalogue of Samuel Wilson, Mechanicsville, Pa. It seems to me that he promises too much. Do you know anything of sacaline? If so, what are its merits and demerits? Would you advise my giving it a trial on my ranch, Castro county, at an elevation of 3,900 feet? Your opinion and any information you may give will be duly appreciated. Yours respectfully, W. A. B., Austin, Tex.

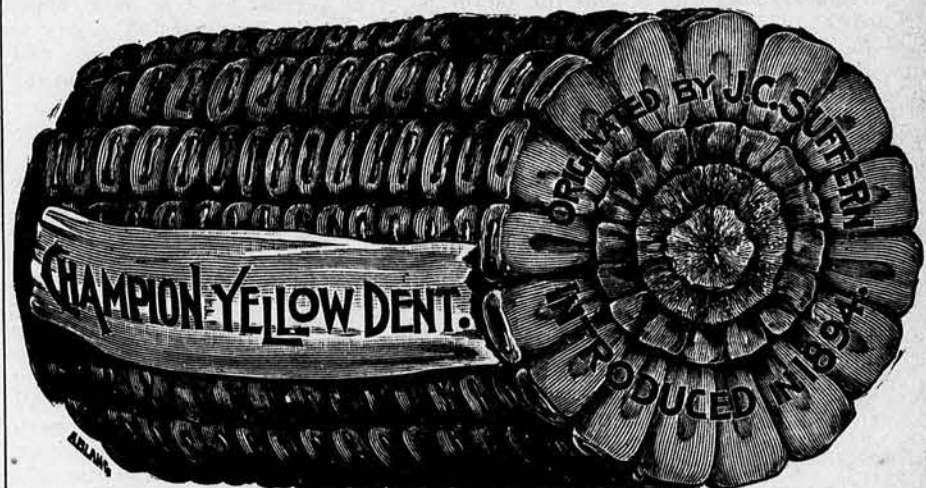
I have your inquiry of December 10, and in reply thereto I can say that we have tried the sacaline plant here during the past year (seed planted in the winter of 1893), and have concluded that it is a very much over-rated forage plant. We paid several dollars for an ounce of seed ordered from Vilmorin & Andrien, of France. Planted them very carefully in a hot-house. The plants grew very irregularly, and some of them now having been transplanted, are eight inches high. We sent a number of all these plants to different parts of the State. One lot of them to

the Agricultural Experiment Station of Colorado. From all of these sent out we have not yet heard anything except that in a few cases the hot winds of last July killed those that were set preceding that time, as was the case here. We still have a number of plants on hand, and expect to distribute them again with the very first rains that may fall, and will give them continued trial. In a ten months' growth they have proved a failure thus far. Later we will receive reports from various parties who set the plants in different parts of the State.

In August, of 1893, Mr. J. C. Holmes, of Salisbury, wrote: "Will you kindly inform me where I can procure seeds of the *Polygonum sachalinense* (sacaline) that I may give it a test here as soon as possible? If the half told of it be true, the farmers and stockmen will easily solve the question of raising feed for cattle."

On receipt of this inquiry I wrote to the grass experiment station in Mississippi (a branch of the Washington Department of Agriculture, devoted at that time to a study of Southern grasses), asking for a few seeds of this plant. The plant had not been grown there and seed were not obtainable. A similar request to the United States Department of Agriculture failed to yield seed, or information of its value to the stockmen. I then wrote to France for tubers from which to propagate, and instead of tubers an ounce of seed were sent. These have been grown under the best of hot-house and open air conditions.

I enclose you a sample of these plants, showing the small growth made in one year. Leaves have fallen away and



leave a naked switch varying in height from one inch to ten inches.

Now, Mr. Editor, this sacaline may yet prove a valuable forage plant. If it has merit, we expect, by repeated and careful experiment to find it out. But in the meantime thousands of dollars will be spent by our stockmen buying small quantities of this over-advertised seed at very high prices. I very much wish that a further trial would prove that all advantages claimed for sacaline are not over-rated.—J. H. Connell, *Texas Experiment Station, in Texas Farm and Ranch*.

## Plans for Barn Wanted.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having received many valuable suggestions through the KANSAS FARMER, I would like to see in its columns some plans for a barn for hay and stock, one that will be practicable, so as to avoid the handling the roughness as much as possible. I believe it will be appreciated by your many readers.

Buffalo, Kas.

S. CANTY.

W. W. Nickell, of Caldwell, writes: "I have a lot of wheat straw on my farm and nothing to feed it to. What is the best thing to do with it so as to enrich the ground? Has any farmer tried mulching winter wheat with straw? If so, what was the result?"

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

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER.

## Champion Yellow Dent.

We have on our desk two sample ears of this superior early corn, from the originator, Mr. J. C. Suffern, Voorhies, Ill. Mr. Suffern has made the originating of field seeds a specialty for many years, and has introduced a number of varieties that have stood the test of time and are now recognized staples of the trade.

The Champion Yellow Dent is a fitting companion to the Champion White Pearl (also originated by Mr. Suffern), the best known, the most generally grown white corn. Judging from the samples we have and from Mr. Suffern's ability and integrity, we heartily indorse what he has to say about Champion Yellow Dent:

"Much encouraged by the great success the famous Champion White Pearl corn has achieved throughout the land, I have, during the past ten years, been breeding up towards a high ideal, a main crop superior yellow dent corn, suitable for general and extensive culture in the corn States. First, by a combination of crosses of several leading standard sorts; subsequently, by continuous systematic selection, grasping and perpetuating the superior merits of its parents, and permanently fixing its type and characteristics. I have never seen a variety that combines so many desirable qualities. In fact, it is what they call an 'all rounder.' Good in every point. It stands alone, in my estimation, as the best of yellow dents. It does extremely well throughout the cotton States, where it fully forms its ear in July, before the usual August drought begins, making good yields when the native corn makes almost nothing. It is not a wonderful, magical

yielder, but a uniformly large yielder, 80 to 100 bushels per acre over large fields, being common occurrences. It can be depended upon, when planted by June 15, to make good corn by September 15. When planted early, matures in 100 days. The grain, owing to an unusually large, solid, only germ, has peculiarly high germinating powers; seldom germinates less than 100 per cent. Truly a most valuable feature. It makes a rapid, strong, healthy spring growth. A short, thick, strong, pointed stalk, with a profuse growth of air roots, which hold it firm against storms. It has very long tap-roots, which reach deep down after moisture during dry weather. A very profuse growth of pollen and silk, producing very long, heavy, well-filled ears, which grow upon very short, small shanks, close to and low upon the stalk, and contains sixteen very straight, compact rows of rich, golden-colored, starchy, oily grain of a uniformly high grade, which makes a No. 1 feeding and milling corn."

## Farmers' Institutes.

Institutes will be held at the places and dates as stated below and the Agricultural college will be represented at these institutes by the members of the faculty named:

Clay Center, Clay county, February 15 and 16, Prof. Lantz and President Fairchild.

Haven, Reno county, February 21 and 22, Dr. Mayo and Mr. Burtis.

Cherryvale, Montgomery county, February 21 and 22, Professors Poppenoe and Georgeson.

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

## Irrigation.

### IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

The Inter-State Irrigation Association will hold its third annual meeting at Kansas City, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 26, 27 and 28. It is expected that this will be the largest irrigation meeting ever held.

### UPLAND IRRIGATION BY PUMP.

By P. C. Morgan, read before Garden City Farmers' Institute, January 28, 1895.

In consequence of the failure of the ditch to supply me water two years ago and observant of the success attained by Mr. Diesem and others in irrigating land in the bottom from wells led me to thinking what might be accomplished in that direction on the upland. The season was very dry. We planted our garden twice and lost our seed and plants both times and still neither rain or ditch water came. After figuring some time on the power of a windmill and the weight of a column of water fifty feet high, I came to the conclusion that it was not only possible but practical to irrigate a few acres on the upland by means of a pump and windmill, with a well as the source of supply, notwithstanding the opinion of some great (?) lights to the contrary.

On the first day of June I negotiated for an eight-foot Aermotor windmill, some two-inch piping, and a 4x14 brass cylinder, then commenced digging a well four feet in diameter.

On the 8th of June I completed a small reservoir, 25x30 feet, and began to irrigate. The ground was so dry that I had to irrigate before I could plow; then I was accustomed to having a larger supply of water and did not properly arrange my land for so small a stream; also, I found that the methods employed in the bottom were not adapted to the different soil and conditions of the uplands, but after all of my mistakes and the lateness of the season included, I succeeded in irrigating and growing about two acres of vegetables, lifting the water fifty-one feet.

Last season we began to irrigate the 1st of January and irrigated continuously till the 8th of October. The result was we irrigated successfully and in that dry year raised over nine acres of garden vegetables, besides losing a potato crop by being "a little too previous," and onion crop by irrigating too much after planting the seed instead of applying the moisture first.

I will not tell you the amount produced, for we didn't keep very accurate account, and if I should I fear you would be inclined to disbelieve it. But I will say this, that the crop was good, nor at any time during the summer did it suffer for want of moisture.

I lay my land off after it is plowed in narrow strips, from a rod to two rods wide and from four to twenty rods long and then flood from the ends. After planting I cultivate with wheel hoes and endeavor to keep the ground as level as possible.

There is as much in a proper conservation of moisture after it is stored in the soil as there is in the amount obtained from the well. After irrigating the ground settles and pores form in the soil through which the moisture escapes, as may be often seen ascending; also weed growth, if allowed, takes up much moisture. To obviate these difficulties, as soon as the ground is dry enough to permit, we start the wheel cultivators or rakes, and this forms a mulch of loose earth (much better than a mulch of straw) to prevent the escape of the moisture and destroy the weeds which are not yet to the surface. This should be repeated frequently whether you irrigate or not, weeds or no weeds (some people would never cultivate their crop were it not for the weeds), for if the ground, though both clean and apparently loose, be allowed to stand too long the pores will reopen and loss ensue.

I plow my ground as deep as I can when I prepare for planting (subsoiling would suit me still better), but after the crop is growing I cultivate as shallow as possible, not to exceed two inches, to prevent the destruction of the root fibres, which have permeated the soil in all directions. I have no set days for irrigating certain crops, but

irrigate when the soil and the character of the crop demands it, be it a lapse of ten days or two months.

If the ground be properly irrigated during the winter, some crops of a vinous nature will require little or no irrigation during an ordinary summer and the water can then be used for other crops. Also, I would advise the making of reservoirs of smaller area but with higher banks, thus holding as much water and not exposing so much surface to evaporation or so great an area to percolation and giving a greater pressure to the discharge. I use a valve made of board faced with leather and placed at inner end of the reservoir box to hold the water. The valve is raised by a lever and connected with it by a strong wire; the greater the pressure, the tighter it is closed.

I am often asked about the strain on the eight-foot wheel. It seems to run as light as any mill and after two years service is as good as new. The expenditure for the two years is 85 cents.

Some farmers on the upland look with longing eyes at the large quantities of water so easily obtained in the bottom, without stopping to consider that their sandy soil absorbs more water and requires more frequent watering than the uplands. I find that a two-inch pipe and a four-inch cylinder is sufficient to carry water enough for ten acres. I have serious doubts if it could be done in the bottoms.

Many people believe that we are in a specially favorable location for windmill irrigation, and these methods would not prove successful in adjoining counties and States, but I would say to them that wherever the wind blows and wells furnish abundance of water, be it at a great depth or small, windmill irrigation by means of pumps is not only practical, but profitable, and Finney county, Kansas, will head the procession and show how it is done.

### From a Well-Driller.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Recently it has occurred to me that I might knock at the KANSAS FARMER'S door and get a little space for "chips from our drills" and "dirt from our augers" and "picks" from well-makers in Kansas. I find there departments representing a large number of Kansas interests, from the apiary almost up to Sells Brothers' elephant yards, and all of them depend upon and must have water. I never saw the editor but once in my life, and then talked to him only about ten minutes. But don't farmers want to know what ails their sick wells and how to make a good one as well as to know what ails their wives or horses and how to get them well(s)?

I am drilling up in Jackson and Jefferson counties all the time and only get home to Topeka once or twice a month.

It seems of late to be the universal prayer of Kansas, "more rain! more water for the thirsty land and animals!" Right here, I'll just have to tell you that since the war I have turned Quaker. The primitive Quakers, you may know, lay more stress on the "watch" than on the other injunction in the "watch and pray," rightly determining that it is better to listen for instruction from, than to inform the Almighty what is best to be done. Now, I believe in true prayer, and have no fault to find with churches praying for rain, but the trouble seems to be to get two in the church that have the faith—plenty of askers—nor do I object to the United States praying for rain with powder, i. e., bombarding the heavens; or the Rock Island railroad company praying with chemicals, so long as their prayers are answered. But are they answered?

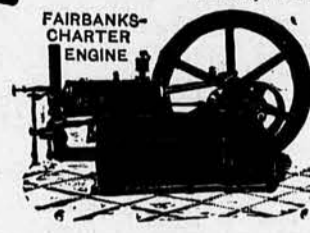
Mohammed may have been partially a Methodist, for he had method in his madness; and, also partially a Quaker, for it is universally reported that when "Mohammed prayed for the mountain to come to him, and it did not, Mohammed went to the mountain." Kansas is blessed with the rain storms of a thousand ages garnered in her bosom. For eight years I have been praying for that kind of rain and doing it with a heavy iron shaft tipped with the best of steel. Last year they seemed to want me to "pray without ceasing."

"Sunny Kansas" has become pro-

## IRRIGATION SUPPLIES.



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verbial. I love it. Why ask the Almighty to change the arrangement—garner the sunshine and shadow us with rain? Had we not better do as the Master commanded: "Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost." Pump up or "Jumbo" up the fragments of a thousand rains; crib, or canal, out and down the hills recent rains or melted snow.

Why, a well-driller from Colorado told me that there, where irrigation is established, "they are mad when it rains."

"Yes," say my suffering brethren of western Kansas, "it's all nice for the man on the bank to address a drowning man." Well, now, see here, there are lots of us in love with Kansas, and while we are watching you, we are gathering straws to throw you, in bundles, if possible, before your head goes entirely under.

All last fall, and still they come, the prairie schooners headed eastward from Nebraska and western Kansas. I don't blame them, even if they are going "to their wife's people," as that beats starvation. One of my old neighbors up in Jackson county told of his finding a western Kansas man with his wife and child camped near a brook on his farm, the child and mother crying with cold, the latter exclaiming: "It's no use to go any farther; may as well die here." How that recital pained my heart, and how often has it brought tears to my eyes. Buoyant, hopeful and determined, the young married couples, and older ones, too, with families, start for western Kansas by the thousands to battle for a home and soil all their very own. How I have commended their aspirations and their pluck; and now, when so many are downcast and headed eastward, I am led to exclaim: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Where is our Ericsson or our "Little Phil" that will yet lead this people on to victory and to homes? I am out now in earnest, and with a sharp stick to rustle up a Moses for western Kansas. I have been a taxpayer on my Jackson county farm to Kansas University for more than twenty years, and call upon you, Oh, educational pride of Kansas. Have you fashioned within your walls the man we seek, a twin to your chinch bug killing genius, one skilled in the arts of peace, and yet one who can strike droughty land with Mosaic power? Have I found you? Well, now, see here, do you remember that a great general once, at a critical hour, stood, with watch in hand, exclaiming: "Would to God that night would come, or that Blucher would come!"

Western Kansas is there now. Instinctively man, in his might, "turns his face eastward and watches for the dawn"—though in this case, I am not sure but daylight will partially come from the west—from western world up-to-date irrigation, from Utah, California and Colorado. The KANSAS FARMER, of November 7, signaled western Kansas that their Blucher (ir-

rigation) is coming. Here and now I commission you to go forth with the highest engineering skill of your *alma mater*, and in the strength of Him who emerged Kansas from the sea, and, as in the FARMER'S frontispiece, a 200x400 mile banner, hung it in the eastern sunlight just below the backbone of the continent for the habitation of man, smite these beautiful undulating prairies with your compass staff, and point out to their inhabitants the shortest route to their hidden rain; show them where, and how to lead, distribute and corral it; teach them that their 2,000 to 3,000 feet elevation above tide water is the ideal elevation for health and homes. Yea, teach them to become Mohammedans, in so far as going to their "mountain" (of stored rain), or Mormons, in so far as they make the desert blossom with the lilies of peace and plenty.

Wilt thou measure thyself up to the high calling to which thou art now called? If so, thrice blessed be thou. Or dost thou prefer to go down into the little squabble field of Kansas politics and be lost in the scramble? If so, may thy monument be but a pile of cobble-stones heeled at thy grave from the flint hills of Pottawatomie.

There, now, through another hard rock; a little more rope, pard, and we will go down to the next; and, meantime, recite Walt Mason's (for Kansans) matchless prose hymn: \* \* \* "But always keep rememberin', when cares your path enshroud, that God has lots of sunshine to spill behind the cloud."

H. C. WELTY.

Soldier, Kas.

### Wren's Poland-China Sale.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Owing to the storm and no trains running or highways passable, the Wren hog sale, at Marion, Kas., was entirely postponed to Tuesday, February 19, at 1 p. m. sharp. I carefully examined the hogs to be sold and can say that they are by far the best lot ever offered by Mr. Wren. About fifteen richly-bred sows are bred to Wren's Medium by Happy Medium, and a lot of fine gilts and boars by Sensation by One Price and by Corwin White Face by Corwin U. S., are to be sold, and lots of other fashionable blood.

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

Manhattan, Kas., February 9.

### Reduced Rates.

Reduced rate tickets offered by agents of the Nickel Plate road, to Cleveland, O.: National Brick Manufacturers' Association. Tickets sold February 9 to 14. National Electric Light Association. Tickets sold February 16 to 20. National Educational Association (Department of Superintendent). Tickets sold February 16 to 20. Above are reduced rates sold on the certificate plan.

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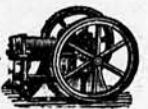
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## The Family Doctor.

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

### An Hour With Remenyi.

REMENYI.

I stood by the gate of the better world  
Where Love's bright banner was wide unfurled,  
And the good Saint Peter, with smile or frown,  
Sent this one up or sent that one down,  
As his gentle touch made that wondrous gate  
Swing wide to love, or swing shut to hate.  
In my dream I saw, while the good went in,  
Remenyi come, with his violin,  
And they who knew him while here below,  
And had seen the sweep of his jeweled bow,  
And felt the tremors of joyful pain,  
That throbbed and quivered through heart and brain

Stood still, and listened, and held their breath,  
Like those that love, when they first meet Death.  
While light streamed out of his gleaming eyes  
Like that which falls from the sunlit skies,  
He bent his bow till it kissed the strings,  
And a low, sweet cadence of tender things,  
Began to quiver and thrill and run  
Through souls of men, and through stars and sun.

And filled the spaces that lay between  
The dull, dead earth and that glorious scene.  
And good Saint Peter, whose radiant face  
Was flushed and glowing with heavenly grace,  
Forgot his keys and his mission quite,  
And stood there gazing in rapt delight;  
The sentries paused on their time-worn beats,  
While through the gates and the golden streets,  
Remenyi went with his violin  
And the whole world followed and crowded in.  
The chords that throb through the rolling spheres,

And measure the time of the passing years,  
And sing in the ocean's ebb and flow,  
He flings to us from his magic bow;  
While the songs that murmur in woods and rills,  
And echo over the plains and hills,  
The zephyr's cadence, the crash and din  
Of wild tornado, his violin  
Gives back to us in a deeper spell  
Than Pan poured out of his magic shell.  
I heard it once, and when all the years  
Are blotted out, and the rolling spheres  
Are dead and swept from the fields of blue,  
That old, old music shall still be new.

I am very fond of music, and when it was announced a few days ago that Remenyi, the great Hungarian violinist, would visit our city, I called to mind a very pleasant visit I had from the master fiddler of the world about fifteen years ago. At that time he came to my rooms after his concert at the opera house, and spent a couple of hours chatting and playing. He is a prince of companions when he is in a musical mood, for then his soul comes out to welcome his friends as a man would come out to meet a benefactor at his gate. On that occasion he had a large and appreciative audience and was in splendid humor. So he talked and played and talked and played until the 'bus called to take him to the early morning train. Remembering what a delightful private entertainment he had on that occasion given the Monday club and myself, it occurred to me to write a few verses in his honor, and as a personal tribute to his genius. The poem appeared in the morning paper the morning he was to play here, and on the way up from Kansas City some one read it to him on the train. After dinner I called at his hotel and sent up my card. The boy quickly returned, saying: "He says, come right up to his room." When I got in sight of the room, he was standing in the doorway, with his face radiant as a lighthouse. Grasping my hand he said: "Ah, Doctor, you do me a great surgical operation. You cut off my head and sew it on again so nice that it makes me very happy. You say such nice things about my poor playing." Giving me the only chair in the room, he sat down on the bed and took up his violin and said: "I can play better now since you do me the great honor to put me in a poem." Then laying the instrument close to his cheek and ear he touched the strings with such gentle delicacy that a faint sweet echo seemed to be floating in the halls and rooms of the hotel. His eyes and face began to be luminous and animated and the cadences grew stronger and louder and still more loud, until finally it seemed that the partitions and walls were all involved in an intense vibration.

As the strains died away, I asked: "Do you ever get tired of playing?" "I never do," he said. Then he held out his right thumb to me and said: "There is my mark, my trade-mark." Just under the inner corner of the nail was a groove worn down to the bone, with only a thin callous over the ter-

minal phalanx. It was a strange sight, provocative of reflection. Here was a man who had almost literally worked his fingers off at his daily labor. As I examined the string callouses on his fingers, he said: "Last May I made up my mind to go right on and work until I tired myself out, so I played and played, some days nearly all day long, but I never got tired yet. Ever since May I have practiced from six to fourteen hours a day, besides my evening performances, and I am not tired yet."

I said: "Do you like traveling?" "Oh yes," he said, "when I have good accommodations, like this hotel, where they give me a good bed and good food. You see I don't eat like the crazy people I see all over the country that kill themselves with eating. For twelve years I have eaten no meat, except once in a while if I find a very, very, nice piece of fresh fish nicely boiled. Then I eat just a little of it." "What do you eat?" I ventured to ask. "Oh, I eat fruit and porridge, oat meal and sweet potatoes without any butter, and my own bread. You see I never eat the hotel bread; it is never done; it is too raw, and then white bread—why that would not feed anybody; it would only starve them. Here is my bread," and opening a bureau drawer he took out a large rye loaf with a crust half an inch thick on it. "I carry my own bread with me. I get two or three loaves in a city like Topeka, where I know I can get it baked right. Then I take that along and eat it. Then I eat eggs right out of the shell, so I know they are clean, and I eat plenty of fruit, oranges and apples. I eat two to six oranges every day, and as many apples. Oranges make music and kill rheumatism, and apples keep me well, so I never need a doctor except when I want a poem like yours. That was very nice and I shall send it home to my wife in New York. Sometimes I eat cheese. That is very good. But I never fill myself up with poison food like all the people I see at the hotels. The English people eat five times a day and eat dead cows and dead hogs, and they never have any music in them. And the French people eat too much. They eat all kinds of food. It would make me sick to eat such rich dishes. I should be sluggish and die. Over in Germany I went to a hotel and told them I would eat my own bread, and the clerk said: 'You have to pay for it just the same, so you better eat the hotel bread.' I said to the clerk, 'shall I punish myself twice—once to pay for your bread and once to eat it? Shall I be like the Slovak with his soap?'"

"What do you mean by that?" I said. "In Hungary," he said, "they sell schweitzerkase in large round cakes, and they sell soap in the same way. A Slovak went to market and saw what he thought was a nice cheese and bought it. When he got home with it he cut into it and fell to eating it. He made a bad face and everybody laughed at him for buying soap for cheese, and he said to them: 'I bought it and paid for it and I'll eat it, anyhow.' So I said to the clerk, 'I don't want any Slovak cheese in your house. It is enough that I pay for it without eating it.'"

Then he said: "I see you Americans do one good thing. You eat fruit for breakfast, but you ought to eat it all the time. Here are my oranges and my rye bread," he said, as he pointed to the bureau. "I buy six apples every day. I eat some good porridge and eggs for breakfast and then after awhile I get a good appetite and eat a piece of bread. Hunger is the best sauce in the world. When a man can eat a piece of good bread with a good relish he is all right. But when he has to put butter and sugar and jam and honey on it to give it a relish, he is gone. He is a sick man. He is a glutton. He has no life and no music in him. You see what habit will do for people. If all the doctors in the country would advocate good, healthy eating and put it in the newspapers and print it on posters about the streets, like they do show bills, still it would take one or two generations to break up the habit of eating dead things—dead cattle and hogs and chickens and geese.

Then with a glow of satisfaction

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lighting up his expressive face, he took up his Stradivarius violin and caressed it a little, giving the strings a plink with his finger, and in a moment the whole hotel was resounding with the strains of a Hungarian melody. Stopping suddenly, he said to me: "It is very strange that in everything else we have made great advances and improvements in even 100 years. But here, this violin is 250 or 260 years old and is to-day the best instrument in the world. It is only a little wood and a few strings, but \$7,000 would not buy it. It is perfect. Shiploads of them are made, but none of them excel this old Stradivarius. See here, what I must do to learn it." Then he placed his left hand on the neck and touched the strings, saying: "See, I have a good spread of the fingers to get the first octave, then, for the second, my fingers must be bunched up close together this way and just miss each other on the strings, and for the third and highest octave, they have no room at all. They have to dance like the witches of Ballochroy. It is like putting four dancing girls to dance all at once on a 10-cent piece. They must all dance on it and keep out of each other's way. Oh, my, but it is hard work; but it is the very highest art to conceal your art so that it looks as simple and easy as sunshine. When I am 300 years old, I shall then know what a fool I was at 50. Then I shall be able to put off all my pride, all my vanity and just play the finest music the world ever heard." Then he flung off a Spanish medley, full of variations, full of major and minor tones, of trills and quavers and tender touches. Stopping suddenly, he said: "You see what the violin can do. It can give you the hundredth part of a tone, while the piano can only give you tones and half tones."

I ventured to ask: "What kind of vacations do you take? Of course you do not travel and play the whole year round." "I never take any vacations," he said. "I always work. I sometimes go to the seashore in hot weather, but I work just as hard, I practice just as many hours a day. If I should stop work three days I would be dead. Do you take vacations?" he asked, and I had to say that I had only been off from duty one month in thirty-five years, and then I went to New York and Boston with a patient who had heart disease and could not go alone. "There, you see," he said, "just how it is yourself. No man ever becomes a great doctor or a great lawyer or a great musician without he keeps up his work all the time, and every day tries to do a little better. I never played so well as I do now, and I never get tired of it. I don't have to work, but I like to. I enjoy it best of all." "Have you a family?" I asked. "Oh, yes," he said, "I have a wife and a son and daughter, both 21 years old; they are twins. My son is learning electricity in New York and my daughter music. My family live in New York."

Then he said: "I must give you my photograph," and he took his pen and wrote this quaint inscription on the back of the picture: "To my good friend, H. W. Roby, who operated a

## Taking

it for granted that you want to get the best results in painting, you will have to use Pure White Lead to obtain them. There are many mixtures branded "White Lead," "Pure White Lead," etc., which contain little, if any, White Lead, but are principally barytes, which is of little value, if not worthless. To be sure, accept only a genuine brand (see list).

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poetic surgical operation on my poor violin playing. Ed. Remenyi." And with my souvenir photograph of Remenyi and his violin, I took my departure, with this new couplet running in my head:

When his bow caresses the silent strings  
The soul that's in them comes out and sings.  
HENRY W. ROBY.

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## 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.

### TWO MADE ONE.

When Ned and Annie first met  
To speak as they'd ne'er done before,  
Thought Ned: "With no shade of regret  
I'd live a hundred years more  
If she'd be my wife and my pet!"

Now, though his love-thoughts were mute,  
Sweet Annie at once read his mind;  
Oh, a girl's love is awfully cute!  
And Ned was not either quite blind.  
So right on the spot they tied a knot;  
And as courtship demands,  
Sweet Annie and Ned joined hands.  
So one was made of those two,  
And both of them know it is true:

There's joy and bliss in living together  
For two who are loving each other,  
No matter how dark and stormy the weather,  
(Come sorrow, some trouble and bother,  
When husband and wife  
Are certainly one,  
The battles of life  
Are easily won!  
Yes, every time,  
Let the wedding bells chime!

—New York Sun.

### OF AN ORCHARD.

Good is an orchard, the Saint saith,  
To meditate on life and death,  
With a cool well, a hive of bees,  
A hermit's grot beneath the trees,  
Good is an orchard: very good,  
Though one should wear no monkish hood;  
Right good, when spring awakes her flute,  
And good in yellowing time of fruit,  
Very good in the grass to lie  
And see the network 'gainst the sky,  
A living lace of blue and green,  
And boughs that let the gold between.  
The bees are types of souls that dwell  
With honey in a quiet cell;  
The ripe fruit figures goldenly  
The soul's perfection in God's eye.  
Prayer and praise in a country home,  
Honey and fruit; a man might come  
Fed on such meats to walk abroad,  
And in his orchard talk with God.

—Pall Mall Budget.

### HOME, SWEET HOME.

My Idea of a Farmer's Home in Finney County.

To make a first-class home in this country, one should have good taste, money, irrigation. With these three requisites, a home may be made as pleasant here as elsewhere.

The house should be commodious and comfortable, the lawn green and smoothly shaven, and embellished with plenty of trees and flowers. But, as some of our farmers came here to seek rather than to spend their fortunes, perhaps it would be more practical to speak of homes that may be made attractive without a great outlay of money.

On these vast level plains we want an abundance of trees; groves of forest trees around the border for a protection from the north winds of winter and the south winds of summer. In selecting trees for this purpose care should be taken to obtain varieties that are adapted to the climate, or precious time may be lost and orchards injured by the delay of resetting.

Let us have plenty of fruit; not only the standard apple, pear, cherry and plum, which time has demonstrated are a success here, but we may have grapes and small fruits of all kinds. They are seldom winter-killed, and with care may be made to yield large returns for the labor bestowed upon them, and there is no reason why we should not have delicious fresh or canned fruits upon our table throughout the year.

Every farm should have a large vegetable garden, which is not only conducive to health but enjoyment. But do not plant potatoes or sow alfalfa or make an orchard in your front yard. Set apart a few rods of your possessions for ornament and make it as ornamental as the circumstances will allow.

Sow the yard in white clover and blue grass, and if you can empty your reservoir upon it once a week it will give good satisfaction and grow luxuriantly throughout the summer. Of course, you can water with the hose every day as they do in the city, but you cannot afford the time, and I believe that flooding once a week will give almost as good results.

One of the most important requirements for a beautiful home is neatness. Let all your rows of trees be perfectly straight, your reservoir walls broad and built by a line. Do not keep old farm implements, broken crockery, tin cans, or bits of boards lying all around the house. Attention to these matters will not cost anything, and will add greatly to the beauty of your surroundings.

Whether the house be large or small, let the good wife see that it is kept in order. "Order was heaven's first law," and must be obeyed in the home, if you would have comfort and happiness. The perfect home should contain father, mother, brothers and sisters bound together by a tie of love so strong that the poet's words may find a lodgement in each heart—"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home." The

mother is the central figure around which all revolves. She is the constant companion of her children, and it is pleasant or disagreeable according to her will. If she governs her temper and cultivates an amiable disposition, the family will imbibe like qualities, for I have good authority for saying, "A soft answer turneth away wrath." Above all, and first of all, she should be a Christian. She should have the sustaining grace which the Christian alone receives, to strengthen her in the trials and temptations which continually beset her pathway. She should practice economy. The old saying is as true to-day as it ever was—"A stitch in time saves nine." She should diligently teach her daughters everything pertaining to housekeeping, as that still continues to be the occupation which is allotted to the great majority of women. She should so manage her affairs that she can have at least a few minutes each day for reading, and keep herself informed on the current events of the day, that she may be an intelligent companion for her husband and a reliable book of reference for the questioning children.

Much of the happiness of the farm home depends upon the father. He should cheerfully furnish them all the necessities of life, including an abundance of good literature, to take the place of the amusements which the children of the town enjoy; he should assist them in their studies and amusements and should maintain an unselfish devotion to the general interests of the little kingdom of which he is the acknowledged head and ruler. Let him impress upon the mind of his son a love for the farm; the important position the farmer fills in the world, his independence when compared with those of other occupations. Tell him that ten of the Presidents of the United States were called from farms, and this list does not include the famous rail-splitter and other farmers' sons who attained to that position. Tell him that it is a well-known fact that the great majority of prominent positions, in religion, in politics, in great business enterprises, have been filled by farmers' sons. They are not exposed to the temptations which constantly beset the village or city boy, are not allured from study by worthless or vicious amusements, and by the time they are old enough to start out for themselves they have lost the taste for such things.

There is no one who has a better opportunity to continue his education and improve his mind and keep pace with all the questions of the day than the farmer. With his brain rested, his physical frame and digestive organs strengthened and invigorated by the exercise and fresh air of the day, he is in prime condition to sit down by the evening lamp and feast his mind on the banquet which the literature of the nineteenth century has supplied him.

In this short article I have endeavored to prove that with irrigation, with industry, economy, neatness, good taste, religion, the refinements of education and family love and unity, the Finney county farm home may be made a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

MRS. ANNA B. RICH.

### School at Home.

"It makes so much extra work when school begins!" How often we hear this exclamation from overworked mothers. May I tell how one busy mother managed this winter? In the fall, when the weather was pleasant, the two little tots, aged 5 and 7, went to school and were interested. As soon as cold weather began, they staid at home and mother was teacher. When the children took their books to study, the mother would take her work and sit close by. After the lessons were over there would be some writing to do. After that the children were willing to help mother by sweeping the floor or getting wood or coal. As the mother was a delicate woman it was a pleasant change for her. There was no rush to get the children off to school; no tired, cross little folks at night; no exposure to the weather, for the house was their play-ground during bad weather.

The favorite pastime for these two, as well as two younger ones, is cutting pictures from paper and pasting in a home-made book.

If this does not find the waste-basket, perhaps it may give a new idea to some other overworked mother.

AUNT MARY,  
Pleasanton, Kas., February 2, 1895.

### Broiling in a Frying Pan.

When one has no means of broiling over coals or under heat the next best thing is broiling in a pan. For example, have a steak cut about an inch thick; after making the frying pan very hot sprinkle in some fine salt and lay the steak in the pan. Cook for two minutes, then lift the steak up and sprinkle the pan with salt; turn the steak and cook for two minutes; cook the piece of meat ten minutes in all, turning it every two minutes; then put the meat on a hot dish and season with salt and pepper.

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### TREATMENT FOR COLIC.

The Remedies of Our Grandmothers Are of Little Use.

Humorous allusions to "colicky babies" are never fully appreciated until the condition is observed in each individual's own offspring, and then somehow the humorous side is gone, for of all rest-disturbing ailments, colic takes the lead.

Overfeeding is a prolific cause, and very often by reducing the food supply the ailment disappears of itself. But some qualities of the milk will produce colic, so that it is as well to have a cure ready. It nearly always comes at night, but cannot be timed invariably, for if the mother or nurse count on a couple of hours of rest through the day, it is just as likely to arrive then. "Total depravity" can be applied to colic as well as other things.

The symptoms are sudden, piercing cries and contraction of the legs. Some attacks are very severe, while others are mild. Catnip tea and paregoric, the remedies of our grandmothers, are of the little use, for they only soothe without expelling the wind which causes the disturbance. Drops and cordials are useless for the same reason. Peppermint was about the only thing then used which removed the cause, and that was made to stupefy by adding laudanum.

The remedy now in vogue with uniformly good results is soda mint. The tablets are sold extensively for indigestion, but a liquid form is best for babies. Get a ten per cent. solution, and for a child up to a month old take one-half teaspoonful of mint to three of warm water, slightly sweetened. Increase the dose with age.

The effect of this simple remedy in most cases is almost magical. The wind is thrown off in an incredibly short time and the after effect is to soothe the nerves, so that sleep comes swiftly in its train. There is nothing deleterious in its composition, for the sole ingredients are carbonate soda, ammonia and pip. menthol. Enough water must be given to kill the taste of the soda, which is very disagreeable.

Hot applications to the stomach are of first importance in this complaint. Flannel bands heated at the fire or wrung out of hot water, hot salt wrapped in flannel or a hot-water bottle next the skin all help a speedy cure. But no medicine is lasting. With attention to the diet the number and duration of attacks may become shorter, but it will very likely be three months before they subside.—Kennett Wood, in St. Louis Republic.

### PICTURESQUE ECONOMY.

A Style of Laundry Work Said to Prevail in Boarding Houses.

A peculiar appearance in the front windows of an aristocratic boarding house on one of the leading avenues caused a discussion among passers-by. In each pane was a square of white muslin with embroidered edges, which was apparently glued to the pane.

"That's a queer way of keeping out the light," observed one citizen to another.

"Must be some new method of decoration," remarked another.

"Don't you know what that is?" said a young woman to her husband. "That's a window laundry."

"And what may that be?"

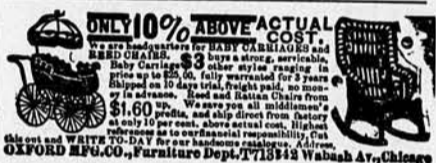
"It's the way ladies who board wash their fine handkerchiefs. You see it dries and irons them at the same time."

"I see," answered the young man, "that they adhere like postage stamps. How do they do it?"

"Oh, you first catch your window, then you wash the panes and place the handkerchief against them, wringing wet. They stick like a plaster, and when they come off are as smooth as satin. In that way every woman can be her own laundress."

"I see," said her husband, thoughtfully, "why so many families board."

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Address REV. LYDIA A. NEWBERRY, WICHITA, KAS.

## The Young Folks.

### A FANCY OF THE NIGHT.

Full sweet are thy spells, O Night!  
Woven of mystery;  
Thou timest with silver light  
The tip of yonder tree,  
Which seems from the darkened height  
A castle fair to see.

Beneath, in the shaded glen,  
Stirred by the cool night air,  
Is the brave knight and his men  
Who storm the castle fair.  
I may see them not; but then,  
I feel that they are there.

And now up the mountain side  
The gentle night winds go;  
So the knights in armor ride  
(I can catch the armor's glow),  
While the castle in its pride  
Frowns on the force below.

I can hear the night wind's sigh;  
It shakes the limbs about;  
'Tis the warder's warning cry;  
Again the victors shout—  
And from the turret high  
A misty flag blows out.

—Harper's Weekly.

### A LITTLE BOY'S LOVE.

With shouts of laughter,  
That followed after,  
This forfeit made its stern behest;  
"Kneel to the prettiest,  
Bow to the wittiest,  
And kiss the one you love the best."

"Come, choose her boldly,"  
They cry, but coldly  
He turns from all the maidens there,  
To bow—and lingers  
To kiss her fingers,  
While kneeling at his mother's chair.

—Wide Awake.

### DOGS AS POLICEMEN.

An Idea Which Is Being Developed in Germany at Present.

How's that for a new idea? But that is an idea they are developing in Germany, and believe it is going to do great things. The object is not to have the dog jump on a man and tear him to pieces; any uneducated dog can do that. But he is trained to knock the criminal down and keep him motionless until the dog's assistant can come up with the handcuffs.

The breed they use are bulldogs almost exclusively, both on account of their tremendous jaws, and because a bulldog loves a fight as naturally as an Irishman does. They are very intelligent, and when they have once seized the idea, they hold on to it as they do



TRAINING DOGS FOR THE USE OF A MAN-  
NIKIN IN GERMANY.

to everything else. A bulldog never forgets anything; whether it be a kindness, or an insult, or a college education, and is in this respect quite unlike the celebrated Thomas B. Macaulay, who boasted he had forgotten more things than most people knew.

The training of the dogs requires a certain knack, with great kindness, patience and firmness. For, although they are sparing of the whip, when a dog deserves a whipping he gets it, after being made to understand why he is punished.

The first step in his training is the placing of a mannikin behind the door and making the dog understand that this is a criminal he is to seize. This lesson is not hard for him to learn, for a bulldog would much rather jump on a man than not. Then the trainer catches the mannikin by the shoulders and lowers it slowly to the ground, with the dog still hanging to the rags around the neck. When the dog begins to tear the figure the trainer strikes him with the whip to intimate that that is not what he is expected to do. Finally he learns that he is not to let go but to hang on without tearing the victim. If anyone moves the mannikin he has gripped a ferocious

growl warns all bystanders that all such nonsense had better stop at once. When he carries out his role well he is petted and caressed, for kindness plays quite as important a part as the whip in the school.

As soon as it is certain that Master Doggie has learned his lesson they let him loose on a living model. This experiment is never quite free from danger, so the man who feeds him is usually chosen for the first experiment, as the dog will not be so likely to tear him, although in all cases the model puts on a leather collar around his neck to guard against accident. Then these experiments are renewed on strangers, who naturally demand pretty good pay for their services, and who constitute a sort of a board of regents. If the dog passes this examination, he takes his degree and is ready for work. The German government hopes to make use of these dogs in the service of the customs to catch smugglers on the frontier.

Apropos of these dogs, I am reminded of a story of a policeman in this country in a country town, who was always accompanied on his beat by his devoted bulldog. One day the policeman discovered two men in a case of assault and robbery. When they saw him coming they took to their heels. Of course he could not go two ways at once, so he called Nick's attention to one man, while he made off after the other. He secured his man, and, coming back, found the second man prostrate with Nick standing guard.—St. Louis Republic.

### NATURAL HISTORY TALK.

A Queer Little Animal with Very Queer Little Eyes.

There is a queer little animal called the chameleon who has so many odd things about him that it would take a long story to tell them all. First there are his eyes. They are very large and round and stick out like big beads from the side of his head. And he has the ability to turn them in all sorts of different ways, so as to see all about him. He can turn one up and the other down, or one forward and the other back, and so see the smallest insect in any direction. It cannot escape those wonderful eyes when the chameleon is looking about for a dinner.

The skin of the chameleon is loose and he can swell it out into queer shapes, and he has some peculiar property of this skin whereby he can change it from one color to another, generally becoming the color of the tree or ground upon which he is walking. Then his feet are of such peculiar shape that he can easily hold on to the branches of the trees upon which he is walking. And in this business of climbing and walking trees he is much assisted by his tail, which is long and prehensile like a monkey's, enabling him to hold on while climbing from branch to branch.

The chameleon has also a queer tongue. It is nearly as long as his body, thin and sticky. Whenever he perceives a good fly or bug he darts out this long, funny tongue and captures his dinner without turning from the spot where he stands.

This strange little animal lives in Africa. For many years little was known about him, but on account of his odd traits and queer habits very curious stories were told about him in the olden times. And the little fellow himself was regarded with an absurd awe, just because nobody understood him.—N. Y. World.

### He Was Afraid to Enter.

The following story has been told of a Boston lawyer and his client. The latter one day received a long bill for legal services, in which everything was most minutely set down, even to sheets of foolscap. When he came around to settle he refused to enter the office, but stood in the doorway, and, holding one end of the bill, unrolled the voluminous document in the direction of his legal adviser, with the request that he would receipt it. "Come in," said the lawyer, in his most cordial tones. "No, thank you," replied his client, "you'd charge me rent if I did."

### Habits of the Demon Frog.

The "demon" frog swallows fireflies until it becomes as phosphorescent as its food, and shines as brightly as twenty of the insects.

### THE AFRICAN GECKO.

He's a Queer Little Animal Whom the Ignorant Natives Fear.

The gecko is an odd little creature. His name is seldom heard and his form is seldom seen, for he lives in warmer countries than this. His home is in Africa and the southern countries of Europe.

This little gecko has so many strange little ways and there is something so uncanny in his appearance that the people of the countries where he lives are rather afraid of him, believing his bite to be poisonous, although this is denied by naturalists.

He is a little creature with a broad, flat head like a snake, and a long body, with a narrow tail, with odd-shaped bits of skin arranged like scallops along the sides of it. He has short legs and queer cat-like claws, which enable him to easily climb the old walls and rocks upon which he lives, catching the insects of various sorts which make his dinner.

He is a nocturnal animal, walking abroad at night and sleeping in the daytime. He moves with sudden rushes and without any noise whatever. His odd name was given him from the queer noise he makes, which is something like the noise you would make to start a horse with. The male gecko is of a gray color, so near the shade of the old walls and rocks among which he makes his home that he can barely be seen.—N. Y. World.

### A Suggestion.

"I wisht you'd buy some glass covers and put 'em over my bed," said Kenniboy to his father. "It was awful cold last night, and John says you can make a hotbed with glass covers."—Harper's Young People.

### HURRY AND SPEED.

While Speed is filling the bottle, Hurry is spilling the ink;  
While Speed is solving the problem, Hurry's beginning to think.  
While Speed is hitting the bull's-eye, Hurry is stringing his bow.  
While Hurry is marching his army, Speed is worshipping his foe.  
Hurry is quick at beginning, Speed is quick at the end;  
Hurry wins many a slave, but Speed wins many a friend.

—Amos R. Wells, in St. Nicholas.

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1 pkt. JAPANESE WINEBERRY, king of berries.  
1 pkt. NEW SPOON GOURD, curious and useful.  
5 bulbs NAMED GLADIOLUS, 1 each of White, Pink, Scarlet, Yellow and Variegated.  
3 bulbs MAMMOTH OXALIS, different colors.  
1 bulb VARIEGATED TUBEROSE, Orange flowers.  
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Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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

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

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

Address all orders—

**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

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

The farmers' institute announced to take place at Oak Grange hall (Shawnee county), February 6 and 7, has been postponed to March 6 and 7.

There will be an irrigation meeting at Stockton, Rooks county, this State, on the 15th inst. The principal addresses will be delivered by Judge J. S. Emery, of Lawrence, and Prof. Warmouth, of the State University.

C. G. P., of Salina, desires to know whether raising flax in Elk county is profitable. He also asks for general information on the subject of flax-growing in Kansas. Will some practical flax-grower send to the *KANSAS FARMER* an account of his experience?

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

The Treasury report of exports and imports for December shows that our exports were much less than for the same month in 1893, while the record of imports is the exact reverse, i. e., those for December, 1894, were much greater than for the same month in 1893. The figures are:

	Dec. 1894.	Dec. 1893.
Exports.....	\$33,661,890	\$31,596,926
Imports.....	62,134,934	49,924,867

I. F. N., North Topeka, writes: "I have purchased a farm lately and would like some information. Where can I get seed of the Kansas stock melon? Are they good for hogs?" Any of the Kansas seed houses advertised in this paper can furnish you the seed. The feeding value of these is very little. They are chiefly water, but may have some value to give variety to an otherwise dry feed ration.

A bureau has been organized in Chicago for the purpose of relieving the congested population of that city by finding homes and employment in the country for such as are willing to go. The immense increase of urban as compared with rural population has arrested the attention of philanthropists, who, without an analytical examination as to the cause and without recognizing the fact that under existing and coming conditions this increase of the cities must not only continue but augment, have gone to work to remedy it by trying to colonize the country with the surplus of city population. This may afford relief to some of the cases so treated, but must prove utterly ineffective as a cure of the evils of the condition.

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURE.

Slowly and little observed changes in agricultural conditions in the older countries have taken place in a direction which the farmers of each country have believed to be only local. So stealthily have the changes come and so slight has been the resistance, that their continuance is apparently irresistible. The once prosperous and independent farmers of some European countries are now in condition to appeal for sympathy but are not in position to demand anything.

A saddening picture is presented from once thrifty Norway. In *Bell's Messenger*, of London, England, is a quotation from a correspondent of the *Morning Post*, in which he says:

"Norwegian statesmen have a difficult problem to solve. The whole nation is calling upon them to devise means of saving the small farmers of their country from ruin. Not that any sudden disaster has befallen these people; on the contrary, their misfortune has come upon them very gradually. Year by year for many a long year past the struggle to make both ends meet has become for them more fierce, more hopeless. The present generation of farmers have never known what it is to have prosperous days, though they have never felt the sting of poverty quite so keenly as now. Their condition is most pitiable; they are walking in a bee-line to starvation, and they know it. They are overwhelmed with debts; not only is their land heavily mortgaged, but every cow they have, every sheep. It was stated by M. Aarstad, in the *Storthing* last year, that 'those who now in reality own the soil of Norway are the Bank of Norway, the Land Mortgage Bank, the savings banks, and traders in towns.' The debts of the agriculturists amount to between £36,000,000 and £39,000,000; while the value of all the land in the country, with the buildings that stand thereon and the timber in the forests, is estimated officially at £40,000,000, and total stock of cattle at £7,200,000. And whereas the land is decreasing in value, the debts are increasing steadily and rapidly. They are double as much now as they were seven years ago. Already one-sixth of the total yield of agriculture passes straight into the hands of the money-lenders, and there are hundreds of peasant farmers who pay away as interest for the money they have borrowed every farthing they receive for the produce of their land. They live entirely on what they obtain from other sources.

"In spite of all their toiling and mowing, their plowing and sowing, these people are face to face with starvation; £50 a year is as much as the whole family can earn, and of that two-thirds at least must go to the mortgagee. Many causes have contributed to reduce Norwegian farmers to their present poverty-stricken condition. For one thing, owing to the competition of foreign rivals, neither their cattle nor their crops fetch the prices now they did a few years ago. For another, scientific farming of late has made rapid strides, a fact which places poor farmers at a great disadvantage compared with the rich ones. Peasant farmers have no money wherewith to try experiments, or to spend on labor-saving machinery. Nor can they afford to buy the manure of which their land in Norway stands so sorely in need. Thus, even if there were no such things as mortgages, it would be hard for them to compete in the open market. Then the law of inheritance tells heavily against small land-owners. When a man dies his property is divided equally among his children; but his eldest son has, if he chooses to exercise it, the right of pre-emption, as far as the land is concerned. Among the peasant proprietor class the eldest son almost invariably claims the farm, and buys out the interest of his brothers and sisters. To do this he must, of course, borrow money, with the result that he starts life burdened with a heavy weight of debt, one from which, as experience proves, he is rarely if ever able to free himself.

"All parties in Norway are now agreed that something must be done for the peasant farmers. For some months past those who are responsible

for the government of the country have been puzzling their brains to devise some scheme for their relief. But it is no easy task to help 96,000 men and their wives and children. No one seems able even to suggest how such a thing can be done; for the farmers' own proposal, that their debts should be transferred to the State, can hardly be taken seriously. Meanwhile things are going from bad to worse. Many of the peasant farmers are now completely at the end of their resources. They have sold everything they can sell, and are working their farms on starvation wages for mortgagees."

## BUYING GOLD DEPRESSES PRICES.

The policy of buying gold to hoard in the Treasury of the United States is justified, if at all, by the assumption that the people of the United States, whose interests are worth consideration, are the gold dealers alone. True, Wall street dealers in the papers called "stocks" have nearly uniformly encouraged the purchase of gold and have apparently believed their interests would be thereby strengthened. They seem to have overlooked the fact that, ultimately, the value of these stocks, and of corporation securities generally, must depend upon the earning power of the properties represented, and that this earning power depends upon the prosperity of the people who should produce and who should consume.

The latest act of the administration in negotiating the exchange of a new issue of \$65,000,000 of government bonds for gold, and which was announced by a special message to Congress, brought out the following head-lines to the *New York market report* of February 8:

### SPECULATIVE VALUE.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE GAVE ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE BEARS.

### GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

Wheat Fluctuated and Closed Lower—Corn Fairly Firm—Cattle Supply Equal to the Demand—Quoted Prices.

Comment seems scarcely needed. The "bears" find, in the circumstance, their opportunity to further depress prices. When, on account of war or some unusual demand, the government borrows money patriotic people never grumble. Even if in time of peace the necessary expenditures of the government exceed its income there is an acceptable excuse for borrowing. But when the Secretary of the Treasury has just assured the Congress that the revenues of the year will provide an excess over expenses, and in his monthly report shows a present cash balance of \$144,603,304.19, and when the effect of borrowing is to still further depress the depression, as shown by the instant response of the markets, it must presently dawn upon all honest people that the attempt to avoid payment in "coin" according to the law, which has never been changed, and to restrict all operations to those which can be carried on with gold, is a usurpation of power which is bringing present disaster and is fraught with danger for the future.

### SUMMER HOT WINDS.

A valuable report upon the summer hot winds of the great plains has lately been prepared by Mr. I. M. Cline, and published by the Philosophical Society, of Washington. In the preparation of this paper Mr. Cline has brought together all of the observations to be had concerning the phenomena of these winds, and discusses the explanations given by the various writers. The popularly assigned cause of these hot winds is that they are due to excessive heating of portions of the earth's surface and adjacent layers of air at time of drought. This explanation, as shown by Mr. Cline, does not accord with all of the facts, the cause not being sufficient for the production of most of the destructive hot currents of air. He states that hot winds have occurred when the earth was wet, and have followed seasons of excessive rainfall. He also states that the hot currents occur in narrow bands or belts of width such that sometimes only a portion of a field is destroyed. Often the hot winds have occurred at night,

or at times when it would be impossible for the heated air to have come from districts of drought.

The explanation offered by Mr. Cline is that the intense heat of these winds is due to the peculiar motion of portions of the air in its general circulation. It is known that the general course of the atmosphere is from west to east. The moist atmosphere over the Pacific ocean passing eastward is forced to ascend the high mountain slopes, and in so doing loses not only its moisture, but a large part of its heat. The dry air in descending again on the eastern slope acquires heat more rapidly than the moist air in rising. If the descent is always gradual this heat is slowly given out and the wind is not excessively warm. If, on the contrary, a small portion of this light, dry air is by chance carried out beyond the mountains and then for any cause descends rapidly through the atmosphere, it, according to theory, would become intensely heated. This is apparently what takes place, and owing to the peculiar topography of the plain region east of the Rocky mountain area, under peculiar conditions of weather, such descent of dry air appears to take place in narrow bands through the cooler atmosphere. These reaching the surface spread out, take up the course of the general circulation, and mingling with the surrounding air, gradually lose their excessive heat.

The meteorologic conditions under which this effect is liable to occur are discussed in the article. It is shown that hot winds usually occur when there is an area of low pressure of the atmosphere remaining stationary over the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, this area then gradually moving off toward the east. At the same time there is a relatively high pressure over the Pacific in the vicinity of Oregon. Similar winds under like conditions as to relative position of high and low pressure have been experienced over the central portion of the United States, and occasionally to the eastward, but these, owing to the general humidity, are far less destructive and noticeable than those of the great plains.

In conclusion, it is stated that, contrary to popular expectation, these winds "cannot be expected to disappear or even become less frequent; neither are they likely to become more so, and, while nothing can be done to prevent their occurrence, steps should be taken to ameliorate their effects, if practicable. It appears that anything which would furnish an extended surface from which these hot and dry winds could absorb moisture, and thus by evaporation reduce their temperature, as well as increase their moisture, would lessen their geographic extent and their injurious effects on vegetation. A generous growth of hardy timber appears to be the only material suggestion in this connection. If every farmer would hedge his farm and plant tracts of such hardy and long-lived trees as have been found to succeed in similar climates, the injury resulting to crops from these winds might be appreciably decreased. Over much of the territory affected by these winds there is at present a scattering growth of timber, and this should be carefully protected and extended."

A writer in the *Agricultural Epitome*, published at Indianapolis, in speaking of the work of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, expresses some very exalted opinions of it under its present administration, and goes on to say: "Coburn has done more in compiling the real, practical experience of every-day farmers in 'Wheat-Feeding' and 'Alfalfa-Growing' than all the learned, jaw-breaking dissertations that have ever come to us from the stations."

If our readers, who will renew their subscription to *KANSAS FARMER* soon, will turn to our issue of January 23 and examine our premium offer of *Ladies' Home Companion* and cook book in connection with *KANSAS FARMER*, they may find something to their advantage. Read the whole offer carefully and follow directions.

## Subsoiling--Inquiries Answered.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The largest share of inquiries that have followed nearly every letter that I have written to the FARMER, are now in, and the many questions asked me about "subsoiling" proves the wonderful interest the readers of the FARMER take in that subject; also that the FARMER, with its 40,000 to 50,000 readers, is thoroughly well read by practical men who cannot afford to do without it.

I had thought that I had made myself so thoroughly plain on this subject that I would not receive any inquiries, but the letters received show me that I am not gifted with the power of making myself as well understood as I understand it myself.

No. 1.—"What model of Perine plow is yours?" I have one of the very first, if not the first, of a new model that is not found in Mr. Perine's catalogue. It is lighter, yet as strong, neater, handsomer and in every way better than any of the older models, is fully warranted for three horses, and is made light enough for two, and the factory price is \$11.

No. 2.—"Is it hard to hold in the ground?" I suppose the writer means, does it run into the ground easily. Yes, it has an enormous suck to it and you need never fear but what it will go in all right. Just you have team enough on it to pull it. I did not hit any hardpan and the plow runs without any holding at all. There is nothing to cause it to tilt or draw sideways, so long as it follows the middle horse.

No. 3.—"Could I use it in an old pasture without injury to the sod?" When friend Perine sees this question he will surely smile. It is possible to run it shallow in an old pasture, but it would not raise up the ground as I have described in my former article, on account of the grass roots holding the sod down, and, of course, if the ground does not swell up it will not crack in front of the standard, and the latter will rip its way through the sod, and perhaps might injure it some, but it would not be torn up or destroyed, and might possibly result in an improvement, especially if grass seed was sown and harrowed in. If I had a worn-out pasture I should try it in preference to breaking up the sod.

No. 4.—"Why do they not put on a stronger clevis?" It is with sincere pleasure that I quote from a private letter from Mr. Perine, as follows: "The clevis was the strongest one I could find at the time they were used. I was satisfied they were not right when I got them, but since that time I have found in Chicago a larger and stronger clevis and will be pleased to send you one without charge." The clevis arrived promptly by express, all charges prepaid, and is in every way far superior to the other one. It is bolted on with half-inch instead of three-eighths-inch bolts, enables one to hitch the team two inches lower, and the cross-clevis pin screws in instead of with an eye and fid. I don't see how it is possible to further improve the plow, as the clevis was the only thing wrong with it, and the new clevis is very strong, yet as neat as the plow demands to compare favorably. I congratulate Mr. Perine upon securing such a nice clevis.

No. 5.—"Why does your plow cost only \$11, while his catalogue names Nos. 1 and 2 at \$12 to \$14?" This is a new and cheaper plow and is not in his catalogue, but he writes me he will publish some new cuts soon, and I hope it will appear with this letter.

No. 6.—"Could I put in corn on wheat stubble with it, and can I list it in?" We do not list in Allen county, and I do not know how it would work, but my ground is in the very best possible condition to plant corn with a check-rower or drill, but as we have no sand in our soil, we have no plow that would scour in this subsoiled patch of mine. I have some very clean corn ground on which I shall go once between the rows with the plow and three horses and then turn up the butts with two horses, cross-harrow and plant to corn. I shall also put in my oats that way. Clean wheat stubble could be subsoiled once and planted to good advantage, I believe.

No. 7.—"How is it possible that it does not throw out any dirt?" This question seems to be the all-absorbing one, and from the numerous inquiries, demands a very plain and exhaustive answer, and I shall labor hard to make my reply understood. It is absolutely impossible for the plow to turn out any dirt at all. Let us imagine that we have a pit dug in the ground about shoulder high, and that the surface was composed of a little soil, underlain with water-tight and air-tight coal that had not been disturbed for ages past. Now, we take a wedge and insert it in the hard coal, about twenty-four inches from the surface, and sledge away at it. Do we expect the wedge to cut a hole like a wad-cutter, or turn up a groove, like a carpenter's grooving-plane? Of course not. We know that continued hammering on the wedge will cause a seam to open up in the coal parallel to the length of the wedge. This seam will grow larger and larger until the coal opens up a crack just above the wedge and running up to the surface. We all understand why this is and expect it to do so. Now, suppose our wedge was made so we could screw on an additional handle and continue to force the wedge in, and that, in order to help us, we have attached to the wedge an upright standard that extends out of the ground far enough to allow us to hitch on a team to help us. We continue to sledge and the wedge travels farther and farther into the coal, and the seam continues to open up in front of the wedge and the crack up to the surface continues ahead of the wedge. Now, how is it possible for the wedge to throw out any dirt? The point of the wedge will have enormous friction, but the standard meets with no resistance and cannot possibly throw out any dirt. Now put a man on the surface to drive the team and he walks on the open crack. Will he not rattle down some surface soil instead of bringing any up? As the seam and crack will receive more or less of this soil, are they ever going to get back where they were? If we drive another wedge two feet away, and another between these two, will we not break up and destroy the solidity of the whole surface above the wedges? Wouldn't the coal that was previously air-tight and water-tight now be thoroughly pulverized and contain a large amount of water as soon as it rained? If the surface sloped towards the pit, would not the pit be found to be a spring constantly fed by water that formerly had run off into the creeks? As soon as we subsoil our lands our springs will fail to go dry, creeks will always be full, timber will start up and all nature will be changed. The surplus water that ran off and caused our floods will now sink into the soil and sub-irrigate our crops and solve the drought question, as the constant evaporation of the stored up water will increase our rainfall and entirely change our climate. This will be the natural result of subsoiling, or as it ought to be called, "sub-irrigating." Let us take a look at the other extreme. It is a fact that nearly the whole of Illinois is one solid mass of tile-drain. It is also a fact that they suffer a severer drought every year. As they drain out all the stored water and get no evaporation, their lack of rainfall is more surely felt, and in a short time it will be a practical desert where once was the richest spot on earth. Thinking men know that this is true; also that the enormous volume of water that is run off in the spring is the cause of the floods in the lower Mississippi. It has always been noted that the best crop grew right over the tile and was credited to the drain, but it is now known that it is the subsoiling that it was necessary to do in order to lay the tile. With subsoiling eastern Kansas will be the garden spot of the world. With open tiling it would be a veritable desert.

No. 8.—"Does it cut a groove in the ground, and how much water will this groove hold to the rod?" See No. 7.

No. 9.—"Is it hard to scour?" See No. 7.

No. 10.—"Isn't it practically 'sub-irrigation,' and 'subsoiling' a misnomer?" Yes.

No. 11.—"How can the beam stand

the strain?" It has no strain. It comes on a piece of steel that underlays the beam and is fastened to the standard six inches below the beam.

No. 12.—"Does it have any suck?" Yes, lots of it.

No. 13.—"How do you get it out at the end?" Lay it over and it will run out.

No. 14.—"How do you get it out to the field?" Set it on its bar, with the handles under your arms, or drag, same as any plow.

No. 15.—"Is it necessary to plow after using it?" No, except to turn under trash.

I trust I have answered the above so plainly that any one may understand it.

CLARENCE J. NORTON.

Morantown, Kas.

## Horsemen, Read This.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Iowa State Coach and Draft Horse Association, at its last meeting in this city, appointed a committee, and made me its chairman, to formulate a standard by which to judge the coach, carriage and draft horses upon a system of measurements and a scale of points.

If any of the readers of your excellent paper have a model coach, carriage or draft horse and will send me a card with their address, to box 507, Des Moines, Iowa, I will be pleased to return them a formula calling for measurements, and a scale of points for them to fill out, and send to me to help in formulating the desired standard.

It is time that horse judging at fairs and elsewhere be done upon scientific methods and rules, rather than upon the whim of some ignoramus who looks wise and says nothing.

N. J. HARRIS.

Des Moines, Iowa, February 5.

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

[All applications for the publications of this department should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.]

Library Bulletin No. 4. Accessions to the Library July-October, 1894. Pp. 9.

The Russian Thistle. Pp. 8, figs. 3. (Circular No. 3, Division of Botany.)

Insect Life, Vol. 7, No. 3. Pp. III, 217-230, figs. 19-28.

Synopsis of Report of Statistician—December, 1894. No. 122. Pp. 4.

Sweet Cassava: Its Culture, Properties and Uses. Pp. 16, pls. 2, fig. 1. (Bulletin No. 44, Division of Chemistry.)

Foods: Nutritive Value and Cost. Pp. 32, diag. 2. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 23, Office of Experiment Stations.)—This is the first of a series of popular bulletins on the nutritive value and economy of human food, and its scope has therefore been confined to a careful definition of technical terms, tables and explanations showing the nutritive value of common food materials, with suggestions regarding wastes to be avoided.

Report of the Statistician—December, 1894. No. 123. Pp. 703-778. Contents: Crops of the year; Crop review; Principal crops of 1894; Farm prices and market quotations; Agricultural exports and imports; Official statistics of foreign crops; Transportation rates.

Treatment for Sooty Mold of the Orange. Pp. 4. (Circular No. 15, Division of Vegetable Pathology.)

Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, Vol. 1, No. 9. Pp. v, 293-434, VIII, frontispiece, pls. XXIV-XXXV, figs. 9. (Division of Botany.)—A technical report on a collection of plants made in the States of Sonora and Colima, Mexico, by Dr. Edward Palmer, in the years 1890 and 1891. It is not for general distribution.

North American Fauna No. 8. Monographic Revision of the Pocket Gophers. Family Geomyidae (exclusive of the species of Thomomys). Pp. 258, frontispiece, pls. 19, maps 4, figs. 71. (Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy.)—A technical publication; not for general distribution.

Monthly Weather Review—October, 1894. Pp. 393-439, charts 6.

Charts of the Weather Bureau. (Size 19x24 inches.)—Weather-Crop Bulletin (series of 1894), reporting temperature and rainfall with special reference to their effect on crops. (No. 32, for the month ending December 31, 1894.) Semi-daily Weather Map, showing weather conditions throughout the United States and giving forecasts of probable changes. Snow charts, showing depth of snow on ground at 8 p. m. on Monday, December 31, 1894, January 7, 14, 21 and 28, 1895.

## REPRINTS.

Barnyard Manure. Pp. 32, figs. 7. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 21, Office of Experiment Stations.)

Insect Life, Vol. 1, No. 1. Pp. 32, figs. 4.

Spraying Fruits for Insect Pests and Fungous Diseases, with a Special Consider-

ation of the Subject in Its Relation to the Public Health. Pp. 20. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 7.)

The Sugar Beet Industry. Culture of the Sugar Beet and Manufacture of Beet Sugar. Pp. 262, pls. 11, figs. 49. (Bulletin No. 27, Division of Chemistry.)

Peach Yellows and Peach Rosette. Pp. 20, figs. 7. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 17, Division of Vegetable Pathology.)

Milk Fermentations and Their Relations to Dairying. Pp. 24. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 9, Office of Experiment Stations.)

Nostrums for Increasing the Yield of Butter. Pp. 16. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 12, Division of Chemistry.)

## Chicago Market Review.

Our Chicago correspondent writes under date February 2 as follows:

"Receipts of stock this week as follows: 41,096 cattle, 1,878 calves, 148,598 hogs, 60,674 sheep.

"The run of cattle has been light and general prices not materially different from last week. Bad weather has curtailed the receipts and it is therefore natural to expect larger supplies. Choice handy light steers are some higher than a week ago. On the other hand heavy cattle sold slow throughout the week. The best demand has been for good handy light-weight steers that, when slaughtered, will yield the lowest possible percentage of fat and waste. During the corresponding week last year values made but slight change, prime heavy cattle selling a shade higher. The light run is merely the result of severe weather and the advance will be lost on all grades that have shown a slight change or tendency towards strength as soon as the weather moderates. Bulls and veal calves are selling well. Dressed beef concerns are picking up thrifty 1,000 to 1,100 pound steers at better prices than they could be sold for feeders; this is due to the demand for cheap meat. The stocker trade has not been particularly active, though prices have been strong. We quote: Choice beefs, \$5.50 to \$5.65; good full fed 1,200 to 1,400-pound steers, \$4.35 to \$4.95; fair steers, 1,200 to 1,450 pounds, \$3.65 to \$4.50; feeding steers, 950 to 1,150 pounds, \$3.35 to \$3.90; extra choice cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.50; good to choice cows, \$3 to \$3.60; choice export heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.15.

"There was a big run of hogs for the closing day of the week and with prospects continued liberal receipts the first of next week, buyers naturally acted indifferent and demanded sharp concessions from Friday's prices. Market opened very weak and most of the business was done at prices 10 to 15 cents lower and late in the day hogs could not be disposed of at prices 15 to 25 cents lower than Friday. Closing prices: Prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4.30 to \$4.50; light, \$3.90 to \$4.25; rough and common, \$3.95 to \$4.10; mixed and packers, \$4.15 to \$4.25.

"If we have liberal receipts Monday we look for a still further decline in prices.

"The demand for sheep and lambs is good and salesmen have no trouble in disposing of them at good prices. Since Wednesday prices have advanced fully 25 cents on sheep and lambs, and since a week ago lambs have improved 50 cents and good sheep nearly as much. Exporters are doing a good business and all the good heavy sheep are in demand for that purpose. Top lambs sold \$5 to \$5.35; others \$3.75 to \$4.25; culls and common, \$3 to \$3.25; common sheep and lambs culled, \$3 to \$3.50; top sheep, \$4 to \$4.40; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

"Saturday grain markets showed no important change from yesterday in sentiment or conditions. Grain markets started with an upturn and provisions with a break. Grain was helped by cables and the latter affected by the 20,000 hogs on sale at the yards.

"The trade in wheat is quick to take any profits in sight. The slump in the market at the close yesterday, as on Thursday, was helped by cables which maintained firmness and some advance independent of our market. The difference in the movement for the week was rather startling, there being 760,000 bushels where primary markets had 2,400,000 last year. There will be about 1,000,000 decrease in the visible stocks. Exports, both coasts, were light at 2,200,000 bushels. There was no cash demand here resulting in important business. Export clearances for the day about 190,000 bushels, both wheat and flour. There is little to encourage holders or investment looking toward improvement.

"The corn trade appears to have lost its strength. May corn, which got up from 42½¢ to 46½¢ in two days early in the week, has worked back to around 44½¢. It is clearly a case of taking profits by those who fail to see good in grain markets while wheat is under a mountain of stocks and no adequate cash demand from any quarter.

"Closing quotations: May wheat opened 55½¢, closed 53½¢; May corn opened 45¢, closed 44½¢; May oats opened 29½¢, closed 29½¢; May pork opened \$10.07½, closed \$10.02½; May lard opened \$6.65, closed \$6.62½; May ribs opened \$5.20, closed \$5.22½."

## Horticulture.

### ONION CULTURE.

EXPERIENCE IN SHAWNEE COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. John H. Snyder, of Perry, Okla., says he intends to plant five acres to onions. As I want to offer advice, I would make it one acre in five years, if, as I understand Mr. Snyder, he has had no experience in onion culture. I have been raising onions for seven years, and as my failures have been numerous, no doubt some experience gained may be profitable to Mr. Snyder or any reader of the FARMER who contemplates the raising of onions. I do not wish to discourage any one in an honest effort to make money, but it is more often that beginners in onion-raising, after lots of hard work, tedious and back-breaking, find their losses do not include labor alone but some money.

Last year was the first one that my patch ever suited my idea of what it should be—that is, absolutely clear of weeds, and it might not have been, only the season was favorable for weed-killing and I had allowed no weeds to seed on the ground the year previous. Yet, owing to the dry weather, the yield was only about 300 bushels to the acre. I would be satisfied if I never grew less, notwithstanding the 600 to 1,000 bushels that some people raise. Not that it is not possible to raise that amount, but it is the exception and not the rule. Experience gained by the rod is much cheaper than by the acre in onion culture.

The land for an onion field should be nearly level, so that it will not wash. Any land that will produce good corn will do, though the richer the better. Though I have never tried it, I think prairie sod would be just the thing, having no weed seed. I know that newly-cleared timber land produces a splendid crop. Never put onion seed in foul land, and, to avoid that everlasting weed seed, manure only with droppings from the chickens or commercial fertilizers. I plow my land in the fall and it is well pulverized and dry early in the spring. The earlier onion seed is in the ground the better. In preparing the seed-bed, harrow until it is as fine as possible and hand-rake the entire field to clear it of clods or any trash that would interfere with the drill or wheel hoe. Where the field is too large, or clear of trash, a clod-crusher could be used to advantage if the soil was thoroughly dry so it would not pack. At any rate, it must be a fine seed-bed, and to keep up with the times we must use the drill and wheel hoe.

I sow my seed with a Planet Jr. drill, in rows one foot apart. At this distance a wheel hoe will cover all the middles without any extra labor. Any narrower would not leave room to work, and wider rows make unnecessary work. Sow four to six pounds of seed to an acre. Better have the six than not enough, though four pounds evenly sown, if good seed, will be sufficient. Don't use anything but good seed, no matter what it costs. There is too much labor and time spent on an onion bed to waste it on poor seed. I usually cultivate once before the onions come up, as it takes two to three weeks for the plants to show and the weeds may get a start first. By going astride the drill-marks with the wheel hoe you will not disturb the seed. Commence weeding as soon as you can see the young onions and never let them rest until the tops lay down. I use a Hazeltine hand weeder, although an old case-knife heated and turned up about two inches from the point makes a good weeding tool. Always work the soil away from the onion, as they don't like crowding, especially after they commence to bulb, and will grow as long as one of the little slender roots can reach moist soil.

Gather the crop when the tops are nearly all dead. Throw three or four rows together as they are pulled. Let them dry thoroughly before housing. If it should rain before they are in shelter, stir them often, and if compelled to house them before they are dry, put them in a building where the circulation of air is good and keep

them moving until the tops and husks are thoroughly dry.

I generally let the "other fellow" take care of my onions in the winter, but if they have to be carried through, I would advise the following: Place on the floor in a good dry building, and as the weather grows cold cover with straw or hay, or place on a floor in a pit and cover as you would potatoes or apples. Onions are not injured by freezing if they are not disturbed while frozen, though they will not stand much rough handling after they thaw out.

As 300 bushels is a medium crop and 30 to 75 cents per bushel the ruling prices, there is a fair profit if you raise a crop. I don't think an acre of onions in a favorable season can be raised for less than \$50, even on clean land, and I believe more often it will cost twice that amount.

For varieties, Red Wethersfield leads. It is a good keeper, coarse, very prolific, and stands lots of hard usage. Yellow Globe Danvers is about as good a keeper, better flavor and the color makes it a better seller, but I do not think it is as sure a cropper or as hardy as the Wethersfield. The Italian and Spanish varieties are, as a general thing, not good keepers, but are mild in flavor and for an early and near market desirable.

The new onion culture is simply the raising of onion plants from seed in a hot-bed or cold-frame and transplanting to the field. I believe it to be a step in the right direction to produce a first-class article, and shall try it in a small way the coming season. A description of the new onion culture can be found in "Onions for Profit," by T. Greiner. The book is sent postpaid by the KANSAS FARMER for 45 cents.

In conclusion, let me add a few "don'ts": Don't bite off more than you can chew and chew fine. Don't trust the weather. Don't put off that weeding job until to-morrow. Don't expect to make a fortune out of onions, and don't blame me if you don't raise a crop of onions.

F. G. TOMPKINS.  
North Topeka, Kas.

EXPERIENCE IN FORD COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I offer the following suggestion to John H. Snyder, of Perry, Okla., on onion culture. To give a detailed suggestion would require quite a volume. I have grown onions for several years to a small extent in comparison to what Mr. Snyder proposes. Much depends on the kind of soil, climate, mode of culture and time of seeding, but one of the most important points is the kind of seed used, as well as the variety selected. The last named is the most important point to consider. Most any fertile soil will grow onions, but some not profitably. A large crop must be the grower's aim. An average crop seldom leaves any margin of profit for the grower.

My selection of soil would be a rather heavy, but slightly sandy loam. Prepare the ground by deep plowing, the deeper the better. Harrow and drag until perfectly pulverized and mellow. For seeding I use a Planet Jr. garden drill. Seed about three pounds of good, fresh seed to the acre. drill in rows fourteen inches apart, which is the proper distance for a Planet Jr. cultivator. To produce the best results it is necessary to cultivate once every ten days, or at least after each rain, to avoid a crust on top of soil. The most critical time for the young, tender plants is when the hand-weeding period comes, for it is absolutely necessary to get down on all fours with a hand-weeder and take a row at a time. If the land is full of weed seed you may count on a picnic. The young plants may give up the struggle for life before you reach them. And a new beginner some hot day will conclude the best way to kill weeds is with a two-horse plow, and away goes the weeds, onions and all. Never undertake more in this line of farming than you can give the best of attention.

As to seed, I will say, always use the best. If you don't want an inferior quality of seed don't buy of a store in bulk. I would not recommend the Red Wethersfield, as they produce too many thick necks that will never ripen, although they are highly recommended

by all seedsmen. The best and surest to produce matured bulbs of good size are the Yellow Danvers and Extra Early Red.

In 1888 I sowed my first onions for a market crop, which gave all the appearance of a fine crop of well-matured onions, but to my surprise there were only a few that ever ripened in the shape of an onion. They were of the Red Wethersfield variety, and stood up stout and produced thick necks and stood for two years on the same land, and then did not make onions. In the winter of 1889 I procured Burpee's book on "How to Grow Onions," sold by KANSAS FARMER for 45 cents, and studied its contents, and thereafter I did not have any trouble in producing a crop. The book contains over seventy pages and treats on the subject in detail, both irrigation and dry culture. I prize the book very highly and would not take \$1 for it now if I could not get another. I also buy my seeds of that firm, as they always guarantee satisfaction and freshness of seed. Procure a book before you go any farther, and follow suggestions and you will succeed.

F. A. GRESHAM.  
Bucklin, Kas.

EXPERIENCE IN FINNEY COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To raise a good crop of onions, first select a good rich piece of ground—a sandy loam—plow eight to ten inches deep, harrow and drag until the ground is as level as you can possibly get it.

I have one acre this year which I expect to plant to Prizetaker onions. My acre is twenty rods long by eight rods wide. I shall mark it out in ten beds the short way. That will make the beds two rods wide by eight long. I find that we have to have the beds small to water from a lake and to have

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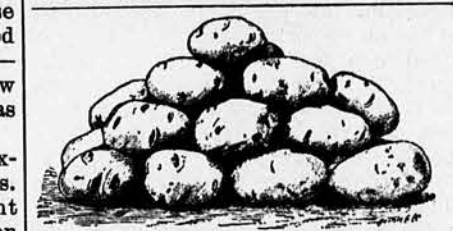
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beds perfectly level if possible. I shall water the ground before planting my seed.

Plant the seed with a drill—rows about twelve inches apart. Plant about two pounds of seed to the acre. Some plant more. If seed is good, I think two pounds plenty. I would say plant any time, as soon as you can get ready. I find it very difficult to get seed planted even, as all the drills that I have used will drop seed in bunches. I have heard it said that if mixed with coarse corn meal seed would drop more evenly, though I have never tried it.

We commence working over onions as soon as plants are large enough to see the rows, and keep them perfectly clean. I think they should be worked once a week until time to ripen. Onions should never be allowed to take the second growth. If they do it will spoil your crop. When the onions are fit for pulling the tops fall over and begin to waste away, the substance being gradually absorbed by the bulbs. So, when the majority of the tops are dying down, your time has come; don't wait any longer, especially if it is getting pretty well along in the season. Some of the tops may yet be growing and standing up, but it matters not—pull the crop and leave the bulbs on the ground. The bulbs will absorb the substance of the tops and the latter dry away.

Now, the time has come for market. Grade in three grades. This will enable you to sell your best onions for a fancy price. I sold my onions last season at 2 cents a pound.

Be sure and not leave onions too thick. Thin out until they are at least two inches apart. You can raise fine onions if you follow this plan. There will be no trouble to raise five or six hundred bushels on one acre of ground.

DAVID GODDARD.

Garden City, Kas.

The next meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen will be held at the Centropolis hotel, in Kansas City, Mo., June 20, 1895. The officers are: President, H. T. Kelsey, St. Joseph, Mo.; Vice President, R. H. Blair, Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary and Treasurer, U. B. Pearsall, Fort Scott, Kas.; Executive committee, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Iowa, (Chairman); Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; J. R. Schuette, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Stannard, Ottawa, and L. R. Taylor, Topeka, Kas.

A Cornell Experiment Station bulletin says that the number of acres devoted to the culture of grapes in western New York is as follows: Chautauqua county, 26,000; Keuka Lake region, 10,000; Seneca, 6,000; Canandaigua, 5,000; Cayuga, 3,500; scattering, 7,500; total, 58,000. The New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Cornell, has been issuing bulletins containing some very helpful information to agriculturists. The practical value of the scientific work done by this corps of Cornell professors was exemplified in the experiments that were successfully carried out last year to find remedies for certain grape diseases in the Lake Erie region.

#### How's This!

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

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

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

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

#### Florida, Cheap.

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

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

For maps and full particulars, ask a Memphis Route agent, or

J. E. Lockwood, G. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.

## In the Dairy.

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

### The Cream Separator.

(Paper awarded first premium at Kansas State Dairy Association meeting.)

Two years ago, when my husband returned from the State Dairy Association, he told me a hand cream separator had been exhibited at the meeting and that he expected the agent would be at our place within a week or two with the machine for trial, in short, that he was thinking strongly of buying a machine, as he felt sure from what he had seen of its work at the association, that it would fill a long-felt want in our little dairy. I was not particularly pleased with this intelligence, as I knew we could ill afford to experiment with expensive machinery, but something must be done. Our cellar had proved unfit for dairy purposes and we had come to the conclusion that we should be obliged to build a milk-house and cold storage room. And now, if this cream separator proved to be all that was claimed for it, although expensive, by its use we could save a greater expense. So the separator was brought into our kitchen for trial, and stood the test so well that it became a fixture, and twice daily does it hum its own praises while our milk is being skimmed at the rate of 100 pounds in twenty minutes. Does the separator do all that is claimed for it? It surely does. At least ours does. (The De Laval Baby No. 2.)

First—It saves space. Four feet long by four feet wide is ample room for the "Baby." No long milk-racks in the cellar in the summer or pantry shelves that the housewife can ill spare, filled with milk pans in the winter, for the milk is separated as soon as brought from the barn and the skimmed milk immediately fed, still warm, to calves, etc., thus doing away with the always inconvenient warming of "calves' milk."

The cream is put into long cans and, during the hot weather, for want of a better place, with us is hung in the well until enough is collected for a churning, when all is soured at the same time.

Second—Its use saves time and labor. Weary, hurried housewife, think of those rows of pans to be skimmed night and morning; think of those piles of pans to be rinsed, washed and scalded night and morning. True, the half dozen parts of the separator are rather awkward to cleanse at first, but one soon becomes accustomed to them and the washing is done as mechanically as that of the same number of pans. Again I find that the separated cream churns much more quickly than that raised by the old method. Most of us have had sad experience with long churnings and the thermometer at 90.

Third—The separator cleanses the milk. All dust or filth of any kind too fine to be held by the best of strainers is retained by the disks of this machine. Even our milk for the table or cooking purposes is run through the separator.

Fourth—And, most important of all, the separator performs the work its name implies. It separates from the milk that property which butter-makers most seek after and which other methods of cream raising so imperfectly supply, the butter fat. So thoroughly does it do this that we are safe in saying that by the use of the separator, we get all the butter fat from the milk.

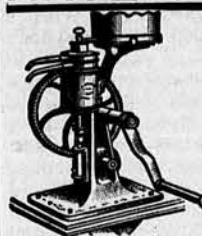
Many who have witnessed the operation of skimming by the use of the separator, after closely questioning us as to its merits, say: "Well, it's a fine thing for you to have, or for any one having ten or more cows, but for us, with only three or four, it would hardly be a paying investment." To these I can only answer: "Where ignorance is bliss 'twere folly to be wise," but for myself, after two years of experience

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

**CRYSTAL CREAMERY.**

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

## HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?



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

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,**

Branch Offices:  
ELGIN, ILL.

General Offices:  
74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.



with the separator, necessity might compel me to return to the old way, but willingly, never—even with but two or three cows.

Fellow dairymen, we, as one voice, should thank an all-wise Creator for enabling the brain of man to conceive and perfect the cream separator, a machine which is one of the grandest, if not the greatest, of modern labor-saving inventions.

MRS. E. G. TERRY.

Burlingame, Kas.

### Dairy Notes.

The oleomargarine makers now churn their grease over a couple of times with fresh milk to give it the butter flavor; also some butter. One would think that all this trouble would cost more than to keep a dairy and turn out the honest stuff, but it does not seem so. They say that all the help they need for the business is a boy to feed the tallow into one hopper and the milk into the other and the compound comes out oleomargarine.

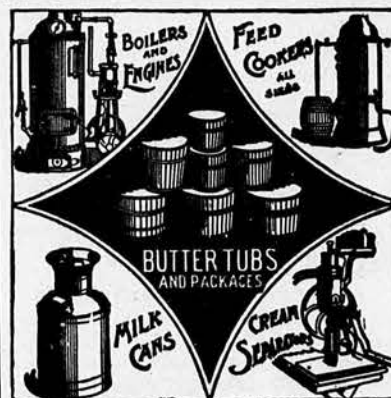
In 1894 the Meriden creamery used the milk from 550 cows, whose average was 6,100 pounds each. This gave an income of \$40.60 per cow, saying nothing of the skim-milk, valued at \$5.50 per head, returned to the patrons free. The price paid for milk averaged 80 cents per hundred weight. One herd of cows went as high as \$86 each for the year. The success of this creamery is due in a large measure to the efficient management of Mr. F. S. Hurd. Their annual statement shows a surplus of \$1,100.

In talking about dairying on the farm, F. H. Vauhan, of Fremont, Neb., said that in many cases the farmer is obliged to patronize the creamery or leave the farm. Dairying yields him ready cash more quickly than any other branch of his work. Farmers of the State are coming to realize this and in a few years little grain will be marketed. A farm of 100 acres that will support fifty cows, is worth twice as much as one of the same size which will support only half that number. In starting, select good animals and breed up, not down. Improving the dairy improves all the surroundings.

### Weight of Various Articles.

We clip the following valuable table from the excellent seed catalogue of A. R. Ames, of Madison, Wis.:

	Per bushel.
Apples.....	48 lbs.
Apples, dried.....	22 "
Barley.....	48 "
Beans.....	60 "
Buckwheat.....	48 "
Broomcorn.....	46 "
Blue grass, Kentucky.....	14 "
English.....	24 "
Bran.....	20 "
Canary seed.....	60 "
Clover seed.....	60 "
Corn, shelled.....	56 "
" on ear.....	70 "
Corn meal.....	50 "
Charcoal.....	22 "
Cranberries.....	40 "
Dried peaches.....	28 "
Flaxseed.....	56 "
Hemp seed.....	44 "
Hungarian grass seed.....	50 "
Irish potatoes, heaping measure.....	60 "
Millet.....	32 "
Oats.....	33 "
Orchard grass.....	14 "
Onions.....	54 "
Peas, smooth.....	60 "
" wrinkled.....	56 "
Rape.....	50 "
Rye.....	56 "
Red-top seed.....	14 "
Salt, coarse.....	50 "
Michigan.....	56 "
Sweet potatoes.....	56 "
Timothy seed.....	58 "
Turnips.....	60 "
Wheat.....	196 "
Flour, bbl., net.....	280 "
Salt, per bbl.....	44 "
Hay, well settled, per cubic foot.....	22 "
Corn on cob, in bin.....	45 "
" shelled.....	48 "
Oats.....	25 1/2 "
Potatoes.....	38 1/2 "



**CREAMERY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES**  
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE WEST.  
Butter Tubs and Packages. ALL SIZES AND SHAPES.  
The Most Complete Stock of Everything Pertaining to BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING.  
Boilers and Engines. TWO TO SEVENTY-FIVE HORSE-POWER IN STOCK.  
FEED COOKERS  
MILK CANS, EGG CASES, FILLERS, ETC.  
For Illustrated Catalogue, Address  
**CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.**  
DEPT. B, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

**BABY CARRIAGES** Shipped C. O. D.  
Anywhere to anyone at Wholesale Prices without asking one cent in advance. We pay freight. Buy from factory. Save deal—\$18.50 Carriage for \$9.25, ers' profits. Large—\$12.00 " " \$6.25. Illustrated catalogue \$5.00 " " \$2.50. Free Address: CASH BUYERS' UNION, 164 West Van Buren Street, B 64, Chicago, Ill.

**YOU SAVE 50%**  
IF YOU BUY A HIGH GRADE OXFORD WHEEL  
For men, women and boys at prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$60.00.  
We have no agents. We ship from factory subject to approval and are the only manufacturers selling direct to consumers. Don't pay local dealers a profit of 50 per cent, but WE 75 TO 80 PER CENT for our handsome catalogue. Address, OXFORD MFG. CO., Bicycle Dept., 7714 138 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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

I used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and have received great benefit. I believe it a safe and certain cure. Very pleasant to take.—Wm. Fraser, Rochester, N. Y.

## CATARRH

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

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

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CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

\$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.  
\$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.  
\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.  
\$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.  
\$2.175 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.  
LADIES.  
\$3.25 \$2.175 BEST DONGOLA.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.  
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the **W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes**  
All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform.—stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

## Gossip About Stock.

Read Leonard Heisel's stock sale advertisement in this paper.

The 1894 year book of the American Berkshire Association is received. It is a book of valuable information presented in convenient form. The volume is sold at \$1, postpaid, and may be had from the Secretary, Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.

James Mains, of Oskaloosa, writes: "My herd is now in fine shape. I have some extra sows bred to Monroe's Model, U. S., No. 1, Wilkes Jr. and Excel, that I will sell; also a fine lot of fall pigs that must go to make room for my spring pigs, which will commence coming this week."

H. H. Hague & Son, of Walton, Harvey county, write that they have some good Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Part-ridge Cochins, Single-combed Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks of either sex for \$1 each; must go, as feed is high, and must have room. Send your order at once. Stock from the best breeders in Kansas. Have two good Poland-China boar pigs, 3 months old, for sale cheap. They are well-bred pigs, or will trade for gilts of equal breeding and age. Hogs all healthy. Write your wants.

**POULTRY THAT PAYS.**—We have just received a handsome catalogue of fowls, issued by Bowers & Barr, Dakota, Ill. It tells not only how to buy chickens but how to keep and feed them in order to get the best results. Messrs. Bowers & Barr stand in the front rank of Western poultrymen. For years they have been known as breeders of prize-winning poultry. At the Northern Illinois Poultry show, held at Lanark, Ill., they exhibited sixty birds scoring ninety to ninety-six and a half points. Considering the quality of their stock their prices are very reasonable. We advise our readers to write to them.

The unusually cold and stormy weather that prevailed last week, especially on the 7th, prevented Mr. W. H. Wren, of Marion, Kas., holding his fourth semi-annual reduction sale of Poland-Chinas. For about two days all business practically ceased, and on Thursday, the 7th, railway trains were stopped, consequently the sale had to be declared off and postponed to Tuesday, February 19, 1895. Our live stock field man reports the seventy-two head that have been catalogued in excellent sale's ring condition and of a high Poland standard, both as to breeding and individuality. Keep in mind the date and make an effort to attend the sale.

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

The separate prices of these are:  
Dr. Orr's Book.....\$1.50  
KANSAS FARMER, one year.....1.00  
Total.....\$2.50

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

## COOK'S CHAMPION HERD.

A representative of the KANSAS FARMER recently inspected the "Champion Herd" of Poland-China swine, owned by Mr. R. S. Cook, Wichita, Kas. This is the herd from which Mr. Cook won such great renown at the World's Fair in 1893. The home of this famous herd is just two and one-half miles east of the court house, on Central avenue. Those who desire to visit the same, should drop Mr. Cook a card a few days in advance and he will take pleasure in having a conveyance at the train in waiting. Everybody is made welcome. No trouble to show swine. Especially is this true when one possesses such fine animals as are to be found on this well-arranged farm. Mr. Cook is a close student in hogology, and has all the points concerning the excellent breed he so much admires right on his tongue's end. Nothing pertaining unto their welfare escapes his argus eye. This undoubtedly accounts for his great success as a breeder. His motto ever being "The best is none too good," hence, those entrusting their orders with him will not go amiss in getting something worthy of continued propagation. The great record achieved at the World's Fair is to be envied by all reputable breeders. Furthermore, Mr. Cook is a genial, whole-souled, good-natured gentleman of the "first water," and to know him is to commend him for his valuable work in the advancement of swine husbandry and his extraordinary good judgment in mating for the best results obtainable. At the head of the Champion herd stand Tecumseh Duke 33231. He has a remarkably fine back and loin, heavy hams and shoulders, short, heavy, well-proportioned legs, and stands up well, head and ears good, and in color up to the standard. His get show good heads and ears, straight, broad backs and full loins, and individually fine in every respect. Tecumseh Duke is a good strong

breeder and very prolific. This animal is ably assisted by World Beater (Vol. 17) out of Lone Lawrence 56834, the dam of Lawrence Perfection 27899, who sired the World's Fair prize-winners. World Beater has good head, ears and back, is extra good in girth, has broad, heavy hams, coming down well over hocks; he stands well on his feet, and is an extra good breeder, producing strong, well-marked litters—the smallest litter of his get last year was eight pigs, and the largest eleven pigs, one litter of nine all raised and of the litter of eleven farrowed ten were raised, all from gilts and their first litters. Other males used in the Champion herd are Cook's Royalty, a half brother to Free Trade sired by Old Royalty; Young Lawrence, sired by Lawrence Perfection, and O. K.'s Tipton, a very choice, well-developed and goodly-marked animal and one much sought after. Of the sows, Beauty's Prospect 51128 takes the lead. She is a remarkable sow in every way, having produced more winners than any other sow in the West; in fact, she has produced none other but winning pigs. Among them is Gem 73792, a World's Fair winner—getting first in class and first in herd. She is one of the litters that won five ribbons at the Columbian Exposition—two first, two second and one fourth—a record surpassed by no other lot or litter in this or any other country. Her companions in the litter were, Longfellow 29785, Beauty C. 71962 and Beauty A. 71960, all from Beauty's Perfection. Gem 73792, which is retained by Mr. Cook, should also have had sweepstakes and would have secured it had the popular verdict been followed. Longfellow 29785 was at the head of the herd. He now heads the herd of Mr. C. S. Cross, at Emporia, Kas., and is doing good service, his get bringing long prices. Beauty C. is retained by Mr. Cook, while Beauty A. went to Mr. D. F. Risk, of Weston, Mo. By the way, Mr. Cook has two very choice gilts, out of Gem 73792, which are among the finest he has ever owned. She has proved a prolific breeder and a fine suckler, equal to her dam, if not better. Lone Lawrence 56834 has been in the herd for five years past and has never failed of a litter each year, and generally brings a litter of from eleven to thirteen, raising eight to eleven of them. She is by Rarity Boy 18919, out of Lawrence Girl 2d 46562, tracing to Hoosier Tom 1625, who was considered a great sire in his day. This sow is extra deep build, close to ground, with short, heavy legs, fine, straight back, loins and girth good, and extra long, deep hams, well laid. She has never failed in the show ring—took sweepstakes at the State fair, in Topeka, two years ago, against strong competition. Among her produce may be named several choice prize-winners, such as World Beater (Vol. 17) and Lawrence Perfection, the sire of the World's Fair pigs. He was sired by Nick o' Time 9679, he by King Butler 5577, the property of David Finch, and a great breeder. Baker's Model 3d 71882, out of Baker's Model 2d, by De-Ef-Boy 17203, is a fine, large, smooth and evenly-colored animal of good individual merit. Black Beauty 72294 by De-Ef-Boy 17203 out of Lone Lawrence 56834, is a large, smooth, well-developed sow and has proved a good breeder, her litters bringing long prices. Black U. S. 78810, sired by Tecumseh Lad 28069, a grand son of Old Tecumseh, is a large sow, of heavy, close build, a great producer and well marked. Mr. Cook has an extra choice lot of gilts—twenty-five—which would do credit to any herd in the country. He has about forty gilts in all. He also has a few choice males, the get of World Beater (Vol. 17) and Tecumseh Duke; also a number of extra good fall pigs, pairs and trios not akin. They are all in good condition, beauties in every respect; in fact, his herd was never in better condition than now. With a good alfalfa pasture, such as Mr. Cook has, and good ground wheat and other wholesome foods, swine husbandry becomes a profitable industry. See his advertisement in Breeders' Directory, and mention this paper when you write. It will pay you.

HORACE.

## How I Lost \$1,000 on Vegetables.

It came about thus. I was induced to buy my vegetable seed in Minnesota and Chicago instead of the Salzer Seed Company. It was a sad mistake and I will never follow strange seedsmen again. Instead of having the earliest, finest vegetables, I had inferior, late stock, although they claimed their seeds were as good as Salzer's. You see Salzer's seeds gave me cabbage in fifty-five days, and I always made \$400 on that, and then on early radishes, cucumbers, melons, corn, peas and onions I always cleared \$600, yes, often more. Thus, by not getting the seed from Salzer, I am out over \$1,000 and had endless worry trying to please my customers who were accustomed to magnificent vegetables from Salzer's seeds.

If You Will Cut This Out and Send It with 6 cents postage, to the John A. Salzer Seed Company, La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of their Fourteen-Day Paris Radish and their mammoth plant and seed catalogue.

## Chicago Stock Yards Report.

The Chicago stock yards report for January shows receipts of 234,971 cattle, 9,883 calves, 878,115 hogs, 284,111 sheep, 10,688 horses, and total number of cars of stock 26,882. The railroad which brought in the greatest number of cars of stock was the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. This road led on every kind of stock except calves. The Chicago & Northwestern was second in number of cars; the Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul was third; the Rock Island was fourth and the Illinois Central was fifth.

Of the 234,971 cattle shipped in only 71,662 were shipped out. This does not, of course, mean that the remaining 163,309 cattle were consumed in Chicago, although that city requires enormous quantities of beef. Chicago packing-houses ship to the surrounding country much dressed beef which is not shown in the stock yards operations. Of the 9,883 calves shipped in only 1,743 were shipped out. Of the hogs only about one in four were shipped out and of the sheep only about one in ten. Nearly as many horses were shipped out as were received, showing that the "consumption" of horses in the great city was not considerable.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

D. Hill, the evergreen specialist, of Dundee, Ill., has issued an attractive new catalogue which, when read, makes an evergreen enthusiast of the reader. It contains valuable information and is finely illustrated. Everybody should have it. Free.

The illustrated catalogue of the Aspinwall Manufacturing Co., of Jackson, Mich., shows just how the largest potato-growers perform some of the operations with the aid of machinery, and so have a great advantage over those who adhere to the old, slow methods of hand labor. A request will secure the catalogue.

The 1895 catalogue of the Willis Nurseries, Ottawa, Kas., has been received at this office. It is replete with valuable information to all who are contemplating the planting of an orchard. The two full-page colored plates contained therein are indeed artistic, and our readers can secure a copy by addressing Mr. A. Willis, Ottawa, Kas., provided the name of this paper is mentioned.

Mr. A. B. Perline, the subsoil plow manufacturer, of Topeka, has just issued a neat pamphlet on "Deep Subsoiling." It is interesting and contains valuable discussions of the subject of subsoiling. We suspect that Mr. Perline has prepared this booklet with a view of making it relieve him of part of the labor of answering by letter the floods of letters which have poured in upon him. Write and get a copy.

Among the late books received at this office, on financial questions, is that entitled "A Better Financial System," by George C. Ward. It comes from the press of the Arena Publishing Co., Boston, Mass. After a careful perusal of its 200 pages, one finds a collection of facts and details pertaining to our financial system that every American citizen ought to be familiar with. The author has exercised skill and tact in making it plain, so that the reader, if he read at all, may at once comprehend its comparisons and statements. It is one of the books for the masses and within the reach of all, the price being 25 cents, and may be had of the publishers, at Boston.

**THEIR FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.**—"None but the best will last," is a truism that never fails. When a firm retains its patrons and increases their number there is no gainsaying the fact that its goods are right and its dealings honorable. An instance of this kind is the present fiftieth anniversary of the Plant Seed Co., of St. Louis. Their name is, in certain sections, as widely known in connection with seeds as is Edison's in connection with electricity. If you are looking for money-making, warranted seeds and plants look between the covers of their handsome new catalogue, which will be mailed upon application to the Plant Seed Co., 812 and 814 North Fourth street, St. Louis.

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

## Forestry Notice.

Those wishing to receive a share of the free distribution of seedling forest trees by the State Forestry Department can make application at any time previous to March 1, 1895. The report of this department is now in the hands of the State Printer and will be furnished applicants as soon as printed. Owing to a lack of sufficient printing fund they may not be finished before the last of January. County papers please copy.

E. D. WHEELER,  
Commissioner of Forestry.  
Ogallah, Kas.

**You Dye in 30 minutes**  
Our turkey red dye on cotton won't freeze, boil or wash out—all others will. Tonk's French Dyes are different from others. Just the thing for hard times. Make the carpets, dresses, capes and clothing as bright and attractive as new. Anyone can do it. No misses if you have Tonk's. Try them and see. Send 4c. for 6 pkgs., or 10c. for one, any color. Big pay for agents. Write quick. Mention this paper, FRENCH DYE CO., Vassar, Mich.

## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 30, 1895.

Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

**COW AND HEIFER.**—Taken up by D. R. Grigg, in Smoky Hill tp., October 19, 1894, one red dehorned cow, about 2 years old, valued at \$14; one red dehorned heifer, 1 year old, valued at \$10.

Greenwood county—J. F. Hoffman, clerk.

**STEER.**—Taken up by G. W. Holman, in Janesville tp., P. O. Hamilton, January 7, 1895, one black yearling steer, some white, very small crop off right ear; valued at \$12.

Morris county—June Baxter, Jr., clerk.

**HORSE.**—Taken up by Sam Anderson, in Valley tp., P. O. Dunlap, one bay horse, 10 years old, tip of right ear off, white spot in forehead; valued at \$8.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.

**TWO MARES.**—Taken up by W. P. Fagan, in Richland tp., September 11, 1894, one roan mare, 6 years old, fourteen hands high, valued at \$25; one black-faced bay mare, 5 years old, fifteen and one-half hands high, valued at \$25.

Montgomery county—John W. Glass, clerk.

**HORSE AND TWO MARES.**—Taken up by P. M. Lee, in Cherokee tp., December 17, 1894, one light brown horse, 6 years old, three white feet, star in forehead; one brown mare, 8 or 9 years old; one bay mare, 3 years old.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 6, 1895.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

**MULE.**—Taken up by Bernard Kennedy, near Scammon, in Mineral tp., December 25, 1894, one sorrel male mule, black mane and tail, four feet six inches high, 3 years old, had on halter; valued at \$15.

Rice county—Robert Findlay, clerk.

**TWO STEERS.**—Taken up by John H. Bowman, in Pioneer tp., January 2, 1895, two steers, weight about 800 pounds each. One red, crop off right ear; one red, under-bit in left ear, white face, indistinct brand; valued at \$24.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 13, 1895.

Comanche county—D. E. Dunne, clerk.

**CALF.**—Taken up by Wm. H. Stokier, of Protection, January 5, 1895, one red steer, swallow-fork in left ear, weight 550 pounds.

**CALF.**—By same, one speckled female calf, weight 350 pounds.

**HEIFER.**—By same, one red heifer, weight 850 pounds.

**COW.**—By same, one speckled cow, branded J I on left hip and side, weight 550 pounds.

**COW.**—By same, one red cow, weight 500 pounds; above five animals valued at \$40.

Pottawatomie county—Frank Davis, clerk.

**STEER.**—Taken up by Frank McKinsey, in Lincoln tp., January 20, 1895, one red steer, 1 year old, bush of tail white.

Shawnee county—Chas. T. McCabe, clerk.

**STEER.**—Taken up by N. O. P. McComb, in Mission tp., one white steer, 3 years old, branded O. A. Scott, Anthol, Kan., No. 19; valued at \$25.

**HEIFER.**—Taken up by John A. Miller, in Dover tp., one pale red heifer, 1 year old, white spot on hip and white on belly and forehead; valued at \$10.

## FRENCH BUHR MILLS

28 sizes and styles. Every mill warranted.

For All kinds of Grinding.

A boy can operate and keep in order. "Book on Mills" and sample meal FREE.

All kinds mill machinery. Flour mills built, roller or burr system.

Reduced Prices for '95.

NORDYKE & MARION CO.,

285 Day Street,



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Buy direct from MANUFACTURER and save all Middlemen's profits.

15 days' trial in your home before you pay for the same.

**PIANO**

You take no risk. We will send our beautiful catalogue, giving full description and illustration of our pianos.

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Address us with your full address, BEETHOVEN P. & O. CO., P. O. Box No. 15 Washington, N. J.

**The Kirkwood Steel Wind Engine**

has been in use since 1882. It is the pioneer steel mill. It has beauty, strength, durability, power; it is THE BEST, hence the mill for you to buy.

Thousands have them! Our Steel Towers have

four angle steel corner posts, substantial steel girts and braces—not fence wire. They are light, strong, simple in construction, much cheaper than wood and will last a lifetime. Our

mills and towers are ALL STEEL and fully guaranteed.

Write for prices and circulars. Address, mentioning this paper, KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO., Arkansas City, Kas.

## WEAK WOMEN

Learn How to Treat Yourselves at Home NO DOCTOR NEEDED.

Send 10c. In Stamps or Silver for Book that tells you all about yourself and diseases—also giving valuable prescriptions.

Woman's Medical Supply Co., Burt Bldg. Chicago

## WHY SUFFER?

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

## The 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.

**POLL-EVIL.**—I have a Clydesdale mare that has a poll-evil. I noticed her neck stiff last August, and in October there was a running sore on top of her head. There is no enlargement, but it runs a little all the time. Please prescribe as simple a remedy as possible. H. C. W.

Larned, Kas.

**Answer.**—Poll-evil, like fistulous withers, is sometimes difficult to cure, notwithstanding the fact that nearly every neighborhood has a man or two who knows of a sure cure. The first step necessary in the treatment is to destroy the membrane and all other unhealthy tissue surrounding the pipes or cavities. There are a number of different caustics, any one of which will produce the desired result, but some of them are apt to do damage when not properly handled. The most simple remedy, not attended with any danger and just as effectual as any, is sulphate of copper, commonly called blue vitriol. Put as much of the blue vitriol in a quart of water as will dissolve, then, with a syringe, inject the solution to the bottom of all pipes and cavities once or twice a day for a week, then inject once a day with a weaker solution of the same, about a heaping teaspoonful of vitriol to a pint of water. If the pus from the sore grows white, or yellow, and thick, it will indicate that the sore is healing; but if at any time the discharge becomes dark and watery, go back to the strong solution again for a few days. If the opening in the skin is too small it may be enlarged by cutting with a sharp knife the way the hair lies. If an opening can be made at the bottom for the escape of the pus it will facilitate the healing; but this is not always a safe operation for a novice to undertake.

## Horse Owners! Try

**GOMBAULT'S**  
**Caustic**  
**Balsam**  
A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. 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.**

## MARKET REPORTS.

### Kansas City Live Stock.

**KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.**—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 6,067; calves, 92. The cattle market opened very dull and about 10c lower on heavy steers and weak on lights. Texas cottonseed fed steers were about steady. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.					
21.....	12.81	\$4.40	16.....	1.403	\$4.30
23.....	12.9	4.20	17.....	1.370	4.15
44.....	1.274	4.10	18.....	1.384	4.10
41.....	1.042	4.05	21.....	1.207	3.95
16.....	1.219	3.80	6.....	1.020	3.70
21.....	1.091	3.70	13.....	1.166	3.65
2.....	1.075	3.50	32.....	930	3.35
1.....	690	3.25	2.....	1.000	3.10

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.					
111 m.....	1,029	\$3.80	63.....	1,087	\$3.00
40.....	880	3.15	23.....	1,001	3.35
14.....	829	3.15	40.....	880	3.15

COWS AND HEIFERS.					
23.....	1,170	\$3.55	1.....	1,140	\$3.15
1.....	700	3.30	14.....	875	3.15
12.....	795	3.15	14.....	974	3.10
3.....	880	3.00	1.....	1,100	3.00
7.....	1,060	3.00	30.....	740	2.90
1.....	1,180	2.75	1.....	1,510	2.75
1.....	1,300	2.75	2.....	1,915	2.80
10.....	816	2.65	1.....	1,030	2.50
7.....	795	2.50	4.....	780	2.40
5.....	1,064	2.50	1.....	980	2.40

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.					
22.....	1,017	\$3.60	6.....	983	\$3.50
8.....	930	3.25	2.....	715	3.20
6.....	760	3.15	5.....	986	2.50

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 12,150; shipments none. The market dropped about 25c below the close Saturday, and closed to-day about 5c higher than the opening. Packers were free buyers of medium weights. The top was \$3.95, and the bulk of sales \$3.70 to \$3.80 against \$4.20 for top and \$3.90 to \$4.00 for bulk on Saturday. The following are representative sales:

58.....	321	\$3.95	98.....	340	\$3.90	64.....	317	\$3.85
67.....	259	3.85	77.....	214	3.85	124.....	239	3.80
72.....	238	3.80	33.....	275	3.80	77.....	263	3.80
70.....	267	3.80	50.....	256	3.80	68.....	272	3.80
61.....	253	3.80	76.....	233	3.75	69.....	223	3.75
92.....	233	3.75	70.....	224	3.75	79.....	248	3.75
82.....	232	3.75	79.....	234	3.75	79.....	223	3.75

84.....	225	\$3.70	67.....	212	\$3.65	59.....	201	\$3.65
83.....	251	3.65	17.....	187	3.60	101.....	184	3.60
78.....	215	3.60	64.....	238	3.60	54.....	202	3.55
89.....	263	3.40	10.....	142	3.40	58.....	160	3.35
27.....	174	3.35	20.....	150	3.35	1.....	310	3.10
20.....	118	3.25	11.....	185	3.25	50.....	98	3.25

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 7,568; shipped Saturday, 8,073. The market opened active at steady prices. The supply was 3,000 and a few sales were recorded early. The following are representative sales:

81.....	75	\$4.00	871.....	84	\$3.80
91 m.....	94	3.75	28.....	58	3.75

Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 140. The receipts were a little heavier than the last few days of last week. Some good private sales were made this morning. The outlook is somewhat brighter, as shippers will be able to send out their purchases.

### Chicago Live Stock.

**CHICAGO, Feb. 11.**—Hogs—Receipts 68,000; official Saturday, 23,665; shipments Saturday, 9,888; left over, about 7,000; quality rather good, market slow and weak, prices 25c to 30c lower. Sales ranged at \$3.95 to \$4.00 for light; \$3.75 to \$3.90 for rough packing; \$3.80 to \$4.10 for mixed; \$3.95 to \$4.20 for heavy packing and shipping lots; pigs, \$2.80 to \$3.85.

Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; official Saturday, 1,805; shipments Saturday, 761; market dull, prices 5 to 10c lower.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; official Saturday, 5,805; shipments Saturday, 571; market dull, prices 5 to 10c lower.

### Chicago Grain and Provisions.

	Feb. 11.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wh't—Feb....	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
May.....	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%
July.....	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%
Corn—Feb....	42	41	41	42	42
May.....	44	41	41	44	44
July.....	44	41	41	44	44
Oats—Feb....	27	27	27	27	27
May.....	28	28	28	28	28
July.....	27	27	27	27	27
Pork—Feb....	9 90	9 90	9 90	9 90	9 90
May.....	9 95	10 15	9 85	10 15	10 15
Lard—Feb....	6 47	6 47	6 47	6 47	6 47
May.....	6 50	6 65	6 50	6 65	6 65
Ribs—Feb....	5 02	5 02	5 02	5 02	5 02
May.....	5 15	5 30	5 15	5 30	5 30
July.....	5 35	5 42	5 35	5 42	5 42

### Kansas City Grain.

**KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.**—The railroads brought in no wheat here to-day. A car of choice red which arrived Saturday sold at \$2.40, Kansas City. No sales of wheat out of store were reported. Holders asked about Saturday's prices. Receipts of wheat to-day, none; a year ago, 129 cars.

Car lots by sample on track, Kansas City, at the close were quoted nominally as follows: No. 2 hard, 52c to 52½c; No. 3 hard, 51c; No. 4 hard, 50c; rejected, 47c; No. 2 red, 52c to 52½c; No. 3 red, 51c; No. 4 red, 50c; rejected, 47c to 48c.

White corn was ¼c lower and mixed corn sold very slowly at Saturday's prices for a while, but could not be sold later except at some decline.

Receipts of corn to-day, 21 cars; a year ago, 82 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed corn, 6 cars 40½c, 1 car 40½c; No. 3 mixed, nominally, 39½c to 40c; No. 4 mixed, nominally, 39c; No. 2 white, 1 car 41c, 2 cars 40½c, 5 cars 40½c; No. 3 white, nominally, 40c.

Oats met with improved demand, but prices were no higher.

Receipts of oats to-day, 9 cars; a year ago, 13 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed oats, 4 cars 29c, 2 cars 28½c; No. 3, nominally, 28c; No. 4, nominally, 27c; No. 2 white oats, 2 cars 30c; No. 3 white, nominally, 29c.

Hay—Receipts, 22 cars; market steady. Timothy, fancy, \$9.50; choice, \$8.00 to \$8.50; No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8.00; clover, mixed, \$6.00 to \$6.50; low grade, \$5.00 to \$5.50; fancy prairie, \$8.00 to \$8.50; choice, \$7.00 to \$7.50; No. 1, \$5.00 to \$5.50; No. 2, \$4.50 to \$5.00; packing hay, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

### St. Louis Grain.

**ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.**—Receipts, wheat, 1,300 bu.; last year, 13,143 bu.; corn, 30,100 bu.; last year, 18,798 bu.; oats, 23,100 bu.; last year, 31,900 bu.; rye, 700 bu.; barley, 750 bu.; flour, 2,928 bbls.; shipments, wheat, 16,216 bu.; corn, 72,000 bu.; oats, 3,140 bu.; rye, 700 bu.; flour, 3,219 bbls. Wheat—Cash, 51½c to 52½c; February, 51½c; May, 52½c; July, 52c. Corn—Cash, 40c; February, 40c; May, 41½c; July, 42½c. Oats—Cash, 30½c; February, 30½c; May, 29½c.

### Kansas City Produce.

**KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.**—Eggs—Receipts were somewhat larger this morning than on previous days. The feeling is about steady, though some dealers expect a decline. Strictly fresh, 23½c to 24c.

Poultry—Supplies small; there was a slight advance this morning; hens, 6c; mixed springs, 6c; small, 7c; roosters, 12½c to 15c; dressed chickens, 6½c to 7c. Turkeys, firm; old gobblers, 4½c; young, 5½c; hens, 7c; dressed turkeys, 6½c to 7½c; dry picked, hens, 7½c; young gobblers, 6½c. Ducks, scarce, firm, 7½c to 8c. Geese, firm; small and medium, 6½c to 7c; large, 12 lbs. and over, 7½c. Pigeons, dull, 75c per doz.

Butter—Receipts light; a good demand for choice grades; poor quality sold to packers generally; extra fancy separator, 20c to 22c; fancy, 18c to 19c; fair, 17c; dairy, fancy, 15c; fair, 12c to 13c; fancy roll, 12c to 13c; fair roll, 10c to 11c; packing, steady, 6c to 8c; old, 5c. Much good roll can only be sold to packers.

Fruit—Apples, supply moderate; the market is firm; standard pac. 3d ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bbl.; others, \$2.00 to \$3.00; fancy stand, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Jennettings, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bbl.; common varieties, \$2.25. Lemons, weak, \$3.00 to \$3.75. Oranges, active, firm; Mexican, \$2.65 to \$3.00; Californians, seedlings, \$2.60 to \$2.75; navels, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Florida, \$3.00; frosted, 50c to \$2.00; tangarines, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Cranberries, firm; Cape Cod, \$10.00 to \$11.00 per bbl.; Jersey, \$10.00 to \$10.50.

Vegetables—Potatoes, receipts moderate and demand good; ordinary kinds, common, 40c to 50c per bu.; sweet potatoes, red, scarce, 20c to 25c; yellow, 20c to 30c; Utah and Colorado, choice, 55c to 60c per bu. Cabbage, moderate supply, market firm; \$1.35 per 100; Michigan and best grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per ton. Cauliflower, small, 45c to 50c; large, 75c per doz.

## 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!

**WANTED.**—Millet, cane, Kafir and Jerusalem corn. Send samples. Kansas City Grain and Seed Co.

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

**WE MAKE A GOOD FARMER'S SPRING WAGON.**—Two laxy backs and let-down end-gate, for \$65. Warranted. Kinley & Lannan, 424-426 Jackson street, Topeka.

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

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

**WANTED.**—A live agent for every county in Kansas, Texas, Nebraska and Indian Territory to canvass for Archko Library. Liberal commissions. Call or address W. C. Fisk, 300 West Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

**WHITE W. H. WILLIAMS, TORONTO, KAS.**—for Comet Sprayer, a triple air-chamber force pump. Throws continuous stream. Agents wanted.

**TO TRADE.**—High-grade Columbia bicycle. Good as new. What have you to trade? Address Lock Box 143, Peabody, Kas.

**FOR PURE GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.**—Go to Edson & Beck, 212 East Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kas. Mention the KANSAS FARMER.

**BONZE TOMS.**—Two dollars each. Ten Toulouse goose eggs, \$1. G. W. Lester, Comiskey, Kas.

**"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING."** The proof of good poultry is the show-room. At the State show, January 8-14, 1895, my birds took two first and three second premiums, and only six birds were shown. Eggs for hatching from as well-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas as are in the West, for only \$1 per thirteen. Stock for sale. Henry E. Peers, Marion, Kansas.

**FOR SALE.**—At \$80, a fine Jersey bull, 3 years old. Sire, Money Pops 16674; dam, Claimant's Burina 62656. A nice yearling son by above bull only \$50. Henry E. Peers, Marion, Kas.

**THE FINEST HONEY.**—Is gathered from alfalfa and clover blossoms. You can buy it of the bee-keeper, cheap and in any quantity, by freight, and know it is genuine. Address Oliver Foster, Las Animas, Colo.

**50 LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS.**—Feltch strain, that I will sell for \$1 each if taken soon. J. E. George, Burlingame, Osage Co., Kas.

**WANTED.**—Yellow and white millo maize seed by F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

**FOR ALFALFA SEED, DIRECT FROM THE GROWER,** address E. G. Jones, Syracuse, Kas.

**DETECTIVES.**—We want a reliable man in every locality to act as private detective under instructions. Experience not necessary. Send for particulars. American Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

**CHEICE BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS;** also White Holland turkeys. Mrs. E. P. Mason, Belle Plaine, Kas.

**STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.**—A large list of them, from \$800 to \$50,000 each. Ranches, farms, city property for sale or exchange. John G. Howard, Topeka, Kas.

**SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF SURPLUS NURSERY STOCK,** including apricots, quinces, dewberries, rhubarb, lilacs, privets, Japan scarlet quinces, African tamarix, trumpet vines, wisterias, roses, iris, honeysuckles and Savon junipers. I also have general stock of fruit trees, small fruits, etc. B. P. Hanan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Five hundred bushels cane seed. Wm. Hamacher, Lane, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Registered yearling Holstein and Jersey bulls. Prices reasonable. William Brown, Lawrence, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Pure-bred English Buff Cochins cockerels, \$1 each, if taken before March 1, as I do not wish to move them. Address Peter Gray, Bendena, Kas.

**BUFF COCHIN AND LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS** and pullets for sale at \$1 each where more than one is taken. Mrs. E. E. Bernard & Son, Dunlap, Kas.

**3,000 BUSHELS SEED SWEET POTATOES!** for sale. Ten best kinds. Also plants in their season, at bed-rock prices. Inquire of N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

**RUST-PROOF SEED OATS.**—Well cleaned, sure to crop and heavy yielder where others fail. Straw bright and strong, grain plump and matures early. Two bushels upwards, 50 cents per bushel, f. o. b. Send postoffice or express money order. H. Booth, Peabody, Kas.

**STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY** and rhubarb plants for sale. J. C. Banta, Lawrence, Kas.

**MOUSE-COLORED JACK FOR SALE.**—Fourteen hands three inches high. Good breeder. Must be sold to dissolve partnership. For particulars address John Bollin or D. Spencer, Kickapoo, Kas.

**MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE.**—Stock, grain, fruit. Good homes near St. Louis, cheap. Write for list. Bennett & Hatten, Sullivan, Mo.

**ANY ONE.**—Wishing finely-bred jacks and trotting stallions on easy terms, should address John Wiswell, Columbus, Kas., for descriptive circular.

**FOR SALE.**—Large, nicely-marked young Light Brahma roosters, \$1.50. Cockerels, 75 cents each. Eggs \$2.50 per hundred. Mrs. N. VanBuskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

**SUB-IRRIGATION PIPE.**—Do not be disappointed for not ordering 100 feet of 4-inch galvanized sheet-iron pipe. Cost, \$1.25. Address Alex Richter, Hollywood, Kas.

**CHOICE EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES.**—Seventy cents per bushel in sacks or barrels. Early Amber sorghum cane seed, 85 cents per bushel, in sacks. Millet seed, 95 cents per bushel, in sacks. Carloads less. Address Topeka Produce Co., 804 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

**RED CLOVER SEED.**—For sale by W. A. Johnson, Pauline, Shawnee Co., Kas.

## TWO-CENT COLUMN—CONTINUED.

**JACKS FOR SALE.**—Four choice black proof jacks for sale. Prices reasonable. Theo. Welch-selbaum, Ogden, Kas.

**ALTON CITY POULTRY YARDS.**—G. W. Bailey, Alton, Kas., breeder of fine White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$2 per setting.

**CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE.**—In southeastern Kansas. No crop failure for twenty-five years. Underlaid by natural gas and oil, zinc, lead and coal. Rich limestone land, suited to great crops of grain, grasses, fruits and vegetables. Stockman's paradise. Cheap. Send for printed statement. Thos. D. Hubbard, Kimball, Kas.

**STORIES WANTED.**—Liberal prices paid. Send stamp for particulars. J. M. Haddock, Geneva, Neb.

**SEVEN S. C. W. LEIGHORN COCKERELS, KNAPP** strain, that I will sell for \$1 each if taken soon. They are first-class. Cockerels scored 92 and 93½, pullets 95½ and 94½ at Parsons show by Emery, Judge. Elwood Rush, Shaw, Neosho Co., Kas.

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

**SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE.**—Sired by a son of Imp. Thistlefoot. Address M. Walmire, Fountain, Kas. Station Carbondale.

**WANTED.**—Active salesmen to handle our Kansas home-grown nursery stock. Salary or commission. Good men can make good money. L. H. Corse, Lawrence, Kas.

**WHEN YOU GO TO TOPEKA STOP AT THE** St. Nicholas Hotel, first door north of post-office. Be opened and newly furnished throughout. Good meals, 15 cents; nicely furnished rooms, 25 and 50 cents. A. T. Figg, proprietor.



## JONES' PIG FORCEPS.



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

## The Farmer's Ready Reference

Or Hand-Book of Diseases of Horses and Cattle.

By S. C. ORR, V. S., is a book that should be in the hands of every stock owner. It is plain, practical and reliable. Price, by mail, \$1.50. Address S. C. ORR, V. S., Manhattan, Kas.

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How cheap you can buy the KAW FEED MILL? If not, write for price. It will astonish you. The "Kaw" grinds corn and cob, shelled corn and all kinds of small grain. Especially adapted for hard and soft wheat. AGENTS WANTED. Address

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## PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS

Grinds more grain to any degree of fineness than any other mill. Grinds ear-corn, oats, etc., fine enough for any purpose. Warranted not to choke. We warrant the Peerless to be THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH.

Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the JOLIET STROWBRIDGE CO., JOLIET, ILL.

Jobbers and Manufacturers of Farm Machinery, Carriages, Wagons, Windmills, Bicycles, Harness, etc. Prices lowest. Quality best.



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Made in the World.

ALL STEEL OR WOOD STEEL LINED.

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Steam, Horse & Hand Power. Guaranteed the Best. Write for Catalogue.

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Sixth and Mill Streets.



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Entirely of Steel. No castings to break. Strongest and simplest Lever Arrangement on the market. Write for descriptive Circular.

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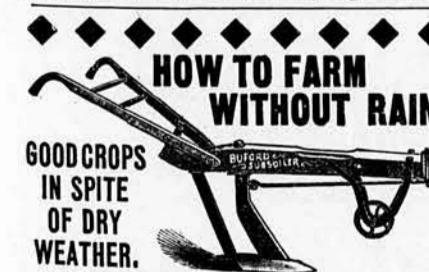


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NEW SUBSOIL PLOW

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

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



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GOOD CROPS IN SPITE OF DRY WEATHER.

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING USE AND RESULTS ADDRESS

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It will pay you to buy a Saw with "DISSTON" on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work without filing than other saws, thereby saving in labor and cost of files. They are made of the best quality crucible cast steel, and are

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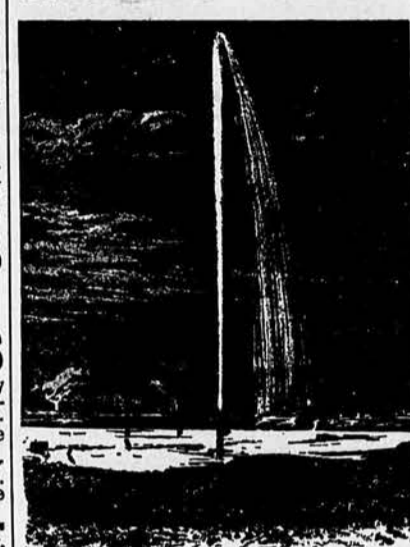
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are the most complete and commodious in the West,

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	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	959,646	2,060,784	387,570		
Sold to feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to shippers.....	400,965	468,616	45,780		
Total sold in Kansas City, 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

CHARGES: YARDAGE, Cattle, 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 7 cents per head. HAY, \$1 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1 per bushel.

NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.

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

## THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

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

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

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

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

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YOU CAN SAVE many a fine Sow and Litter of Pigs by using my Forceps. Send for a book on Pigs, FREE. J. M. Reimers, Davenport, Iowa.

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

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

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Commencing Sunday, November 18, 1894, the MEMPHIS ROUTE, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, will inaugurate a through sleeping car line, Kansas City to Jacksonville, via Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta and Macon, arriving at Jacksonville at 9:45 a. m., making close connections there for all points in South Florida. The cars in this line will be strictly first-class in all their appointments and will run every day in the week, leaving Kansas City at 10:30 a. m.

For rates and full information, address J. E. LOOKWOOD, G. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.

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THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO THE

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Through cars to Chicago, St. Louis, Colorado, Texas and California.

## Half Rates to Texas Points!

LOW RATES TO ALL POINTS.

Especially California, Texas and Southeastern Points. If you are going to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, if you are going to Texas, if you are going East on business or pleasure—in fact, if you intend to do any traveling, be sure to consult one of the agents of the

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### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

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

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

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**IRWIN & DUNCAN,**  
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Breed and have for sale Bates and Bates-topped Short-horns - Waterloo, Kirklevington and other fashionable families. Also breed and have for sale the best thoroughbred Poland-Chinas that can be obtained. Write or come and see.

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Carmen 2d's Jacob Prince of Twist 404 heads herd, backed with butter record of over 35 lbs. in 7 days. Young bulls for sale. Red pigs in pairs, heavy bone, good color, dams often farrowing 14 pigs. Males

**DUROC JERSEY REDS**  
ready for service. Poland-China males ready for use. Pigs of all ages in pairs not related. Young gilts, either breed, bred if desired. Pigs shipped at my risk. Pedigrees furnished. M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Crawford Co., Kas. Mention FARMER, AND POLAND-CHINAS.

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Horse high, bull strong, pig and chicken tight. Make it yourself for 13 to 20 cents. 50 styles. A man and boy can make 40 to 60 rods a day. Catalogue free. **KITSELMAN BROS.,** Ridgeville, Ind.

**\$12.00 FOR A MACHINE**  
to weave your fence at 25 Cts. per Rod. 10 No. 10 Gal. wires. Cross wires No. 12. We will sell wire for a 100 rod fence for \$20. Agents Wanted. Catalogue Free. **CARTER Wire Fence Mach. Co.** Box 71, Derby, O.

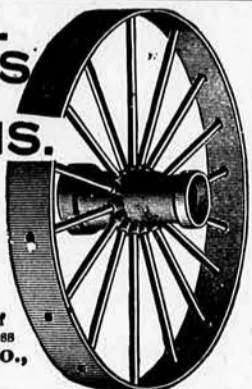
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EXTRA WOVEN WIRE FENCING  
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Best Farm Fence Made.  
ADAM'S Steel Posts almost as cheap as wood. ADAM'S Steel Lawn and Cemetery Fences. Get our 1895 catalogue. Ask your dealer for Adam's Fencing, Gates and Posts or Write **W. J. ADAM, Joliet, Ill.**

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confronts the searcher for elasticity who runs up against The Page fence. As he gathers himself together again, he ponders not over "the mistakes of Moses," but his own. He thought because it had proved a myth in other cases it might in this. The success of The Page has induced the makers of soft wire fences to claim boundless elasticity in every little "hump" or twist, or perhaps it is carefully stowed away at the end of the line. "Live fences" in the sense that a snake lives as long as its tail "wiggles."

**PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.,** Adrian, Mich.

**METAL WHEELS**  
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**WAGONS.**

Any size you want, 20 to 56 in. high. Tires 1 to 8 in. wide—hubs to fit any axle. Saves cost many times in a season to have set of low wheels to fit your wagon for hauling grain, fodder, manure, hogs, &c. No resetting of tires. Cat's free. Address **EMPIRE MFG. CO.,** Quincy, Ill.



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

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**LEONARD HEISEL,**  
Box 11, Carbondale, Kas.

### Farmers, Spay Your Sows

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

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**Thompson's GRASS SEEDER**  
SOWS CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ALFALFA, RED TOP, FLAX, and all kinds of GRASS SEEDS.  
Sows any Quantity. Evenly, Accurately.  
Weight 40 lbs. IN WET, DRY and WINDY WEATHER.  
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Makes a clean sweep of Two Acres at a sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No Heavy Chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the Machine. Send postal card for illustrated Catalogue, giving price, terms, testimonials, also full information concerning our Iron Giant Grub and Stump Machine, Two Horse Hawkeye and other appliances for clearing timber land. Address **MILNE MANUFACTURING CO.,** 620 8th St., Monmouth, Ill. Sunnyvale Shetland Pony Farm. For catalogue address Milne Bros. at above office and number. Breeders of Pure Shetland Ponies.



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Cane and Millet Seeds, Kaffir Corn and Jerusalem Corn. Seed Wheat and Oats. All crops of 1894. Write for "How to Sow Alfalfa," and prices on seeds. Garden City, Kansas.

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offer large stocks Seed Corn, Cane Seed, Kaffir Corn, Millet, Spring Barley, Flax Seed, Seed Oats, Linseed Meal and Cake. Our Iowa Yellow Eureka, Iowa White Eureka, Illinois Imp. Golden Beauty, Iowa Early Dent, Ninety-day Corn, Imp. Ch. White Pearl, St. Charles White, selected, tipped, sacked, 10 or 3 bu. burlap sacks, even weight, \$3 per sack. Special prices car lots. Special prices clubs. Finest seed corn offered; solid, full of oil and vitality; send 1 lb each for sample ears, postage prepaid, deducted from first order. Address **Kansas City Grain and Seed Co.,** Kansas City, Mo., Buyers and Sellers of Grain and Seeds. References: This paper; Midland National Bank, Kansas City.

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EVERYTHING IN THE SEED LINE.

Our Specialties: Seed Corn, Tree Seeds, Onion Seeds and Sets, Alfalfa, Sacaline, Lathyrus Silvestris, Sandvetches, Spurry, Kaffir and Jerusalem Corn, and other new forage plants for dry and arid countries. **NEW CATALOGUE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.**

**F. BARTEDES & CO.,** Lawrence, Kas.



**SEED CORN**  
26 BEST KINDS NEW CORN.

My Champion Yellow Dent is best yellow and my Champion White Pearl is best white corn I ever raised. Both do extra well in Kansas. Professor Shelton, formerly of the Kansas Experiment Station, said: "Sorts like Champion White Pearl, Leaming, Pride of North, and other kinds that might be mentioned, are valuable for Kansas." My new catalogue, describing and pricing these and many other new and old kinds of Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Artichokes, etc., also samples of Champion Yellow Dent and Champion White Pearl corn, will be sent FREE, if you quickly send me addresses of three friends who send off for field seeds.

Prices and freight rates low. Quick shipment. I refer you to Editor of KANSAS FARMER, who has samples from me. Address

**J. C. SUFFERN,**  
SEED-GROWER. VOORHIES, ILL.

**CLEARANCE SALE**  
OF  
**One Hundred Head of Pedigreed Poland-Chinas,**  
on Rosedale Stock Farm,  
Robinson, Brown County, Kas., Thursday, February 28, 1895.

When I will offer at public auction 100 head, consisting of all ages, a major portion of which are sows bred to the great Onward Wilkes 8981 S., he by George Wilkes, the \$750 sire; and the highly-bred boar, Black U. S. Wilkes, he by Guy Wilkes 2d and out of Black U. S. Blaine; also the fine young boar by General Wilkes and out of Agnes. About 80 sows and gilts that have been bred to these boars, about forty of which are 1 year old and over, and the balance of spring and summer 1894 farrow. Among the sows are Missouri Star 6th 18610 S., Queen of Rosedale 18611 S., Lady Gip 18612 S., Equal 18609 S., Black Daisy 20023 S., Kate Miller 20053 S., Sally 20054 S., Dowell's Choice 20055 S., and other good ones. Onward Wilkes 8981 S. will be in the sale. For further particulars write for catalogue. Sale will be under cover. The usual sale's-day lunch at 11 o'clock a. m.

**JOHN A. DOWELL,**  
COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer. Robinson, Brown Co., Kas.

**WILKES AND FREE TRADE**  
Poland-Chinas for sale  
**AT PUBLIC AUCTION!**  
Nevada, Mo., Wednesday, February 27, 1895.

Sixty head of pure-bred boars and gilts, of spring, summer and fall farrow. Being short of pasture room I am obliged to reduce my breeding stock, so two of my best herd boars, Gen. Wilkes 10518 S. and George Free Trade 20033 A., and ten grand brood sows, go in this sale. All sows old enough to breed have been or will be bred for spring litters.

Everything offered goes, positively, without reserve. Sale will take place at farm, two miles west of depot. Free transportation from depot to farm. Terms: Sums of \$20 or over, eight months' credit on bankable note at 8 per cent. interest, or 2 per cent. off for cash. Less than \$20, cash.

Dinner at 12 o'clock. Sale begins at half past 12. Send for catalogue. **L. N. KENNEDY, Nevada, Mo.**

**GRAND PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK**  
at my farm, three and one-half miles northwest of  
Carbondale, Friday, February 15, at 10 a. m.

I will sell at public auction, 40 head of imported horses and high-grade mares and colts. The horses are

**Clydesdales, Belgians and German Coaches**

These animals are all first-class and were prize-winners at the Kansas State fair. Horse breeders who desire to purchase good stock will surely get bargains at this sale. All stock is recorded and pedigrees will be furnished. These are no old, worn-out horses, but all are first-class and in prime condition. Carbondale is fifteen miles south of Topeka, on the main line of the Santa Fe. Trains from the east arrive at 8 a. m. and 11:12 a. m. and about midnight; trains from the west arrive at 1:17 p. m., 8 p. m. and at 2:50 a. m. None of the stallions will be sold until after 2 o'clock, to enable purchasers who come from a distance on train to be present. Terms of Sale: Twelve months without interest, with approved security. If not paid when due, interest at 10 per cent. from date of sale. Bidders from a distance are requested to furnish bank references.

**J. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer. LEONARD HEISEL, Prop.**

Don't forget the date--Friday, February 15, 1895.

**POSTPONED.**—On account of storm on February 7, my **FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF** was **POSTPONED** to **FEBRUARY 19, 1895.**

The storm practically stopped all business at Marion for about two days. No one could venture out, hence the postponement. The **SEVENTY-TWO HEAD** will go at your own price on **FEBRUARY 19, 1895.** Sale will commence at 1 p. m. A transportation rebate round trip to buyers of \$200 worth and one-way rebate for \$100 buyers. **W. H. WREN, Proprietor, Marion, Kas.**

**COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.**

**Pedigreed Poland-Chinas**