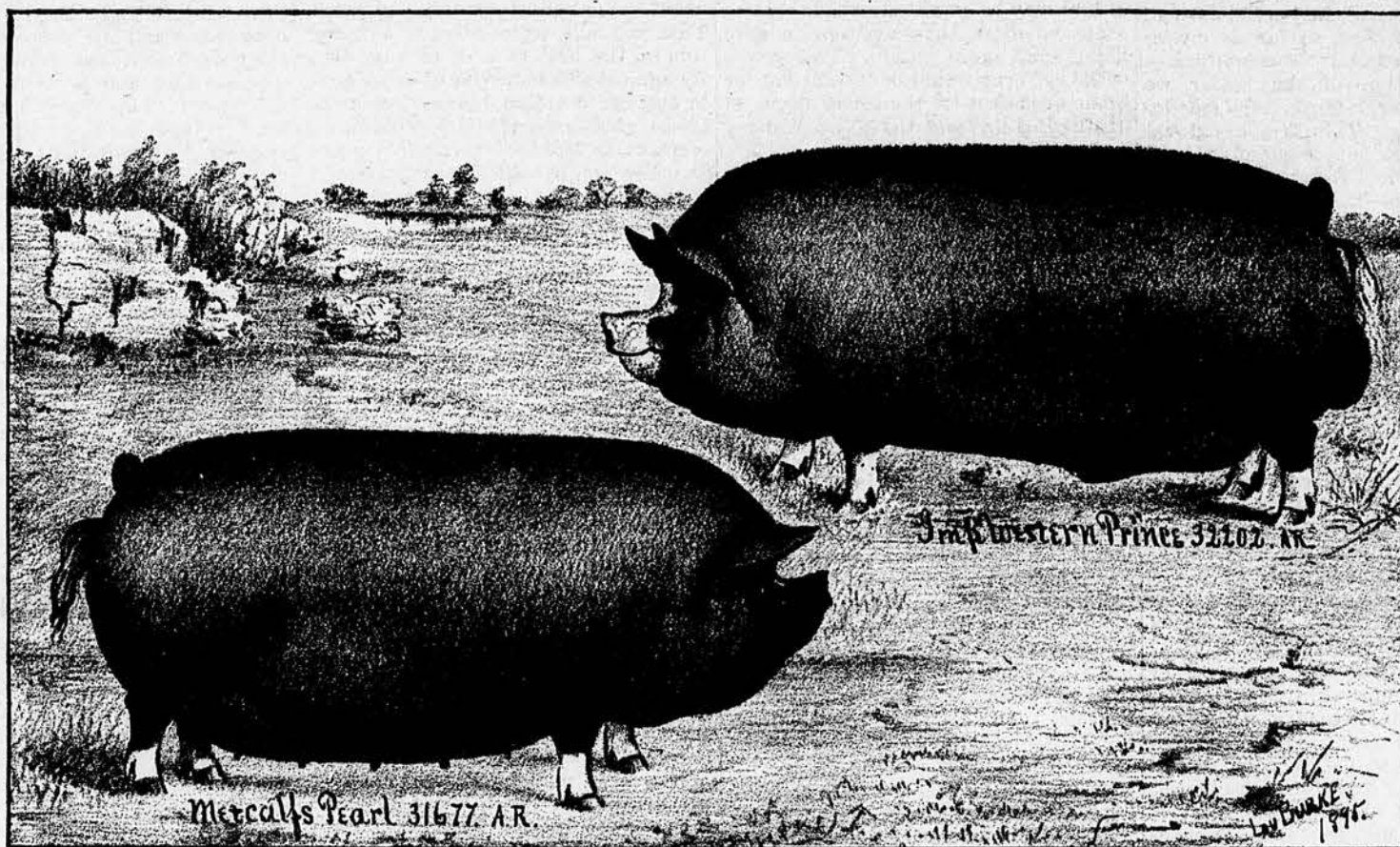


# KANSAS FARMER

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PRIZE-WINNING BERKSHIRE SWINE, PROPERTY OF J. S. MAGERS, ARCADIA, KAS.

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(Breeder's Directory continued on page 14.)



## Agricultural Matters.

### POTATOES VS. BREAD—POPULATION VS. ACRES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Referring to yours of 16th inst., I beg leave to say that, as time progresses, the data in relation to the production and consumption of the soil staples becomes more reliable, and covers a greater proportion of the productive areas, and while we cannot hope to see the past as clearly depicted as we wish, the future will present fewer difficulties to the student who desires to determine the ration of food or fibre to the consuming population, although there is no present prospect of any government taking a broad and comprehensive view of the matter and arranging in systematic form the data that is available and that can be commanded by those in authority. That nothing has been attempted in this direction by the federal Department of Agriculture is much to be regretted.

As to Russian consumption, that is an anomaly among the "bread-eating" nations. Elsewhere, so far as my investigations extend, consumption—unit consumption—of the better, we may say higher, forms of food increases rapidly. This is the natural sequence of an improvement in both the economic and social conditions of the populations—in fact I look upon them as one—and shows the results that might be expected from an increase both of the wages as expressed in terms of money, and in their purchasing power as expressed in bushels of grain, pounds of meat, and yards of cloth. This has been the result everywhere in Europe except in Russia. The change in this respect is notable in France, where we find the unit consuming 20 per cent. more wheat than at the close of the Franco-German war. More evident still in Austria-Hungary, where there has been the greatest increase in all Europe of the wheat acreage, and where the exports have not increased, but the consumption—unit consumption—of wheat has increased 55.9 per cent. in twenty years.

The most astonishing progress in this direction is found in Scandinavia, and especially in Denmark, where the unit consumption of wheat has increased more than 100 per cent. within twenty years. Elsewhere an increased consumption of wheat on the part of the population unit has been accompanied by a diminished unit consumption of rye, but in Denmark unit consumption of rye has increased slightly, as has the consumption of all other grains, as well as potatoes. Although there is no way of determining that such is the case, it is probable that the added rye, barley, oats and potatoes have been directly employed in obtaining that great increase of dairy and swine products so notable in Denmark in the last fifteen years.

Returning to Russia, permit me to say that the increasing poverty of the Russian peasant, induced by the detestable land tenure, and the ever increasing taxation, as well as the governmental encouragement of drunkenness resulting from the government's effort to secure an increase of revenue from spirits, indicates a rapid lowering of the standard of living, and this implies a resort, a progressive resort, to the cheaper and coarser forms of food. This I pointed out as both a cause and result of the Russian famine of 1891, and both largely due to the constant subdivision of the peasant's already insufficient holdings—holdings that in the latter part of the eighth decade averaged less than sixteen acres, and that are periodically distributed among the increased males of the village commune. That is, the family is being progressively forced to live upon a constantly lessening area of productive land. The rapidity of this downward progress is indicated by the fact that the Russian population increases faster than any other great one, the annual increase being at the rate of 1.8 per cent. As the area under the primary food staples—grain and potatoes—has not increased in twenty-five years—and the consuming units now number a half more than in 1871, and

the exports have increased, the unit consumption of wheat, rye, barley and oats have all decreased, and unit consumption only of potatoes increased.

If unit consumption of rye in Russia equaled the unit rate of the eighth decade, not a bushel could be exported, as an average crop of rye—that is acre yields equaling the average of the last twenty-five harvests—would be 110,000,000 bushels less than Russian requirements, and would be 80,000,000 bushels less than requirements based on the present rate of unit consumption. This fact accounts for the Russian famine of 1891, and accounts for the related fact that while the rye area shrinks that under potatoes has increased by more than 40 per cent. in ten years as against an increase of 18 per cent. in the consuming element. Only of wheat and barley does Russia produce a bushel in excess of present home requirements, with no better than average acre yields. That is, when yields are but average ones per acre, Russia will have not a bushel of rye or oats to export unless home consumption is still further reduced, and a recurrence of the famine of 1891 may be expected whenever two crops no more than average in acre yields shall again obtain. This year's (1895) rye crop would be insufficient for home needs but for the great stores of grain piled up from the extraordinary harvests of 1893 and 1894.

On the other hand, Russia is the most potent factor, after the United States, in determining the price, not only of the bread-making grains proper, but those for the feeding grains. The enormous crops of barley and oats harvested in Russia in 1893 and 1894 have affected the revenues of every farmer growing maize and oats in the United States.

The area now employed in growing Russian barley would, with average acre yields, give harvests of 190,000,000 bushels annually. During the two years—1893 and 1894—Russia harvested 602,000,000 bushels of barley, and in the last three years—1893, 1894 and 1895—has exported 265,000,000 bushels of feeding barley to western Europe, as against 107,000,000 bushels in the preceding three years.

An average crop of oats in Russia from the present acreage is 550,000,000 bushels, and Russian requirements 570,000,000 bushels, yet the harvests of 1893 and 1894 gave an aggregate output of 1,580,000,000 bushels, and the exports of the last three years have been 236,000,000, as against 130,000,000 bushels in the three years immediately preceding.

In other words, the exceptionally favorable meteorological conditions obtaining in Russia in 1893 and 1894 resulted in producing, in the two years, 214,000,000 bushels more of wheat, 350,000,000 bushels more of rye, 122,000,000 more of barley, and 460,000,000 bushels of oats more than would have been harvested had acre yields been no greater than the average of the last twenty-five years. These extraordinary harvests have enabled Russia to flood the markets of western Europe with unexampled quantities of both the bread-making and feeding grains, and lower the price of every bushel of grain grown upon a farm in the most remote of American districts.

This may not be the kind of economics which Mr. John Schwab—in your issue of January 9—desires, but if read aright may enable him to arrive at as correct a conclusion as to the factors determining prices for soil products as would any number of dissertations upon the paper rouble of Russia, the rupee of India, the demonetization of silver, the effect of free trade or the incidence tariff taxation.

It is obvious that increasing Russian exports of oats and feeding barley from 100 to 200 per cent. lessens in a very pronounced manner the demand, and, presumably, the price for American maize. Increasing Russian exportable surpluses of wheat and rye certainly restricts the market for American wheat, and necessarily lowers the price. The crops of Russia, in both 1893 and 1894, were increased wonderfully by the exceptionally favorable climatic conditions then obtaining, and thus the exportable surpluses of all the grains were multiplied; but these con-

ditions have been supplemented by the diminution of unit consumption in Russia resulting directly from the inexpressible and increasing poverty of the agricultural population, which constitutes more than 85 per cent. of the 109,000,000 now inhabiting the sixty European provinces of the empire.

You ask how long the increasing consumption of potatoes by the Russian peasantry is likely to have the effect of lessening consumption, in that empire, of the bread-making grains? It does not, and never has, lessened the quantity of wheat and rye consumed—that is the aggregate quantity. It is only the unit consumption that has been lessened. The reduction is a relative instead of an absolute one. Russian officials have shown that between 1860 and 1880 the quantity of wheat and rye consumed by a given number of Russians declined 17 per cent. and the data relating to population, quantities grown and exported, since 1880, show clearly that unit consumption of the bread-making grains has shrunk more than 12 per cent. in the last fifteen years, or a reduction of about 30 per cent. in thirty-five years. This, you must remember, is a reduction in the unit rate of consumption. As against this reduction of 30 per cent. in unit consumption we must set an increase of 80 per cent. in the consuming element in the last thirty-five years. In other words, Russian consumption in the aggregate is 50 per cent. greater than in 1860, but 30 per cent. less than it would have been did each unit now consume as much wheat and rye as did each unit in 1860.

While the production and consumption of potatoes, in Russia, has increased 40 per cent. in the last ten years, in the aggregate, and unit consumption thereof has increased by three-fourths of a bushel, such unit increase is equivalent to less than a peck of the bread-making grains, the consumption of which has shrunk by six-tenths of a bushel in the meantime.

The additions to the population of European Russia now exceed 1,900,000 units annually, and despite the reduced rate at which grain is consumed—per unit—this enormous annual addition to the consuming element yearly absorbs the wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat and maize grown on more than 2,500,000 acres. As the cultivated acreage of Russia does not increase, all additions to the area under potatoes must be withdrawn from grain production, and this change from a higher to a lower diet cannot materially delay the time when the Russian population will absorb the entire product of Russian fields in years when acre yields are but average ones. As a matter of fact, Russia would, unit consumption remaining as now, have not over 50,000,000 bushels of all grains to export yearly when acre yields are but average ones. That is, Russian consumption of all grains is now at the rate of 11.5 bushels per capita, while average crops are equal to twelve bushels only per capita.

C. WOOD DAVIS.  
Peotone, Kas., January 21, 1896.

### Prof. Mills Wants to Know About Kansas Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I had hoped to see a general "experience meeting" in your paper before this, of the successes and failures with alfalfa in your State for the past season. As a matter of interest, I would very much like to know if the alfalfa will stand your droughts and produce a crop, and especially if it will do better than red clover, and if the farmers feel that they would give up the red clover for the alfalfa. Another thing, I should like to know how it prospered with you where it was irrigated. Also was fall seeding tried, and did it succeed?

In my article for your State Board of Agriculture (report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the month ending November 30, 1894, page 24), I wrote as follows: "To sum up these yields, then, I fully believe that four tons are above the average obtained, while four and one-half is moderately fair," etc. For this statement I have been profusely and sometimes severely criticised by people in the inter-mountain region, and especially in Utah. It is seldom that a man speaks of alfalfa

yields unless they are put at from five to ten tons per acre. The report of the Utah Statistician for 1895 gives the average yield of alfalfa for Utah at two and eight-tenths tons per acre. This average yield, I think, will be a surprise to many, and I must confess is somewhat below the most conservative estimate. When it is known, however, that a great part of Utah alfalfa grows on land that is next to worthless for other crops, the yield is not so bad, though so far below the estimates of the alfalfa enthusiasts. Let us hear from the Kansas growers.

A. A. MILLS.  
Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.

### The Land Question.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The land question is so important as to deserve more careful study than it is receiving. The contentment, prosperity, peacefulness and happiness of a nation depend more upon the quality and ownership of the homes than upon anything else.

Make a man secure in the possession of a comfortable, happy home, and you have a reliable guaranty for his obedience to law and his patriotic love for the government that makes its possession possible and protects him in its enjoyment. The rapid increase of extensive land holdings by syndicates, trusts and non-residents, and the corresponding decrease of home-owners is alarming, and points to a time rapidly approaching when all but the very rich will be landless and homeless. Already the bonanza farmer, by using labor-saving machinery, is forcing the small farmer to the wall. The latter, at prevailing prices, has little if any margin of profit from the sale of his products, while the farmer possessed of abundant capital and producing more cheaply and largely, secures better prices and cheaper transportation. You, Mr. Editor, have already seen, as every one who studies this question must see, that extinction of the small farmer, as a land owner, is inevitable. It has been, and is so, in all the (so-called) effete nations of the old world. Governments might have prevented it, but they did not, because they were administered by a governing class and for their benefit, while the common people were uncared for, ignorant and powerless. Similar conditions are increasingly prevalent in our nation, and unless tendencies are checked the child is born who will see the palatial land-owner's manor house, hall, country seat or castle contrasted with the wretched thatched hut of the peasant laborer, covering the land. What shall be the remedy? Certainly not Henry George's single tax scheme, because that places no restriction upon the power of concentrated capital, which can, and will, pay a larger "land value" tax than men of small means can.

I believe the only efficient remedy is restricted land ownership. A legal limit, beyond which land-grabbing cannot go. Residence upon, and occupancy of land, should be requisite conditions of ownership, and absentee landlordism should be absolutely prohibited. Such a law, enforced, would make ours a land of homes and home-owners, peaceful and prosperous at home, an invulnerable to external foes. I pray you, sir, put this question before and within the comprehension of our people so that the calamity foreshadowed by prevailing conditions may be averted before it is too late.

P. C. BRANCH.  
Sterling, Kas., January 27, 1896.

### Rag-Weed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your last issue, I see the question asked, "How to get rid of rag-weed." Now there are two kinds of this weed. One I call the tree and the other the vine or running. I suppose the last is the kind "Subscriber" has to deal with. If so, let him plow his ground rather late, after the weed has started in the spring, and follow the plow with a good three-horse steel harrow while the ground is fresh, and I do not think he will be bothered with them much this year, and by doing this way for one or two years he will eradicate them, or if the field is sown to grass, let him mow in "dog days" and then later on, and in two years it will kill them.

Virgil, Kas. W. T. HESLER.



## The Stock Interest.

### ENGLAND WANTS KANSAS HORSES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—From reports now before the writer, the imports in the last nine months into England have been 25,812 head from the United States and Canada, less some few from Denmark, Holland and Germany, for which was paid \$3,300,000. Australia is also sending horses to the London markets, where they are being bought at a good round figure and again exported to India. We note three of the British India Company's steamers have recently taken 450 horses each to Calcutta, a total of 1,350, and other big shipments are being arranged in Australia for the same business. What arrangements are we here in Kansas making to get our horses into the markets of the world? Why are we not, as Kansas farmers, sending direct to the various markets? We can produce and develop some of the very finest types. The writer, as a Kansas farmer to Kansas farmers, will answer the question by saying, because we do not study business. We are content to take our horses to the nearest town and sell for what we can get, the same as everything else we sell, and let the other fellow make the money while we do the work, which is all wrong, and we venture to say that in less than a dozen years farmers will be farmers, and "business" men as well, both combined, the producer getting the full benefit of his work.

Why is England importing so many horses? As I have shown, she exports again a great many, as in the case of India, with its 200,000,000 of people. Then again, if all the horses in London stood head to tail they would reach forty miles. Many of these are used in the London "cabs," and large towns, such as Birmingham, Nottingham, Sheffield and Manchester use vast numbers in their cabs, and the life of a city cab horse is less than five years. The authorities will not allow horses to be worked when unfit, one eye, lame, etc., but is ordered shot, but the loss is not so heavy, as the owner gets more for his dead horse than we Kansas farmers are getting at the present time for our living ones, as the hide, blood, flesh, bones and hoofs are all used and net about \$23. Then, again, all the railway companies do all their switching with horses and deliver goods shipped over their road. The coal mines also use vast numbers, to say nothing of the army, so that we in Kansas, with our fine climate and good natural roads, which are invaluable aids in the production and development of the class of horse best suited for the English markets, have almost an unlimited market.

The writer, some few years ago, crossed the Atlantic on the "Servia," one of the great Cunard steamers, and met thereon a Scotchman who had been to Kansas City and Kansas, and had, through his agents, bought up 200 head of Kansas horses, at an average, so he informed me, at the then price of \$65 per head. On arrival at Liverpool I went with my steamer acquaintance to find out if the steamer had landed with the horses, when we were informed she would be in in the morning. I was interested in Kansas horses, anyhow, so I was on deck in the morning, and sure enough, there were 200 mares and geldings, looking as happy in their steamer home as if in a Kansas livery stable, and none the worse for some 5,000 miles over land and sea. I looked each horse over, and they were what one would call an average lot of fair Kansas horses. I looked at one when in the stall, a deep, rich bay, 5 years old, about 1,200 pounds, perhaps not quite so much, smooth legs, such a gelding as would fetch to-day from \$40 to \$45. I heard the groom say, "Get over, Alma." My friend, the dealer, said they named most of their horses from the towns they bought them in, and this one was bought in Wabaunsee county, and paid \$65 for him. Some two months later I was at Blockhouse, some twenty-eight miles from Liverpool, talking to an acquaintance who introduced me to a friend of his as coming from Kansas, who replied that he did not know much about America, but

had some few weeks ago bought that horse, which was an "American," at Liverpool, and I recognized "Alma" minus his long tail, but looking well in an English "dog cart" and silver-mounted harness. His owner said he met with a bargain and had given £80 (\$400) for him, but would not take £100. "Alma" had not cost this dealer \$55 to put him over in England, which netted him quite a profit. Query: Why could not the Wabaunsee county farmer make this profit, instead of the dealer? I have no doubt the remaining 199 horses did as well, as I have since heard that this particular dealer has quit the business, as he was seasick so often, having made many trips across the Atlantic in the horse business, but not before he bought a large property in Scotland and lives independent. Topeka, Kas. H. A. W. C.

### Corn Stalk Disease.

The past few months have witnessed many outbreaks and large losses from the corn stalk disease, and this confirms, in a measure, the statement previously made, that the losses from this disease are associated with years of large corn crops.

Investigation of the so-called "corn

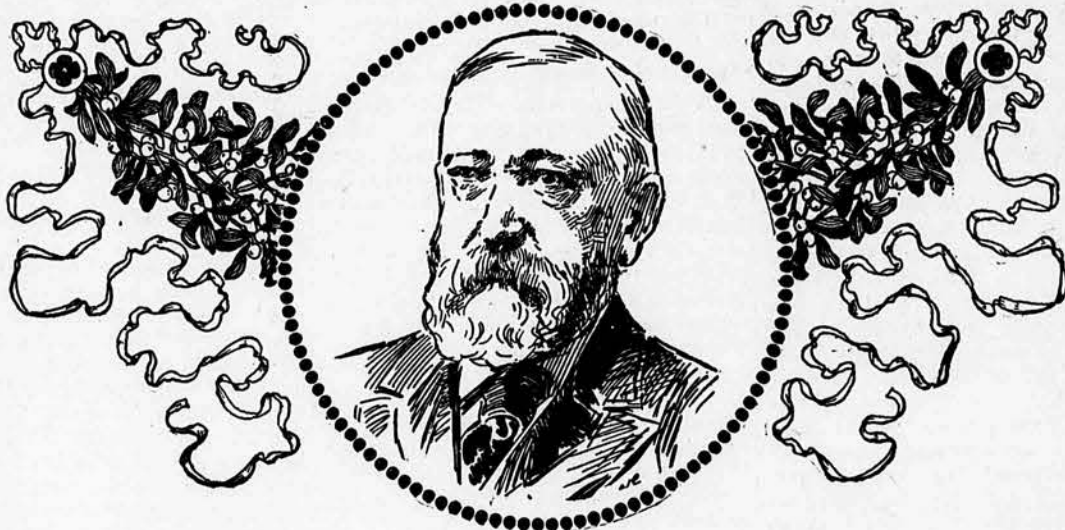
stalk disease" this year leads me to the opinion that there are two different diseases, or conditions, to which the term corn stalk disease is applied.

One form is what may be called corn stalk disease proper. With this disease, cattle are noticed sick but a comparatively short time, and die usually within thirty-six hours. One of the first symptoms noticed is that the animal lies down while the others are feeding. If driven up, it moves reluctantly, sometimes smells of food, but never eats. Sometimes the affected animal twists its tail around in a peculiar manner, occasionally looks at its flank, and lies down again. Later, as the disease progresses, the animal often becomes delirious, bellowing and often plunging furiously at a person. Sometimes the affected animal will stand until death takes place, and often they are not noticed ailing until they are found dead in the fields or corrals.

The other form of the disease occurs under similar conditions, but is confined to stalk fields where the growth of stalks is not large, and when there are many wormy or moldy nubbins. This latter form of disease has prevailed mostly in the southwestern portion of the State, while the true corn

stalk disease has been more to the north and east. The first symptom observed in this disease is a loss or lack of control of the hind legs. The animal either "knuckles over" or drags the hind legs somewhat, sometimes walking in an uncertain and staggering way, moving, the hind quarters especially, from side to side. Later, the animal falls, and the paralysis of the posterior extremities is so great that it is unable to rise again. The animal may eat, and usually does, though sometimes it loses consciousness or becomes delirious. There is little, if any, bloating until the animal has been lying down for some time, the bowels appearing normal. Some of these animals recover after being sick or unable to get up for a week, if they are not badly affected and are able to take nourishment. It is to be noted, also, that horses are affected with this latter form of disease, although in a slightly different form, the disease affecting the brain more severely than in cattle.

The cause of the disease seems to be bad food, wormy or moldy corn; and examination is being made of this to determine, if possible, what the injurious substance is, if there is any, and what effect it has upon the system.—Prof. N. S. Mayo, D. V. S., in *Industrialist*.



## General Harrison's National Articles

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## Irrigation.

### Irrigation Fertilization.

The value of irrigation water as a fertilizer has been demonstrated not only in this country but in the older communities. The lands in upper Egypt irrigated by the Nile are as productive to-day as they were hundreds of years ago, and the only fertilizer used was the silt deposited by the river water. The Nile water carries large quantities of organic matter, together with salts of potash and phosphoric acid, all of which serve a useful purpose in the production of crops. W. L. Willcocks, in his work, "Irrigation in Egypt," says that in lower Egypt, where the improved system, which does not give the silt from the water time to settle sufficiently, has been used during the past fifty years, the soil has already commenced to deteriorate. In the Madras presidency, India, J. H. Latham states that water from rivers is considered to give 25 per cent. more crop to the acre than water taken from either wells or tanks. George Gordon makes the same statement regarding waters from other parts of India. According to P. J. Flinn the district of Tanjore, India, is believed to produce as large crops now as it did 2,000 years ago, and this with no other fertilization than that which comes from the irrigation water. In his late book on "Irrigation Farming," Lute Wilcox says that there is no doubt much truth in the theory that the irrigating waters from the mountains contain great quantities of mineral fertilizing elements in solution, and waters admitted to the fields are freighted with rich fertilizing elements usually more valuable to the growing crop than any that can be purchased and applied at a costly rate—a cost that makes serious inroads upon the profits of a majority of farmers cultivating the worn-out or deteriorated soils in the older States year by year. The mineral constituents carried in solution also, as might be supposed, have an effect upon the crops irrigated. While some of these compounds may be injurious, others are certainly beneficial, especially those coming through limestone districts and carrying sulphate of lime or gypsum. Thus the Kistnah river, India, which passes through a limestone country, has a delta which was found to produce crops 50 per cent. larger than the delta of the Godavary which passes through a granite country. At Riverside, Cal., it is estimated that 20,000 pounds of oranges require a total of forty-two pounds of potash, while the irrigation waters used supply thirty-five pounds. Absolutely barren ground may be made productive by the deposition of silt from water used for irrigation. In France gravel beds have been converted into fertile fields by this means. In southern New Mexico, along the fertile valley of the Rio Grande, the soil is renewed each year, by a deposit of detritus coming through the acequias that has the effect of maintaining a degree of fertility that could be acquired in no other way. In some instances this silty deposit is left evenly spread over the ground several inches deep and shallow plowing and cultivating keeps it well employed while the subsoil deposited probably only the season before is not disturbed or called upon to give up any of its great fertility, the process of construction going on forever. In conclusion, it is plain to see that the irrigator enriches his land every time he irrigates it. In an irrigated country the oldest farm is often the richest, and brings the highest price, while in the rest of the United States, the older the farm the less its value. All streams, creeks, ponds, wells and springs hold in solution valuable fertilizing salts, beneficial to plants under cultivation.—A. M. Ryan, in *Field and Farm*.

A twenty-five-foot windmill has taken the place of the gasoline engine at the State Irrigation plant at Goodland. It is reported to lift 6,000 gallons an hour a height of 168 feet.

Persons afflicted with chilblains, so troublesome to many, will find a pleasant and permanent cure in Salvation Oil. 25 cents.

### Pipe Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of January 16, I notice a subscriber asking which is best for sub-irrigating, tiling or the pipe that I make. I consider both good, and it depends a great deal on the purchaser that is going to use the pipe. My pipe are all complete, ready for use, when the purchaser gets them, and tiling has to be closed, or the connections have to be covered with broken tiling or a substitute, to avoid too large openings at the joints. As to lasting quality of my pipe, I can say that they will last fifteen years, and longer. The distance to lay pipe apart in rows, for a man that is of medium circumstances, is twenty-four to thirty-two feet. Loosen up the soil on each side of pipe and fertilize it well. The water will spread all right. The principal object is to subsoil so that the water can spread, and now is the time to begin. Don't wait for the hot winds to blow, if you are going to irrigate a few acres or if it is only a garden you intend to irrigate. It will not take more than about three days' time to soak the ground with water. Don't lay your pipe too deep. Put it just below the black soil or on top of the clay. When pipes are laid in clay they will not do as well, and may be closed up later on. Fourteen inches deep is better than eighteen or twenty inches. If a man has plenty of gold coin it will be best for him to lay the pipe in rows eight feet apart. ALEX. RICHTER, Hollywood, Kas., January 20, 1896.

### Practical Irrigation in the West.

"When I commenced trying irrigation farming, eight years ago, I made as many blunders as it is possible to make on 100 acres of land," says Ed. Fest, in *Field and Farm*. "A man who has never had experience in irrigating will always guess wrong. My farm is just one-quarter mile wide. I have a main ditch running down each side the entire length of the ranch, with a good wagon road running right down the center, parallel with the ditches. I run my irrigating laterals out from these two main ditches as far as the road, giving just fall enough to make the water move. My small furrows are sixty feet apart, but where the fall is less, the ditches could easily be placed 100 feet from each other. In preparing the land in this way the surface between the ditches can be made perfectly smooth.

"I find that 600 barrels of water will irrigate one acre of land. A stream three feet wide and six inches deep, with a current running three miles an hour is a good head of water for one man to handle and will irrigate about ten acres in twelve hours. My crops go very nearly twenty days from one irrigation to another, but every fifteen or sixteen days would be better. Of course I cultivate after each irrigation. To keep up our community ditch costs an average of \$1 an acre each year. Irrigating is not near the expense that some seem to think. It costs me 15 cents an acre to irrigate each time. I notice that in some localities it is still the practice to irrigate both day and night. I formerly did so but now have a small reservoir into which I run the water at night in order to have a good head for the following day. A man cannot do good work in night irrigation.

"Farming by irrigation with a good water privilege beats farming in the rainy countries for many reasons. We get better prices for what we produce and the harvesting is not disturbed by rainfall. Speaking from my own experience, farming in the arid regions is a profitable business. I have cut as much as 255 tons of alfalfa hay from seventy acres of land. I cut alfalfa three times during a season. Most people cut alfalfa when too green. I hold that first-class hay should contain some matured seed. In my opinion the further development of the Rocky mountain region can only be accomplished by means of storage reservoirs.

"In concluding, I will say that the West offers good locations to enterprising and industrious farmers who will accept the teachings of others as to practical irrigation and who have

enough common sense to profit by the mistakes and successes of those who were here before them, engaged in the glorious science of irrigation. Irrigation farming is the acme of scientific agriculture and its glorious results now justify the tremendous efforts in capital, intelligence and labor, put forth by the irrigation pioneers."

There are scores of irrigating plants being planned and laid out in Lincoln county, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of acres will be put under irrigation for the first time the coming season. The plans embrace nearly every known system—sub-irrigation, surface irrigation, from wells, creeks, rivers, storm water, from tanks and reservoirs, by steam power, horse power and wind power. Five years from to-day irrigation will be constant and universal—a recognized art-science in Lincoln county, and there will be not less than 28,880 acres (or ten acres to each quarter section) under irrigation.—*Lincoln Beacon*.

### Points in Beef Production.

The readers of the KANSAS FARMER will be interested in the views of M. P. Farrier, Lewisburg, W. Va., who writes the *West Virginia Farm Reporter* as follows:

"Can we make beef at the present prices or at a lower price and make money? For with the low price of other farm products we cannot expect former prices for beef.

"I answer, we can, if certain conditions are complied with. In the first place, we must have well-bred stock of some standard beef breed, which, in our State, embraces the Short-horn, the Polled Angus, the Herefords and Galloways. The custom now is to keep cattle until they are 3 or 4 years old. Instead of that we must sell at 1 or 2 years of age.

"A fair allowance of hay for cattle is three pounds per gross hundred per day. The difference, then, in keeping an 800-pound steer and a 1,200-pound steer would be 360 pounds of hay at 40 cents per hundredweight, which would make a difference of \$1.44 per month, and if grain is fed the difference would be as great in it as in hay. The difference while grazing would not be so great, yet it is safe to say that there is a difference of \$12 per year in keeping the two steers.

"If well kept, 400 pounds would be a moderate gain for the 800-pound steer, while 350 pounds is a good gain for a 1,200-pound steer. As they sold in this county this year the lighter would cost \$24 and the heavier \$42, which is 3 and 34 cents per pound. As the market has been for some time, the lighter steer would bring the most money per hundredweight. But we will say that both bring the same, 4 cents, when put on the market; the profit would be \$24 on the 800-pound steer and \$8 on the other. There are many other considerations in favor of light cattle—the difference in cost and the greater number that can be kept. When we make our yearling cattle weigh 1,000 pounds (which they should do) we can make good money on a worse market than we now have.

"I think shelter very essential to success, financially, as cheaply as it can now be made, but let us look at it from a humane standpoint. When the farmer finishes his day's labor, comes to his comfortable home and fireside, surrounded by all the comforts of life, and a pleasant family, when outside the cold winter rain is falling, the sleet rattling against the window, I cannot help but think if he knew the dumb brutes, put there for his benefit and entrusted to his care, had a shelter and dry place to lie down in—he could sleep more sweetly and his dreams would be more pleasant.

"I will only mention one more point now that I think essential to success. That is dehorning, if the cattle are to be kept until more than 1 year old. I will not advise anybody to dehorn, nor will I give any theory in regard to it. I will only give my own experience and

## KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE



Will turn your stock. Perfectly safe. 25 to 58 inches high. If interested drop us a card and we will mail illustrated catalogue.

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facts that have come under my own observation. In making up my stock for this winter's handling a portion of them were dehorned and thirty-one head were not, and they weighed about 1,200 pounds. On the 18th day of October I weighed a portion of those dehorned last year and some of those with horns on; also one natural muley. On the 22d of October I had the horns sawed off of those not dehorned before. On the 25th of November I weighed the same cattle again. In every instance the cattle dehorned this fall had gained more than those dehorned last year, and more than the muley.

"From my experience I would rather dehorn the fall after they are a year old and as soon as there is no danger from flies. Dehorning can be done on calves by chemicals, but I don't like it. They have not learned to use their horns as a means of defense and they make bad butters when taken off. Later, when they have learned to use them as weapons, they won't fight anything.

"Nearly all beef cattle are marketed by railroad a part of the way, and there is more cruelty inflicted on one car of cattle with horns on than there would be in dehorning double the number."

## SEEDS FREE

ONE CENT for a postal card is all it will cost you to learn how to get 15 packets of Rare, Selected and Tested varieties of seeds, from 30 choice novelties, and a year's subscription to the best agricultural paper published. Send your name and address at once on a postal card, and say you want full particulars of Free Seed Distribution and \$500 prize contest. Address, EDITORIAL PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

**FENCING OF ALL STYLES**  
made of BEST Galvanized Steel Wire. Safe and Strong.  
**WILL NOT SAG**  
Write for catalogue giving particulars and prices. It is Free.  
THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO., RICHMOND, IND.

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The FENCE MAN  
Makes Woven Wire Fencing so that it Cannot Sag.  
**The BEST** Farm Fence Made  
His Steel Posts are about as cheap as wood.  
His Steel Lawn and Cemetery Fence have no equal.  
His line of Wire and Iron Gates are unsurpassed.  
His 1896 catalogue tells all about all of them.  
**W. J. ADAM, Joliet, Ills.**

## IRRIGATED LANDS IN COLORADO

Under the Bessemer Irrigating Ditch.

A rare opportunity to acquire attractive and profitable Suburban Homes, in tracts of from five acres upward, with perpetual water right and suitable for Market Gardening, Fruit Culture, Dairying, Hog and Poultry Raising, Grapes and Alfalfa Farming. Location two to eight miles from Union Depot at the City of PUEBLO, the growing manufacturing center of Colorado, with 35,000 inhabitants and five great railways. Profitable home market; absolutely sure crops; delightful climate and all social advantages.

Write for information to C. B. SCHMIDT, General Agent, The Suburban Land and Investment Co., PUEBLO, COLO.

## DRAIN TILE

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

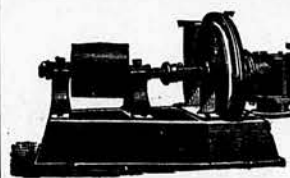
## IRRIGATION.

### IRRIGATION MACHINERY.

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IRVIN VAN WIE,

717-726 W. Fayette St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.





## Gossip About Stock.

On February 26, 1896, L. N. Kennedy, Nevada, Mo., will hold a closing-out sale of Poland-Chinas, as per advertisement in another column.

Berkshire swine are in great demand this year and our readers will find a choice lot of splendid animals at taking prices at the Blue Mound herd of Berkshire swine, owned by Allen Thomas, of Blue Mound, Kas. Write him at once your wants.

On Friday, February 21, 1896, V. B. Howey, of Topeka, will sell at public sale seventy-five head of Poland-China and Berkshire swine. This offering is a very important one to many farmers who desire to secure some splendid pure-bred hogs at their own prices. Further particulars will be given in a review of the sale catalogue next week.

F. J. Berry & Co.'s annual mid-winter sale came off January 27 to 29, in the Dexter Park Horse Exchange, Chicago, and proved one of the most successful ever conducted by the firm, about 300 horses being negotiated at satisfactory prices. Brood mares and stallions were not in urgent demand and comprised the bargains of the sale, as the forecast was never more propitious to breed fine horses. A prominent feature of the event was the large delegation of foreign buyers in attendance and the number of their purchases, several promising green performers as well as trotters with fast records being secured by them for racing purposes in Europe. The attractions catalogued drew a large crowd of local and domestic dealers, and the range of prices, while not sensational, showed a marked improvement over last season's sales, the result indicating that the lowest ebb of the tide in light harness horse affairs has been reached and the inflow of better prices can be reasonably anticipated.

The illustration on the first page this week is of the imported Berkshire boar, Western Prince 32202, and the sow, Metcalf's Pearl 31677. These animals both combine quality and choice breeding for the fortunate owner, J. S. Magers, Arcadia, Kas., who has a splendid herd, which has made excellent winnings in leading show rings. Imported Western Prince 32202 was bred by Mr. Edney Hayter, White Church, England, sire Lord of the Isles 31407, dam Highclere B. 30463, who won first prize with litter of pigs at the great St. Louis fair. The sow, Metcalf's Pearl 31677, was bred by Metcalf Bros., East Elma, N. Y., sire imported Enterprise 26461, and out of imported Costly Pearl 29957, bred by N. Benjafield, of Motcombe, England. The ancestors of the pair of Berkshires illustrated rank among the best individuals of the breed, and their superior breeding qualities are attested by a numerous family of descendants, noted alike for quality and excellence as producers. Mr. Magers reports his herd in the best of health and recent inquiries for choice Berkshires from Indian Territory, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Arkansas and from many sections of our own beloved Kansas.

Deitrich & Gentry, of Richmond, Kas., write: "Highland herd of Poland-Chinas has passed through 1895 in fine condition, without disease of any kind, and we start in 1896 with ten aged sows, all bred and safe in pig, except one, which has just farrowed a fine litter. We have bred strongly to our tried sire, Breckenridge 12987, formerly of Risk & Gabbert's herd, and with the noted brood sows we have in our herd we certainly will show some pigs this season that will take the eye of the most critical buyer. Our farm is situated only one mile from postoffice and our hog lots are upon highest ground on the farm, where we do not need to take the wash from other feed lots. A well with never-failing water, plenty of red clover, timothy, blue grass and alfalfa in season, corn, oats, shorts, oil meal, Dr. Crow's condition powders, a feed-cooker and a herdsman (A. Bowman) that takes more delight in feeding the pigs and watching them grow than courting his best girl, why should we not reach the top in 1896. Our patrons have treated us handsomely, thanks to KANSAS FARMER, the past year, leaving us now with a few fine bred gilts and a handsome lot of September boars and sows yet to sell. So you see we cannot help feeling the future is bright for us, and in a few weeks we will want a space in your paper where we can tell our patrons what we have to please them for 1896."

## Monthly Weather Report for January, 1896.

Prepared by Chancellor F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, from observations taken at Lawrence:

The past month has had a very high mean temperature. Only five Januaries in the past twenty-eight years have been warmer. At no time during the month did the thermometer reach the zero point. The rainfall and snowfall were somewhat below the average. The month was extremely cloudy. Only two Januaries since 1867 have been cloudier. From the 15th to the close of the month there were only one

clear day and two fair days. The relative humidity was greatly above the average. Only two Januaries on our record have had a higher maximum barometer, and only one a higher minimum. The run of the wind was below the average.

Mean temperature was 31.73°, which is 6.3° above the January average. The highest temperature was 53.5°, on the 15th; the lowest was 1.5° on the 3d, giving a range of 57°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 26.93°; at 2 p. m., 37.46°; at 9 p. m., 31.87°.

Rainfall, including melted snow, was 0.9 inch, which is 0.8 inch below the January average. Rain or snow in measurable quantities fell on seven days; in quantities too small for measurement on two days. The entire depth of snow was five inches. There was no thunder shower during the month.

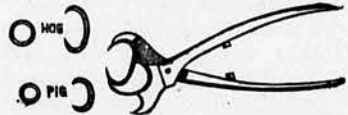
Wind was southwest nineteen times; northwest, sixteen times; north, fifteen times; south, eleven times; northeast, two times; east, fifteen times; southeast, ten times; west, five times. The total run of the wind was 10,097 miles, which is 1,663 miles below the January average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 325.7 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 13.5 miles. The highest velocity was 50 miles an hour, between 8 and 9 a. m. on the 23d.

Mean cloudiness was 58.26 per cent. of the sky, the month being 12.97 per cent. cloudier than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy), ten; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy), six; cloudy (more than two-thirds), fifteen. There were two entirely clear days, and nine entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 68.85 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 60.93 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 45.48 per cent.

Barometer.—Mean for the month, 29.210 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.212 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.191 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.225 inches; maximum, 29.890 inches, on the 3d; minimum, 28.832 inches, on the 23d; monthly range, 1.058 inches.

Relative humidity.—Mean for the month, 82.53 per cent.; at 7 a. m., 92.10; at 2 p. m., 69.58; at 9 p. m., 85.93; greatest, 100, twenty-three times during the month; least, 33, at 2 p. m., on the 11th. There were six fogs during the month.

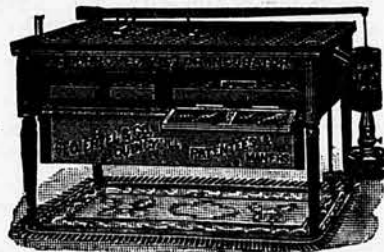
The accompanying cut represents the Wolverine Hog Ringer and Ring, as patented and manufactured by Heesen Bros. & Co., of Tecumseh, Mich., whose advertisement our readers will see in another column. The manufacturers of this ring claim they have devised a means which entirely obviates the danger of setting the



rings too deep and thus permanently injuring the nose and hog as well. Every careful farmer knows that a hog poorly rung is worse than no ring at all, and that no hog can be fattened which is constantly irritated by a too deeply set ring. On account of the deep flange on side of ringer, which is pressed to hog's nose before closing, all rings are set at the proper depth and one ring is always sufficient. One ringer answers for both large and small hogs and sets both sizes of rings so they will not come out and will prevent the worst rooter from rooting. In their advertisement the firm offer to send ringer and rings by express, prepaid, but prefer you to buy of dealers if possible. Heesen Bros. & Co. are reliable and we can recommend both them and their goods to our readers.

## Practical Success With Egg Incubators.

Successful artificial incubation has been an established fact for so long, that the only question that seems to be left open to those who contemplate entering upon the business of hatching and raising chickens is, what incubator to purchase. So many sorts are now advertised that the novice is likely to find a choice perplexing unless he makes a thorough investigation of the claims of each. We are confident that the unbiased investigator would, after inspection and inquiry into the merits of the different makes of incubators, invariably decide the most practical incubator to be the one illustrated here.



It is the "Improved Victor," manufactured by Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill., and approaches as near perfection as human invention can. It is simple in construction, yet thoroughly reliable, durable and effective. It is absolutely self-regulating, a minimum of attention and care keeping it in



## THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Certain in its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below:

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Sirs:—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for curbs on two horses and it is the best Liniment I have ever used.

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operation and insuring the best possible results. The manufacturers guarantee every detail and particular to be as represented, or money refunded. They will mail circulars free to any one requesting them, or an eighty-page book, filled with matter interesting and instructive to every poultry-raiser, for 4 cents in stamps.

## One Hundred and Sixteen Bushels Silver King Barley!

The barley wonder. Yields right along on poor, good or indifferent soils eighty to 116 bushels per acre. That pays at 20 cents a bushel!

Salzer's mammoth catalogue is full of good things. Silver Mine oats yielded 209 bushels in 1895. It will do better in 1896. Hurrah for teosinte, sand vetch, spurry and giant clover and lots and lots of grasses, clovers and potatoes they offer. Thirty-five packages earliest vegetables, \$1.

If you will cut this out and send it with 10 cents, postage, to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free ten grain and grass samples, including barley, etc., and their catalogue. Catalogue alone 5 cents.

## Union Pacific Route.

What you want is the through car service offered between Denver and Chicago via the Union Pacific and Chicago & Alton railroads, which is unexcelled by any other line. Magnificent Pullman sleepers, dining cars and chair cars, run through daily without change, Denver to Chicago via Kansas City.

## 12 PACKAGES—Tested, pure, fresh SEEDS, postpaid, 12c. R. N. Thomas, Shenandoah, Iowa

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By buying from us. If you want fruit trees, roses, shrubs, etc., drop us a line (do it now) and we will send you free, our 1896 catalogue. Its full of all the choicest kinds. Globe Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

## JOHNSON WHITE SEED CORN.

Our record of the Johnson White Seed Corn for 1895 is, forty-five acres yielded 3,325 bushels. Try it this year. It's a winner! Write for prices to D. A. Williams & Son, Silver Lake, Kas.

## KANSAS HOME NURSERY

Grows the best New and Standard Fruits and Ornamentals. Own the largest and oldest experiment grounds in the West. Offer new Apricots, Raspberries, Strawberry and Apple. Catalogues free. A. H. GRIESEA, Box J., Lawrence, Kas.

1000 ASH \$1. 100 APPLE, 3 to 4 ft., \$5. All leading sorts. Cherry, 3 to 4 feet, \$15. Concord Grape Vines, \$2. Complete Price List FREE. JANSSEN NURSERY, Jansen, (Jeffson Co.), Neb.

## Litson &amp; Nursery.

Fruit trees, Berry plants, Evergreens and Ornamental shrubbery at wholesale to the planter. Write for free price list. W. H. LITSON, JR., Nevada, Mo.

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## SEED CORN!

I get a big trade from Kansas, because my corn greatly outstrips your native corn in yield, and is much surer crop. Positive proof in my catalogue of 26 kinds, FREE. Address J. C. SUFFERN, Seed Grower, Voorhies, Ill.

## Choice Early Seed Potatoes!

For sale, the following varieties: Early Kansas, Early Ohio, Early Rose, Early Beauty of Hebron. Potatoes good size and sound. Sixty cents per bushel in barrels or sacks, delivered to railroad depot here.

Address EUGENE R. HAYES, Topeka, Kas.



Choice Standard and New Varieties grown and stored in the Cold Northwest. Send for handsome Illustrated Catalogue, containing article describing method of raising and handling. Small shipments at car-load freight rates. Samples free. E. W. Allen, Wolverton, Wilkin Co., Minn.

## SEED POTATOES!

My Own Production.

## EARLY OHIO

Yielding in 1895 330 Bu. Per Acre.

Kept from sprouting, are plump, full of vitality, excellent for either seed or the table. Seed came from Minnesota last spring.

One Bushel.....75c. | One Barrel.....\$2.00

Write for prices on large lots.

B. H. PUGH, Topeka, Kas.

## FOR SALE!

## Choice Varieties of Best Early SEED POTATOES.

Early Six Weeks.....70c. per bushel  
Early Kansas.....70c. per bushel  
Early Ohio.....65c. per bushel  
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Early Rose.....65c. per bushel  
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All the above varieties good size and sound, in sacks or barrels, delivered to any railroad depot here.

Address TOPEKA PRODUCE CO., 304 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

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A list of the best seeds sold anywhere. Many choice novelties, and prices are right. Contains 100 pages, 400 illustrations, beautiful colored plates, honest descriptions. They cost us 17 cents each, but will be

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## CHEAP ONION SEED

I will sell a strain of GLOBE DANVERS Onion Seed at

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postpaid by me. Discount on large quantities. This is American grown new seed.

My Seed Catalogue FREE.

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## PLANTING!

well begun is half done. Begin well by getting Ferry's Seeds. Don't let chance determine your crop, but plant Ferry's Seeds. Known and sold everywhere.

Before you plant, get

Ferry's Seed Annual

for 1896. Contains more practical information for farmers and gardeners than many high-priced text books. Mailed free. D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.



## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### THE LOOM OF LIFE.

All day, all night, I can hear the jar  
Of the loom of life, and near and far  
It thrills, with its deep and muffled sound,  
As the tireless wheels go round and round.

Busily, ceaselessly, goes the loom  
In the light of day and the midnight's gloom;  
The wheels are turning early and late,  
And the woof is wound in the warp of fate.

Click, clack! there's a thread of love wove in;  
Click, clack! another of wrong and sin;  
What a chequered thing this life will be  
When we see it unrolled in eternity!

Time, with a face like Mystery,  
And hands as busy as hands can be,  
Sits at the loom with arms outspread,  
To catch in its meshes each glancing thread.

When shall this wonderful web be done;  
In a thousand years, perhaps in one;  
Or to-morrow! Who knoweth? Not you nor I.  
But the wheels turn on and the shuttles fly

Are we spinners of wool for this life web—say?  
Do we furnish the weaver a thread each day?  
It were better then, O my friend, to spin  
A beautiful thread than a thread of sin.

Ah! sad-eyed weaver, the years are slow  
But each is nearer the end, I know;  
And some day the last thread shall be woven in;  
God grant it may be love instead of sin.

—Belfast Witness.

### THE OLD AND THE NEW IN EDUCATION.

Mankind has but just entered upon a new age—an age of thought-work—in which the possibilities of the future are limited only by the human mental capacity when trained to its utmost. The day when a young man needed little else than a strong body and bright wits as his sole armament for life's battles is past. The day when the ingenious youth can evolve brilliant ideas from his inner consciousness, get them patented, and make a fortune is also gone. The day when a career awaits the immigrant to a new territory is over, and the day when a common school education was deemed amply sufficient for American citizenship is no more.

The young man of to-day must work, as has the young man of all ages, and to succeed in any marked degree he must prepare himself for the labor in hand. This no longer means three months of intermittent schooling each winter, with nine months of mental idleness. It means that, to succeed in the world to-day, to become a man among men, capable of giving and taking the buffets of life, he must be grandly prepared. He must be better prepared to begin life than his parents are at its end. It means that he must know the bent of his faculties, and study to develop them. He cannot be an all-round mental athlete capable of doing any and everything with marked success. He must learn to do one thing, and to do that thing better than any one else can do it. And in his learning he must fall in with the newer life into which he was born, and adopt its newer methods. "Book larnin'" alone is of little value. He must have a practical application of the facts and theories learned from books. Study without this is mere gymnastics, and not the work that will bring him intellectual bread, nor is it that by which the world thrives.

Heretofore we have been living in a ready-made age in education. We have gone to school, and from school to college, and have all taken the same studies and studied them in the same manner, and have come home educated; but we have all been educated for the same thing. Personal peculiarities have been lost sight of. Natural aptitude has counted for nothing. We have all gone to the same ready-made clothing store, and come out of it uniformed, every mother's son of us, with habits of thinking and doing cut to one pattern, with no special reference to our individual mental build. It was much easier being covered than fitted. Now the young man must be fitted. Living, as he does, in this thought-age of steam, steel and electricity, he must work and think in unison with the busy rush and roar of modern life.

"Being a man" means that he must be the peer of any of the hurrying, pushing, nervous, energetic crowd who have created the seven wonders of the world, and many others as well, and have developed that rich alluvium of intense life which goes with them. To attain this, he needs to train all of his faculties at the same time, and this by such means as will make facts of the statements found in books. He must be so trained that he will be evenly balanced, and a master of himself. His various members must be able and ready to do the work of a directing mind. All of his powers must be under control, in order that the mind may know its resources and its ability to cope with the problems of life successfully.

Industrial training offers the only solu-

tion to this problem, and it is through it, and it alone, that the young man can expect to properly equip himself for a place among men. But while this is true, he must remember that that aim in life is highest which requires the highest and best preparation, and that in order to reach the most satisfactory plane of existence he must so live that neither fame nor infamy shall strike him, but one goes so far beyond him as the other falls behind.—Secretary I. D. Graham, in *Industrialist*.

### HOME MANAGEMENT.

The Successful Housewife Is Gentle and Uniformly Courteous.

A managing woman is quite a term of reproach; but still it ought not to be so, for every wife and mother should try to be this. The fact is that women feel this pretty generally, but a good many have not the tact and wisdom they need to help them in their work.

Management, when recognized, is always rather resented both by children and grown-up people as an indignity, but a tactful woman never lets it be seen, and peace and happiness are assured under her reign.

She keeps her servants for years, and carries out her plans, smoothing away all obstacles, and yet people do not consider her a despot. She studies the dispositions of her husband, children and dependents, and wins rather than drives. She is gentle and courteous, and requests and suggests far more than she commands.

The great secret of successful management at home is to keep your own temper and to take care not to upset anyone else's.

In the control of her servants the good mistress gives praise where it is deserved and gives credit for good intentions even where the performance has not been wholly satisfactory. If sometimes it is necessary to administer a reproof she chooses a time when she can do so pleasantly.—Home Notes.

### OLD-TIME COURT DRESS.

Lavishly Embroidered in Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.

The rage in Paris at present for the heavy embroideries in gold, silver and precious stones on the satin fronts of evening sleeves recalls the end of the



17th century, when embroidery took possession of everything—all textiles, furniture, clothing and even equipages. Nothing escaped the avalanche of flowers in brilliant silks, conventional forms, arabesques, etc., in gold and silver and jewels, all so heavily wrought that they almost appeared to be carved out of metal. A court dress of the period was a monument—and the accompanying sketch will give an idea of the elaborate work on the gown of a fashionable court belle.—N. Y. Tribune.

### How to Remove Grease Spots.

Many women do not like to use naphtha in removing grease from their clothing because of the odor which clings to the garment afterward. If the fluid is properly refined it will be without scent. But those who object to it may try the following concoction, which is remarkably beneficial, instead: Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pints boiling water. Before it is cold add one teaspoonful of camphor and bottle. Rub the dirty place with a cloth wet with this mixture and you will be delighted with the result.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known by its works. The experience of half a century proves that no other preparation of the kind stops coughing and allays irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes so promptly and effectually as this.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

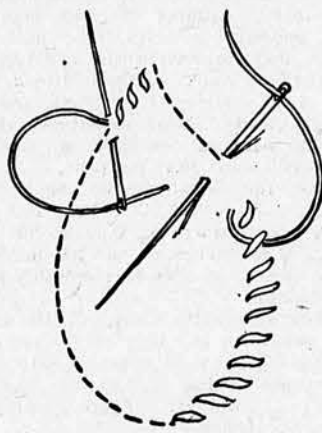
## ABSOLUTELY PURE

### SOME FANCY STITCHES.

They Will Not Strain the Eyes Like Genuine Embroidery.

Embroidery is a difficult art and one which it is not always advisable to learn. Girls with weak eyes should be content with simple fancy work, which, if done neatly, will give pleasure, and will not strain the eyes like the elaborate details of genuine embroidery.

There is a secret in producing a good outline leaf. It is this: Begin always at the stem end and work toward the tip. The stitches should be reversed, that is, should slant in opposite directions on the two sides of the leaf. Take any



OUTLINE STITCHES.

serrated leaf and you will see why. The directions given by one who learned the various stitches at the famous South Kensington school are: "A long stitch forward (on the right or upper side), and a short backward stitch on the under side." The illustration will show how this is done.

The same method is applicable for outlining flowers, such as pansies or daisies. When a center is required, the proper finish is the French knot. This looks complicated to those who do not know how this is done, but it is very simple. It is made by pushing the needle up through the cloth, just where the knot is to be, then winding the silk round the needle, two, three or four times before pushing it back through the cloth to the wrong side. The number of times you wind the thread round will regulate the size of the knot. Twice is sufficient in ordinary work.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### FIVE TOILET SECRETS.

When the eyes are weak the lashes will frequently fall out, so that it is well to have the eyes attended to. Bathing them frequently with cold water is said to be strengthening, and it is good to add a little boracic acid to it.

The use of rouge is a most pernicious habit and one that when persistently carried out works havoc with pores. A most harmless rouge is the juice of boiled beet root, very effectual while it lasts, but the color fades quickly.

When the voice is at all husky the throat and chest should be bathed two or three times a day with cold water, and afterward rubbed briskly with a towel until the skin is a perfect glow. A compress covered with cold water will hasten the cure.

For inflamed and red eyelids the following lotion will give great relief. It should be applied frequently and a fresh piece of rag used each time. It should be compounded by a druggist as follows: Vinum opii, one drachm; zinc sulphate, eight grains; rose water, eight ounces.

A loose, flabby condition of the skin may be due to a bad state of health and a low state of nerves. It will often be removed by taking a good tonic. A wash made of a tablespoonful of alum in a pint of water will also be found good for tightening the skin, and should be wiped over the face several times a day with a soft cloth.

### A Novelty in Portieres.

Old red jeans makes charming curtains for the dining-room—effective and very inexpensive. Buy a few yards of black velveteen, have this stamped in large, conventional designs, cut them out and applique them neatly on to the jean by means of strong glue which comes expressly for fancy work. Outline these "brocades" with some narrow gold cord and you will have a strikingly handsome material for your portieres, material which might easily pass for being worth \$3 or \$4 a yard. A border of the velveteen across the top will add to its appearance.—Detroit Free Press.

THE RECORD of remarkable cures effected enables us truthfully to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

### FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years with uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhoea and other irregularities, finally found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical attendance. She will send it free with full instructions how to use it, to any suffering woman sending name and address to Mrs. L. HUDNUT, South Bend, Ind.

## WE CURE

Cuts  
Burns  
Sores  
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Bruises  
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**VOLCANIC OIL**  
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The greatest Cure of Pain  
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## The Young Folks.

### LITTLE MAID-O'-DREAMS.

Little Maid-O'-Dreams, with your  
Eerie eyes so clear and pure  
Gazing, where we fain would see  
Into far futurity—  
Tell us what you there behold,  
In your visions manifold!  
What is on beyond our sight,  
Bidding till the morrow's light,  
Fairer than we see to-day,  
As our dull eyes only may?

Little Maid-O'-Dreams, with face  
Like as in some woodland place  
Like a lily, chaste and white,  
From the shadow to the light—  
Tell us, by your subtler glance,  
What strange sorcery enchants  
You as now,—here, yet afar  
As the realms of moon and star?—  
Have you magic lamp and ring,  
And genii for vassaling?

Little Maid-O'-Dreams, confess  
You're divine and nothing less,  
For with mortal palms, we fear,  
Yet must pet you, dreaming here—  
Yearning, too, to lift the tips  
Of your fingers to our lips;  
Fearing still you may rebel,  
High and heavenly oracle!  
Thus, though all unmeet our kiss,  
Pardon this!—and this!—and this!

Little Maid-O'-Dreams, we call  
Truce and favor, knowing all!  
All your magic is, in truth,  
Pure foresight and faith of youth—  
You're a child, yet even so,  
You're a sage in embryo—  
Prescient poet—artist—great  
As your dreams anticipate—  
Trusting God and man, you do  
Just as heaven inspires you to.—  
—James Whitcomb Riley, in *February Ladies' Home Journal*.

### MONKEY BURGLARS.

Seven Citizens of Calcutta Wanted Them  
Indicted for Their Crimes.

There are three monkeys in Calcutta just now who are stated to be the greatest thieves and robbers that disgrace the city of palaces. Considerable amusement was caused the other morning when seven people, who had been treated very badly by these monkeys, walked into the Jorabagan thana, and in all seriousness, wished to lay a charge of "theft and causing mischief" against the offenders.

The inspector regretted he could not accept the charge, and advised the complainants to destroy the troublesome animals.

This suggestion they would not adopt on account of religious scruples. The inspector thereupon advised the men to go to the police court and charge the monkeys with being burglars of a very bad type, and apply for a warrant for their arrest.

The deputation left to consider the position of affairs.

### Ostrich Annoyed by a Kitten.

While an ostrich in the Philadelphia Zoo was taking the air, a kitten, probably mistaking its leg for a small tree, ran up and nestled on the bird's back. The ostrich felt something on its back and tried to shake it off, but this was fun to the kitten. Then the bird twisted its head and took a look at its rider. The kitten never wincing. Then the ostrich struck with its beak and the kitten dodged. This was kept up for ten minutes, until pussy took an excursion up the ostrich's neck. This was a rash move, as the ostrich gave its neck a terrific jerk, the kitten fell to the ground and was promptly thrown over the fence. It walked away crestfallen and the ostrich strutted in triumph.

### CAT WENT TO COLLEGE.

Graduated from Bowdoin with All Honors and Great Dignity.

"Yes," auntie said, smiling, "a real live cat. I put her into the box myself and packed little bits of cold pickarel through the slats the last thing, just as the stage man drove up. Poor little kitty! She was so surprised at her new and rather narrow quarters, but I knew she was going to a very nice home and a very kind master—that was Uncle Jack, you know—"

"Oh, was it truly Uncle Jack?" the children cried.

"Well, he wasn't Uncle Jack, then," auntie admitted, "but he is now, anyway. He was at Bowdoin college, studying away as hard as he could, and was sometimes a bit lonely, he wrote, in his two big rooms. So I sent my little, round-eyed, long-haired, silky Fluff to keep him company."

"What fine times little pussy did have at college! The 'boys' used to borrow her of Uncle Jack and make little dinners for her up in their rooms, and her kittiness grew very fat and sleek, but it didn't seem to stop her playfulness a bit. She frisked and tumbled as much as ever. The minute Uncle Jack got home from recitation and opened his door Miss Fluff made a leap to his shoulder and purred her delight at seeing him again into his ear. Then began a frolic—such a frolic! The only trouble was that when Uncle Jack was ready to stop, Fluff had only begun, so studying was a rather difficult matter."

"How was a boy to dig terrible Greek roots with a bit of a saucy cat perching herself on the book or scurrying up and down his back? It got to be such a dilemma that Uncle Jack threatened to expel Mistress Fluff from college. But he didn't, oh, no; Fluff stayed on and graduated with first honors one fine June day. You see, she grew so fat after awhile that she just had to lie in the sun for long rests after her



FLUFF.

frolies and Uncle Jack made the most of those times to study.

"When at last commencement time came, and Uncle Jack put on his long black gown and went over to chapel one day with a lot of other boys in long black gowns, Fluff was missing. Uncle Jack could not find her to lock her in before he went away, and he was too much hurried to hunt long. So nothing was seen of little Fluff until she suddenly appeared in her long, silky white gown, right in among the long black gowns, where the boys stood in solemn rows before the president to receive their diplomas. There stood wee bit of a Fluff, as solemn and still as anybody! So she graduated with all the honors, and that's the end of the story," auntie said.—Annie H. Donnell, in *American Agriculturist*.

### ACTS THE BLUECOAT.

Big Yellow Dog Does Patrolman's Duty at Cincinnati, O.

A big yellow dog of no particular breed, but with a touch of English bull in his make-up, does police duty in company with Officers Ryan and Miller in the Rat row district, Cincinnati, O. Rat row is on the river front, and is not a nice place. Nobody knows where the yellow dog came from. He simply appeared one night several months ago and has been following the policemen on that beat ever since. The officers have taught him several tricks and have made him a valuable assistant. His greatest feat is to trip up a person running from the police. He slips between the runner's legs and turns sideways, throwing him readily.

"Bum," as he is called, will halt any-

one at command; he will get in front of a man, growl viciously, and snap at his legs until the victim stops. The dog is also an expert in smelling out the vagrants and stray drunkards who find lodging in out-of-the-way places on the levee, and has a knack of finding open side doors to saloons after midnight. A bark from him means that the lieutenant is coming.

### The Professor's Funny Blunder.

Stories about absent-minded professors are always in order, and the worst case on record comes from Harvard. This professor was hurrying with a friend to catch a train, when he stopped suddenly and exclaimed: "There! I've come away and left my watch." "Let's go back and get it," suggested the friend. "No; I don't believe we shall have time," said the professor, and he drew the lost watch out of his pocket, looked carefully at the dial, counted the minutes and added: "No; there is not time enough." Then he pressed on toward the station, saying: "Oh, well! I can get along for one day without a watch."

### The Little Girl's Note.

A youth who has worked in an Augusta store long enough to absorb the idea that he is a business man was asked by his little sister for a loan of 50 cents a few days ago. He insisted that she should give him a note for it. This she did, and he, in his hurry, pocketed it without reading. When he thought it time for her to pay the debt he spoke of it. She replied that it wasn't convenient for her to do so. "But I have your note," he said. He pulled it from his pocket, and on reading found that, for value received, she promised to pay 50 cents "when convenient."

### How Does It Strike You?

A sulky little girl was being entertained by a friend, a middle-aged woman, unused to children, who nevertheless was doing her best to arouse interest.

"Oh, look at pussy," said the hostess, "just see how nice and clean she is. See how she washes her face."

The sulky one cast a contemptuous look toward the domestic pet. "She ain't washing her face," she remarked at last, "she's washing her paws and wiping them on her face."—Brooklyn Eagle.

### An Early Diving Bell.

The eldest intelligence respecting the use of the diving bell in Europe is the relation of an exhibit at Toledo, before Emperor Charles V., in the middle of the 16th century, when two Greeks, in the presence of several thousand persons, let themselves down in the water in a large inverted kettle with a burning light, and came up again without being wetted.

## The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but.



### AYER'S

is the only one of them that I could recommend as a blood-purifier. I have given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—Wm. Copp, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

**AYER'S**  
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR  
Sarsaparilla

When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

## Your money

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

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

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## Dr. Scott's Electric Plaster

### CURES

Colds, Coughs and Chest Pains, Nervous, Muscular and Neuralgic Pains, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Rheumatism, Gout and Inflammation. Price, 25 cents each; 5 sent for \$1.00. At all Druggists.

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For a limited period we will give to every one who sends us \$1 for four of our Plasters, a pair of Dr. Scott's Electric Insoles (Price, 50c.), which will positively keep the feet warm and dry. Send for our circulars, giving information concerning all our goods. This offer is made for a short time only; do not delay; send at once; you may never have the chance again. Agents wanted. Room 10, Pall Mall Electric Ass'n, 844 Broadway, N. Y.

I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste or smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus Geo. Shantz, Rahway, N. J.



## CATARRH

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

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

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Electros must have metal base.

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

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

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

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

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

Wisconsin has for years held a leading place, if not the leading place, in the matter of farmers' institutes. The excellence of the work done in these gatherings is made known to the outside world by the very complete reports published annually. This year, however, another step in advance is to be taken. An international convention of institute workers is to be held in connection with the tenth annual round-up, which is to be held at Watertown, March 13. This will doubtless be an occasion long to be remembered by those who attend. To the energy of Geo. McKerrow, Superintendent of Institutes, Madison, is due great credit for the success of the Wisconsin meetings.

Every once in a while some writer, who is full of the idea that somehow the areas of the earth's surface devoted to crops will continue to expand as rapidly as the mouths to feed and backs to clothe increase, discovers new and unlimited areas to be immediately opened up to the cultivation of wheat, whereby the markets of the world are to be continually overstocked, notwithstanding the increasing demands for food. Just now the "old man of the sea" in the farmer's outlook for improved conditions, is the Siberian railway, whose penetration of the great Asiatic possessions of the Czar is to bring forth annual floods of wheat to the continual submergence of the American farmer under low prices. This subject will be ably discussed in a paper from the best informed American statistician on production and productive areas, Mr. C. Wood Davis, who has promised to discuss it in the *KANSAS FARMER*.

Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is often asked as to the legal weight of a bushel of Kaffir corn. He has looked the matter up somewhat and finds that in the General Statutes of Kansas, 1889, the weight of rice corn, also of sorghum seed, is fixed at fifty-six pounds, but Kaffir corn is not mentioned. As Kaffir corn is so similar, and in fact but another of the same class of sorghums, it would seem that fifty-six pounds of it should be accepted as a bushel without question, yet it is generally bought and sold by the pound or hundred pounds. Country dealers who handle it claim that it weighs much the same as wheat, or fifty-eight to sixty pounds per bushel, but say that farmers insist on fifty pounds as a bushel. Mr. Coburn has conferred with five of the big seed concerns in Kansas and Kansas City, which deal in this class of seeds most largely, and they unanimously say that the custom is to quote them by the pound; but if a bushel basis is insisted upon by a patron they buy or sell fifty pounds as a bushel, and that this is now the universal custom among seed merchants as to all these sorghums, regardless of the statutes.

The grain markets have been slowly but steadily improving for about two weeks.

## SENATOR TILLMAN'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

Senator B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, made a speech in the United States Senate, a few days ago, in which he embodied a terrific arraignment of President Cleveland, using such vitriolic expressions as "besotted boddler" and others equally plain. His great complaint is of the way in which the country's finances are being handled increasing the bonded indebtedness in time of peace, the part which syndicates have had, and the profits they are conceded to have made in recent bond transactions, the maintenance of the gold standard by paying out only gold in redemption of "coin" obligations, and so on through the list of well-known complaints and charges against the "money power," and subserviency to and even partnership with that power as against the government and the people.

The press reports state that the speech was listened to closely by the Senators, and that the unusually crowded galleries were highly entertained by alternate amusement and tragic earnestness. The speech was said to be different from anything ever heard in the Senate, and, on the whole, the Senate was not pleased with it. It did not expect to be pleased, and when it became known that the doughty South Carolinian would speak there were suggestions as to what should be done with him. In general, the Senate resorts to one of three ways in managing a recalcitrant speaker, fresh from the people. The first and most approved plan is to snuff him out by coldness and disdain, and the suggestion which appears to proceed from everywhere, that Senatorial courtesy requires that the new man be deferential, and that Senatorial courtesy requires that he be not heard in any considerable speech until he has warmed his Senatorial seat for a long while. The second plan, effective in the majority of cases in which the first fails, is to give him rope, let him speak, encourage him to speak when there is nothing pressing and while the correspondence and social duties of older Senators receive their personal attention. The third method is to get the new Senator financially interested in some of the many schemes which will be greatly affected by Congressional action. The first plan failed with Tillman; the second and third are yet on trial.

Editorial comments have generally been severe in their condemnation of the speech. It is called brutal, although its "brutality" was so framed as to transgress none of the Senate's rules of decorum. It has been compared to some of the satirical arraignments by which ex-Senator Ingalls added to his fame. But the comparisons have brought out quite as many contrasts as similarities with the Kansas's oratorical carvings. Ingalls cut with the keen edge of polished satire and did it so handsomely that half the world applauded. Tillman slashes with the rough edge of a sickle, making unhealable wounds. His thrusts are so furious that none cares to enter the arena with him.

Just what to do with Tillman, the country seems scarcely to know, and it is almost equally uncertain what Tillman will do with the Senate. It is not forgotten that he met in open fight, in South Carolina, and worsted the most alert, daring, unscrupulous and resourceful political foe in the world, viz., the liquor power. With all its resources of rough heelers it could not bully him; with all its money it could not buy him; with all its cunning it could not outgeneral him; with all its cool assurance it could not disregard him. It is evident that in the new line of battle he is no inconsequential upstart.

His arraignment was not of the President alone, but of his party as well, and with it he threw in the Republican party for good measure. He might have had considerable endorsement had he been silent as to one of the great parties. Had he claimed infallibility for one it would have praised him even though he used a saw instead of a lance upon its opponent. He has scored the "money power," the Presi-

dent, the Democratic party, the Republican party, and he already had the eternal enmity of the whisky party. But he is a Senator; he will have to be endured. He is able and he is undoubtedly sincere. The only thing left for those who dislike the course and influence of such a man is to stand at a safe distance and call him names.

## THE SENATE PASSES THE SILVER BILL.

The controversy over the financial question is well under way in Congress. At the opening of the present session a grave situation appeared to confront the country. The revenues were, and had for many months been, less than the expenditures, and the greenbacks were being presented at the Treasury and redeemed in gold, depleting the reserve very rapidly. Twice had the expedient of buying gold with interest-bearing bonds been resorted to, and still the reserve was being drawn down below the \$100,000,000 mark, at which it had long been maintained. The call was for more revenue, and especially for more gold. The House immediately passed two bills, one for a 15 per cent. increase in the tariff and another for the issuance of bonds for the purchase of gold.

Both bills went to the Senate and it was expected that under the spur of the apparently alarming situation both would be promptly passed. But it was not to be so. The two great parties were nearly evenly balanced in that body, and neither had a majority without a little help from the Populists. The Democrats had controlled the organization for some time, but the Republicans having now more Senators than their chief adversaries, desired to reorganize the committees. The Populists were sounded but were not inclined to gratuitously help either side. It was finally arranged that the free silver Senators were to have a majority of the Finance committee and the Populists were to abstain from voting on reorganization, thus leaving the Republicans in the ascendancy.

When the two House bills reached the Senate they were necessarily referred to the Finance committee. This committee reported, instead of the House bond bill, a substitute providing for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The enactment of this into law, it is claimed, would obviate the necessity of bonds by furnishing the Treasury with plenty of money through the coinage of the seigniorage, would stop the drain of gold by offering silver when greenbacks or other "coin" obligations of the government are presented for redemption, and would bring renewed prosperity to the people by starting anew the wheels of industry on account of the enhancement of prices of its products.

On this substitute the Senate reached a vote last Saturday at 3 o'clock, with the result of passing the silver bill by a vote of 42 to 35. The bill now goes back to the House, but without the expectation that it will pass that body or that in any case it would meet with anything but a veto from President Cleveland.

## Farmers' Institutes.

Farmers' institutes have been appointed for the following places and dates, and will be attended by the representatives of the Agricultural college named:

Haven, Reno county—February 13-14, Profs. Mayo and Sears.

Overbrook—February 13-14, Profs. Pope and Olin. Mrs. Nanny Badsky, Secretary.

Russell—February 20-21, Profs. Hood and Mayo. H. M. Lang, Secretary.

Cherryvale—February 20-21, Profs. Graham and Mason. B. F. Moore, Secretary.

Concordia—February 27 and 28, Profs. Georgeson and Will. W. S. James, President.

McPherson—February 27-28, Profs. Mason and Willard.

We can furnish you *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* and *KANSAS FARMER* one year for \$1.85. Send in your subscriptions for this combination before April 1, 1896.

When the hair begins to fall out or turn gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

## ASKS A REALIGNMENT.

Remarkable political changes have often been predicted, but the predictions have usually come from persons interested on the side of unstable conditions—from persons who, having nothing to lose and all to gain, expect to profit either financially or in personal political interests by the unsettled conditions attendant upon political disruptions. Above all, the moneyed interests have favored the existing conditions, always dreading a change. It is therefore with some surprise that we read in Henry Clews' latest circular not only a general arraignment of politicians for their lack of promptness of action upon the side of financial statesmanship favored by Mr. Clews, but also a sentence favoring a new alignment of parties. He says: "This dangerous dallying with a situation of the utmost delicacy and of real peril calls for the prompt and earnest union of the friends of sound money, irrespective of party lines and in firm defiance of the wily influences of party leaders. The one thing that at this moment needs to be impressed upon Congress is that the solid sentiment of the country is determined to put this question outside of political control, and to arrange their party affiliations accordingly."

## OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Last year representative farmers of Oklahoma Territory met and organized the Oklahoma Agricultural Society. Last week the society held its second annual meeting, at Oklahoma City, and had a splendid meeting that will prove of vast benefit to the farmers of the Territory. The meeting was well attended and the papers and discussions were able and instructive.

In order to add to the interest of the meeting, Kansas was called upon for some of its most talented speakers, who presented lectures as follows: "The Necessity of Irrigation in Oklahoma," by Hon. E. R. Moses, President of the National Irrigation Congress, Great Bend, Kas.; an illustrated lecture on "The Wasting and Saving of Soil Moisture," by H. R. Hilton, Topeka; "Homes for Millions More," by Judge J. S. Emery, Lawrence, Kas. At the last evening session Hon. E. R. Moses gave an effective lecture on the "Relation of the Merchant to the Farmer," and Judge Emery lectured on "Horticulture and Irrigation," after which the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of this Territory in general, and the people of this society in particular, know good men when they see them; it is therefore

Resolved, That thanks of the society be tendered Judge Harper for so kindly vacating the Probate Judge's office for its convenience; to the city for its hospitality; to the Oklahoma county organization for its efforts to insure success; to the ex-officers for their fealty to duty, and especially the visiting speakers, Judge J. S. Emery, Hon. E. R. Moses and Prof. H. R. Hilton, whose lectures were heavily laden with pointedly put facts that should be committed to memory by every mother's son who digs his food. Be it further

Resolved, That, though it may be possible to conduct the next annual meeting without them, the society is unanimously, unalterably and forever opposed to trying it. All will remember there is divinity in the trio, for verily it was Emery, Hilton and Moses who led us out of the burlesques.

In a general discussion of, "Which Will Benefit the Farmers Most, Single or Double Statehood?" a large majority favored the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State.

The place of the next meeting was determined to be Perry, after considerable discussion.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. Kleiner, of Oklahoma City; Vice President, J. B. Beades, Perry; Secretary, J. S. Soule, Guthrie; Treasurer, L. F. Laverty, Guthrie.

The one crop about which the most inquiries are now coming to the Kansas State Agricultural Department, not only from Kansas but from all the Mississippi valley, is Kaffir corn. The literature as to this valuable grain and forage plant is as yet quite limited, but Secretary Coburn, desiring always to be helpful, says he will be glad to furnish applicants with such information as is available, so that no one interested need be altogether in the dark as to what Kaffir corn is and how it is grown and utilized.



## Black Rice Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I saw a description of black rice corn in the FARMER of January 23, on page 10, but it did not mention where it could be had. I therefore ask if the FARMER will be so kind as to inform me through its columns in time so that I can get some in time for planting in the spring?

C. P. BRONCELIUS.

Wayne, Kas.

—This is one of several letters of like import. We are informed that F. Barteldes & Co., seedsmen, of Lawrence, Kas., have this seed for sale.

## Rag-Weed in Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If "Subscriber," Wichita, Kas., will resow those rag-weed patches to alfalfa, sowing early, say about the middle of March, and harrow in well, then, as soon as the weeds get big enough to clip with a mower, run over it, cutting as close as possible; it will prevent the weeds from robbing the young alfalfa of moisture, and by cutting two or three times it will keep them in check till his alfalfa gets a start, when it will soon smother the weeds. Clipping the young alfalfa will not hurt it, while it is death to the weeds. Here, under irrigation, it only takes one or two outtings to "do up" all kinds of weeds, providing we have a stand of alfalfa.

E. G. JONES.

Syracuse, Kas., January 27, 1896.

## No Corn Stalk Disease.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been reading your paper for ten years. All that has been said about corn stalk disease has no sense in it at all, because there is no such a thing as corn stalk disease. How would it sound if some one would say there is an oats disease? They would all give him the laugh. A man can tell me as often as he pleases that there is a corn stalk disease, and I will tell him he has got "wheels in his head" and don't know what he is talking about.

Mr. Baxter, Waveland, Kas., says there is a corn stalk disease. That's all he knows about it. He should have been more careful in turning the cattle on stalks and he would not have lost any. Turning them out in the afternoon don't better it any. There's no more poison in corn stalks than in oats. He says he had experience with pasturing cattle in corn stalks for the past ten years. That's nothing. I had experience for fifty years. Have had as many as 165 head at one time. I don't think Mr. Baxter had more discretion than these big cattlemen have, and they do likewise. I hope this will settle the corn stalk disease.

Herington, Kas. J. F. SHUMP.

## Better Horse Prospects.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As we all know, the position of the horse industry in the United States has been the reverse of encouraging of late. The old proverb says, "The darkest hour precedes the dawn." If this is true, surely the dawn must be close at hand for those breeders who, like myself, have not lost all faith in the horse and quit the business in disgust. Evidences are beginning to accumulate quite rapidly that the dawn is already breaking, in fact, I imagine I can already see some signs of day.

I have just to hand the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, giving a summary of the year's working in agriculture in England, and send you following extract:

"The live stock trade has, on the whole, been better than might have been expected, but horses imported from abroad have seriously interfered with home values. It is unquestionably advantageous to large employers of horses that America and the colonies should be able to send animals over at such low prices, but it is impossible for the British farmer to produce horseflesh at anything like the prices which have been recently realized in London and Glasgow, and if this trade continues—which it will probably do—horse breeding will follow in the wake of other falling departments of the farm; indeed it is already admitted it is cheaper to buy than to breed."

Here we have the whole matter in a

nutshell, and he who runs may read. Horsemen generally have found it out, not only in England but here in Kansas, where horses can be raised about as cheap as anywhere, that it is cheaper to buy than to breed, and are acting accordingly. How long can the United States provide horses for her own use and at the same time flood the markets of England and the continent, unless she raises more colts? and the latter course she will not adopt until prices have materially risen. I am strongly of opinion that there is more money to be made at present time buying likely young horses than any other stock.

JOHN WHITWORTH.  
Emporia, Kas.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

A. J. Norris, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, advertises in the "For Sale" column, nice, clean, cane seed for sale. We have had several letters from subscribers who wish to purchase. We refer them to the several advertisers who announce in this issue that they have the kind of seed wanted.

SOW GRASS SEED.—The time is near at hand for spring seeding, and one of the best devices for this purpose is Thompson's wheelbarrow grass seeder. It is made with five different kinds of hoppers. Write for twenty-four-page catalogue, sent free by O. E. Thompson & Sons, Ypsilanti, Mich.

BUCKBEE'S SEED AND PLANT GUIDE FOR 1896.—One of the most instructive, valuable and attractive catalogues received this year is the 1896 "Seed and Plant Guide" issued by H. W. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill. It must be seen to be appreciated and the "Plant Guide" will be sent free to those who mention this paper.

FINE POULTRY.—Every farmer wants some first-class poultry. The East Side poultry farm of P. C. Bowen & Son, Cherrysvale, Kas., can surely please any one with their Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rose-comb Brown Leghorns. Note their card and ask for their annual circular.

WOODARD'S SUBSOIL ATTACHMENT.—Is now manufactured and sold by the Kansas City Hay Press Co., of Kansas City, Mo. It has been previously described and illustrated in this paper. It is attracting considerable attention and everybody declares it a splendid thing. For further information see advertisement or write the factory at Kansas City, Mo.

The finest almanac yet published is that of the *Home, Field and Forum*, Oklahoma's bright agricultural paper. It is a book of 500 pages, every one of which is filled with information of great value, embracing statistics and other matters for reference which every farmer should have within reach at all times. The KANSAS FARMER will fill orders for the book, postage prepaid, at 25 cents per copy.

The question of how to increase the moisture of the soil and to prevent its waste by evaporation, whether it come from rain or irrigation, has occupied the attention of Western farmers during the past year and bids fair to be the most important one with them during 1896. By writing to Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb., any one can receive, free, a book giving useful hints on "Soil Moisture." See their advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

B. H. Pugh's advertisement of seed potatoes, running in the KANSAS FARMER, should receive the attention of those desiring pure seed direct from the grower. Mr. Pugh produced 8,000 bushels of these potatoes last year and has kept them by the most approved methods, so that they are retaining their full vitality as seed. Mr. Pugh is personally known to the publishers of the KANSAS FARMER. There is no risk in sending money with the order to him.

JANSEN NURSERY.—The special price list of this famous Western nursery is out and presents many things of special interest and is well worth sending for to Jansen Nursery, Jansen, Neb. They have ninety-five different dollar collections which they offer as a special bargain, e. g., twelve apple trees, twenty-five black walnut, 300 one-year-old ash trees, 100 strawberry plants—four varieties, twenty-five Gregg raspberry, and ninety other special lots for only \$1 each.

WESTERN IMPLEMENT DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—Our special report of this important meeting was inadvertently omitted last week. These representatives of the farm machinery industry have an important business in this State and their relation to the farmers is very close and there are many things of special and mutual interest. The officers and directors elected at Kansas City for 1896 are as follows: C. C. Curtis, Wellington, Kas., President. C. B. Bowling, Columbia, Mo., Vice President. H. J. Hodge, Abilene, Kas., Secretary-Treasurer. Board of Directors—E. R. Moses, Great Bend, Kas.; T. J. O'Neill, Osage City, Kas.; S. B. Cole, Rich Hill, Mo.; J. N. Cunningham, Norborne, Mo.; Jno. Lyons, Everest, Kas.; Sanford Topping, Ottawa, Kas.

## February Notes.

Oil up the harness.

Finish the planning.

Be sure of your supply of seed.

Get the work teams mated up.

Get all of the manure hauled possible.

Be ready to sow grass and clover at the first opportunity.

Fruit trees may be set out if the ground is in good condition.

Do not undertake so much that any part of the work will be done hurriedly.

A good part of the work done in February will save that much time later on.

With all crops less work will be required to cultivate if the preparatory work is done well.

One advantage in stirring the soil deep is that it tends to induce the roots to go deeper into the soil.

A little care in supplying the stock with a good variety now will help materially in keeping them with a good appetite.

If the teams are to do the most work to the best advantage it is very essential to have them in a good thrifty condition.

When the teams have been idle during the winter the better plan is to put them to work gradually; they will stand it better.

As a general rule as it becomes necessary to increase the work of the teams it will be best to gradually increase the grain ration.

Plan to grow a good variety of crops, carrying out a good system of rotation, so as to distribute the work as evenly as possible.

With all crops there is what may be termed a best time for seeding or planting and the nearer the work can be done to this time the better.

While it is always an item to get the spring crops in early it is of no advantage to seed or plant until the soil will work readily into a good tilth.

Under present conditions if the best profit is realized it is very important to lessen the cost of production so far as can be done and yet maintain the quality.

One of the most important items in setting out trees of all kinds is to see that the roots are spread out naturally and that the roots and soil come in close contact.

Many pastures and meadows are seriously injured by allowing the stock to tramp over them when the ground is soft, as it is more or less during the latter part of winter or early spring.

Oats should be sown at the first opportunity. They will stand cool, moist weather much better than they will if the weather is hot and dry. [But heavy frosts will kill oats.—EDITOR.]

One advantage in growing some forage crops is that they will usually withstand drought better than other crops, so that there is a lessened risk of a complete failure, at least of feed for the stock.

Eldon, Mo.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formulae of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well-known standard remedies by the World's Fair commissioners.

EUGENE FIELD'S LAST STORY.—In 1884 Eugene Field wrote a story which he called "The Werewolf." When it was finished he laid it aside and a year afterward entirely rewrote it. In 1886 he again took it up and revised it, and during the nine years between that time and his death in November last, he rewrote it eight times. His last revision pleased him and he decided to print it. But death came too suddenly, and the story was found, unpublished, among his effects. Mrs. Field, concluding to have the story appear, gave it to the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, in which magazine all of Mr. Field's work, outside of his newspaper articles, was presented to the public. The story will be printed in the next issue of the *Journal*, strikingly illustrated by Mr. Howard Pyle.

## Peas and Oats.

Peas and oats mixed at the rate of two bushels of the former and two and one-half of the latter make a most valuable green fodder, or cured grain and forage crop. There is one difficulty about covering these grains, either together, or singly, with the common harrow, which is, that the seed will not stay covered, and cannot be covered to an even depth. But by using the "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler this difficulty is successfully overcome, and the seed is covered evenly to the right depth, viz., three inches under the surface; when every seed grows and the plants are well rooted. This makes a great difference in the yield, which is easily double, when the seed is properly covered, that of a crop covered in the usual way. See advertisement on page 94.

## AFFECTS EVERY ORGAN

Does That Most Dreadful of Diseases—Chronic Catarrh.

If there is a disease among all others which people fear most, and yet which is the most prevalent of all others, it is chronic catarrh. Over half the people have it in some form or another. And yet probably not a tenth of these people know that their disease is catarrh. To distinguish catarrh of various organs they have been named very differently.

One person has dyspepsia; another bronchitis; another Bright's disease; another liver complaint; another consumption; another female complaint. These people would be very much surprised to hear that they are all suffering from chronic catarrh. But it is so, nevertheless. Each one of these troubles, and a great many more, are simply catarrh—that is, chronic inflammation of the mucous lining of whichever organ is affected. These diseases are all alike in still another way; they are almost impossible to cure. Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other location. This is why Pe-ru-na has become so justly famous in the cure of catarrhal diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures remain. Pe-ru-na does not palliate; it cures.

A sixty-four-page book on catarrhal diseases and the effect Pe-ru-na has upon them will be sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

## How to Irrigate.

Practical information for practical farmers and fruit-growers in the January number of *The Irrigation Age*. Price, 10 cents. No. 34 Clark street, Chicago.

"Farmer's Ready Reference, or Handbook of Diseases of Horses and Cattle." A few copies yet on hand that will be sold for \$1 each, by mail. The chapter on "Corn Stalk Disease" alone worth the price. Address S. C. Orr, V. S., Manhattan, Kas.

## Seekers for Homes,

Who wish to start over again in some locality where good land is plentiful and climate is favorable, should post themselves relative to the irrigated districts of Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona, the dirt-cheap farms of Oklahoma, and the fruit tracts in southern Texas.

To find out the facts address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Monadnock building, Chicago, or J. E. Frost, Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kas.

And the Santa Fe is the best line to almost every part of the Great Southwest.

## A Look Through South Missouri for Four Cents.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company has just issued a magnificent book of sixty or more photo-engraved views of varied scenery in south Missouri. From these views an accurate knowledge can be obtained as to the productions and general topography of that highly-favored section that is now attracting the attention of home-seekers and investors the country over.

The title of the book is "Snap Shots in South Missouri." It will be mailed upon receipt of postage, 4 cents. Address J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.

## No Room for Doubt.

When the facts are before you, you must be convinced.

The facts are that the UNION PACIFIC is leading all competitors, is the acknowledged dining car route, and great through car line of the West.

The line via Denver and Kansas City to Chicago in connection with the Chicago & Alton railroad, with its excellent equipment of Free Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman Palace Sleepers and Pullman Dining, demands the attention of every traveler to the East. Ask your nearest agent for tickets via this route.

E. L. LOMAX,  
42 Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

## Popular Low-Price California Excursions.

The Santa Fe Route personally-conducted weekly excursions to California are deservedly popular with travelers who seek a wise economy in cost of railroad and sleeper tickets without sacrifice of any essential comfort. About one-third saved, as compared with first-class passage.

The Pullmans occupied by these parties are of the latest pattern and afford every necessary convenience. A porter goes with each car, and an experienced agent of the company is in charge. Ladies, invalids, elderly people, etc., will appreciate this personal care.

The Santa Fe's California line passes south of the region of severe snow storms and is remarkably picturesque.

The daily service is same as above, except as regards agent in charge. For descriptive literature and other information address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Monadnock Building, Chicago.



## Horticulture.

### NURSERY STOCK FOR POTATO LAND.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Responding to your invitation, I give you the following as an embodiment of my experience in raising potatoes on land previously occupied by nursery stock.

My potato field is Kaw valley bottom land. The soil is sandy loam with a surface soil of eight or ten inches thickness and a moderately soft subsoil, which nowhere shows any trace of clay. The field has been in cultivation twenty-three years, almost every year of which it has produced some sort of crop. Potatoes were never before raised on it. It has never been fertilized, nor has it ever been sown to clover or alfalfa. The readers of the KANSAS FARMER will doubtless think this harsh treatment for land, but I hope by this very circumstance to show that there may be much fertility in soil which, through ill-adapted methods of farming, we fail to utilize.

In my potato field was one corner of five acres which received a modified treatment over the balance of the field, and in consequence yielded 110 bushels more per acre.

Four years ago a crop of apple trees was taken from this five-acre plot, and the tree-digger running under the rows gave the soil the first subsoiling in its history. The two succeeding years crops of seedlings were taken up with the seedling-cutter, giving the land three successive subsoilings. Added to this was the thorough cultivation of the nursery stock and complete annihilation of weeds. The result was that the field was reduced to a deep bed of finely pulverized soil. During the winter previous to planting, this soil absorbed a great deal of rain and atmospheric moisture, so that by spring it was in excellent condition for seeding, being very moist, yet not too much so.

I plowed quickly, harrowed and planted immediately, and was soon rewarded with an excellent stand of potatoes. I place considerable stress on quick plowing and planting. Land plowed and left a few days—such as we had last spring—dries out and becomes cloddy; thus the very moisture needed to start the seeds to sprouting is lost, and the lumps of dirt which would have been broken by the harrow are left to harden and lock up much valuable plant food. Of course, it is not always possible to plow and plant quickly, but in such cases the harrow would do vast good if used before the soil dries.

I planted Early Ohios, the seed coming from Minnesota last spring. No special care was exercised in cutting the seed, an Aspinwall cutter being used. An Aspinwall planter was used, placing the sets every thirteen inches in rows three feet apart. I think now the rows might be placed four inches closer together. On my field this year the yield would have been increased about thirty bushels per acre if I had made the rows that much narrower.

I began cultivating by using the drag just before the potatoes came up. Two or three days after they were up the harrow was used crosswise of the rows. Plowing was begun with Planet Jr. cultivators, using the narrow blades. After two plowings with these the field was twice plowed with two-horse cultivators. This year I shall use only the Planet Jr. The crop was "laid by" with the latter, and when finished the ground was in an ideal condition to retain moisture.

Now, as to the yield. In digging, I used a Shaker digger, which lays most of the tubers out in view, but, like other diggers, leaves some not readily found. The yield, as may have been noticed in my advertisement in another column, I place at 330 bushels per acre, but this was at the first picking, before the harrow was used. If the potatoes could all have been found and gathered the yield would doubtless have been nearer 350 bushels per acre.

I believe it is logical, and therefore reasonable, to believe the whole field, which is level and all of the same kind of soil, would have produced at this rate if it had been treated like the five-acre plot. This would have made

an increase on thirty acres of 3,300 bushels, as the best yield outside the five acres was 220 bushels. This surplus of itself would make a fair yield for a twenty-acre field. These potatoes were large, because they had room to expand in the soft, mellow soil.

Since the field is not irrigated and has never been fertilized, the only explanation for the large yield must be the thorough subsoiling and mellowing of the soil. A twenty-acre field on the farm, which was subsoiled one year before, instead of three successive years before planting, yielded 200 bushels instead of 300. The reason must be that the soil was not mellowed until it was all in the reach of plant roots.

The roots of a plant can no more extract food elements from a clod than they can from a brick. The phosphates, the nitrogen, the humus that remains locked up in clods are lost forever to the root filaments that creep about them.

If farmers are to get the best use of their land they should mellow it until roots of crops can get access to every particle of soil. If many farmers who say their land has "run out" would give this treatment a thorough test they would likely find a new farm right where the old one was.

In conclusion, I do not wish it understood that I consider tree-diggers practical subsoilers. If the subsoil is hard they cannot be made to enter it. Common subsoilers will accomplish the desired end if used frequently, supplemented, of course, with some pulverizing implement, as a disc or Acme harrow. In this day of tireless, penetrating investigation, when science is lending its best help to the farmer, it is within the power of farmers to enhance the value of their land by testing and adopting the treatments best suited to their farms. In many cases, I doubt not, the productiveness will be doubled. Oakland, Kas. B. H. PUGH.

### Seedling Peaches.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I saw, some time ago, an article about growing seedling peaches. There is nothing like them for profit, when you have a large, good kind. I have one seedling—I named it the Corning peach—and have been growing it for fifteen years. It grows very large and is as good as the grafted ones. It grows true to name, and will sell for \$1 per bushel while other kinds sell for 50 cents. It is a good-bearing and long-lasting tree. When the old limbs begin to dry up there are juicy limbs coming up from the root to take their place. It is good for thirty years or more. Good land, a little plowing and trimming are what it wants. My three-year-old Champion bore this summer, but not as large as my Corning seedling. My seedlings ripen about the 26th of August. If some of the readers of the FARMER have got some early July seedlings, let it be known. I have also found out that the apple trees planted on slope and bottom lands, are the ones from which we get the big red apples and large, fast-growing trees. It is labor lost to try to raise them on hill-tops or gumbo. Corning, Kas. HANS RASMUS.

### Alfalfa for Unirrigated Orchards.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noticed in your issue of January 23, the article on alfalfa in orchards, by Prof. Watrous, of Colorado Experiment Station. He writes principally in reference to irrigated orchards. I would like very much to have the Professor's views on orchards that are not irrigated. Whether there would be any difference, and if we could expect the same results in the latter. I have forty acres of young orchard on land well adapted to alfalfa, and if Prof. Watrous' theory is correct and his experience will do to follow in our section of the country, it will be very valuable information for us. We have been taught to believe that neither orchard or alfalfa would prosper when planted together. Will you not kindly ask the Professor to extend his views to our conditions, and call for information from any one who has had experience in raising alfalfa in non-irrigated orchards. I am sure there are many of your readers interested in this.

H. M. KIRKPATRICK.  
Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas.

### A Low Wagon With Broad Tires.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some time last year I saw an advertisement of the farmer's handy wagon in the FARMER. It struck me as being a good thing. I corresponded with the company, at Saginaw, Mich., and finally bought one of their wagons. I want to tell the readers of the FARMER about it.

There are now several makes of these handy farm wagons, nearly all upon the same principle, viz., low wheels, broad tires and high bolsters, extending out over the wheels. Every farmer should have one. They save a great deal of heavy lifting and greatly lighten the labor of hauling on the farm. Its broad tires (six inches wide) will not cut through the sod on meadows or pastures when the ground is soft. The top of the bolster is only thirty inches from the ground. The front wheels cut under to the reach, enabling one to turn in the length of the wagon. I put a platform on mine, seven by sixteen feet, and floored it with best pine flooring. It will hold anything, and a big load of it—crates or barrels of apples or potatoes, hay, manure, stone, corn fodder, anything that it is desired to haul on the farm. I haven't found any sort of hauling on the farm where it does not far excel the old-style high wagon. As a husking wagon it is unequalled. By putting a board a foot wide on each side it will hold sixty bushels of corn, and is so broad the husker can't miss it, and a husker will never throw an ear over. My experience with a high wagon is that a fast husker will throw more or less over, and will never go round the wagon to pick an ear up, especially if husking by the bushel, as he could husk two while going round after the lost one.

The only condition that balks this wagon is a thawing snow. In it the wheels ball up until they will not roll, but every farmer should have a sled for snow-covered ground. Agriculture has been made a far less laborious avocation by recent inventions and improved methods. As a labor-saving device I consider the "handy farm wagon" the most important of anything introduced lately.

EDWIN SNYDER.  
Oskaloosa, Kas., January 27.

### A Full Supply of All Kinds of Nursery Stock in

## Pear, Peach, Apricot

Apple, Cherry, Plum, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, etc.

Send for descriptive list and prices. Address J. F. CECIL, Nurseryman, North Topeka, Kas.

### A FLOWER GARDEN FOR 25c.

Our bargain collection of 10 pkts. of Choice Flowers contains: Pansy Large German; Cosmos Giant Perfection; Candytuft Empress; Calliopis Gold Wave; Petunia best mixed; Sweet Peas Eckford's Large Flowering; Marigold Legion of Honor; Mignonette Midget; Phlox Grandiflora; Zinnia Giant Mammoth. This fine collection contains many novelties, for only 25 cts. in stamps or silver, worth three times the price. Our Handsome GARDEN ANNUAL, FREE. Write for it. COLE'S SEED STORE, - PELLA, IOWA.

## EARLY KANSAS

### 437 bu. SEED POTATOES

An enormous yielder, a great keeper and a splendid table potato. Endorsed by all who have tried it. KANSAS FARMER one year and one bushel. \$1.75 Rural New Yorker " " " " 1.85 Practical Farmer (Ohio) " " " " 1.85 Journal of Agriculture (Mo.) " " " " 1.85 CLARENCE J. NORTON, Morantown, Kas.

It is not Sweet Potato Vines  
You want—but

## Sweet Potatoes

Our Vines "Gold Coin" Prolific Sweet Potatoes are Marvellous in Yield and cheapness of production, and superior in quality. The Indiana Farmer, our home farm paper editorially highly endorses them.

### 600 BUSHELS PER ACRE

Is a Small Yield for them.

We tell you all about them in our handsome new catalogue which we will mail FREE if sent for at once. No garden will be complete without them. Have them to sell to your neighbors next year. THE HUNTINGTON SEED CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

A Fruit-Grower should never set a plant until he has read R. M. Kellogg's book, entitled

## GREAT CROPS OF SMALL FRUITS

AND HOW TO GROW THEM. It has worked a revolution in small fruit-growing. No other book ever published contains so much practical information. New ideas. New methods, less work, double the fruit. R. M. KELLOGG, Ionia, Mich.

### ST. VITUS DANCE.

### A Physician Prescribes Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.:  
My daughter Mattie, aged 14, was afflicted last spring with St. Vitus dance and nervousness, her entire right side was numb and nearly paralyzed. We consulted a phy-



sician and he prescribed Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. She took three bottles before we saw any certain signs of improvement, but after that she began to improve very fast and I now think she is entirely cured. She has taken nine bottles of the Nervine, but no other medicine of any kind.

Knox, Ind., Jan. 5, '95. H. W. HOSTETTER.  
Physicians prescribe Dr. Miles' Remedies because they are known to be the result of the long practice and experience of one of the brightest, members of their profession, and are carefully compounded by experienced chemists, in exact accordance with Dr. Miles' prescriptions, as used in his practice. On sale at all druggists. Write for Dr. Miles' Book on the Heart and Nerves. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

### Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.



up. Cheap by oz and lb. A lot of extra packages with every order. Send for catalogue. R. H. SHUMWAY, - Rockford, Ill.



### NEW SCARLET PANSIES, 10c.

The bright and beautiful scarlet and red shades of the Pansy are little known. Try our Mixed Strain of GIANT FLOWERED SCARLET SHADES. FOR ONLY 10 CENTS we will mail a packet of 50 seeds and our great Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Rare New Fruits; 186 pages elegantly illustrated; many large colored plates. Do not miss it. Order now. JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.



## MONEY IN TOMATOES

But You Must Plant the Right Seed. My new Seed Book tells all about the best kinds of Tomatoes and much else of interest in the Seed Line. Most attractive and instructive buyers catalogue ever published, illustrating these Tomatoes, free to all intending purchasers. Address at once. P.O. Box 223

### H. W. BUCKBEE,

Rockford Seed Farms, ROCKFORD, ILL.



## In the Dairy.

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

### The Situation.

When talking about what anti-oleo legislation will do, just refer to reports made at the Missouri State dairy meeting. The State law has been in operation only a short time, but it has worked some radical changes as will be seen. The number of dealers in oleo has been reduced from 450 to seventy in one year. Commission men reported an increase in the sale of butter and an advance in price of 5 to 8 cents a pound. The sales of oleo had decreased from 300,000 to 30,000 pounds annually. Mr. Livy, a commission merchant of St. Louis, stated that 2,000,000 more pounds of butter were sold in his city as a result. These are good arguments to use in Kansas, and every dairyman should make it his business to have laws passed at the next session of the Legislature that will foster this great industry and put us on an equal footing with our sister State, Missouri. Our advantages as a dairy State are even better than Missouri's, and there is nothing lacking but protective laws to make Kansas one of the greatest dairy States in the Union.

### An Old Fraud.

A subscriber at Harper, Kas., writes for information in regard to an article that is being offered for sale in his county, called "New process of making butter from milk." The information claims that by its use 100 pounds of milk can be made to yield thirteen pounds of butter or over 200 per cent. more than by the ordinary method of churning. Circulars are put out with the supposed references of a lot of business men in Englewood, Ill., and then goes on to say, that any man or woman who knows anything about the art of butter-making should be able to make an independent fortune in one year right at home, in their own county, selling rights to farmers to make the article. It is figured out (on paper) that by its use milk or cream is changed almost instantly into pure butter, and that one cow takes the place of three. This may be another offshoot of the "black peepsin" fraud, of which so much has been written, and which the government took in hand, making a chemical analysis, demonstrating that the stuff had no value whatever in butter-producing qualities. We advise our friend at Harper and all others, to have nothing to do with it. The claims are so unreasonable that fraud sticks out all over it. Let it severely alone.

### Missouri Dairy Convention.

The State Dairy Association convened in Columbia, January 13, with Vice President W. H. Burns, of Concordia, in the chair. President Jesse, of the Missouri University, gave the address of welcome. He spoke of the great importance of the dairy industry, and thought that the Agricultural college should have a department devoted to giving instruction in dairy lines. He congratulated the association on its good work and wished it all success. N. J. Colman replied, and stated that Missouri needed more skill and science in dairying, to compete with other States. Enough butter and cheese are not made to supply home demand. Care and selection of stock and proper handling of milk must be learned. A dairy school would help along these lines. Mr. Colman called attention to the progress of dairying in the Eastern States. Missouri is able to produce a better grade of butter than they.

Secretary Rippey, of the State Board of Agriculture, discussed the anti-oleo law. Under this law Dr. Paul Schweitzer had been appointed chemist, and had rendered valuable assistance. The validity of the law had been sustained in every contest. The number of dealers in oleomargarine had been reduced from 450 to 70 in one year. Commission men reported an increase in the sale of butter, and an advance in price of 5 to 8 cents per pound. The sale of oleomargarine had decreased from 300,000 pounds to 30,000 pounds annually. The

fight was not yet over. Oleo men were still active, and would defeat or cripple the law on every possible occasion. Dairy men should remember this, and also be friends to the Legislature that passed the bill and to the Governor who signed it. Mr. Livy, a commission merchant of St. Louis, stated that the effect of the law had been good, and that 2,000,000 more pounds of butter were sold in his city as a result. Dr. Schweitzer discussed the law from the standpoint of a chemist, and showed the uncertainty and difficulty of chemical analysis under various conditions. He favored changes in the law that would set out in detail the test to be made. He showed, further, that in Denmark fifty-five pounds of butter per capita were consumed. In addition, 100,000,000 pounds of dairy products were exported. Denmark is about one-sixth as large as Missouri. Missouri, instead of exporting butter, imports it. This ought to be changed. The northern part of the State is adapted to dairying. In central Missouri a partial drought every three or four years must be guarded against. A. Dow, of Pettis county, said that Missouri was behind other States in dairying because its people did not know and properly value good butter. If there was a good home demand for butter, dairying would soon be profitable. Mr. Livy stated that Illinois dairymen fed better and kept better cows. They prepare for drought and keep up the flow of milk. Dairy education is badly needed. A. H. Shepherd, of Columbia, a graduate of the Agricultural college, told how to make farm dairying pay. Much depends on the farm, but more on the farmer. The soil must be responsive and fairly fertile. The best barn is built in two departments—a cow house and a feed barn. Dr. J. W. Connaway said that disease could be transmitted through the milk and butter of tuberculous cows. G. B. Lamm spoke at length in favor of having dairy districts established throughout the State, with dairy commissioners for each district. Secretary Chubbuck thought dairy supervision should be in the hands of one man, and offered a resolution asking the State Board of Agriculture to formulate a system of co-operation that would unite the farmers' organizations and develop agriculture symmetrically. Almost every phase of the dairy industry was pretty thoroughly discussed. Tuesday afternoon was devoted to witnessing dairy methods and processes in use at the Agricultural college. These consisted of separating milk, testing milk, determining the ripeness of cream, churning and working butter. The dairy school is well equipped with all the modern appliances. Resolutions were adopted asking the Legislature to appropriate \$30,000 for a dairy building at the Agricultural college, expressing sympathy for the President, John Patterson, who is confined at home by illness, and voting \$100 a year to the Secretary as salary. The following officers were elected: President, A. Dow, of Georgetown; Vice Presidents, A. A. Shepherd, of Columbia, and G. B. Lamm; Secretary and Treasurer, Levi Chubbuck, of Kidder.

The editor of this department is under obligations to Mr. D. W. Curtis, of Madison, for the twenty-third annual report of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, for 1895. On the fly-leaf is a portrait of ex-Governor W. D. Hoard, and the work throughout is full proof that the dairymen of that State are alive to their best interests. It is worth a careful study. Their next annual meeting will be held at Chippewa Falls, February 12, 13, 14, next.

Mr. J. H. Taylor, of Pearl, writes as follows: "Dickinson county's latest venture in dairy matters is the cheese factory of the Rhinehart Company, located in the eastern part of the county, seven miles north of Woodbine. The building now being erected is 18x40 feet, twelve feet high, with a full equipment of cheese machinery. It will be operated under control of Frank Trauger, formerly of Shawnee county, this State. Expect to be in running order about February 1. Nothing to be made but full-cream cheese."

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are unrivalled for relieving Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat Troubles. Sold only in boxes.

## A THOUGHT THAT KILLED A MAN

He thought that he could trifle with disease. He was run down in health, felt tired and worn-out, complained of dizziness, biliousness, backaches and headaches. His liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing himself with cheap pills. And then came the ending. He fell a victim to Bright's disease! The money he ought to have invested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone. The thought that killed this man

### HAS KILLED OTHERS.

Statistics show that 90 per cent. of the deaths from pneumonia, Bright's disease and similar complaints are caused from derangements of the liver and kidneys. These great organs keep the blood pure and in healthful motion. When they get out of order the blood becomes poisoned, the circulation impeded and the whole system speedily breaks down. It is

### A DANGEROUS IDEA

to imagine that pills can strike at the root of these diseases. It has been thoroughly proved that such remedies are worse than useless. There is only one remedy which can always be depended upon. This remedy alone can act on the liver and kidneys when they are out of order, clear out the system and build up the health. The name of this remedy is Warner's Safe Cure. It is the only standard remedy in the world for kidney and liver complaints. It is the only remedy which physicians universally prescribe. It is the only remedy that is backed by the testimony of thousands whom it has relieved and cured.

There is nothing else that can take its place.

### Grass Is King.

More grass and better and permanent pastures and meadows means more cows, and this means more milk and more money. Every reader of the KANSAS FARMER is interested in more grass and better and permanent pastures and meadows and how they can be obtained. We have for years given special attention to the selection of clover-grass mixtures for either permanent pastures and meadows and adapted for different soils, and very good results have been obtained with them everywhere, and some of our customers write us they would not give one acre sown with our clover-grass mixture for three or four acres of either timothy or clover.

Our new catalogue or book on permanent pastures and meadows contains full information in regard to the grasses, clovers and clover-grass mixtures, and we send it free to all farmers and dairymen. Write for it to-day.

Our prices this year are very low, lower than ever before, and it does not cost any more to sow our superior clover-grass mixtures than to sow timothy or clover alone, and one acre sown with our clover-grass mixtures is worth three or four acres of timothy or clover.

In our new catalogue we have filled five pages with the letters from farmers who have sown our clover-grass mixtures during the past year, and what have written us about the results obtained, and we have hundreds more on file in our office. These letters are not "manufactured" testimonials as all will readily see by reading the same. Many farmers have called upon us during the past summer and examined our trial grounds, many more will do the same this coming summer.

Write for a copy of our catalogue or book on permanent pastures and meadows to-day, and sow at least a few acres of our clover-grass mixtures for either permanent pastures or meadows this spring.

Address FARMER SEED CO.,  
Faribault, Minn.  
(Formerly Chicago, Ill.)

## GRAPE VINES.

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

## CLOVER SEED

Largest growers of Grass and Clover Seeds in America. 5000 acres. Our Grass Mixtures last a lifetime. Meadows sown in April will give a rousing crop in July. Prices dirt cheap. Mammoth catalogue and 10 pkgs. Grass and Grains, free for but 10c. postage. Catalogue alone 5c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

CATALOGUE FREE.

## MONEY MAKING SEEDS

Every planter wants them. We sell GUARANTEED BEST SEEDS CHEAP. HALF REGULAR PRICE. Large pkts. 2 CTS. & up. Extras with orders. Send for FINEST BOOK PRINTED. Mailed FREE. Market Gardeners ask for Wholesale Price List.

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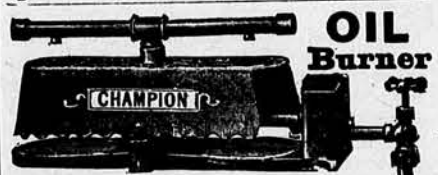
## The Lightning Seed Sower!

Guaranteed to Sow from 50 to 80 Acres per Day (either Horse-back or Foot). Sows Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, and all Seeds of same nature. Will be sent to any Postoffice on receipt of \$1.50. If not satisfactory money refunded. Circulars Free. Agents wanted.

FRANZEN & BUSS, Golden, Illinois.

## COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS

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One-half cheaper than wood or coal. No smoke. Goes in any stove or furnace.

Want Agents on salary or commission. Send for catalogue of prices and terms. No wicks used. NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO.

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**FREE** A GENUINE 14 K. GOLD-FILLED 7.50 to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your address and we will send you FREE for examination the Best and Only Genuine American watch ever offered at this price. It is 14k. Solid Gold filled, with Genuine American Movement, 20 Years' Guarantee, and looks like a Solid Gold Watch sold at \$40. Examine at express office and if you think it a bargain, pay \$7.50 and express charges, otherwise pay nothing. A Handsome Gold Plated Chain, sold in certain stores for \$3 goes free with each watch.

**OUR GRAND OFFER.** FREE One of these \$7.50 watches and a chain, if you buy or sell SIX. Write to-day, as this price holds good for 60 days only. ROYAL WFT CO., 507 Tully Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
\$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for

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OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,

CONGRESS, BUTTON,

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kinds of the best selected

leather by skilled work-

men. We

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\$3 Shoes

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None genuine unless name and

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Ask your dealer for our \$5,

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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer

cannot supply you, send to fac-

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pay carriage. State kind, style

of toe (cap or plain), size and

width. Our Custom Dept. will fill

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W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

**THE KING CURE OVER ALL FOR**  
**RHEUMATISM,**  
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## Seeds Free.

The new free delivery system inaugurated by Peter Henderson & Co., New York, secures to any one who orders seeds from them the free delivery at catalogue prices to any postoffice in the United States. Messrs. Peter Henderson & Co. issue this year a beautiful and entirely new catalogue for 1896, which illustrates and describes the grandest assortment of seeds on this continent. This "new catalogue" they mail on receipt of a two-cent stamp, or to those who will state in what paper they saw their advertisement it will be mailed free. Full particulars of this offer will be found in Messrs. Peter Henderson & Co.'s advertisement in another portion of this paper.

## Corn Growing Revolutionized.

A new corn has appeared, the corn of our fancy and dreams—big ears, small cobs, deep kernels, enormous, yes, marvelous cropper! That's Salzer's Golden Triumph. One thousand farmers tested it in 1895 and are sure that 200 to 250 bushels can be grown per acre! Where will it end? Salzer's catalogue is full of rare things for farm and garden.

If you will cut this out and send it with 10 cents, postage, to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grasses and grains, including Salzer's Golden Triumph corn, free.

## A Splendid Business Offer.

The FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to Perine's subsoil plows. That subsoiling is no longer an experiment has been satisfactorily proven and demonstrated. Mr. A. B. Perine, of this city, is the inventor, manufacturer and patentee of the original Perine's subsoil plow. No higher compliment could be attributed to the popularity of the plow, than the fact that other plow companies are trying to profit from its success, by attempting to imitate Mr. Perine's invention. During the months of February, March and April, 1895, Mr. Perine was not nearly able to supply the demand for his plows, and present indications are that he will experience another rush this season. He has enlarged his plant and secured additional machinery. But as a special inducement for early orders he will include a year's subscription to either the KANSAS FARMER or Topeka Advocate to those who will purchase a plow before February 15, 1896.

The prices of the genuine Perine subsoil plows are as follows:

No. 1 plow, for four horses.....	\$12.00
Extra points.....	2.25
No. 2 plow, for three horses.....	11.00
Extra points.....	2.00

Address all communications and make remittances payable to

PERINE'S PLOW WORKS,  
Topeka, Kas.

## Special Want Column.

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time, will be inserted in this column, without display, for 10 cents per line, of seven words or less, per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. It will pay. Try it!

SPECIAL.—Until further notice, orders from our subscribers will be received at 1 cent a word or 7 cents a line, cash with the order. Stamps taken.

DISEASES OF YOUNG AND OLD MEN.—Private and skin diseases a specialty. Wm. H. Richter, Ph. G. M. D., 503 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Correspondence solicited.

CANE SEED FOR SALE.—Nice, clean seed; make offers, soaked, here. Wanted—Your address on a postal card for my catalogue of strawberry and all small fruit plants. A. J. Norris, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

FOR SALE—High-scoring Black Langshan cockerels—\$1 up. J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—A nice dark, young team of half-bred jennets, \$50 before March 1. W. B. Robinson, Wakeeney, Kas.

FOR SALE—B. P. Rocks at \$1 each where more than one is wanted. Mrs. E. E. Bernard, Dunlap, Morris Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Seven jacks, eight jennets, S. C. B. Leghorn eggs. H. C. Staley, Rose Hill, Kas.

2,000 BUSHELS SEED SWEET POTATOES! for sale. Ten best kinds. Also plants in their season at bed-rock prices. Inquire of N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

WANTED—A Denmark-bred, standard preferred, mare or gelding, perfectly sound, about 6 years old, galloped, of good style and action, black or bay with black tail and mane. Address, giving price and particulars, "Horseman No. 1," care Daily Capital, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SHORT-HORN BULLS—All ages, extra fine, write F. C. Kingsley, Dover, Kas.

TO TRADE FOR STOCK—Southeast quarter section 38, 27, 17, Kiowa county, Kansas. Also lot 1, block 58, Chandler, Oklahoma. Milo M. Mitchell, Calista, Kas.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY AND BLACK-BERRY plants at lowest prices. J. C. Banta, Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma roosters, for \$1 each. Eggs \$1 for 15, \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. N. VanBuskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

10 EXTRA FALL GILTS AND FIFTY SPRING pigs, the pigs sired by Tecumseh J. Corwin 10744 S. and the great breeding and show boar Riley Medium 12306 S. E. T. Warner, Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

1857 For price list of reliable Nursery 1896 stock, address W. E. HARNES, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kansas.

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PLANTS BY MAIL.—Fuchsias, heliotropes, roses, coleus, begonias, geraniums. Strong, well-rooted plants, assorted, from two-inch pots, twenty for \$1. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Trya Montgomery, Larned, Pawnee Co., Kas.

T. H. BIRCHER, CAIRO, KAS.—Breeder of thoroughbred Silver Wyandottes and Irish Pit Games. A few fine birds for sale. Eggs in season.

WHITE HOLLAND—M. B. TURKEYS—Cheap if ordered soon. R. G. Mason & Co., Kirksville, Mo.

FOR A PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION address Coon's National Business College, Kansas City. Self-help furnished students of limited means.

ALFALFA CLOVER.—Just received, a car-load choice seed. For prices address Topeka Seed House, 306 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. S. H. Downs, Proprietor.

BROWN DHOURA—Seed for sale at 75 cents per bushel. E. Christensen, Ellis, Kas.

WANTED—A first-class farm hand. Young man preferred. Must be steady and of good habits. Steady employment given the right person. Address, with reference, "C. 30," Neutral, Kas.

SHOW BULL FOR SALE—Imp. Buccaneer 106658, at to head any Short-horn herd. D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

SEED SWEET POTATOES FOR SALE—All leading varieties. Plants in their season. Correspondence solicited. Address B. F. Jacobs, Box 122, Wamego, Kas.

WANTED—To exchange, four B. Langshan cockerels, one 92 and three 94-point birds, and one White, 95, by Hewes and Wale, for pigs or money; \$1 to \$3 each. Adam Rankin, Olathe, Kas.

WANTED—Readers of the KANSAS FARMER to try our "Special Want Column." It is full of bargains and does the business. For less than one dollar, 2-cent postage stamps are acceptable.

I WANT—To buy fifty head of domestic yearlings. Write, giving description of stock and lowest cash price. W. V. Jackson, Coldwater, Kas.

ORDER NOW—Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Cockerels 75 cents to \$1. Eggs in season, \$1 for fifteen. Mrs. F. A. Hargrove, Richmond, Kas.

FOR SALE—Red and White Kafir corn, cane and millet seed by the sack or car. Corn and Kafir corn chop. Write for prices. Hubbard & Hackney, Medford, Okla.

FOUR STANDARD-BRED STALLIONS—For sale or trade. Good individuals, with and without records. For particulars address Fred Young, Kansas City, Kas.

FOR TRADE—A few first-class Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach stallions and mares. Make offers to Stericker Bros., Springfield, Ill.

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE—Ten head, eight pure-bred and two grades. S. Wertschelger, Volland, Kas.

SWEET PEAS—Thirty varieties, choice sorts, all colors, mixed. Five-cent papers postage paid. Ornament your homes with these sure-to-grow, attractive flowers. All other kinds of flower, garden and field seeds. Address Topeka Seed House, 306 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

HOMES UNDER IRRIGATION!—Fruit lands, dairy farms. Sure crops. No hot winds. Good markets. Elegant climate. Address L. D. Kenison, Fowler, Otero Co., Colorado.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE—Some choice Part-ridge and Buff Cochins cockerels or pens of either for good pigs, any pure breed. Adam Rankin, Olathe, Kas.

SEE THIS OFFER!—For sale, pure-bred Black S. Langshans and S. S. Hamburg cockerels, scoring from 90 to 92 points. Eggs from prize-winning birds. Write for prices. W. E. McCarter & Son, Box 156, Topeka, Kas.

SORGHUM SEED FOR SALE.—For prices, write J. H. Foote, Fort Scott, Kas.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS AND CEYLON peafowls for sale by R. E. Trospen, Sylvan Lake and Stock Farm, Frankfort, Kas.

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

FOR EXCHANGE—Well-bred horse stock, all ages, for farm or cheap southwestern Kansas land. W. G. Baker, Ellsworth, Kas.

HEREFORD BULL FOR SALE—Some fine ones, coming yearlings, pure and grades. W. G. Baker, Ellsworth, Kas.

WANTED—Sorghum and alfalfa seed, one M. B. gobbler and one peahen, in exchange for pure-bred Poland-Chinas or Light Brahmas. J. H. Taylor, Pearl, Kas.

SPARAGUS ROOTS.—Ten thousand two-year-old roots for sale at Topeka Seed House, 306 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

WE MAKE A GOOD FARMER'S SPRING WAGON, two lazy backs and let-down end-gate, for \$55. Warranted. Kinley & Lannan, 424-426 Jackson street, Topeka.

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

WRITE—To Alex. Richter, Hollywood, Kas., for information concerning sub-irrigation. Enclose 2-cent stamp for reply. Manufacturer of galvanized sub-irrigation pipe.

PRIZE-WINNERS—Leghorn, Langshan, Plymouth Rock and Minorca fowls and Yorkshire swine, bred in the purple. Pure, new-crop alfalfa seed for sale. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

FOR SALE—One hundred and sixty acre farm, one and a half miles from Bushong station, Lyon county, Kansas. Good spring. Price \$8 per acre. J. B. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

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

FOR SHORT-HORN BULLS—Calves and yearlings, extra fine, write D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

SEVEN FIRST-CLASS BLACK JACKS—For sale or trade. Prices reasonable. Sam Weichselbaum, Ogden, Kas.

SEND TO ARLINGTON NURSERY—Arlington, Reno Co., Kas., for surplus price list. On account of old age and failing health, I will sell the whole nursery, either with or without the land, at a great bargain. Write or call on B. P. Hanan, Proprietor.

## Salesmen Wanted!

\$100 to \$125 per month and expenses. Staple line; position permanent, pleasant and desirable. Address, with stamp, King Mfg. Co., P. 20, Chicago, Ill.

## It Stands on Its Own Bottom

IS TWICE TRUE OF THE

## Improved United States Cream Separator.

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See Records in Our Catalogue. Send for It. Free to All. In the Experiment Station Dairy Schools the U. S., running full capacity, showed tests of skimmed milk, at

VERMONT, 0.03 of 1 Per Cent.

PENNSYLVANIA, 0.04 of 1 Per Cent.

INDIANA, A Bare Trace Only.

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The U. S. Separator is made under Patents owned exclusively by us. Beware of imitating and infringing machines.

We furnish everything for the Creamery and Dairy.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., - - - Bellows Falls, Vermont.

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere to canvass for NEW GIFT BOOKS. Two rare beauties. Sell at sight. Liberal terms. Address Historical Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Wanted, an Idea.

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co. Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer.

## The Western Trail

Is published quarterly by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

It tells how to get a farm in the West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one year. Send name and address to "Editor Western Trail, Chicago," and receive it one year free.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.

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Best Combination Bit made. Severe or Easy as you want it.

Sample mailed, X C \$1.00. Nickel..... 1.50.

RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO., Racine, Wis.

## SOIL MOISTURE!

HOW BEST TO CONSERVE IT. Send us your name and address, mentioning the paper in which you saw this advertisement, and we will send you a pamphlet giving our own experience, together with the experience and conclusions of fifty more of the best farmers in Nebraska and Kansas. Also our wholesale price list of choice FRUIT TREES, plants and ornamentals. Address YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Neb.

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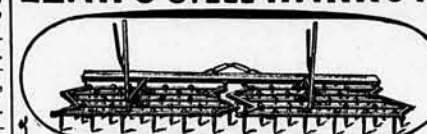
RED JACKET EAR CORN CUTTERS—For Feeders.

FREEMAN'S FEED-CUTTERS—Hand and Power.

Nothing Better Made for the Purposes.

For circulars and prices address Rock Island Implement Co., Kansas City, Mo.

## LEAN'S ALL STEEL HARROW



No Castings to Break, No Wear out to it. Adjustment easiest operated. Save its cost first season. Adapted to general farm purposes. HAS NO EQUAL. Write for proof. RODERICK LEAN MFG. CO. 69 Park St., Mansfield, Ohio.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

## A NEW BOOK FREE

It has 128 pages, is printed on fine book paper, it has hundreds of illustrations—wood cuts, zinc etchings. Its reading matter is interesting, as much so for a man as a woman, and the children also are not neglected.

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with a collar that will not bruise or gall the shoulder. The non-heating, non-packing, non-irritating qualities of cork prevent horses from getting sore or galled shoulders. All others do it, but "CORK-FACED" don't. If your merchant does not keep them, write us for free catalogue. Cork-Faced Collar Co., Lincoln, Ills.

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QUALITY TELLS

THE BEST

STEEL MILL.

STRONGEST STEEL TOWER. No long story here. Send for catalogue and prices.

PHELPS &amp; BIGELOW WIND MILL CO.,

Kalamazoo, Michigan.



LOUDEN'S HAY & GRAIN SLING. IT WILL PAY to get our latest catalogue of the greatest line of HAY TOOLS on Earth. A postal will bring it. Also valuable information about Haying and Hay Bams. Our slings handle straw, fodder and all kinds of forage, and work with any elevator. Now is the time to prepare for harvest. Write at once. Address LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Fairfield, Iowa.

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## SUBSOILER

ATTACHMENT.

After many years experience, I have perfected a practical subsoiler attachment which can be attached to either Riding or Walking Plow. It cuts from one to six inches wide and from one to eight inches deep, by the addition of one horse. This attachment saves an extra man and team. It is very simple and durable, costing only \$8. Local Agents wanted everywhere. Address Kansas City Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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GRIND CORN

Ear or Shell

Oats, Wheat, Rye and Barley Fine

Enough for any Purpose.

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JOLIET STROEBERIDGE

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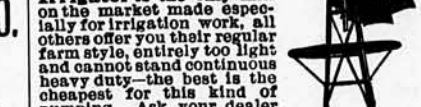
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makes it possible to stay where you are and live in peace and plenty—the Ideal Irrigator is the only mill on the market made especially for irrigation work, all others offer you their regular farm style, entirely too light and cannot stand continuous heavy duty—the best is the cheapest for this kind of pumping. Ask your dealer for the IDEAL IRRIGATOR and take no other. If he does not have it, send for our catalogue and prices.

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535 River St., FREEPORT, ILL.





# The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, DR. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

**LUMP ON MARE.**—I have a mare that had a boil on her withers a year ago and I ran a knife into it but got no matter. Then I put on May-apple liniment and now there is a bunch. What can I do for it? A. F.

**Answer.**—Saturate the bunch once a day with coal oil and if it gets sore omit it a few days, then begin again. If this does no good the only remedy is the knife.

**COW GROWING THIN.**—I have a cow 7 years old that calved four weeks ago and I am satisfied she did not clean. She is growing thin in flesh every day and sometimes her milk tastes bitter. What can be done for her? J. E. W.

**Answer.**—Give your cow one pint of raw linseed oil every morning for four days unless it makes her bowels too loose. Give a tablespoonful of the following twice a day: Nitrate of potash, foenugreek seed and gentian root, of each half a pound, mixed. If there is a discharge from the vagina, add a teaspoonful of carbolic acid to one quart of warm water and wash out once a day with a syringe.

**LAME HORSE.**—I have a four-year-old horse which has been lame in the left hind leg for five days, but has not swelled nor shown any mark. When standing he rests on the front part of the foot but when walking he steps flat, but very lame. There have been other horses in this part similarly affected without any known cause. Greensburg, Kas., J. P. H.

**Answer.**—Your horse is either rheumatic or has received an injury. I cannot locate it from your short description but think it either in the hip or in the stifle. Without something more definite I could recommend nothing more than bathing with hot salt water.

## Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

## Homes for the Homeless.

The opening of two Indian reservations in northeastern Utah to settlers opens up over three and one-half million acres of fine agricultural and stock-raising land for homeseekers.

The Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations are reached by the only direct route, the Union Pacific system, via Echo and Park City. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A., U. P. system, Omaha, Neb.

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

## Garnahan's Tree Wash and Insect Destroyer

Destroys the bore worm and apple root louse, protects the plum from the sting of the curculio and the fruit trees from rabbits. It fertilizes all fruit trees and vines, greatly increasing the quality and quantity of the fruit. Agents wanted everywhere to sell the manufactured article. Address all orders to John Wiswell, Sole Mfr., Columbus, Kas.

## LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**LiveStockAuctioneer.** JAS. W. SPARKS, Marshall, Mo. Sales made everywhere. Refer to the best breeders in the West, for whom I sell. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable. Write before claiming dates. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

**ELI ZIMMERMAN**, Hiawatha, Kansas, Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Pedigreed and registered live stock a specialty. Write for dates. Sales conducted anywhere in the country. Best of references and satisfaction guaranteed.

**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. Complete 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.

# MANLY VIGOR



ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure for sexual weakness and lost vigor known to medical science. An account of this wonderful discovery, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to suffering men (sealed) free. Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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

## MARKET REPORTS.

**Kansas City Live Stock.**  
KANSAS CITY, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,408; calves, 175; shipped Saturday, 1,306 cattle, no calves. The market was steady to 10c higher. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
32.....	1,457 \$4.25	18.....	1,771 \$4.25
21.....	1,187 4.05	49.....	1,416 4.00
47.....	1,426 3.90	50.....	1,312 3.90
20.....	1,850 3.85	42.....	1,419 3.85
15.....	1,420 3.85	24.....	1,335 3.80
34.....	1,326 3.75	19.....	1,331 3.75
31.....	1,327 3.75	19.....	1,331 3.75
21.....	1,181 3.45	1.....	1,140 3.30

**TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.**

83 Ind.....	1,035 \$3.35		
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**SOUTHWESTERN STEERS.**

20.....	1,051 \$3.50	3.....	1,006 \$3.25
22.....	842 3.00	1.....	930 3.25

**WESTERN COWS.**

40 heif.....	1,008 \$3.60	1.....	1,400 \$3.00
1.....	770 2.75		

**MINNESOTA STEERS.**

42.....	913 \$3.15		
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**TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.**

28.....	625 \$2.25		
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**COWS AND HEIFERS.**

8.....	1,312 \$3.60	14.....	1,120 \$3.50
17.....	888 3.10	14.....	1,090 3.10
1.....	680 3.00	2.....	1,000 3.00
26.....	724 3.00	7.....	931 2.85
3.....	1,200 2.60	2.....	1,075 2.60
1.....	987 2.55	1.....	1,065 2.50
4.....	890 2.45	3.....	1,200 2.40
3.....	980 2.30	2.....	1,000 2.25
1.....	980 2.15	1.....	900 2.10
1.....	770 2.00	1.....	740 1.75

**STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.**

5.....	991 \$3.60	12.....	1,140 \$3.65
20.....	1,054 3.60	21.....	711 3.50
30.....	711 3.40	1.....	670 3.40
1.....	880 3.15	1.....	890 2.50

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 6,378; shipped Saturday, 424. The market was strong to 5c higher. The following are representative sales:

8.....	233 \$4.10	49.....	193 \$1.10	9.....	201 \$4.10
82.....	202 4.07 1/2	74.....	234 4.07 1/2	72.....	231 4.05
57.....	200 4.05	79.....	242 4.05	62.....	270 4.02 1/2
60.....	270 4.02 1/2	70.....	201 4.02 1/2	66.....	184 4.01
63.....	252 4.00	61.....	370 4.00	50.....	245 4.00
34.....	245 4.00	49.....	243 4.00	30.....	250 4.00
130.....	274 3.97 1/2	80.....	244 3.97 1/2	59.....	306 3.95
51.....	291 3.95	83.....	214 3.95	71.....	252 3.95
50.....	302 3.95	38.....	163 3.95	53.....	336 3.95
51.....	316 3.95	31.....	195 3.92 1/2	91.....	124 3.92 1/2
55.....	265 3.92 1/2	70.....	199 3.90	72.....	191 3.90
12.....	117 3.90	18.....	85 3.90	39.....	93 3.90
59.....	270 3.90	90.....	194 3.90	42.....	269 3.87 1/2
44.....	180 3.85	28.....	125 3.85	64.....	351 3.85

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 1,894; shipped Saturday, 490. The market was steady and fairly active. The following are representative sales:

208.....	97 \$3.20	21.....	88 \$3.20
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Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 329; shipped Saturday, 107. Although the receipts continue quite heavy, the trade has taken them well, and no unreasonable accumulation has so far accrued. A special sale of blooded stock, among which several fast horses are included, will be held the latter part of the week, and a good many well known horsemen are expected to attend. The prices are nominally steady and a good attendance is expected at the opening of the week's market to-morrow.

## Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; market steady to 10c higher. fair to best beefs, \$3.40@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@3.75; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.60@3.80; Texas, \$2.80@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market active and 5c higher; light, \$4.00@4.30; rough packing, \$4.00@4.15; butchers, \$4.00@4.32 1/2; heavy packing and shipping, \$4.15@4.35; pigs, \$3.30@4.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market generally steady; native, \$2.25@3.80; western, \$2.75@3.55; Texas, \$2.40@3.10; lambs, \$3.15@4.35.

## St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market strong to 10c higher. native beef steers, \$3.40@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.75; Texas steers, \$2.50@3.75; Texas cows, \$1.90@2.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market 10c higher; heavy, \$4.10@4.35; mixed, \$4.00@4.25; light, \$4.00@4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market firm.

Chicago Grain and Provision.					
	Feb. 3.	Opened	High'st	Lowest	Closing
Wht.—Feb....	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
May.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
July.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Corn—Feb....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
May.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Sept....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Oats—Feb....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
May.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
July.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pork—Feb....	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50
May.....	10 77 1/2	10 80	10 77 1/2	10 75	10 75
July.....	10 92 1/2	10 92 1/2	10 85	10 87 1/2	10 87 1/2
Lard—Feb....	5 72 1/2	5 72 1/2	5 72 1/2	5 72 1/2	5 72 1/2
May.....	5 92 1/2	5 95	5 90	5 92 1/2	5 92 1/2
July.....	6 07 1/2	6 07 1/2	6 05	6 07 1/2	6 07 1/2
Clbs—Feb....	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25
May.....	5 47 1/2	5 50	5 45	5 50	5 50
July.....	5 60	5 60	5 57 1/2	5 60	5 60

## Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 3.—Wheat sold at irregular prices here this morning—generally about a cent higher, except in low grades which in some cases sold 2 to 4c above the prices bid Saturday. There was a spasmodic demand, seeming urgent at times, and very indifferent at other times.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 63 cars; a year ago, 2 cars.

Sales were as follows, track, Kansas City: Hard, No. 2, 10,000 bushels 67c, 2 cars 66c; No. 3, 1 car 63c, 1 car 60c, 1 car 56c, 2 cars 54c; No. 4, 4 cars 54c, 1 car 52c, 4 cars 50c, 2 cars 49c; rejected, 1 car 45c; no grade, nominally 35c@40c. Soft, No. 2 red, 3 cars choice 78 1/2c; No. 3 red, 1 car 74c, 1 car 72c, 1 car 70c, 1 car 68c; No. 4 red, nominally 60c@70c; rejected, nominally 50c@55c. Spring, No. 2, 4 cars 67c, 2 cars 65 1/2c; No. 3, 1 car 66c, 3 cars 64c, 1 car 63 1/2c, 1 car 62 1/2c, 1 car 62c; rejected, nominally 50c@55c; white, nominally 55c@60c.

Corn sold rather slowly at about Saturday's prices. Receipts were small for Monday. There was some trading in futures. Sales were: February, 40,000 bushels 22 1/2c, 20,000 bushels 22 1/2c; May, 10,000 bushels 25 1/2c, 15,000 bushels 25c, 10,000 bushels 24 1/2c.

Receipts of corn to-day, 49 cars; a year ago, 29 cars.

Sales by sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 7 cars 22 1/2c, 35 cars 22 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 6 cars 22c; No. 4 mixed, 1 car 21c; white corn, 2 cars 23c.

Oats sold rather slowly at about steady prices. The receipts were larger than for some time past.

Receipts of oats to-day, 17 cars; a year ago, 6 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed oats, nominally 17 1/2c@18 1/2c; No. 3 oats, nominally 17c; No. 4, 1 car 15 1/2c; no grade, nominally 14 1/2c; No. 2 white oats, 4 cars 19 1/2c, 1 car 19c; No. 3 white oats, 1 car 18 1/2c.

Hay—Receipts, 65 cars; market weak. Timothy, choice, \$11.00@11.50. No. 1, \$10.00@10.50; No. 2, \$7.50@9.00; No. 3, \$5.00@6.50; fancy prairie, \$7.00; choice, \$6.00@6.50; No. 1, \$5.50@6.00. No. 2, \$4.50@5.00; packing hay, \$3.00@4.00.

## St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Receipts, wheat, \$1,000 bu.; last year, 1,950 bu.; corn, 65,725 bu.; last year, 31,900 bu.; oats, 56,100 bu.; last year, 44,200 bu.; shipments, wheat, 11,910 bu. Closing prices—Wheat—Cash, 75c; February, 66 1/2c; May, 69 1/2c; July, 65 1/2c. Corn—Cash, 26 1/2c; February, 27 1/2c; May, 27 1/2c@28c; July, 29 1/2c. Oats—Cash, 19 1/2c; February, 19 1/2c; July, 21 1/2c.

## Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 3.—Butter—Creamery, extra separator, 19c; firsts, 17@18c; dairy, fancy, 15c; fair, 13c; store packed, fresh, 10@12c; off grade, 8c; country roll, fancy, 12 1/2c; choice, 11c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh candled stock, 11c per doz.

Poultry—Hens, 6 1/2c; springs, 7 1/2c@8c; roosters, 15c; young, 17c; turkeys, hens, 8 1/2c; gobblers, 8c; ducks, 8 1/2c@9c; geese, fat, 5 1/2c@6c; pigeons, dull, 6c per doz.

Fruits—Apples, fancy, \$2.25@2.50 per bbl.; choice, \$1.75@2.00; common to good, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.

JOHN PETRZILEK, practical furrier and manufacturer of fine furs, sealskin garments, capes and trimmings, 326 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Mats, rugs and buggy robes always on hand. Ask for special price list. Our current prices are as follows:

Mink.....	\$ 35@1 00
Skunk.....	25@ 85
Raccoon.....	30@ 60
Muskrat.....	3@ 8
Civet cat.....	5@ 10
Opossum.....	5@ 12
Prairie wolf.....	50@ 75
Otter.....	4 00@8 00
Beaver.....	3 00@3 50

## DROVERS COMMISSION COMPANY,

Kansas City, Mo., Stock Yards.

G. W. CLAWSON, LOANS.

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J. P. MUMFORD, SALESMAN.

SAM M. WEST, HOG SALESMAN.

J. W. T. GRAY, OFFICE.

MONEY LOANER

OR—

Feeders Furnished

Market Reports Free.

W. F. DAVIS,

Live Stock Commission

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## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 23, 1896.

Rush county—W. J. Hayes, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Nidens, in Lone Star tp., January 1, 1896, one gray mare, weight about 900 pounds.

MULE—By same, one light-colored mare mule colt, about 3 years old, split in right ear; valued at \$18 each.

Cherokee county—T. W. Thomason, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. B. Stephens, in Lowell tp., January 6, 1896, one dark roan mare, 3 or 5 years old, no marks; valued at \$15.

Hodgeman county—John L. Wyatt, clerk.

TWO COWS AND A CALF—Taken up by J. B. Oldham, in Sawlog tp., December 20, 1895, two cows and a calf—red and white and black, branded 7 V on left hip, H with - over top on left side, V on right hip; valued



## The Poultry Yard

### The Incubator.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the raising of early broilers in the way to return the most profit, an incubator is almost a necessity, largely for the reason that the hen can rarely be depended upon to sit at the right time. One of the most important items in the most profitable raising of early broilers for market is to have them ready for market early, and when they are ready for market they should average about two pounds and be in a good condition.

The first of December is a good time to start up the incubator. The eggs should be carefully selected, taking those of good shape and medium size and reasonably fresh. Handle carefully so as not to jar or shake. Be sure that they have not been chilled. It is largely on account of their being chilled that it is not safe to risk purchasing eggs. A sufficient number of hens should be kept on the place to supply all of the eggs necessary to keep the incubator running, taking care to gather the eggs as soon as possible after they are laid, and to keep in a place where they are certain not to get chilled, turning them half over every day until they are put into the incubator. Mark the date the eggs are put into the incubator, as at the end of the sixth or seventh day all of the infertile eggs can be taken out and fresh eggs be put in their places. It costs no more to run the incubator with the trays full of eggs than it does with them only partially filled, and with this, as with everything else, it is quite an item to reduce the cost as fully as it can be done without lowering the quality.

It is best to get the heat in the incubator well regulated before putting in the eggs. While the eggs will stand considerable variations of temperature and still hatch, the best results are secured by maintaining as even a temperature as possible.

Have a regular time for looking after and attending to the task of turning the eggs, filling, trimming and cleaning the lamp and putting in water. Use none but the best oil and keep everything in good working order. Regularity is an important item not only in running the incubator to hatch the chickens but to care for them after they are hatched, and the safest plan is to have regular hours for looking after the incubator while hatching and for feeding and watering the young fowls during growth. Care in this respect will help materially in securing better results in every way.

Eldon, Mo. N. J. SHEPHERD.

### Hens Eating Their Eggs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What will cure hens from eating their eggs? Is there any way of keeping cabbage heads from bursting?

Anthony, Kas.

The best and almost the only remedy applicable to the first case is to cook and eat the hens. The habit of eating eggs is sometimes formed on account of deficiency of animal food, but when once formed is almost impossible to break up.

Several methods are given to keep cabbage heads from bursting. One of the best is to pull the cabbage until the roots are thoroughly loosened, when the weather conditions are such as to make bursting probable.

### Make Them Exercise.

An observing farmer, while in conversation with a poultryman at a recent poultry show, remarked that it was due to the efforts of his ten-year-old son that the egg basket was kept heaping full by his chickens last summer and all fall.

"The little fellow," remarked the farmer, "always paid great attention to everything he could read or hear about the keeping of chickens, and one of the things that impressed him strongly was the oft-repeated injunction to keep the hens at work if you want eggs. Well, the boy had charge of feeding the chickens, and he would get a heaping measure of grain and go down to the barnyard and call his pets. They would come on the run in all directions, and then the fun began.

The lad would throw a couple of handfuls of grain first in one direction and then another, scattering it over a space fully fifty feet square, and much of it into the grass. The way the hens would sail around after the grain would remind you of a small riot, and after they got through feeding the yard would look as if some one had been over it with a small plow. We had plenty of eggs to use and sell, even through moulting time. The boy has since rigged up a henry in one corner of the barn and keeps the hens hustling about in hay, chaff and clover up to their knees hunting for their grain, and we get more eggs than any three neighbors combined."

### How to Develop the Pullets.

Those who are raising pullets for layers should carefully distinguish between the food that is necessary for fitting cockerels for market and that which will develop the laying pullets, says the *Poultry Monthly*. A great percentage of layers are injured in ability to produce eggs by the improper course of feeding which many poultrymen employ. Oats, bran, clover and some good poultry powder are best for this purpose. When food is given in excess to a growing animal, not only is the food wasted, but the digestive organs are weakened. When an almost exclusive diet of corn is fed to growing chicks they must eat an excessive quantity of it to get enough of the muscle-forming material. Growing young stock do not readily fatten, but as the pullets become somewhat matured there is a tendency to take on internal fat, which can only be a hindrance to egg production. Corn should be fed sparingly in the poultry yard, in summer especially. The growing pullet should be fed solely with the view to developing the frame and egg-producing organs; and for this purpose the food that is best for the laying hens is best for her. The chicks and laying stock can thus be fed with the same ration, which will prove a matter of economy in labor. The cockerels may be separated from the pullets and fed upon the same diet, or upon one composed more largely of corn meal if it is desired to fatten them.

There is nothing better for growth and perfect development than milk, oat meal, chopped clover and bran. Every element required is contained in these and in such proportion that the digestive organs will not be overtaxed by needless effort to secure enough of what is needed. It is preferable to feed the milk in the form of sour curd, taking care, of course, that it is not kept too long after becoming sour. In this form it is highly relished by fowls and assimilated with no risk of bowel trouble. It is best to have your oats ground, as they can then be digested with less tax upon the fowl.

The clover had best be cut fine and then mixed with an equal quantity of oat meal and bran. This should be thoroughly moistened with boiling water and allowed to stand for twelve hours and it will then be so softened as to be readily digested. This is one of the best foods for growth, but on account of its bulky character must be fed in connection with more concentrated foods. In addition to those foods an occasional ration of cooked vegetables of various kinds would be beneficial. If confined in yards a little meat or meat scraps from the butcher shop, boiled and mixed with their soft food, should be given to them two or three times each week.

Every man, woman, and child who has once tried that specific, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, cannot say enough in its praise.

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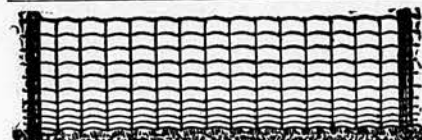
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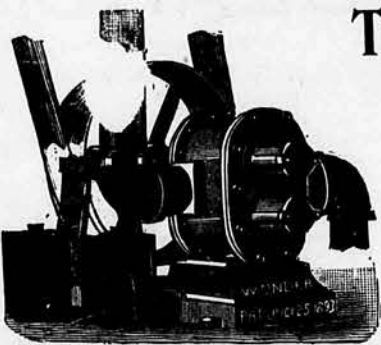
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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to feeders.....	392,262	1,376	111,445		
Sold to shippers.....	218,805	278,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City, 1895.....	1,533,234	2,346,202	748,244	41,588	

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(Continued from page 1.)

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