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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

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SWINE.

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

D. W. EVANS' HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS. FAIRVIEW, BROWN CO., KAS. 250 head headed by Swi. Tecumseh 11929 S., by L's Tecumseh 11413 S., and Billy Wilkes 938-9 S., by George Wilkes 5950 S. A public clearance sale on Thursday, February 14, 1895, of 75 sows bred to these and other noted boars. Inspection invited.

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

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PRAIRIE COTTAGE FARM Home of the Chester White Hogs. C. J. HUGGINS, Louisville and Wamego, Kansas. Have for sale brood sows, two boars, also a nice lot of spring pigs of both sexes, the get of my herd boars, Ben Buster 6189 and Jerry Simpson 6161. Correspondence and inspection invited. Prices reasonable.

BROWN COUNTY HERD, PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS. ELI ZIMMERMAN, Hiawatha, Kas. 46 brood sows in herd, headed by Black U. S. Nemo (Vol. 9), Model Wilkes (Vol. 9), Sunset Chip (Vol. 9) and Billy Bundy (Vol. 9). Female lines: All Right, Short Stop, King I. X. L., Wilkes, Free Trade, Wam-maker. Aged sows, bred gilts and fall pigs for sale.

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

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

TOWER HILL HERD PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS. B. E. ADAMSON, Prop., Ft. Scott, Kas. 25 highly-bred brood sows of best strains, headed by Black Dandy 8809 S., Black Stop 10550 S. and Joker Wilkes 12632 S. About 100 selected individuals sold this season. 25 youngsters coming on now for choice. Write or come and visit my herd.

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

MARTIN MEISENHEIMER, Registered Poland-China Swine. Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kas. 20 brood sows, headed by Tecumseh Free Trade 10783 S., assisted by a son of Benton's Last 827 S. Some of best females bred to Butler's Darkness, Black U. S. Nemo (Vol. 9) and Victor M. Jr. (Vol. 9). Correspondence and inspection invited.

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

BLACK U. S. AND WILKES 300 head, registered or eligible. Boars in service, Modest Duke 12653 S., Wilkes Tecumseh 11769 A., White Face 12081 O. and Osgood Dandy Wilkes 12709 S. 60 young boars; 80 gilts. J. R. CAMPBELL & SON, Avilla, Jasper Co., Mo.

R. S. COOK, Wichita, Kas. Breeder of Poland - Chinas. Won seven prizes at World's Fair—more than any single breeder west of Ohio. (Breeder's Directory continued on page 16.)

Agricultural Matters.

HOW TO GROW A CORN CROP.

Read before the Farmers' Institute at Gardner, Kas., January 17, by Thos. E. Pearce.

The raising of a corn crop involves the preparation of the soil. There are so many kinds of soil and conditions that it is necessary to speak of them somewhat in detail. The first settlers had the primeval sod to deal with. There is not much of that left in our country. Yet there is some. For the benefit of the rising generation I will say, if I were preparing such a sod for corn, I would break it after the grass has made quite a growth. Preferably, I would break it from the 15th of May to the 15th of June. Some seasons will do sooner, some later, depending on the season. The reason why I would break at this period is because the grass is filled with sap, and turning under a good coat of this green verdure about two inches deep and thereby severing the fibrous roots from the crowns of the plants (which are necessary to its support) the sod dies and fermentation takes place; the grass rots completely, when the grass can be disintegrated most readily. To break a heavy sod too early, say in March, it will grow back more or less, won't rot well and won't produce well for years. Incidentally, I will say on sod broken at the proper season you can grow millet, buckwheat, pumpkins, melons and turnips. In the fall I would cross-break this sod about one inch deeper than when first broken. If it was worth raising, I should endeavor to raise a crop of wheat before putting corn on it. I would fall-break about one inch deeper than the former plowing, when I should feel I had a splendid chance for corn the following season. I would surface-plant this ground if I planted it the first year after the sod was broken. If the second year after sod was broken, I should not be particular. If the ground was reasonably rolling, unless it was on the generally dry year in the seven-year cycle, commencing to count from 1860. On these repeating years and the year preceding and succeeding I should take my chances with listed corn, as I am satisfied, from my own experience, that listed corn will weather a long dry spell better than surface-planted.

Second—If I were to prepare stubble ground or clover and timothy sod for corn I should endeavor to break it in the fall. If the stubble ground was weedy I should want it turned under early so as to kill the weeds before the seeds were ripe. Otherwise I should let the ground alone until September and October, as at this season of the year the ground is generally damper and season cooler, and I think the ground would retain its nutritive elements better than if broken earlier, as the longer the broken ground is exposed to the hot sun the more of its nutritive elements would be driven out. I would observe the same rules in planting as stated before in regard to recurring dry and comparatively dry seasons. I would expect the best results from listing on old high ground these three seasons out of seven, for the reason that it would hold moisture better. Flat lands should be broken in the fall for corn, for the reason that it would dry off sooner and be more friable early in spring. I would not list fall-broken flat lands in the spring, only on the dry seasons above indicated for listing. If it should occur on any year that it was quite wet in the spring, better wait two or three weeks than to plant in the mud. What I have written is on the assumption that the lands spoken of were of a fair to a deep soil and in a good productive state by nature or by the proper rotation of crops. If lands are run down the sooner we commence clovering them the better. Better clover them before they become thin, for the poorer they are the harder it is to get a stand of clover, and consequently harder to renew. So far as I know from experience, clover, with all the barnyard manure at our command, is our sheet anchor for renewing land. One German experimenter tells us that the sod of a crop of clover that will yield two and one-half tons per acre is equal in manurial value to

twenty-nine loads of barnyard manure per acre. If this statement be only half true it is easy to see that all the barnyard manure we could get would be only a shadow in value to the clover sod and roots upturned. Besides, if we had the manure, all we needed, the expense of applying it would be great, yet that would pay. Sow clover! Keep good lands in clover half the time. If your lands be thin they had better be in clover and timothy three years out of five. Sow clover, follow with corn, then oats, then wheat, rye or flax. Rye and flax are both good to resow clover with. If I were planting a small variety of corn I would plant it fourteen inches apart in the rows and rows three and one-half feet apart. Larger varieties I would plant from sixteen to eighteen inches apart in the rows and rows three feet eight inches apart.

Now for the seed. Seed corn should be gathered early in the fall and hung up in some dry, airy place, so that it may be thoroughly dried out before freezing weather, and be kept dry until planting season. Freezing of the germ before it is thoroughly dried out will badly damage or destroy it for seed. Hence the necessity for gathering seed corn early.

Usually the best time to plant is when the apple blossoms begin to open, if the ground be dry enough. Surface-planted corn, if the ground is dry, might be planted a little sooner, as it is not put down where it is so cold and damp as the listed corn, and is less liable to rot from wet and cold. If it should be necessary to get seed corn at a distance, get it north of you if you wish it to ear well; it will be earlier and make better corn, at least such has been my experience. There is something to be gained by mixing seed corn of dry years. I would mix of varieties that would bloom but a few days apart, so that if the bloom of one or the other would escape being killed by hot winds the one escaping will be likely to fertilize both varieties. Hot winds, when they occur in eastern Kansas, generally last but two or three days. If the tassel should survive this period all that will be needed is timely rains to mature the crop. I think it a good practice to plant some early dent corn as well as of later varieties, so that we will get a crop from some of the varieties if not all. I never yet have failed to get good corn of an early variety, even in our driest seasons, when planted early. It gets in on the home stretch before the hot dry weather seriously hurts it. I am aware small corn will not yield so much to the acre as a larger corn when large corn succeeds. I would plant but a small amount of very early corn, only on the expected re-occurrence of the dry year in the seven-year cycle and the year preceding it and the year succeeding it, for the reason that it sometimes occurs that we have two dry seasons in the cycle. I would plant some of an early corn in the year succeeding these two, because one or two short crops make corn scarce and high, so the sooner we can raise new corn the better for our purse. The years 1867, 1874, 1888, were the droughty periods in the cycle. What I wish to call your attention to is that the year next succeeding each of the above-named dry periods simply unburdened themselves. According to the repetition of the fruitful years in the four cycles last past, I think we may reasonably expect a fruitful crop the coming summer, as it is the year following a droughty period. I do not know what the year following 1860 brought forth, as I was not here then, neither have I the statistics at hand. What I would say to our young farmers is, to keep a diary of the weather and note whether there is any certainty in the re-occurrence of either dry or wet years. If it is found that there is any certainty in the time of the re-appearance of either very wet or very dry years you will be forewarned. You can then plant and cultivate according to the requirements of the seasons.

Corn stubble land can be broken or listed either in the fall or spring. If listed in the fall I would list it again in the spring. This I would prefer to do only on reasonably rolling to high lands. Flat land of this kind is best broken in the fall, but will do splendidly

broken in the spring if the season is a fair one. Good clean corn stubble land is a good place for your oats or flax without breaking generally. This you can reseed with clover if needed. Of a very wet spring don't harrow your corn land down if it is smooth enough to plant without it. Plant your corn on it. Let it grow until the corn is large enough to tend. By this practice your ground will not be run together so badly, and weeds will not grow so fast and you can kill them better on a loose rough surface than a smooth compact one. If you have any thin lands with hard-pan close to the surface, don't list it in. If you do you will be disappointed. It is a poor prospect at best. If you list in such lands you throw all the soil to the sides and plant in the hard-pan, which will rot your corn if much wet and cold. If very favorable weather it may come up and will be a sickly crop to behold. Better break it in the fall and loosen the subsoil from year to year when you plant to corn. Plant it on the surface, at least until you have the subsoil deeply loosened by many years' plowing and subsoiling.

I neglected to say in its proper place that I am a firm believer in the theory that it is absolutely necessary to break our land for corn deeper and deeper from time to time as well as subsoil, to secure the best results, for the reason that in a wet year the water sinks away sooner from the corn and leaves the corn less liable to be drowned out. It does more. It penetrates the subsoil readily as far as loosened and holds it there until it can saturate the subsoil far below, and stores up a large supply of moisture to be utilized in drier weather. A single corn plant in July is said to utilize about three pounds of water a day, so it is plain that we must have a large amount of stored water below to secure a corn crop of a dry season.

In dry springs I would disc or harrow down ground for corn, till I got a good seed bed, if I were surface-planting. Listing on fall-broke stubble, if nicely laid over, will need no harrowing or disking save in the deep furrows. Now, let us suppose we have planted as above indicated. The next thing is to cultivate. Surface-planted corn, if the weather is quite dry, I would harrow before the corn gets up. If much wet, I would try and harrow it once before it got too large; then I would give it shallow cultivation to prevent destroying too many of its roots. I would cultivate it, if the weather would permit, as often as once in every six or eight days. Cultivation should be given corn after dashing rains as soon as dry enough, as it forms a crust which heats up much faster and draws out the moisture. By breaking this crust as soon as dry enough you prevent rapid evaporation. The loosened surface acts as a mulch and is much cooler and does not favor rapid evaporation. I believe two harrowings and four cultivations is usually enough. The first two cultivations should be deepest before the roots have spread far from their base, to be cut with the cultivator. Let the balance be shallow cultivations, so as to disturb the roots as little as the requirements will permit. One close, deep cultivation, late in the season of a very dry, hot year generally fires your crop. Listed corn we usually harrow about twice, and then use a trough and cultivators. The next cultivation use the harrow if the trash will permit. It helps keep the ground level and is as good as a cultivation and much faster. Cultivate twice more and your ground will be left about on a level, the best possible shape to prevent drying out.

Every farmer who desires to improve financially and in his vocation from this time on is cordially invited to subscribe for the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, a medium which will help do it.

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

Potato Scab.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of November 28 (page 10), Mr. C. J. Norton has an article on "Potatoes and Potato Scab." As it is about time to get ready to plant, I thought perhaps our experience last year along this line might be of some benefit to Mr. Norton or some of the many readers of the FARMER. We dipped or immersed over 100 bushels of Early Six Weeks potatoes. We immersed our potatoes for one and a half hours in a solution composed of one ounce of corrosive sublimate to ten gallons of water. One of our neighbors forgot and left one batch of his potatoes in the solution over twenty hours. He thought they were spoiled, but planted them, and could see no difference in their sprouting from the ones that were in one and a half hours. I speak of this to show that they may stay in the solution longer than one and a half hours and not hurt the vitality of the eye of the potato. When we dug our potatoes we were more than pleased with our experiment, as it was our first trial. We expect to dip over 200 bushels or all we plant this spring. We sold last fall 600 bushels to one seed house for seed at quite an advance over the market price. Every one spoke of them as being very nice and smooth. To get the best results be careful to not put the potatoes after they are dipped into any vessel that had them in before they were dipped. Dip and dry before you cut.

D. G. WATT & SONS.

Spring Grove Fruit Farm, Lawrence, Kas.

Change Your Seed Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It has become a fact well known to all good farmers that our older varieties of cereals are continually running out, and that a change of seed is very important, in order to secure good crops. Those varieties known 100 years ago are now nearly entirely out of cultivation. Whoever may have noticed, when the Fultz, Lancaster, Red Mediterranean and Clawson wheats were first introduced into the West, from the Eastern States, have seen that, in many instances, their yields were almost double those of the older varieties then grown. After having produced several good crops, they, too, have almost run out, and are fast going the same road that all the old varieties have gone.

In this age of new inventions, old machines, cereals, etc., are continually giving way to new and improved ones. In one short life we can see the practical developments of human ingenuity and become convinced that we are not only subject to laws of gradual advancement, but that our forward strides in the sciences, agriculture and mechanics, have been great indeed. I feel confident that on two-thirds or more of the farms in the West, that a change of seed would increase not only the yield, but also the certainty of the crop. Many farmers know what greatly increased yields and quality of grain may be obtained by sowing "tried and true" new kinds of seed, in addition to the profit in selling seed to their neighbors at good prices.

Hon. Isaac Morton said that "the product of one quart of a variety of wheat brought from North Carolina, in 1845, has benefited the farmers of Preble county, Ohio, alone more than \$100,000 by the gain over what they would have had if they had continued to use the old run-out varieties."

A young man is full of life and vigor when an old man is about ready to go to that bourn from which no traveler ever returns. So also of old and new varieties of wheat, oats, corn, etc. Every old farmer can recall varieties that yielded abundantly in his younger days, but are out of cultivation now and their names almost forgotten. Of several varieties of corn that may be tried on any particular soil, one will yield almost double what some other will. The same is true of hardness and other qualities.

It pays big to get fresh seed from a different locality and soil (it seems almost a new being coming forth from the corpse of an old one), even if it be

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CORN PLANTER

has all the latest improvements, including Check Rower, Drill and Fertilizer. It does excellent work, is very neat and strong; all steel and iron. Purchasers always like it. Send for full description.

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In writing to our advertisers please say you saw
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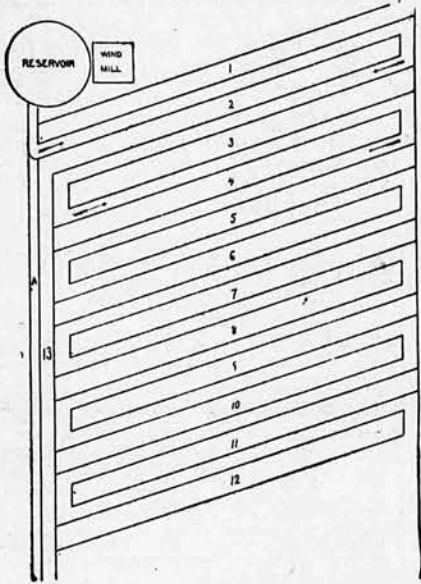
Irrigation.

How He Irrigates His Garden.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I inclose a plat of my last year's irrigated garden, which I liked so well I shall make garden this year same way. The advantage of this way is, the water can run a long time in one continuous channel and will not wash, as it would down the slope.

Land may lay quite sloping or quite level, still there is one way along its surface that is level. Find the level-line and lay out your bed eighteen inches wide and then a path twelve inches wide. Make your path go around one end of first bed and then the opposite end of second bed and so on for as many beds as you want.

I show on this plat twelve beds, each twenty-six feet long, or 312 feet of beds, and this, with two rows of vegetables in each bed, makes 624 feet of vegetables or plants. As the beds and paths are level from end to end of each, if your paths are four inches deep and you turn in three inches of water, this three-inch head, with the fall it will get going around the end of the beds, will carry the water back and forth, until soon after the time the last bed is reached they will all have been soaked through and through and all of your plants be effectually sub-irrigated.



The advantage of having only one stream of water to look after instead of several smaller streams running down the slope, where they soon reach the end of your rows and the water wastes away, is less trouble and by far more economical of water. Any man having an eight-foot windmill can, by putting up a 120-barrel tank, or, better still, building a small pond, one he can build in even one day's time with team and an ordinary slip scraper, have as fine a garden as any in the land.

If at any time he wants to water any of the lower beds and not the upper ones, he can let the water run down in ditch "A" to opposite the bed needing water, and by cutting through bed No. 13, can use water where wanted.

By laying out beds to left of ditch "A," strawberries and gooseberries, etc., can be planted and watered in same manner as our vegetable garden.

Our manufacturers have made it possible for us to buy at a low price such good pumps and mills, and the labor involved is so small, and the amount of water needed by this plan of using it so limited, that I hope a host of my fellow-farmers will have a good garden this coming season. C. D. PERRY.

Englewood, Clark Co., Kas.

Irrigation of the Atmosphere.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One of the problems of the future for science to obtain is how to solve perfect atmospheric irrigation instead of, or at least in addition to, soil irrigation. For over a quarter of a century the irrigation problem has been discussed and practical irrigation has converted thousands of acres of dry soil into wonderfully fertile gardens. But now when soil irrigation is brought almost to perfection it is announced that atmospheric irrigation is far more valuable, and, if we would ward off the sad effects of

dry weather, it will be necessary for us to load the air with moisture instead of the soil.

As every one knows, the hot, dry winds which sweep across our continent are hungry for moisture and they dry up the soil and plants in their course so that the crops become scorched and withered. In England the winds sweep across the ocean and are heavily laden with moisture. They give moisture to soil and plants instead of taking it from them. On this continent, however, when we irrigate the soil, we not only have to supply enough moisture for the plants, but for the thirsty winds also. Even when the soil is full of moisture, a few days of hot, dry winds will create havoc with the crops. The winds rob the plants of the moisture faster than they can pump it up from the soil. The result is that even soil irrigation is not perfect, and crops thus supplied with water may still be ruined by a severe drought.

In atmospheric irrigation the air is supplied with moisture instead of the plants, and then the latter will draw all they need from the moisture-laden winds that sweep across them. Dry winds sweeping across large bodies of water will take up quantities of water, and then instead of injuring the growing crops they will give them a drink that they need.

In a small way we practice atmospheric irrigation or moisture by stirring the soil and drawing the moisture up from the springs below so the hot winds can take it up. On the long stretches of plains covered with thick compact sods of grass, it is impossible for the dry air to absorb the moisture from the soil; but if this surface was all stirred up and porous on the surface, the dry western winds that come from them would contain much more moisture than at present. It is further proposed to construct basins of water at various points in the West, where the winds can absorb the water. Undoubtedly the true way to irrigate is from the atmosphere; but atmospheric irrigation may prove as difficult to obtain on a large scale as the professional rain-makers have found it to obtain showers when they needed them. But as it is now, the dry winds of our continent get their supply of moisture largely from the farmer's crops, much to their detriment, while the true way is to find some means of feeding these ever-thirsty winds direct from the lakes, rivers, oceans, or large artificial reservoirs. JEROME.

Chicago, Ill.

Location of Reservoir and Other Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—(1) The most desirable place for my reservoir is about one hundred yards from the Arkansas river. Should I put my pump by the side of the reservoir or by the bank of the river to connect with the river and obtain the sediment during high water?

(2) I wish to raise water twelve feet above low water mark. How large a windmill will I need to irrigate four acres?

(3) Is the sediment of the Arkansas river valuable? How valuable is it?

(4) Where can I get a manual on celery culture? P. A. MATHEWS.

Sterling, Kas.
The editor will answer these questions *seriatim*:

(1) The pump should in all cases be placed as near water supply as possible. The difficulties which occur in moving water after it has passed the pump plunger are very much less than those which occur between the plunger and the supply.

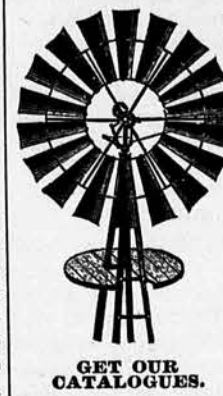
(2) An eight-foot mill has been made to pump water for the irrigation of four acres. But the additional expense of a larger size is so slight that it is better to use at least a ten-foot mill. It is much easier to deal with a surplus than with a deficiency of water.

(3) Opinions of those who have used Arkansas river sediment differ as to its value. It doubtless carries elements of fertility, but the deposit of the sediment on such crops as are flooded is attended with serious disadvantages.

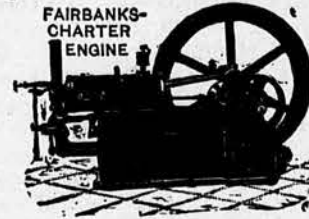
(4) Send to Kansas Farmer Co. for a copy of "Celery for Profit," by T. Greiner, sent postpaid at 27 cents, which is 10 per cent. less than publishers' price.

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

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Capacity of the "Jumbo."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please give soon, through your valuable paper, information about "Jumbo" windmills. I would like to know the size of pump and depth of well a given size of "Jumbo" mill will work in a fair wind for irrigation purposes. Then I can make an estimate myself. My mill will be put up in Wichita county.

M. L. ST. JOHN.

Wabaunsee, Kas.

Kansas City Stock Market.

Our Kansas City stock yards correspondent writes under date February 22:

"Our receipts, 23,019 cattle this week, hogs 61,899, and 14,572 sheep. With more cattle we have had higher markets; prices have run from 25 to 35 cents higher. The least advance on heavy rough cattle; the best advance on cows, heifers and tidy fat dressed beef steers. Export cattle 20 to 25 cents higher than low time two weeks ago. Bulls and veal calves firm and higher. Stockers and feeders of good quality 15 to 20 cents higher. Common to medium stock cattle firm to 10 cents higher.

"Our receipts to-day 3,200 cattle, hogs 8,000, and 1,000 sheep.

"As we stated in our last weekly letter, we would not advise customers having fat cattle or heavy hogs to hold for higher prices, as the advance is not likely to pay for feed.

"Our past week hog market has sustained us in our opinion that hogs will sell a little higher each week, but will be very slow, as there are lots of good hogs in the country yet to come. The run both here and Chicago has been very large for the time of year. We advise our customers to let their hogs come right along and sell them, as we may have a big run at any time, and that will, we fear, give us one more bad break. At the time of writing, hogs are selling strong 10 cents higher; tops, \$4; average, \$3.75 to \$3.90; lights, \$3.60 to \$3.70.

"Receipts of sheep have been liberal, but somewhat uneven. Recent advances have stimulated the trade considerably and a good many stock sheep are going to the country. Packers want good weight mutton."

Gossip About Stock.

N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., is a good man to correspond with when contemplating the purchase of first-class registered Berkshire hogs, Short-horn cattle or Merino sheep.

E. E. Axline, of Oak Grove, Jackson county, Missouri, is a prosperous breeder of Poland-China swine. The stock that makes money for its owner is the kind the purchaser is looking for.

In a recent letter from J. A. Worley, of Sabetha, Kas., in reference to his sale of Poland-China hogs, he says: "Stock sold low. Seventy-nine head were dispersed. The herd is in fine shape and will expect some young pigs soon."

M. H. Alberty, of Cherokee, writes: "Stock doing well and sows farrowing fine litters of pigs. Sales good and some more males yet to sell to make room for spring litters." He thinks prices asked and quality of stock make them go.

H. S. Day, of Dwight, Kas., breeder of Chester Whites, has been furnishing several parties lately with foundation stock for new herds of the famous Ohio Improved Chesters. He sent a shipment to V. E. Talbot, of Pine Bluff, Ark., who wrote Mr.

Day as follows: "Pine Bluff, Ark., February 14, 1895.—Mr. H. S. Day, Dear Sir: I received the pigs to-day all 'O. K.' and am very much pleased with them. Should I decide to take more I will let you know soon. I think the pigs very fine."

A. C. Williams, of Iowa, writes: "By keeping my hogs, when the ground is not frozen, on clover, blue grass and artichokes, I have saved many bushels of corn. I raise from 600 to 1,000 bushels of the White French artichokes per acre, which the hogs harvest themselves, and keep fat and healthy on. They need planting but once." J. P. Vissering, of Melville, Ill., offers to send our farmer readers an essay on their culture, yield and use free. Consult his advertisement elsewhere.

How's This!

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

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

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

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

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The vast fertile valleys of the two Indian reservations in northeastern Utah, soon to be open to settlers comprise about 3,500,000 acres of the finest agricultural and grazing lands. The direct line to Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations is by the Union Pacific system via Echo and Park City. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A., U. P. system, Omaha, Neb.

"Among the Ozarks,"

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

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Beautiful homes in South Platte Valley. Forty acres under irrigation, near good railway towns, on five years' time. Send 10 cents in stamps for "Irrigated American," containing ancient and modern irrigation history. Good opening for practical miller and cheese-maker at Sterling, Colorado.

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The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

(NUMBER 37.)

DR. ROBY:—For several years I have been troubled in my feet, with a burn-itch between my toes, which made me feel like tearing the skin off them, especially in summer, when it was hot. Then there would rise blisters with brick-colored water in them. Last winter they would burn so bad that I would be compelled to put my feet out of bed sometimes. Now my fingers have blisters on them, also, and there is a sore on my leg, about four inches above my ankle, the size of a 5-cent piece, with a dark brown-colored scab and a yellow ring of pus around the scab. The adjoining parts are very much inflamed. I cannot bear to stand on my foot very long at once. Sometimes my leg pains me so that I cannot lie on it. Age 59 years. Please answer through KANSAS FARMER. Mrs. T. C. Industry, Kas.

Your complaint seems to be one of disordered nutrition of the skin. I will guess that you drink too much tea and coffee and eat too much salt food, and too little variety of food. If you will get a bottle of Trommer's Extract of Malt (plain) and put a tablespoonful of that into a glass of cream and drink that three times a day, and eat more fruit and vegetables and less white bread, taking brown bread in its place, and leave off tea and coffee, and sleep nine or ten hours in the twenty-four, in a well ventilated room, you will build a better skin for your whole body, then take a dose of agaricus every morning and of sulphur every evening for a month, you will be more angelic in your temper, a better housekeeper and neighbor and a more self-satisfied mortal than you are now. The agaricus and sulphur should be what is known as the 3x potency of the homeopathic preparations.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I am not real well a good deal of the time. I have had nasal catarrh and a weak stomach six years or more. I do not use tea or coffee or drink anything while eating, except milk sometimes. Seldom eat pork or tomatoes, and cherries seem to acquaint me with an ulcerated mouth. Otherwise it does not seem to make much difference what I eat. Milk seems as agreeable as anything else. I often have a full feeling after eating and belch some (though not in a noisy way), usually after eating and a while before. I have a pain in my breast at times, which several deep breaths will often stop. I seem weak in the small of my back and have slight pains there occasionally. Headache is not a stranger.

Field Notes.

The Winterscheidt Bros. and Vansell combination sale of pedigreed Poland-China swine, that was held on the 18th inst., was, considering the low price of porkers, scarcity of feed and the quite extended sprinkling of the so-called hog cholera over the Missouri valley country, a decided success. The first nine offerings that went, consisting of boars and sows, brought an average of \$33.85; the five gilts that followed, \$31.40; the succeeding nine gilts, \$16.55, and a lot of June and August pigs averaged \$10.63. Forty-two head made an average of \$17.15. It takes a little time to get one's "rep up" as a breeder, but none in the West are coming faster than are the Winterscheidt Bros., of Horton, or Mr. M. C. Vansell, of Muscotah.

In our rounds last week we called on the veteran Lyon county breeder, J. V. Randolph, whose farm lies adjoining the scholastic city of Emporia. His Poland-China herd is headed by two good harem kings, Tecumseh Chip and J. R. Wilkes. In the brooder division a strong array of harem queens, whose foundation blood came mainly from the Champion herd of Cook's, at Wichita. Just at this season of the year the mothers and daughters associated with agriculture and poultry breeding are more interested in recruiting and strengthening the "pin money" makers, hence a few words pertaining to the poultry yards at Riverside farm. The visitor finds twenty choice S. C. Brown Leghorns, with a leading score of 94½; a pen of twelve Light Brahmas, and among them 93-point birds; fifty White Leghorns, out of which two pens of the strongest have been selected. In the Silver-laced Wyandotte division are forty high-class birds that score right along up with most any of their Kansas competitors. Most every one acquainted with the Kansas turkey at the poultry shows understands that Mrs. Lucille Randolph, the "gude wife," has a very strong flock of Bronze turkeys that usually win wherever shown. The visitor will find about nine extra good young toms and six young hens that are by the noted harem tom that has always won when competing for the blue ribbon. Eggs will go this season from the chicken pens for \$2.50 and \$3 per setting, and those of the turkeys at \$3.50 per setting.

Mr. W. H. Wren's fourth semi-annual sale of pedigreed Poland-China swine took place on his farm, near Marion, last week, on Tuesday. Notwithstanding the short crop over that section of the State last year and the low prices now prevailing for porkers, the sale was fairly well attended. Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, Kas., the well-known auctioneer, opened the sale promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. The offerings were in excellent sales-ring condition and brought fairly good prices. Thirty-eight head, all ges, averaged \$18.75. Mr. Charles Palmer, of Cresswell, topped the sale at \$30, on No. of sale catalogue, Martha Washington 0th 29805, that was farrowed April 9, 1894. She was sired by Longfellow 12173 and out of Belle Rudolph 2d 27874, and was safe in rig to Wren's Medium 12387. The young ows bred brought better prices than did the young boars, the highest price for a year being \$26. The coming spring pig crop is the strongest yet in prospect in the history of the Cherry Orchard herd, there being twenty-four sows in expectancy that have been bred to the yearling boar, Wren's Medium 12387, whose sire doubtless has a larger list of sons and daughters to its credit that have sold for \$500 than any boar living or dead. His chief lieutenant, Corwin White Face 9924, is one of the strongest bred boars in all Kansas. He is a half brother to J. H. Sanders, the World's Fair winner, and his dam is a half sister to the noted Free Trade. The visitor at Cherry Orchard farm will find a strong look of Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. Two pens of twelve each have been selected and eggs will go in season at \$1 per setting of thirteen. Mrs. Wren prides herself on the flock of Bronze turkeys that is presided over by a thirty-eight-pound gobbler. There are two good young toms and a hen that could go to some one wanting highly-marked and heavy-weight birds.

Among the progressive and successful Franklin county breeders that is rapidly coming to the front line, is Mr. Ed. T. Warner, whose farm lies one mile west of the village of Princeton, where the visitor finds in excellent herd of pedigreed Poland-China swine, consisting of about eighty head, all ages. Mr. Warner began several years ago by buying the best foundation stock that was to be had and has since in his annual re-enforcements bought the zippy ones belonging, as it were, to the progressive kind. Standing at the head of the herd is the excellent individual and high-class harem king, Tecumseh J. Corwin 10744, that was sired by Tecumseh Jr. 4607, he by Tecumseh 4389 and he by U. S. 1195 dam Lady Corwin 2d 69890, she by Conduc-

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For full information, given free of charge, write to S. P. Kretzer, Land and Immigration Agent, B. & O. R. R., Philadelphia.

(First published February 27, 1895.)

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, March 18, 1895, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required to complete the detached cottage for the State Industrial School for Girls at Beloit, Kansas, under the provisions of Senate Bill No. 35, approved February 21, 1895, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after March 4, 1895.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before March 25, 1895.

The right is reserved by the Board to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defect or informality in any bid if it be in the interest of the State so to do. No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals for work and material required in the completion of a detached cottage for the State Industrial School for Girls at Beloit, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

Companies or firms bidding will give their individual names as well as the firm name with their addresses.

The attention of all bidders is called to chapter 114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are expected to comply with in all State contracts.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, either in person or by attorney.

S. M. SCOTT President.

WM. WYKES, Secretary.

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WITHOUT RELAPSE, COLLAPSE, MISHAPS or PERHAPS.

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 UNSEEN.

When eyes are bright with hope, the skies are blue.
The seas are mother-o'-pearl, the world is fair;
Sunshine falls sweet on drops of diamond dew,
And fairies dwell in flower-bells everywhere.

When eyes are dim with tears, the skies are gray.
The seas are foaming floods, the world is cold;
Sad mists creep down and shadow all the way,
And every face we meet seems strangely old.

But when the eyes are closed to outward sights
In sleep's dear dreamland, glories meet their gaze;
Visions of hope-filled noons and love-filled nights,
Of light and radiant, made of rainbow-rays.

Then, when they look within, the realms of thought
Lie all outspread—what has been, what shall be;
Mountain and plain into right focus brought,
"The unseen," say you? Nay! what we best see.

The inward sight is true, and clear and strong;
Age dims it not; no blindness comes with years;
For time is short, eternity is long,
And souls are made for aeons, not for years.

—Chambers' Journal.

AN OLD LETTER.

Darkened and stained is the paper—
Stained as by many a tear,
Faded and dim is the writing
Traced in a long-past year.
Yet Oh! how vivid and fatal
How bright with love's purest ray
Is every page of the letter
We read with moist eyes to-day!

As the sun-ripened fruit of the vintage
Lives in the sparkling wine,
So the soul of the vanished writer
Glows in each eloquent line.
His noble and kindly emotions,
His sentiments tender and true
Are here, like remembered music
That thrilled us when life was new.

How sweet are the fond recollections
These faded leaflets inclose!
Sweet as the lingering fragrance
That clings to a withering rose.
Yet sweet with a tender sadness
That tells of summer gone by,
Of joys that bloomed but to perish
And hopes that dawned but to die.

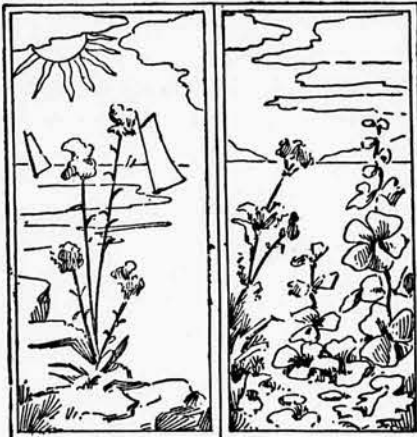
Dear record of days departed!
We read you o'er and o'er;
You are now like a voice of greeting
From some far sunlit shore.
Over the surges of sorrow—
Over a sea of gloom
This voice says—"Love is immortal
And lives beyond the tomb."

—Home Journal.

FANCY WORK NOVELTY.

How to Make Textile Transparencies in Applique Work.

A new kind of fancy work that offers delightful possibilities to those who possess artistic ability is that dealing with textile transparencies in applique work. The illustration will partly explain the method. It shows the two panels of a screen which is placed before a window and which has all the vivid effect of stained glass. The first panel represents a landscape, consisting of a blue sky, a yellow sun, white clouds, white sailing boats, yellow golden rod and brownish grayish rocks. The thinnest of cheesecloth is



first stretched on a frame very taut as a foundation; then the colors are laid on exactly as if they were stained glass. Pale blue crepe forms the sky, yellow satin the sun, a different thickness of white cheesecloth the clouds, white satin the sails, and a somewhat darker blue silk the water, with cross-lights of a lighter blue. Yellow silk forms the golden rod, with the stems laid on in floss and the rocks in dark silks. These silks are all cut and basted in position on the cheesecloth, and then the edges are covered with floss silk "couched" on, producing, as has already been said, very much the effect of stained glass.

The next panel represents a "gray

day," with gray crepe sky, with cheese-cloth clouds and gray satin water, against which background comes out, in charming contrast of color, the rose pink of a mass of marshmallows and another group of golden rod.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DAINTY NUT CANDIES.

How to Make Brown Almond Bar and Other Delicacies.

To make brown almond bar, place two pounds of sugar, one-third teaspoonful cream of tartar and two-thirds cupful of water in a granite saucepan; when it begins boiling add one pound of almonds, stirred in slowly; boil until the nuts are as brown as desired, which will be when they will slide off the lifted spoon easily; pour the candy until an inch thick into a greased pan, and when cool cut into strips with a hammer and strong knife. Blanched almond bar is made in the same way as brown almond only that the almonds are blanched. Peanut bar may be made similarly, using two pounds of peanuts instead of one. Brazil-nut bar may be made with two pounds of sugar, one-third teaspoonful cream of tartar, two-thirds cupful of water; cook to hard crack; pour out one-half candy in greased pan, then scatter over this one pound Brazil nuts, after having trimmed the brown skins off; add to the top the rest of the candy; when cool cut into bars. It should be one inch thick when done. English walnuts may also be used with good effect. Delicious sliced cocoanut bar is made by cooking two pounds of sugar, one-third teaspoonful of cream of tartar, two-thirds cupful of water to hard crack then adding slowly one sliced cocoanut; stir carefully; then pour into greased pan and cut any shape wished. The cocoanut should be pared, cut into halves, and sliced very thin with a sharp knife.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Boiled Turkey with Celery.

Chop half a head of celery very fine. Mix with one quart of bread crumbs, two scant tablespoonfuls of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter and two eggs. Stuff the turkey with this, sew up and truss. Wring a large square of white cotton cloth out of cold water, and dredge it thickly with flour. Pin the turkey in this, and plunge into boiling water. Let it boil rapidly for fifteen minutes, then set it back where it will simmer. Allow three hours for a turkey weighing nine pounds, and twelve minutes for every additional pound. Serve with celery sauce. The stuffing may be made the same as above, only substitute oysters for celery, and serve with oyster sauce.

Don't Sleep on the Left Side.

There is little doubt that an immense number of persons habitually sleep on the left side, and those who do so can never, it is said, be strictly healthy. It is the most prolific cause of nightmare, and also of the unpleasant taste in the mouth on arising in the morning. All food enters and leaves the stomach on the right side, and hence sleeping on the left side soon after eating involves a sort of pumping operation, which is anything but conducive to sound repose. The action of the heart is also seriously interfered with and the lungs unduly compressed. Hence it is best to cultivate the habit of always sleeping on the right side, although Sandow and other strong men are said to invariably sleep on their backs.

Your Height and Weight.

A woman of 5 feet should weigh 110 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 1 inch should weigh 115 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 2 inches should weigh 120 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 3 inches should weigh 127 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 4 inches should weigh 134 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 5 inches should weigh 142 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 6 inches should weigh 146 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 7 inches should weigh 152 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 8 inches should weigh 160 pounds.

Manna has fallen in modern times; for instance, as lately as 1890 in Bagdad. It is a yellowish lichen which grows in mountainous districts and is carried long distances by heavy winds.

r.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Adulterating Coffee.

The total consumption of this comforting substance for the year ending June 30, 1892, in the United States was 623,769,046 pounds. The price in 1889, based at its declared value at the point of export, was 13 cents; in 1890, 16 cents; in 1891, 19 cents; and in 1892, 20 cents. This enormous consumption and high price have called out no end of "coffee compounds," "coffee substitutes," "cereal coffees," "imitation coffee beans," etc. None of the substances used as coffee adulterants are poisonous, and probably none of them injure health. The New York health authorities in 1892 made a thorough investigation of the whole coffee question, examining more than 1,500 samples gathered from all parts of the State. Most of that sold already ground was adulterated, the chief ingredient being chicory, of which the annual importation is 6,000,000 pounds, at the average price of 2 cents per pound. One sample of "American Mocha" was made of roasted cereals, probably largely rye, peas, cocoa hulls, chicory, and no coffee. "French Breakfast" was largely of cereals, no coffee, and American Java ditto, and the manufacturer's advertisement says: "One china coffee cup and saucer given away with each pound." The American Java coffee. At wholesale these "coffees" are sold at 5½ cents per pound. French breakfast has the word compound printed in most inconspicuous type. As many as twenty or thirty of these cheats are as well known to the trade as the "P. D." in spices, but there is still a lower deep.

The following, published in Bulletin No. 32, Division of Chemistry of the

United States Department of Agriculture, says: "Counterfeit coffee is the latest addition to adulterants. It is a manufactured bean, identical in appearance with genuine green or roasted coffee, and dealers in Philadelphia have lately been flooded with it. It is almost impossible to detect the fraud with the eye. It is apparently a hard-baked composition, molded by machinery in the same manner as druggists' pills. It is very hard and gritty and not as easily broken as the genuine. Having little or no taste or odor, its sole mission is to increase the bulk and weight of the regulation article, and this it does, its weight being more than double that of the legitimate bean. The machinery has a capacity for turning out immense numbers of the beans." The agent who advertises asks the dealer to send a sample of the exact shade of "roast" he would like, and it is the testimony of experienced retailers that immense amounts of it are sold.—Mrs. H. M. Plunkett, in Good Housekeeping.

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Illustration of a potato machine.

The Young Folks.

THE OLD-TIME FIRE.

Talk about yer buildin's
That's hot up by steam—
Give me the old oak fire
Where the old folks used to dream.

The rickety dog-iron,
One-sided as could be;
The ashes banked with 'taters
That was roastin' there for me.

The dog on one side, drowsin',
Or barkin' nigh the door;
The kitten cuttin' capers
With the knittin' on the floor.

An' me a little tow-head
By mammy's side at night;
With both my cheeks a-burnin'
From the red flames leapin' bright.

These steam-hot buildin's make me
Jest weary for the blaze
That was heap more comfortable
In my childhood's nights and days.

An' I'd give the finest heater
In the buildin's hot by steam
Fer the old-time chimbley corner
Where the old folks used to dream.

—Atlanta Constitution.

BRAVE LOVE.

He'd nothing but his violin;
I'd nothing but my song—
But we were wed when skies were blue
And summer days were long;
And when we rested by the hedge
The robins came and told
How they had dared to woo and win
When early spring was cold.
We sometimes supped on dewberries,
Or slept among the hay—
But oft the farmers' wives at eve
Came out to hear us play
The rare old tunes—the dear old tunes!
We could not starve for long
While my man had his violin
And I my sweet love-song.

The world has aye gone well with us,
Old man, since we were one!
Our homeless wandering down the lanes—
It long ago was done.
But those who wait for gold or gear—
For houses and for kine,
Till youth's sweet spring grows brown and sere
And love and beauty time
Will never know the joys of hearts
That met without a fear
When you had but your violin
And I a song, my dear.

THE STORY OF PONTO.

How a Humane Frontiersman Saved a
Baby Wolf's Life.

In the early days of our country there were a great many wolves throughout the woods of Kentucky, and the first white settlers were frequently annoyed by their barking and thieving, and oftentimes by their savagery. One night four men on horseback were returning to their homes, when all at once their horses stopped and a low growl was heard just ahead. They had followed a narrow path through a dense forest for quite a distance and were not far from their homes, and the thought of encountering a pack of wolves was not at all pleasant. In those days the thoughtful traveler usually carried a flint, a steel, some knots of pine and a few bundles of hickory bark, so that if the darkness should overtake him and he needed a torch he would have the necessary materials at hand with which to make one. Each one knew that a wolf was near, and they thought that possibly there might be a number of them. Robert Dane soon had a brilliant torch, and he went about twenty feet in the direction from which the noise had come, when he saw a large gray wolf in the agonies of death. She had evidently been wounded

and with her paws resting tenderly on her little one, and an imploring look at her intruder, the mother wolf breathed her last. Robert Dane was not the man to refuse the last request of even a dying wolf, and he read her wishes as plainly as though she had told him in the simplest English. He laid down his torch, went back to his saddle and from a roll of goods took out a small blanket. When he had carefully wrapped the baby wolf he remounted, and in a short time they reached the open country, when they separated for their respective homes. Robert fed the wolf warm milk and put it in a covered basket. After breakfast the next morning he told his two sons, Albert and Willie, that he had an orphan which he wished them to adopt, and when he opened the basket and told them it was a young wolf they were greatly astonished. They fed it with milk two or three times a day, until it became strong and could walk about in its little house. They named it Ponto, and trained it from the first as though it had been a dog, to draw their little wagon, and bring them objects, such as a hoop or ball, or stick which they would throw away, and to run with them in their races. They treated it kindly, but I think they were always on their guard lest it show the cunning of its kind. Mrs. Dane said that its food should be cooked, and that it should have meat only occasionally, but never until it had eaten heartily of vegetables and bread.—Humane Journal.

SIMPLE EXPERIMENTS.

How Boys and Girls May Pass a Very Pleasant Evening.

Get an ordinary tumbler filled to the brim with water, and on it place a sheet of paper so that the surface of the water may be completely covered. Now place one hand on the paper and with the other invert the glass. Then remove your hand from the paper and the water will not fall out, owing to the upward pressure of the atmosphere.

Again take a piece of thick brown paper about a foot square and heat it at the fire. When hot place it on the table and rub it with a clothes brush for about half a minute. Then hold the brown paper over some small light bodies—little pieces of blotting paper will do—and the light bodies will jump about in the most excited manner. If the brown paper be held over somebody's head several hairs will immediately stand on their ends, greatly to the amusement of the spectators.

Another even more striking experiment, and not so generally known, is performed as follows: Get any piece of wood, not too thick, about a foot long, and lay it on the table in such a position that half of it projects over the edge of the table. Place a broad book on that part of it which is on the table. Strike the projecting part of the wood sharply with a strong stick or poker, and the stick of wood will smash in two. You should strike very sharply and without hesitation, or the experiment may fail and your book and wood be hurled to the other side of the room.

One more experiment is, perhaps, a little harder to perform than the preceding, but I have seen several people succeed with ease. Get a glass of water and a needle and try to make the needle float. All that is required is a little skill. In the same way ordinary nibs can be floated in water. If you have a magnet—a penny one will do—and rub it on the needle before the latter is placed in the water it will point, like a compass, to the magnetic pole when floating, no matter what way it may point when first placed in the liquid.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Conclusive Argument.

Here is a sample of American humor which might any day be paralleled, for the same incident might happen over and over among people born with a funny bone.

Two men met in the country road, perhaps on the way to and from market. "How are you, old Ben Russell?" called one.

"Come, now," said the other, "I'll bet you I ain't any older'n you! Tell me what's the earliest recollection you can put your finger on."

"Well," said the other, thinking a moment intently, "the very first thing I can remember is hearing people say, when you went by: 'There goes old Ben Russell!'"

Who Was the Blind One?

Stories like the following, from a foreign journal, suggest the need of a new proverb: None are so blind as those who think that other people cannot see.

"Well, Joseph, did you take my letter to M. de Y.?"

"Yes, sir; but I am afraid he won't be able to read it, for he is blind."

"Blind?"

"Yes, sir. While I was standing right in front of him in his private office he asked me twice where my hat was, and I had it on my head all the time—ha! ha!"

Looking It Up.

Mother—Why, Aennchen, whatever are you doing with papa's big dictionary?

Aennchen (five years old)—I am only looking for my doll's lost slipper. Papa said yesterday you could find everything in the dictionary.

An Explanation.

"Why didn't you answer your teacher when she spoke to you in the arithmetic class, Ethel?"

"'Coz mamma told me I muthn't thpeak durin' thehool houth."—Harper's Young People.

A Discovery.

I don't think rolling off a log
Is easy as 'tis said.

I tried it yesterday, and got
A big bump on my head.

His Reason.

I love the name of Washington
(Though strange my reason, I confess)
Had he not lived and great things done
We'd have one holiday the less

Children Shrink

from taking medicine. They don't like its taste. But they are eager to take what they like—Scott's Emulsion, for instance. Children almost always like Scott's Emulsion.

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by some hunter and had been lying near the road several hours. Her shoulder had been badly torn, and there were other injuries on her body. She looked appealingly at her discoverer and then with painful effort stretched out her paws and dragged herself forward to a heap of leaves, where lay a young and almost famished cub. The exertion produced a fresh flow of blood,



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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.Address all orders—
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.One dollar and sixty-five cents will pay for the *KANSAS FARMER* and the twice-a-week *New York World*. Everybody should read.

In place of going to the dogs over a route well greased with oleo, the people of Nebraska have concluded to stay with the cows a while yet.

The annual meeting of the Interstate Irrigation Association, which was to have been held at Kansas City, March 26, 27 and 28, has been postponed to a later date, not yet determined.

We want our readers to secure for us thousands of new subscribers for the *KANSAS FARMER* and we will pay well for such work. If you will get up a list, write this office for liberal terms.A correspondent of *Hoard's Dairyman* gives the following remedy for bloat, or hoove, in horses or cattle. He says: "Take a good-sized onion, remove the peel, split and push well up the rectum. If it should pass off without relief, renew it with a fresh one."Many of our subscribers desire a daily newspaper. In renewing your subscription it is well to note the fact that we can furnish you a year's subscription to *KANSAS FARMER* and daily *Kansas City Star* for \$4. Or, *KANSAS FARMER* and daily *Leavenworth Times* for \$3. The amount for both papers to be sent to this office.

Notwithstanding all the interest which centered about the "battle of the breeds," at Chicago, in 1893, no complete official report of the tests has yet appeared. It is stated by the Chairman of the Testing committee, Director Scovell, of Kentucky, in his report to the Association of Colleges and Experiment Stations, that the manuscript records of the Testing committee comprised over a thousand pages of figures, comprising the complete record of every cow in the tests. These records contain facts of inestimable value to the dairymen of this country, and we are glad to know that there is now a fair prospect that these data will be published in full.

We present this week the first of a number of illustrated articles on practical irrigation, prepared especially for the *KANSAS FARMER*, by Mr. C. D. Perry, of Englewood, Clark county. It will be readily understood that gardening is but a small part of Mr. Perry's experience at irrigation, when it is known that last season he cultivated 1,200 broad acres of Kansas land by the aid of irrigation and is preparing to enlarge his operations to 2,000 acres the coming season. We expect to present equally clear descriptions and drawings of his field operations. Any one of these papers will be worth a year's subscription for the *KANSAS FARMER* to any tiller of the soil.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN EUROPE.

The world appears to have not recovered from its astonishment at the effects which prominent candid thinkers who have written on the relations of money to prosperity and adversity have long ago pointed out as the inevitable result of the course which has been pursued by the leading nations of the world in making the units of their standards of value increase in their relation to commodities. In the United States the unit of value is the dollar, in Great Britain it is the pound, in Germany it is the mark. These units vary greatly in size, but the financial legislation of the countries of the commercial world has been such as to cause each to have a greater purchasing power than formerly. Had this increase been sudden, great injustice would have been done to those who had exchanged their money for commodities. Thus, had the increase in the purchasing power of money, which has been about doubled in twenty-one years, taken place suddenly, those who had invested in goods or in any kind of property would have found that half of their capital had been swept away. Had the depreciation of property values then ceased, the man with the reduced capital would have found the derangement only temporary, and no lassitude, no long-continued stagnation would have ensued. True, the man who was in debt for half the value of his property would have had the other half swept away by the debt and thus a great injustice would have been done. But business activities would have given opportunities for employment and the energetic man would have again become prosperous.

But the depreciation of values or the appreciation of units of value was not sudden, but has been sufficient each year to rob enterprise of most of its profits—sometimes of more than the profits, so that stagnation and idleness have resulted. The man who invested money or labor, with prospect of realizing a fair percentage above the investment, often found that, by the time the product could be marketed, it was worth less than the cost of production. There has resulted not only the injustice which must have resulted from sudden appreciation of the standard of values, although the full measure of the injury has been long drawn out and is still continued, as prices of products continue to go down, but there has been also the depression, the lassitude, the successive panics, attendant upon the long-continued era of falling prices.

Those who suffered these disadvantages have believed that their case was peculiar, or local. The subject has recently been comprehensively investigated by a writer, Mr. W. E. Bear, who has given his results in a paper in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*. The following are brief extracts from his paper and deal with countries on the enlightened continent of Europe:

ITALY.

Probably no country in the world has suffered more from agricultural depression than Italy, where the taxation which falls upon the land is crushing. In February last the duty on wheat was raised to 12s. 2d. a quarter, and yet the price of the best wheat in March was only 34s. 8d., and by June it had fallen to 31s. 9d., or less than it had been shortly before the advance of 40 per cent. in the duty. At a great agrarian congress held in Rome in April, a resolution was passed declaring that wheat was grown at a dead loss when it sold at less than 43s. 5d. per quarter (\$1.32 per bushel). A further increase of 3s. 6d. per quarter in duty was demanded.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Almost every consular report from Spain for years past has described depression in the agricultural districts of that country as very severe. The new tariff, framed in 1892, imposed extremely high duties on agricultural products, but the fall in grain has exceeded the highest tariff in the world. Although farming is much better done in Portugal than in Spain, and the farmers in some parts of the country are comparatively prosperous, as times go, there was an agricultural crisis in

the country some years back, which led the government to pass a new law in 1889, requiring millers to use twice as much native as imported wheat.

FRANCE.

In the course of a speech delivered in October, the French Minister of Agriculture dwelt upon the severity of the agricultural crisis in France, although, as he puts it, the rigor of the struggle to make farming pay had been alleviated to some extent by the increased duties imposed on imports. He pointed out the necessity, however, of further changes of a fiscal or administrative character to enable the tillers of the soil to meet the serious difficulties of the times.

GERMANY.

The agrarian movement in Germany is familiar to all readers of newspapers, and it is evidence of wide discontent with the condition of agriculture in that country. High as the duties on grain are, prices have fallen to a serious extent, and a great deal of land has been laid down in grass, partly for that reason and partly from the difficulty of getting labor. The emigration is largely that of the agricultural population, who leave the country partly because they are dissatisfied with their wages as laborers, or cannot make their small holdings pay, and partly in order to escape military service.

SWITZERLAND.

Perhaps Switzerland has suffered least from agricultural depression among the countries of southern or western Europe; but it has not escaped entirely. For some years before 1881 the condition of the agricultural class had attracted much attention and excited uneasiness, emigration from the rural districts having rapidly increased, while the indebtedness of the peasant proprietors became serious. But a great deal has been done by the cantonal governments, Colonel de Wattenwyl and others, in promoting the improvement of cattle breeding and the dairy industry, while the extension of co-operation and the establishment of loan banks have greatly helped the small farmers.

HOLLAND.

A consular report, written as long ago as 1888, stated that the profit derived from agriculture in the Netherlands during the preceding five years had been small, and that rents had been reduced by 30 per cent., if not more, whilst the value of land had fallen very considerably, and many farmers and small land-owners had been obliged to abandon the struggle to make farming pay and to emigrate.

BELGIUM.

The principal causes of agricultural depression mentioned in the report of the last Labor Commission were the "bad times" affecting all industries and free imports of live stock, corn and other products, while Belgium exports were taxed heavily.

SWEDEN.

Sweden has probably suffered less from agricultural depression than most countries. About half of her 4,000,000 acres of corn consists of oats, which, until this year, had fallen less in value than other cereals, while the area under wheat is only about 170,000 acres. The great advance in her dairy export trade, too, of which so much has been written, has helped to counteract the fall in the prices of grain.

DENMARK.

Apart from those engaged in co-operative dairying, Mr. Drage reports, agriculturists of every class in Denmark are feeling the results of long-continued depression. Even this exception is a doubtful one at the present time, as the Danish butter-makers are now feeling seriously the rapidly extending competition of Australia and New Zealand in British markets.

NORWAY.

In Norway, according to Mr. Drage's report on that country, the present position of the peasant proprietors gives rise to the gravest apprehensions. In a debate in the Storting last year it was stated that the cultivators of the soil were falling more and more deeply into debt, their mortgage indebtedness having risen from nine or ten million pounds sterling in 1865 to nearly twenty-eight millions in 1893,

while their total indebtedness was estimated in the latter year at thirty-six to thirty-nine millions—an enormous sum in so poor a country as Norway.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

There is no doubt that agricultural depression has been felt severely in Austria-Hungary. The decay of peasant proprietorship in Austria and the generally depressed condition of the agricultural population have exercised the minds of statesmen and economists for years past, and many changes in the law have been advocated. "One hears everywhere of the distress of the small farmer," writes Dr. Hainisch, a high authority, "seldom of his prosperity."

RUSSIA.

Volumes have been written upon the miserable condition of the agricultural population of Russia. The terrible famine of 1891 completed the impoverishment of millions of occupiers of land. Writing in 1892, and referring mainly to the most fertile districts in Russia, the black soil regions which formerly produced about 60 per cent. of the grain grown in the empire, Mr. Howard, British representative at St. Petersburg, referred to the widespread distress, the steady deterioration of the soil, the exhaustion of the peasants' resources, and the crushing burden of taxation. Cattle rearing, he said, was being given up, and grass land was plowed on the chance of a quick gain of money from a prolific harvest.

FARMS, HOMES AND MORTGAGES.

One of the most interesting bulletins ever issued from the Census office is No. 98, giving a summary of ownership and debt in the entire United States. From this bulletin it appears that—

"There are 12,690,152 families in the United States, and of these families 52.20 per cent. hire their farms or homes and 47.80 per cent. own them, while 27.97 per cent. of the owning families own subject to incumbrance and 72.03 per cent. own free of incumbrance. Among 100 families, on the average, 52 hire their farms or homes, 13 own with incumbrance and 35 without incumbrance. On the owned farms and homes there are liens amounting to \$2,132,949,563, which is 37.50 per cent. of the value of the incumbered farms and homes, and this debt bears interest at the average rate of 6.65 per cent. Each owned and incumbered farm or home, on the average, is worth \$3,352, and is subject to a debt of \$1,257.

"In regard to the families occupying farms, the conclusion is, that 34.08 per cent. of the families hire and 65.92 per cent. own the farms cultivated by them; that 28.22 per cent. of the owning families own subject to incumbrance and 71.78 per cent. own free of incumbrance. Among 100 farm families, on the average, 34 hire their farms, 19 own with incumbrance and 47 without incumbrance. On the owned farms there are liens amounting to \$1,085,995,960, which is 35.55 per cent. of the value of the incumbered farms, and this debt bears interest at the average rate of 7.07 per cent. Each owned and incumbered farm, on the average, is worth \$3,444, and is subject to a debt of \$1,224.

"The corresponding facts for the families occupying homes are, that 63.10 per cent. hire and 36.90 per cent. own their homes; that of the home owning families, 72.30 per cent. own free of incumbrance and 27.70 per cent. with incumbrance. In 100 home families, on the average, 63 hire their homes, 10 own with incumbrance and 27 without incumbrance. The debt on owned homes aggregates \$1,046,953,603, or 39.77 per cent. of the value of the incumbered homes, and bears interest at the average rate of 6.23 per cent. An average debt of \$1,293 incumbers each home, which has an average value of \$3,250."

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

WATER FROM HIS OWN RIVER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to ask you whether it will be necessary for me, owning, as I do, land on both sides of the Verdigris river, to secure a right to use said water for irrigation purposes. If so, will you tell me how I shall proceed to secure same right? Can a party secure a water privilege (river water, I mean,) on land belonging to another party.

Quincy, Kas.

A. H. Cox.

The question of the appropriation of water for purposes of irrigation is likely to lead to many complications under our laws. The statutes of Kansas have been made by people whose ancestors were not irrigators and whose needs of water related chiefly to its use within the natural bed of the stream in which it flowed, or, at most, to only temporary diversion from such bed and subsequent restoration thereto, and that without serious diminution of quantity. Indeed, we have sought to enact into our statutes the principles of the English common law as to water and streams, and the English judges rarely or never had to consider cases having to do with the use of water for irrigation, for which purpose water is more or less permanently diverted from its natural course, applied to growing crops, and, to a large extent, given back to the atmosphere rather than to the water course. In the countries which have long practiced irrigation the laws are more adequate to the proper and just determination of the questions which arise, and not unlikely it will soon be found necessary to seek other models than those heretofore used for the laws of Kansas concerning the use of water.

What are our correspondent's rights under the laws as they exist?

The ownership of the land on both banks of the Verdigris, or any other stream, and even of the ground under the stream, gives him no more right to divert the water from the stream than if his land were a mile away. To acquire the right to divert that water he must proceed according to the statutes. Now, these statutes are a little complicated. In 1891 the Legislature apparently undertook to enact a complete irrigation law, especially with reference to that part of the State which lies west of the 99th meridian. The law also contains general provisions applicable all over the State, and it undertakes to repeal all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act. This act makes allusion to chapter 115 of the laws of 1886 in such a way as to imply that at least the greater part of that chapter, and especially section 5, with slight modifications, is still in force. This section 5 provides that

"Any person, company or corporation desiring hereafter to appropriate water must post a notice in writing at a conspicuous place at the point of diversion stating therein: First—That such person, company or corporation claims the water there flowing to the extent of (giving the number of inches) measured under a four-inch pressure, and describing and defining as accurately as may be the place of diversion. Second—The means by which such person, company or corporation intends to divert it, and the size of the canal, ditch or flume or aqueduct in which he intends to divert it."

"A copy of such notice must within ten days after it is posted at the place of diversion, be also posted in a conspicuous place in the office of the County Clerk of the county in which such place of diversion is situated, and be recorded by the County clerk in a book to be kept for that purpose."

It is provided that the right to use the water dates from the posting of the notice, but that the right is acquired to only so much water as is actually applied for beneficial uses. Failure to commence the construction of the works of diversion within sixty days of the posting of the notice, or to prosecute the same diligently to completion, or to comply with the rules laid down in the law, forfeits the right as against an intervening person who does comply with the requirements.

The last part of the above quoted section 5 has been changed, with the apparent intention that the records shall be kept by the Register of Deeds rather than the County Clerk. The new requirement is that the water appropriated be specified in cubic feet per second instead of in "inches."

Provision is made for the determination of right of way for diversion works upon or across the land of others. By petition to the District Judge, who shall appoint a condemnation commission, the right of way may be secured.

course, be unnecessary in case of our correspondent, who owns the land to the water's edge. He has in this the only advantage in law over any other resident who may desire to use any portion of the water, and this advantage may enable him to proceed with his improvement without the aid of an attorney and without court expenses which are indispensable to the person situated off the water course.

Many Pertinent Inquiries.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can some one of the many readers of your valuable paper tell me how to save my alfalfa field from destruction by the gopher or ground squirrel, or, as some have told me, it is the star-nosed mole? I have not seen the animal. They are destroying a great many fields here and a remedy will be of benefit to others as well as to me.

I want to know if the Early Six Weeks potato advertised by Barteldes & Co. is a profitable variety to plant. Is it as early and productive as claimed? Do any of the readers know?

Is oil cake good food for very young calves? If so, how much should be fed at one time, and how often, and will the milk from a cow whose calf is six months old, do for a very young calf?

Can any one tell me if the Early Learning field corn is a profitable kind to plant, and when ought it to be planted? and, lastly, what variety of strawberry is best for general crop here in Kansas? How is Captain Jack? It is planted largely in Indiana.

L. W. TRUESDELL.

Concordia, Kas.

Advanced Courses of Study.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to call the attention of the farmers of Kansas to some defects in the operation of our school system, and point out some remedies.

In many of the counties of the State there is a graded system of study which ends in graduation at about the average age of 15 years. There is then no public free school, with the exception of those in three or four counties, and the State Agricultural college, into which these graduates can enter for a general line of study. The consequence is that only about one-half of these graduates ever attend school any more. There is a break of three years study in our free school system.

It is true we have a high school law, which, if it could be enforced, would give us a high school in each county; but the opposition of those interested in private and denominational schools makes it impossible to establish the county high school. The remedy is an amendment to the present law compelling a county to establish such a school.

Another defect in our schools, both public and private, with one exception, is that the courses of study are not specially designed to interest and meet the needs of a great majority of the pupils. A large majority of the patrons and pupils of the schools are from the farm and expect to remain on the farm. And yet there is no course of study which especially fits the pupil for his life work on the farm.

I would not drop out any of the present courses of study, but would add to these another course, which should be called the farmer's course, optional after leaving the common school for the higher schools. I would add one year in time to the course in the common school, so that a course of object teaching concerning operations on the farms in the district should be studied, and advanced methods be taught or suggested by the teacher. Any one who is versed in methods and objects of teaching can readily see how the acquisition of these things will be of great interest to the farmer.

The farmer's course of study should be of such a nature that it would be of interest to the farmer, and would be of great value to him. It should be taught experimentally, as in the case of the farmer's course in the State Agricultural college. It should be taught in such a way that the farmer would be able to apply the principles taught to his own farm. It should be taught in such a way that the farmer would be able to apply the principles taught to his own farm. It should be taught in such a way that the farmer would be able to apply the principles taught to his own farm.

school, still very much of these subjects could be illustrated by the observations of the student while going through his course.

The State course I would have advanced to what is now called the post graduate course, that persons could fit themselves for teachers in the high schools.

There are three other schools which the State ought to encourage by liberal appropriations rather than at the present to expend large sums erecting additional buildings for the use of only a very few of the people of the State. Those schools are: First, institutes; second, a short course in agriculture, such as most of the Eastern States have; third, a dairy school.

If the State does not help and push forward these three last mentioned schools, we, as an agricultural State, may expect to fall behind in intelligence and push, because many of our brightest boys will leave for States where they can have the benefits of these schools, and will never return.

E. C. C.

Mulching Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Seeing an inquiry in the last issue of the KANSAS FARMER, from H. M. Stutsman, for experience in mulching potatoes, I will try to explain why we have potatoes to eat and to plant, while most of our neighbors either buy them from Utah or Colorado or go without. We have not been always successful with mulching, as we believe, from doing it at times improperly.

Mulching potatoes early in the season will almost insure their being cut down and often killed by late frosts, which injure much more severely where there is mulching. Therefore, we have learned to plant our early potatoes without mulching, and plant those varieties which mature as early as possible. For our main crop we plant late varieties and plant late, as follows: About from fifth month 20th to sixth month 1st. We plow and harrow the ground well and furrow out with marker or cultivator, as for cultivation, only closer together. They will do just as well with rows eighteen inches apart. Plant as for ordinary culture, but just as they begin to come up we harrow well and put on mulch, although it usually does about as well put on when the planting is done. Coarse hay or straw is better than fine. We put on just enough to keep down weeds—perhaps four to six inches deep when fresh—and that settles it until digging time, when we remove the mulch and dig, sometimes with fork and sometimes with plow. The potatoes are often found just under the mulch, but in very dry seasons, like the past, are within the ground. The number of potatoes to the hill is usually small, but not so the potatoes. Ours last year almost rivalled the famous potatoes raised by irrigation, in size, but not quite so smooth, and the yield much greater than is often obtained by the best cultivation, and where the mulch is easily obtained little more labor for the crop.

CLARKSON, HOPE, N. T.

Dwight, Morris Co., Kas.

Our correspondent's experience is strongly seconded by the results obtained at the Oklahoma Experiment Station, as reported in Bulletin No. 15, just issued.

"One of the most important elements of value of a potato is the number of varieties were planted in each plot, and used in each plot, and the result was as follows: The two plots on each side by side. One was mulched soon after the potatoes came up. The other was cultivated about like corn. The following table shows the result:

Variety	Total Yield		Percentage	
	Mulch	Cult.	Mulch	Cult.
Ohio Junior.....	59.5	36.8	91.9	88.0
New Queen.....	46.7	21.7	83.3	77.6
Vanguard.....	40.0	33.7	84.6	86.6
Early Ohio.....	45.4	30.1	90.4	81.3
Beauty of Hebron.....	33.3	19.6	80.3	71.9
Average.....	45.0	28.5	83.8	78.1

The difference in favor of mulching is remarkable. Every variety shows a difference in favor of mulching.

shows in all points—size of tubers, percentage of marketable and total yield. It is said by some, with apparently good reason, that mulching is most useful in a dry year. But the early part of the summer of 1894, in which these potatoes matured, was as wet as we usually have in this country. These figures are, of course, for only a single year, but they are quite emphatic."

From an Eastern Banker.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I suppose I am in debt for the KANSAS FARMER and enclose \$1 on subscription. I am an Eastern Shylock, I suppose, and charge 6 per cent. for discounting farmers' or any other good notes that are offered when I have the funds to do it with, but in spite of the prejudice that exists against my profession in Kansas, I am very deeply interested in that State's prosperity. The first money I ever earned was invested in a farm in Dickinson county and is there yet, together with other investments in Kansas lands. I borrowed and loaned to a friend in Anderson county \$500, on choice property he said, and when he defaulted I spent about \$200 additional trying to collect, and in the end, when the attorneys could squeeze no more money out of me, they informed me that the property was worthless. So the Western borrower and the Western real estate agent who start out to steal can do up the Eastern people pretty brown sometimes.

But what I want to write about is this: There is a man named Perine in Topeka who makes a plow. I don't know him, and suppose if I did there is not one bond of sympathy between us—religious, political or social, except this, that I believe, and I suppose he does, too, that his is the plow for Kansas. I have no doubt that the cultivated lands of Kansas, if subsoiled eighteen inches deep with his plow, or a better one, if a better one is made, would be worth \$100,000,000 more in a year or so from now than it is to-day, and I also believe, that if, after subsoiling, people will put out alfalfa, Kafir corn and other crops not affected by hot winds as Indian corn is; if they will keep their windmills going and pump enough water to irrigate in dry spells and seasons, their gardens, orchards and as much additional crops as they can, that the "calamity howler" will be out of a job, and the silver man will agree with us people in the East that we want all the dollars we can get and want the dollars all to be worth 100 cents. We want to raise something to sell, and then get the best price we can. All the world has to do this and few are making any money now, but a better day is coming.

Dawson, Pa., February 13, 1895.

How I Made \$100,000.00 in 1894. Bynot sowing Salzer's seeds. That is what a jolly farmer said as he entered our salarum. "How is that?" Why, says he, "Salzer's seeds not only grow but they grow more than any other seeds I have ever sown. I have sown Salzer's seeds on wheat, corn, potatoes, grass and clover seeds, and would have had double the capacity of my barns if I had sown Salzer's seeds. I have sown Salzer's seeds on wheat, corn, potatoes, grass and clover seeds, and would have had double the capacity of my barns if I had sown Salzer's seeds. I have sown Salzer's seeds on wheat, corn, potatoes, grass and clover seeds, and would have had double the capacity of my barns if I had sown Salzer's seeds."

If You Will, Send It to John A. Salzer and you will get free of charge a mixture and some.

Bright's Disease. I suffered from Bright's Disease for more than three years. During the progress of the disease most flesh to an alarming extent, and became so weak I was unable to attend to any household work. I doctored considerably, but got no relief until I began taking Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Remedy. It saved my life. I make this statement for the benefit of others who may be afflicted as I was.

Mrs. H. M. ROBERTS, Iuka, Miss.

Home-Seekers' Excursion. March 5 and April 2 the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway will sell tickets to various points in Texas at greatly reduced rates. For further information apply to your local ticket agent, or address Geo. C. McArthur, D. & P. A., Kansas City, Mo., 1044 Union Avenue.

In the Dairy.

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

Oleo Must Stand on its Own Bottom in Nebraska.

A letter has just been received from Mr. A. B. Heath, of the Nebraska Farmer, stating that the Legislature

eat white oleo instead of yellow. One thing is certain, if the dairymen of Kansas do not get some protective laws their business will be injured to a greater extent than could possibly come to any other industry from the passage of such laws.

Dairying at the Minnesota Agricultural Station.

The Minnesota Experiment Station made some valuable experiments in



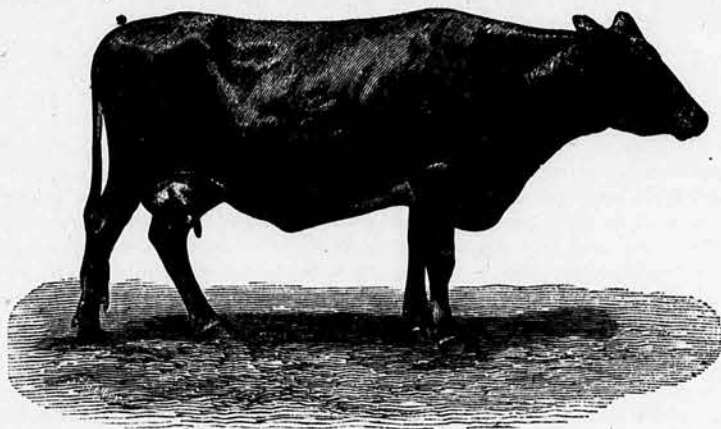
DIDO.

of that State has just passed the bill which prohibits the coloring of oleo-margarine to resemble the yellow color of butter. All this was done in spite of the opposition from the Omaha packers. We congratulate our neighbor on the north, even if we are less fortunate in Kansas. If certain ones who had posed as our friends in this State had stood by the dairymen, we could now rejoice with our Nebraska friends.

That Anti-Oleo Bill.

A great many misstatements are

1893, on the different types of dairy cows, which are of real value to dairy farmers of this State. The bulletin says: "If all the cows in the herd that are spare and will not lay on flesh under heavy feeding, are placed in one group, and those that carry a superfluous amount of flesh in another group, we find the cows that gave the largest returns for food consumed in the first lot, and in every instance those that gave a smaller return in the other lot. The spare cows averaged 337.1 pounds butter fat in the year, at a cost of 11.6 cents a pound,



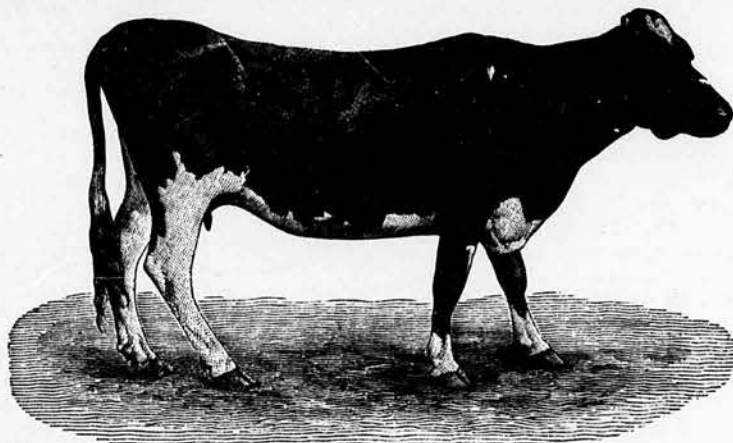
BECKLEY.

going the rounds of the newspapers in regard to the proposed anti-oleo bill. In order to make the bill as obnoxious as possible, certain persons have made the statement that the bill provides for coloring the imitation product "blue." Such attacks are very misleading and besides are untrue, as no mention is made in the bill of any color except that the imitation article can not be made to resemble the yellow color of butter. The cry from the packing-houses is that such legislation would rob the poor man of a cheap article to use on his bread. If these corpo-

while the cows that were inclined to put on flesh averaged 267.8 pounds of butter fat, at a cost of 13.8 cents a pound."

The cows were divided into groups, based on conformation, assigning the beefy cows to the first; those with less tendency to plumpness to the second; the spare cows, lacking depth, to the third, and the spare cows with deep bodies to the fourth.

The first, the blocky and plump beef type, weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, gave yearly about 5,550 pounds of milk, at an average cost of butter



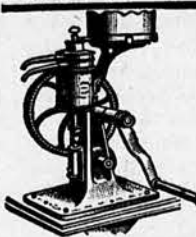
BETTIE.

rations were interested in the poor man's welfare in any other direction, this plea would have much more weight with those who understand the facts in the case. The only difference there would be in regard to the poorer classes or any other class, they would have to

fat for the year of 12.2 cents a pound, and for the winter months of 17.5 cents a pound. The cost of milk per hundred in group 1 was, in round numbers 57 cents.

Second, cows having less tendency to lay on flesh and weighing on an aver-

HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?



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age 950 pounds, gave 5,550 pounds of milk in the year, at a cost of 10.8 cents a pound for butter fat, and 15.1 cents a pound for the winter months. The cost of milk per hundred from group 2 was 67 cents.

Third, cows that were spare and angular in form, but lacking in depth, weighing on an average 875 pounds, gave 5,700 pounds of milk yearly, at an

In the test twenty-three cows were used, whose ages ran from 4 to 11 years.

Feeding stuffs were rated at the following prices: Timothy hay, \$5.60; prairie hay, \$3.20; millet hay, \$5.60; oat hay, \$4.80; barley meal, \$14; oats, \$18; corn meal, \$14; linseed meal, \$26; ensilage, \$2; bran, \$11; mangels, \$2; pasture, the season, \$3.50.



HOUSTON.

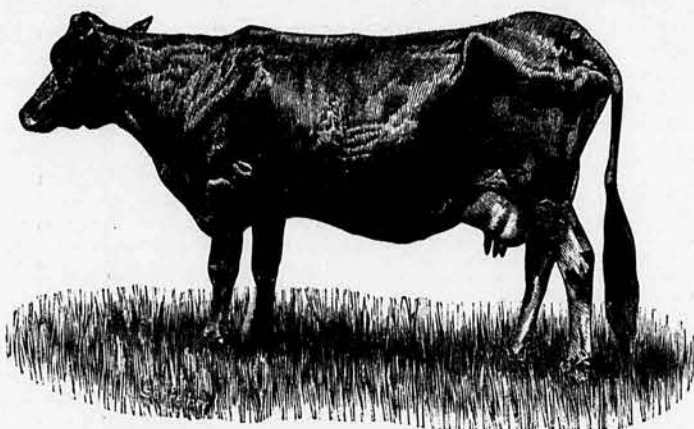
average cost of 11.7 cents for butter fat, and 14.6 cents a pound for the winter months. The cost of milk per hundred from group 3 was 64 cents.

Fourth group, cows that were spare and angular, with deep bodies, average weight 950 pounds, gave an average of 7,100 pounds of milk yearly, at a cost of 9.7 cents a pound for butter fat, and 12.1 cents for the winter months. The cost of milk per hundred in group 4 was 57 cents.

Estimating the price of butter fat at 25 cents, the beefy cows returned a net profit of 23 cents for each 100 pounds of dry matter consumed. The cows in

The cost of butter fat, as indicated, seems to depend mainly upon the type of cow, there being less variation in cost of production between cows of a certain type than between cows of a certain breed. The herd averaged 6,467.8 pounds of milk and 371 pounds of butter, at an average cost of 10.4 cents a pound.

Houston, a cross-bred Jersey-Guernsey, consumed more feed per day and produced butter fat at less cost than any other cow in this trial. It is therefore proper that she should be selected as one of the representatives of the type of cow that gives best re-



DORA.

group 2, a net profit of 37 cents, and in group 3, a net profit of 41 cents; those in group 4, a net profit of 61 cents.

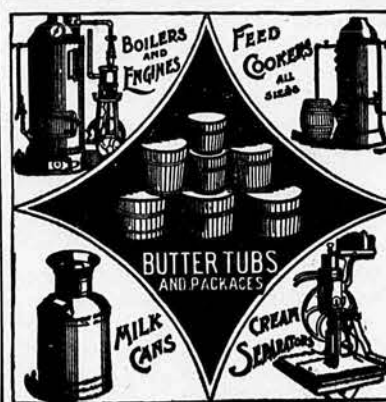
The first lot consumed, on an average, 20.81 pounds of dry matter per day, and returned a net profit of 4.7 cents. Second lot ate 20.37 pounds of dry matter and gave a daily net profit of 7.5 cents. Third lot ate 19.95 pounds dry matter and gave a net profit of 8.1 cents, while the last group ate 21.86 pounds of dry matter daily and returned a profit of 13.3 cents, or nearly three times as great as lot 1.

turn for food consumed. The illustration is from a photograph taken after the close of the experiment. She is, and has been, in good health all the time she has been in the herd. Her

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appetite is clearly shown by the fact that she ate 28.24 pounds of dry matter daily during the test, the standard being 24 pounds. That she made good use of it—possibly the best that could be—is evident from the cost of butter fat, 10.8 cents per pound. Dora follows next in productive capacity, making a pound of butter fat for 11.1 cents, and returning a pound of fat for every 18.44 pounds of dry matter consumed.

Group 1 was composed of two Short-horns and one Polled Angus, and was represented by the Short-horn Dido.

Group 2 was composed of four cows—one Jersey, two grade Jerseys and one Guernsey, and was represented by Beckley, high-grade Jersey.

Group 3 was made up of three cows—one Guernsey, one grade Guernsey and one grade Holstein, and was represented by Bettie, a Guernsey.

Group 4 was made up of twelve cows—three Jerseys, three grade Jerseys, one Jersey-Guernsey, two Guernseys, two Holsteins and one Short-horn. This group is represented by Houston and Dora, Jersey-Guernsey and Jersey.

GROUP I.—BEEF TYPE, BLOCKY AND PLUMP.

Cow.	Weight.....	Dry matter for 1 pound of butter fat.....	Butter fat from 100 pounds of dry matter.....	Cost of 1 lb. of butter fat in cents.....
Fancy.....	1250	32.47	3.08	18.1
Dido.....	1245	32.36	3.09	18.2
Sully.....	1219	28.94	3.45	16.4
Average.....	1240	31.25	3.20	17.5

GROUP II.—COWS HAVING LESS TENDENCY TO LAY ON FLESH.

Cow.	Weight.....	Dry matter for 1 pound of butter fat.....	Butter fat from 100 pounds of dry matter.....	Cost of 1 lb. of butter fat in cents.....
Beckley.....	942	25.08	3.98	14.3
Clara.....	909	31.05	3.22	17.8
Roddie.....	1027	24.44	4.09	13.8
Rossie.....	938	25.12	3.98	14.6
Average.....	945	26.12	3.82	15.1

GROUP III.—COWS SPARE AND ANGULAR IN FORM, BUT LACKING DEPTH.

Cow.	Weight.....	Dry matter for 1 pound of butter fat.....	Butter fat from 100 pounds of dry matter.....	Cost of 1 lb. of butter fat in cents.....
Jennie.....	1020	28.58	3.49	16.6
Bettie.....	802	24.90	4.12	13.8
Olive.....	806	23.75	4.21	13.4
Average.....	875	25.54	3.94	14.6

GROUP IV.—COWS SPARE AND ANGULAR WITH DEEP BODIES.

Cow.	Weight.....	Dry matter for 1 pound of butter fat.....	Butter fat from 100 pounds of dry matter.....	Cost of 1 lb. of butter fat in cents.....
Annie.....	21.68	4.61	12.8	
Bess.....	21.29	4.69	12.3	
Dora.....	18.44	5.42	11.1	
Gertie.....	21.53	4.64	12.3	
Houston.....	20.16	4.96	10.8	
Patsy.....	22.27	4.49	12.6	
Pride.....	21.18	4.72	12.6	
Rose.....	21.37	4.67	12.9	
Roxy.....	21.91	4.56	12.4	
Sweet Brier.....	23.06	4.33	12.8	
Topsy.....	20.04	4.90	12.0	
Tricksey.....	20.88	4.78	11.4	
Average.....	21.15	4.73	12.1	

AVERAGES OF THE FOUR GROUPS.

Group.	Dry matter eaten per day.....	Dry matter per pound of butter fat.....	Butter fat from 100 pounds of dry matter.....	Cost of 1 pound of butter fat in cents.....
I.....	20.81	31.25	3.20	17.5
II.....	20.37	26.42	3.78	15.1
III.....	19.95	25.54	3.91	14.6
IV.....	21.86	21.15	4.72	12.1

Resolutions.

Following resolutions were adopted by Central Alliance, Shawnee county:

WHEREAS, We believe that the dairy industry is the most important branch of agriculture, and is of vital importance to the farmers of Kansas; therefore be it

Resolved, That Central Alliance of Shawnee county most heartily indorse the action of the Dairy Association in appointing a Legislative committee to propose and ask for the passage of a bill prohibiting coloring oleomargarine the color of butter, and we urgently request our representatives in both houses of our Kansas Legislature to vote for Senate bill No. 260 and House bill No. 419.

BINA A. OTIS, President.

ANNA WARDALL, Secretary.

The dairy editor of the FARMER went to Manhattan, on Thursday of last week, where he gave a lecture before the institute course at the State Agricultural college on the subject of the "Dairy Cow." At the college this is known as the "short course," and is given annually for the benefit of farmers. The meetings hold two weeks and cover a great variety of topics.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the simplest, quickest and most effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Asthma and Throat Diseases.

Horticulture.

Strawberry Planting by Machine—Mulching for Profit.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having planted the past season most of my strawberries by machine, I thought it would be of interest to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER to know if it was a success. I can truly say I prefer the planting machine to any other method I have tried. A great many wondered if it could be possible to plant strawberries, tobacco, cabbage, tomatoes, etc., by machine. I say, yes, and water them at the same time. "Well," you say, "how can it be done, and what does a planter cost?" It would take up too much of your space to tell all about this machine, but I will give your readers some idea. It takes two horses or mules—I use the latter—to pull it. They go very slow at first until the droppers get used to handling the plants. They can be planted six, twelve, fifteen or eighteen inches apart, or as much farther apart as you desire. It takes one team and driver, sitting on the machine, and two boys or men to sit behind, putting in the plants. The machine has two wide wheels, and elevated on top is a barrel, holding about fifty gallons of water. There is a hose connected with the barrel, leading to the ground, whereby the water can be let out at the bottom of an opening that is made by a cutter to insert the plants. It opens the space and as fast as two hands sitting on the back of the machine can straighten out the roots and hold them in position until a shoe comes along, open in the center, and presses the dirt on each plant, not disturbing the plant in the least, and the job is done, and it leaves the land level and the prettiest for cultivating and hoeing of anything I have yet seen. This machine of mine cost \$80, and I am sure it more than paid for itself this year in labor of planting alone. "Well," you say, "how many acres per day will such a machine plant?" This rather depends on how close you plant them in the row and how far your rows are apart. I plant strawberries from fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the row, according to the variety, and the rows three and one-half feet apart for fruit. Keeping the beds narrow in this manner, we plant about five acres per day. When the plants are planted, say, four feet apart in the row, one man would be plenty, and if the rows are five feet apart twice as many acres can be planted per day. We have a boy who gets the plants ready at the end of the row by laying them straight in a little box. These little boxes the planters hold in their laps. In this way the machine is kept moving all the time and this is very important at this season of the year. I think my hands will be able to do much better next season, as they will now know better how to handle the machine and the plants. Any one can see at a glance that by having a little water at the bottom of the opening and the plants put in the moist ground the instant the opening is made, and covered up, that it is almost impossible to have plants die. I did not wait for rain; planted as soon as I was ready. If rain comes, so much the better, but your plants planted in this way will stand quite a drought, and I am confident plants planted by this machine are much surer to grow than by the old method.

MULCHING STRAWBERRIES.

Yes, the same old story every year. With some, too much trouble and expense. I saw the past season fine strawberries sold for 75 cents per crate and hard to sell at that, because they were dirty. Had the same been clean they would have sold readily for \$2 per crate. Estimating the crop at one hundred crates per acre, which is small enough for many of our new varieties, also old ones will yield two hundred crates. So we find a loss of \$125 per acre, just for the sake of spending, say, \$10 for applying the mulch. Besides, by mulching you keep the land moist during a dry spell and it will be a poor year when mulching does not increase your crop twenty-five bushels of berries per acre and fine berries. Growing strawberries without a mulch to keep them clean I claim does not pay, so if you have not already done it there is still time up to a few days of picking, but the sooner the better. Your berries will not only be clean but brighter. If you doubt what I say, just leave one row and see the difference.

M. T. THOMPSON.

Rio Vista, Va.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin for March.

Having determined to grow at least one-quarter acre of berries; having good papers with a supply of horticultural reading; having selected the best, well-drained land available, and decided to use only the best plants, let us now make a drawing or plat of the new garden. The boys and girls may do this work.

Take a piece of heavy paper or a clean, smooth board, and draw ten straight main lines, one inch apart and twenty-five inches long, to represent ten rows of fruit plants seven feet apart.

Now draw cross lines, one-half inch apart the entire length of plat, making fifty lines. The intersection of each cross line with main lines, represents the exact point of setting plants. This gives fifty plants to the row, plants three and one-half feet apart in the row and rows 175 feet long.

Set strawberry plants just half this distance, each way, twenty-one inches apart in the row, and rows three and one-half feet apart. Now make selection of varieties, the number of each variety, and the row they are to occupy. Write the name of berry and number of plants on the line selected.

From long experience and general cultivation the following varieties are recommended as doing well in most localities:

Row 1—25 Briton blackberries, 25 Snyder blackberries.

Row 2—25 Nemaha black raspberries, 25 Ohio black raspberries.

Row 3—25 Palmer black raspberries, 25 Shaffer Colossal.

Row 4—25 Cuthbert red raspberries, 25 Marlboro red raspberries.

Row 5—25 Victoria red currant, 25 Red Dutch currant.

Row 6—25 white grape currant, 25 gooseberries, Downing and Houghton.

Row 7—100 Warfield strawberries.

Row 7½—100 Michel's Early strawberries.

Row 8—100 Haverland strawberries.

Row 8½—100 Bederwood strawberries.

Row 9—100 Crescent strawberries.

Row 9½—100 Van Deman strawberries.

Row 10—18 grapes, Moore's Early, Worden, Concord, Brighton and Delaware.

The distance for setting, as well as varieties to be selected, may be varied to suit different soils, localities, methods of cultivation, or fancy of the grower.

Make your order for plants at once, and from responsible growers only. Plants to be sent and set out as early in spring as ground can be well prepared.

As soon as ground is free from frost prepare it thoroughly. Stake off the rows and set plants by line, following the plan exactly. You will then have plants true to name, and on your plat a complete record for future reference.

Learn name and location of each variety, form of leaf, habit of growth, tint of bud, flavor of fruit, time of ripening, etc.

Mark well the varieties that do best for you, and in future settings you may have, without cost, best plants and best fruit from your own garden.

Chestnuts Succeed in Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reference to your question, can the chestnut be grown in Kansas, will say, that the first chestnuts were planted in this (Wyandotte) county about thirty years ago, and have made a remarkable growth. I have trees, planted twenty years ago that are thrifty and healthy. I see no reason why they should not grow on any light, dry soil, clay subsoil, but they dislike low, wet soil. They are said to succeed throughout all the middle latitudes and to have first been brought from Asia, Minor to Sardinia, thence to Europe. They are also native in America. They are very valuable timber trees, and should be grown more extensively.

Bonner Springs, Kas. H. H. K.

The best place in Kansas to obtain a first-class business education. Wichita Commercial college, Y. M. C. A. building.

UR invited to send for my latest price list of small fruits. Half million strawberry plants, 800,000 Progress, Kansas and Queen of West raspberry plants. B. F. Smith, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas. Mention this paper.

A. H. GRISEA, Prop'r Kansas Home Nurseries, Lawrence, Kas., grows trees for commercial and family orchards—the Kansas Raspberry, Blackberries, standard and new Strawberries—also shade and evergreen trees adapted to the West.

Something New in Musk-melons

The White Persian, the largest and best flavored on earth. Nothing better to be desired. Write for prices and particulars to Larkin Commission Co., Wichita, Kas. Mention FARMER.

APPLE TREES. Large stock of commercial sorts, with grape vines and a general nursery stock. Price list free. KELSEY NURSERY CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

STRAW RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY and all kinds of small fruit plants at lowest prices. 1,000,000 plants of 1895. 100 varieties. Largest growers in the West. Cat. free. Address F. W. DIXON, Netawaka, Kansas.

Box Elder, Ash and Black Locust \$1.25 per 1,000! 100 Apple Trees, - \$3.50 All the leading sorts. 100 choice Concord Vines, \$2.00 1,000 Russian Mulberry, \$1.15 Shade trees below cost. Complete price list free. Address JANSSEN NURSERY, Jefferson Co. Jansen, Neb.

Lee's Summit Star Nurseries.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Choice fruit and ornamental trees, including small fruits, evergreens, roses and shrubbery. A specialty of supplying trees for commercial orchards. Also shade trees. Plant while you can get the best trees at the lowest prices. Send for catalogue. Address (mentioning this paper) M. BUTTERFIELD, - Lee's Summit, Mo.

BONNER SPRINGS NURSERIES

Apple trees, 2 and 3 years old, strong, \$5 per 100; \$45 per 1,000. Concord Grape, \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1,000. Asparagus, 2 year, strong, \$5 per 1,000. Strawberry plants, 50c. per 100; \$5 per 1,000. Cherry and Pear, 20c. each; Plum, 15c.; apricot, 15c.; Peach, 10c. Blackberries, \$5 per 1,000. Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses, 2 year, strong, 15c. each, \$1.25 per 10. Climbing Roses, 2 year, 15c.; per 10, \$1. Thirty Greenhouse or Bedding Plants, \$1—all different. Plants by mail or express. H. H. KERN, Manager, Bonner Springs, Kas.

SPRING TRADE. 26th YEAR.

Douglas County Nursery

Will please you in prices on everything in the nursery line. We have in quantity good line of all kinds of Fruit Trees, standard varieties, 250,000 Strawberry and Raspberry Plants, leading varieties. Low figures on Kansas Raspberry and Parker Early Strawberry. 75,000 1 and 2-year Asparagus. 25,000 Grape Vines, No. 1, 500,000 Hedge Plants. Send for price list on everything.

WM. PLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kansas.

Mount Hope Nurseries.

27th year. Have for sale a complete assortment of fruit trees, especially of the leading commercial sorts. Also making a specialty of extra hardy peaches, Crosby, Bokara, etc., 28 deg. below zero and a crop. For circulars and prices address the proprietors.

A. C. GREISA & BRO. Lawrence, Kas.

Greenville and Gardner

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

El Dorado Blackberry. Other new and varieties of Fruits. A general line of Nursery stock. Address

J. F. CECIL, Nurseryman, North Topeka, Kas.

ESTABLISHED IN 1873.

WILLIS NURSERIES.

Contain a general assortment of choice fruit trees and other nursery stock, which we offer for sale in lots to suit. Our prices are low—stock and packing the very best. Write for free catalogue and always mention name of this paper. A special lot of choice well-grown two-year-old apple trees for sale. Address A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kansas.

POTATOES \$2.50 a Bbl. Largest growers of POTATOES for Seed in America. The "Rural New Yorker" gives one of our early sorts a yield of 743 bushels per acre. Prices dirt cheap. Our great Seed Book, 144 pages, and sample 14-Day Radish for 6c postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

THE BINGAMAN PRUNER. The best Pruner ever made. Will cut any limb not exceeding 1½ inches in diameter. One man can do more work with it than five men can with any other. Agents wanted in every State in the Union. Address—ORCHARD PRUNER CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

THOS. B. SHILLINGLAW, Real Estate and Rental Agency, 117 East Sixth St., Topeka, Kas. Established in 1884. Calls and correspondence invited.

Montgomery County Farmers' Institute.

The initiatory meeting of the Montgomery County Farmers' Institute was held last week, on Thursday and Friday, in the opera house at Cherryvale, Kas. The address of welcome was made on Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m., by O. F. Carson, Mayor, and responded to by B. F. Moore, President of the association. An extensive program was presented, of which, for the want of space, only a synopsis will be given.

Among other subjects taken up during the forenoon session, was "Raising Cane for Seed," by M. A. Black. It was carefully prepared and tended to confirm one in the belief that it was a profitable crop.

After a liberal sprinkling of excellent instrumental and vocal music, Mr. J. C. Whitam, of Cherryvale, presented "Poultry-Raising" in such a manner that every one present concluded that poultry in America produced more actual wealth than does any other branch in live stock husbandry. The result of his personal experience was a practical success. He was followed by Mrs. B. F. Moore in a paper, "Butter-Making," that was replete with good things and contained ideas that every farmer, his wife, sons and daughters should be familiar with. This was succeeded by a paper by Mrs. A. B. Clark, that was a masterpiece, if that term may properly be applied to an essay brimming full of original thought and practical demonstration. Its features will be passed and left intact to appear in the FARMER. "Cultivating and Raising Corn" and "Rotation of Crops" were taken up by E. Sherill and J. E. Wetzel. Every Kansan knows how to raise corn but some are more successful than others. Why? Observation, a knowledge of the soil, its preparation and subsequent cultivation had something to do with it. The paper showed conclusively that it is not all in climate. Deep plowing, early planting, prompt and shallow cultivation and the raising of an early-maturing variety rather than the biggest kind obtainable, were factors in successful corn-raising. The discussion brought out a great deal of experience and a happy exchange of ideas. The question of rotation of crops brought out the warning that unless this question shall be more generally considered and practiced Kansas soil will gradually be worn out and less fruitful.

The evening session was opened by a quartette that sang "The Old Ox Team," which was followed by a recitation by Mr. Lomax, "Courting a Widow," that was "a good one."

This was followed by Prof. Georgeson, of the Agricultural college, on "Maintaining the Fertility of the Farm," which was a masterly presentation and contained a vast fund of practical information gathered from the world's agricultural history. Many of the ideas presented were those learned by practical experience and by personal observation. Among other things stated was that one of the main factors of the farm is its fertility, and may be likened unto the capital of a bank. It is the farmer's actual capital. We do not begin to miss the fertility until the soil refuses to give up the usual average returns. In all continental Europe and Asia it was a constant struggle to keep the soil so as to produce enough to supply the wants of mankind living there. Statistics proved that the average crop yields of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were gradually diminishing, and even here in eastern Kansas the same results prevailed in the older cultivated fields. The record kept of an experimental field at the Agricultural college farm that had been cropped in wheat fourteen years showed the following result. The time was divided into three periods of four years each, two years having been entire failures on account of drought, were omitted in the calculation. The yield for the first period was 121 bushels, the second 102 bushels and the third seventy-nine bushels. An experimental field in England that had been planted in wheat for fifty successive years showed a gradual falling off or a decreased annual yield of one-fourth bushel per acre. Space forbids extended notes on the remedies suggested, but the reader interested can obtain from Prof. Georgeson the required information by writing him. The ideas brought out were, briefly, rotation of crops, a saving of all the available manure produced on the farm and the introduction of a more extended and practical dairy business. Among other questions brought out during the discussion which followed was, "Is wood ashes a good fertilizer?" which Prof. Georgeson answered by stating, "Yes, ashes contain all the elements of plant life except nitrogen."

Exercises, on Friday morning, opened with music and prayer. The question-box brought out many queries, and among them was "The Benefits of Subsoiling or Sub-breaking." Prof. Georgeson had no doubt but what subsoiling will be of use and is practical. Was familiar with the good results of subsoiling in gardening. Had several times observed that ground on which nurserymen had raised trees and lifted them by a tree-digger that went down deep and practically subsoiled, that this ground always brought heavier crops

of corn. It were best to subsoil in the fall and give the ground time to settle and absorb moisture. Mr. Ellison used the Perine plow and was doing good work with it. Prof. Popenoe, of the State Agricultural college, related some experience at subsoiling, and advised that it were best to go down gradually from year to year, and thereby keep within the strength of the team and plow. Had used the John Deere subsoiler as well as the Perine, and was more favorably inclined to the Deere, though it pulled to pieces if power applied was strong enough to go down to too great depth at first breaking. A paper entitled "Horticulture," by H. E. Bowen was read by Mr. Bowen, Sr., who had been raising fruit forty years and considered the apple the king of fruits. He had planted fifteen years ago an experimental orchard of 300 trees, and from the results and longer years of observation in southern Kansas was forced to conclude that many of the old favorite northern varieties were not adapted to the climate of Montgomery county. The best variety was the Ben Davis, which, notwithstanding its pumpkin-like character, was the best seller. Had been growing berries fifteen years and found that blackberries, raspberries and strawberries were more successful and profitable than was the apple orchard. The strawberry was the best of all the berries, both for easy culture and as sellers on the market. It needs but little land, and for old men, for women and boys and girls, in fact every farmer should have a small patch on his farm. The plant will grow and thrive in most any kind of soil. Plow deep, pulverize thoroughly and plant as early as possible in the spring. Set plant up to the crown in the ground, in rows four feet apart and twelve to twenty inches between plants in the row. Don't cultivate over two inches deep, plowing at least every week up to August. Keep grass and weeds down with the hoe. In the fall, after the growth has suspended, mulch with good, clean straw, and practically nothing more needs to be done until picking time next season. By proper attention, 4,000 quarts were easily grown on one acre. If growing for the market, select the best shipping varieties, both the earliest and the latest. This was followed by a general exchange of experiences and ideas, which proved very interesting.

At the afternoon session, after music, a business meeting of the association was held, a constitution was adopted and officers for the ensuing year elected, as follows: B. F. Moore, Cherryvale, President; D. W. Kingsley, Independence, Vice President; O. B. Hart, Cherryvale, Secretary; E. P. Todd, Cherryvale, Treasurer. The Executive committee of two—S. A. Pratt and J. H. Brewster, of Independence—in conjunction with the Vice President, have the general welfare of the association to look after.

"Raising and Feeding Kaffir Corn" was presented in a very excellent paper by J. T. Maudlin. Preferred the red variety. It made, he thought, the best forage plant grown by the Kansas farmer. Planted in rows three feet eight inches apart, so that stalks were about eight inches apart in rows. Cultivated eighteen acres last year and harvested two tons of excellent fodder and twenty bushels of seed per acre. One-half bushel of seed per acre was sufficient when planted as he did, in rows. Cultivate like common corn. The English sparrow was its most formidable foe, eating the seed before ripe. Had fed bunches of cattle and found that those fed on Kaffir corn did better than on a ration of some corn and ordinary prairie hay. He related the whole process of culture, storage and use, but space forbids further notes at this time.

"The Horse," by G. W. Fulmer, was an interesting talk. Notwithstanding the depressed condition of the horse market, topky saddlers and trappy carriage teams brought remunerative prices.

"Farm Entomology," by Prof. E. A. Popenoe, was a most interesting paper, and during the discussion which followed the subject of spraying the fruit, shade trees and vegetables was thoroughly ventilated. The principal features of the paper will appear in due time in the FARMER.

The closing lecture of the institute was made by Prof. J. W. Damon, of Chetopa, Kas., on "The Soil—Its Origin, Composition, Exhaustion and Improvement." He has compiled a large store-house of valuable information in a neat book of about sixty pages, giving some very practical information, just such as every farmer should have been made acquainted with in his school-boy days. It is good for both old and young engaged in agriculture.

W. P. BRUSH.

Florida, Cheap.

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

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

For maps and full particulars, ask a Memphis Route agent, or
J. E. Lockwood, G. P. A.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

W. W. Barnard & Co., of Chicago, whose tested seeds always bring such good results, wish to announce to their former patrons that their new and enlarged quarters permit them to carry larger stock and variety than before. Send for free catalogue.

The Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, announces that it is now well located in its new quarters at 1215 and 1217 West Tenth street, with a complete new stock of goods, and can promptly fill all orders delayed by the fire, which, on February 11, depleted its old stock.

One of the best new crops that is fast gaining a foothold all over the great West for its hardiness and productiveness and its drought-resisting qualities, is Kaffir corn. N. P. Wiley, Pretty Prairie, Reno county, Kansas, has a fine lot of seed of the red variety. See advertisement elsewhere.

"Large potatoes and several in a hill" result from the planting of L. L. May & Co.'s Northern-grown seed. They are said to be the earliest in the world and are certainly remarkably prolific. Those who have been raising small crops and blaming it to the land often have their eyes opened by planting this seed. Write to L. L. May & Co., seedsmen, St. Paul, Minn., for their catalogue.

It gives us pleasure to say that parties ordering seeds from the Iowa Seed Company, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper, take no risk in inclosing the cash with the order. This seed company is well known to the publishers of KANSAS FARMER and has always taken particular pride in their record for fair dealing. Complaints are almost unknown to this company, which hopes to keep up this favorable record.

ONE PENNY

Will bring you Price List and valuable information. Strawberries, Grapes, Fruit Trees, Bushes, Berkshire Pigs, Chickens and Eggs, PURE SEED POTATOES, Cakes and Berry Boxes, HOG CHOLERA CURE. Ten extra fine bearing age Grape Vines, assorted, \$1.

Emmet V. Rhoads, Mgr., Saint Paris, Ohio.
Acre Apples, \$1,493. Write Nurseries and Orchards, Louisiana, Mo., for a FREE sample copy telling about it. A practical Fruit and Farm paper, published by Stark Bros. 40 cents a year. Circulation 460,000 copies. The "Cream of the Cream." Gives the busy Fruit-Grower or Farmer, who hasn't the time or the money to buy and read a great mass of papers, what is best from all, what he wants to know.

Seed Corn!

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

DELANO SEED CO., Lee Park, Neb.

MILLET AND CANE! SEEDS! T. LEE ADAMS.

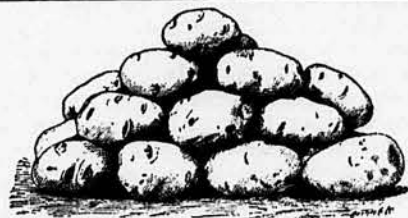
Clover, Timothy, Garden Seeds, POULTRY Supplies, Blue Grass Seed, Onion Sets.

421 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

POTATOES BIG ONES

By planting our Famous NORTHERN GROWN SEED. Earliest in the world. You can't afford to plant old played out sorts this season. Catalogue free. Local agent wanted.

L. L. MAY & CO., Seedsmen, ST. PAUL, MINN.



Money in Potatoes and Field Beans!

A pamphlet on potato and bean culture, subsoiling, melon growing, seed potatoes, corn, beans and choice garden seeds, kinds of tools to use, valuable information how the money is made, sent free on application; please send stamp for postage. This pamphlet may be worth hundreds of dollars to you if advice is followed. Address (mentioning FARMER)

S. A. THOMAS, Bingham, Page Co., Iowa.



APPLE TREES Commercial sorts. Grape Vines and a general nursery stock. Price lists free. Kelsey Nursery Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

ARTICHOKES Even in DRY SEASONS, the White French yield 600 bu. per acre. Essay on Artichokes free. Seed \$1 per bu J. P. Vissering, Melville, Madison Co. Ill.

FREE—Catalogue HOME-GROWN NORTHERN SEEDS

Guaranteed fresh and reliable. Large pkts. 2 to 5 cts. Direct from Grower. Novelty presents with every order. Catalogue, Free—or with 2 packets Seeds, 5 cents; 85 packets, \$1.00. Send to-day. A. R. AMES, Madison, Wis.

CATALOGUE FREE. ALNEER'S SEEDS

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

TESTED SEEDS

Plant Tested Garden, Flower and Farm Seeds and be sure of a good crop. Our stock is complete and the quality is unsurpassed. Send for our Free Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Tools, Etc. W. W. BARNARD & CO., Chicago, (Successors to Hiram Sibley & Co.) 186 E. Kinzie St.

EVERGREENS

that live and grow is what you want. I sell them. Nursery grown trees, 255, 8 varieties, transplanted evergreens one foot and up, packed and on cars for \$10.00. Greatest bargain ever offered. Smaller lots cheap. Windbreak trees a specialty. Illustrated catalogue free. Local Agents wanted. Mention paper. D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

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

EVERGREENS FRUIT AND FOREST TREES Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Shrubs and Roses. Sample Order No. 1: 20 evergreens, seven varieties, including Colorado Blue Spruce, (Picea pungens), sent to any address in the United States, express prepaid, for \$2; one-half of above \$3. 36 page wholesale catalogue and "How to grow evergreens" free. Received highest award at the World's Fair. Large discounts for early orders. Address: Ricker National Nursery Co., Elgin, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY. 600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.

TREES AND PLANTS

We offer a large and fine stock of every description of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Fruit and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced catalogue mailed free. Established in 1852. PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY, P. O. Box 1915, Sue's to Sidney Tuttle & Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Fertile Seeds

—as well as fertile ground

are required in successful farming or flower raising. For 50 years our seeds have proved pure and vital. No fear of our ruining our half-century's reputation this year. Send for our free catalogue of new and standard varieties.

PLANT SEED COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., 812 North 4th Street.



BEST in the world. 1 cent and up for well filled p'kgs. Send names for Prettiest Free Catalogue ever Printed. Big lot of EXTRAS FREE with every order. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

THOS. B. SELLINGLAW, Real Estate and Rental Agency, 117 East Sixth St., Topeka, Kas. Established in 1884. Calls and correspondence invited.

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.

RING-BONE.—I have a two-year-old filly that has a ring-bone on her left front foot. It has been there for ten months and I have blistered it three times; it seems to be growing and the mare is still lame. Can you give me a sure cure? S. M. A.

Ulysses, Kas.

Answer.—Some cases of ring-bone are incurable. If the animal does not get over the lameness when warmed up from traveling there is little prospect for a cure. The firing-iron properly applied is the most effectual treatment, but this can only be done by one who understands it.

STEERS SICK.—One of my neighbors has eight or ten steers sick, out of a drove of twenty, and more getting sick. They begin with a swelling on the under side of the lower jaw, which sometimes gets so hard as to interfere with their breathing and makes them froth at the mouth. None have died yet. They have been in the stalk field and were fed corn fodder and millet and had a straw stack to go to. Can you tell whether it is catching or not? Wesley, Kas. S. S. H.

Answer.—Your description does not give much of a clew to the trouble, unless it is caused by the wheat beads collecting under the tongue and forming a sore. Examine their mouths thoroughly to see if there is anything lodged there. While I cannot say whether the disease is communicable from one steer to another or not, yet it is very evident that a number of steers have taken it from the same cause, and if you cannot locate the true cause by an examination, call a veterinarian and have the cattle examined.

GRUBS—SORES—STEERS.—(1) I have some young cattle that have grubs in their backs under the hide. What is best to do for them? (2) I had some pigs that got sores just above their hoofs last summer and got lame. They all got well except two. What shall I do for them? (3) I have two yearling steers that have fallen off in flesh; one has a watery swelling under his jaw and the other has a slight diarrhea and loss of appetite. What can I do for them? W. D.

Corbin, Kas.

Answer.—(1) Make an opening in the skin with a sharp knife and squeeze the grub out. No after treatment is necessary. (2) Wash the sores clean with warm water and soap, then saturate them thoroughly with the following: Blue vitriol, one tablespoonful; water, one pint; mix, and apply with a swab. Repeat the treatment once a week till cured. (3) You have not given symptoms by which I can determine the trouble. The first may have lumpy-jaw. Try the iodide of potassium, as prescribed in this column several times. Give the second one a change of feed. Try oil cake, and give plenty of salt and ashes mixed. Give hay instead of corn fodder.

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or burn. 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.

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Or Hand-Book of Diseases of Horses and Cattle.

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

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 4,500; calves, 107; shipped Saturday, 985 cattle. The market opened steady to strong on heavy cattle and in some cases a shade higher. On common the market was about steady. Cows and heifers of good quality were steady to strong and active. The feeder market was not heavily supplied and remained about steady. Some called it higher and some believed it to be lower. Milch cows and springers were somewhat higher than last week and in good demand. Bulls were scarce and active. The prices tended higher. In the Texas division the market was strong all the way through. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.			
62.....	1,384	\$4.65	26.....1,256 \$4.62½
15.....	1,232	4.60	21.....1,232 4.60
19.....	1,202	4.40	16.....1,086 4.80
1.....	1,500	4.80	39.....1,102 4.80
19.....	1,217	4.80	20.....998 4.10
17.....	1,119	4.10	5.....1,034 4.03
2.....	1,040	3.90	4.....1,087 3.85
5.....	870	3.70	

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.			
10 c. m. f.	1,296	\$4.80	40 c. f.1,217 \$4.50
97 c. f.	1,109	4.20	88 c. f.1,155 4.20
150 c. m. f.	1,014	4.00	76 m. f.1,032 4.10
40 c. m. f.	985	4.00	106 c. m. f.987 4.00

WESTERN STEERS.			
26 hay.....	1,216	\$4.15	49 hay.....1,122 \$3.90
185 hay.....	1,181	3.40	25 hay.....930 3.60

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.			
44 c. m. f.	448	\$3.00	11 c. m. f.808 \$3.00
33 c. m. f.	800	3.00	27 c. m. f.924 2.90
2 c. m. f.	840	2.75	3 c. m. f.873 3.00
22 c. m. f.	753	2.75	1 c. m. f.1,000 2.25

COWS AND HEIFERS.			
11.....	1,185	\$4.10	2.....890 \$3.85
50.....	839	3.65	1.....1,030 3.60
4.....	1,067	3.60	1.....1,040 3.50
1.....	1,040	3.60	1.....1,110 3.50
15.....	931	3.30	9.....816 3.25
30.....	890	3.25	1.....1,063 3.25
5.....	908	3.25	6.....880 3.25
2.....	1,010	3.00	3.....690 3.00
5.....	925	2.90	4.....1,040 2.85
1.....	1,060	2.85	18.....971 2.75

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.			
5.....	1,072	\$3.65	8.....884 \$3.65
1.....	900	3.65	23 s. w.975 3.85
14.....	738	3.40	3.....776 3.30
27.....	513	3.25	26 s. w.724 3.35

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 4,946; shipped Saturday, 937. The supply was fair for Monday. The market opened steady with Saturday's close. The demand was best for heavy and medium weights. The top was \$4.02½ and bulk \$3.75 to \$3.90, against \$4.00 for top and \$3.75 to \$3.90 for bulk Saturday. The following are representative sales:

63.....	318	\$4.02½	47.....	335	\$4.00	38.....	332	\$3.90
37.....	241	3.90	82.....	249	3.90	61.....	270	3.95
42.....	234	3.90	58.....	238	3.87½	62.....	245	3.85
43.....	273	3.85	40.....	218	3.85	76.....	219	3.85
72.....	218	3.80	59.....	239	3.80	75.....	228	3.80
19.....	217	3.75	14.....	187	3.75	43.....	223	3.75
53.....	210	3.75	14.....	207	3.75	58.....	185	3.75
10.....	236	3.75	14.....	223	3.75	58.....	185	3.75
90.....	171	3.70	147.....	174	3.70	10.....	185	3.70
54.....	171	3.70	85.....	173	3.70	108.....	168	3.70
14.....	196	3.70	58.....	168	3.67½	41.....	173	3.70
67.....	183	3.70	49.....	171	3.67½	10.....	210	3.65
90.....	195	3.65	31.....	183	3.60	114.....	155	3.62½
59.....	153	3.60	7.....	120	3.50	49.....	126	3.55
13.....	136	3.55	7.....	120	3.50	31.....	118	3.50
41.....	142	3.50	2.....	125	3.50	31.....	141	3.50
14.....	121	3.50	38.....	120	3.45	7.....	104	3.40
20.....	107	3.35	19.....	100	3.35	68.....	87	2.00

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 6,584; shipped Saturday, none. The market was slow and there was no quotable change from Saturday. Twenty double deck cars were received in the yards which were consigned direct to the packing houses, the bulk of which went to Swift. The following are representative sales: 11 lambs.....110 \$4.85 8.....152 \$4.37 240 Mex yr.....87 4.20 318 Col.....81 3.75

Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 183; shipped Saturday, 117. The market was quiet to-day, the outlook for the week is rather promising, as the buyers are in the city in larger numbers. The southern trade is expected to open more freely, as better weather is looked for.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Hogs—Receipts, 45,000; official Saturday, 15,096; shipments, 7,643; left over, 5,000; best grades firm; others weak at Saturday's closing: light, \$3.65 to \$4.03; mixed, \$3.80 to \$4.15; heavy, \$3.85 to \$4.30; rough, \$3.85 to \$4.00.

Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; official Saturday, 543; shipments, 340; market strong.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; official Saturday, 2,291; shipments, 887; market slow and barely steady.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

	Feb. 25.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wh't—Feb....	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
May.....	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
July.....	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Corn—Feb....	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
May.....	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
July.....	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Oats—Feb....	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
May.....	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
July.....	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Pork—Feb....	10 05	10 05	10 05	10 05	10 05
May.....	10 15	10 27½	10 12½	10 25	10 25
Lard—Feb....	6 37½	6 37½	6 37½	6 37	6 33
May.....	6 47½	6 50	6 47½	6 50	6 50
July.....	6 60	6 60	6 60	6 60	6 60
Ribs—Feb....	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
May.....	5 27½	5 31	5 25	5 30	5 30
July.....	5 40	5 42½	5 40	5 42½	5 42½

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 25.—Wheat by sample was firmly held to-day. The receipts are increasing a little, but are still very small. There was not much demand for samples and little inquiry for round lots. Prices were unchanged.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 13 cars; a year ago, 58 cars.

Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 hard wheat, 1 car 51½¢; 2 cars 51½¢, 2 cars 52¢; No. 3 hard, nominally, 50¢; No. 4 hard, nominally 49¢; rejected, nominally, 48¢; No. 1 red, 1 car 51½¢, 3 cars 51½¢, 1 car 52¢; No. 3 red, nominally, 50¢; No. 4 red, nominally, 49¢; rejected, 47 to 48¢.

Corn sold at about Saturday's prices. Offerings were rather large considering the demand. White corn sold a little more readily than mixed.

Receipts of corn to-day, 43 cars; a year ago, 81 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed corn, 7 cars 40½¢, 23 cars 40¢; No. 1 mixed, nominally, 39½¢; No. 4 mixed, nominally, 39¢; No. 2 white, 10 cars 40½¢, 4 cars 40½¢; No. 3 white, nominally, 40¢.

Oats were in fair demand. There was no change in prices.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed oats, 2 cars 29½¢, 5 cars 29½¢, 2 cars 29¢; No. 3, nominally, 28¢; No. 4, nominally, 27¢; No. 2 white oats, nominally, 31¢; No. 3 white, nominally, 30¢.

Hay—Receipts, 46 cars; market weak. Timothy, fancy, \$9.50; choice, \$8.00 to \$8.50; No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8.00; clover, mixed, \$6.00 to \$6.50; low grade, \$5.00 to \$5.50; fancy prairie, \$3.00 to \$3.50; choice, \$7.00 to \$7.50; No. 1, \$6.00 to \$6.50; No. 2, \$4.50 to \$5.00; packing hay, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 25.—Eggs—Strictly fresh are quoted at 21½¢ to 22¢ per doz.

Poultry—Receipts fair; the usual quietness on Monday prevails on the market. Hens, 5½¢; mixed springs, 6¢; small, 7¢; roosters, 12½¢ to 15¢; dressed chickens, 6¢ to 7¢; turkeys, old gobblers, 4½¢; young, 5½¢; hens, 6½¢; dressed turkeys, 6½¢ to 7½¢; dry picked, hens, good demand (shippers prefer dry picked and will pay better prices than on scalded stock), 7½¢; young gobblers, 6½¢. Ducks, scarce, firm, 7¢ to 8¢. Geese, alive, 5¢ to 5½¢; dressed, small and medium, 6¢ to 7¢; large, 12 lbs. and over, 7¢ to 8¢. Pigeons, dull, 75¢ per doz.

Butter—Receipts of second class grades free with no demand for anything but choice table butter; poor roll can only be sold to packers; extra fancy separator, 20¢ to 21¢; fancy, 18¢ to 19¢; fair, 17¢; dairy, fancy, 15¢; fair, 12¢; fancy roll, 12¢; fair roll, 10¢ to 11¢; packing, steady, 6¢ to 8¢; old, 5¢.

Fruit—Apples, supply good; the market is quiet owing to the fact that farmers are bringing wagon loads into the city; the prices remain firm; standard packed ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bbl.; others, \$2.00 to \$3.00; fancy stand, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Jennettens, \$1.75 to \$2.00; wine saps, \$3.50 to \$7.00; Ben Davis, \$3.50 to \$7.00; common varieties, \$2.25.

Vegetables—Potatoes, strictly first-class Greeley stock is getting scarce and higher; ordinary kinds, common, 40¢ to 50¢ per bu.; sweet potatoes, red, scarce, 20¢ to 25¢; yellow, 2¢ to 3¢; Utah and Colorado market stiffer; choice, mammoth pearl, white, 57¢ to 63¢. Cabbage, fair supply; market active; choice, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per 100; Michigan and best grades, \$30.00 to \$33.00 per ton. Cauliflower, small, 45¢ to 50¢; large, 75¢ per doz.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 6, 1895.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. MULE—Taken up by Bernard Kenneday, near Scammon, in Mineral tp., December 25, 1894, one sorrel male mule, black mane and tail, four feet six inches high, 8 years old, had on halter; valued at \$15.

Rice county—Robert Findlay, clerk.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 13, 1895.

Comanche county—D. E. Dunne, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by Wm. H. Slekler, of Protection, January 5, 1895, one red steer, swallow-fork in left ear, weight 350 pounds.

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

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, weight 350 pounds.

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

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

Pottawatomie county—Frank Davis, clerk.

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

Shawnee county—Chas. T. McCabe, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. O. P. McComb, in Mission tp., one white steer, 3 years old, branded O. A. Scott, Anthol, Kan., No. 19; valued at \$23.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 20, 1895.

Barber county—F. A. Lewis, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Z. T. L. Burus, in Hazelton tp., P. O. Hazelton, January 28, 1895, one dark bay or brown mare mule, 2 years old, four feet six inches high, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Alexander Wade, near Scammon, in Mineral tp., January 25, 1895, one bay horse, fifteen hands high, white hind feet, white spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 27, 1895.

Sumner county—Chas. Sadler, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Charles Peters, in Walton tp., P. O. Ashton, December 20, 1894, one bay mare, right hind foot white; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, left hind foot white, star in forehead; valued at \$15.

Harper county—Wm. Duffy, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. H. Battorf, in Banner tp., January 23, 1895, one bay horse, 6 years old, spavined on left leg, left hind foot white, shod on front feet; valued at

The Poultry Yard

POULTRY FOR MARKET.

Where the Knife Should Enter the Mouth When Killing a Fowl.

It is difficult to express in words how to properly kill a fowl by sticking it in the roof of the mouth (which is required for dressed poultry); hence the illustration is intended to show where



the point of the knife should enter. In the illustration A is the artery that must be cut. Open the bill, and by observing closely, the artery can be seen. It runs across the back of the throat, a little under the ear. Insert the point of a sharp knife in the mouth, and make a clean cut across this artery, so as to sever it at the point indicated by the X in the illustration. We are indebted to Mr. Verne Clisby, Ohio, for the illustration.—Farm and Fireside.

A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

Why a Farmer's Wife Wants Women to Engage in Duck Raising.

Duck raising has proved so profitable with me, that I am anxious for other women to try this branch of the poultry business, as a means of making money at home.

They require less trouble and attention than chickens; are freer from vermin, and are exempt from the numerous diseases which make the profits in chicken raising so uncertain. Ducks are excellent foragers, and after they are a few weeks old obtain a large part of their food in this way.

Duck eggs are best hatched under a chicken hen. The ducklings should be kept in a pen until they are three weeks old, when they may be put with the old ducks. For the first twenty-four hours they seem drowsy and eat nothing, after that feed cornmeal moistened with water or milk, until they are several weeks old, when they should have part whole grain. Ducks may be raised without water to swim in, if given plenty of fresh water to drink, but they grow faster, larger, and are more thrifty, and keep themselves cleaner if they have access to a pond or other good swimming place.

The Pekin duck is the most valuable variety. They grow very large, mature early, are hardy, good layers, and have snowwhite plumage. They weigh from twelve to sixteen pounds per pair.

Ducks are great layers, commencing in February and continuing until October. They are ready for market when they are six or eight months old and bring the highest prices when marketed in July and August. If they are dry picked the feathers bring from forty to fifty cents per pound, and if the down is kept separate from the feathers it commands a high price for down comfortables and pillows.

The plumage of the white varieties is easily dyed and can be made into ornaments for hats, feather trimmings, fans, etc., and sold at a good price.

So the profits on ducks are made in several different ways. On their bodies, for the market, their feathers and down, which always are in demand, and on the eggs, which sell for a higher price than hen's eggs.

Any woman desiring to increase her income will find ducks very profitable and easy to raise. And after giving them a fair trial will be convinced that there is twice as much money in them that there is in chickens, without near the vexation and trouble.—Western Rural.

PLASTER, remember, is an absorbent, and is therefore an excellent thing to scatter over the floor of the hen house.

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Strange

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FOR 1895
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Is told in Gregory's Catalogue for 1895—a book that helps solve all the problems of planting; sets you right when in doubt; gives in detail the best farming knowledge right up to date. It's free. Ask for it.
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Seed Growers, Marblehead, Mass.



SEED CORN

26 TRIED AND TRUE KINDS.

An old customer, Mr. E. D. Sappington, Nelson, Mo., says: "My yield has been increased at least one-third by raising your Champion White Pearl Corn."
The ten kinds named below do extra well in Kansas:

Champion W. Pearl. Early Butler. Blount's Prolific. Dungan's W. " Ches. Co. Mam'th. Hickory King.

PRICES:—C. Yel. Dent, lb. 50c. postpaid; by express or fast freight, peck \$1.75; 1/4 bu. \$3; bu. \$5. C. W. Pearl, lb. 50c.; peck \$1.50; 1/4 bu. \$3; 10 bu. \$13.50. Other eight kinds, lb. 50c.; peck \$1.50; 1/4 bu. \$3; 10 bu. \$13.50. Shipped quickly and urgently traced to hurry through. Low freight rates. My seed is extra good and grows well. My catalogue and three samples sent free. I refer to editor of this paper, or if you prefer, send money to First National Bank, Bement, Ill., to be paid over to me if they know me to be reliable. Address quickly. J. C. SUFFERN, Seed Grower, Voorhies, Ill.

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.
HURRAH, FARMERS!
The millennium is approaching! Fine, luxuriant pastures, rich meadows, producing tremendous heavy yields, are now made possible on every soil and in every climate by sowing Salzer's Early Grass Mixtures. Grasses and Clovers have long been our hobby, and to-day we rejoice in having the largest
FARM SEED TRADE IN THE WORLD.
In addition to this we are the only seedsmen growing Grasses and Clovers for seed in America. Already a dozen seedsmen are imitating our illustrations, our descriptions, our grass and clover seed mixtures. To get the genuine, fresh, full of life and vigor, buy of Salzer. You won't need to wait a lifetime for a good stand of grass, for we have grasses and clovers, which, if sown in April, return bountiful yields in July; others yielding well the first, but better the second and third years. Catalogue tells all about it. Salzer's Giant Spurry and Giant Incarnate Clover are two of the most wonderful plants of the century! Tremendously luxuriant and profitable for the farmer to grow. Pamphlet on Grass Culture, 2c.
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That is the sum we offer for a new name for a new oat which 500 farmers tested in 1894, and report yields of 200 bushels per acre. This is so astonishing that we want you to name it.
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Easy Terms.

CERTAINTY OF CROPS.

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

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All kinds of tools. Fortune for the driller by using our Adamantine process; can take a core. Perfect Economical Artesian Pumping Rig to work by Steam, Air, etc. Let us help you. **THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,** Aurora, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.

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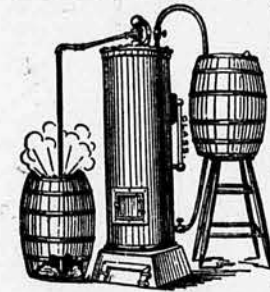


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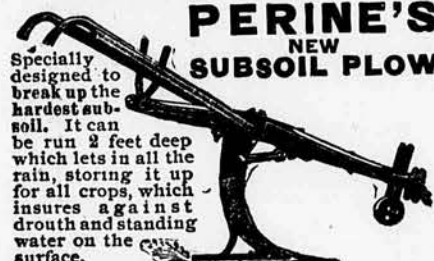
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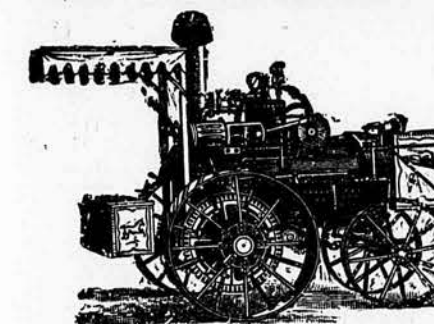
HOW TO FARM WITHOUT RAIN.

GOOD CROPS IN SPITE OF DRY WEATHER.

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WINNER in each of the four, Engine contest at the World's Fair:
FIRST TEST—Economy of fuel.
SECOND TEST—Speed with light load.
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FOURTH TEST—Trial run through deep sand.

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is the simplest and best cleaner for all kinds of grain and always gives satisfaction.

Best Outfit on Earth!
For prices and catalogue, write

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FULLY WARRANTED.

For Sale by all Dealers.

Send for Pamphlet or Saw Book, mailed free. **HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.**

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For THE BEST COOKER Made,

Grinders, Machinery, Wagons, Buggies, Harness, Fencing and farmers' supplies of every description write us.

If we can't save you money we need not trade.

MACLEAN & WINEGAR
Corner Eleventh and Santa Fe Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

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

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

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The Kansas City Stock Yards

are the most complete and commodious in the West,

and second largest in the world! The entire railroad system of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	959,646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to shippers.....	409,965	488,616	45,730		
Total sold in Kansas City, 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

CHARGES: YARDAGE, Cattle, 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. **HAY,** \$1 per 100 lbs.; **BRAN,** \$1 per 100 lbs.; **CORN,** \$1 per bushel.

NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.

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



THE PEOPLE'S



HORSE,
CATTLE,
SHEEP
and
SWINE

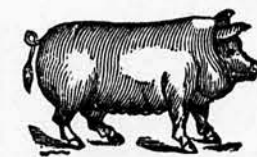
Containing in four parts clear and concise descriptions of the diseases of the respective animals, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease and name, the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work covers the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest Veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and lastly is given the proper remedies. The different medicines employed in all diseases are described and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess, who has anything to do with the care of animals.

It will be sent to any address—postpaid—on receipt of the price, **One Dollar,** or on the remarkably liberal terms stated above.

DOCTOR.



Address all orders to

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka. Special: Send \$1.50 for above Book and KANSAS FARMER 1 year

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is told in a beautifully illustrated book entitled "To California and Back." Ask G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., for a copy. It is free.

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

You have been planning that California trip for several years. Why not go now, and take advantage of cheap rates? Santa Fe Route is positively the only line with Pullman tourist and palace sleepers, Chicago and Kansas City to San Francisco and Los Angeles, daily without change.

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Through Sleeping Cars Kansas City to Jacksonville.

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

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

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THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO THE East, West, North, South.

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

Half Rates to Texas Points! LOW RATES TO ALL POINTS.

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

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Clover, Blue Grass, Timothy, Millet, Cane & Onion sets, Bale Ties, Planter, Jr. & Garden Tools. 1895 Catalogue Free.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

SWINE.

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

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

ELM BEACH STOCK FARM

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

SUNNY SLOPE FARM, Emporia, Kas.

200 head of Poland-Chinas, headed by LONGFELLOW 29955 O., who has the best Columbian record of any boar west of the Mississippi. 50 head of Poland-China gilts sired by Longfellow, bred to the following noted boars: J. H. Sanders, Jr., by J. H. Sanders 27219 O., dam Graceful F. 63408 O.; Hadley, Jr., sired by Hadley 27505 O., dam Samboline 8th 59982 O.; Sir Charles Corwin, by Latest Fashion 27396 O., dam Josie Wilkes 1st 6918 O. Combining the blood of Black U. S. Wilkes and Tecumseh, combining the leading and show combination and fashionable blood now sought for by breeders.
100 Berkshires, headed by the well-known boar, MAJOR LEE 81139. We have twenty-five gilts, bred from him, to General Lee, of Gentry breeding, and also to Royal Peerless the Great.
200 head of fashionable-bred Herefords.
Why not come to the fountain-head for a brood sow? Call on or address
H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager.

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M. C. BYRD, Lawrence, Kas.

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

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

Farm for Sale—160 Acres!

FIRST-CLASS FARM AT A BARGAIN.

All good buildings. House with six rooms, with large cellar. Two barns, one of them entirely new and cost \$1,200. Good bearing orchard of 150 apple trees and other fruit. Out buildings all in first-class condition. Two good, never-failing wells. One new windmill. Good fences of hedge, stone and wire on all sides of the farm, and also cross fences. Good shelter for stock on creek bottom.

I will sell this farm at less than cost. Write me for further particulars, or, better still, come and see the farm, which is near Carbondale and within a half mile of school house.

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FOR EXCHANGE—A highly improved 160 acre farm, lying within sight of Wellington, county seat of Sumner, banner wheat county of Kansas. Not one failure in twenty years cultivation of wheat acreage. Buildings A. 1. Price \$5,000; incumbrance \$2,500. Want smaller Kansas farm or land not farther west than Sumner. Fred W. Bohanna, Wellington, Kas.

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EVERYTHING IN THE SEED LINE.

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Large and fine. Toms, \$2; hens, \$1.50. J. B. Killough, Richmond, Kas.

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

40 POLAND-CHINA FALL OF 1894 PIGS—Both sexes, for sale, sired by Riley Medium 12306 and Tecumseh J. Corwin 10744. Cannot well use the latter boar longer, hence will sell him. E. T. Warner, Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

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

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

SUB-IRRIGATION PIPE—Do not be disappointed for not ordering 100 feet of 3/4-inch galvanized sheet-iron pipe. Cost, \$1.25. Address Alex Richter, Hollywood, Kas.

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

BEE-KEEPERS—Write for sample copy of the Kansas Bee Journal, Miller & Dunham, publishers and dealers in bee-keepers' supplies, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

500 SALE BILLS—Prepaid, \$1.75. 100 printed envelopes, postage paid, 40 cents. Griffith Bros., Kanopolis, Kas.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BUSHELS RED Kaffir corn for sale. Address Frank Sternberg, Ellsworth, Kas.

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

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

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

\$30 WILL BUY—A fine registered three-year-old Holstein bull, Valentine Kirk 18576. D. S. Coleman, Mound Valley, Kas.

FARMERS—If you want a famous Duroc-Jersey or Poland-China at farmers' prices, write D. Trotter, Abilene, Kas.

600 BUSHELS FRESH CANE SEED FOR SALE—Address Topeka Produce Co., 304 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--CONTINUED.

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

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

SUNNYSIDE—YAKIMA VALLEY. Irrigated lands. Produce apples, pears, prunes, peaches, hops, alfalfa. Worth \$30 to \$600 per acre. "Twenty acres enough." For map, prices, particulars, write F. H. Hagerty, Sunnyside, Washington.

FOR SALE—Irrigated farm, 160 acres, one mile from depot, Kearney county. Every acre alfalfa land; fenced and cross-fenced; good house, barn, granary, chicken-house. Under No. 1 ditch; abundant free range adjoining. Price \$2,000; \$1,000 cash, balance on time at 7 per cent. Might take cattle for part. D. H. Browne, Lakin, Kas.

ALFALFA SEED. Fresh stock. W. P. Haywood, Lakin, Kas.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS!

The Great Winter Layers.

Chicks and Eggs for Sale.

MRS. L. M. COZAD,
LaCygne, Linn Co., Kas.

JONES' PIG FORCEPS.

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

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July 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1895,

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This will be the greatest Race Meeting ever held west of Chicago.

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No. 1—Two-year-old trotting.....\$1,000
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No. 3—3:00 class, trotting.....1,000
No. 4—3:00 class, pacing.....1,000
No. 5—2:35 class, trotting.....1,000
No. 6—2:30 class, pacing.....1,000
No. 7—2:25 class, trotting.....1,000
No. 8—2:20 class, trotting.....1,000
No. 9—2:15 class, pacing.....1,000
No. 10—2:10 class, trotting.....1,000
No. 11—2:05 class, pacing.....1,000
No. 12—2:00 class, trotting.....1,000
No. 13—2:00 class, pacing.....1,000
No. 14—Free-for-all, trotting (Alibi barred).....1,000
No. 15—Free-for-all, pacing (Robert J. barred).....1,000
\$5,000 reserved for Specials.

CONDITIONS.

American trotting rules to govern, except as otherwise provided for. Entrance, 5 per cent. of purse, payable the night before race, and 5 per cent. additional from all money winners. Nominators may declare out May 15 on payment of 2 per cent., or June 15 on payment of 4 per cent. of the purse. Declarations void and will not be recognized unless accompanied by the money. Purse divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Distance in all races, 100 yards. All mile heats, best three in five, except two-year-old classes, which will be mile heats, best two in three. Rights reserved to declare out purses not filling satisfactorily, and nominators may transfer such entries to the next eligible class. Any race that may be started and remain unfinished on the last day of the week of the meeting, will be declared ended and money divided according to rank in the summary. Nominations received up to and including Monday, April 15. No money required from starters until the evening before the race. Daily program announced on or before June 15.

W. C. BROWN, President. **P. L. CLARK,** Secretary