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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' 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, KAN.—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 Bucaener at head. Registered bulls, heifers and cows at bed-rock prices. D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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.

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

FANCY Poland-China, J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Boars and Gilts. Kas.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGH-BRED POLAND-CHINA HOGS, SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. Boars in service, Admiral Chip No. 7919 and Abbottsford No. 23361, 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.

PURE-BRED LANGSHAN AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, one dollar per thirteen. Address Robert Crow, Missouri Pacific Railway Agent, Pomona, Kas.

EGGS BY MAIL—Are not allowed, but I will send eggs by express from Buff Leghorn, Buff Plymouth Rock or Silver Wyandottes at \$1.50 per setting. F. H. Larrabee, Hutchinson, Kas.

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

ROSE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.—Have won first premium at all fairs where shown. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Some stock for sale cheap. Belle Dille, Edgerton, Kas.

FIRE BURNED MY HOME—And all my grain January 24, so I will sell eggs from Knapp strain S. C. White Leghorns, \$1 per thirteen, \$2 per thirty. J. R. Cotton, Stark, Neosho Co., Kas.

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

A. B. DILLE & SONS, EDGERTON, KAS., breeders of choice B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Light Brahmans and M. B. turkeys. Chicken eggs \$1.25 per 15; turkey eggs \$3 per 11. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING." The proof of good poultry is in 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 Brahmans as are in the West, for only \$1 per thirteen. Stock for sale. Henry E. Peers, Marion, Kansas.

17 Years Breeders of B. P. Rocks exclusively. Birds raised on four farms. We shipped 9,500 in 1893-94 into eighteen States and Canada. Eggs \$1 for 13; \$2 for 30; \$6 for 100. Eggs packed safe to ship any distance. Good hatch guaranteed. Send for circular. Joe Cunningham & Co., Loree, Miami Co., Ind.

E. E. AXLINE
OAK GROVE, MISSOURI,
(Jackson Co.)
Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Bred from the best strains and judicious matings. Eggs \$1 per setting of fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SWINE.

Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Hogs

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

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.

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

SWINE.

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.

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.

THE WOOD DALE BERKSHIRES

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

J. W. BABBITT, HIAWATHA, KAS.

**BREEDER OF
Regist'd Berkshire Swine**
45 in herd, headed by Lord Majestic 34768, a son of Imp. Lord Windsor 30461; dam Imp. Majestic 30459. 6 boars, 12 gilts, by Model Duke II. 22467, and 9 fall of 1894 farrows, both sexes, for sale. Write or come.

**BOURBON COUNTY HERD,
English o Berkshire o 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.

JAMES QUOROLLO, MOSCOW, MO.

Breeder and shipper of prize-winning
Large Berkshire Swine.
S. C. Brown Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys.
Headed by King Lee II. 23601, Mephistopheles 32412.

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.

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

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

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

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 5903 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 gilts yet on farm. Write or come and visit me.

BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland-China PIGS. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue. **S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.**

SUNNY SLOPE FARM, Emporia, Kas.

200 head of Poland-Chinas, headed by LONGFELLOW 29885 O., who has the best Columbian record of any boar west of the Mississippi. 50 head of Poland-China gilts sired by Longfellow, bred to the following gilts: 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 69952 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 31135. We have twenty-five gilts, 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.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

All high-scoring birds. Have bred Plymouth Rocks for thirteen years. Yard headed by cockerels scoring from 92½ to 94 points, including a cock sired by the World's Fair winner, scoring 94 points by Pierce, and a 93½ point cock from I. K. Welch's yards. Have shipped eggs to all parts of the United States. Eggs \$1 per thirteen or \$2 for thirty. I guarantee satisfaction. Send for circular.

CATTLE.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM,

C. S. CROSS, Proprietor, Emporia, Kas.
Breeder of PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE. Herd headed by Wild Tom 51592, a son of Beau Real 11055 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 11th 115,137 at head of herd. Winsome Duke 11th 115,137 at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale in season. Visitors welcome. Address **W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.**

MAKIN BROS.

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

SWINE.

BERT WISE, breeder of Poland-China Hogs, Holstein Cattle and Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens of choicest strains. Butler's Darkness No. 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.**

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

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

Robinson, Brown Co., Kas.
130 head, all ages, headed by Onward 5981 S., sired by George Wilkes. He is assisted by Tecumseh Wilkes, sired by General Wilkes 21697. The females belong to the best strains. Come or write.

A. E. STALEY,
Ottawa, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS. Light Brahma eggs \$1.50 for 15.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM.

J. A. WORLEY, Sabetha, Kansas.
Poland-China Swine, Short-horn Cattle, Light Brahmans and G. L. Wyandottes. Herd headed by Anxiety 20251 A., assisted by Combination U. S. 13468 and America's Equal 12279. Have some choice fall pigs, both sexes, for sale, and a few Light Brahma cockerels. Eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per setting. Write. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

W. S. ATTEBURY,
Rossville, Kansas.

**BREEDER OF
Chester Whites**
Exclusively.

Young stock at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Careme 2d's Jacob Prince of Twisk 404 heads herd, backed with butter record of over 35 lbs. in 7 days. Young bulls for sale. Red pigs in pairs, heavy bone, good color, dams often farrowing 14 pigs. Males **DUROC JERSEY REDS** ready for service. Poland-China males ready for use. Pigs of all ages in pairs not related. Young gilts, either breed, bred if desired. Pigs shipped at my risk. Pedigrees furnished. M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Crawford Co., Kas. Mention FARMER, AND POLAND-CHINAS.

ELM BEACH STOCK FARM

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

(Breeders' Directory continued on page 16.)

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

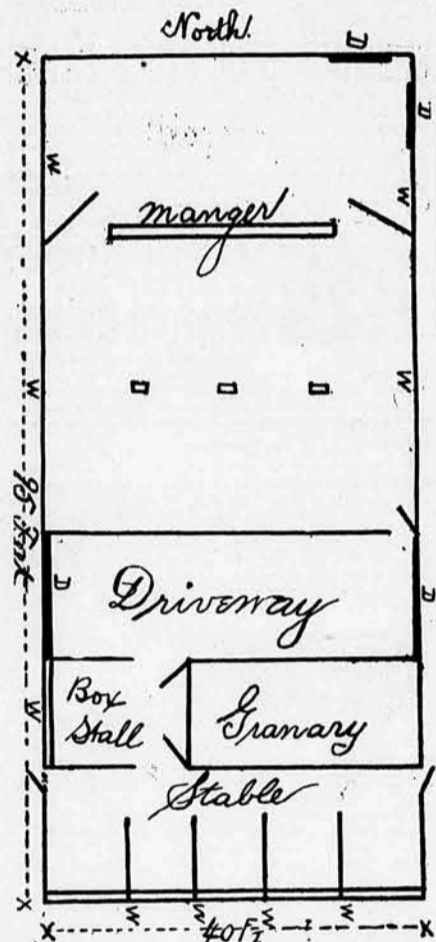
OCTOBER 3—L. N. Kennedy, Nevada, Mo., Poland-China swine.
 OCTOBER 4—Winterscheidt Bros., Horton, Kas., Poland-China swine.
 OCTOBER 9—Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo., Poland-China swine.

PLAN FOR BARN.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to inquiry for barn plan I submit the following, which is the plan of a barn I have been using for three years, and have liked it so well that I have thought that it would be difficult to improve on it, as an all-purpose barn:

Size of main building, 40x75 feet, with shed on north end, 40x20 feet, making ground floor size 40x95 feet, longest north and south. The foundation is of two layers of stone, the lower course eighteen inches wide and nine inches high, the upper course fourteen inches wide and nine inches high. The building is eighteen feet high at eaves and thirty feet high at purline plates. Hip roof. The studding are 2x6, eighteen inches apart. Drop siding. Rafters 2x6, two feet apart.

The stable is at the south end of barn, 40x16 feet. The horses face to



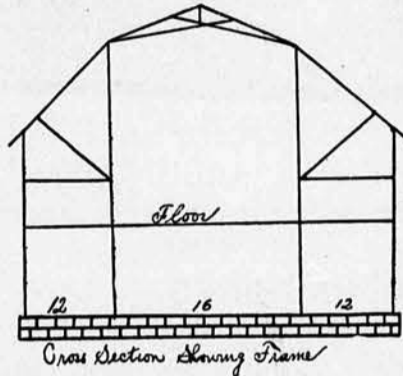
the south. There are five double stalls. North of the stable is the granary, 14x24 feet, also a box-stall, 14x16 feet. The box-stall has two gates, one to the stable and one to the driveway, thus affording a passage from stable to driveway. The manger of box-stall is across west end. The granary is divided into three bins, each having one opening to driveway and one to stable. The driveway is from west to east, and is fourteen feet wide. The driveway doors are fourteen feet wide and eleven feet high, and slide to the north.

North of driveway is space for stock of all kinds. Including shed, this space is 40x51 feet. No stalls or partitions, except a manger twenty-four feet long parallel to and thirty-one feet from driveway. An eight-foot gate at each end of manger divides this space in two parts when desired. This space is entered from driveway by a small door. There is one eight-foot door on north, near northeast corner, also one on east near northeast corner. During winter but one of these doors is open, the one away from the wind.

To haul out manure and haul in bedding, a team and wagon is driven in at north door, around manger, and out of east door, or vice versa. During storms the stock is all driven into this space

and both doors closed. Will hold seventy-five cattle.

The hay floors are seven feet above foundation walls. All floors are of ship-lap laid tight, and would hold grain. The space for hay, south of driveway, is 40x30 feet. The space for hay north of driveway is 40x31 feet. The hay is all unloaded with slings by horse-power. Over the driveway, at each end, is a scaffold 14x12 feet and twelve feet from the ground. On these scaffolds machinery, grain or hay may be stored and is elevated with horse-power. All lower floors are of dirt (solid clay), except granary floor, and it is eighteen inches from ground; thus



there is no harbor for rats or mice near ground. The twenty-four-foot manger stands at north edge of north hay mow; south side of manger terminates at floor of hay mow, the north side of manger extends to roof of shed. The stock eat hay or grain from both sides of this manger.

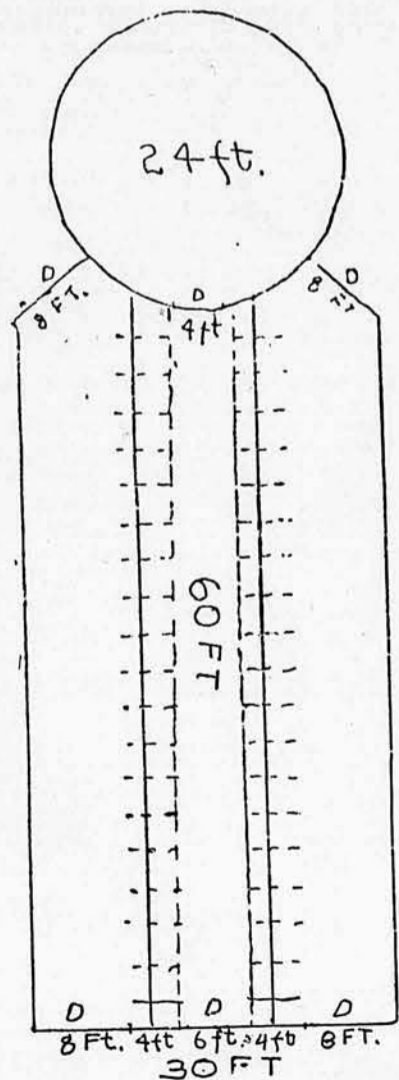
The purline posts are 8x8 inches, corner posts and most of beams 6x6 inches. The ventilators are directly over the center of each hay mow. The dimensions could be varied to suit any requirements. C. W. PECKHAM. Haven, Kas.

Plan for Silo and Barn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having had some experience with silos, etc., I will send you a rough sketch of ground plan of a silo I think I would build if I were going to build new from the foundation. I am not an architect, nor even a carpenter, but perhaps the sketch will be sufficiently plain to give the ideas I have in mind.

I would have the silo at the north end of the stable, thus making it protect the stable in a measure from the north wind.

I would build the stable eight feet



between joints, and second story of barn is above the stable and sixteen

feet high, with bins in the north end (next to silo) on second floor for bran, oil meal, etc.; the balance of second floor to be used for hay, etc.

I would run the silo into the ground three or four feet below stable floor, thus securing a depth of twenty-eight or thirty feet for silo, which is the strong point in a silo. The greater the depth the better the ensilage will settle, and the better it settles the less spoiled ensilage. The bottom of the silo must be rat-proof.

In a round silo I would use 2x8 studding, one foot apart. Cover the outside with whatever the carpenter thinks best and cheapest. Cover the inside with boards four inches wide, either planed or rough (if the boards are of even thickness). After the boards are on and securely nailed with two ten-penny nails to each board at every stud, cover the inside with a coat of coal tar, then cover with good, tough building paper and then another coat of tar.

In regard to cutters, they are like mowing machines. There are half a dozen kinds, all good. We use the Ross. Have no fault to find with it. Let the corn get well dented before putting into the silo. But your correspondent can procure books on the subject that will answer all these minor points cheaper and better than he can get them through a newspaper article.

The silo is no longer an experiment and I expect to live to see a hundred in the State of Kansas where there is one now.

I am going to try an experiment the next time I fill a silo. I tried one this year and found it a good thing—that is to wet it thoroughly on top two or three days after finishing filling. Our main loss has always been caused by the ensilage not settling down around the sides of the silo at the top sufficiently to exclude the air. Now I have an idea that if I lay some boards around the edge on top and put a few rocks on top of the boards it will remedy that to a great extent. I'll tell you another experiment I tried which was quite successful. We had always had a great deal of trouble with the corners—our silo is square. I took 4x4's and had them sawed in two cornerwise, making a three-cornered piece, which we put up and down the corners, then covered with building paper, and had no more trouble with the corners.

The plan is for forty cows, but might be made larger or smaller. If I had not a good horse barn I would make my cow barn large enough to include horses. M. S. BABCOCK. Nortonville, Kas.

Among the Prize Porkers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will give you a brief history of what I saw on my trip among the "world-beaters." I only visited the herds of Mr. R. S. Cook and Sunny Slope. The former is nicely located less than three miles from Wichita, on a very good farm, with good conveniences for his business, that of breeding prize-winning hogs. Most all Kansas breeders, particularly, either know or have heard of Cook, the man who took "eight little pigs to the fair" and came back with seven prizes. Among his winners was Gem 73792 O., the grandest sow I ever saw. She won two first prizes, which, at the World's Fair, is a record to be especially proud of—that of first in class, as well as first in herd. She was sired by Lawrence Perfection 27399 O., out of Beauty's Prospect 51128 O., now both unfortunately dead. The other sows, some thirty, I saw of Mr. Cook's I have not the time to speak specially of at present, but want to say that he has as grand a lot as I ever saw on any one man's farm. Some very highly-bred and choice individual boars in the herd are Tecumseh Duke, O. K., Tip Top, World Beater and De-Ef-Boy. To choose between these would be a hard job, though Mr. Cook has great faith in World Beater. While at Mr. Cook's place I purchased a sow that is a full sister to the prize-winner Gem, due to pig early in April by Tecumseh Duke.

From Wichita I went to Emporia, in order to see the herd of Sunny Slope farm, so capably managed by Mr. H. L. Leibfried, a genial gentleman of varied

"Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of



AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

experience in stock lines, not excluding chickens, ducks, turkeys, "Holstein colts" or even "bull pups." Likely the greatest attraction is the two hundred head of Hereford cattle, all pure-bred ones, but of these it is not my purpose to speak at present, for it was the porkers I went to see, and I rather guess I saw them—yes, saw the prize-winning blood lines at the World's Fair, gathered from Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas or wherever they were that money would buy, for in laying the foundation to the herd of Sunny Slope Mr. Cross has neither spared time nor expense, but has gathered together the best, even though at a great distance from him. At the head of the Poland-China herd is Longfellow, that took first prize at the World's Fair. J. H. Sanders Jr., by J. H. Sanders, that won first prize in aged boar class and was the sweepstakes winner, bred by exhibitor, comes next; then comes Hadley Jr., by Hadley, a son of One Price, out of Samboline 8th, by Tecumseh's Chip; then Sir Charles Corwin, by Latest Fashion, out of Josie Wilkes 1st by Corwin U. S. These last two named boars are both bred in the purple and come from prize-winning lines. I neglected to say that the dam of J. H. Sanders Jr. is Graceful F., a sow that took first in class and one of the first-prize herd at the World's Fair. Of the other boars and some forty sows, it is not my purpose to speak at this time, only to add that Mr. L. has great faith in the mother, and in selecting the herd he has gathered together a prize lot of sows. While on this visit I purchased of Sunny Slope farm a sow by Longfellow, bred to J. H. Sanders Jr., due to pig early in April. What kind of pigs will these be, hey? When they show up I want you to bring (a) Brush and come out to see them.

O. P. UPDEGRAFF.

Topeka, Kas.

I take pleasure in calling the attention of the public, as well as my friends and patrons, to the work of Mr. Charles Bennett, 718 Kansas Ave., Topeka, as a professional optician. It has been my pleasure to witness the careful and scientific work of Mr. Bennett in adjusting glasses in cases of defective vision, and the wonderful satisfaction he is giving to the cases entrusted to his care. It has been my privilege to send him a number of cases from my practice. I have in mind one case of compound astigmatism, existing from birth, in which the vision was very imperfect, and two celebrated oculists had treated without benefit, but under Mr. Bennett's care she had glasses fitted that gave her normal vision, much to the pleasure and satisfaction of her family and friends. From the personal observation of Mr. Bennett's work, I feel perfectly justified in recommending him as an optician of rare ability, and no one need have the least hesitancy in placing the most intricate and difficult case in his hands. Very respectfully, L. A. RYDER, M. D., Topeka, Kas.

Agricultural Matters.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON CORN AND WHEAT.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of March consists principally of estimates of the distribution of corn and wheat, the stocks remaining in the hands of farmers and the proportions of corn merchantable and unmerchantable.

The county returns of corn on hand March 1, as consolidated and averaged in this office, show the reserves in farmers' hands to be 477,564,450 bushels, or 39.2 per cent. of the crop of 1894, against 589,000,000 bushels, or 36.4 per cent. of the crop of 1893, on March 1, 1894, a difference in round numbers of 113,000,000 bushels.

The aggregate sold from farms to go beyond county boundaries is 162,934,640, or 13.4 per cent. of the crop. The proportion merchantable is 999,400,600, or 82.4 per cent. The values returned for merchantable corn average 44.8, for unmerchantable 28.6, making an aggregate value of \$508,713,129, which is \$46,000,000 less than the December valuation of the crop, and averages 41.9 per bushel.

The estimated amount of wheat in farmers' hands is, in round numbers, 75,000,000 bushels, or 16.3 per cent. of the crop of 1894. This is 39,000,000 bushels less than was reported in farmers' hands at the same date last year. The explanation of this exhaustion of farm reserves is in a large measure to be found in the fact that great quantities have been fed to hogs and other stock.

The amount remaining in farmers' hands in the eleven principal wheat States, viz., Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, North and South Dakota, California and Pennsylvania, is 53,147,620 bushels, or 70.9 per cent. of the amount in producers' hands in the entire country.

The appended tabular statement is an attempt to show the world's wheat production by countries for the years 1891 to 1894, inclusive. Wherever available, the latest official estimates for the different countries were used. In many cases these official estimates for the year 1894, and in some cases for 1893, and even 1892, are preliminary, and may be materially altered by the corrected returns.

Russia, Roumania, Italy, Germany and Hungary are among the countries that follow this method of making two estimates. Other countries, chief among which is the United States, make but one estimate. Still other countries make no official returns of production, and in such cases the figures in the subjoined table are based on what are considered the most trustworthy semi-official and commercial authority.

Table titled 'Wheat Crop of the World by Countries.' with columns for Countries, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894. Rows include United States, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Austria, Hungary, Croatia and Slavonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Poland, The Caucasus, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey in Europe, India, Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Japan, Cyprus, Algeria, Cape Colony, Egypt, Tunisia, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Queensland, and Grand total.

sixty pounds of wheat to one Winchester bushel. In the countries of the southern hemisphere the wheat harvest takes place from November to February, and the estimates given for these countries are those for the crops harvested about six months prior to those in the countries on the northern half of the globe.

Ensilage.

A paper read by J. L. Warner, at the Clay County Farmers' Institute, Saturday, February 16, 1895.

To the farmers of Clay county this problem is often presented: How can we carry our usual number of stock through the winter with only half the amount of feed? This problem is usually solved by selling part of the stock on a low market and trying to winter the balance on the immature stuff that we always have in a dry year.

In the States where dairying is the chief industry, the silo has been rapidly growing in favor and use, ensilage being now considered to be the cheapest and best winter feed known. But in Kansas usually we have cheap feed. True, but it is my object to show that, for dairy cows especially, ensilage is to be recommended.

The dairy cow cannot be treated as the average Kansas farmer treats his stock. If you squeeze her with short rations in the winter you will squeeze her in vain all the next summer. Don't undertake to use the cow on which you depend for an income as the government uses the Indians. Alternate feasting and fasting may be all right for the Indians, but our object with the cow is not extermination.

The idea is to furnish a full balanced ration during the whole year for the best results to any kind of stock, but especially ought the cow to be well fed,

for recent experience has proven that, although we have treated her indifferently, she is our friend in need. When some more of our wild speculating schemes have burst like a bubble, then we will want to get hold of something that gives a steady stream. If the dairy cow has come into Kansas to stay we ought to wake up a little on this subject and ask ourselves why it is that Kansas, the trial ground of experiments, is not up to date.

There is no magic about the silo. Experiments are all a thing of the past to those who read, as I know the farmers of Clay county do read. The man who gives his opinion that green feed put into the ground will not keep is showing lamentable ignorance, and a few years ago would have said the same about canning peaches. Right here is an illustration: We have canned peaches, dried peaches and peaches that remained on the tree all winter. My experience teaches me that corn preserved by the silo, the shock and left in the field will bear about the same relative value. The silo is a large can.

A few such seasons as the past one will demonstrate to us that there is room here for the silo. For my own part I am satisfied that my silos, which are in use now for the first time, will not owe me anything when they are empty.

We farmers have a chance to enjoy some very beautiful things. Our cornfields last July were visions of beauty and I have no doubt you all enjoyed it as I did. There was a time, too, only a few days, when those corn fields actually contained a large amount of food value. Come over to my silo and I will prove it to you. When I look over the barren fields to-day, or see two men with shovels trying to dig out from a bank of mingled snow and dirt a shock of bleached, withered, worthless stuff that the chinch bugs would not have,

Take Care

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

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

then I feel like saying to them: "Why didn't you bottle it up while it was worth something?"

How near and yet how far. Corn last year was almost within our grasp. The man who had a silo reached out and grabbed a little. It is with the silo as with irrigation,—the past year has been one to demonstrate the practical value of the silo. In a year of big crops and cheap feed the advantages might not be so great.

One of my silos is sixteen by thirty-two feet inside measurement, wall nine feet high. This we filled with ordinary field corn just as it was being blasted by the sirocco of the desert that swept over us. Having no cutter we packed it in whole as it came from the field, put on top a little straw and a stack of oats. It took twenty-five acres such as it was to fill it. My greatest fear was that the corn was not mature enough; second, that a cutter was necessary; third, no roof. Well, my fears proved groundless and that stuff is now coming out every day in prime condition. I don't see how it could be any better. We opened it on the 15th of December and it will last until the 15th of March, giving some dry feed with it, and I feel confident that the thirty-five cows that have been eating it would have swallowed the whole business in two weeks if it had been shocked in the ordinary way.

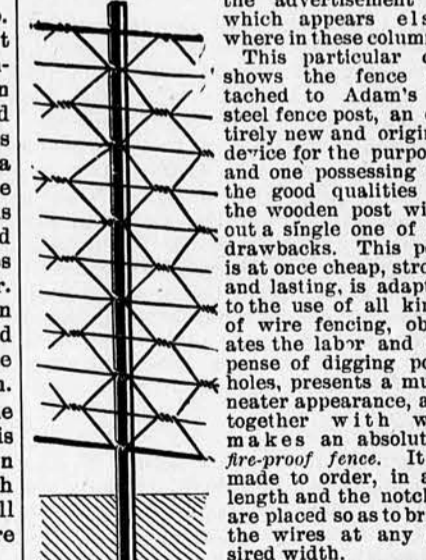
Later in the season I had a field of Kaffir corn which seemed worthy of a better fate, so we scraped out a place 18x18, four feet deep, and filled it, without walling. I am not able to report fully on this as it was only opened the day before I left home, but judging from the sample I obtained it has not done as well as the corn. I do not hesitate to recommend the silo.

January 12, 1895.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo. GENTLEMEN:—Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm is being used extensively in this community for diseases of the liver and kidneys, and is doing a vast amount of good. It is certainly a valuable medicine, and does thoroughly all that you claim for it. Yours truly, CHAS. RUSSELL, Care City Mills, Aurora, Ill.

The W. J. Adam Fence.

We present herewith a cut of a section of Adam's "Extra Woven Wire Fencing," the advertisement of which appears elsewhere in these columns.



This particular cut shows the fence attached to Adam's T steel fence post, an entirely new and original device for the purpose, and one possessing all the good qualities of the wooden post without a single one of its drawbacks. This post is at once cheap, strong and lasting, is adapted to the use of all kinds of wire fencing, obviates the labor and expense of digging post-holes, presents a much neater appearance, and together with wire makes an absolutely fire-proof fence. It is made to order, in any length and the notches are placed so as to bring the wires at any desired width. Mr. Adam also manufactures a large variety of all kinds of fencing adapted to all purposes, from the ordinary farm fence to the fancy lawn and cemetery enclosures, in woven wire and slat and wire. Also the Adam's Portable Corn Crib, a device for the cribbing of corn, made from stout slats and extra strong wire in capacity from 500 to 2,000 bushels. If you are needing anything in the line of fencing, cribbing or ornamental tree-guards, you will do well to send to W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill., for his new fence catalogue of 1895.

Irrigation.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER.

The first question asked about irrigation is, how to get the water; the second is, how raise it to the surface, and the third is, how apply it to the land. This paper shall be devoted to the third head, about which there is just now considerable inquiry and no book to which inquirers can be referred for satisfactory answers. The writer recently visited the great "Clearmont ranch" of Col. C. D. Perry, of Englewood, Kas., to see and learn how he applies the water to his 1,200 acres of irrigated land. There are several systems of irrigation. Most of the irrigation in Kansas is on comparatively level land, as is the irrigated portion of the Clearmont ranch. On this ranch two of the systems have been used.

The contour system was first used. By this system the land is laid off into areas, bounded on the lower sides by contour ridges. These are placed near enough together so that water may cover an entire area without overflowing the ridge. This system is being supplanted by another and better one as rapidly as possible, and no further account of it will therefore be attempted here.

The system which has been found best adapted to farm irrigation at Clearmont ranch is by "laterals." Plate I. shows the ditches and laterals used in the irrigation of 140 acres of land just laid off and therefore based on the entire experience of Col. Perry. [The engraver's diagonal "shade lines" have nothing to do with the plan, and might better have been omitted.] The ditch which runs along the north edge of the field somewhat irregularly towards the east, is a branch from the main ditch which brings water eight miles from the Cimarron river. It is termed a lateral. It will be seen that it branches, sending one arm or lateral along the west side of the field. This lateral follows along the side of a low ridge—so low that it would scarcely be observed by any but an irrigator. The top of this ridge is reserved for a driveway, and another lateral will be constructed about forty feet further west, from which the land still further west will be irrigated. This lateral along the west turns at the southwest corner and winds along the bank of the creek at the south. The creek bank is higher than the land a little distance away. This lateral has a fall of one inch to 100 feet a portion of the way and then only one inch to 150 feet. Returning to the ditch at the north end, it will be seen that it branches again, sending one lateral northeast and another southeast. The last named changes its course to south and then southwest until it meets the lateral already described as passing around the west and south, and the surplus waters from both are discharged into the creek, as is also any accumulated water in the depression marked by the dotted line. This depression has been provided with a broad outlet whose sides slope so gently as to admit of cultivation. The lateral along the east side falls during a part of its course much more rapidly than the other, but fortunately the greatest fall occurs where the subsoil is firm, so that it does not wash. The 140 acres are thus surrounded by ditches or laterals.

The next work is to lay off the distributing laterals. In laying off the laterals it was necessary to disregard points of the compass and the direction of land lines, but in laying out distributing laterals it is necessary to forget that there is a north, a south, an east or a west direction. Water will not run up hill, even though Col. Perry's neighbors do say that it acts thus paradoxically for him, and one is ready to believe it after traversing Clearmont ranch. But the spirit-level and water in the ditches tell the same story, so that when the level leads Col. Perry to lay out a ditch up hill he finds it safe to obey its directions. The distributing laterals are laid with the unvarying fall of one inch to 100 feet.

The inclination of almost every

writer is to generalize as to distributing laterals and to present ideal plans, if, indeed, any are presented. But no field is like the ideal field, and to get correct information as to how to do the work it is necessary to study fields as

streams meet and flow down in a broad, shallow sheet of water, wetting the land thoroughly and evenly, provided the land has been well graded. When the land accessible from the first 400 feet of lateral has been thoroughly satu-

entire field is irrigated. This is the method for alfalfa and small grain. With land properly graded and laid out and a sufficient flow of water in the ditches, one man can irrigate twenty to forty acres in a day, although the average is much less.

A corn field to be irrigated must have its rows terminate on laterals or distributing laterals. The openings in the banks are made so as to send a small stream between each two rows and allowed to flow until the streams reach the next distributing lateral. In corn, these distributing laterals are 600 to 900 feet apart. It is not found economical to run water too far from a lateral, as the upper part of the land gets too wet before the lower part gets wet enough.

Plate II. represents a field of fifty-five acres as it is actually laid out at Clearmont ranch. The ditch which reaches this field at the southwest corner is a continuation of the branch which turns north on Plate I. It will be seen that it is met near the middle of the west side of Plate II. by a ditch from the north. The latter is supplied from another branch from the main canal. This field can be irrigated with water obtained from either direction, as is at the time more convenient. Near the middle of the west side a lateral is taken from this ditch, as shown in the plate. Distributing laterals are also laid as shown. The garden is at the northwest corner and the orchard extends along the remainder of the north side. A method of irrigating the garden was illustrated and described in KANSAS FARMER of February 27. In the orchard a furrow is made along each side of each row of trees, from lateral to lateral, and the water is allowed to flow down these furrows until the ground is sufficiently moist.

In the orchard and all cultivated crops it is necessary to stir the surface of the land as soon as it is sufficiently settled after each irrigation. Failure to do this is fatal, for the ground bakes very hard. Adding more water does not answer. Good cultivation must follow irrigation, and Col. Perry agrees with all other practical irrigators that if either the cultivation or the irrigation must be omitted the cultivation must be had anyhow.

The size and construction of ditches are important matters. The main canal at Clearmont ranch is sixteen feet wide at top, ten feet wide at bottom, carries two feet of water and falls thirty inches to the mile. It was made with plows and scrapers. Laterals are made of various sizes, according to the size of field to be irrigated. The smaller are about five feet wide at top, six to eight inches deep below the general surface, and the soil taken from the ditch is made into borders above the field surface. Their fall is two feet to six feet per mile in sandy land and may be twelve feet to fourteen feet per mile in heavy land. These are made by turning out furrows both ways with a large plow. The bottom is again plowed and the loose soil is thrown out with a "lizard," which is an A-shaped implement made of twelve-inch planks suitably ironed. It is heavily weighted and is drawn by four horses or mules. The distributing laterals are three to five feet wide, four to five inches below the surface, and the banks are six to eight inches above the general surface, and fall uniformly one inch to the 100 feet. They are constructed in the same way as the laterals.

Ask your neighbor to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER.

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

"Among the Ozarks,"

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

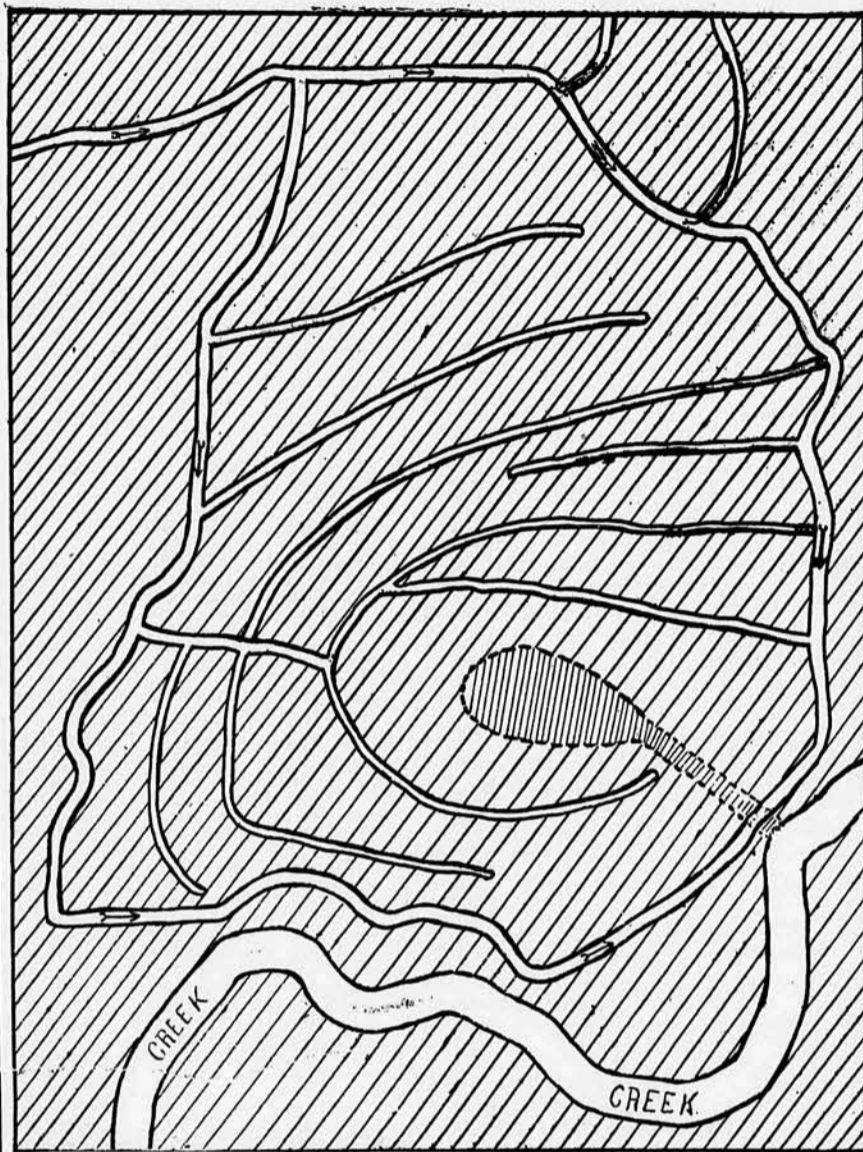


PLATE I.—Laterals for 140 acres.

they are actually and practically laid out. The illustrations herewith presented are from sketches of the work as it exists, which sketches were drawn by Col. Perry for the KANSAS FARMER.

Before considering Plate II., let us see how the land is watered in the field represented by Plate I. In the ditch along the north a canvas dam is placed to stop the water from flowing east and turn it into the first lateral flowing south. Four hundred feet down this west lateral another canvas dam is placed to stop the water. Now the banks of this lateral are six to eight inches high above the field. When

rated, the dam is moved 400 feet further down and the operation repeated. But not all of the land at the north end of the field will be watered from this west lateral. A dam must be placed in the north ditch near the second branch to throw the water out for the portion not reached from the west lateral. After the land north of the first distributing lateral has been irrigated, a dam is placed in the west lateral so as to throw the water into the first distributing lateral, and another dam is placed in this distributing lateral 400 feet from its junction with the west lateral. Notches are made in the lower side and water

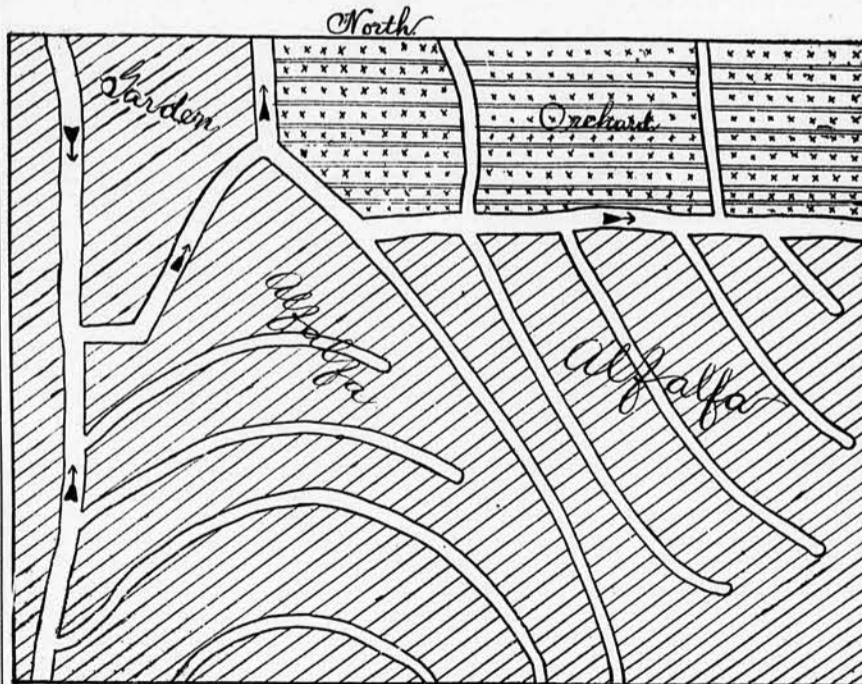


PLATE II.—Laterals for fifty-five acres.

the lateral is almost full the irrigator goes back to the entrance and makes notches in the bank, about a rod apart. Thus the water is divided and flows about an equal amount out of each notch. As it runs out of the notches it begins to spread until the different

is allowed to flow over the land until it is thoroughly irrigated down to the second distributing lateral. This requires six to twelve hours, according to the kind of land, the "head" of water used, and the distance between laterals. Proceeding in this way the

Gossip About Stock.

J. M. Young, Liberty, Kas., reports several sales which gave good satisfaction. He has some fine early pigs ready for shipment. Look up his card and order what you wish.

Col. J. W. Sparks, of Marshall, Mo., sends us an announcement of a series of public sales of Poland-China swine, to be held next October, by F. M. Lall, G. L. Davis and H. C. Sydnor. The dates will be claimed in our next issue.

Those fortunate people who knew Tom Harmon, so long editor of the *National Stockman and Farmer*, of Pittsburg, Pa., will be pleased to know that he has identified himself with the Lohmeyer Drug Co., in the manufacture of the Nancy Hanks Veterinary Remedies, which have been thoroughly tested and are now put on the market on their merits. We hope our readers will use these remedies, because of the fact they are sold on a positive guarantee by responsible parties.

The KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the announcement found elsewhere in this issue of Mr. T. F. B. Sotham's annual sale of high-class pure-bred Hereford cattle. It is a well-known fact that the supply of cattle throughout the United States is from 30 to 40 per cent. short, and that as a result of this shortage prime beef cattle are to-day selling for \$6 a hundred, whereas they brought but 4 cents a year ago. Consult Mr. Sotham's advertisement and look out for further particulars in next week's issue of the FARMER.

J. A. Worley, proprietor Pleasant View stock farm, breeder of Short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, and Light Brahma chickens, Sabetha, Kas., writes: "My herd is in fine shape. Have sixty-five pigs from eleven sows, and six sows to farrow. Pigs are doing finely. Am well pleased with the two herd boars that I purchased last fall. Have a few extra fine fall boars for sale yet, also some sows bred to farrow in July. Weather very dry and uncommonly warm for the time of year. Fall wheat is all right, coming on in good shape. Oats most all sown. Ground in fine shape for work. Clover badly winter-killed. Plenty of rough feed to run stock until grass comes."

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.....\$1.25
 KANSAS FARMER, one year..... 1.00

Total.....\$2.25
 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.

Mr. D. P. Norton, of Council Grove, Morris county, Kas., informs us of the arrival, in good condition, of the newly-imported Booth-Cruickshank bull, Lord Lieutenant (Vol. 40), lately purchased and imported for use in the Neosho Valley herd. He is to be used on the heifers, the get of the Booth bull, imported Buccaneer, chief sire in the herd the past two years. Mr. Norton is to be congratulated on securing this bull to make the cross, and may expect results that will amply reward him for the pains and expense to which he has gone in order that he might carry out his views on breeding by improving with each cross, thereby with each generation nearer producing his ideal of a truly good and profitable Short-horn. In speaking of him Mr. Norton says: "Imported Lord Lieutenant was got by Lord Linton 108813, out of Lady Violet Lustre (Vol. 37). She was bred by the Duke of Richmond in Scotland, got by the pure Booth bull, Royal Hope, and out of Lustre 19th, by the 15th Duke of Oxford 58594 (bred by the Duke of Devonshire), tracing through two Cruickshank sires to the original Lustre, by the 2d Duke of Northumberland (bred by Thomas Bates of England). Lord Linton, the sire of Lieutenant, was got by the pure Booth bull, Sir T. C. Booth 110263, out of Roan Lustre, by Arthur Benedict. He was by the pure Booth bull, Paul Potter, out of Maleta, by the great Sir Arthur Ingram, that took the 100 guinea cup three times in succession at the Royal show of England. His grandson, Arthur Benedict, was no less renowned, having taken nine first prizes at the leading shows of England before he went to head the herd of the Duke of Richmond in Scotland. Lord Lieutenant is a deep red, with a beautiful coat of fine, silky hair, shows excellent quality in handling, and promises to be as good as his breeding would indicate, and we expect good results from crossing him upon our Buccaneer heifers, for which purpose he was purchased."

The writer last week paid his first visit to the farm of Mr. William Plummer, that lies four miles southwest of Osage City, in the west-central part of Osage county, and found thereon a first-class herd of Poland-

China swine and a strong flock of high-class poultry, consisting of Light Brahmas and Silver-Laced Wyandottes. The Poland herd was founded fifteen years ago with sixteen head that Mr. Plummer brought with him when he, with his family, left Iowa to become Kansans, and established his present homestead in Osage county. The herd now consists of about seventy-five head and about thirty young things that belong to the recent farrowings. Two extra good yearling harem kings are at the head of the herd—the one Cook's Perfection 31435 O., by Nick o' Time 9679 O.; dam Eve 68546 O., she by De Ef Boy 17203 O., and out of Wichita Queen 2d 67008 O. This fellow is a half brother to Long-fellow 29785 O., that won first at the World's Fair, boar and three sows under 1 year bred by exhibitor; second on boar and three sows under 1 year, and second on four swine the get of same boar, bred by exhibitor. The reader will at once recognize his breeding as of the best, and as ten of the prospective litters will be accredited to him it demonstrates that something extra good may be expected to go to new masters later on. His assistant is the yearling, Plummer's Choice 32801 O., he by Dock's Choice 31643 O., and he by Expedition 14003 O.; dam Lady T. 1st 80626 O. by Kaw Chief 29627 O., a full brother to the noted Free Trade, he by Royalty 1666 S. and bred by the noted Missouri breeder, D. F. Risk. Ten of the herd's brooders were bred to him, and of the youngsters already arrived several of them are to his credit. One of the best harem queens, Eureka Stevens 73542 O., was bred to Shaw's Gold Dust 33031 O., he by Bruce 31273 O., whose granddam was Dixey's Gilt Edge 35288 O. His dam was Gold Dust Beauty 79634. Of the twenty matured females, sixteen are twos and threes and belong mainly to the Corwin, Tecumseh, Moorish Maid and Bess Stibbins strains. There are three daughters and a granddaughter of Seldom Found 23037 O., also two daughters of Tecumseh IXL 76904 O., whose pedigree shows but four removes from the world-renowned sire, Success. One of the general favorites in the herd is Tecumseh Maid (Vol. 17 O.), that is a granddaughter of Square Tecumseh 9204 O., a son of Business 2d 9059 O., and on the side of the dam she runs directly back to Risk's Perfection 516 and to Stemwinder 1214. She was bred by M. F. Tatman, the well-known Kansas breeder, of Rossville. Another one of Tatman's breeding is the yearling Nancy Corwin (Vol. 17 O.), sired by Tat's U. S. Corwin 12068 S. by Corwin U. S. 7116 S., and he by Corwin King 4253 S.; dam Mascot 14337 S., she by Pride of Kansas 6413 S. and out of May Queen 14343 S. She was nicked with Plummer's Choice and is expected to produce something choice. One of the neatest and most stylish, as to conformation and way-up modern Poland character, is the yearling Cora's U. S. (Vol. 17 O.), by Hannah's U. S. 29415 O., he by U. S. Corwin 30651 O. and he by Lampe's Corwin, a son of Monaco 7001 O., dam Cora Stibbins 72970 O., by Mains' Fountain Head 18387 O. and out of Kansas Bess 55502 O. In tracing back her more extended pedigree one finds her a strongly-bred Corwin, and in her general character and conformation make-up one again realizes the great value of the Corwin blood. There are but few like her and she can surely be leeted out for final inspection in a Kansas State array for high-class field honors. Space forbids an extended notice of the herd at this time and more will be given later on when the spring pig crop will have arrived. In the younger division of the herd are about twenty fall of 1894 pigs, both sexes, sired by Shaw's Gold Dust and Seldom Found 33621 O., that could go to new masters. Among them are some extra good individuals and are worthy the attention of those desiring new blood or recruits for a stock hog farm herd. The poultry interest of the farm is under the supervision of the "gude wife," Mrs. Lucy A. Plummer, and consists of forty high-class Light Brahma selected young hens of the straight Felch strain. The more select breeding pens are presided over by two first-class young cockerels that came from the renowned Illinois breeder, Shoemaker. The Silver-Laced Wyandottes were re-enforced by three drafts of birds from different breeders and are sure to please the lover of this new and profitable breed. Eggs from both divisions are sent out at \$1 per setting of fifteen, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Quite a draft of birds were shipped out last Friday. No more hens or pullets will be spared, but about five good, young, vigorous Brahma cockerels could go for \$1 each.

No Change to New York and Boston.

The through service offered the traveling public by the Nickel Plate road (N. Y. C. & St. L. railroad) is unsurpassed. The perfect passenger service of this road, with the well-known excellence of the West Shore and Fitchburg roads, recommends itself to the traveling public. Wagner Palace cars and dining car daily on through trains to New York and Boston. For additional information, see your local ticket agent or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 199 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

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With Our Patent Beam, Weighing in Both Pounds and Bushels, Without any Loose Weights. Finest on Earth.

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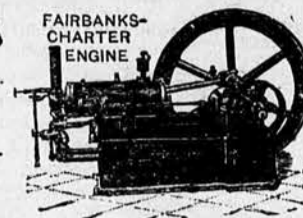
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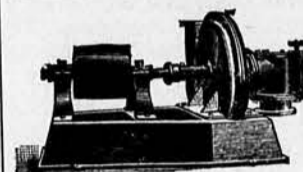
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IRRIGATION MACHINERY.

If you want the most practical, efficient and cheapest irrigation pumping machinery, write for catalogue of Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps, Engines, Boilers, Gasoline Engines, etc., to

IRVIN VAN WIE, 717-726 W. Fayette St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

You've Lost 1/2 Your Opportunity

For a Crop if you do not Subsoil this Season. Subsoiling will secure a crop where other methods fail. The drought of '94 makes subsoiling necessary where before it has been thought superfluous. Many farmers will

Subsoil in '95 or Starve in '96. Don't buy a subsoil plow of inferior make when you can have the best at about the same price.

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CERTAINTY OF CROPS.

Large Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Alfalfa, Peas, Etc.

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For further description and prices of land address **JOHN RICHEY, McPherson, Kas., SIMON MOTZ, Hays City, Kas., or S. M. SCOTT, Emporia, Kas.,** Agents for Colorado Land and Emigration Company. These lands are located on the D. & R. G. railroad.



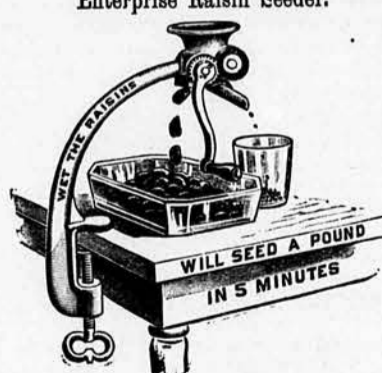
ARTESIAN WELL AT ALAMOSA. CHEAP : LUMBER : AND : FUEL !

THE KENTUCKY GET THE VERY BEST

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IRRIGATE!

Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., 459 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

DRAIN TILE

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO., 20th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

IRRIGATION.

When the Kicks Come In

Is not the title of a new song, nor does it refer to the backward action of that much-maligned animal, the mule. It is a phrase used by the inhabitants of Oklahoma to designate the approaching opening of the fruitful acres of the Kickapoo Indian reservation. If you wish to find out all about the Kickapoo lands, as well as those belonging to the Wichita and Comanche tribes—where cotton, wheat and fruits will pay handsomely—ask G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., for a free copy of Oklahoma folder.

All right; you need **CHEAP Power.** One Cent per Horse-Power per Hour is **CHEAP.** Weber Gasoline Engines run anything. "Economy is Power" is our motto. For Catalogue and testimonials, address



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.

MY DAUGHTER'S LEARNED TO COOK.

We used to have old-fashioned things, like hominy and greens,
We used to have just common soup, made out of pork and beans;
But now it's bouillon, consomme, and things made from a book,
And pot au feu and Julienne, since my daughter's learned to cook.

We used to have a piece of beef—just ordinary meat,
And pickled pigs' feet, spareribs, too, and other things to eat;
While now it's fillet and ragout, and leg of mutton braised,
And macaroni au gratin, and sheep's head Hollandaised;
Escallops a la Versailles, a la this and a la that,
And sweetbread a la Dieppoise—it's enough to kill a cat!
But while I suffer deeply, I invariably look
As if I were delighted 'cause my daughter's learned to cook.

We have a lot of salad things, with dressing mayonnaise,
In place of oysters, Blue Points fricaseed a dozen ways,
And orange roley poley, float, and peach meringue, alas,
Enough to wreck a stomach that is made of plated brass!
The good old things have passed away, in silent, sad retreat;
We've lots of highfaluting things, but nothing much to eat;
And while I never say a word, and always pleasant look,
You bet I've had dyspepsia since my daughter's learned to cook.

—Court Challis, in the American.

THE SWEETEST THINGS OF EARTH.

What are the sweetest things of earth?
Lips that can praise a rival's worth,
A fragrant rose that hides no thorn;
Riches of gold untouched by scorn.
A happy little child asleep;
Eyes that can smile though they may weep;
A brother's cheer, a father's praise;
The minstrelsy of summer days.
A heart where anger never burns;
A gift that looks for no returns;
Wrong's overthrow; pain's swift release;
Dark footsteps guided into peace.
The light of love in lover's eyes;
Age that is young as well as wise;
An honest hand that needs no ward;
A life with right in true accord.
A hope bud waxing into joy;
A happiness without alloy;
A mother's kiss; a baby's mirth—
These are the sweetest things of earth.

—Emma C. Dowd.

THE FIRST LONG DRESS.

Most Important Event in the History of a Girl's Life.

It is a momentous day in the history of a girl's life when she puts on her first long dress. It is a much more important event than the putting on of his first pair of long trousers by a boy, for the boy is a boy still for some years afterwards, but from the time the girl dons her first real long dress she is regarded as a woman.

She may have worn dresses that reached almost down to her shoe tops, but they were as youthful in appearance as the long dresses which she wore in babyhood. But when an even all-round skirt is changed to the drapery of the dress worn by grown women, then we have no longer a young girl, but a young lady, pure and simple.

Many girls, anxious to be thought young women, are in too great hurry to put on these sweeping gowns, and don them too soon. In after years they will regret their hurry, for it is strange, but true, that a girl's age is reckoned by her friends from the time she puts on her first real long dress. This style necessarily makes a change in her demeanor.

No matter how coltish and young she may feel, the long breadths of cloth put a stop to the friskiness of the days of short skirts. It is only natural, therefore, that a new department should follow the advent of the lengthened skirt.

When the long dress comes the hair undergoes a change, but a different change from that which takes place in the skirt. It is taken up high on the head, and the result is that a stranger would be at a loss to tell whether the little girl of the day before was now seventeen or twenty years of age.

Girls, don't be in a hurry to put on long dresses. Think of the years during which you will have to wear them. Some time in the future you will look back with regret to the free and happy days of your girlhood, and will wonder how you could have been in a hurry to leave them for the cares of womanhood.

Don't be in a hurry to abandon your dolls and go into society. Cherish the

days of your youth. If you are, as Longfellow puts it:

"Standing, with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet,"

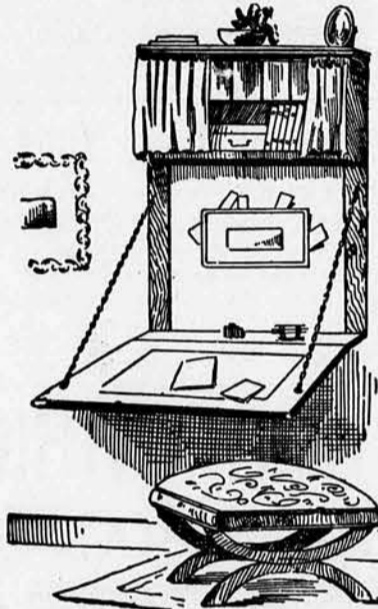
don't be anxious to plunge into the river, whose mighty torrent sweeps all before it, but linger by the side of the babbling brook, whose music brings joy to all.—Mabel Rich, in Golden Days.

HOUSEHOLD INGENUITY.

Improvised Desk Which Is Pretty, Useful and Very Economical.

The New York dweller in flats has developed wonderful ability since the avaricious builder gave him the opportunity to cultivate his ingenuity in devising "silk purses out of sows' ears." The economy of space necessary in apartment living has brought about the evolution of some remarkable pieces of furniture.

The writing desk, illustrated in the accompanying sketch, may be included in the list of household wonders directly attributable to the necessity of fitting that most useful household article in a six-by-ten apartment. When closed it really occupies the very smallest amount of room imaginable, and for the young



AN IMPROVISED DESK.

student's use, or in flat bedrooms, where space is at a premium, it is unique and valuable.

The material may be oak or such wood as one fancies; pine enameled in white or black is as good, so long as it matches the woodwork or furniture of the room. Two strips of the wood, each two inches by three feet, are attached to the wall by long screws. Across the top of these are placed three shelves about five inches wide, supported by brackets of brass. Between the two upper ones partitions are glued in to form pigeon holes. A curtain is hung from a rod to afford decoration and concealment.

From four to six inches from the lower end of each of the strips of wood is firmly placed a strip about two inches wide, to which is hinged the shelf that forms the desk. This is upheld when open by brass chains, as seen in the sketch. When it is desired to close it it is merely shut to the wall, the chains falling into place. The ledge upon which the lid is hinged forms a firm place for the inkstand, and other necessary fittings of a desk.

Against the wall, between the supporting strips, may be fixed a Japanese panel, or some tapestry or silk, as taste may dictate. A picture can be so fastened to the panel as to form a good letter or card holder.

The whole affair is simple and easily managed; any good carpenter will make the necessary woodwork for a very small sum. It is one of the few Yankee notions which combine utility with beauty and durability.—N. Y. Times.

SOME COMPENSATIONS.

Economical Spending Is Not Without Its Brighter Side.

There are many compensations in economical spending. To be able to buy all one needs or likes without close consideration of ways and means is doubtless a pure joy to some minds. For to spend lavishly does not always imply selfishness. There are natures which are broadened and enriched by prosperity, and comfort and peace and helpfulness for others spring naturally

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

up in their hearts so soon as the pressure of tightened circumstances is relaxed.

And yet there are compensations to be found in economy. To save and contrive through long days to obtain some coveted bit of household furnishing, or some longed-for treat, carries with it many a gratification besides the mere attainment of the desire. The arrangement and the planning, which are flavored with many anticipating thoughts of the pleasure they are given for; the expectation and satisfaction of counting the fast-accumulating hoard; and then the final joy, which extends beyond the mere getting, the glow of delight at the accomplishment of a settled purpose, which is the crowning reward of the economical soul, who rejoices ever with a ten-fold satisfaction at obtaining what he wanted and worked for so long—all these are compensations which the prodigal never knows, and which to many natures are all-sufficing.—Harper's Bazar.

TO CLEAN CARPETS.

Care and Strength Are Needed, But It Can Be Done at Home.

It is often the case that accidents happen when one is far away from a cleaner's or when, perchance, the carpet may not be worth the expense of the professional's services, but would be extremely useful if put in good order.

A simple and effectual means of cleaning it is to rip the breadths apart, if the carpet is large; take one breadth at a time over a common kitchen table or wide board and scour with prepared soapsuds, if necessary, or naphtha. If that substance is to be used, scrub the carpet thoroughly with an ordinary scrub brush. If the washing is done with soapsuds, it is well to rinse the carpet thoroughly, which may be done by throwing on pailfuls of water and scrubbing it out with the brush to rid the fabric of the suds as nearly as may be. If the carpet shows symptoms of fading, or if the colors threaten to run, it is quite worth while to go over it again and again with the brush and with soft cloths and remove the water as rapidly as possible, meanwhile having the board or table tipped at an angle so as to allow all surplus water to drain away as quickly as it can. This is rather slow work and hard work; but if well done, the result will be a carpet entirely cleaned, perfectly wholesome and quite good enough for an upper room or for the rugs and pieces that are required in every house.

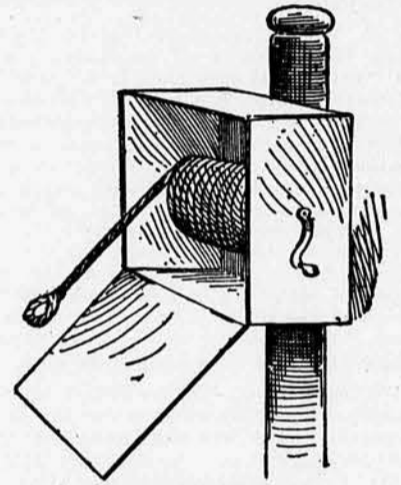
Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and if neglected, baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventive.

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.

FOR THE CLOTHESLINE.

A Box and Reel Which Save Considerable Labor and Expense.

To protect the clothesline when not in use is an economy in more ways than one. It will last longer and will also keep clean, which will do away with the necessity of wiping it off before hanging out the clothes. The box and reel shown in the cut are so simple as to need no description, and the carpenter of the family will have no difficulty in making them, unless his own unwillingness should prove an obstacle. The posts for the clothesline should be properly placed, made as shown in the illustration, and the line may be quickly stretched ready for



FOR THE CLOTHESLINE.

the clothes. The line that is always up, unfortunately, comes down some day, and usually at a very inconvenient season. By following the above method washday may be made a little easier.—Rural New Yorker.

Great Opportunity to Make Money.

I have had such splendid success that I can't help writing to you about it. I have not made less than \$5, and some days from \$15 to \$25. I am really elated, and can't see why others do not go into the dish-washer business at once. I have not canvassed any; sell all my washers at home. They give such good satisfaction that every one sold helps to sell many others. I believe in a year I can make a profit of three thousand dollars, and attend to my regular business besides. When a Climax Dish-Washer can be bought for \$5, every family wants one, and it is very easy selling what everybody wants to buy. For particulars, address the Climax Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O. I think any lady or gentleman, anywhere, can make from \$5 to \$10 a day. I would like to have your readers try this business, and let us know through your columns how they succeed.

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

The Kansas Weekly Capital publishes more Kansas news than any other weekly paper. A free sample copy will be sent on application to THE TOPEKA CAPITAL CO., Topeka, Kas. Or send \$1.50 to this office for KANSAS FARMER one year and also Capital twice a week.

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Rheumatism,	Sprains,	Swellings,	All Aches,
Neuralgia,	Bruises,	Soreness,	Stiffness,
Sciatica,	Burns,	Headache,	Cuts, Hurts,
Lumbago,	Wounds,	Backache,	Frost-bites.

....WHAT MORE IS NEEDED THAN A PERFECT CURE....

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HOME OF REDEEMING LOVE,

WICHITA, KANSAS.

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

The Young Folks.

LOST! BABY'S SHOES!

Lost! lost! baby's shoes!
Hunt the whole house over—
Up the stairs, and down the stairs,
Under sofas, under chairs,
Baby is a rover;
Traveling here and traveling there,
Often through the clover.
Now his feet are cold and bare,
Hunt the whole house over.

Lost! lost! baby's shoes!
Would you know their measure—
Just four inches long, not more,
Pattering, pattering on the floor,
Doing baby's pleasure.
Worn at heels and worn at toes
Serving "little treasure"
Till you've found the baby's shoes
Do not think of leisure.

Lost! lost! baby's shoes!
Betty, sound the chorus—
Mother, sister, nurse and granny
Look in every nook and cranny,
There is work before us.
There they are! found, found at last,
Bring them on the docket;
Stowed away (the little rogue),
Safe in baby's pocket!
—New York Weekly.

GOLDEN ROD.

O fair field of golden rod,
You to us a message bear
That with blessing crowneth sorrow
And love re'gneth—everywhere.
Golden rod, your rootlets homely,
Hid in darkness from our view,
Are nature's alchemists. The earth
Doth yield to them the golden hue
Of your sweet flowers. Thus from depths
Comes brightness as the buds unfold
Their yellow leaves until the field
All queenly wears her crown of gold.

In every heart there are depths hidden;
Each life some sorrow presseth down.
But heart be strong! Oh life, be pure!
And from the depths thou shalt be sure
To find the gold that makes thy crown!

This is thy lesson, and I listen
Reverently, golden rod,
Remembering that he who gives
Thy voice to thee is nature's God.
—F. Macrae.

CLEVER PICKPOCKET.

The Grand Duke Won His Bet, But He,
Too, Lost His Valuables.

It was a curious thing to brag about, but it is said to be a fact, narrated by a foreign journal, that upon the occasion of a certain dinner given by a Russian grand duke to the French ambassador the Frenchman ventured to say that in picking pockets no people could surpass the thieves of Paris.

"I should not wonder if the St. Petersburg pickpockets could give them a start," replied the grand duke. And seeing a smile of unbelief playing around the features of the ambassador, he added: "Will you wager that before we rise from the table your watch or some other valuable will not be taken from your person?"

The ambassador accepted the wager for the fun of the thing, and the grand duke telephoned to the chief constable, asking him to send at once the cleverest pickpocket he could lay his hands on. The thief was to receive the full value of every article he managed to steal, and be allowed to go unpunished.

The man came and was put into livery, and told to wait at table along with the other servants. The grand duke told him to give him a sign as soon as he had picked the pocket of the ambassador. But he had to wait a long time, for the ambassador, whose watch was the article to be experimented upon, always kept on the alert, and even held his hand to his fob when conversing with the most distinguished guests at the table. At last the grand duke received the signal. He at once requested the ambassador to tell him the time. The latter triumphantly put his hand to his pocket and drew forth a potato instead of his watch. There was a general burst of laughter, in which the ambassador himself joined, though with a wry face, for he was unmistakably annoyed. To conceal his feelings he would take a pinch of snuff. His snuff-box was gone! Then he missed the seal-ring from his finger, and, lastly, the gold toothpick which he always carried with him in a little case. Amid the laughter of the guests the sham lackey was requested to restore the articles; but the grand duke's merriment was changed into alarm and surprise when the thief produced two watches, two rings, two snuff-boxes, etc. His imperial highness made the discovery that he himself had been robbed at the same time.

It may save you time and money to be informed that when you need a blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the kind most in favor with the medical profession. It is the standard, and, as such, the only blood-purifier admitted at the Chicago World's Fair.

ROGUE ELEPHANTS.

One of them Had a Terrible Grudge Against Watch Towers.

The complete history of rogue elephants would make an interesting chapter. They seem to have decided to avenge man's wrongs against their kind. Some years ago one rogue actually took possession of a stretch of country in India forty miles wide by one hundred long, and in a business-like way proceeded to demolish everything in or about it. The animal rushed into the villages, took huts upon his tusks and tore them apart, or tossed them until they fell in splinters. It chased the people away, or killed them whenever it could, or standing by the wrecked houses, it ate the grains and stores.

This elephant seemed remarkably intelligent. It entertained in particular a grudge against the watch towers or scaffolds. Whenever this rogue saw one, he would creep slyly, spring at it, push it to the ground and kill its occupant.

A famous rogue elephant named "Mandla" was owned by a rich man near Jubbulpore in central India. Suddenly it began to develop the characteristics of a "rogue," and attacked human beings wherever seen. It killed them so cruelly that it became widely known as "the man-eater." He was finally destroyed by an organized effort of English army officers.

Another famous rogue took possession of a public road and attacked every passer-by. Suddenly darting from the jungle, it would rush up to an ox-cart, seize the driver with its trunk, and disappear. Repeated raids of this kind so terrified the people that a large tract of land was to all intents and purposes deserted; but finally an English hunter determined to rid the country of the rogue. By careful inquiry he found that the elephant always seized the driver, and if there were two carts in



DESTROYING A WATCH STATION.

company, it chose the driver of the last. So he arranged two ox-carts, putting a dummy driver upon the second, while upon the first was a stout bamboo cage in which the hunter was to sit safe in hand. When all was ready the two ox-carts started, one day, followed by the hopes and best wishes of the community. The fatal district was soon reached, and, about half-way down the road, there came a crash, and the monstrous elephant, dark and ugly, dashed upon the party. Making directly for the last cart, with a vicious swing of its trunk, it seized on the dummy man and made off, receiving as it went a shot from the cage. But the oxen, alarmed by the uproar, ran away, leaving the road and taking to the open country. They tipped the cart over, nearly killing the caged driver and the English sportsman. What the elephant thought when it tore the dummy into shreds must be imagined. Some months later, however, this rogue was driven away and caught.—C. F. Holder, in St. Nicholas.

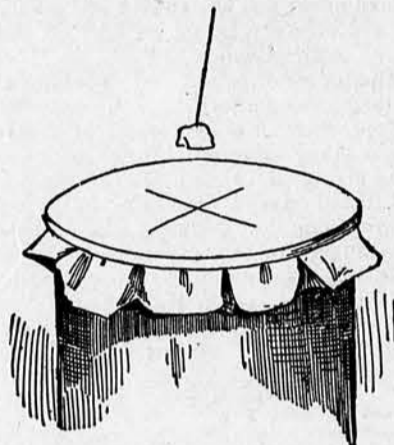
NOVEL MOUSE TRAP.

It is so Simple That Each of Our Boy Readers Can Make One.

Mice are very knowing little animals, and are often too shrewd to be caught by even the best steel traps. To make a very effective mouse trap take a large jar—the kind used for jam and preserves—and tie over the top a piece of stiff brown paper. In the center of this cut a cross. Set the jar in a closet, and suspend by a string a piece of toasted cheese or bacon rind over the center. If the mice cannot easily reach the top of the jar a runway may be constructed

by placing one end of a board on the edge of the jar, and allowing the other end to rest on the floor. If there are any mice about the bait will attract them. Just as soon as the first mouse reaches the center of the paper he will drop through into the jar, and the paper will fly back ready for the next comer.

The same kind of trap may be used for catching rats, only a barrel must be substituted for the jar. A rat will soon gnaw out of such a trap if not prevented. The best way to avoid this is to fill the barrel partly with water. This trap is a great favorite with country people. They lay a good-sized stone or brick in the bottom of the barrel, and pour in just enough



THE HOMEMADE MOUSE TRAP.

water to come level with the top of this. The first rat which tumbles in, of course, climbs on the brick to get out of the water. As soon as another victim arrives there is a fight for possession of the only dry spot. The noise attracts other rodents, so by morning a dozen or more may be swimming and squealing and fighting for dear life.—N. Y. Recorder.

The rapidity with which croup develops calls for instant treatment; and yet few households are prepared for its visits. An admirable remedy for this disease is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has saved hundreds of lives and should be in every home where there are young children.

Speaking of sewing machines, there is nothing better made than the "Kansas Farmer" machine, which is not only modern and substantial but has all the latest improvements, and the price is within the reach of every reader of this paper. Look up our great offer and remember that we guarantee satisfaction.

VERY FEW PEOPLE VOLUNTARILY

Invite Trouble,

But a good many through ignorance or by accident sow seed that bears it. If you need more skillful workers and honorable helpers, write or call upon DR. HATHAWAY & CO., leading and True Specialists of the United States. Consultation free.

SPECIALTIES:
Blood poisoning, nervous debility, pimples on face, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles, ulcers, rheumatism, catarrh, and diseases of womankind.

Address or call on DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 Dearborn street, corner Randolph, Chicago, Ill.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women. No. 3 for skin diseases. No. 4 for catarrh.

Sixty-four page Reference Book for men and women sent free to any address by mentioning this paper.



enig Cordial and Blood Purifier recommended for weakness caused by disease, and concluded to try it. She began to improve at once; she used, in all, four bottles, and it cured her completely. The doctors thought she was incurable, but, thanks to your Strengthening Cordial, she is now healthy and strong.

Yours truly,

E. EMMERT,
FLIPPIN, KY.

You will ride a Bicycle

Of course you will ride. All the world will—fashion, pleasure, business—men, women, children. It takes a while sometimes for the world to recognize its privileges; but when it does it adapts itself promptly. Therefore, you who are in the world will ride a bicycle—a



COLUMBIA


bicycle if you desire the best the world produces; a Hartford, the next best, if anything short of a Columbia will content you. Columbias, \$100; Hartfords, \$80 \$60; for boys and girls, \$50.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.
Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Providence, Buffalo.

A Catalogue—comprehensive, beautiful—at any agency free, or by mail for two 2-cent stamps. The book tells of all the new Columbias and Hartfords.

WM. TAYLOR,
Agent for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles
TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM:
Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.



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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AGENTS LADIES OR GENTS \$75 A WEEK,
At home, using or selling Gray Plating, or collecting goods for us to plate. We do all kinds of plating at our works, manufacture the materials and outfit, and teach the art. We sell the only complete outfit, including lathe, wheels, tools and materials for polishing, preparing, plating and finishing everything. Circulars and prices free. Gray & Co., Plating Works, Dept. 4, Columbus, Ohio.

WILL YOU distribute Circulars and samples for us? No commission. Salary and expenses in travel. Send stamp. ADVERTISING BUSINESS, 447 6th Ave., NEW YORK CITY.

My Wife.

January 10th, 1895.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen: My wife suffered several years with consumption and general weakness. During her illness three doctors tried to help her, but they did no good, as they could make no headway against the terrible weakness. I saw your Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier recommended for weakness caused by disease, and concluded to try it. She began to improve at once; she used, in all, four bottles, and it cured her completely. The doctors thought she was incurable, but, thanks to your Strengthening Cordial, she is now healthy and strong.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published every Wednesday by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:
No. 116 West Sixth Avenue.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

KANSAS FARMER and *Semi-Weekly World* (N. Y.), you can have for \$1.65 one year.

If you want one of the finest magazines published, send us \$2.25 for *KANSAS FARMER* and *Cosmopolitan*.

If you want *KANSAS FARMER* and *Semi-Weekly Capital*, send us \$1.50. Or, *KANSAS FARMER* and *Topeka Advocate*, send \$1.50.

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

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

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

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

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

The National Irrigation Congress will hold its 1895 session at Albuquerque, N. M., beginning September 16. The Territorial Legislature made an appropriation of \$2,500 to aid in advertising and entertaining the Congress. This will be largely augmented by local subscriptions. The local committee is actively at work and the prospect is favorable for one of the greatest irrigation meetings ever held.

The latest estimates on the condition of wheat, throughout the United States, place it at about two points below that of the corresponding date last year. The recent rains have been quite general over the wheat belt, and this fact was made to do duty for the bears, on the Chicago market, yesterday, resulting in hammering the price down five-eighths of a cent below Saturday's quotations. It is scarcely possible, however, that moderate advances can be prevented.

ADVANCING PRICES.

So long has it been necessary to write of depression worse depressed, that the above heading seems startling. But there is a distinct up-turn in the market for agricultural products. This is more noticeable as to beef cattle than anything else, and confirms the statistics of cattle which were published some months ago. Indeed, it is becoming apparent that the depressing influence of the great range cattle business has seen its worst; great ranges have been taken for settlement, and, while there has, in some sections, been a temporary retrograde movement of population from the ranges, yet the onward march of the pioneer cannot be permanently stayed, and the plow, the school house and the church are steadily and surely making an end of the range cattle business.

The prices of prime beef cattle have, no doubt, been affected by the scarcity of feed, which has prevented full-feeding as many as would otherwise have been prepared for the block this spring, but it will be seen from the following comparisons that stockers and feeders have shared in the advances. To see definitely what gains have been made over prices of last year, compare the Kansas City prices of March 26, 1894, with those of the corresponding market day, March 25, 1895:

	March 26, 1894.	March 25, 1895.
Dressed beef steers	\$3 90	\$4 00
Bulk of sales	3 00@3 75	4 50@5 00
Stockers and feeders	2 50@3 30	3 00@4 00

The advance of \$2.10 on the best is scarcely more remarkable, in view of the high prices of feed, than the advance of 50 to 75 cents on stockers and feeders. Indeed, the latter is even the more significant, since these depend for their value on the expectation of future prices.

There has also been some advance in the prices of hogs. Thus:

	March 26, 1894.	March 25, 1895.
Top prices	\$4 40	\$4 87½
Bulk of sales	4 35@4 40	4 50 @4 75

The advance in breadstuffs is more recent than that of meats. Indeed, wheat continued to decline until very recently, and the upward turn is only just now sufficiently marked to be distinctly recognizable. The advance on corn took place when the shortage of the last crop became apparent.

In reviewing the course of the markets, financial and political writers are somewhat at a loss to account for the notable advances in farmers' products—by these writers called raw materials—while manufacturers' products are scarcely maintaining their values. No doubt several explanations will be offered for the seeming anomaly. There is a school of politicians who will say that it is a necessary result of recent tariff legislation, that the policy of promoting the prices of manufactured products by high duties has partially given place to another policy more to the advantage of the farmer. There is another school, perhaps more philosophic than the politicians—persons who will see in the advance in staple agricultural products while all others stand still or decline, the beginning of an era long foreseen and yet mentioned by only a few, the unending era of excessive demand for agricultural products. The excessive demand for farm staples has been felt in times past in the world's history and has produced the effects predicted for the coming era. But in the past conditions have changed either by wholesale destructions of society or by the discovery of new agricultural worlds. There are now no more extensive new arable areas to be appropriated to the uses of man, and the relief which the overcrowded countries have obtained for the excess of their demands for food and fabrics above the ability of their farmers to supply, by drawing upon the new countries or sending excessive populations to the new lands, cannot much longer keep down the demand for more of the farmer's products than he will be able to supply. There are those who expect that the organization of society will, as in former instances, be unable to prevent its destruction, and that after revolutions the world will again have fewer people to support. The terrors of the catastrophe of society are not to be contemplated and are scarcely to be feared in this age of enlightenment

and Christianity. The alternative, of the greater exaltation of agriculture, greater influence of the owner of the soil, greater competition of all other workers to exchange the products of their industry for those of the farmer, and consequently higher prices of farm products in comparison with prices of other things, is alone tenable. Whether the present upward turn is the beginning of the era which all thinkers have foreseen and which a few of the closest investigators have set down as to begin about five years before the close of the present century, is likely to be a matter for discussion. In any case, the course of prices cannot be expected to be regular. Spasmodic advances and reactions will lend sufficient uncertainty to the situation to enliven the discussion and to make it necessary that the farmer who will thrive as best he may under his opportunities be continually on the alert, both as to methods and markets.

CAUSES OF APPLE FAILURES.

With characteristic energy, Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University Experiment Station, has undertaken the investigation of the causes of the recent failures of the apple crop. His conclusion is that the immediate cause of most of the failures of the last few years is the apple scab fungus. Prof. Bailey says: "This apple scab is no new pest and is thought to have been seriously present ever since apples were grown in the country, causing many failures which were laid to the weather or the moon." But he thinks it has been unusually destructive within the last decade in western New York. Attention is also given to the ravages of insects, but the first place as mischief-maker is accorded to the scab.

The remedy prescribed is, of course, thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Allusion is made to the fact that wrongly-proportioned Bordeaux mixture may itself cause injury to the fruit. This injury, it is stated, may be avoided by using freely of lime in the preparation of the Bordeaux mixture.

Insect pests are also accredited with much of the damage to the apple crop. It is the belief, however, of Prof. Bailey that apples can still be profitably grown in western New York. "This," he states, "is proved by the experience of a number of orchardists." He visited last year over twenty orchards in the western part of his State (New York), in which there were large crops of excellent quality, but all of these had been sprayed with Paris green or Bordeaux mixture, or both, and all of them were pruned and the land was in "good heart." Most of them were cultivated.

A little book has just been issued by Robert Kittle, of Fremont, Neb., on "The History and Science of Irrigation, Artesian and Petroleum and Deep Well Drilling." It contains much valuable information and ought to be in the hands of every one interested in irrigation. A book of only 100 pages necessarily leaves out more than it contains, but it serves well to show the man who knows a little and thinks he knows it all, that he has made scarcely a beginning at the study of a subject destined to grow in importance.

We have recently sent out a good many "Handy Cobbler" outfits, and shall be pleased to hear from those who have received them as to how they are pleased. If satisfactory it is a pleasure to know it, and if not satisfactory we want to be informed of the facts in detail.

Any of our subscribers who are about to renew subscription will find something interesting by reading the advertisement of "Samantha at Saratoga." If you have already renewed your subscription it will tell you how to get the book at the reduced rate.

Reports received at this office indicate great decline in the average prospect for wheat. The severe cold of February and the sharp snap in March have made it necessary to list for corn large areas which had promised a fair wheat crop.

MODERN IRRIGATION LAW.

The recently-published biennial report of the State Engineer of Wyoming consists of 240 pages with an appendix of sixty-seven pages, all constituting a book which it were well if every irrigator, and especially every one likely to be concerned in the enactment or in the administration of irrigation laws should possess. Wyoming has taken the lead in recognizing that water is "essential to industrial prosperity, of limited amount, and easy of diversion from its natural channels," and that "its control must be in the State, which, in providing for its use, shall equally guard all the various interests involved." This broad provision of Article I. of the Wyoming constitution is followed by one still more explicit in Article VIII. "The water of all natural streams, springs, lakes or other collections of still water, within the boundaries of the State, are hereby declared to be the property of the State."

Based on these are other constitutional provisions and the whole is given vitality by the enactment of comprehensive laws as to the details of the administration of this valuable property of the State. The creation of a Board of Control is a natural sequence. This board is composed of the State Engineer and the Superintendents of the water divisions of the State. Hence this report is essentially the report of the Board of Control, of which the Engineer is chairman.

The report, evidently largely the work of the State Engineer, Mr. Elwood Mead, is an admirable one and shows the working of the system. One need not read it through to observe that the complications which have already appeared in that State would be but inadequately met under any law less specific in defining the ownership of water and in conferring water rights.

The irrigation development of Kansas is likely to be greatly extended during the ensuing few years. Thoughtful persons have feared that grave complications may arise on account of inadequacy of our provisions for the extensive diversion and use of water for irrigation. Our constitutional provisions leave the ownership of water about in accord with the English common law, which recognizes "riparian" ownership. The right of the owner of land on which a stream flows to enjoy and use the full volume of the stream and to protection against the permanent diversion of any part of it are thus guaranteed. If A. has a mill or desires to erect a mill to be turned by the water of a stream he has a right to require that the full volume of the stream be allowed to flow over his wheel for that purpose. If B. has appropriated and diverted a considerable proportion of the water of the stream to irrigate his fields and A. is thereby rendered unable to operate his mill, it is questioned whether the court of last resort in this State would not hold invalid the law under which A. makes his diversion of the stream.

It will be well, in view of complications which may arise, that all interested familiarize themselves with the provisions of the Wyoming system in time to have the next Kansas legislators properly instructed as to our situation and needs.

Some of the old Kansas friends of Henry Wallace, formerly editor of the *Iowa Homestead*, will doubtless like an opportunity to continue to read the emanations from his able pen. He is now editing *Wallace's Farm and Dairy*. By special arrangement we are able to send *KANSAS FARMER* and *Farm and Dairy* for one year for \$1.25.

The Nebraska State fair for 1895 is to be held at Omaha, September 13 to 20. The advance announcement has already been made and gives evidence of the vitality which assures a successful fair.

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

THE SOIL AND MOISTURE.

Never so much as now has been realized the importance of adequate moisture to the production of crops. The settlement of the States between the Ohio and the Mississippi presented problems of drainage which overshadowed all considerations of liability to drought. The experience of these States was but a repetition of that of the older States, where the problem of disposing of the surplus of moisture was one of the first to claim the attention of both farmers and scientists. Lately, however, the fact has been realized that even in the States of excessive moisture, there is also a problem of maintaining a sufficiently regular supply to at all times assure the best results in plant growth. This problem was studied for some years by Prof. Milton Whitney, while a professor in the great Johns Hopkins University, in Maryland. Lately Prof. Whitney has been called to take charge of soil and moisture investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture. His attention has been called to the condition of soil in the States west of the Missouri river. Here are conditions of soil unknown to the Atlantic States, and here is a problem, not of disposing of excessive moisture, but of so conserving a limited supply as to make it do the greatest possible duty. The problem of irrigation and its relations to soil conditions is also here presented more prominently than in the Eastern States. The fact that our soils have been subjected to but little leaching of their elements of fertility also gives rise to conditions new to the investigator. Altogether, the trans-Missouri field is a most attractive one, the exploration of which has been scarcely entered upon.

To Mr. H. R. Hilton, of Topeka, more than to any one else, is due the credit for calling Prof. Whitney's attention to this field. Indeed, Mr. Hilton has made some careful experimental researches which have attracted attention and have served to open the way to the work just now entered upon with system and on a comprehensive scale.

Last week Prof. Whitney visited Kansas for the purpose of starting the investigation. Mr. Hilton was made a special agent of the Department of Agriculture and will select a considerable number of observers, whose locations will be widely scattered. Samples of soil will be sent each day to Washington, for examination. Special attention will be given to subsoiling as it affects the moisture and other conditions of the soil. Irrigation will also be studied. The soil under every condition will be sampled and studied. The reports on these investigations will be looked for with interest, and nothing is hazarded in saying that they will be of great value to the practical farmer.

Farm News From Brown County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The first spring rain fell yesterday, which continues this morning at 8. This rain is a great benefit to wheat, oats and grass lands. Wheat was damaged by the March freeze. Tame grass has also suffered by drought. A few warm days started clover, etc., and the March freeze has killed from 50 to 75 per cent. Oat seeding is about completed. Apricots are very full of bloom. There are about 25 per cent. of peach buds "O. K." Stock of all kinds came through winter in good condition. Hog cholera has raged all winter in Brown county. Other stock healthy.

C. B. WEAVER.

Everest, Kas., April 1, 1895.

Crimson Clover.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some time since I purchased, in Kansas City, a half bushel of the seed of "crimson clover," the seed resembling millet very much in appearance. Various articles in the newspapers of late give such confusing accounts of how to sow it, some saying to put in in the fall and others in the spring, that I beg you to give in your paper a correct statement of the plant and the method of cultivating it. Is it annual or perennial?

La Cygne, Kas. CHARLES ATWOOD.

In a letter to the *Rural New Yorker*, E. H. Bancroft states of crimson clover that "Any well-drained soil will do, but that hard-pan should not be too

near the surface. The plant is an 'annual;' when the seed ripens it dies. Seed should be sown ten to fifteen pounds per acre, in July, August or September, and harrowed in lightly. If the weather and soil be dry, roll hard. The crop matures for hay in May, for seed in June. May be sown in corn at last working." Sown in Shawnee county last fall it made a nice start.

The Russian Thistle Law.

AN ACT to provide for the destruction of noxious weeds, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof.

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

SECTION 1. Every person and every corporation shall destroy, on all lands which he or it may own or occupy, all weeds of the kind known as Russian thistle and Canada thistle, at such time as the Board of County Commissioners may direct, and notice shall be published in one or more county papers for a time not less than three weeks before the time fixed upon for the destruction of said noxious weeds.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to fix the time for the destruction of all such noxious weeds, and to provide for the destruction in such a manner as to prevent their bearing seed.

SEC. 3. Every overseer of highway of every township or county shall also, at the same time in like manner, destroy all such noxious weeds, either on the highways of his road district, railroad right of way, or on any other unoccupied land therein, upon which the owner or lessee thereof shall neglect or refuse to do so; and for such service overseers of highways, or persons employed by him, shall receive as compensation the sum of \$1.50 per day, or \$3 per day for man and team, to be paid out of the general county fund: *Provided*, The limitation of time, as provided in paragraph 5506 of section 33, Laws of 1889, in relation to road overseers, shall not apply to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of overseers of highways to present to the Board of County Commissioners an itemized account, verified under oath, showing description of each piece of land upon which noxious weeds have been destroyed, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the amounts of the charge for such service, by separate items; and said amounts shall become a lien against the lands so described, except in case of the destruction of such noxious weeds on the public highways. The amount of cost of the destruction of such noxious weeds as so certified shall be placed upon the next tax list in a separate column, headed, "For the destruction of noxious weeds," as a tax against the land upon which such noxious weeds were destroyed, subject to all the penalties thereof, and to be collected as other taxes, and the entry of such tax upon the tax list shall be conclusive evidence of the liability of the land to such tax.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of all overseers of highways to certify to the County Clerk in an itemized account, verified by oath, the amount of labor performed in destroying such noxious weeds on all lands not public highway, on or before the 15th day of September in each year.

SEC. 6. Any railroad company which shall be notified by any road overseer or township trustee, in writing, through its agent, section foreman or road master, that the noxious weeds, referred to in this act, are growing upon the said company's right of way or other lands, which writing shall designate the location of said growing weeds, then the said company shall forthwith destroy the same, and failure so to do, shall subject said company to the penalties imposed by section 8 of this act. And in case of such notice having been served upon any railroad company, and ten days having elapsed without the destruction of said noxious weeds, then it shall be the duty of the road overseer within whose district said right of way or other lands may be upon which said noxious weeds are growing, to proceed to enter upon said right of way, or land, as the case may be, and destroy the noxious weeds there growing. And for such service he shall be

allowed \$1.50 per day and the same shall be paid out of the county fund, and taxed against such offending corporation or corporations. The amount of such tax shall be added by the County Clerk to the railroad company or corporation on the tax roll against such company or corporation, and collected as other taxes are collected against such company.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the County Clerk to enter upon the tax list, in a separate column for that purpose, headed, "For the destruction of noxious weeds," an amount equal to the cost of such labor as a tax against all lands not public highways, upon which such noxious weeds are destroyed.

SEC. 8. If the owner or occupant of any such lands, or the overseer of any highway, or the Board of County Commissioners in any county of this State shall fail to comply with any of the requirements of this act, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided*, If any County Attorney shall fail or refuse to prosecute, then the court in which the complaint was brought or pending may appoint some reputable practicing attorney to conduct such prosecution, who shall, in such event, receive the fees provided for in such cases.

SEC. 9. The County Attorney shall be liable under his bond for any failure to comply with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. Notices to the owner of the land provided to be given under the provisions of this act shall be made in the same manner as summons in the District court.

SEC. 11. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.

Approved by the Governor, March 6, 1895.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Notice prices of garden tools advertised by Vaughan's Seed Store, 88 State street, Chicago, Ill., and write for samples of seeds.

We can furnish you KANSAS FARMER and Peterson's Magazine, each one year, for \$1.75. Or KANSAS FARMER and Arthur's Home Magazine for \$1.65. Send to this office amounts above named.

Mr. Ira C. Hubbell, engineer and manager for Fairbanks, Morse & Co., advises that his company has just finished an extensive irrigating plant for Mr. C. M. Irwin, of Wichita, Kas., the machinery consisting of a Fairbanks-Morse ten-horse-power gasoline engine and a No. 3 Fairbanks-Morse centrifugal pump, the plant having capacity to irrigate eighty acres of land. The plant is in operation and well worth visiting. They are also putting in for Mr. Schneider, of Wichita, a fifteen-horse-power Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine with a No. 4 Fairbanks-Morse centrifugal pump. This plant has capacity for irrigating 120 acres of land, and will be completed March 29. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. are also erecting similar plants for Mr. E. D. Randall, at his ranch at Randall, Kas., and for Mr. Edward M. Bachman a similar plant at Osborne, Kas. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. invite correspondence from all parties contemplating doing any irrigating, and will gratuitously furnish any information desired, and will guarantee the performance of any apparatus they sell. They manufacture a complete line of windmills, either of wood or steel, and as this company has one of the largest and most expensive galvanizing plants in the United States, it is a superfluity to add that all parts are galvanized after all machine work has been finished. Another thing, Fairbanks, Morse & Co. use only the best grade of zinc in their galvanizing department. A good coat of paint on steel is a great deal more serviceable than to give the steel simply a coat of lead, and call it galvanizing.

Through Service.

The Nickel Plate road (N. Y. C. & St. L. railroad), the favorite line between Chicago and the East along the south shore of Lake Erie, being the shortest line to Cleveland and Buffalo, offers a splendid through car service to all classes of passengers. Magnificent Wagner sleepers and dining car daily on through trains to New York and Boston. For reservations of sleeping car space and further information, address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 199 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Speaking of sewing machines, there is nothing better made than the "Kansas Farmer" machine, which is not only modern and substantial but has all the latest improvements, and the price is within the reach of every reader of this paper. Look up our great offer and remember that we guarantee satisfaction.

WAS GOULD INSANE?

Financial Worry and Physical Exertion Not the Greatest Destroyer of Human Life.

For Humanity's Sake, After Thirty-Six Years of Nerve-Creeping Slavery, He Tells How He Was Set Free.

CALDWELL, N. J., April 2, 1895.—(Special.)—Since one of our prominent citizens suffered so terribly from tobacco tremens, has made known his frightful experience in behalf of humanity, the ladies here are making tobacco-using husbands' lives miserable with their entreaties to at once quit tobacco.

The written statement of S. J. Gould is attracting widespread attention. When interviewed to-night he said: "I commenced using tobacco at thirteen; I am now forty-nine; so, for thirty-six years I chewed, smoked, snuffed and rubbed snuff. In the morning I chewed before I put my pants on, and for a long time I used two ounces of chewing and eight ounces of smoking a day. Sometimes I had a chew in both cheeks and a pipe in my mouth at once. Ten years ago I quit drinking whisky. I tried to stop tobacco time and again, but could not. My nerves craved nicotine and I fed them till my skin turned a tobacco brown, cold, sticky perspiration oozed from my skin, and trickled down my back at the least exertion or excitement. My nerve vigor and my life was being slowly sapped. I made up my mind that I had to quit tobacco or die. On October 1 I stopped, and for three days I suffered the tortures of the damned. On the third day I got so bad that my partner accused me of being drunk. I said, 'No I have quit tobacco.' 'For God's sake, man,' he said, offering me his tobacco-box, 'take a chew; you will go wild,' and I was wild. Tobacco was forced into me and I was taken home dazed. I saw double and my memory was beyond control, but I still knew how to chew and smoke, which I did all day until towards night, when my system got tobacco-soaked again. The next morning I looked and felt as though I had been through a long spell of sickness. I gave up in despair, as I thought that I could not cure myself. Now, for suffering humanity, I'll tell what saved my life. Providence evidently answered my good wife's prayers and brought to her attention in our paper an article which read: 'Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!'

"What a sermon and warning in these words! Just what I was doing. It told about a guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit, called No-To-Bac. I sent to Druggist Hasler for a box. Without a grain of faith I spit out my tobacco cud, and put into my mouth a little tablet upon which was stamped No-To-Bac. I know it sounds like a lie when I tell you that I took eight tablets the first day, seven the next, five the third day, and all the nerve-creeping feeling, restlessness and mental depression was gone. It was too good to be true. It seemed like a dream. That was a month ago. I used one box. It cost me \$1, and it is worth a thousand. I gained ten pounds in weight and lost all desire for tobacco from the first day. I sleep and eat well, and I have been benefited in more ways than I can tell. No, the cure was no exception in my case. I know of ten people right here in Caldwell who have bought No-To-Bac from Hasler, and they have been cured. Now that I realize what No-To-Bac has done for me and others, I know why it is that the makers of this wonderful remedy, the Sterling Remedy Company, of New York and Chicago, say: 'We don't claim to cure every case. That's fraud's talk, a lie; but we do guarantee three boxes to cure the tobacco habit, and in case of failure we are perfectly willing to refund money.' I would not give a public indorsement if I were not certain of its reliability. I know it is backed by men worth a million. No-To-Bac has been a God-send to me, and I firmly believe it will cure any case of tobacco-using if faithfully tried, and there are thousands of tobacco slaves who ought to know how easy it is to get free. There's happiness in No-To-Bac for the prematurely old men, who think as I did that they are old and worn out, when tobacco is the thing that destroys their vitality and manhood."

The public should be warned, however, against the purchase of any of the many imitations on the market, as the success of No-To-Bac has brought forth a host of counterfeiters and imitators. The genuine No-To-Bac is sold under a guarantee to cure, by all druggists, and every tablet has the word No-To-Bac plainly stamped thereon, and you run no physical or financial risk in purchasing the genuine article.

To the Traveling Public.

Before purchasing tickets to points east of Chicago, first ascertain the rate to that point over the Nickel Plate road. City ticket office, 199 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Horticulture.

Seed-Growing for the Wholesale Market.

Read before Garden City Farmers' Institute, January 29, 1895, by Capt. John Ballinger.

I am expected to say something about wholesale seed-growing. This is an important industry for the consideration of the farmers of Finney and adjoining counties.

It is not an experiment. Growing seed for wholesale houses in the East is not a new, untried and hazardous business, even with us. Many intelligent and thrifty farmers in the vicinity of Deerfield have been raising and shipping seeds of various kinds for years past. The seeds that have been raised and shipped by our Deerfield farmers are watermelon, muskmelon, squash and cucumber. These can be raised on either our bottom or upland soil where we can irrigate. The preference is for old ground, but any of the above-named seed can be profitably raised on sod well disked. Muskmelon and cucumber should be planted in rows five feet apart and dropped in the hills about five feet from hill to hill—five to eight seeds in a hill. The other varieties should have more room, say from six to seven feet. All these varieties can be threshed by machinery except the squash, notably the Hubbard squash, which has a very hard shell. Then the seed has to be washed and cleaned, sacked and carefully labeled inside and out. This part of the work will require two days' labor for, say, about 300 pounds. The time to plant is from May 15 to June 15. Irrigate and cultivate as you would other crops. Men who follow this seed business enter into a contract in advance with some wholesale seed house, agreeing on the kind or kinds of seed to be planted, the number of acres and the price per pound for clean marketable seed. The gross profits to our Finney and Kearney county farmers for raising seed are from \$15 to \$25 and as high as \$30 per acre.

It is said the best seed found in the wholesale markets are raised on the irrigable lands of the Sunflower State. It has been common talk that alfalfa was king in Finney county as surely as cotton ever was in the sunny South, but the Downings, the Becketts, Rowland, Glass, Dodds, Mills, Howsen, Kell and others are disputing this claim with the seed products mentioned above.

Now, Mr. President, with this state of facts before us, when we find intelligent men who have lived beyond the lifetime of the tenderfoot, stopping to consider, unable to decide, halting between many favorable prospects that are before them, unable to determine whether it is best for them to go into the business, sow alfalfa, plant sweet potatoes, onions and other crops, as is the case at present with many of us, I say with this condition of things, in a climate unsurpassed, a people highly cultured, civilized and Christianized, I am not able to give a good reason why men will continue to remain in Eastern States, pay from \$75 to \$100 per year rent for a house and a cow pasture and half of all the crop they can raise delivered at the elevator, simply for the privilege of tilling some other man's land. The difference is too great; sensible men will soon see it. And in conclusion, I will predict that the song of \$1,000 per quarter section, which has been sung by our real estate agents, will be voiced no more in the Arkansas valley.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin for April, 1895.

A young plant removed from the nursery is as tender and helpless as a babe. If exposed to the sun or wind it soon dies. If set in coarse, lumpy ground, and left without moisture, it cannot live. It must have food and drink. In preparing the ground, cover thickly with finely composted manure, plow deeply and harrow until fine and mellow. Rich, well-prepared ground holds moisture and places food within reach of the young plant. When plants are received, keep in a cool place until set in the ground. In setting plants, roots should be spread out in their natural position, to reach as much moist feeding space as possible.

Press the dirt firmly about the roots. More loss results from careless setting of plants than from any other cause. Set slowly, with care and judgment.

Plants cost a fraction of a penny, or at most a few cents only, but when well set in your garden, the least of them represent dimes and many of them dollars each. Value them then not at cost, but what they should bring when fully matured.

When soil is firm and mellow, as it should be, there is danger of setting too shallow. All plants should be as deep, when dirt is pressed about them, as before taken from nursery rows. This means, for strawberries, just even with crown of plant; black raspberries, four to six inches; red raspberries, currants, gooseberries and blackberries, six to ten inches, and grapes, ten to fifteen inches. After setting, mulch around each plant two or three inches deep with fine manure.

The space between rows of berry plants, the first year, may be planted to potatoes or other low-growing garden crops. Strawberries should have all the ground.

Orchards and Their Care.

Practical common sense should teach any person what to do with an orchard that "won't bear." Go in at once for a change, but not such a "change" as we had two years ago politically. From such deliver us. If you have an orchard that is fruitless and is in grass, plow and cultivate. If it won't bear and you have been cultivating it for years, seed it down; or, if it has large, thick tops and is closely planted so as to prevent plenty of sunshine on the land, thin out tops and thin out the trees. If bodies of trees are mossy and gnarly, run tile drain through the orchard and give the bodies a good wash with soap and water, and a good coat of whitewash. Keep plows, hoes and cultivators out of every orchard after August. If trees blossom full, but set no fruit, graft every other limb with good bearing sorts, like Greening and Baldwin.

If soil is naturally poor or "run out," plow and cultivate, but if new virgin soil, and they do not fruit, cease cultivation after six or eight years and seed down. The old orchards of our fathers were planted when the country was new and the soil full of just those ingredients most needed for fruit, and, too, all of such orchards, as we remember, thirty to fifty years ago, were fenced in and used as enclosures for hogs, sheep, cattle and horses, while half of the country was covered with forests, protecting from blizzards, preventing the rapid absorption of surface moisture and less danger from late spring frosts and winters when the mercury did not indicate 10° to 20° and 30° below zero as now.

The man that argues for ignorance in the cultivation of orchards, because our fathers were successful with their orchards, only displays his own ignorance in the difference in natural and artificial surroundings. Put one of those fathers, with his ignorance of fruit-growing of the present day, in possession of one of our large orchards and he would, in nine cases out of ten, make a complete failure, while, as a rule the teaching of "your college-bred" men of to-day would not have been practical or necessary in their day. What did our fathers know about enemies of the present day to fruit—spraying—and what would one of them say if he were to go through the country and see pumps in motion, the "bug-catcher" fixtures, etc., in our orchards; in fact, what would he say to see orchards now of thousands of trees where there were hundreds or a score then, and what would he have said if he had been told of the necessity of his boy being posted up and read up on the orchard enemies and remedies of to-day?

Again, if your orchard has foliage that looks bad; if the apples drop soon after setting, rest assured, "an enemy hath done this" and that enemy must be eradicated or kept out by spraying, etc., and, too, if your trees are making a rank growth and bearing but little if any fruit, a change in food is needed. Stop manuring with stimulating barnyard manures and resort to potash, even if you have to take these barn-

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yard deposits to a heap in the field, cover with muck, and when dry, burn as you would a bed of wood charcoal. Remember, "eternal vigilance is the price of good fruit" and plenty of it, and that he who gets the fruit for years to come will reap a rich reward and leave a lasting income to his children.—*Purdy's Fruit Recorder.*

The Honey Industry of Europe.

It is alleged that the annual honey crop of various European countries amounts to about 40,000 tons, worth \$11,000,000, while the 15,000 tons of wax are worth \$6,750,000 more, making the value of the honey industry nearly \$18,000,000 per year. Germany produces most honey, and from her 1,900,000 hives is harvested an annual crop of 45,000,000 pounds of honey. Other countries are summarized as follows: Spain, 1,690,000 hives yield 42,000,000 pounds; Austria, 1,550,000 hives yield 40,000,000 pounds; France, 950,000 hives yield 23,000,000 pounds; Holland, 240,000 hives yield 6,000,000 pounds, or somewhere near California's honey product; Russia, 110,000 hives, producing 2,000,000 pounds; Denmark, 90,000 hives, yielding also 2,000,000 pounds of honey. Greece has 30,000 swarms and produces 3,000,000 pounds of honey, showing that the Greek bee is far more industrious, or has better pasturage than those of most other countries; and little Belgium, with 200,000 hives, scores a honey output of 5,000,000 pounds.—*Fruit Grower.*

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UR invited to send for my latest price list of small fruits. Half million strawberry plants \$300,000 Progress, Kansas and Queen of West raspberry plants. B. F. Smith, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas. Mention this paper.

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In the Dairy.

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

Analysis of Butterine.

Armour & Co. have been making a desperate effort lately to prove that oleo is superior in every respect to genuine butter. Their latest testimonial is from Prof. P. Schweitzer, of the State Agricultural college, Columbia, Mo., which appeared recently in the Kansas City Times. The Professor, in speaking of the samples sent him from the packing-house, makes use of these terms: "Creamery Butterine," "Silver Churn Butterine," "Dairy Butterine," etc., and then speaks of the discussion of economic questions. Now, on the basis of economy, we would like to have the Professor tell the dairymen of this country how they can compete with the refuse fat from the packing-houses, that costs from 3 to 4 cents a pound, when genuine butter costs on an average not less than 12 cents to produce. And in addition to such odds against the butter-makers, the packing-houses have stolen the names that belong to the dairy business, which is admitting indirectly that oleo is an inferior article and relies for its support on such terms as given above. If they are honest, why not call it "Cotton Seed Oil Butterine," "Extra Berkshire Butterine," "Fancy Poland-China Butterine" or "Improved Texas Steer Butterine?" The intention is not that it shall be a substitute for, so much as that it shall be an imitation of butter.

The Professor makes some very sweeping statements in regard to his opinions about the digestibility and palatability of the spurious product, as being the verdict of the scientific world. We would like to ask him if he has ever read the sworn statements of Prof. Waller, Prof. Love and Prof. Stillwell, chemists to the New York Produce Exchange, or Prof. J. F. Geisler, chemist to the New York Mercantile Exchange, in relation to indigestible matter that they found in samples of oleo; and, by the way, Prof. Schweitzer does not make a sworn statement as to his findings. In the last part of his article he drifts away from his subject and tells of the difference between porterhouse and rump steak. In this connection he speaks of economic errors and then goes on and compares smoked meats to fresh meats, and condensed milk to that fresh from the cow, and then says: "Who would object to producing the former [smoked meats] as injurious to the butcher's trade, or stop the latter [condensed milk] as interfering with the profits of the milkman?" And he says: "Were it done the farmer would be no better off than now, just as the interference with the manufacture of butterine would not put a cent into any farmer's pocket." The Professor no doubt forgot that the milkmen sell only a small quantity of milk to the packing-houses, and that for every pound of oleo used that much is taken from the earnings of hard-working dairymen. The use of oleo displaces that much butter, and robs the dairyman besides of from 8 to 9 cents a pound on what he produces, which in the State of Illinois directly and indirectly amounts to about \$7,000,000 a year dead loss, as farmers receive no additional price on that part of cattle and hogs that is used in oleo. We would like to have the Professor go into the open market and buy a sample of oleo and submit it to a rigid test and tell the people just what he finds in it, and not take that sent him from Armour's. The main part of Prof. Schweitzer's arguments are based on his own views as much as on any of his tests. If the Professor is teaching his classes that oleo is just as good as butter, and that the farmers of Missouri are making money by having the price of butter reduced, it is time the farmers and dairymen of that State had a hearing on their side to determine whether such instruction is beneficial to their sons.

In Canada laws relating to manufacture of dairy products are strict, and strictly enforced. The Dairy Commissioner establishes dairy experiment

stations, furnishes instructions to butter and cheese-makers by means of bulletins and dairy meetings or institutes, and gives the dairying industry every possible government encouragement. In cheese-making especially every effort is made to protect makers and encourage them to turn out a constantly improving standard of quality. Under this fostering care, as might be expected, the business is flourishing in spite of hard times.

Milk and Butter Notes.

Irregularity in milking is generally harmful.

If the best flow of milk is desired, give the cows the most perfect rest and quiet.

Butter is often bitter because of impure foods or from holding the cream too long.

All the money made in dairying is with the good cows; do not lose it with poor ones.

The value of the dairy cow depends upon the amount of milk or butter she will produce.

Cows that have been allowed to nurse their calves are often the ones that hold up their milk.

Milk absorbs odors so readily that care should be taken to have all of the surroundings pure.

Without a farm that is continually breeding up in fertility, the dairy cannot be brought up to its highest point.

To a considerable extent, at least, the flavor of the butter depends upon the flavor of the food given to the cow.

The more months in a year that a cow can be induced to give milk the greater will be the profit in her keeping.

Butter that is in a granulated condition should be washed until the liquid that comes from it is clear of all milky color.

To make the very best profit, the dairyman must own the best land, keep the best cows and give them the best treatment.

The milkman's profit in dairying is attained only by feeding up to the highest point all the time that the cows are being milked.

Butter failing to come quickly is often due to a difference in temperature. Using a good thermometer will avoid much unnecessary trouble.

One decided advantage with the hand separator is, that it enables the dairyman to get more cream from the milk, and also more butter from the cream.

To make the best cow out of the growing heifer it is important during growth that her feeding and care should be such as will secure the best development.

The surest way of management is to get animals of a good milking strain and give her such treatment as is best calculated to secure the largest quantity and the best quality.

Hot weather and dry pastures cause more loss in the milk dairy than in the butter dairy, because the cows put less water in the milk, so that the milk dairyman has the more need of succulent food.

If a heifer is allowed to go dry two or three months before calving she will begin to go dry about the same time next year, and if allowed, her owner will soon lose her services for a good portion of the year.

Creamery butter outsells dairy butter in the market because the best farm butter is sold to private customers, and does not reach the market. The poorer grades go to the country store and determine the rating of "dairy butter."

More Contented at Home.

A cow bred on a farm where it is to be kept is more contented and will give better results than she will on a strange place. This is a strong point in favor of breeding cows for the dairy, instead of relying on purchasing them. Besides it is every year becoming more difficult to buy cows of the best milking strains in the numbers required for any dairy. The value of the best cows is more highly appreciated, and they bring prices that make it pay for breeding them. By using a thoroughbred bull a herd of natives may be improved

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the price, Pure White Lead is the best and cheapest paint, because of its great spreading power and durability. Properly applied, it never chips or scales, thus forming the best possible base for subsequent repainting. The price of Pure White Lead is now lower than ever before in this country (see list genuine brands).

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rapidly, and this increase in value of the herd makes the farming profitable, even though a dairyman gets little above his current expenses in sales of milk, butter and cheese.—Rural World.

The average milch cow has every reason to feel discouraged with the action of the Kansas Legislature. For the next year or two she will be obliged to put her product, costing not less than 12 cents a pound, against the stock yards fat, worth 4 cents a pound.

Butter canned and hermetically sealed will be one of the articles of commerce before long. Canned butter is quite as practicable as canned lard or peaches. Thus sealed up, butter of the first class can be shipped to any country, from the equator to the poles, and opened and eaten in good condition.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

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Ask your neighbor to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER.

LOOK for our announcement in NEXT issue of this paper. It will show a cut of 1 style of DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS. It would take several pages to give details about these peerless machines. Handsome Illustrated Pamphlet Mailed Free. AGENTS WANTED. DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO. Sole Manufacturers, Chicago.



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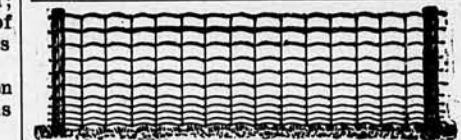
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FARMERS SHOULD EXPERIMENT and not always take the word of interested parties. Very few of them have any idea how much the common soft wire will stretch. They may have been led to believe it a mere trifle. It is an easy matter to prove that a No. 9 wire, under a strain of about 1000 lbs. will stretch from 1 to 1 1/4 in. per foot and it never takes up its own slack. That accounts for those little end ratchets filling up so quickly. Our local agent will furnish a powerful stretcher for this experiment. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

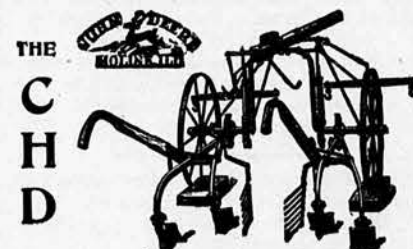
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Deere & Co. MOLINE ILL.



"Farmer's Guide."

This is the title of a new book which has just been issued by the German Kalk Works, 93 Nassau street, New York. It is a valuable contribution to the agricultural literature of this country and is equal to if not surpassing in merit other publications which have previously been issued by said firm. The book impresses one from the impartial and effective manner in which the subject—fertilization of farm crops—is treated.

The main portion of the publication comprises an enumeration of most farm crops and horticultural crops raised in this country, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canada border, setting forth briefly upon what kind of soil these crops should be planted, what place they should have in their rotation with other crops and what kind of fertilizers should be applied to them, together with the average amounts per acre. A few valuable suggestions are also given with each crop.

As an introduction to the pamphlet, the principles of artificial fertilizers are presented in a concise manner, embodying just such information as every practical farmer and consumer of artificial manures will seek. In connection therewith the average composition of fertilizer materials is given and some valuable tables are appended showing the distances recommended for planting various crops and the number of plants per acre at various distances.

In the set of illustrations which conclude the pamphlet, the results of practical and scientific experiments illustrating the use and effect of artificial fertilizers are given. These illustrations are very instructive, showing, for example, in Prof. Wagner's experiments (who, by the way, is an eminent German authority on artificial manuring,) that by the use of phosphoric acid and potash without any nitrogen artificially applied, leguminous plants can be made to grow luxuriantly and that an application of these mineral fertilizers accomplishes the acquisition of nitrogen in large quantities from the air. On another page it is shown how this quality of leguminous crops can be made use of in manuring other cultivated crops which have not this property of the legumes, as, for example, grain crops, and it is shown by comparison that by green manuring and the use of mineral fertilizers, phosphoric acid and potash, just as good results can be obtained as by applying nitrogen artificially. Another illustration, from experiments made at the Rhode Island Station, shows the effect of lime in curing the sourness of land. An instructive illustration about the effect of various combinations of fertilizer ingredients upon grape vines is also given, which shows that all three ingredients, potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid, are necessary to support the plant. An illustration of experiments with corn recently made at the Massachusetts Station shows that artificial fertilizers produce just as good results as stable manures and some other illustrations are added showing the effect of potash upon cotton and potatoes.

The pamphlet throughout is not only very useful to the practical farmer and horticulturist, but also is interesting reading to any one engaged in farming for pleasure and for information in general. We understand that this book, valuable as it is, is a donation to the American public and can be obtained free of any cost by writing to the above mentioned firm.

The Dakota Hot Springs.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas have long been deservedly popular, for the reason that there has been no other place that has filled the requirements of both a health and a pleasure resort. This state of affairs has changed. The Hot Springs of South Dakota have, in recent years, been thrown open to the people, and because of their delightful situation and great curative qualities, are becoming more popular every day. Situated as this resort is, in the famous Black Hills, in the midst of beautiful mountain scenery, possessing that peculiar balsamic atmosphere which is in itself health-giving, with waters that are pronounced by experts equal if not superior to those of any other mineral springs in the world, it will soon outrank any other like resort.

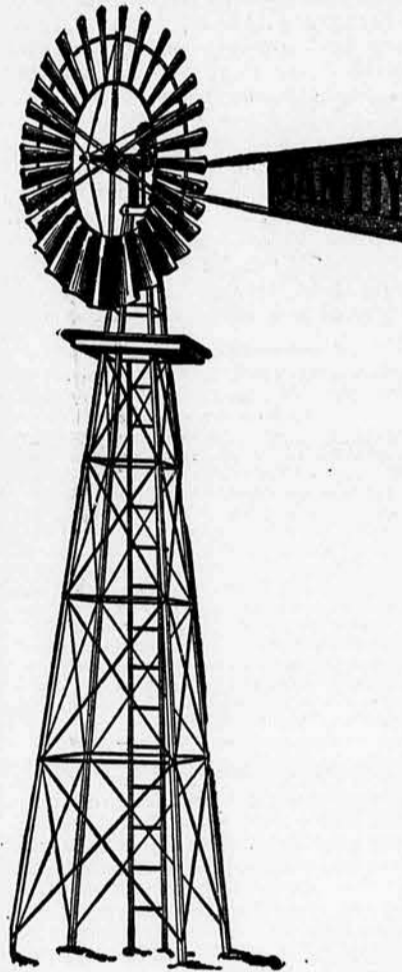
The hotel accommodations are of the

best—hostelries with all the modern improvements and conveniences. The Evans hotel, built of pink sandstone, with steam heat, electric lights, and every room an outside one, is easily the best conducted house between Chicago and Denver. Fine bath houses are connected with the best hotels. The rates of all the hotels are very reasonable. The surrounding country is more than picturesque—it is wonderful. The marvelous "Wind Cave;" the falls of Fall river; Battle mountain, the old Indian battle ground; Deadwood and the gold fields, and the famous Bad Lands are all within driving distance. The mammoth plunge bath at the springs is noted as being one of the largest natatoriums in the world. So healthful are the surroundings, and so many the conveniences of this "Carlsbad of America," that it is rapidly becoming the "Mecca," not only for invalids, but for pleasure seekers as well. The "Burlington Route" reaches there in a day and a half from St. Louis. Pullman sleepers and free chair cars on train No. 15 run to Lincoln, and from Lincoln free chair cars and sleepers run through to the springs.

For further information, call on any "Burlington Route" agent, or address D. O. Ives, G. P. and T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Challenge Windmill and Feed-Mill Co.

The Challenge Windmill and Feed-Mill Company, of Batavia, Ill., of whose Dandy Steel Windmill we give a cut here, and whose advertisement appears on another page of this issue, have been engaged in the manufacture of windmills, feed-mills and their appliances for the past twenty-seven years, and in all that time they have



labored earnestly to produce the best article of its kind on the market. The results are to be found embodied in their new Dandy windmill, which is constructed wholly of steel and mounted on a steel tower. The whole construction is heavily galvanized in their own plant, which is one of the largest in operation in any country devoted solely to that purpose. This process, as applied by the Challenge people, obviates the necessity of painting for at least twenty years. All the bearings or wearing parts are composed of graphite and the machines are therefore supposed to run for thirty years without oil.

As an evidence of this company's faith in their machines, they will send them to all responsible parties on a thirty days' test trial, and if not found entirely satisfactory they will remove them and pay the freight both ways. Their new steel towers are constructed of the strongest and best angle steel, and recent past experience demonstrates the fact that they will stand the most severe storms without even perceptible injury. In addition to the articles named this company also manufactures tanks, pumps, brass cylinders and a general line of water supply goods, together with the Challenge feed-mills, horse-powers, feed-cutters, etc., and if you are in need of any of these you should correspond with them at their home office.

"The Farmer's Ready Reference, or Hand-Book of Diseases of Horses and Cattle." Descriptive circular free. Address S. C. Orr, V. S., Manhattan, Kas.

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!

FOR SALE—At Nottawa farm, the Jersey heifer Pansy; fresh; price \$35. W. P. Popenoe, Berryton, Kas.

WE HAVE A LARGE SURPLUS OF CRESCENT and Minor strawberry plants. Also southern raspberry plants. Send for price list. J. H. Logan & Sons, Nevada, Mo.

IRRIGATION NOT REQUIRED—For Brown Durra corn; hot winds do not affect it; \$1.15 per fifty pounds. Red Kafir corn same price. Sacks included. H. S. Rowe, Hough, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two imported Shire stallions, draft mares, Jennets and young jack stock. Also thoroughbred Galloway bull and heifer calves. Address Chas. E. Musick, Hughesville, Mo.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Or will trade for cattle, one fine imported French Coach stallion and several young registered French Draft stallions. E. J. Small, North Topeka, Kas.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL SEED CORN—Never fails to give satisfaction. Stands drought well, yields 100 bushels per acre, matures quick, no chaff, also thoroughbred Galloway bull and heifer calves. Also full-blooded Bronze turkey eggs, \$2 per eleven. Order soon. A. Ostertag & Bro., Tevis, Shawnee Co., Kas.

I HAVE A LIMITED QUANTITY OF SEED CORN of the White Prolific variety, which I will put on the cars at Shenandoah, Iowa, for one dollar per measured bushel, sacks included. Address B. Frank Gordon, Shenandoah, Page Co., Iowa.

WANTED—Four hundred cattle to pasture at \$1 per hundred-weight gain; 2,400 acres; five lots, all joining; one mile from Comisky, Lyon county, Kansas, on Missouri Pacific railroad; five-wire fences; water in each lot. Cattle taken on long or short time. Reference—Farmers & Drivers' Bank, Council Grove, Kas. J. W. Troutman, Comisky, Kas.

RED CLOVER SEED—For sale by W. T. Orahood, R. Pauline, Shawnee Co., Kas.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINA HOGS FOR sale. Darkness and Wilkes strains. Sows bred to Ideal U.S. by Ideal Black U. S. Wm. Maguire, Haven, Kas.

WHITE HOLLAND—Is the best turkey. Toms for sale at \$2.50 each by A. P. Ashbrook, Linwood, Kas.

JACKS FOR SALE.—Four choice black proof jacks for sale. Prices reasonable. Theo. Weichselbaum, Ogden, Kas.

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

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Eggs for hatching, from selected birds, \$1 per thirteen; four settings, \$3. Money order office Wetmore. L. C. Clark, Granada, Nemaha Co., Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—STANDARD STALLIONS.—Will sell or trade two standard trotting stallions, Hoke 2296 and Lennox 7256. Address S. E. Wheat, Leavenworth, Kas.

\$295 WILL BUY A QUARTER SECTION—Of 320 acres pasture in Rosalie, Butler county, Kansas. On St. Louis & Fort Scott railroad. Part on time. H. Boynton, Augusta, Maine.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Pure-bred eggs for sale at 50 cents a setting. Mrs. E. L. Jones, Box 224, Topeka, Kas.

EGGS FOR SETTING.—From Light Brahmas, pure Felch strain, \$1.25 for thirteen. J. E. George, Burlingame, Kas.

LIGHT BRAHMAS AND S. L. WYANDOTTES.—Eggs from pure Felch strain Light Brahmas and selected S. L. Wyandottes at \$1 per fifteen or \$1.75 per thirty. Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas.

PUPS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Great Danes, English grayhounds, and English fox terriers—the best, rat-killing and from imported stock. Emporia Kennels, W. H. Richards V. S., proprietor, Emporia, Kas.

LISTED CORN CULTIVATOR.—We have for sale fifty listed corn cultivators at \$5 each. Former price \$10. Only fifty will be sold. Blue Valley Foundry Company, Manhattan, 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.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Light Brahma, Buff Cochins, Barred P. Rocks, \$1 for fifteen. Buff Leghorn, \$1.50 for fifteen. Toulouse goose eggs, 10 cents each. Mrs. E. E. Bernard, Dunlap, Morris Co., Kas.

VALLEY FALLS POULTRY YARD—Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Langshans, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, White and Black Minorcas, Silver-spangled Hamburgs. Choice birds, \$1 each. Eggs, \$1 per fifteen. W. B. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kas.

JERSEY FOR SALE—A fine yearling heifer, solid Jawn, of excellent breeding, bred to Torquill 2d 24808, is for sale. Address Prof. Georgeron, Manhattan, Kas.

EGGS—For setting, from Black Langshan prize winners, \$1.50 per thirteen. T. V. Codrington, 1701 Hantoon St., Topeka, Kas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK ONLY—At Nottawa farm. Eggs fifteen for \$1. Mrs. W. P. Popenoe, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—One black jack, 7 years old. A good breeder. T. K. McElathery, 602½ Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

BIG CORN.—A farmer near Meriden planted six acres of Early Yellow Rose corn last year and the result was astonishing, as he harvested between seventy-five and eighty bushels per acre, or nearly 500 bushels. It ripened before the dry spell, is large and early. Orders to Andrew Swallow, at Meriden, Kansas, will receive prompt attention. Price \$1 per bushel, sacked and delivered at depot; less than bushel orders, 20 cents extra for sack.

GALLOWAY BULLS.—We have four thoroughbred Galloway bulls, 1 year old, for sale. Geo. M. Kellam & Son, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

THE SENECA NURSERY—Has a larger stock of well-grown and better fruit trees, etc., than ever before. Northeastern Kansas had a fair crop season the past year, and we are willing to divide with those more unfortunate in this and adjoining States. Therefore we mark down everything in the nursery at just one-half of our regular prices. Drop a card for prices as reduced. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN—CONTINUED.

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

FOR ALFALEA SEED, DIRECT FROM THE grower, address E. G. Jones, Syracuse, Kas.

BREEDEN-ANGUS BULLS—Sired by the \$500 Erica Boy and out of imported cows. Two and three-year-olds. Individually very choice. Wm. B. Sutton & Son, Russell, Kas.

FOR SALE—Seven head of extra good Poland-China boars ready for service. Address H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

SKILLED ENGINEER, MACHINIST AND BUTTER-maker, with years of experience, whose buter always brings ¼ to 1 cent above Western extra, will be open to engagement March 1. Best testimonials from past and present employers. Investigate. W. M. Burgess, Horton, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Hereford bulls sired by a son of Mr. Funkhouser's celebrated Heslod. Apply to Peter Sim, Wakarusa, Kas.

40 POLAND-CHINA FALL OF 1894 PIGS—Both sexes, for sale, sired by Riley Medium 12906 and Tecumseh J. Corwin 10744. Cannot well use the latter boar longer, hence will sell him. E. T. Warner, Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

THREE HOLSTEIN BULLS—A two-year-old, a yearling and one 6 months old. Registered and belong to the Korndyke family. For further particulars write H. L. Liebrifed, Emporia, Kas.

CUB-IRRIGATION PIPE.—Do not be disappointed for not ordering 100 feet of ¾-inch galvanized sheet-iron pipe. Cost, \$1.25. Address Alex Richter, Hollywood, Kas.

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

MAMMOTH YELLOW DENT—And Hill's Large White corn, \$1.25 per bushel; five bushels \$6; sacks free. James Bottom, Onaga, Kas.

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

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

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

SWEET POTATOES FOR SEED—All leading varieties. Plants in their season. Lowest prices. Correspondence solicited. B. F. Jacobs, P. O. Box 122, Wamego, Kas.

FARMERS WHO WANT FARM AND GARDEN seeds suited to southern Kansas should write to Ross Bros., Wichita, Kas., for catalogue. Their seeds grow.

WANTED—For cash or exchange, farms, ranches, real estate or merchandise of all kinds. We control large amount of valuable properties for sale or exchange at 1895 prices, for property in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and other States. Send full description of what you have and what you want, but do not inflate values and thereby prevent sale or exchange. Jno. M. Phillips & Co., 330-331 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—SEED CORN—Royal Dent, large yellow, extra fine, very early. Never fails to produce a full crop of large, sound, heavy ears, even in the driest seasons. Most profitable variety for dry climates. To be sure of a good crop plant only this variety. Only a limited supply for sale. Order early. Say whether to ship by freight or express. Price, \$1 per bushel; ten bushels for \$9. Address P. H. Thomas, Lock Box 455, Wichita, Kas.

STRAWBERRIES.—I have tested many varieties in my eight years experience, but for earliness, lateness and productiveness have had none to equal Barton's Eclipse, Princess and Parker Earle. Twelve plants of either, by mail, 25 cents; 100, \$1. By express, 1,000 \$5, not prepaid. Have Timbrell, Robinson and others. Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kas.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—Yielded 225 bushels per acre last year. Address J. C. Randell, Hamburg, Iowa.

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

BERKSHIRE SOWS—Safe in pig to imported Lord Comely. Individually and breeding the best. Wm. B. Sutton & Son, Russell, Kas.

FOR SALE—The tried and grand breeding boar, Kansas King 8911 S., sired by Dandy Jim 5442 B. and out of Broadback (11918). Weighs 700 pounds. He is a desirably-bred hog, extra good in conformation, having broad back and extra good ham. Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kas.

CHOICE EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES—Ninety cents per bushel, in barrels or sacks. Yellow and red sweet potatoes, 50 cents per bushel, in barrels. Early Amber sorghum cane seed, 80 cents per bushel, in sacks. Red and White Kafir corn, \$1 per bushel, in sacks. Stowell Evergreen sugar corn, \$1.50 per bushel, in sacks. Early large field corn, yellow and white, 70 cents per bushel, in sacks. Evergreen broomcorn seed, 50 cents per bushel, in sacks. Ground onion sets, \$2 per bushel. Red Wethersfield onion seed, \$1 per pound. All seeds delivered in good order, f. o. b., depot here. Topeka Produce Co., No. 304 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

THEOS. B. SHILLINGLAW, Real Estate and Rental Agency, 115 East Fifth St., Topeka, Kas. Established in 1884. Calls and correspondence invited.

AUSTRALIAN Sheep Dip KREASOLE The purest and strongest in existence. One gallon mixed with 100 gallons of water suffices for 100 to 120 sheep. All insects are destroyed; the health of the animal benefited; the quantity and quality of the wool improved. Pamphlet on diseases of sheep and sample of Dip free to any one who will write F. M. Ironmonger, Importer, 43-45 College Place, New York, N. Y.

High Arm MY HUSBAND Canteen how you do it. \$50 Kenwood Machine for \$22.00 \$50 Arlington Machine for \$19.50 Standard Siggers - \$8.00, \$11.00 \$15.00, and 27 other styles. All attachments FREE. We pay freight ship anywhere on 30 days free trial, in any home without asking one cent in advance. Buy from factory. Save agents large profits. Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials Free. Write at once. (In full), CASH OVERS UNION, 168-164 West Van Buren St., B 64, Chicago, Ill.

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The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER.

MULE STIFLED.—I have a mule that has something wrong with his leg, so that, at times, when I go to back him out of the stall he cannot move the leg at first, then it comes up with a snap and goes all right.

ANSWER.—There is a weakness of the inner ligaments, allowing a partial dislocation of the patella. Mix together equal parts of raw oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia and rub on the inside of the stifle joint three times a day till the skin is sore; omit for a week then, repeat. Do not work the mule.

HOG CHOLERA.—Two years ago I had a sow that had a litter of pigs that began dying at ten days old. The disease got among my other hogs and I lost about a hundred head during the summer and fall, then some died in the fattening pen.

ANSWER.—The so-called "thumps" is only a symptom of some disease. Your hogs quite probably died with cholera.

SICK COW.—I have a cow that calved about fifteen days ago and did not clean for several days; she gave a large mess of milk at first, but gradually gave less, until now she only gives about a quart, bloody and offensive, and there is a bad smell about her.

ANSWER.—Give your cow a heaping tablespoonful of Epsom salt and a level tablespoonful of nitrate of potash twice a day, and also syringe out the vagina with warm water containing a teaspoonful of carbolic acid to each pint.

Horse Owners! Try



GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam. 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.

Kansas Tannery.

ESTABLISHED IN 1889. Does a general tanning business, including robes, rugs, etc. Tanning Galloway hides for robes a specialty.

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Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Tinware, Dry Goods, Notions, Books, Stationery, Watches, Jewelry, etc. We sell direct and want a good live agent in every town.

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Township, School District or City Supplies, KANSAS LAW BOOKS, ETC., WRITE TO CRANE & Co. 812 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.



Is experience worth anything in farming? Suppose you decide to move to town and rent the farm "on shares." You have a chance to rent to a man who has been a store-keeper; to another who has been a stock buyer; to one who has been farming for five years, and to another who has been farming for twenty years.



is the name of the inventor of the first successful reaping machine. Since 1831 that name has been identified with whatever is best in grain and grass harvesters. The makers of the McCormick have neither been "keeping store" nor "buying cattle"—perfectly honorable lines of business but not the McCormick line.



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- Ten sets Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica, full cloth, latest edition, ten volumes; regular price \$21.50, now \$11.25
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Thirteen volumes Irving's Conquest of Granada, beautifully illustrated, with English cover. 1.35
Thirteen volumes Irving's Alhambra, beautifully illustrated, with English cover. 1.35
One set Grant's Memoirs, two volumes, cloth. 4.40
One Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, 632 pages, valuable reference book. 8.25
Seven White House Cook Book, large 8vo, white oil cover. 1.50
Eleven Napheys' Physical Life of Women, cloth, 426 pages, a valuable home book. 1.00
Fourteen Napheys' Transmission of Life, 362 pages of information for women. 1.00
Thirteen sets Works of Abraham Lincoln, two volumes, cloth, Nicolay and Hay edition, regular price \$10, now \$6.25

We have also many choice books for home and school libraries at remarkably low prices. Who will secure the above prizes? When this lot is sold we cannot fill orders. Send money with order—we will pay the freight. Correspondence asked.

Kellam Book and Stationery Co. 603 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

CENTROPOLIS HOTEL. Fifth and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. A strictly first-class house at moderate rates. Central location. Half block from new million dollar court house and half million dollar city hall.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock. KANSAS CITY, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,272; calves, 76; shipped Saturday, 2,192 cattle; calves, 60. The market was steady to strong all around. The following are representative sales:

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

Table with columns for TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS, listing various grades and prices.

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

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

Table with columns for STOCKERS AND FEEDERS, listing various grades and prices.

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 4,021; shipped Saturday, 872. The market was 5c higher. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns for Hogs, listing various grades and prices.

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 6,854; shipped Saturday, 498. The market was well supplied and opened in some cases a shade higher. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns for Sheep, listing various grades and prices.

Horses—Receipts since Saturday, none; shipped Saturday, 25. The market on horses and mules was quiet this morning. A better market than last week is looked for, as there will be some local trading done.

Chicago Live Stock. CHICAGO, April 1.—Hogs—Receipts, 30,007; official Saturday, 8,999; shipments Saturday, 3,522; average weight for the past week, 230 pounds; average weight for the previous week, 221 pounds; receipts for month of March, 715,480; shipments for month of March, 208,580; receipts for the corresponding month last year, 621,075; shipments for the corresponding month last year, 241,097; average weight for the month of March, 223 pounds; average weight for the corresponding month last year, 232 pounds; left over, about 2,500; quality not so good, market fairly active, opened firm and sales in some cases at 5c advance, later ruled steady at Saturday's prices. Sales ranged at \$4.60@5.00 for light; \$4.70@4.90 for rough packing; \$4.70@5.15 for mixed; \$4.95@5.30 for heavy packing and shipping lots; pigs, \$3.80@4.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; official Saturday, 952; shipments Saturday, 479; market steady. Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; official Saturday, 2,576; shipments Saturday, 660; market firm.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Table with columns for April 1, Opened, High'st, Low'st, Closing, listing prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Ribs.

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 1.—Wheat here today was held at the prices ruling last week and there were sales at prices paid Saturday. Late Saturday and to-day a single local mill bought 23 cars of red wheat to arrive at 5 1/4c. Samples on 'change to-day were held at 56c and red wheat out of store was held at 56 1/2c. A few samples of hard wheat were offered at 55c without buyers.

The demand for wheat is entirely local now, and quotations on the basis of the Mississippi river cannot be given satisfactorily. Receipts of wheat to-day, 5 cars; a year ago, 72 cars.

Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 hard wheat, nominally, 54 1/2c; No. 3 hard, nominally, 53c; No. 2 red, nominally, 55 1/2c; No. 3 red, nominally, 54c; No. 4 red, nominally, 53c; rejected, nominally, 52c.

Corn sold rather slowly at about Saturday's prices. Few samples were shown on 'change and there was not much demand. Receipts of corn to-day, 29 cars; a year ago, 167 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No 2 mixed corn, 2 cars yellow 43 1/2c, 5 cars 43 1/4c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 42 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, nominally, 42c; No. 2 white, 3 cars 45 1/2c, 1 car 45 1/4c; No. 3 white, nominally 44c.

Oats were steady. Only a single car was reported received.

Receipts of oats to-day, 1 car; a year ago, 33 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed oats, 2 cars 29c; No. 3 oats, nominally, 28 1/2c; No. 4 nominally, 27c; No. 2 white oats, nominally, 32@33c; No. 3 white oats, nominally, 32c.

Hay—Receipts, 45 cars; the market is steady. Timothy, choice, \$3.50@3.00; No. 1, \$7.75@8.25; No. 2, \$7.00@7.50; fancy prairie, \$8.50@9.00; choice, \$7.50@8.00; No. 1, \$6.00@5.50; No. 2, \$5.00@6.00; packing hay, \$3.50@4.50.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, April 1.—Eggs—Receipts, light; strictly fresh are quoted at 10c per dozen.

Poultry—Receipts of chickens this morning were not so heavy but the market continues weak. Hens, 6c; spring, \$3.00@3.50 per doz.; roosters, 15c each; dressed chickens, 6 1/4c. Turkeys are a scarce article on the market and some very high prices are being offered and very little can be secured; gobblers, 8 1/2@9c; hens, 8 1/2@9c. Ducks, scarce, 7@8c. Geese, slow, alive, 4 1/2@5 1/4c; dressed, large, 12 lbs. and over, 7@8c. Pigeons, dull, 75c per doz.

Butter—The supply is fair, but quality generally is poor. The local dealers' prices are better here than those paid in the east for all first-class goods. Poor roll can only be sold to packers. Extra fancy separator, 18c; fancy, 16c; fair, 15c; dairy fancy, firm, 14c; fair, 11@12c; fancy roll, 12@14c; fair roll 8@9c; packing, weak, 5@6c; old, 4c.

Fruit—Apples, supply moderate; market barely steady on good apples; standard packed ranged from \$3.50@4.00 per bbl.; others, \$2.00@3.00; best fancy stand, \$3.00@3.50; Ben Davis, \$4.00@5.00; common varieties, \$2.25.

Vegetables—Potatoes, the market is steady; ordinary kinds, common, 40@50c per bu.; sweet potatoes, red, scarce, 25@30c per bu.; yellow, 2 1/2@3c per bu.; Utah and Colorado, market fair; choice mammoth pearl, white, best, 70@75c; No. 2, 60@65c.

GRAPE VINES.

Largest Stock in the World. Small Fruits. Introducer of unrivalled new Red Jacket Gooseberry & Fay Currant. Catalogue free. Geo. S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.

POTATOES BIG ONES

By planting our Famous NORTHERN GROWN SEED. Earliest in the world. You can't afford to plant old played out sorts this season. Catalogue free. Local agent wanted. L. L. MAY & CO., Seedsmen, POTATO DEPT. St. Paul, Minn.

SEED POTATOES!

Cane, Corn, Oats and Grass SEEDS. Send for descriptive list and prices. H. T. McCURUM, 118 S. Fourth St. - ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Early Seed Corn.

Ten Good Yielding Yellow and White Varieties. Will fully mature good seed if planted June 15. You may need such corn this year. Prices low. Quick shipment. Catalogue and sample free. Address J. C. SUFFERN, Seed Grower, Voorhies, Ill.

Seed Corn!

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

Treatise on HOW TO GROW

PEDIGREE CORN FREE ON APPLICATION. PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. Manufacturers Agricultural Implements, CANTON, ILLINOIS.

Write for Information of the

Sunny Grand Valley of Colorado The Home of the Peach and other Delicious Fruits. The land of perpetual sunshine, where there are neither blizzards, cyclones, nor malaria; where the fruit crop never fails, and the farmers are prosperous and happy. THE WESTERN LAND & ORCHARD CO. 723 17th Street, Denver, Colo.

HARTMAN STEEL PICKET LAWN FENCE. STRONGER THAN IRON. CHEAPER THAN WOOD. HANDSOMER THAN EITHER. PROTECTS A lawn without CONCEALING it. Posts driven deep AND ANCHORED. Get Prices for your Garden, or Church, or... HARTMAN MFG. CO. 217 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 601 1/2 MANHATTAN BLDG, CHICAGO. Factories: ELLWOOD CITY, Penna. For Beautiful Calendar, send 4 cts. in stamps.

The FARMER has made arrangements by which we are enabled to make a number of good Premium Offers for new subscribers. Those interested in raising a CLUB should send us postal card for Premium Supplement.

The Poultry Yard

PIGEONS FOR PROFIT.

Directions for Raising the Birds on the Average Farm.

There is too much loss among pigeons when they are allowed to fly over the whole neighborhood. Boys trap them, hawks and cats are on the lookout for them, and the hunters will take chance shots at them when it can be done without risk. They may easily be confined. For fifty pairs have a house about ten by twenty feet, the upper story of some building being preferred. The yard should be about twenty by fifty feet, not less than ten feet high, and covered on the top and sides with wire.

One of the essential points in keeping pigeons is to have the sexes equal. If there is an extra male, he will make an attempt to secure a mate from the other males, and thus break up the matings, as well as to keep the colony in perpetual turmoil. He must be taken out or a mate for him must be procured from elsewhere.

Keep the house and yard clean, and place plenty of litter on the floor for nest materials. Lice are very destructive to pigeons, and must never be allowed to become established, as they will render the flock unprofitable.

Pigeons should be kept supplied with plenty of wheat and cracked corn, as well as keeping boxes of ground bone and meat, charcoal, ground oyster shells and rock salt where they can help themselves. A salt codfish is usually hung up where they can pick it, and chopped cabbage or other vegetable food may be placed where they can use such if they prefer.

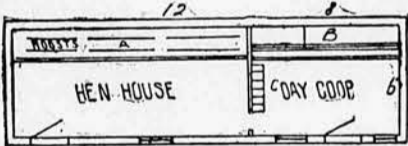
They will hatch and raise from six to ten pairs of squabs a year, and the squabs usually sell for about twenty-five cents each. Old pigeons command no sale, being kept for breeding purposes only.

If kept in confinement, they will thrive well as long as all their wants are supplied and lice are not allowed to overrun their quarters. Water should always be plentiful, and roosts should be placed here and there in the yards at different heights, so as to permit them to enjoy the open air.—Farm and Fireside.

PLAN FOR HENHOUSE.

It Has Many Points to Recommend It to Poultry Raisers.

Below is a plan of my henhouse. The coop is 6x20 and will accommodate 12 to 15 fowls. A partition crosses the house, making a henhouse 6x12 and a day coop 6x8. A represents a platform raised 18 inches from the ground over which are roosts 12 inches from the platform. The object of the platform is that it gives all the ground for run and keeps the droppings dry and clean so they are marketable, selling from 50 to 60 cents per bushel to market gardeners. B in the day coop is a feed



DIRT AND PLATFORM ROOM PLENTY.

trough divided into two sections for convenience in cleaning. It is 18 inches from the ground with a 10-inch platform made of slats in front. This also gives ground underneath and places the trough so no sand can be scratched in and all feed droppings outside are readily picked up. The nests, C, six in number, are placed 10 inches from the ground.—E. H. Beck, in Farm and Home.

Cleanliness in the Poultry House.

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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	959,646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
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Total sold in Kansas City, 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

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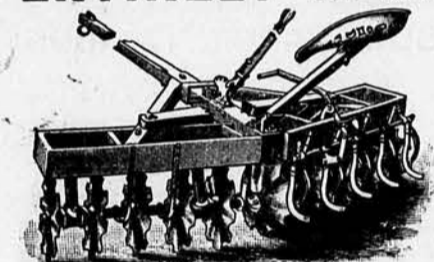


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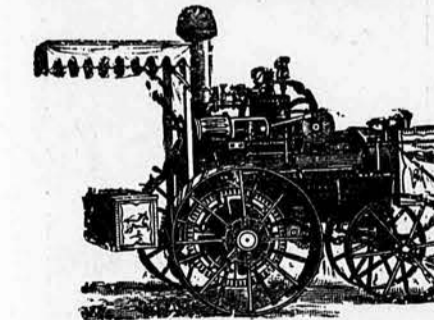
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