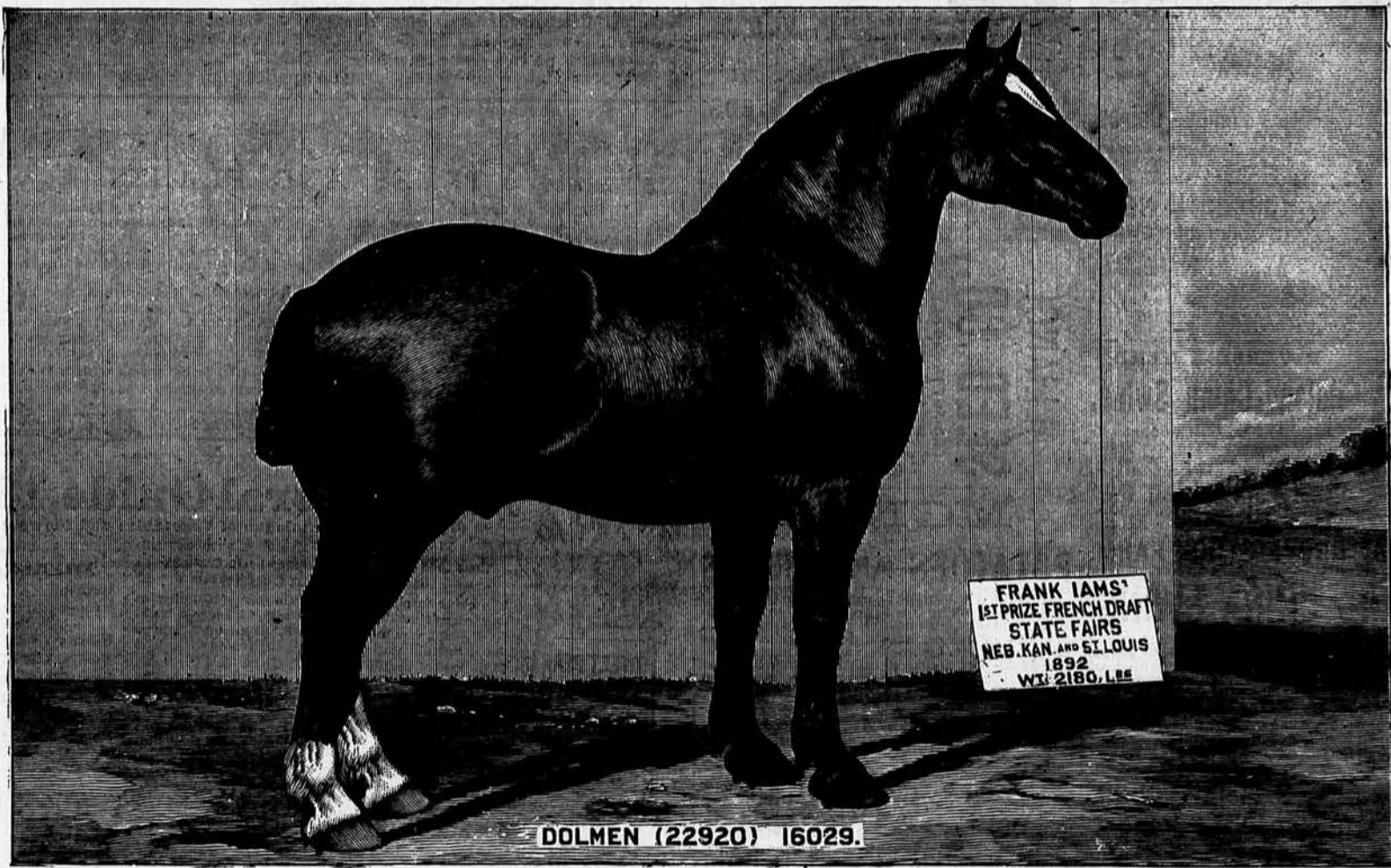


# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.  
VOL. XXXII, No. 8.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1894.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY  
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.



IAMS' FIRST PRIZE AND SWEEPSTAKES FRENCH DRAFT STALLION AT NEBRASKA STATE FAIR OF 1893.

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Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the *Breeders' Directory* for \$15 per year or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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### CATTLE AND SWINE.

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**J. F. BISHOP & SONS,** LINCOLN, NEB.—We have J. 250 Poland-China pigs for the 1893 trade up to date. Our seven boars are all tops. Sows mostly aged. Pigs tip-top. Write us.

**HICKORY HERD** of Poland-Chinas. Our 100 pigs for this year are of fine quality. They are highly bred and of outstanding individual merit. Orders booked now at reasonable prices. T. J. Heresford & Son, Ceresco, Neb.

**BERKSHIRES.**—Wm. B. Sutton & Sons, Rutger Farm, Russell, Kansas. Choice February and March pigs. Young boars ready for service. Young sows bred. Good individuals and choicest breeding.

**DIETRICH & GENTHY,** Ottawa, Kas.—Choice POLAND-CHINA PIGS, Fancy pedigrees. Silver-Laced and White Wyandotte chickens.

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

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER SWINE.**—Bred by H. S. Day, Dwight, Kas. Three males, ready for service, for sale.

**TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.**—Boars, sows and pigs always on hand. Yearling boar Wide Awake 30039 for exchange for an extra boar or bred sow. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

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

**MAPLE GROVE HERD.**—Of fancy bred Poland-China swine. Also Light Brahma fowls. Owned by Wm. Plummer & Co., Osage City, Kas. Stock of all ages for sale at reasonable rates.

### SWINE.

**KAW VALLEY HERD FANCY POLAND-CHINAS.** Among the lot are ten Free Trade sows, and Bebout's Tecumseh at head. Inspection invited. Prices reasonable. M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kansas.

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**PURE-BRED LANGSHAN, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** and S. C. B. Leghorn eggs, one dollar per thirteen. Address Robert Crow, Missouri Pacific Railway Agent, Pomona, Kas.

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**IF YOU WANT A START OF THE NEW BREEDS** that are having such a boom, send \$1.50 for a setting of eggs—Buff Leghorns, Buff Plymouth Rock or Silver Wyandottes. F. H. Larrabee, Hutchinson, Kas.

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

**200 EGG INCUBATOR ONLY \$10.00**  
F. M. CURYEA, Box 151, Lincoln, Neb.

**WORLD'S PRIZE WINNERS**  
Buff Leghorns, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans and S. C. White Leghorns. Send for Circular.  
**DAVIS BROS., WASHINGTON, N. J.**

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Ottawa, Kansas.  
**CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS.** Light Brahmas. Satisfy'n & r'ntd.

**CHESTER WHITE, POLAND and BERKSHIRE PIGS**  
Fine Registered Stock.  
Thoroughbred Poultry, and Eggs.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
**A. G. BROSIUS,** CHESTER CO., PA.

**PLEASANT PRAIRIE HERD.—COLTAR & LEONARD,** Pawnee City, Neb., breeders of  
**POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**  
THIRD ANNUAL SALE  
October 18, 1893.

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

**W. E. GRESHAM,**  
Burton, Kansas,  
Breeder of  
**POLAND - CHINAS.**  
Won six prizes, including first blue ribbon west of Mississippi at World's Fair. Stock all ages for sale.

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

**CIRCLE U. HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**  
W. H. Underwood, Hutchinson, - Kansas.  
Graceful's Index 9289 S. 27089 O., sire Seldom Seen 2d 23045 O., dam Graceful L. 28708 O. He was the sire of the Kansas World's Fair winners that won first, third and fourth prizes.

**RIVERSIDE HERD Poland-China Swine.**  
For sale sows bred to farrow in March, April and May. Also young stock at reasonable figures at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence as well as inspection invited.  
**J. V. RANDOLPH,** [Established 1868.] Emporia, Kas.

**WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM. POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**  
For sale, aged and young stock at reasonable prices. The stock is select bred, of best strains and good individuals.  
Call or write for catalogue. Let me know what you want, and the matter shall have prompt and satisfactory attention.  
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**S. McCULLOUGH,** Ottawa, Kansas.  
Breeder of Pure-bred **BERKSHIRE SWINE.**  
Stock for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for what you want.

**SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRES**  
Of Large English families. Longfellow's Model, Major Lee and other prize-winning sires. First and second aged herds, first and second young herds, sweepstakes boar and sweepstakes sow at Kansas State fair. Pigs, all ages, in pairs and trios.  
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**JAMES QUOROLLO,** Kearney, Mo.  
**Large Berkshires,**  
S. C. Brown Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys. On H. & St. Joe, 23 miles northeast of Kansas City.

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Breeder of **POLAND-CHINAS and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.** Two hundred head. All ages. Fifty boars and forty-five sows ready for buyers.

**Brookdale Herd of Red Polled Cattle.**  
Has won more prizes in 1892 and 1893 than any other herd out, including championship at six State fairs and World's Columbian Exposition on Iowa Davyson 10th 3149. His calves for sale. Write.  
**WM. MILLER'S SONS,** Wayne, Neb.

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE**  
Poland-China Swine,  
Buff Cochins Fowls.  
Inspection invited.  
**L. A. KNAPP,** Maple Hill, Kansas

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

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

**JACKS and JENNETS FOR SALE.**  
I have the largest and finest assortment in the State. Send for catalogue.  
**A. W. HAPKINS,** Peru, LaSalle Co., Ill.

**New Catalogue for 1894**  
Ready for distribution; the finest and best Poultry Book ever published, fully illustrates and describes all the leading varieties of Poultry, the plans for Poultry Houses, Remedies for all Diseases. If you breed poultry you can not afford to be without it. Sent for 10c. silver or stamps. Address **The J. W. MILLER CO. FREEPORT, ILL.**

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

**FREE CATALOGUE HOME-GROWN NORTHERN SEEDS**  
Guaranteed fresh and reliable. Large pkts. 2 to 5 cts. Direct from Grower. Novelty presents with every order. Catalogue, Free— or with 2 packets Seeds, 5 cents; 35 packets, \$1.00. Send to-day.  
**A. R. AMES, Madison, Wis.**

**IMMENSE STOCK OF Locust and Ash Trees,**  
Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees. Panic prices for panic times. Send for free price list.  
**JANSEN NURSERY,** or **GEO. B. GALBRAITH,** Jansen, Jefferson Co., Nebr.

**ALLIANCE SEED CO.,** GOVE CITY, KAS.  
The cheapest reliable seed house in the United States. Packets, 2 to 3 cents each; other seeds cheap in proportion. Fresh sanded to be pure of Garden. Sower, Field and Tree Seeds. Flower, Jr. Tools, etc. Send stamp for free sample packet. Try our seeds and you will use no other.

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

**SEEDS**  
WARRANTED. Best in the World.  
By mail, postage paid, 1 cent a package and up. Grand lot of EXTRAS given with every order. Prettiest and only FREE Catalogue in the world with pictures of all varieties. Send yours and neighbors' address.  
**R. H. SHUMWAY,** ROCKFORD, - ILLINOIS.

**Mathews and New Universal Garden Tools.** AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.  
Made only by **AMES PLOW COMPANY,** BOSTON and NEW YORK.

**SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES.**  
Stahl's Double Acting Excelsior Spraying Oil kills prevent Leaf Blight & Wormy Fruit. Insures a heavy yield of all Fruit and Vegetable crops. Thousands in use. Send 6 cts. for catalogue on spraying. Circulars free.  
**WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

**FOOT POWER MACHINERY.** COMPLETE OUTFITS.  
Wood or metal workers without steam power, can successfully compete with the large shops by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most approved for practical shop use; also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc. Catalogue free.  
**SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.** 42 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

**SEEDS. KUMLER & UNDERWOOD,** Lawrence, Kas.  
Onion Sets, Seed Potatoes, all kinds Garden Seeds. Wholesale and retail; very low, quality considered. Write for prices.

**GREEN'S Fruit Guide and Catalogue**  
80 PAGES, 9 COLORS, ILLUSTRATED. Free to all who Apply. Trees, Plants, Vines, Small Fruits, Roses, Ornamentals. **SIXTY THOUSAND PATRONS. ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. 2 NURSERIES.**  
See Green's Monthly—"Fruit Grower"—Sample Free. 100,000 Readers. 50 cts. a Year. Address **GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.**

**KANSAS SEED HOUSE**  
**F. BARTELDES & CO., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

**EVERYTHING IN THE SEED LINE.** Our Specialties:—Onion Seed and Sets, Alfalfa, Kaffir and Jerusalem Corn, Cane, Millet and Seed Corn, Tree Seeds for Nurseries and Timber Claims. Have also a limited supply of Lathyrus Silvestris (Flat Pea), the new forage plant.  
New Catalogues mailed free on application. (Please mention this paper.)

**TREES AND PLANTS.**  
UPON our 250 acres of nursery we have every class of hardy Trees and Plants; Fruit, Ornamental, Nut and Flowering. **Mary and Henry Ward Beecher Strawberries** and **Lovett's West Blackberry** are among the most valuable novelties. In our catalogues named below, which are the most complete, comprehensive and elaborate published by any nursery establishment in the world; all are accurately described and offered at one-half the price of tree agents.  
**LOVETT'S GUIDE TO FRUIT CULTURE** tells all about fruits, their merits and defects; how to plant, prune, cultivate, etc. Richly illustrated. Several colored plates. Price 10c.  
**LOVETT'S MANUAL OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS** is an authoritative as well as instructive; a model of excellence in printing and illustration. Gives points and plans for ornamental planting. Price, with colored plates, 15 cents.  
Established 40 years. We successfully ship to all parts of the World.  
All who order either of the above and name this paper will receive an ounce of Flower Seeds free.  
**J. T. LOVETT CO. LITTLE SILVER, N. J.**

**Vick's Floral Guide, 1894,** The Pioneer Catalogue of Vegetables and Flowers.  
Contains 112 pages 8 x 12 1-2 inches, with descriptions that describe, not mislead; illustrations that instruct, not exaggerate.  
The cover is charming in harmonious blending of water color prints in green and white, with a gold background,—a dream of beauty. 32 pages of Novelties printed in 8 different colors. All the leading novelties and the best of the old varieties. These hard times you cannot afford to run any risk. Buy **HONEST GOODS** where you will receive **FULL MEASURE.** It is not necessary to advertise that Vick's seeds grow, this is known the world over, and also that the harvest pays. A very little spent for proper seed will save grocer's and doctor's bills. Many concede Vick's Floral Guide the handsomest catalogue for 1894. If you love a fine garden send address now, with 10 cents, which may be deducted from first order. \$360 Cash Prizes for Potatoes.  
**NOVELTIES.** Branching Aster, (Often sold for Chrysanthemum.) Hibiscus, Sunset, Dahlia, Ethel Vick, Large Morning Glories, Double Anemone, Charming Pea, Maggie Murphy and other Potatoes.  
**ROCHESTER, N. Y. JAMES VICK'S SONS.**

**\$17 SPRAY PUMP** Complete, Express paid, for **\$5.50. 60,000**  
AUTOMATIC MIXER. BARREL ATTACHMENT. Endorsed by the leading Entomologists of the U. S. A valuable illus. Book (worth \$5.00) given to each purchaser. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED** or Money Refunded. Illus. Book on Spraying Free. Rapid sellers. One Agent has already sold over 2,000. For full particulars and terms, address **P. C. LEWIS MFG. CO. CATSKILL, N. Y.**  
WILL SPRAY 10 ACRES PER DAY.

**ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.**  
Have Sold To Consumers For 21 Years, saving them the dealers' profits. We are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for two years. Why pay an Agent's \$10 to \$50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.  
**WHOLESALE PRICES**  
Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$60 to \$85. Road Wagons, Surreys, Double fenders, \$85, same as sell for \$130. Top Buggies as low as \$37.50. Phaetons, \$66. Farm Wagons, \$43.  
**HARNESS.** 90 styles Single, Double and Farm. Riding Saddles, Bridles and Fly Nets. Send 4 cents in stamps to pay postage, 112 page catalogue.  
**W. B. PRATT, Secretary, Elkhart, Ind.**

**ADAM'S COMBINATION WOVEN WIRE FENCING.**  
The greatest variety of styles and sizes. Before buying get our catalogue. Ask your dealer for Adam's Woven Wire Fencing and Gates. Did you see our exhibit at the WORLD'S FAIR. Write **W. J. ADAM, Joliet, Ill.**

**ASPRAYER & HAND PUMP COMBINED.** ALL BRASS FOR \$2.50.  
THOUSANDS IN USE. SELLS ON SIGHT. DOUBLE ACTING. THROWS WATER 60 FEET.  
BOOK OF SPRAYING RECIPES FREE. EVERY FARMER & FRUIT GROWER SHOULD SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CAN INTEREST YOU LIVE AGENTS WANTED.  
**H. B. RUSLER MFR. JOHNSTOWN OHIO, U.S.A.**

**REIMERS PATENT APRIL 1ST 1890.**  
**PIG FORCEPS, FARMERS ALL NEED THEM, J. N. REIMERS, A BOOK FREE. DAVENPORT, IOWA.**

# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.  
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TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1894.

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### Gossip About Stock.

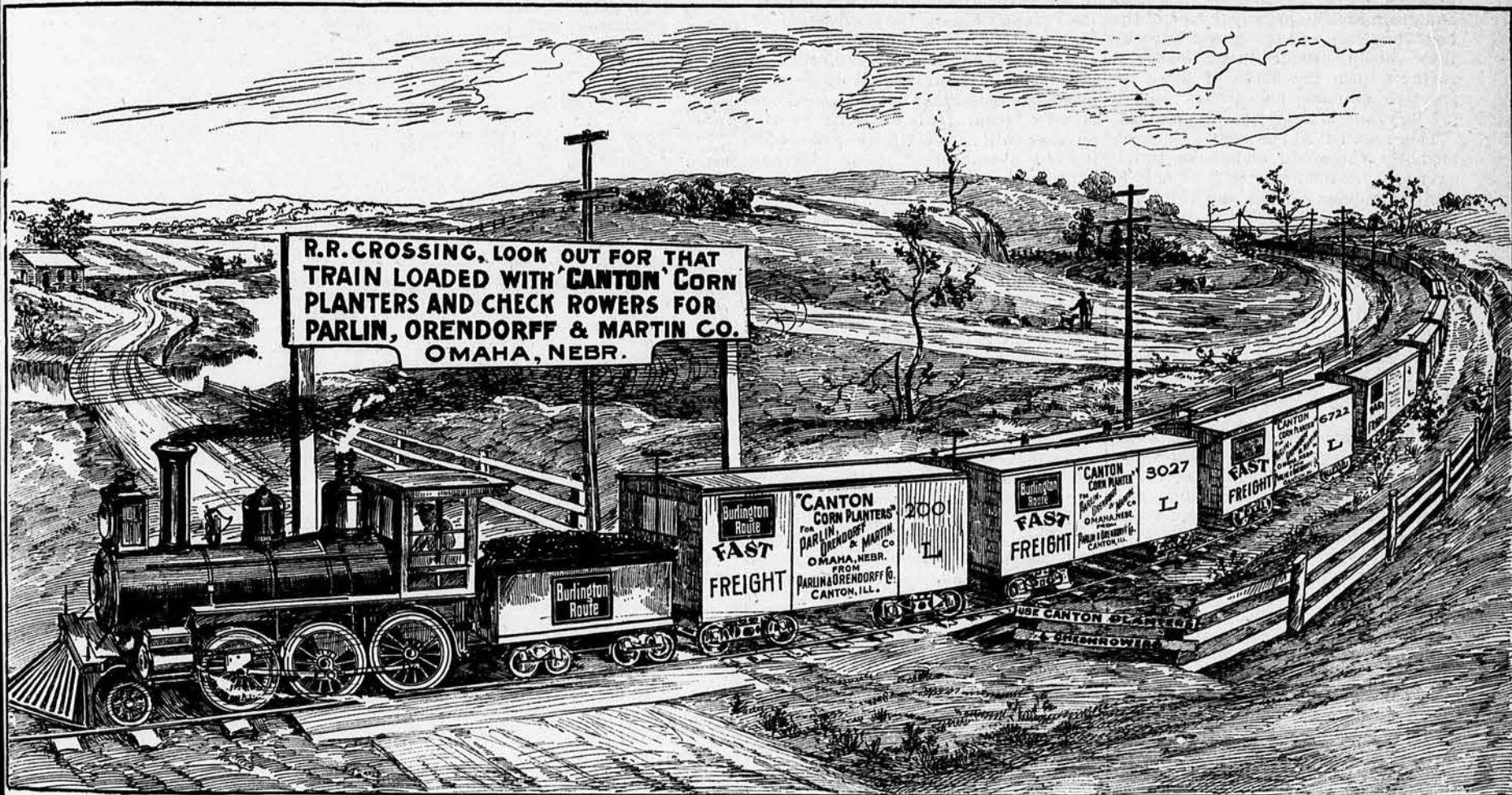
T. P. Babst, of Dover, reports his Short-horns in good condition and everything sold that is now ready for market, except some choice heifers. Later in the spring he will have some fine yearling bulls. The inquiries for stock are numerous.  
Every breeder and cattle-raiser in the State of Kansas will be interested in the sale of pure-bred Short-horns, the property of W. A. Harris & Son, Linwood, Kas., to be sold at the stock yards pavilion, Kansas

can sell you animals unsurpassed by any similar herd in America.

The FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the announcement of Messrs. Gorden & Crocket, the well-known stock-breeders of Columbia, Mo. They have been engaged for years in mule-raising and breeding first-class jacks and jennets, and no one in Missouri has a better reputation for square dealing nor more successful in the business of live stock breeding. Those who intend or are already engaged in breeding jacks, jennets or rais-

impress one with the idea that its owner is a practical farmer and live stock breeder, and not only practical but successful. Read his advertisement elsewhere in this issue. His range of prices are reasonable and in keeping with the times.

To those that contemplate engaging in the breeding of jacks and jennets or in raising mules, the KANSAS FARMER desires to call the attention of all such to the closing-out combination sale which will take place on Thursday, March 15, 1894, at Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. On that day and date



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City, Mo., on Wednesday, February 28. This will be one of the very best offerings of the year, from one of the recognized quality herds of the world. Every breeder who needs to improve his herds should secure a catalogue previous to the sale.

Wallace Olive & Son, of Hume, Mo., whose advertisement appears in this issue of the FARMER, desire to emphasize the fact that the jacks they offer for sale are of the very best stock that can be purchased anywhere. Their colts sold last year for \$50, while colts from native Missouri and Kentucky jacks sold for \$30 or \$35. These jacks were selected by themselves and not through agents. Write them for catalogue.

The readers of the KANSAS FARMER, especially those interested in cattle breeding, should bear in mind that one of the largest sales ever made in the West will be held on Thursday, March 15, 1894. Mr. Julius Peterson, of Lancaster, Atchison county, Kas., will offer another lot of registered and high-grade Short-horns that are fully the equal of those cleared out at his very successful sale early last year. For further particulars see his advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Our old-time friend, Dr. M. F. Tatman, of Rossville, Kas., who has been for past year connected with the Kaw Valley Poland-China Co., of Lawrence and Rossville, as its President and Manager, has now consolidated the best of the stock at his Rossville ranch, and this week starts his advertisement in the breeders' directory of the KANSAS FARMER, announcing the fact that his fancy Poland-China swine can be seen and purchased of him at his own home. The Doctor has been in the business of fancy swine-raising so long that he is able to tell you all about gilt-edge porkers, and

ing mules will learn of what their offerings consist of by referring to their sale advertisement found elsewhere in this issue.

Our field man last week called on Mr. R. T. Wall, of Richards, Vernon county, Mo., and looked over his jack stock that were bred on the well-regulated farm of 1,320 acres. The foundation stock, both jacks and jennets, were of the best that money could buy, and with an experience of a lifetime at mule-raising were selected with a view of having something that could stand in the front ranks of competition and sustain "Old Missouri's" reputation as a "mule-raising country" without worrying "Kaintuc" clear out of the business. Eighteen head of jacks that were grazed on blue grass and clover pasture and fed on timothy, clover, oats and corn means at the outset growthy, strong and good constitutioned individuals, and out of dams that have but few equals and no superiors anywhere. Among others in this strong array is the very excellent eight-year-old Starlight, sired by the noted Old Starlight and bred by the well-known Tennessee breeder, Ezell. This of itself is enough for the well up man in jack lore, and is strongly confirmed after looking over his get found here in the stud. The jack that cost the most money is the imported Spanish five-year-old, Sea Breeze, whose clean-cut conformation points at once decides and places him among the top jacks of the country and his get proves his worth as a foal-getter. The visitor will not be disappointed on paying this stud a visit, as the get are all good ones and above the average collection usually found on a well-regulated stock farm. There are about 125 head of horse stock that were bred on the farm, sired principally by two good thoroughbred stallions. Cattle and hogs abound, and the premises

the well-known breeders, C. M. Daily & Son with John W. Goodloe, who is known by about every stockman in northwest Missouri, will offer from the auction block, the result of their combined and individual efforts of many years, about sixty head of jacks and jennets. The combination of both studs makes the sale one of high standing and much merit. Among the offerings will be the matured prize-winning jack, Grover Cleveland, for whom Messrs. Dailys refused \$1,000 for in his two-year-old form, and last year decided not to part with him for a standing offer of \$1,800. He has always won first place when shown and his get, that will include both serviceable jacks and developed jennets, confirms one in arriving at a definite conclusion as to his great value as a breeder. Among the very excellent individuals in Mr. Goodloe's division are Romeo, Lone Star, Frisco and Black Dick, that at once command the attention of the visitor. Sam Jones and Starlight are close up in all that goes to make the breeder ambitious to add additional character to his stud. The prevailing blood in this sale is Mammoth, Black Warrior and Catalonian. The jennets are in foal mostly to Grover Cleveland, John Quincy Adams Jr., Romeo and Don Carlo. Space forbids that extended notice that the offerings merit. For further particulars see their advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

The Texas coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from thirteen acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

The illustration on this page represents the Parlin & Orendorff Co. corn planter train, consisting of twenty-two cars, shipped to Omaha on the 8th, running on special schedule time. These cars were decorated with bunting and flags, making a very attractive appearance, running through Illinois and Iowa during the daytime. It is pronounced as being one of the finest and best equipped trains of the kind ever shipped, and this is the largest single shipment ever made, all consigned to Parlin, Orendorff & Martin Co., Omaha, Neb.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

MARCH 15—Julius Peterson, Short-horns, Lancaster, Kas.

WHAT IS BLUE BLOOD?

Paper read by J. V. Wolf, of Lincoln, Neb., at the Annual Meeting of Western Swine Breeders, held at Maryville, Mo., February 6, 1894.

Only a few days ago I received, from your Secretary, the program of this institute, together with an apology for its late appearance. I thought, at the time, that they were both appropriate, if not both timely.

"What is Blue Blood?" preceded the interrogation point, and, as I read it, I was forcibly reminded of the old saying that some people can ask more questions in a minute than another class can answer in a month.

There are not 25 per cent. of church members who would undertake to answer the question, why they belong to their particular church, and not 1 per cent. of so-called Republicans or Democrats who could answer the conundrum if propounded to them to-day.

Having discussed the subject, "New Blood and Blue Blood," several years ago, before the American Poland-China Record Company, at Cedar Rapids, and having, in that discussion, arrived at the conclusion that there is no such thing as new blood, the conclusion, it seems to me, would be logical that all blood of the Poland-China hog or any other pure-bred animal, is "blue blood."

"Blue blood" may seem, to many, to convey no such an idea, and in fact may, to most minds, convey no idea whatever. But when we come to reflect, and understand that each and every color has, and speaks, a separate language, we can begin to understand the meaning of a great many expressions otherwise meaningless.

"But," says one, "if all Poland-China blood is blue blood, is not one Poland-China hog as good as another, or one strain, or family, as good as another?" We answer no, any more than one individual or person is as good as another because he belongs to the same race or family.

or expert judge, honors are awarded or denied them by a committee at the ballot-box, or in other similar ways, but they must all alike enter the show-ring and contend for the "blue" ribbon. All blood of the same breed may compete for a premium, and all is therefore equally "blue," but all cannot win in the same contest.

The Caucasian is admitted to be the highest type of the human race, and yet it only requires a casual observer to discover individuals, and even families, that are inferior to some that may be found in the inferior races. So it is in the swine realm. While I believe the Poland-China is the Caucasian, or highest type of the hog, yet many specimens of the African, or Berkshire breed, may be found to equal or even surpass some individual specimens of our favorite breed.

I am aware that the term "blue blood" is often if not generally used to convey the idea of age, and is only applied, by some, to long established families, yet I know nothing to warrant this meaning, either in the hog or the human family.

Kansas Live Stock.

According to the January report of the United States Department of Agriculture, Kansas has live stock, as follows:

Table with columns: Number, Price, Value. Rows: Horses, Mules, Cows, Other cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Total value of live stock.

Government Report of Farm Animals.

The estimates of farm animals for January, 1894, indicate a decrease in the number of horses, as compared with January, 1893, of a little less than eight-tenths of 1 per cent.

In prices, horses have declined 21.9 per cent., mules 12 per cent., milch cows have remained almost stationary, but with increasing tendency, while oxen and other cattle have lost 3.8 per cent.

The decline in the price of sheep has been considerable in the past year, notwithstanding the decided decrease in numbers. Hogs have also fallen in price, but there is every appearance of rapid recovery.

The aggregate numbers and values of farm animals are as follows:

Table with columns: Stock, Number, Value. Rows: Horses, Mules, Milch cows, Oxen and other cattle, Sheep, Swine.

A comparison of the numbers and values for two years past is presented, as follows:

Large table comparing stock numbers and values for 1893 and 1894, categorized by stock type and value changes.

Corn-Stalk Disease.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was interested in Prof. N. S. Mayo's article on this subject published in the KANSAS FARMER of January 31. The disease is a formidable menace to stock-raisers and all should vigilantly note every symptom and feature of possible cause during an outbreak and report them that science may discover its nature and meet it successfully.

I believe the cause is a poisonous germ or growth of some kind which develops on the corn plant in years of strong and mature growth, being abundant and virulent in some fields and localities, and absent or nearly so in others. I have never seen anything to

entirely negative this theory. I have always pastured my stalks, but, in years when this disease prevailed, have allowed my cattle, at first, but half an hour in the field and only on alternate days, gradually increasing the time.

Many animals dying of this disease in this vicinity have been examined after death and showed no sign of impaction of the manifold. In his article Prof. Mayo says: "It is a recognized fact that cattle do not suffer from corn-stalk disease when fed upon corn fodder." This is a mistake.

Poland-China Association.

At the eighth annual meeting of the Standard Poland-China Record Association, held at Maryville, Mo., February 7, 1894, the following officers were elected: President, L. W. Leonard, Pawnee City, Neb. Vice Presidents—B. F. Bagby, Skidmore, Mo.; S. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.; S. Sapp, Sharpshurg, Ia.; J. I. Boyer, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Andrew Smith, Redwood City, Cali.; D. W. Myers, Lone Pine, Pa.; David Craig, Macleay, Ore.; J. B. Bell, Toledo, O.; F. M. Herzog, Blandinsville, Ill.; Bruce Findley, Courtland, Ind.; D. B. Garrlott, Carrollton, Ky.; J. B. Tanner, Kookerville, Tex.; D. C. Miller, Vermillion, S. D.; Prof. H. H. Wing, Ithaca, N. Y.; F. F. Ferguson, Union City, Okla. Directors—Geo. W. Falk, Richmond, Mo., President; Alex John, Bedford, Ia., Vice President; J. P. Swinney, Hamburg, Ia.; John C. Curfman, Maryville, Mo.; Jacob Shamberger, White Cloud, Mo.; M. H. Gabbert, Weston, Mo.; D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo.; Geo. F. Woodworth, Maryville, Mo., Secretary; Theo. L. Robinson, Maryville, Mo., Treasurer.

The session was well attended and enthusiasm for the Standard unabated. From the report of the Board of Directors the result of business for the fiscal year, ending October 6, 1893, showed receipts for year as follows:

Recording receipts \$2,928.45
26 shares of stock at par 260.00
Premium—100 per cent. on same 260.00
Book sales 1,828.15
Interest 39.90
Net profit on supplies 3.13 \$4,815.23

DISBURSEMENTS.
Expense account, including salaries \$2,843.68
Dividends 1,057.50 \$3,901.18

Receipts above disbursements \$914.05
Deducting receipts on stock sold 520.00
Net profits \$394.05

The report of the Secretary, Ira K. Alderman, which was approved, shows a prosperous condition of the Standard, notwithstanding the general financial depression of the country, as follows:

Number of shares of stock sold to date, 450 at \$10 per share, (par value) \$4,500.00
Assets to show for same—
Bills receivable, due on demand \$ 500.00
Cash 1,311.41
Office furniture 62.00
Books at cost 1,495.50
Fifty shares unsold (par) 500.00
Advance payment on Vol. VIII. 300.00 \$4,203.91

Net loss since the organization \$ 296.09
Thus showing that receipts outside of the par value of stock sold, has, in eight years, fallen only \$296.09 behind all disbursements of the association. When it is remembered that the sum of \$3,736 in dividends have been paid, and the association out of debt, the above statement is one the Standard may be proud of.

The out-going Secretary was the recipient of hearty congratulations and votes of thanks by the association, and was presented by the members present a fine silk umbrella and a gold-headed cane.

Mr. Alderman intends to return to his law practice, but assures all Standard patrons they have secured as his successor a good Secretary, and that his withdrawal from so many years of service to the association does not mean any withdrawal of his interest for and pride in, the Standard Record.

## Agricultural Matters.

### Windmill Feed-Grinder.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To your subscriber who asks for information "from those who have had experience in grinding feed with wind power," will say that I have had some experience in that line. Something over a year ago I had a fourteen-foot, open-head, vaneless Duplex windmill erected on a wooden tower, corner posts 6x6 inches and forty feet high. Attached to the anchor posts was built a mill-room 10x16 in which I placed the horizontal twelve-foot line shaft, then connected the gear of the mill at the top of tower by sprocket wheels and chain to the line shaft. To this shaft is connected by belts and chains the sheller and grinder. A slanting bin above the sheller, holds the ear corn, which, after being shelled and elevated, drops into another bin over the grinder, and by check-slide is either conveyed into the hoppers or turned into wagon-box for market.

During the year, I have ground all the oat and chop for my dairy, hog slops, lamb and poultry feed, besides all the Graham flour and meal used in my family, besides considerable feed for my neighbors. The use of wind as a motive power for shelling corn, grinding feed, pumping water, churning, running grindstone, etc., is practical, providing the windmill is susceptible of complete control, as I have mine. Of course, no wind, no power; too much wind, too much speed, as now is the rule with some mills; but if the mill can be regulated so that the operator can force the mill to use only just enough of the wind to attain the desired speed, then it becomes quite a steady power. The grinder I use is the No. 1 Duplex and has superior advantages, among which are a wooden safety-pin, as in a cultivator, a light pressure spring which prevents the burrs coming together when running empty, and a spring which relieves the burrs if bolts, stone or other hard substances are accidentally found in the grain. This grinder will grind probably from five to ten bushels per hour in good fair wind, and according to fineness required. One man who likes machinery, and will take good care of a mill will make it profitable to have such a mill, while I have seen a few farmers who could hardly keep a single pump mill in order any more than any other of the farm tools which stand in the field where last used—neglected.

H. R. B.  
Centralia, Nemaha Co., Kas.

### Wheat for Feeding.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just been reading the FARMER, and have read an article from a subscriber from Rooks county, asking for information in regard to feeding wheatscalded. I have not had any experience in feeding wheat that way, but I have been feeding wheat ground with corn, about one-third corn and two-thirds wheat, and I find it a splendid feed for horses, cows and pigs. Wheat is worth 40 cents here and corn about 30 cents, and I believe that the wheat is just as cheap a feed as corn, according to its feeding value. I was talking with a cattle-feeder yesterday about different kinds of feed for cattle, and he said he was feeding a bunch of steers, and that he was feeding meal and bran mixed, and I asked him why he didn't grind wheat with his corn when it was so cheap, and he said that he could get so much more in bulk of bran, and he is paying about \$11 for bran when he can get wheat at about \$14 per ton, all ground. This is a point I would like to have settled this winter by actual experience—which is the most valuable feed, bran at \$11 or Graham at \$14? As a human food, I think that the latter would be preferred, but the dairymen here are buying bran and meal for their cows, and don't seem to think of the small difference in price between Graham and bran. Of course, a ton of bran looks big, compared with a ton of Graham or a ton of wheat, which is only thirty-three and one-half bushels. But the fact is, bulk is not all that is necessary. If it was, we might feed chaff. But as wheat is so cheap and is

likely to be for some time to come, I think if the State Agricultural college would make some experiments on the value of wheat as an animal food compared with other common foods, and have the results published in the KANSAS FARMER, so that all that are interested in farming and stock-raising will know the facts, it would be worth many a dollar to Kansas. Perhaps the experiment has been made at the college farm some time in the past, but I never have seen it, and for one would like to know.

W. B. EAMES.  
Delphos, Kas.

### The Margin of Profit.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was impressed the other day by finding a merchant figuring on a bill of groceries and allowing himself but 2 or 3 per cent. as a margin of profit. It struck me that if agricultural operators would take account of the margin of profit with equal care, they might often find more money in the business. Another grocer told me that his constant care was to keep his scales exactly balanced; for when they were only a little off balance he was sure to lose money all the time. On the other hand, you can hardly find a farmer who plans ahead to take advantage of a 2 or 3 per cent. margin.

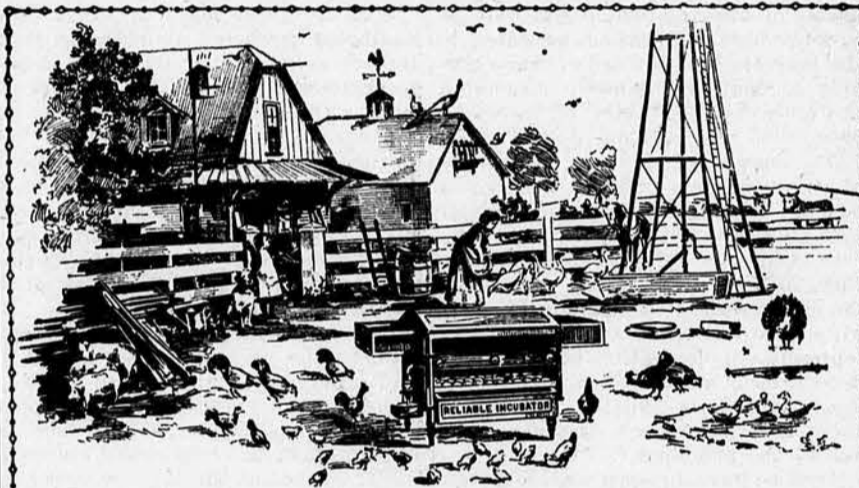
Figures to illustrate this point could be multiplied to any length. In bulletin 29, Nebraska Experiment Station, are some instructive notes on the cost of farm crops. In four tests with wheat

continual emphasis to this fact—that the character of the seed sown has a very considerable influence on the quantity of product. It is the rare exception to find a test of this sort reported in which the best yielding variety does not give twice the product of the poorest one. And I remember that in the most extensive trial that I ever observed personally one potato yielded 144 pounds when another variety yielded one-half pound, the same amount of each having been planted. It is not alone a difference in varieties, regarding as of the same variety all seed of the same pedigree, but a difference in strains of seed which is to be carefully weighed. A well-grown and well-ripened strain of a particular variety will often give 25 per cent. more on the resulting crop than a poor strain of the same named variety. While it is impossible to determine accurately beforehand just what the differences in these points will be, a careful study of any case will usually approximate it, and it ought not to need any argument to point out the utility of such study.

F. A. WAUGH.  
Oklahoma Experiment Station.

### How Shall Kaffir Corn be Stored?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like information about storing away to keep Kaffir corn, and about feeding it. Can we cut the heads off and keep like common corn, without heating—that is in a dry place? Does it have to be



The Reliable Incubator and Brooder, which is herewith illustrated, manufactured by the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., stands today in the front rank of incubator achievement. Their success has been due very largely to the enterprise and push of the men in charge. This, however, would not have won for them the honors of which they are now enjoying the possession were it not for the fact that the incubator itself is one of the best made. The attractive display made at the World's Fair by the Reliable people will be remembered by those who had the pleasure of visiting the Incubator Bldg. The proprietors of this firm seldom allow a good advertisement to pass, and was the only firm who displayed a brooder alive with young, downy chicks, be decked in all the bright colors—red, green, blue, yellow, purple, pink and lavender, which proved so great an attraction to sight seers. The real worth of the "Reliable" could not be proven better than to state that Mr. A. McIntyre, of Watertown, S. D., one of the judges on the Agricultural Department, made his selection of an egg hatcher and purchased the "Reliable." The new catalogue they send out is one of the finest published and contains many features on poultry raising, which may be had for the asking.

the cost of the grain in the granary varied from \$0.166 to \$0.276 a bushel. The yield varied from 33.07 to 40.75 bushels an acre; the larger yield naturally costing the smaller rate. Thus one method of culture gave a profit of \$12.77 an acre, when carried on directly beside another method, which gave a profit of only \$7.36.

Some time ago the Kansas Experiment Station published a bulletin describing a new method of handling potato seed to secure larger and better crops. Without stopping now to summarize the figures given there, I may say that, at the time of the publication, I took the time to average the increases of many of the separate experiments reported, and I remember that those included in the calculation gave an average of 46 per cent. increase in the crop over the ordinary method of handling potatoes.

Yet I would feel safe in guessing that not one hundred farmers and gardeners in Kansas had been impressed with these figures to the extent of adopting the new method of culture. What would become of the merchant if he neglected to take advantage of a margin of 46 per cent? He would be sent to the insane asylum. Why cannot a farmer make money by figuring on the same problems? This is certainly a strange situation if he cannot.

In this connection the character of the seed sown should receive special consideration. I have my grave doubts as to the value of the comparative tests of varieties so extensively pursued by the experiment stations; but they give

ground to make good feed? Any information about it will be thankfully received.

J. T. MAUDLIN.  
Mound Valley, Kas.

An important experiment begun last year at the Oklahoma Experiment Station with corn was to determine the best locality from which to secure seed for Oklahoma use. It was apparent from the results (which showed it in nearly every individual instance) that seed brought from the North produced here more grain and less stover than seed from the South; while the reverse is of course true, that Southern-grown seed produces more stover and less grain than Northern-grown seed. This experiment will receive close attention of Prof. Magruder this coming season, when he intends to compare Southern and Northern-grown seed with seed grown in Oklahoma. The Professor will also send Oklahoma-grown seed South and North to be grown and returned to him for trial on the station farm. This is done in order that there may be no uncertainty as to variety. Results of this valuable piece of work will be watched with interest, not only by Oklahoma farmers but throughout the United States.

Prof. Magruder, of Oklahoma Experiment Station, recommends fall sowing of alfalfa at the rate of from 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. The next best time is early spring, after the ground has been thoroughly prepared. The quantity should be the same as for fall planting. Sow it alone, unmixed with oats or any other seed. Look for no large growth the first year; you have done well if you secure a good stand.

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

[Readers of the KANSAS FARMER, who desire any of these publications, should address Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—EDITOR.]  
Report on the Dairy Industry of Denmark.—Pp. 138, figs. 83. (Bulletin No. 5, Bureau of Animal Industry.) A popular report of investigations made in Denmark by Prof. C. C. Georgeson, as special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture. Devoted chiefly to the following phases of the dairy industry: The dairy farm, including the subject of breeds, yield per animal, feeding, general care, and the disposal and handling of milk; the manufacture of dairy products, its methods and appliances; and trade values and distribution of dairy products.

A Revision of the Adult Cestodes of Cattle, Sheep and Allied Animals.—Pp. 134, pls. 16. (Bulletin No. 4, Bureau of Animal Industry.) A scientific classification and description of the different species of tapeworms found in cattle and allied animals.  
State Laws Relating to the Management of Roads.—Enacted in 1888-'93.—Pp. 95. (Bulletin No. 1, Office of Road Inquiry.) A compilation of abstracts of the most important of the recent State laws on the subject of roads, the essential portions of certain of these laws being given in full for reference.

Recent Features of our Foreign Trade.—Pp. 24. (Report No. 8, Misc. Series, Division of Statistics.) A comparison of the annual exports and imports of the United States for the past three years, with a discussion of the fluctuations shown and their causes.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. V, No. 2.—Pp. 189-268. Contents: A comprehensive article on farm manure, summarizing numerous investigations relating to its composition, fermentation and methods of preparation; abstracts of publications of the agricultural experiment stations and of the United States Department of Agriculture; abstracts of reports of foreign investigations; etc.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. V, No. 3.—Pp. 269-358. Contents: A condensed account of the seventh annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations; abstracts of publications of the agricultural experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture; abstracts of reports of foreign investigations; etc.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. V, No. 4.—Pp. 359-452, figs. 2. Contents: An account of the agricultural experiment station at Halle, Germany; abstracts of publications of the agricultural experiment stations and of the United States Department of Agriculture; abstracts of reports of foreign investigations; etc.

A Contribution to the Investigation of the Assimilation of Free Atmospheric Nitrogen by White and Black Mustard.—Pp. 19, figs. 15. (Bulletin No. 18, Office of Experiment Stations.) An account of experiments made by J. P. Lott, of Johns Hopkins University, with a view to ascertain the extent to which the nitrogen of the air contributes to the growth of plants in question.

Report on the Crops of the Year.—December, 1893. Pp. 459-521. (Report No. 111, Division of Statistics.) Contents: Crop review of the year, including a summary of crop conditions and the completed estimates of the area, product and value of the principal crops; wholesale prices of farm products at leading cities of the United States for the four months ending with November; tables of agricultural exports and imports for 1892 and 1893; notes on foreign agriculture, including a brief review of the crops of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Ontario and Manitoba; notes from consular officers relating to crops in Scotland, Korea, Cuba, Cochinchina, Germany and Ontario; domestic and trans-Atlantic freight rates.

Synopsis of Report on the Crops of the Year.—Pp. 4. The final estimates, in condensed form, of the acreage, product, and value of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco and hay, for the year 1893, with estimates of farm prices of these crops.

Cranberry Culture.—Pp. 16. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 13.) Compiled for the most part from publications of the Department of Agriculture, and including an account of insects and fungous diseases injurious to the cranberry, together with remedies.

Monthly Weather Review—October, 1893. Pp. 269-307, charts 6.

Monthly Weather Review—November, 1893. Pp. 309-342, charts 7. A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States during the months of October and November respectively, compiled from the reports of numerous observers. Intended chiefly for meteorologists.

Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau.—1891-'92. Quarto, pp. 523, pls. 4, figs. 23. Printed by order of Congress. Contents: List of observing stations (pp. 11-18); description of instruments (pp. 19-36); article on instrumental corrections, etc. (pp. 37-48); tables of hourly averages of pressure, temperature and wind (pp. 49-140); tabulated meteorological summaries for weather bureau stations (pp. 141-304); tables of mean temperature, extremes of temperature, and dates of first and last killing frost (pp. 305-366); tables of precipitation at all stations (pp. 367-434); miscellaneous meteorological tables (pp. 435-516); observations during a balloon ascension (pp. 517-518); report on the relations of solar magnetism and meteorology (pp. 519-525); report on condensation of atmospheric moisture (pp. 526-528).

The Farmer's Forum.

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

MONEY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—From the article on "Money," in an old work, "Encyclopedia Americana," edited by Francis Lieber and printed by Cary, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, in 1835, I present to you some extracts that are of great importance at the present time, being written before the discovery of gold in California and Australia and of silver in Nevada, and before the idea of demonetization of one of the precious metals was conceived or before any trace of it appears, as far as I can discover among financial writers:

"Money—the common medium of exchange among civilized nations. Money must consist of a material, (1) which has a value of its own; (2) which every man is willing to accept in exchange for his property; (3) whose value is readily ascertained. If this material is moulded into a particular form, and stamped with a mark denoting its value, so that it is appropriated expressly to the exchanging of articles having value, it is called money, in distinction from other articles which have value, but which are not used as a medium of exchange. The material of which money is made, as well as the coin, are merchandise, like other articles that are bought and sold. Different nations, in the early periods of their cultivation, have chosen for money different materials, all having more or less of the above mentioned peculiarities. All nations advanced in trade and the arts, give preference to metals, especially the precious metals; for (1) They derive value from the smallness of their quantities, compared with the demand for them in the ornamental and useful arts. (2) They are very little subject to corrosion and destruction by use. (3) They are susceptible of minute division, and may be used in small quantities or masses. (4) They are easily transported, as their transportation to any distance will cost but a small part of their value. (5) The quantity is increased by labor. The advantage of using the precious metals for a universal currency is still greater when it is not left for every private man to divide the pieces of metal, to weigh them, and fix their fineness, but persons are appointed under the authority of law to decide what pieces shall be circulated as money, to stamp them so as to fix their weight and fineness, and to furnish them with the superscription of the authority by which they are authorized. Such pieces are called coins. Instead of money the merchant often receives a promissory note or bill; this substitute is sometimes improperly termed money. It is manifest that promissory notes or bills of exchange are of the same value with the real money only while they can be readily exchanged for coin, and that they must lose their value in proportion as the credit of those who issue them sinks. This is true of all paper money and all metallic money whose current value is higher than its real value, all notes or bonds taken instead of money. That any sort of money may be received for its real value, or that which it represents, and trade be carried on by means of it, it is necessary that its value should be acknowledged wherever it is used. A distinction, however, is made between money which is received in only one trading place or small circle. Issued in time of peculiar necessity, denominated tokens, etc., also coins current in only one country, and money which is everywhere acknowledged and received, such as bars of gold and silver, also Dutch ducats, Spanish dollars. The exchangeable value of gold and silver, like that of all other commodities, depends, in the first place, on their plenty or scarceness, or, in other words, the quantity supplied in comparison with the quantity wanted, or for which there is a demand; and in the second place, upon the labor necessary in extracting the ore from the mines and refining it. \* \* \* "The worst of all means of supplying a scarcity of money is the multiplication of those things (as paper of all kinds) by which it is represented, or which are used as substitutes for it; for these circulating media are only worth so much as can be obtained in real value for them, and the scarcity of the precious metals in the country preventing those who desire it from exchanging their money for them, the value of this paper medium falls at once, and often to such a pitch that a million of these dollars shall not be enough for the purchase of one silver dollar. Nor does it help the case to base the value of this money upon anything else than the precious metals; for, if their value is expressed in any article not so easily disposed of as gold and silver, as grains, for instance, these bills for grain are worth no more than the grain itself; and, if grain falls in value, these grain bills must of necessity sink with them; and, if the grain cannot be used as a means of payment, then they lose their value altogether. A circulating medium fixed upon so insecure a basis can never take the place of real gold and silver. The truth of all these remarks is strikingly illustrated by the history of the Continental paper issued by the American Congress, during the revolution and by that of the celebrated French assignats, which, resting upon the credit of a people, without money, and without means of getting it, were soon found to be of little worth, or none at all."

From the article it is clear that sil-

ver and gold, at the existing ratio, were both regarded with equal favor as "money of ultimate redemption," and also from this article it is shown that paper currencies, of whatsoever kinds, were not regarded as real money, but as what they really are, promises to pay money. This article also shows that while the use of these various kinds of notes and bills tend to make the greatest possible use of all the real money (silver and gold), that the value, that is, the purchasing power, of real money depends on the amount in existence and the yield of the mines at any given time in ratio to the amount of commodities or properties to be valued in the terms of money.

J. Ross Brown, in his report, "Mineral Resources of the United States," March, 1868, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in discussing the stock of precious metals, says: "It is useless to attempt to say how much currency a nation may use. The amount depends greatly upon its relative value. In an age when a day's work is worth 10 cents, only one-tenth as many dollars will be needed for currency, other things being equal, as in an age when a day's work is worth a dollar." He next says: "A great increase in the production of both gold and silver is probable. In California, Australia and Siberia, gold mining is now conducted under many disadvantages. In the two former, wages and interest are exceptionally high, and in all there is a lack of that thorough knowledge and of those economical modes of working which can only be adopted by a generation educated to the business, and devoted to it as a life-long occupation." And in discussing the question, "Influence of increased production on national debts," says: "The inevitable fall in the value of the precious metals will be a benefit to mankind generally. It will reduce the wealth of the rich, and the debts of the nations. The dollar of debt which represents the day's work of a common laborer, will, before the end of the century, represent only four-fifths, perhaps only two-thirds of a day's work. Thus, national debts now existing will be reduced 20 or 33 per cent., the interest as well as the principal."

Here we have demonstrated to us the necessity for silver or gold to be demonetized, from the standpoint of holders of securities, office-holders and all classes of annuitants, in order that the purchasing power of their annuities should not depreciate, as this author said, "from 20 to 33 per cent.—the interest as well as the principal." The idea of demonetizing gold was conceived, and to a limited extent acted on, soon after the discovery of gold in California and Australia, with this for its avowed object, but the yield of the gold mines fell off so rapidly that the matter of the demonetization of gold was dropped, and demonetization of silver appears after the great discoveries of silver in our Western mountains.

Now, it is natural for no man to desire what he has to depreciate, neither the farmer with calves nor the bondholder with his securities. So, as the bondholders were threatened with a decline in the value of their securities by the increased yield of the mines, they set out to prevent this depreciation by demonetizing one of the metals out of which money of "ultimate redemption" was coined, and this is having the desired effect. But as to its justness, it is the same as if the farmer with his calves and others holding tangible property should secure control of legislative power, and instead of demonetizing silver or gold, should enact that the dollar of the future should contain but half the amount of silver or gold that it had before contained, thus doubling the number of dollars, and at the same time this new dollar should be a full legal tender for all past debts as well as for present and future contracts; and there is no doubt but that with this kind of legislation the value in terms of dollars of the "calves" and other tangible property would be increased.

So, here we are, near the close of the nineteenth century, with—instead of a better condition of the world financially, as we had a right to expect, owing to the increased yield of the mines and all the modern improvements, inventions and discoveries—an

\* THE PRODUCT OF THE FARM! \*

WE WILL SELL YOUR Grain, Hay, Dressed Hogs, Lambs, Veal, Wool, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables, Hides, Pelts, Furs and all kinds of Produce on the Chicago market for you on commission, to best advantage. Organize a league in your neighborhood—members participate in commission profit of sales of their own products. Send for tags with instructions for shipping, to our General Office, 706 Garden City Block. FARMERS & MANFRS. COMMERCIAL LEAGUE, Ship Produce to 174 S. Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

DEALER'S PRICES!

Send 2-cent stamp for our new illustrated Catalogue, giving Net Dealer's Prices to Consumers ON ANYTHING YOU WISH TO BUY.

Extra discount to any one sending us 100 names and addresses of responsible consumers for any line of goods.

The Campe Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

REFERENCES:-- National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City; First National Bank, Kansas City; this paper.

actually worse condition, financially, than existed twenty years ago, and this worse condition almost entirely comes from the bondholding and kindred classes undoing by legislation the work accomplished by humanity in developing powers and resources given us by the Creator.

Will the great majority suffer this small but powerful minority to thus deprive us unjustly of the benefits, improvements and resources granted us by our Creator? I cannot believe it. Is there any remedy? Yes, but it requires the united and determined effort of all who suffer from the unjust acts of this small but powerful minority and who see the direct cause of their suffering comes from the unjust legislation, directed by this interested minority.

This must be made by the great majority the paramount issue. Let it lead them politically where it will. As long as the majority are willing to be divided and drawn aside by side issues gotten up and engineered honestly and truly, but at this time working in the interest of the small minority, as the Wilson or McKinley bills, woman suffrage, prohibition, American Protective Associations, the meat combine, or any of the thousand and one things constantly gotten up in the interest of the minority, nothing to really restore us to prosperity will be done, for, talk as we will about confidence being restored, there is no man who has to deal with actual, tangible facts but what knows that if there is to be no real money in the future but gold, then, no matter what other legislation is had from time to time, prices in terms of money must continue to fall. And if prices of labor and products continue to fall there can be no real prosperity to the masses of this or other single gold standard countries, until there has been a complete readjustment of salaries, debts and society, to meet, approximately at least, the new condition when it will be as Brown says: "In an age when a day's work is worth 10 cents, only one-tenth as many dollars will be needed for currency, other things being equal, as in an age when a day's work is worth a dollar."

The remedy is for all who do not desire this nation to continue this period of readjustment to unite and restore our financial laws as they existed previous to 1873. A. C. SHINN.

Choice Melon Seeds--Only a Limited Supply.

Hubbard's Ice Cream Watermelon.—The most delicious flavor. An abundant yield, early and late. Has no equal in the world as a melon for home use or for restaurants and hotels to serve to their guests. Seeds, 10 cents per ounce; quarter pound, 30 cents; half pound, 50 cents. Remit by postage stamps.

The Royal Peerless Muskmelon.—Perfectly netted; handsome; deep, tender meat; the most delicious flavor; has no equal for table use; is queen of the market. Hotels and restaurants cannot afford to omit serving it to their guests. Yields abundantly, early and late, and stands shipping. Seeds, 10 cents per ounce; quarter pound, 30 cents; half pound, 50 cents. Remit by postage stamps. THOS. D. HUBBARD, Kimball, Kas.

Dolmen (22920) 16029.

Our first-page illustration is of that magnificent French Draft stallion Dolmen, first prize and sweepstakes French Draft stallion at Nebraska State fair of 1893, 5 years old, weight 2,180 pounds, imported and owned by Frank Iams, of St. Paul, Neb. He is a grand big flash draft horse of real quality and individual merit, with the very best of feet and heavy, clean, hard, flinty bone, and of the right shape—with a great, massive, smooth body of the right kind, and a very large beautiful crest attached to a nice, clean-cut head, with finely set ears—in fact, he is a model draft horse and a show horse, and a first winner ever since he was imported, in 1891. He won first as a two-year-old at Kansas and Nebraska State fairs of 1891, first as a three-year-old at Nebraska and great St. Louis fairs of 1892, first and sweepstakes at Nebraska State fair of 1893. He has never been defeated in a show ring, and he has a right to be a "big gun," as the blue blood of winners courses his veins. His finely matured form, with that roundness and symmetry of muscle so well developed, and his flash style and grand, dashing way of going, make him the center of attraction in any show yard, and he richly deserves the many ribbons and medals he has won, and without flattery he is a grand good one from end to end, and he is a model brood horse also. Iams can show eighteen-months-old colts that weigh 1,600 pounds by this grand stallion, and they have been first prize winners at our State fair also. This is the type of draft horses to be found at "the home of the winners." Mr. Iams' horses won forty-five out of fifty first and second prizes at the late Nebraska State fair, and many of them over World's Fair winners. His horses won six sweepstakes prizes and the herd prize of \$300 for "best herd of draft horses," or about \$600 winnings at Nebraska State fair of 1893. Mr. Iams has more black Percherons than all other importers in Nebraska, and is second to none on French Drafts, Clydes and Shires. He handles nothing but first-class stock of glit-edge breeding, and has more State prize-winners in his barns than all other importers in Nebraska. His horses are all for sale, winners and all (he has no pets), and at prices that are within the reach of all good stockmen, and from one to three years time at 5 per cent. interest, and Iams' pays the freight. Go and see Iams; he will treat you white and show you more first-class draft horses than you can see at any other barns in Nebraska, and if you are a real buyer you will buy a topper of Iams.

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

Fortune or Miss-Fortune.

If you have no employment, or are being poorly paid for the work you are doing, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to transform Miss-fortune into Madame-fortune. Try it.—Adv.

Pond's Business College,

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

Get up a club for the FARMER.

## The Family Doctor.

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

### Surgical Emergencies.

(NUMBER 7.)

It often happens that, by accident or design, some friend or acquaintance, or even a stranger, receives a blow on the head that renders him or her insensible, and you may be the only person near to get rattled and lose your head or to show presence of mind and a turn of dexterity for tiding over the emergency until the surgeon arrives. These cases, when severe enough to render the patient insensible, are always fraught with danger. Concussion of the brain is not always fatal, but it often requires the best of care and skillful treatment to prevent it from becoming so. Two men get into a quarrel and one strikes the other on the head with a cane or a hammer or a billet of wood, or hits him with a brickbat or stone, knocking him senseless, and the bystanders become panic-stricken and do nothing to ward off complications or the increase of dangerous symptoms.

In a certain sense the brain cells lie together in the cranium as grains of wheat do in a peck measure, and the sudden jar or concussion of a hard stroke on the skull has a similar effect on the brain cells that a like jar or concussion would have on the grains of wheat in the measure. They are jostled out of place. Each grain of wheat in the undisturbed measure lies in certain contact with certain other grains, and that contact constitutes a relationship, which in the brain cells is necessary to be maintained all the time in order to have the brain carry on all its functions properly. Each cell is in necessary relation to some other cell or cells in order that certain things may take place at the proper time in the matter of bodily motion or mental activity. And when that relationship is disturbed or destroyed by a jolt that sends them out of touch with each other, mental processes are broken up and the mind ceases to act, partially or entirely. In a single word, that condition is known as "concussion" of the brain. It means that contiguous cells are jolted asunder. When that happens, nature always on the alert to repair damages, sends an extra current of blood to the injured part for the purpose of repairing injured tissue. The injured cells, if hopelessly crippled, are carried away and new ones laid down by the blood current. But when too many cells are crippled by the concussion to be replaced easily and readily, the crippled cells form a mass of disordered tissue that forms the nucleus of a more or less severe congestion or stagnation of blood in the part, which in time progresses into an inflammation, and that, if not checked, often runs on into suppuration and destruction of a large amount of adjacent tissue. Just as—

"Little raindrops feed the rill,  
Rills to meet the brooklets glide,  
Brooks the broader rivers fill,  
Rivers swell the ocean's tide,"

so a few cells misplaced and tangled up may cause tardy flow of blood in the parts, and that tardy flow may so swell and puff up the neighboring tissues as to cause a widespread break-down and destruction of tissue and vital equilibrium be thus destroyed.

In view of these facts it is very important to check the incipient tides and tendencies that threaten disaster. How shall it be done? is the great question. To overcome sluggish tides in the blood channels we must facilitate and promote a more vigorous flow. The blood current must be increased, especially that which is away from the injured tissues. If capillary or return flow is good there will seldom be any stagnation of arterial, outward flow. So that it is the external or surface currents that we must look to—the capillaries. An easy, comfortable, reclining position; plenty of external warmth (warm air or warm applications), friction and stimulation, are important aids in promoting return circulation. Wrap the patient in warm blankets, and if hands and feet are cold, jugs or bottles of hot water should be placed alongside of them, or they should be wrapped in towels wrung out of hot water. Heat should be applied along the great nerve tracts, along the spine and at the base of the brain. Frictions over the whole body, always in harmony with the natural flux of blood in its own channels, which on the surface is always toward the heart, are very serviceable in preventing engorgements in deeper structures. Artificial heat is also of the greatest importance, because when brain cells are jostled out of position the process of natural calorification or heat production in the body is arrested or much reduced, and loss of heat kills quickly and surely. If you should suddenly abstract five degrees of animal heat from your own body and not restore it promptly you would be likely to wear a wooden overcoat the next day.

When concussion of the brain supervenes there is usually a rushing tide of blood

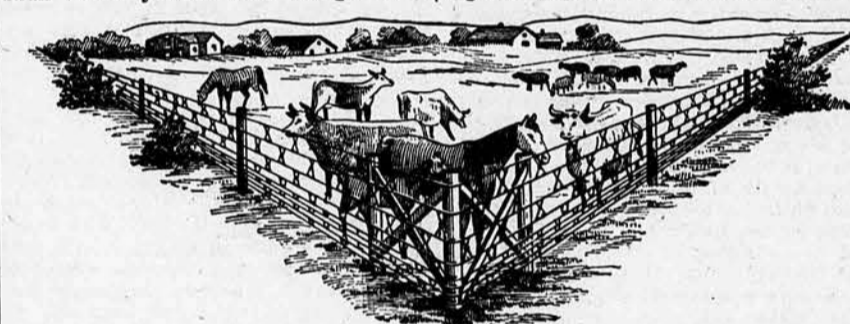
poured into the brain structure for reparative purposes, and unless it finds an easy exit by the return channels increased coma or stupor supervenes, and the pulse grows hard and pounding trying to drive the current on its way. But if certain nerve centers are injured and dulled, then the nerve-shock slows up and lets down the heart's action, sometimes to a dangerous degree. The pulse in concussion has been known to run down to six or eight beats to the minute, and where the circulatory centers are only irritated it has been known to run up too high to be counted. In case of low pulse following concussion, with pale face and labored breathing, stimulants are needed, such as brandy, whiskey, camphor or ammonia inhalations, and when the patient can swallow, hot milk or coffee are serviceable. In high pulse one or two one-drop doses of aconite are very useful. In very low pulse a drachm of tincture of digitalis will help to bring about a reaction.

When a blow on the head is severe enough to fracture the skull, as is often the case, there is usually little hope of recovery, and yet there are some remarkable exceptions to that rule on record.

A few years ago a man named McIntyre was hit on the head with a brick up at Clay Center. Concussion followed. He was treated there several days for the injury. Then he was brought to Topeka, where I saw him several times. At my first visit he was sufficiently rational to talk intelligently about the fight in which he received his injury and to give a clear account of his sensations and feelings. Later he died and I made a *post-mortem*, which revealed a fracture in some of the bones of the cranium, and a blood clot nearly as large and thick as a man's hand on each side of the brain.

A few years ago a bricklayer named Cox fell a few feet from a platform to a rock pile in the cellar of a building on Kansas avenue in Topeka. In this case he was the moving body and hit the rock instead of being hit by it. The point of a sharp rock penetrated the side of his skull, cutting his ear nearly off and breaking a crevice in the skull which yawned wide enough for a

finger point to pass inward half to three-quarters of an inch, and a probe passed in over two inches. Three doctors who examined the case soon after the injury pronounced the injury surely fatal, and I had grave fears of it myself. However, as it is good surgery to give every man all the aid that science can bring to him, I washed out the dirt and fragments of stone from the wound, pressed the bones together and stitched up the cut and put him to rest.



THE DUNCAN FENCE.

According to the directions on the bottle will remove the catarrhal taint from the system, after which the diseased part, wherever located, will soon recover. That this is the correct theory of the treatment of catarrh is amply proven by the multitude of testimonials that are constantly pouring in from all parts of the country.

### Answers to Correspondents.

(NUMBER 8.)

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Please give cause and cure of chapped hands. F. B. G. Hutchinson, Kas.

Chapped hands originate, primarily, from feeble nutrition of the skin, which leaves it too delicate to withstand the vicissitudes of daily use and exposure. Exposure of the hands to cold and to dampness sets up a slight inflammation of the skin very much like a mild chilblain. People with such hands frequently bring them suddenly, while damp, to a hot fire and dry them too rapidly, and that rapid drying creates minute cracks in the skin, which, being repeated frequently, gradually increases the cracks and makes them deeper. It is not easy to obtain an absolute cure, but much can be done to lessen the trouble. Chapped hands should be washed in hot soft water with a little delicate toilet, or better, Castile soap, then dried very slowly. That will remove dirt from the cracks and soften the skin. Then a very excellent lotion to prevent drying up and re-cracking is made of one part of glycerine and three parts of rose-water. That should be applied always after washing and always on retiring at night. Hepar sulphur 8x three times a day will help cure the internal disorder.

(NUMBER 9.)

DR. ROBY:—I have a boy baby, 8 months old, that has a sore eye. At times it looks well and at other times it looks red around the eye, and water runs out of his eye nearly all the time. The doctors here say it is a weak eye, but it gets no better and

has always been that way. Please answer through the FARMER and prescribe.

Harper, Kas. R. N. H.  
Wash the eye with very warm, clean soft water. Then use a wash of distilled water containing five drops of aconite tincture to the ounce of water. Apply it four times a day.

Mrs. J. H. D., Marion Co., Kas.—Give the baby Pulsatilla 8x, three to six times a day, according to the severity of the pain.

D. R., Attica, Kas.—See our department for January 10, 1894. The meaning of "8x" is the third decimal dilution of a liquid or powdered remedy. Usually one drop of the liquid is sufficient for a dose and may always be so considered unless my prescription specifies a greater or smaller quantity. A remedy in powder form may be given in doses the size of a bean or large grain of corn unless otherwise ordered.

V. G., Virgil, Kas.—Your mother's case is too serious for treatment through a weekly newspaper.

### DR. HARTMAN ON CATARRH.

#### The Fallacy of Catarrh Cures Explained.

The serious mistake which so many people make in the treatment of catarrh is, that chronic catarrh is regarded as a local disease, and not a systemic disease. If the patient has catarrh of the nose or throat, sprays and gargles are used; if the catarrh is in the larynx or bronchial tubes, inhalents are used; if the catarrh is in the stomach, medicine is swallowed; if the catarrh is in the bladder or urethra, injections are resorted to; hoping in each case to cure the disease by applying the medicine to the exact spot where the disease is located.

While it is a fact that sprays, inhalations, gargles and injections are often helpful in the treatment of a case of catarrh, they can never accomplish a cure. Catarrh is a disease of the system, which manifests itself in some mucous membrane, oftenest of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes or lungs, but frequently of the stomach and bowels, and again of the urinary and sexual organs. A persistent use of Pe-ru-na ac-

# Poor

horse with sore back or foot or diseased skin! Apply Phenol Sodique. It will do wonders.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.  
At druggists. Take no substitute.

to some of the pearls of observation this oracle has, on shaking the ungrateful dust of this country from off his tired feet, thrown at us: "I could learn a great deal more in a week in England than a year in this country." Of the trotter he says: "He is not useful, because his bones are bad (soft and spongy from feeding corn, instead of bran and oats); his joints are often too small and when large enough have inherent disease. He is not fitted to overcome difficulties." And so on! Being, we hope, inclined to be neither brutal nor vulgar, it is the easiest thing to refrain from fulminating an anathema against this most unfortunate and chagrined of Columbian commissioners.

The fact that nearly all the trotting records in Europe are held by American-bred horses, over the any and every sort of obstacle-track present therein, seems to indicate that the "cattle" reared on this Herr's "ration" all treatment, are not in it, by a large minority. And these American horses are not, by any means, the best this country has produced.

He swears by England! Truly of him it may be said:

He knows not England  
Who only England knows.

What do impartial, fair-minded Englishmen say of the "disease-smitten" trotter? Prof. Pritchard, the doyen of the veterinary guild, and perhaps the best, as he is, we say, the oldest authority on horseflesh in England, recently declared: "American horses were the finest and most valuable harness horses in the world."

Then Finlay Dun, F. R. C. V. S., a no lesser authority says: "Our experience of American horses, especially of the lighter sorts, leads us to the conviction that they have capital legs, shapely pasterns, sound, good feet; able to stand much hard work and rough usage, while comparatively few of them fall from faulty conformation of the limbs. Thousands are brought to this country and are notable for their good legs and feet." Such data, and the above could be largely added to, conclusively controverts Von Oettingen's scathing, puerile condemnation of American horses.

Bearing on this gentleman's statement of inferred super-excellence of German horses, it will be of interest to find what his pet Englishmen think of the results of his sort of art in his own land.

In the *Live Stock Journal* of November 17, just to hand, is the following *inter alia*: "The German coach horse is a great clumsy animal, with a heavy neck, and a big carcass, round, fleshy legs, and no action. If his neck is not exactly 'clothed with thunder,' his noisy proclivities make up for any deficiency in that respect. He is very soft, and four miles an hour is as much as he can conveniently compass. That he is quiet and docile may be readily allowed; so, for the matter of that, is a cow or a cart horse."

Now, that is not an American reply, but an English review of the Englishmen from whom this pedagogic Herr says he can learn so much in a week. We fear Americans have been too modest with this Teutonic horse-thane, or rather have not found him a sympathetic listener to unload their tons of wisdom into. For to have raised a kind of horses so manifestly superior, as these learned Englishmen can praise and tell the Teuton so quickly of, postulates, likewise, superior horse sense and aptitude in America.

We regret we have been compelled to make this expose of a visiting commissioner so overwhelming and with his own standards. It really furthermore seriously compromises his judgment.

### The Duncan Fence.

Barkley & House, 1183 the Rookery, Chicago, Ill., have furnished us with an illustration of the Duncan fence, which they manufacture and sell. It is a fence that will protect farms, pastures and ranges, or keep cattle from railroads. For sheep corrals it is unsurpassed. It is built of smooth No. 9 steel galvanized wire, tightened and held with the Australian stretcher fasteners, and with the stay guards makes a first-class fence that is visible to stock, and one that will not kill or mutilate animals running against it. Write to the manufacturers for an estimate of cost of fence you may need, delivered to you at any railway depot.

But what a change when we come to find the whereatness of Herr von Oettingen! This gentleman actually seems to have had a miserable time of it in America. Listen





### The Young Folks.

#### The Milking Time.

I never saw a picture and I never heard a song  
That made the eve so musical, the morning half  
so long,  
As a picture in my memory, a merry song I know,  
As I heard it on an evening when the sun was  
sinking low,  
And the shadows and the sunlight and the mild-  
eyed waiting kine,  
With the pasture sloping greenly to the forest's  
ragged line,  
And a maiden at her milking and the sky that  
smiled above  
Wrought a rural panorama in a paradise of love;  
While the streams of milk went laughing in a  
merry monotone,  
Singing plainly, "Good it is not for a man to live  
alone."  
And a melody of morning mingled in a vesper  
rhyme  
That sweet Dollie's voice was crooning at the  
happy milking time;  
Dear Dollie at her milking when our souls were  
all a-rhyme,  
To the sweetness and completeness of the merry  
milking time.

From the fence along the woodland rose the  
brown quail's evening call,  
And his "good-night" sang the robin as the  
dews began to fall,  
While from out the gloomy thicket, faintly fad-  
ing o'er the hill,  
Came the lonely voice of sorrow in the cry of  
"whip-poor-will."  
But no song of bird or insect cou'd on melody  
prevail  
With two streams of milk a-falling through her  
brown hands in the pail;  
With two at eams of milk a-falling and the song  
she murmured low  
Of two happy lovers meeting, at the sunset, long  
ago.

Oh, I never saw a picture and I never heard a  
song  
That made the eve so musical, the morning half  
so long  
As that old picture painted on love's tapestry of  
rhyme,  
Of the merry country maiden at the dear old  
milking time,  
As that song the soul remembers and repeats in  
every clime,  
Of sweet Dollie's love enchanted at the happy  
milking time. —Indianapolis Journal.

#### A BRAVE GIRL.

I am not inclined to discourage the physical bravery involved in facing bastions and taking cities, but I do say that this is not the most difficult side of the virtue, and that there are moral victories won in daily life evincing as honorable and enduring courage.

Mattie was the only child of Major John Darley, a man who had done good service in the Mexican war and had been rewarded for it by an honorable and lucrative government office.

He lived in good style in a handsome house, and Mattie was generally understood to be as well off in money matters as she was attractive in person and winning in manners. She visited in the most fashionable circles, and was rather noted for her pretty toilets and the number of her beaux.

Mattie had, however, made her choice. Unreservedly she had given her affections to Mark Taylor, a young man of no particular family, but of handsome exterior and fair business prospects. Many, indeed, wondered at the Major sanctioning the match; but there are always reasons within reason, and the poor father had his private motives for forwarding the views of the man who seemed most in earnest about marrying Mattie.

But before Mattie's pretty wardrobe was finished, and while the lovers were yet undecided as to whether the wedding was to be a public or private one, Major Darley was found dead in bed one morning, and the house of pleasant anticipations became a house of mourning.

This was but the beginning of Mattie's troubles. Vague but terrible rumors of suicide and ruin began to be heard and Mattie, even in the first gush of sympathy for her desolate condition, could feel that indefinable something which expressed disapprobation as well as pity; and after the funeral was over she was quite sensible that her acquaintances and friends were ready to stand aloof from her at the first good opportunity.

The world, upon the whole, is not flagrantly unjust; it thought it had good reason for its disapprobation. Major Darley had done wrong; he had squandered money not his own, and poverty and dishonor it refuses to sanction. In the main it is right. And when Mattie knew also that it was generally believed that her father had slunk into the grave because he was afraid to face the wrong he had done, she did not much blame the world. She knew it must judge men and women on general rules.

But she did blame Mark, for he had no such excuse. He had made particular promises to her and her alone. But when misfortune does not strengthen love, it kills it; and before Major Darley was in the grave, Mark's behavior had lost something of its respect, and he soon became querulous and inattentive. Mattie did not hesitate long. In a few dignified lines she gave him his dismissal, and it was coolly accepted, with a very unmanly and ungenerous reflection upon the dead.

Then the poor girl began seriously to consider her future. There was absolutely nothing for her but the furniture of the

house in which she lived, and the half-and-half invitations which she had received from her two aunts to make her home for a time with them. One had a large family and lived in a pretty Jersey village, the other was an invalid and traveled a great deal.

She sold the furniture at auction, paid out of it her father's funeral expenses, and found that she had about \$1,600 left. Upon the whole, the invalid aunt seemed the most desirable, and she accepted her invitation first. It was the beginning of summer, and Mrs. Dayton was going to Europe "for her health." Mattie was to go with her, but it was not until everything was arranged that Mattie found she was expected to pay her own passage. She drew \$400 and went to sea with a heavy heart.

The next six months were a simple record of an imaginary invalid's whims and unreasonable tyranny; and Mattie took under these circumstances her first lessons in that knowledge which teaches. And in spite of all Mattie's efforts and humiliations she did not please. Mrs. Dayton and her niece parted at last on very bad terms.

She had still \$900, and she found herself one morning in June in a New York boarding house, asking herself twenty times an hour: "What shall I do with it?" One morning she lifted a paper and eagerly ran her eye over the "Wants." This paragraph supplied her with the idea on which rested a very prosperous future:

"Wanted—A thoroughly artistic, professional cook. A liberal salary given and two assistants allowed. Apply, etc."

Now, if there was one thing which Mattie had a natural aptitude it was the making of delicacies and the beautiful arrangement of a table.

"Why should I not learn how to do this thing?" she said. "This very day I will see about it."

She had to take many a fruitless walk and to bear a good deal of impertinent curiosity before she found what she wanted—a professional cook willing to impart the secrets of his art for an equivalent in cash. Even then he could not take her until the winter season made grand dinners in demand, and Mattie was forced to content herself with an engagement to the great artist in the following October.

Did she live on her small means in the interval? She took a situation as saleswoman in a retail store, and immediately began to sell trimmings and laces. Not unfrequently she had to wait on ladies at whose houses she had visited and with whom she had frequently spent the morning shopping not eighteen months before. Some ignored the fact and treated her as a simple shop-girl, and some spoke to her in that tone of constrained kindness still harder to bear. Others whispered to their companions, as they passed, her name and reverses; but, after all, she was amazed to find how little these things hurt her.

Still she was honestly glad one morning to receive a note from Prof. Duluce, requesting her services. In a plain, neat dress, with her large apron and linen sleeves in her satchel, she entered at daylight one of the principal hotels and took her way resolutely to the professor's rooms. He set her to work with a very few words, and day after day, week after week, she assisted him in the production of the most wonderful dinners and suppers.

When the winter was over the professor was willing to indorse his pupil in all things, and he offered to secure her a position for the summer months. Mattie very gratefully accepted the offer, and in a few days he was able to make an engagement for her at a fashionable summer hotel. She was to have \$1,000 for the season and two assistants.

For five years Mattie spent her summers at this hotel and her winters with some rich private family, making about \$1,500 a year, and saving nearly every dollar of it. For she had in view the opening of a large private hotel, and she knew that in order to get the necessary funds she must herself be willing to risk a respectable sum.

So she was patient and industrious and the day on which she was 30 years of age saw her the mistress of a magnificently-furnished mansion, every room of which had been taken before it was opened. For by this time Mattie's skill was well known to wealthy epicures, and it was considered something of a privilege to sit at a table she provided for or live at a house she ordered.

But though obliged now to dress as becomes the lady of such a house she never relaxed her patient attention to the smallest detail of her duty, and her boarders knew that the elegantly-dressed woman who presided at the table had been hours before in a linen blouse and cap busy among her bright saucepans for their benefit and enjoyment, and the knowledge detracted nothing from the respect and admiration every one delighted to give her.

In three years Mattie had paid off the last cent of the money she had borrowed in order to start her enterprise, and thenceforward she began to make money and save money for Mattie Darley alone. She was still handsome and had many admirers,

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

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

but she was of that order of women who love once and no more, and many things about Mark's desertion had left a sting in her heart which no future love could extract. She did not know whether he remembered her or not; she had heard, while in Europe, that he was going to marry an old companion of hers, but that was twelve years ago, and twelve years rolled in between two lives generally effectually separate them.

When she was 38 years of age and a rich woman, she had an offer of marriage. She refused it, but the circumstances set her thinking about Mark in a very persistent manner. She determined to make some cautious inquiries about him; she was too old now for him to attribute any silly motive to her. The resolution ran in her mind for two or three days, and she determined one afternoon to go and find out an old friend likely to be familiar with Mark's doings.

But while she was dressing an English nobleman came to rent a suite of rooms and was so full of crochets and orders that she thought it best to remain in the house. He was very peculiar and insisted upon having all his meals in his own room, but as he paid extravagantly for the privilege and kept his own servant to attend upon him, Mattie thought it worth her while to humor so good a guest.

She soon found, however, this strange servant a very uneasy element in her kitchen affairs. In a week her own maids were at open war with him, and she heard so much about his delightful singing and elegant manners that her curiosity was somewhat excited. One morning as she was coming down stairs, dressed to go out, she saw the wine-colored livery of my lord's servant coming toward her with a tray containing delicacies for his master's breakfast. As they passed each other, Mattie looked steadily into the man's face and saw Mark Taylor.

He recognized her in the same moment, but with the instinct of a little mind pretended not to know her. After his stare and silence there was nothing left for Mattie to say. She had been going to see him, and, lo, even as a servant he would not know her! The next day the servant's parlor was desolate. Mark had left my lord's service.

It might be four years after this event that Mattie, one bitter snowy day, received a letter which greatly agitated her. She was a very wealthy woman now, and though she still kept her hotel she also kept her private carriage. After half an hour's troubled and uncertain thought she ordered it, and greatly to the amazement of her servant requested to be driven to a very disreputable part of the city. It was hard for the vehicle to make its way to the wretched tenement she indicated, and Mattie's heart sunk at the filthy, slushy court and dark, noisome stairs before her.

I might say that love made her regardless of these things, but that would not be true. There was no love in Mattie's heart now for Mark Taylor, but his note had said he was dying, and she had not found herself able to refuse his last request. Indeed, she half doubted him now, for during the past two years he had begged money from her under every possible pretext, and there was now more fear and contempt in her pity for her old lover than lingering trace of affection.

But this time he had told the truth. Mattie barely got there in time to hear his last words—a pathetic entreaty for a half-starved little lad sobbing his poor childish heart out for his dying father. The child loved Mark—that almost redeemed Mark in Mattie's eyes. She promised faithfully to bring up the boy as her own, and she kissed and forgave at the last the poor, weak, heartless man. After the miserably selfish failure of his life, it was something to die with his child in his arms and the woman who had once loved him so dearly dropping tears upon his face and praying humbly for his peace.

So Mattie buried Mark and took to her home Mark's little Roland. At first it was not altogether a pleasure. The love for other people's children is not an instinct. But Roland had a handsome person and bright, bold manners. He won his way surely and rapidly, and Mattie, in his case, made true the sarcasm of a proverb, for this "old maid's bairn was well taught and well bred."

About five year's after Mark's death

Mattie sold her business and bought the loveliest of lovely farms. She came to the country with the intention of taking life easy and enjoying the fruits of her twenty years of hard though pleasant labor. But Mattie can't help making money, and her berries and vines, her milk and butter and grains are the wonder of the country. When any one in our little community is sick or blue or tired, we go to see Mattie; when the church or the Sunday school wants a delightful meeting or a pleasant picnic, it has it at Mattie's place. If a young girl has any trouble about her wedding clothes, she goes to Mattie; if the elders can't raise our good minister's salary, Mattie puts matters all straight.

Everybody loves Mattie Darley. Even her aunts come to see her now; for sooner or later we pardon our friends the injuries we have done them.

Now suppose Mattie had hung on to her aunts in wretched dependence. Suppose that she had dragged out a half existence trying to teach what she did not herself understand. Suppose that at the best she had married for a living some man whom she did not love. How much nobler to accept the humble work she was fit for and dignify it by a conscientious, intelligent and artistic practice.

"You were a brave little woman, Mattie," I once said to her, "to dare the scorn of friends and the descent from social position that the profession of cooking entailed."

"Independence," she replied, "can brave a great deal. None of my employers ever said a disrespectful word to me. No one pitied or patronized or pretended not to see me. It is as great a pleasure as life affords to have work to do which you like to do and get well paid for doing it."

"But with your stylish bringing up and your gentle birth?"

"My friend, take your stylish bringing up and your gentle birth to market and see what they will buy you. I love Roland dearly, and he will have plenty of money; but if he wanted to make a shoe or learn how to sew a dress coat, I hope he would be man enough to do it."—New York Ledger.

New so-called remedies spring up every day like mushrooms; but the people still cling to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

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# KANSAS FARMER.

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

Governor Lewelling has just issued a quarantine proclamation to guard against the infection of Kansas cattle by Texas fever.

At its meeting in Lawrence, last Saturday, Douglass County Horticultural Society discussed "Wind-Breaks," "Small Fruits," and "Vegetable Gardening."

A farmers' institute is to be held at Hutchinson, March 15 and 16. Nothing is ever done by halves at Hutchinson, and the KANSAS FARMER predicts for the above dates one of the best institutes ever held. Every farmer in that part of the State should arrange to attend at least a part of the time.

A most concise and very valuable pamphlet of "Facts and Figures of Chicago Live Stock Trade for Sixteen Years," has just been issued by Wood Brothers, live stock commission merchants, Unton Stock Yards, Chicago, who write the publishers of KANSAS FARMER that it will be sent on request to any reader who is interested.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society held its February meeting last Saturday in Rialto building, Kansas City. The subjects under discussion were: "What Fruits Shall we Grow for Family Use?" and "Birds the Farmers' Friends." The next meeting will be held March 17, and the KANSAS FARMER hopes to have a full report of the proceedings.

Under enlarged management *Smith's Fruit Farmer* is bright, crisp, and indispensable, to even a higher degree than before. It is now published in Topeka. From an intimate acquaintance with the men who conduct the *Fruit Farmer*, we know it is perfectly safe to insure a readable and valuable fruit magazine every month. Every person who raises any kind of fruit, or ever expects to raise any in Kansas, should have *Smith's Fruit Farmer*. With the KANSAS FARMER, both for one year, \$1.25.

Hon. Martin Mohler, ex-Secretary of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is now in the field promoting farmers' institute organizations. Mr. Mohler is a fine speaker and is welcomed by the live farmers in every county he visits. Temporary organizations were effected in four counties last week, as follows: Phillips county, President, John Woods; Secretary, Samuel Newton; Treasurer, S. W. Taylor. Smith county, President, M. E. Wells; Secretary, J. J. Ulsh; Treasurer, J. W. Johnson. Republic county, President, I. O. Savage; Secretary, F. W. Woodward. Jewell county, President, P. A. Hawk; Secretary, A. Swope; Treasurer, Chas. Cole.

## THE DEPRESSION.

The promised and expected revival of business activity throughout the country has not appeared. Bank clearings are usually taken as a fair index of transactions, and these for last week continued to show a heavy decline from those of a year ago. This falling off was particularly heavy in New York city, showing that this great speculative center is suffering more from the depression than other parts of the country. That city has a way of considering that only persons who stand the storms are worth mentioning, and that as soon as disaster takes a man out of the lists of those who can be greatly affected by financial movements, they are at least out of the reckoning of Wall street. That small center is now reported to be in some such state of mind as the turtle may be supposed to enjoy when, through fright, he draws himself entirely within his shell and merely looks out. It is said to be "in a quiet mood, with no great expectations and no uneasy apprehensions, but prepared to take the present intractable condition patiently, and wait until some new impulse comes from some unforeseen quarter." This, of course, means that the prophets of finance do not know what to expect. There comes, however, from that center, somewhat feebly, to be sure, and like an afterthought or an echo, the soliloquy that "prices are low and safe at current quotations," and that "the country has lost none of its native vigor and recuperative power." These last observations appear to be thrown in for the double purpose of preventing any further tumbling of stocks and bonds—"securities"—upon the demoralized market, and to open the bars for any fool purchaser who may have been thinking of investing in any of these "securities."

It is not likely that any KANSAS FARMER readers need cautioning about accepting this semi-invitation to "walk into my parlor," but as a matter of curiosity and information it is worth while to consider what they are, and how created. Almost without exception, they are either the stocks or the bonds of incorporated companies organized ostensibly for the purpose of carrying on some branch of industry. Many of these were issued in course of construction of railroads, and others for manufacturing enterprises. A prospectus issued by the promoters of a proposed plant of the latter kind showed that the investment was expected to be about \$600,000; that stock to the amount of \$1,200,000 was to be issued, and that the plant was to be bonded to the amount of \$600,000. The proceeds of the bonds were expected to erect the plant, and the income was to pay 5 per cent. on this amount and 4 per cent. on the stock, besides operating expenses and maintenance. Of course, this immense income, if ever made, would have to be paid by the public for the services of the corporation in the use of its plant, and the public would be roundly berated should it attempt to so modify this compensation as to disable the corporation from "paying its fixed charges and a reasonable dividend on its stock."

The fact that such properties do not now earn returns on such immense capitalization, besides princely salaries for the promoters and officers, but that in order to appear to earn them and to pay them, money has been borrowed in the past until money can be borrowed no longer, is one of the causes of the defaults which have thrown vast numbers of corporations into the hands of receivers, and have so depressed the market for corporation securities as to cause Wall street to assume and remain in a "quiet mood."

The over-capitalization, the enjoyment of profits on such capitalization, and now the cessation of these profits and the consequent awakening of honest investors, both in Europe and America, to the fact that they, as well as the general public, have been robbed, have all had their share in creating the distrust which has enforced idleness and want; has given rise to "willing worker" organizations; has helped to make highwaymen of those who would once have preferred to have earned honest livings; has made tramps and beggars of many less daring, less resolute, or more con-

scientious than those who have waylaid trains.

Whether the soliloquy that "prices are low and safe at current quotations" is true or false does not depend entirely on the correctness of the statement that "the country has lost none of its native vigor and recuperative power," but may depend also to some extent on the future willingness of the people to continue the payment of "fixed charges" and dividends on great over-capitalizations. Further, the "native vigor and recuperative power" of the country depends not alone on the native fertility of soil, on mineral resources, etc., but upon the wise application of human energy and industry. By the protracted period of enforced idleness there is great danger of converting vast numbers of heretofore industrious people into more or less permanent mendicants, thereby depriving society of their hitherto valuable efforts, and making them a clog upon instead of an element in our country's "native vigor and recuperative power."

That the system of social organization which makes such conditions of violent reaction possible, not to say, as our financial doctors assert, inevitable, needs improving, is the confession of every honest man and woman.

That such depressions are not new, not even unusual or unexpected, appears from the following, intended to be an optimistic Wall street statement:

"In all such depressions as the country is now experiencing, there comes a stage at which men of capital find tempting opportunities for buying something or other at prices which will yield a handsome profit when the phase of recovery comes. There are certain conditions which always indicate the arrival of such opportunities. One of the indications is exceptionally low prices; another, a low condition of supplies; another, a general reduction in wages and raw materials and costs of transportation; another, the beginning of a better demand from consumers; another, a condition of the foreign exchanges in which there is no prospect of an outward drain of gold; another, a state of the money market in which it is easy to borrow on ordinary collateral for long periods and at favorable rates; and another, a disposition all around to take a more hopeful view of prospects. When these conditions are found all existing together, it is pretty safe to conclude that the depression has touched its lowest point, and that the recuperative forces are beginning to act. The recovering tendency may seem feeble at first, and may be sensitive to check from slight causes; but the force grows steadily and without relapse until normal conditions are again established. This is the stage at which men of reserved means come into the markets; and wisely, for there is hardly a thing they can buy which is not reasonably calculated to yield them a profit. There are symptoms that this turning stage in the now prevailing depression of business has been reached. At any rate, there are not a few shrewd observers of the signs of the times who have come to that conclusion, and are acting accordingly."

There are in this quotation suggestions which might be enlarged upon almost without limit. It is to be hoped that the depression has indeed touched its lowest limit, and that the prophets of Wall street may have spoken truly in forecasting a coming revival of prosperity.

## SILVER AGAIN IN CONGRESS.

The Bland silver bill, now under consideration in the House—or rather for the consideration of which the silver champion is fighting for a quorum—proposes to coin the seignorage silver, amounting to \$55,000,000, and also to transform notes issued under the Sherman act, now payable in either silver or gold, at the option of the government, into silver certificates. It is well known that as administered the present law makes them gold certificates, so that practically the entire silver money of the country is redeemable in gold, making gold the only standard and measure of values. The inevitable effect of this, as was long ago and frequently explained in the KANSAS FARMER, is to reduce prices.

The honest student of monetary science can scarcely be surprised at the present depression, and is not likely to see in the prospects for the future any prospect for other than fitful and temporary relief, so long as the policy which is making money dearer shall be adhered to. A test of the country's present ability to shake off the incubus to activity, which is inevitable under a monetary policy which increases continuously and automatically the purchasing power of the dollar, will come on the consideration of the present

Bland silver bill, which Wall street concedes will pass both House and Senate, but congratulates itself that "the President may be depended upon to veto the bill."

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

One hundred and sixty-two years ago to-morrow a boy baby was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, near the junction of Pope's creek with the Potomac river. That wee bit of helpless humanity had then not the slightest conception of the part it was subsequently to have in shaping the destinies of a continent and in directing the thought of the civilized world on matters of government. Our disposition to make heroes of those who do well in life, has led to magnifying everything this boy did, with the result that we have in the public mind to-day the picture of a remarkable child from birth to manhood, as well as a remarkable man with a remarkable career. No doubt George was a good boy, was well taught, was accurate in thought and action, was energetic, honest and truthful; and yet there is little doubt but that he had about as much trouble to be good as have the boys in the good homes to-day, and it was through just such exertions as our boys make, and by the help of such parental guidance as our boys are entitled to, and by the honest and energetic use of such opportunities as he had that this boy developed into the worthy manhood that commanded respect and confidence; that brought to him positions of trust and responsibility; that enabled him to grow strong on account of his experiences and to become the leader of men and nations.

Perhaps the best thing to be got out of Washington's life as a boy is the fact that he was just a straightforward, honest, energetic, bright boy, who had fairly good opportunities and used them well, who had good instruction and profited by it. It will, no doubt, help to a realization of his kinship with other young men to recall that some of the clouds of his young manhood resulted from his love troubles, and that in this respect he had rather a liberal share of disappointments.

He was not born a General and a statesman, as the impression of some is, but he rose to his positions of prominence through slow degrees and in the midst of many discouragements, all of which tried severely his pluck and endurance, and at the same time strengthened the fiber of his manhood and broadened the horizon of his humanity so as to make him a statesman in fact, a patriot able to hand back to his countrymen the power with which they had entrusted him and which a less manly man would doubtless have been mean enough to try to keep. Great as was his generalship and his statesmanship, his greatness in the histories which will later be written will be his ability to put aside the promptings of selfish ambition and assist in the establishment of a nation of self-governing sovereigns.

The annual report of the Fish Commissioner of the State of Kansas has just been published and can be obtained by application to the Secretary of State, Topeka, or to the Commissioner, Hon. J. W. Wampler, Brazilton, Kas. It is a valuable report, containing practical information well presented by a practical man.

During the last week the prices of wheat went lower in the markets of this country than ever before recorded. Whether bottom has yet been reached is a matter of conjecture. There is, however, now one indication which has for a long time been lacking. During the week important applications were made to the great banking institutions for advances on wheat. These were readily entertained by the banks. How great was the margin required is not stated, but the fact that the banks would loan at all on wheat is an indication that a powerful influence will be exerted, if necessary, to prevent the utter destruction of the market value of this great food staple. Possibly it is also an indication that financiers believe that the ability of the masses to earn and to buy is soon to be reinstated.

## THE FRUIT PROSPECT.

A few days ago *Smith's Fruit Farmer* sent letters of inquiry to forty prominent fruit-growers in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Colorado and Oklahoma, asking for reports as to the fruit prospect. Nineteen replies have been received and appear in much condensed form below. Many of the observations accompanying the reports will see print in subsequent issues.

At so early a date the prospective crop is largely problematic and a summary which shall be of special value is practically out of the question. Therefore the reports are given without comment and without attempt to arrive at conclusions. They are intensely interesting, to say the least.

## KANSAS.

F. W. Dixon, Jackson Co.—Peaches and apricots all killed; cherries and plums in good condition; apples never gave promise of a better crop; small plants look well and we look for a large crop in proportion to the acreage, which is small.

Fred Wellhouse, Leavelworth Co.—Condition of apple trees with us is first-class and the prospects for the coming season are good; peaches have been seriously injured by heavy frosts.

E. F. Walter, Clay Co.—Well-tended apple, peach, pear and plum orchards in good condition; prospect for crop from these is very promising with exception of peaches, which are most all killed; small fruit plantations in fair average condition; prospects for strawberries not first-class, old plantations having been injured by dry weather; vineyards in good condition; wood growth was fair and ripened well.

Frank Holsinger, Rosedale.—Apple trees in good condition and promise full crop; peaches generally killed; Keiffer pears promise well; plums all right yet; strawberries have made poor growth and plants are scarce; raspberries have suffered from rust and scale and plantations generally look poor; I predict not more than half a crop; blackberries in splendid condition and promise full crop; vineyards never in better condition.

Samuel Reynolds, Douglas Co.—Peaches damaged by frosts but I think not destroyed; think we shall have full crop of apples; small fruits of all kinds apparently all right; you can say that the outlook in old Douglas was never better at this date.

A. L. Entsminger, Shawnee Co.—Apple trees healthy and vigorous; prospects are for a big crop; peaches killed by frosts; pear trees in good condition (for pear trees), and buds still uninjured; plum trees never more healthy, and buds all right yet; strawberry beds look bad on account of drouth and cannot yield more than half a crop; raspberries and blackberries promise well; vineyards in best condition I ever saw them; prospects most flattering.

## NEBRASKA.

E. F. Stevens, Crete.—Apple, peach, pear and plum orchards in better condition than usual; small fruit plantations, very good; vineyards, excellent; good crop in all lines confidently expected.

R. N. Day, Tekamah.—Apple and plum orchards in fine condition; few pears or peaches raised; apples promise a full crop; condition of small fruit plantations not very flattering, especially strawberries; promise is for only a fair crop; grape prospects good.

G. A. Marshall, Arlington.—Apple and plum orchards in good condition; pear and peach only fair; prospects for full cherry crop; small fruit in good condition except strawberries, which will be only half a crop; vineyards look well and promise a full crop.

## MISSOURI.

J. H. Logan, Nevada.—Condition of apple orchards indicates a good crop; peaches mostly killed; plums and cherries promise well; strawberry plantations in very poor condition on account of dry weather—many plantations will not make a fourth of a yield; raspberries are greatly injured and are good for but half a crop; blackberries promise fairly well; grapes in good condition.

Samuel Miller, Bluffton.—Apples, pears and plums all right, and the prospect is better than for two years before; peaches mostly killed.

Z. T. R., Carthage.—Peaches mostly

killed; apple, plum and cherry prospect good; raspberries badly damaged by drouth and will be light; strawberries, light crop; blackberries and grapes promise well.

## IOWA.

Prof. J. L. Budd, Agricultural College, Ames.—Prospects are peculiarly favorable in all lines for next season.

R. D. McGeehon, Atlantic.—Apple and plum trees in good condition with prospect favorable for a large crop; raspberries and blackberries promise a good crop where well tended; grape vines matured their wood well and promise a splendid crop; prospects on my place for strawberries were never better, but this is not generally the case in this vicinity.

J. Wragg, Waukee.—All kinds of fruit went into the winter in good condition and weather so far has been favorable; we look for a large crop of apples, cherries and plums and all small fruits.

L. O. Williams, Council Bluffs.—Apple orchards in fair condition; raspberries and blackberries look well and promise good crop; strawberry prospect poor; grape prospect excellent.

## TEXAS.

T. V. Munson, Denison.—Here at Denison the recent severe freeze—a change of about 60° in forty-eight hours—seems to have done some damage; too early to tell how extensive yet; also for general estimate upon fruit prospects.

E. S. S., Alvin.—Peaches, pears and plums very promising; prospects for strawberries very good, but all fruit from bloom to ripe berry killed by freeze January 24; will begin to gather about February 24; grape prospect good up to date.

## OKLAHOMA.

Prof. F. A. Waugh, Stillwater.—All orchard trees in very excellent condition; apple prospect good; probability is that Oklahoma will be fully supplied with home-grown fruit in 1894; large acreage of peaches and prospects for a crop are good; small fruit plantations are O. K.; strawberry outlook good; vineyards never in better condition and promise good returns.

## INSTITUTE AT OAK GRANGE HALL.

Shawnee County Farmers' Institute was held last week at the usual place, Oak Grange hall, in Mission township. The proceedings were of such interest that it was decided to publish them in pamphlet form. The fact that farming is rapidly becoming applied science is never more apparent than at a live institute in a wide-awake community. Such an institute assembles each year at Oak Grange hall. Besides the presentation of well-prepared papers and the bright discussions which follow them, the Oak Grange Institute has a feature peculiar to itself in that baskets are brought and the Grange kitchen is brought into use, and a grand banquet and social take place. The writer had fully intended to be present, was kept away only by the unexpected coincidence of the date with that of a lecture which he had previously arranged to deliver in the farmers' course at the Agricultural college.

The papers read were "Sorghum as a Forage Plant," by Bradford Miller; "Fruit Culture," by W. H. Curtis; "Why I Got a Separator," by Edward Buckman; "Tame Grasses," by Mayor Harrison; "Dairying and Poultry Raising," by Mrs. Fred. Brown; "Drifting or Steering," by Mrs. K. J. McCracken; "Practical Floriculture," by W. T. Jackson; "What Kind of Labor Pays," by I. N. Witt, and "Poultry Raising," by F. G. Tompkins. The Agricultural college was represented by Professors Georgeson and Hood, either of whom might be depended upon for a half-day's instructive entertainment.

The February meeting of Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at Lincoln Post hall next Saturday, 24th, commencing at 2 o'clock.

The Chicago *Herald* estimates that the Wilson bill will effect a reduction of 33 per cent. in the price of everything except farm products.

For cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, cuts, sprains, burns, stings, chilblains, sciatica, and lumbago, use Salvation Oil.

## VALUABLE BOOKS CHEAP.

By a special arrangement with the publishers, we are able to offer to subscribers any of the following named books at 10 per cent. less than the list price. These are new, fresh books, right up to the time, as is sufficiently guaranteed when it is known that they are put out by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the famous Philadelphia seedsmen. Here is the list:

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

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Dr. Starr Herb Remedy Co., of 294 East Forty-third street, Chicago, Ill., is advertising a remedy that has been used by Dr. Starr, of Washington, D. C., who has been a regular practitioner in that city for years. This preparation is sold by agents. It is not a common thing for us to endorse medicine concerns, but our Chicago representative informs us that the gentlemen connected with this institution are perfectly reliable and produce the best evidence of honesty and integrity.

Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Sterling, Ill., occupy a position in our columns again. However they could allow themselves not to be there for past three months we are unable to explain. They have showed their appreciation of the *KANSAS FARMER* and its intelligent readers for nearly five years, and no doubt have felt lonesome since November last. It is not necessary for the *KANSAS FARMER* to vouch for their reliability, for it is well known by every one who has dealt with them or used their implements.

An implement sure to be needed and appreciated by Western farmers is Stuart's Land Grader, manufactured at Oberlin, O. But one man is necessary to the perfect working of the grader, and a single team of 1,200-pound horses will ordinarily be found sufficient. Rough, uneven land costs the farmer the loss of many dollars annually. It is one of the signs of an approaching new era in American agriculture that our best farmers are everywhere awakening to the importance of improving the surface of their lands.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell has written for *McClure's Magazine* for March a comprehensive account of the French method of identifying criminals. As invented and perfected by M. Bertillon, of the French police department, this method has a scientific accuracy that makes it infallible. No offender once brought to record under it, can possibly escape identification if ever he is brought again; and Miss Tarbell, before writing of it, went to the Paris police headquarters and saw it, in all its details, practically applied. Her article will be illustrated with numerous pictures from photographs provided by M. Bertillon himself.

Number 11, "Book of the Fair," published by the Bancroft Co., Auditorium building, Chicago, has been received at this office. The pictures and descriptions contained in each number renew the memories and make present again the scenes of last year's great fair. Very few of those who spent weeks at the "White City" were able to see and remember all the sights and exhibits. These books bring it all to view again and constitute a perpetual fair for those who possess them. When complete, there will be twenty-five numbers containing forty large sized pages each. Agents desiring a good work to handle will do well to write the above named firm.

LOVETT'S GUIDE TO FRUIT CULTURE.—The new edition of this annual for spring of 1894 is before us and it is certainly the handsomest and best arranged nursery catalogue that has appeared. It is admirably printed on fine paper and both illustrates and describes very fully all the leading varieties of small fruits and orchard fruits, nuts, garden roots, etc. Also roses, chrysanthemums, dahlias and other summer-flowering and decorative plants and tubers, among which the celebrated World's Fair canas are especially prominent. It describes all the leading standard sorts and a host of attractive novelties. The book is adorned with two beautiful colored plates and handsome lithographed cover; the illustrations throughout are excellent, and in most cases made especially for it. The instructions for cultivation and management are practical and clearly stated and it will

be found invaluable to all interested in fruit-growing. It will be mailed for 10 cents upon application to J. T. Lovett Co., Little Silver, N. J.

CHEMICAL DEHORNING.—The method of applying any substance to prevent the growth of horns is patented. Patent 478,877. The exact copy reads: "The improvement in the art of suppressing horns in cattle, consisting in applying to the incipient horn a substance, substantially as described, to check its growth." The owners of this patent only sell one preparation to prevent the growth of horns: The John March Co.'s Chemical Dehorner. This company pioneered chemical dehorning; demonstrated that future generations would not grow horns when chemically dehorned; proved their chemical dehorner, being nicely prepared for its work, could be safely applied when the calf was twenty-four hours old, the operation then being painless.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF NATURAL LAW.—Messrs. Lee & Shepard have issued a new book by Henry Wood, author of "Ideal Suggestions," "God's Image in Man," "Edward Burton," etc., under the above title. Its purpose is to outline a political economy which is practical and natural rather than theoretical and artificial, being a study of inherent laws and principles. In 1887 this author issued a volume entitled, "Natural Law in the Business World," which was well received and passed through several editions. The present book is not a revised edition, but substantially a new book of double the size. The titles of a few of the twenty-four chapters will give some idea of its contents. Among them are The Law of Co-operation, The Law of Competition, Combinations of Capital, Combinations of Labor, Profit-Sharing, Socialism, Economic Legislation, Can Capital and Labor be Harmonized, The Distribution of Wealth, The Centralization of Business, Booms and Panics, Money and Coinage, Tariffs and Protection, Industrial Education, etc. Political economy is interpreted from the standpoint of evolution and natural law. The idealism and optimism of this book strongly distinguish it from many of the pessimistic treatises of the present time. Mr. Wood has the faculty of rendering this usually dry subject not only instructive but positively entertaining. He has given many years of careful study to the practical phases of social economics, in their relation to natural law, and each chapter is thoroughly original and telling in its special department. [The Political Economy of Natural Law. By Henry Wood. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.]

## Machines for Lifting Water by Horse-Power.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—If J. L. Warner, of Longford, Kas., will write to American Well Works Co., Aurora, Ill., he will be able to get prices on the styles of pumps best adapted to a very low lift by horse-power. In writing, he should state amount of water to be lifted per minute, and height to which it is to be lifted. He should also state whether horse-power and belt attachments are wanted.

Topeka, Kas. H. V. HINCKLEY.

## Vehicles at the World's Fair.

It may not be generally known that the Alliance Carriage Co., of Cincinnati, O., carried off the highest awards at the late World's Fair. It is said they had the largest and handsomest display and sold more goods than any other carriage exhibitor at the fair. Two medals and one diploma for strength of work, beauty of finish and cheapness of price, are honors and distinction that no other carriage manufacturers were shown. If any of our readers want a reliable vehicle of any kind, write for their catalogue "D," with prices.

## California and Return \$65.50.

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

## "Among the Ozarks,"

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

J. E. LOCKWOOD,  
Kansas City, Mo.

## Horticulture.

### VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is with no small degree of pride that we look upon our twenty-one acre vineyard, now pruned to the two-eye spur system; with every broken post replaced by a new one; with the slack all taken out of the wires and securely fastened with staples to the proper places on the posts; with no evidence to show that a weed had ever made its appearance. Situated, as it is, on the banks of a beautiful lake, much protection is afforded from the late spring frosts. The soil is deep sandy loam, all made Kansas river bottom land. With all of these advantages in our favor, we can reasonably expect a large yield, possibly equal to that of 1891, which, by actual weight, for two acres yielded four tons per acre.

This was a plat of Concord and was set in vineyard in the spring of 1879 and never has been troubled with mildew or black rot to any damaging extent, and do not expect any trouble in that direction, as I commence to spray with the Bordeaux mixture as soon as the buds begin to open, and keep it up at intervals of about two weeks until the fruit is one-third grown, or later, if conditions are favorable for the production of a fungus, but never later than when the fruit is one-half grown.

My vineyards, including my trial grounds, contain, by actual count, 123 varieties. This includes from the entirely worthless to the very best. Descriptions of all these varieties would require too much space. But I will recommend those varieties which I would plant myself under like conditions as above. As the grape for the million, I would unhesitatingly recommend the Concord, as the grape for the man who will plow his corn over three times before he thinks of his vineyard, I will name the Concord; for the person who allows his wife and children to take care of the vineyard, I would name the Concord; and for the grower who allows his vines to take care of themselves, I would name the Concord, as that variety will come nearer filling the bill for this class of fruit-growers than any that I can name at this time. Yet, with the proper care and attention required for good results, I would choose for my locality well on to a dozen varieties before the Concord, but I could not make a single choice without some fault. For the best early market black, I would choose Early Victor, Moore's Early, Early Daisy and Catage; for medium black, Worden and Concord; for late, Defiance. For red, I would choose for early, Brighton, Perkins' Early; for medium, Woodrough Red; for late, Catawba and Agawam. Of white varieties, I would touch lightly, yet I will name a few of the best which I have tried. For early, White Ann Arbor, Moore's Diamond; for late, Pocklington and Empire State, also Chandler's Seedling. The last named is a new grape, which originated with Mr. N. M. Chandler, of Ottawa, Franklin county, this State. I have seen the fruit and eaten of it. I have also a couple of vines on trial which bore a couple of small clusters the second year after planting. It is a good keeper. Mr. Chandler sent me a small box of the fruit and they kept until Christmas without further care than setting the box in a moderately cool room. It is large in bunch and berry, firm and meaty and good quality. I look for something fine out of the Chandler Seedling.

As I have given a list for planting, perhaps a few comments would be of benefit to those of limited experience. Early Victor and Moore's commence to color within fifteen minutes of the same time. Both showed color on the 22d of July and the Early Daisy was at this time ripe and ready for market. With this variety I was enabled to furnish the first home-grown to the Topeka market, which astonished some of the Shawnee county fruit-growers very much. It is a chance seedling of my own, and has come to stay (no plants for sale). The Early Victor ripens very quick after coloring and must be picked at once or very soon all fall

from the vines. The Moore's Early does not ripen with so much haste and will hang on the vine in good condition until after the Concord, which ripened last season seventeen days after Moore's. Catage is of the same lot of seedlings as Moore's and ripens about three days later; hangs on the vine even better than Moore's. Both are considered rather shy bearers. Both are of good quality, but Catage is the best. It is the best to eat out of hand of all my collection of the same season. Worden is a seedling of the Concord, a few days earlier, larger and better, but drops from vine badly. Concord is too well known for comment. Defiance I have only fruited three seasons and only on two vines, but is very late, fine bunch and berry and so far perfectly hardy. Brighton is a standard of excellence, strong grower, fine large clusters, but a little tender and does not always fertilize well. Perkins is good size, bunch and berry very fine in appearance, perfectly hardy, but is objected to by some on account of its foxiness and too much pulp. It is splendid for canning. Worden is a fine large cluster and berry, sweet and good quality, but does not color well and drops badly. Catawba is an old, standard variety and one of the best of its season, very late and a good keeper. Agawam—young vines have proven tender, but old vines seem to be hardy; bunch medium, and berry very large; will keep until Christmas with proper care. This is Rogers' No. 15. White Ann Arbor is very good, sweet, medium size bunch and berry, rather shy bearer and drops soon as ripe. Moore's Diamond, white, large fine bunch and berry, good quality, but a little tender. Pocklington, is, in my opinion, a better grape in every way than the Concord, of which it is a seedling. It is very pretty as a light-colored grape. It is late and I have kept it until Christmas without special care further than a cool dry cellar. There will be no mistake in planting any of the above, yet with a suitable location for the grape I would still reduce that number.

A. L. ENTSMINGER.

Silver Lake, Kas.

### The Farmer's Garden.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As the season approaches when nature unlocks the earth from winter's embrace, the thought crossed my mind that the farmer's garden does not, on many farms, receive the attention which its value and importance, both to the health and economy of the farmer and his family, demands.

For a number of years we have, from a small plat of ground, near the house, which we call the garden, containing near one-fourth acre, obtained all the fresh vegetables desired for family use from the time asparagus first breaks through the ground until it is again frost-bound, and potatoes, beans, etc., for winter use, besides selling several dollars worth each year, and all with an amount of labor which spent on the common cereal crops would seldom produce one-fourth the value.

In order to have a profitable garden, several matters connected with its preparation and care are decidedly essential. In the first place, nothing makes a better ground-work than naturally good soil, but nature seldom supplies soil of sufficient richness for the most successful growth of garden vegetables, and we must, therefore, resort to other sources for fertility, first and best of which, on most farms, is well-rotted stable manure, supplied in good Allopathic doses, and, if possible, plowed in in the fall and again plowed in the spring to thoroughly mix it with the soil. The extra plowing also puts clay soils especially in far better condition for planting. Having our ground prepared, seeds are a next requisite and only good seeds will produce good vegetables. All others will result in disappointment.

For the usual farmer's garden, a pint of early peas and the same of late, an ounce of onion seed, a pint each of bush and lima beans, and the same of navy for use in winter, an ounce of beet, a common packet of lettuce, parsnip, carrot, tomato, etc., a half ounce each of watermelon and muskmelon and proportionate amounts of such other vege-

tables as the family taste demands, with a half gallon of sweet corn, 500 sweet potato plants, etc. Plant in straight rows three feet apart, to admit of horse culture.

From such a garden for the past two years the writer has supplied the family table with seasonable vegetables for the whole year, and sold \$25 worth besides. Five dollars worth of melons were sold last fall from a patch not exceeding six square rods in size.

CLARKSON HODGINS.

Dwight, Kas.

### How Shall He Prune a Neglected Orchard?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just been perusing your paper, including advertisements, and sent away for some seeds, which are very well represented in your columns. I want to get some information from some of your readers, and, as it will be of benefit to very many of them, will ask you to publish a short letter, giving instructions how to prune or thin out some long-neglected apple trees. I hope this letter will be furnished by one of practical experience, and not by a theorist. The point is: I have some two hundred apple trees, that likely have not been thinned for five or six years, badly neglected, and want to know how to trim them properly, and when is the best time to do it.

UP.

## In the Dairy.

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

### The Strength of Butter.

One of the most curious freaks of nature is common butter. Its place in commerce almost entitles it to be called the economical paradox. It persistently refuses to obey the law of values by which all commodities have been swayed in recent times. It is notorious that during the past fifty years the trend of wages has been steadily upwards and of commodities downwards. Butter, however, stands conspicuously apart.

An elaborate report of the Senate Finance Committee was published this year, giving a perfect bird's-eye view of the state of wages and prices of articles of common household consumption for each year since 1840. From this report, Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright has compared wages and prices for the years 1840, 1860, 1866 and 1891. Representing wages in 1860 at 100, it is found that the average of wages in 1840 would be represented by 87.7; in 1866, by 152.4, and in 1891, by 160.7. Thus it is seen that since 1840, wages have nearly doubled. In the same way, representing average prices in 1860 by 100, for 1840 they would stand 97.7; in 1866, 87.7, and for 1891, 94.4. Of course the great fall in general prices since the inflation days of 1866 is easily explainable, but that this fall should have gone below the figures of 1840 and 1860, has set the various schools of economy by the ears.

But who shall explain the strength of butter? Every explanation that is given by any of the schools to account for the fall of other prices apply equally to dairy products; but dairy products refuse to come under any law that has been formulated. In 1840, butter was from 16 to 20 cents. On Monday last, 20,000 pounds were sold on the Elgin Board of Trade at 28 cents. The raw materials of butter are, with the single exception of the labor of milking, very much what the raw materials of all farm products are, and yet the latter have suffered the most of all commodities by the fall of prices. Here is a problem in political economy.—Ex.

Compared to the dairy industry, the oleo business has no claims to special consideration. Against twenty-two oleo factories, place 17,000,000 cows pro-

## Germs

of disease feed on life, and are only overcome by the making of sound, healthy tissue.

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, is an easy, palatable fat food that makes new tissue quickly and gives strength. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

ducing milk and cream equivalent to 125 pounds of butter a year. Against 67,000,000 pounds of oleo, place 2,125,000,000 pounds of butter, or its equivalent in milk and cream. Against oleo costing less than 7½ cents per pound to produce, place butter costing over 15 cents. Against an annual cost of the oleo product of \$5,000,000, place the \$320,000,000 which it costs to produce honest dairy products. Is there any reason whatever why oleo should be fraudulently sold to depress the prices of a product sixty times more costly? By all means let the United States Senate act quickly, and confirm the States in their police power over this article?

### Congress Must Act.

The oleo combination are thus taking advantage of the decision of the United States Supreme Court that States have no authority over liquors or oleo sold in the original package in which they are put up. Congress promptly thereafter enacted a law conferring State authority over liquors in original packages. Mr. Hill has introduced into the United States Senate a bill conferring like authority to the States over oleo in original packages. Unless this bill is promptly enacted, the competition of oleo sold as butter for butter and at less than butter prices, will most seriously affect the dairy industry.

The only blood purifier admitted on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair was Ayer's Sarsaparilla, all others being excluded as secret preparations and patent medicines. With doctors and pharmacists it has always been considered a standard remedy.

### Drs. Thornton & Minor,

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

DRS. THORNTON & MINOR,  
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# The Poultry Yard.

## A HOME-MADE INCOUBATOR.

Over a year ago we published an article from the pen of Fanny Field, author of "Five Hundred Questions and Answers in Poultry Raising." In it she gave directions for the manufacture of a "home-made" incubator. We do not know how good a "machine" can be made by these directions, but we do know that the edition of that number of KANSAS FARMER containing the article has been entirely exhausted by sending out extra copies to those who wrote for them. We still get requests for it, so we republish the article. Fanny Field, herself, says:

"I don't like home-made incubators, and I do not want to give directions for making them, but as several have, without the slightest regard for my feelings, asked for directions, why, they shall have them. They are not original with me, though where they were first published is more than I know. The first time I ever saw them they were in a letter from a friend.

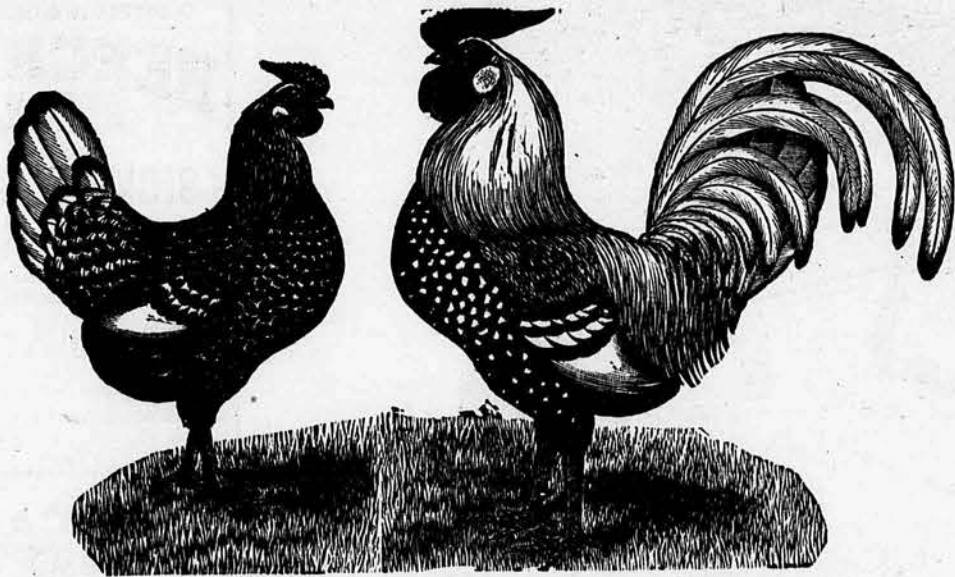
"Get four boards, two of them each 4 feet long, 6 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick; the other two each 2 feet 9 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick. Nail the ends firmly together, and you will have a box 4-feet long, 3 feet wide, 6 inches high, and minus both top and bottom. Cover the top of this with a lid made of inch boards matched so they will fit like a duck's foot in the mud. Cover the bottom with a piece of

other box (of 1 1/2 inch boards) 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, and eight inches high, with a bottom of matched inch boards. Bore a dozen 1/2 inch holes in different parts of this bottom, and get twelve pieces of tin pipe each 7 inches long and 1/2 inch in diameter, and put one in each of the twelve holes; when in, they should extend up above the bottom six inches. These are ventilators. Fill this ventilator box with sawdust up to within 1 inch of the top of the pipes. Set the egg-drawer on top of this ventilator box, and on top of the egg-drawer set the heater. To fill these boxes so that the egg-drawer will slide in and out, and the other boxes keep their position, take two boards each 4 feet long, 12 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, and nail one on each side of the heater and ventilator box, driving the nails into the heater and ventilator box, but not into the drawer. Nail another inch board 3 feet long and 12 inches wide on the back end. The other end is left open so the drawer can slide in and out. Next, take two pieces of scantling, each 4 feet 4 inches long, lay them down where you want your incubator to stand, and set the incubator boxes on them so that the scantling will extend 8 inches on each side. Get two boards, each 4 feet 8 inches long, and 8 inches wide, and lay one on each side of the scantlings for a bottom to the sawdust box, which is to surround the incubator. Now make one end and two sides of a box, or frame, to set in the bottom prepared for the sawdust box. This box or frame must be 26 inches high, the sides 4 feet 8 inches long. Set this

egg-drawer is moved in and out it is because the zinc bottom is too loose. To tighten it, bore a hole in the center of the top of the heater, and punch a hole in the zinc the size of the bolt you will use, then put in a bolt seven inches long with a head below, and tighten up until the zinc will not flop when the drawer is moved; then if you move the egg-drawer in and out gently (make the drawer so it will slide smoothly) the lamps will not trouble. After all this rigging is in where it should be, fill the sawdust box with sawdust, putting earth around the lamp pipes, as the sawdust is liable to take fire. And right here let me tell you to have the lamp pipes seamed together, as the heat from the lamp will probably melt solder.

"Have two reliable thermometers, one in the front part of the egg-drawer, on the eggs, with the top a little higher than the bottom; and the other in a different part. Run your incubator a few days before you put the eggs in; then you will know about how far to turn the wick of the lamp up or down in order to keep the temperature as near 103° as possible. The third or fourth day after the eggs are in, put two or three small pans of water on the sawdust under the eggs. Fill your lamp mornings and evenings, and see that the six escape-pipes are at least half an inch above the zinc bottom, for if they get pushed clear down, it shuts off the draught and the lamps go out. Look at the thermometers every two or three hours during the day, the first thing in the morning, and the last thing before going to bed.

"Some who have used machines made after these directions have succeeded in getting fair hatches, and you may be equally fortunate; anyway,



SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS, OWNED BY ALBERT ASKEY, RIDOTT, ILL.

zinc 4 feet long and 3 feet wide, nailing it on securely with three rows of small nails. This box is the heater.

"For the egg-drawer, take two pieces each 4 feet long, 4 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick, and two pieces each 2 feet 8 1/2 inches long, 5 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick; these four pieces nailed together form the sides of the egg-drawer. Next cut twenty-three slats 35 1/2 inches long and 1 inch square; nail these on the bottom of the egg-drawer, 1 inch apart. Next on the program comes two slats each 4 feet 7 inches long, 1 inch wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick, and two slats each 32 inches long and 1 inch square; mortise the ends of the 1 1/2 inch slats into the ends of the inch square slats. Now take some heavy cotton cloth, draw it very tight over this frame, and tack it on securely. Lay this frame, with the cloth bottom, in the egg-drawer. The cloth side must be down, for on the cloth the eggs are to be placed. Next, cut twenty slats each 2 feet 11 inches long, and 1/2 inch square; then bore twenty holes 1/2 inch in diameter in each side of the egg-drawer for the ends of these slats to go in. These twenty slats when in should be 1 1/2 inches apart (so the eggs can lie between them), and should be down as close to the frame with the cloth bottom as possible, and still allow room enough so that it (the cloth-bottomed frame) can be moved easily between the twenty slats and the slats that make the bottom of the egg-drawer. When the eggs are between the 1/2 inch slats on the cloth, you can, by moving this cloth-bottomed frame two inches back or forward, turn the eggs half over, or bottom side up.

"The Ventilator Box.—Now make an

frame over the incubator and nail it to the bottom. Make a close-fitting door for the front end. Get two pipes made to suit the chimneys of your lamps. Any common lamp will do. Have the pipes made so as to slip the lamp chimney up into the pipes snug. The pipes should be 12 inches long, then an elbow, then 6 inches more pipe. Make a hole the size of the pipe in the outside box 8 inches from the front end, and 10 inches from the top; then make a hole the same size in the heater (the box with the zinc bottom) 8 inches from the front end, and 2 inches from the top; slide the 12-inch part of the pipe through the hole in the sawdust box into the hole in the heater, leaving the elbow and the 6-inch part of the pipe pointing down for the lamp chimney to be put in. Put the other pipe in the same way on the other side in the opposite hind corner. After lighting the lamp, the chimney should be pushed as far up the pipe as possible without making the lamp smoke. If the lamp smokes, lower it a little. Get six pipes 1/2 inch in diameter, and 15 inches long; bore six holes in the top of the heater, three on each side opposite to where the heating pipes enter the heater. Bore the first hole three inches from the corner, the second twelve inches from the first and three inches from the outside; the third twelve inches from the first, and three inches from the outside; put the other three the same way on the opposite hand side; put in the pipes and slide them down to within half an inch of the zinc bottom. These little pipes are meant to draw the heat from where it enters to the opposite side and distribute it equally throughout the heater. If the lamps go out when the

there is nothing patented, or copyrighted, or warranted, about this home-made affair, so go ahead, if you want to; and if you can think of any improvements, put them on, and then be sure and tell us all about them."

### Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.

Our illustration is a good representation of this beautiful variety of fowls. It is a breed about which too much cannot be said in praise either of its beauty or usefulness. They are about the size of an ordinary fowl. Their plumage is a silvery white, the end of each feather being tipped with black, which presents a mottled appearance that is very handsome. They are also, without doubt, one of the greatest egg-producing breeds ever introduced into this country. They are non-sitters and are justly called everlasting layers. Will bear confinement well and mature early, have fine large red rose combs, standing over winters well, and are easily raised. They are an excellent table fowl. Write Albert Askey, Ridott, Ill., for his poultry catalogue. It contains information of value.



## A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) Register, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good."

For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

## AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Every Dose Effective

### Maule's Seeds

ARE now recognized by all enterprising, progressive gardeners as the standard for quality. We have made hard-time prices on all our goods this season. Here are a few samples: 10 lbs. of Onion Seed, \$10.00; 20 Beautiful Flowering Plants, \$1.00; 6 packets of the Choicest Flower Novelties, 15 cents; the best selection of Fruit Trees and Small Fruits ever offered, \$2.50, etc., etc. You cannot afford, whether you buy 10 cents or \$10.00 worth of seeds annually, to be without this book. It is mailed free to all intending buyers; to others on receipt of five two-cent stamps. Address WM. HENRY MAULE, 1711 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### Small Fruits.

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

### Seed Corn

Tested and guaranteed. Three best varieties field corn in the world—Early White, Gold Dust and Iowa Dent—\$1.25 per bushel aboard cars here, bags included. Write for catalogue. J. R. RATEKIN, Shenandoah, Page Co., Iowa.

### Strawberries -- Wanted:

To let berry-growers know that our new Robinson strawberry is the ideal for market purposes. Is large, strong, staminate, firm as Captain Jack. 700,777 plants of other well-known varieties for sale. Send for price list. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

### World's Fair Highest Awards

Medal and Diploma on our INCUBATOR and BROODER Combined. "Old Reliable" Leads them all. If you are interested in Poultry, it will pay you to send 4 cent stamps for our catalogue, giving valuable points on Poultry Culture. Address Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co. Quincy, Ill.

### Ridott POULTRY Yards.

25 varieties High-Class, Thoroughbred, Fancy Poultry; 15 Varieties Fancy Figs; Guinea Pigs; Ferrets; Fat Rabbits and Recorded Poland China Swine. Send 10c. for my Fine, Large, Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue containing many hints on Poultry raising, treatment of their diseases, etc., worth dollars to any one interested in Poultry. ALBERT ASKEY, Ridott, Ill.

## Creamery Package M'n'g Company,

BOX 40 A, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Carry the Largest stock of everything pertaining to Butter and Cheese Making in the West.—Ask for Ills. Catalogue.

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### Enterprise Dog and Sheep Power

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

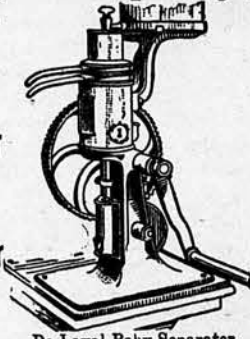
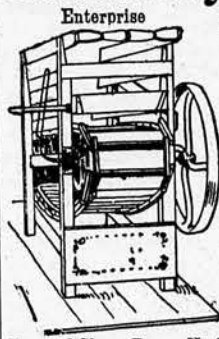
... THE ...

### De Laval Baby Cream Separator

is as necessary in your Dairy as a churn, if you have ten cows or more.

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

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



# The Apiary.

Edited by REV. E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed. In close a stamp if you desire a reply by letter. We invite questions and communications from any of the readers of KANSAS FARMER who may be interested in bee culture.

## SPRING CARE OF BEES.

Bees need but little care in the winter, but as soon as spring opens they should have proper attention given them if one expects to secure the best results the coming season. Every hive needs to be carefully examined, and all dirt and dead bees should be removed. Some bees are sure to die in the hive during the winter, and there will be more or less accumulation of dirt on the bottom of every hive. If the dirt is left there it will furnish a breeding place for the moth miller, and as soon as warm weather sets in they will be sure to take advantage of it. Before one is aware of it he will have hives with the combs filled with moth larvæ instead of young bees.

If the bottom of the hive is movable, the process of cleaning up is a very simple one. All one has to do is to loosen the bottom and remove it, setting the hive on the lid until he is ready to put it in place again. After the bottom is removed all dead bees should be brushed off, and the bottom thoroughly cleaned by scraping off all dirt, propolis, etc., with an old knife or something of that kind. When the bottom has been replaced, then all of the combs should be removed, or a sufficient number of them to enable the operator to know the exact condition of the colony. The idea is to see that they have plenty of honey and a good queen. He can judge of the latter by the quantity of brood he finds in the hive.

The hives, however, should not be opened unless it is warm enough for the bees to fly, and then they should not be kept open any longer than is absolutely necessary to accomplish the work in hand. The young brood is very easily chilled, so that the warmer it can be kept during the spring months the better it will be for the colony. Another reason for not leaving the combs exposed any longer than is necessary is that the bees can be very easily started to robbing this time of year, when there is no honey to be gathered and they are anxious to get all they can in order to rear brood and build up the colony. If they once get started to robbing, they are almost sure to destroy some of the weak colonies before they can be stopped. All combs are to be put back into the hive in the same order in which they were before the hive was opened; for, if they are not, the brood nest may be spread out so that the bees cannot keep all of the brood warm, and the result will be that some of it will perish. As young bees are very valuable in the spring it is important that none of the brood be permitted to die from carelessness. All colonies found short of stores should be fed so that they may have plenty of food in the hive to carry them along safely to fruit bloom. They need not only enough to keep them alive, but a surplus on which to feed the young brood. For, if there is not plenty of food in the hive to feed the young larvæ, the queen will not lay many eggs; and as the value of a colony depends on the quantity of bees in the hive when the main honey flow begins, it is very important that they be kept rearing brood as fast as possible until that time arrives.

To return now to the cleaning-out process, I will say if the hives used have the bottoms nailed fast, a good way to proceed is as follows: Take an extra hive and remove all of the frames, and clean it out thoroughly. Then remove from the stand on which it is sitting the first hive to be overhauled, and put the empty hive on the stand, placing the other hive by the side of it. Carefully transfer all of the frames in the hive containing the bees to the one upon the stand, being careful to replace them in the new hive in the same order in which they came out of the old. The operator will have an opportunity to examine the condition of the colony while making the transfer. After the combs are all removed the

bees remaining in the old hive can be gently jarred out in front of the new one, and then after thoroughly cleaning the hive from which you have taken the bees, it can be utilized for the next colony, and so on until all hives have been cleaned and the colonies carefully examined. By working in this way, one can overhaul a large number of colonies in a short space of time. Some may think this going to a good deal of trouble "just for a few bees," but I want to say that just a very little "trouble" makes all the difference between success and failure in bee culture. There may be "just a few bees," but that few bees means dollars in the owner's pocket if the season proves to be a good one, and he gives them proper care.

Even if the season is a bad one, it will pay to look after them at the right time, as only those who do this get any honey during such seasons, when the honey is sure to bring a good price if placed on the market.

If any colonies have died during the winter, the combs should all be taken out and the dead bees brushed off from them, and then returned to the hive, which should be fastened up closely all around and set in a cool dark place away from the moth miller. It pays to look after these combs as they are valuable to hive swarms on. They will save the swarm a great deal of time and labor, and largely increase the quantity of surplus honey.

Let me say, in conclusion, that it is

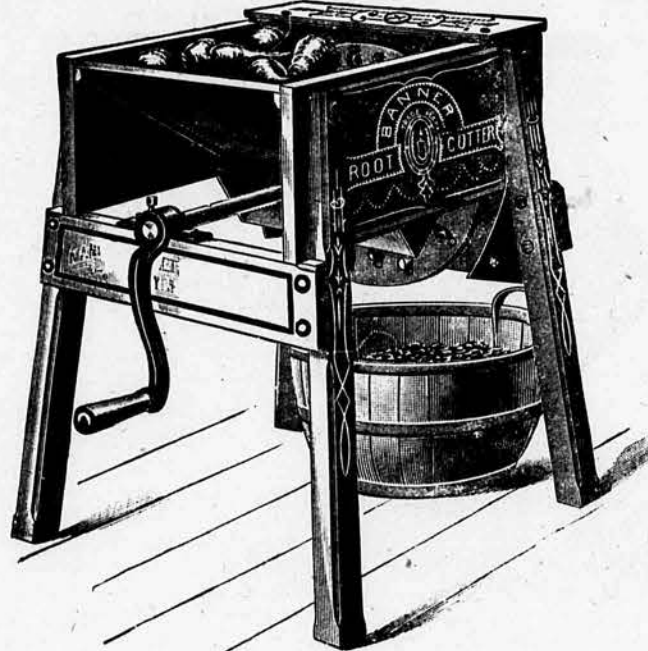
**Henry Ward Beecher Strawberry.**  
The limit of improvement in strawberries seems as far off as ever. When the many new introductions are yearly thinned down, by repeated tests and comparison, to the "survival of the fittest," which are generally very few indeed, we find a gain of several points in merit; so that the best varieties of to-day are far ahead of the varieties so popular in the past. This is especially true of the strawberry here illus-



HENRY WARD BEECHER.

trated, the Henry Ward Beecher, which, by the way, is well worthy of the name it bears, and seems destined to attain as much pre-eminence in its way as did he for whom it is named, in his pulpit oratory.

This strawberry comes from an excellent source. It is the production of an old and experienced strawberry culturist, Mr. H. H. Alley, of New Jersey, who has produced,



THE BANNER ROOT-CUTTER.

not a good idea to "fool" with your bees after you have given them the proper care. Some who are new at the business seem to think it is necessary to open the hives every day and examine the bees. This, in my opinion, is a great mistake.

If you must have a colony to "fool" with, select one for this purpose and let the others alone.

### An Improved Root-Cutter.

The Banner Root-Cutter, manufactured by O. E. Thompson & Sons, of Ypsilanti, Mich., is the most complete and efficient machine of the kind yet produced, and will undoubtedly meet with wide appreciation. It is easily operated, and while having a capacity of thirty to forty bushels an hour, works with an automatic precision, cutting either roots or vegetables in long, narrow strips, which is conceded to be the best form for stock feeding. The roots feed themselves continually and a perfect arrangement of sharp knives cut them in such a manner that none of the nutriment is lost. These knives are made of the finest steel and can be quickly removed for sharpening. Another advantage possessed by this machine is a dirt separator; an iron grate placed in front of the knives catches and throws out the dust that would otherwise fall in the feed. A great many of these machines are already being used by discriminating farmers, and in no case has there been anything but the highest satisfaction expressed. The manufacturers have evidently had a thought for economy as well as perfection in producing this cutter, as the retail price is very reasonable, considering the high guarantee that accompanies each machine. It is well worth the time to write for their printed matter, which gives descriptions and illustrations of the machine, together with the opinions of some of those who have tested it.

fructed and tested, during the last twenty years, over three thousand seedlings from crosses of the best varieties in cultivation, few of which, however, have reached the high degree of merit fixed upon by him as the standard of their introduction. For enormous yield of large fine berries under all circumstances this has few equals. It is a cross between Champion and Sharpless and possesses the valuable characteristics of both parents, viz., in fruit, the firmness and rich color of the Champion in its palmy days, and the size of the Sharpless; while in plant it has the strong habit and perfect blossom of the Sharpless and the hardiness and productiveness of the Champion. Its quality is high, being sweet and luscious, and it comes as near to the ideal strawberry, or perhaps nearer, as has yet been reached by any other sort. Whether for market or the home garden it will be found combining in itself more good qualities than can be found in any other sort, and whilst it ripens the bulk of its crop in midseason, as compared with other varieties, its season is a long one.

Those who desire to know more of this fine strawberry should address the J. T. Lovett Co., Little Silver, N. J., who are introducing it and whose advertisement will be found in another column.

### Kansas City Live Stock Review.

Campbell, Hunt & Adams write us, under date of February 17, as follows: "The receipts of cattle this week at the four leading markets amount to 121,100 head, which, compared with last year, shows an increase of 10,000 head, entirely too many, considering the stagnation of the dressed beef trade and trade generally. The yards here have been full to overflowing with cattle, and great difficulty was experienced in finding pens to yard and take care of them.

"In our twenty years' experience we have never seen cattle, weighing from 1,300 pounds down, at this season of the year, sell as low as during the past week; nor have we seen, but rarely, such a deluge of cattle of the same weight and condition, viz., half to two-thirds fat steers, princ-

pally running from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds. We have, however, seen this time when matured heavy steers sold for lower prices than we are now obtaining.

"Whether the market is at bottom or not is a question impossible to answer correctly, but we believe it is, therefore think the key to the situation is somewhat in the hands of shippers and feeders, and if instead of rushing their cattle to market indiscriminately of condition of prices and on every little advance of 10 to 15 cents at the call of messages sent to them, they would hold, mature and distribute their shipments more evenly, the result would be beneficial."

## Oil

smooths the fibres of leather inside so they slip easily on one another. Dry fibres cut each other apart; the leather cracks if not oiled with

## Vacuum Leather Oil.

It won't mend broken leather, but will keep it from cracking.

25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can. For pamphlet free, "HOW TO TAKE CARE OF LEATHER," send to VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

**WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS TWO MEDALS**  
and one Diploma for Beauty, Strength and Cheapness. Over 50,000 of these vehicles have been sold direct to the people. Send at once for our complete catalogue (D) of every kind of vehicle & harness, also book of testimonials, they are free. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

**"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."**  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
CURE SICK HEADACHE, Disordered Liver, etc.  
They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Facts are admitted by thousands, in all classes of Society. Largest Sale in the World.  
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a Box. New York Depot, 36 Canal St.

**ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM**  
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.  
50c

**TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER**  
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren street, New York.

**FITS CURED**  
(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.) Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

**MEN OF ALL AGES**  
may be cured. We eat all sexual disorders of men. Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. The dread alarm of Impotency, the exhaustion of Spermatorrhoea, may be cured in strict confidence, at moderate expense. Send for our free sealed book, "PERFECT MANHOOD."  
**ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.**  
"Like a grand electric light over fitting Jack O'Lanterns THE ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY glows above the host of advertising quacks that come and go."—People's Medical Monthly, Buffalo, N. Y.



GRAPE VINES.

All best varieties. Highest Grading. Small Fruits. Introducing of unrivalled new Red Jacket Gooseberry & Fay Currant. Catalogue free. Geo. S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.



EVERGREENS! Shade and Ornamental trees, Spruces, Pines and Arbor Vitae, all sizes for Windbreaks, Hedges and Ornament. \$1 to \$20 per 100. \$4 to \$100 per 1000. Received highest award at the World's Fair. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Local agents wanted. Evergreen Specialist, D. HILL, Dundee, Illinois.



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

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RELIABLE SEEDS. We give Best & Most Seeds for the money in America. SAVE We give large 5c pkts. for 2c. By oz. and lb. Cheap. Handsome Colored Catalogue mailed Free. Market Gardeners ask for Wholesale Price List. ALNEER BROS., ROCKFORD, ILL.

TESTED SEEDS. Plant Tested Garden, Flower and Farm Seeds. Our stock is complete and the quality is unsurpassed. Send for our Free Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Tools, Etc. W. W. BARNARD & CO., Chicago, Ill. (Successors to Hiram Sibley & Co.) 6 & 8 N. Clark St.

Don't Lose Heart. PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS this year, and make up for lost time. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1894 will give you many valuable hints about what to raise and how to raise it. It contains information to be had from no other source. Free to all. D. M. Ferry & Co. Detroit, Mich.

Currie's Seeds. NEVER FAIL TO GROW AND PRODUCE GOOD CROPS. Our HORTICULTURAL GUIDE for 1894, a useful book of information, containing a complete list and description of every SEED, PLANT, BULB and Root worthy of culture, mailed FREE on application to all intending to buy Seeds or Plants. CURRIE BROS., Milwaukee, Wis.

Burpee's seeds grow. This is the proof of life. When grown we give our word you will be satisfied—your success is ours. BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1894, 172 pages, tells all about the Best Seeds that Grow. The newspapers call it the Leading American Seed Catalogue. Yours free for the asking if you plant seeds. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.

GRAINS OF GOLD. Free to Farmers. Send us your name and address on a postal card and ask for a sample of our IOWA GOLD MINE CORN. In addition to a sample of the handsomest corn in the world, we will send you a beautiful, illustrated catalogue, all free of charge if you mention this paper when you write. Address, IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

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We have a fine selection of all breeds on hand. Long time to responsible parties. Farmers' companies a specialty. Write for full particulars. Visitors always welcome. Address W. J. Wroughton, Cambridge, Neb., or Hastings, Neb.

HORSES!

SOLD AT AUCTION. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week. Private sales every day. At the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, HORSE & MULE DEPT. THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES. 85107 head handled during 1893. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and must be as represented or no sale. Write for market report, mailed free. Address, W. S. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.

It Pays to Feed Ground Oil Cake. It is good for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens and all kinds of live stock. When you want any OIL MEAL, write us for prices. The most successful feeders cannot do without it. Our Book, telling how to feed linseed cake and meal, is mailed free on application. TOPEKA LINSEED OIL WORKS, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Great Bargain! I will take other good property as first payment and will make the terms on the balance so very easy and satisfactory that any good man can pay for it easily and in a short time if he desires. I also have several unimproved farms in NEBRASKA, ranging in size from 160 to 8,480 acres in each. A very large tract of land in Lincoln county would make an excellent ranch, and is so located that a large amount of government land could be used without cost. This land must be sold and about half its real value will take it. Other good property will be taken as first payment, and if desired, time and easy payments can be arranged. This is a great opportunity for some man to make a fortune, as it is sure to grow more valuable.

If You Mean Business. Don't fail to write to me; but if you don't mean business, write to some one else. I have no time to waste. All my titles are perfect and all my farms as represented. They were bought some time ago at a very low price and will be sold down, less than their real value and on most satisfactory terms. To save time, when you first write me state just what you want, how much you can pay down, and just how you would like the balance of payments. I sell some farms on contract, one-tenth down and one-tenth each year, but prefer a larger payment down. I can sell you one of the best farms in the world in one of the best counties of the best State in the Union. Send for catalogue. B. J. KENDALL, 507 Brown Block, OMAHA, NEB.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF PRINTING, BINDING, STATIONERY, BLANKS, Crane & Co. 812 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Write to Crane & Co. Send for Catalogue if interested. HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., SURGEON. Office 118 Sixth Ave. West, TOPEKA, KAS.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND RY. THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO THE East, West, North, South. Through cars to Chicago, St. Louis, Colorado, Texas and California.

Half Rates to Texas Points! LOW RATES TO ALL POINTS. Especially California, Texas and Southeastern Points. If you are going to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, if you are going to Texas, if you are going East on business or pleasure—in fact, if you intend to do any traveling, be sure to consult one of the agents of the Great Rock Island System. JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, CHICAGO. T. J. ANDERSON, Assistant Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agent, TOPEKA. H. O. GARVEY, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 601 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

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Publication Notice. THE STATE OF KANSAS, to Lydia A. Bell, M. L. Bell and George E. Curtis: You will take notice that you have been sued in the District court in and for Shawnee county, Kansas, by D. C. Nellis, and that unless you answer to the petition filed in said suit on or before the 27th day of March, 1894, said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you accordingly, foreclosing a mortgage executed and delivered by Lydia A. Bell and M. L. Bell to D. B. Mullholland, dated December 20, 1887, on the following described real estate, in Shawnee county, Kansas to-wit: Commencing at a point 2,100 feet northerly of the southwest corner of Jackson and Gordon streets, in the city of Topeka, and on an extended line of the west side of Jackson street and parallel with Kansas avenue, thence westerly at right angles 170 feet, thence northerly at right angles 75 feet, thence easterly at right angles 170 feet, thence southerly at right angles 75 feet to place of beginning. Said mortgage was assigned to D. C. Nellis by D. B. Mullholland. Plaintiff will also take judgment against defendant, George E. Curtis, to declare his right and title to be a secondary lien and void to and in the above described real estate, which he claims by virtue of a mortgage on said real estate given by said Lydia A. Bell and M. L. Bell to him, the said George E. Curtis, and recorded in office of Register of Deeds in and for Shawnee county, Kansas, in volume 165, at page 84; and for the sale of said real estate, without appraisal, to pay the debt secured by said mortgage first above described. Witness my hand and official seal, this 12th day of February, 1894. S. M. GARDENHIRE, D. C. NELLIS, Clerk District Court. Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice by Publication. In the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas Martin L. Wilhelm, Plaintiff, vs. John Norton, Lydia L. Norton, his wife; C. R. McDowell; the Brush Electric Light & Power Company, of Topeka, Kansas, a corporation; the First National Bank of Flushing, Michigan, a corporation; the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, a corporation; F. W. Foss; the Mechanics Savings Bank of the State of Rhode Island, a corporation; Mehitable Roberts; the First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont, a corporation; Richard D. Russell, Wheeler Poland; the Cheshire National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire, a corporation; the Peterborough Savings Bank, a corporation; the Investment Trust Company of America, a corporation; Henry R. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bradstreet, Kate Lantz, C. C. Robinson, Jonathan Thomas, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, Defendants. The State of Kansas, to the First National Bank of Flushing, Michigan, the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, F. W. Foss, the Mechanics Savings Bank of the State of Rhode Island, Mehitable Roberts, the First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont, Richard D. Russell, John Francis, Wheeler Poland, the Cheshire National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire, the Peterborough Savings Bank, Henry R. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bradstreet, Kate Lantz, C. C. Robinson, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, defendants in the above entitled action, greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District court of Shawnee county, Kansas, by Martin L. Wilhelm, plaintiff herein, whose petition is now on file in said court, and that unless you answer said petition on or before the 31st day of March, 1894, the allegations in said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you, and each of you, to foreclose plaintiff's mortgage set out in his petition filed herein, and exclude you, and each of you, from all right, title or interest in and to lots numbered 281, 283 and 285 on Pine street, in John Norton's Addition to the City of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, according to the recorded plat thereof, adverse to plaintiff's claim therein. D. C. TILLOTSON AND ELIAS SHULL, Attorneys for Plaintiff. S. M. GARDENHIRE, Clerk of the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas. No. 16065.

Notice by Publication. In the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas. Esther A. Youngs, Plaintiff, vs. John Norton, Lydia L. Norton, his wife; the Central Investment Company, of Topeka, Kansas, a corporation; C. R. McDowell; the Brush Electric Light & Power Co., of Topeka, Kas., a corporation; the First National Bank of Flushing, Michigan, a corporation; the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, a corporation; F. W. Foss; the Mechanics Savings Bank of the State of Rhode Island, a corporation; Mehitable Roberts; the First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont, a corporation; Richard D. Russell, John Francis, Wheeler Poland; the Cheshire National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire, a corporation; the Peterborough Savings Bank, a corporation; the Investment Trust Company of America, a corporation; Henry R. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bradstreet, Kate Lantz, C. C. Robinson, Jonathan Thomas, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, Defendants. The State of Kansas, to the First National Bank of Flushing, Michigan, the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, F. W. Foss, the Mechanics Savings Bank of the State of Rhode Island, Mehitable Roberts, the First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont, Richard D. Russell, Wheeler Poland, the Cheshire National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire, the Peterborough Savings Bank, Henry R. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bradstreet, Kate Lantz, C. C. Robinson, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, defendants in the above entitled action, greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District court of Shawnee county, Kansas, by Esther A. Youngs, the plaintiff herein, whose petition is now on file in said court, and that unless you answer said petition on or before the 31st day of March, 1894, the allegations in said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you, and each of you, to foreclose plaintiff's mortgage set out in her petition filed herein, and exclude you, and each of you, from all right or interest in and to the southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), in township thirteen (13) south, of range fourteen (14) east, in Shawnee county, Kansas, adverse to plaintiff's claim therein. D. C. TILLOTSON AND ELIAS SHULL, Attorneys for Plaintiff. S. M. GARDENHIRE, Clerk of the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas. No. 16064.



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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	966,792	1,427,763	372,385		
Sold to feeders.....	249,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to shippers.....	300,227	510,469	15,200		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,529	

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FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 7, 1894.

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk. BULL—Taken up by C. M. Jones, in Irving tp., January 1, 1894, one two-year-old bull, red with some white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 14, 1894.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk. MARE—Taken up by O. F. Neal, in Westphalia tp., one dark brown or nearly black mare, 1 year old, white spot in forehead; no other marks or brands visible.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 21, 1894.

Pottawatomie county—Frank Davis, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Charles Brunin, in St. Marys tp., February 15, 1894, one red steer, coming 2 years old, no marks or brands.

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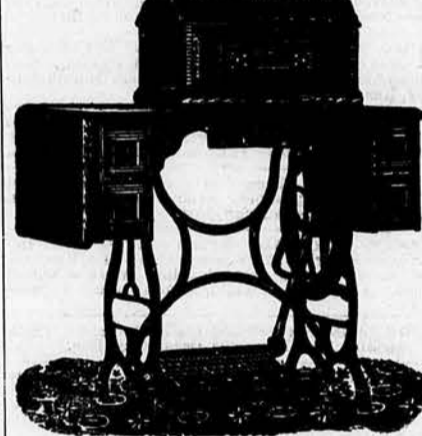
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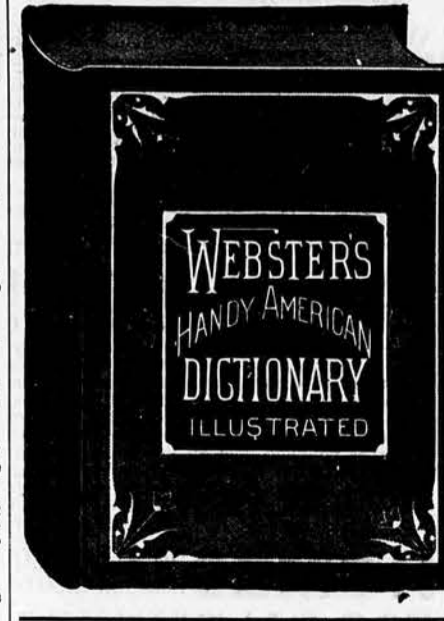
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