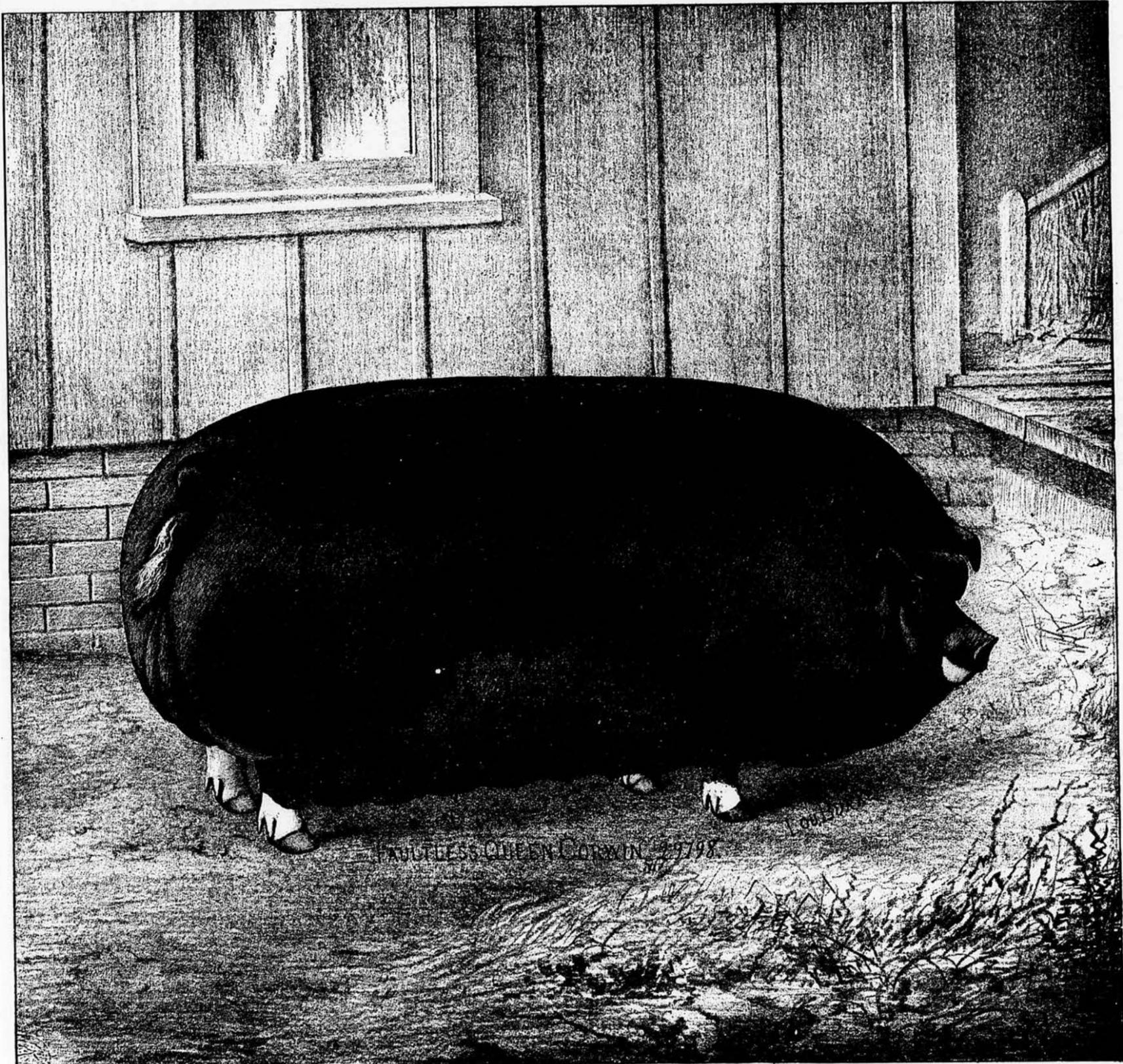


# KANSAS FARMER

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## Agricultural Matters.

### WILL BETTER PRICES STIMULATE BETTER CULTURE?

The following letter was received in reply to an inquiry from the editor, and while probably not written with a view to publication, contains so interesting and valuable a discussion of important questions that, with proverbial editorial generosity, it is presented to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER:

PEOTONE, KAS., February 18, 1896.  
E. B. Cowgill, Editor Kansas Farmer:

MY DEAR SIR:—Referring to your letter of the 13th inst., and especially to your expectation that, ultimately, better culture will largely increase acreage product, please let me suggest that from this time on the acres added to the fields will be those of lower and lower natural powers, and that this is likely to offset any increase of acre product by reason of better methods. Moreover, only a small fraction of the cultivable areas are inhabited by races that will improve their methods much in one generation, or even in two. How long will it take to leaven the lump in India, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Northern Africa, and similar regions? Irrigation will doubtless do something in this direction, but not 10 per cent. of the cultivated areas of the world will be irrigated in the twentieth century unless vastly greater progress in that direction is made than has been made in the nineteenth.

I think that you attribute too great an effect to an increase of returns in adding to the volume of production. The farmer in debt, if like myself, is more desirous of great harvests, and works harder to secure them than he would if out of debt and easy. Poverty, of a certain kind, is the greatest possible stimulant to production and the fear of the sheriff the most effective, if the least desirable, of fertilizers.

If wheat was high, I believe it would at once stimulate production of that grain. This I readily grant. But at what cost, and with what effect upon other products? We should at once withdraw from maize production a considerable proportion of the corn fields, and of the oat fields as well. The coarse grains would become scarce and high; fewer hogs would be grown; dairy products would be curtailed, at least relatively to population, and after a year or so the land would revert to these products. We must not lose sight of the fact that there are really no more lands to be occupied that are of even medium productive power, and that every acre—and more—that the world is adding to the productive areas is being absorbed by grass—needed grass. This, and not the meager returns, accounts for the changes in crop distribution in England. England year by year imports a greater and greater proportion of the meats and dairy products—butter, cheese, and even milk—consumed, and my tabulations show that, taking Europe as a whole, there has been no increase of the grain areas in many years; that in most countries such areas have decreased and given place to meadows and permanent pastures. This was absolutely needful in order to supply the forage required by even the small increase of animals. Even in such a purely agricultural country as Russia the grain area is about 4,000,000 acres smaller than in 1872.

You and a few others in the United States might increase their grain areas, especially in Kansas and other Western States, but in the Eastern States the necessity for greater quantities of dairy products and vegetables and fruits will more than offset this. And this reminds me, that when I advanced this proposition to the editor of a leading Western daily, he said that the meadows and pastures would be relieved of this duty by the use of oleo, never considering that it actually requires more acres to produce a given quantity of tallow than it does to produce a like number of pounds of butter.

I formerly believed that we could, and should, go on increasing the food and fibre products indefinitely as population increased, and it was when a

glimmering of doubt came that I was led to enter upon the investigations since pursued.

I doubt if insufficient returns has much to do with the volume of product. There are but few abandoned farms anywhere, and in this county, and those adjacent, there was never such a demand as at present for farms to rent. The fact is, that there are more farmers than farms, and there is no room for these people in the towns. They are of the earth, earthy, and must remain on the land or starve. There has been an immense amount of bosh written, especially for the Eastern papers, about the abandonment of the farm, but I presume 10,000 abandoned farms will cover the whole number in the United States from which even a rabbit could secure a living.

I shall, if health permits, take up Siberia in due course, but you must be as patient as I am. I have to defer many things because of my health, and abandon many things I should be glad to carry through.

Yours very truly,  
C. WOOD DAVIS.

### Soaking Seed Corn in Kerosene.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Experiments in this county with soaking seed corn in coal oil for thirty hours, go to show that the ground squirrels and mice will not touch it, neither will the cut-worms molest it, and it is also claimed that chinch bugs avoided it to a row, other rows not so treated being eaten up right alongside. Has any one else had any experience?

The practice is to soak in a metal tub for thirty hours, and then drain two hours, and then plant. Corn thus treated does not swell, as when soaked in water; and flows freely from the planter. This information comes to me from a reliable source and can be relied upon. Peanuts can be treated in the same way and gophers and moles will not annoy them.

CLARENCE J. NORTON.  
Morantown, Kas.

### Sorghum for Milch Cows.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will say to A. Ault and others interested, that I have fed mown sorghum to two milch cows all winter and scarcely anything else, and they not only milked well but fattened on it. It could be easily told by the flow of milk when the feed ran low, and vice versa. It is when the seed is on that the flow of milk is diminished. In the last two weeks I have been tramping seeds with horses, sixty bushels of which was sorghum topped last fall. I hauled out a load of the tallings, there being seed with it, and in twenty-four hours could notice the milk flow diminish. Mown sorghum is the best fodder by odds that one can raise in Kansas. We have fed over 100 tons this winter to cattle, horses and hogs, with the best of results all around.

J. B. FOLKS.  
Milan, Kas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having noticed a paragraph in the FARMER from A. Ault, Baldwin, Kas., asking for information about feeding sorghum to milch cows, I will give a little of our experience here with this valuable forage plant. It certainly does not diminish the milk yield, as Mr. A. says he has been informed, but, on the contrary, it is the most valuable forage plant we have at our disposal, either as a green feed or as a fodder ration for our milch cows or other cattle, full-feeding steers excepted, being superior to corn fodder or millet. As a green feed it is keenly relished by milch cows and other stock, also horses and hogs, as soon as it reaches the sweet stage, which is just about the time the native grass needs supplementing on account of the July dry spell, which does not affect the sorghum. When the native grass fails entirely, later in the season, nothing will so increase the flow of the milk as a few acres of sorghum joining the pasture, into which the cows can be turned. I pastured several acres this way last year, and there was practically no waste, as it was ripe and sweet and the work horses and cows consumed it, stalk and all.

We have heard the claim made that

green sorghum would kill cattle, and that the second growth was poisonous, but have found, by experience, that such statements are rank nonsense, as we have pastured both first and second growth with cattle, horses and hogs, and never noticed any evil effects whatever. I would not think of getting along without a considerable acreage of sorghum, for green feed as well as hay, an important consideration being the certainty of a crop and its large yield on common upland soil.

Eskridge, Kas. CHAS. MOGGIE.

### Great Value in Subsoiling.

Subsoiling is not a turning of the under soil to the surface—this would be only deep plowing—but it is simply a loosening of the subsoil and allowing it to fall back without bringing it to the surface at all. This operation permits the under soil to receive a greater amount of moisture and to retain it, because, being loose and loamy from the operation of subsoiling, it becomes more like the sandy soil in many respects—more retentive of moisture. The benefit, says the *Plowman*, of subsoiling in a sandy soil is that the water is more readily removed from the top soil, while it is at the same time retained for the future use of the crop. The advantage of subsoiling a heavy soil, on the other hand, is that the water, instead of being removed by surface drainage or evaporation, is allowed to sink into the soil, where it is retained, and when the closer top soil would otherwise become hard and unfit for the growth of the crop, especially if the rains be followed by a long drought, there is a large amount of water stored away in the subsoil to be drawn upon as needed by the growing vegetation. Subsoiling effectually does away with the hard packing of the bottom of the furrow as left by the ordinary plow, and if all plowing were followed by subsoiling, the erosion of the top soil on rolling lands, which Prof Shaler estimates at 250 square miles each year, would be reduced to a minimum, if not entirely stopped.

Two hundred and fifty square miles, 160,000 acres, of good soil rendered barren each year from this one cause! At \$50 an acre—a low estimate for good farm lands in the more settled parts of the country—this means a money loss of \$8,000,000 per annum to the farmers of the United States.

But the expense of subsoiling! Yes it is an expense, and yet when we consider in addition to the saving to future fertility of this enormous acreage now rendered barren by erosion, the vastly increased crops and improved quality of the product—for these things are a matter of actual experience and not a mere theory—the small additional expense of subsoiling need not enter into our consideration. Besides it is not necessary to subsoil every year, but only once in two, or in some soils, once in three years. We believe, however, that with the investigation and experiments that are now being put upon this subject the time is not far distant when an implement will be constructed that will both plow and subsoil at one and the same operation.

This matter has now been engaging the attention of our implement men for some time and the demand seems to have been created, owing to a more enlightened knowledge of the subject among agriculturists, for some such tool, and when there exists a real and active demand for anything in a mechanical line in these times it is not long until inventive skill has produced it.

We make the unqualified statement that subsoiling saves the surplus water and keeps it for the crops. It is beneficial in a sandy soil because it prevents the top soil from becoming too saturated in wet seasons while at the same time saving the water for future use in dry seasons. It is beneficial in clay soils because it takes care of the surplus water instead of allowing it to drain off, prevents erosion of the soil and stores the water for future use of the crop. In subsoiling, then, may be found in a large degree the solution of the great problem and the attainment of the end and object of all cultivation, which is to control the supply of water in the soil.—*Wisconsin Agriculturist*, January 15, 1896.

### Money to Loan and Farms to Rent.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been traveling recently through several of the Western States, with my eyes and ears wide open to see what was to be seen and to hear what was to be heard. In every town, great and small, are to be seen these two signs, "Money to Loan." "Farms to Rent." They are hung up in the windows of banks, at the entrances of law offices, over the door of insurance companies, and on the bulletin boards of real estate dealers.

"Money to Loan," "Farms to Rent." There is a sort of strange and awful fascination in the words, not unlike some silver-tongued preacher, who talks about "Death and damnation." The words have a weird jingle to them like the clamor and clangor of Poe's raven-throated bells—"Money to Loan," "Farms to Rent."

I had occasion to wait a whole hour for a belated train, along in the small hours of the night, in a little town in Kansas. I was alone and the wind was making doleful music with a dozen or more of those swinging signs proclaiming to the world, "Money to Loan," "Farms to Rent." Across the street was the county court house, half buried out of sight by the thick-leaved branches of the surrounding trees. Within the fire-proof vaults could be found the record of the whole story. Creak! creak! creak! went the signs, and what a tale their creaking told. They told of the young men, who, years ago, began life full of hope and ambition. Then in an unfortunate hour their feet began to slip from beneath them. They mortgaged their home and the battle with the money lender began. Day by day the rope tightened, year by year the load grew heavier. The young man has grown gray and his straight shoulders have become bent with years of toil. His eyes have lost the lustre of youth. His footsteps have lost their elasticity. He has spent the full strength of his manhood struggling with the mortgage. No use; the struggle is hopeless. The road began with the sign, "Money to Loan." It ended with the sign, "Farm to Rent." They have been the two guide-boards of the poor man's life journey.

The man who, somehow, "bad manager" though he may have been, as our scheming money-getter suggests, did all the real hard work, is either at work by the day or has gone "over the hill to the poor house," while the man who had the "Money to Loan" and now has the "Farm to Rent" is living in a very comfortable home of his own, just a few steps down the street. Presently a fresh gust of wind shakes up the creaking signs again and their renewed vigor turns my thoughts in a new direction. I think of the thousands who are asleep at this midnight hour within a radius of perhaps twenty miles. With the morrow's rising sun they will begin their daily toil again in the field with the hope of a bountiful crop and a good price, so that they can "lift the mortgage."

But these creaking signs seem to laugh like so many fiends at the hope which sustains the poor toiler's heart. I think of the old, gray-haired men and women, and of the innocent prattling children, and I think of what a death grip the mortgages recorded over there in the court house have upon their throats and my heart is moved to tearful pity, strangers though they be to me. And, again, I think of the far-reaching results of those ill omened words, "Money to Loan," "Farms to Rent," and I imagine that in them I can read aright the histories of fair Babylon, of Sydon, of Tyre, of Palmyra, whose once beautiful streets are now crumbling in ruins; and I wonder if the delver in those ruins may not find old signs of similar import as "Money to Loan" and "Farms to Rent." And I look out and up among the stars and I wonder if those winds which set these signs to creaking are messengers from some unseen God, bearing anathemas which shall be written in the downfall of the American Republic.

Denton, Kas. F. W. E.

Do not be hoodwinked. Use no "just as good." Salvation Oil is what you want when in need of a good liniment.

### The Stock Interest.

#### Feeding Wheat and Corn to Pigs.

During the past winter some experiments in pig-feeding were carried on at this station to determine the value of wheat as a food for growing pigs. The pigs used were a uniform lot, and well suited to the purpose. Each pen was supplied with an extra trough containing a mixture of hardwood ashes, stove coal and salt. The period of feeding extended over ninety days, ending February 14. Each animal was weighed every ten days and the increase noted. The wheat used was sound No. 2, and all rations were mixed with clear water just before feeding, except lots V. and VII., these two being fed soaked feed. Seven lots of three pigs each were put up in pens and fed, with the following rations and results:

Ration.	Weight of lots at start.	Gain per lot.	Average gain per day.	Pounds food to one pound gain.
Lot I. Wheat chop 4 parts, bran 1 part.	412	407	1.5	4.7
Lot II. Corn chop 4, bran 1.	415	389	1.4	5.3
Lot III.—Corn chop 2, wheat 2, bran 1.	400	362	1.3	5.9
Lot IV. Whole wheat 4, bran 1 part.	406	360	1.3	5.2
Lot V. Ditto soaked, 36 bu.	396	338	1.2	5.0
Lot VI. Wheat chop alone.	394	511	1.8	4.3
Lot VII. Wheat chop, 36 bu. soaked.	400	547	2.0	4.1

The table shows that the cheapest gain was made by lot VII., which made the greatest gain per day also. The lot fed on corn chop and bran did not make as cheap a gain as the one fed on wheat chop and bran, by 1 cent per pound; the cost of wheat and corn chop were the same here, and the prices paid for these feeds were used in computing the cost. If corn were selling for about two-thirds the price of wheat, then the corn-fed lot would have made the cheaper gain. From the above figures and those of other stations, we find that corn at 35 cents per bushel is about equal to wheat at 40 cents, and corn at 52 cents is about equal to wheat at 60 cents. Then for fattening pigs which have their growth, it will pay to sell wheat at 55 or 60 cents and buy corn at 35 and 40 cents to feed, but if corn and wheat are about the same price it will pay to sell the wheat and buy corn.—C. M. Conner, B. S., Missouri Experiment Station.

#### Selling Pedigree, Not Pigs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It seems, in this day of high prices for Poland-Chinas, that some of our breeders are selling pigs more from their pedigree than from the individual merit of the pig. I am a strong believer in blood, but when so many of our breeders lose sight of individual merit and make their main claim on the pedigree as a reason they ask a large price for their stock, it is time to call a halt.

We will not attempt to prove that the hogs that are selling for \$1,000 to \$2,500 are worth that money or not, but what we do claim is that many of the pigs sired by these same boars would not sell for \$25 if you withhold the pedigree from them until the purchase is made.

This last season the writer visited a herd in which was several sired by one of the highest-priced hogs in the country, and one who has some good pigs to his credit, and I will frankly state there was not one in the bunch I would have given \$10 for and paid the express.

There is no question in the writer's mind but that good blood, if combined with individual merit, is the proper plan to build up the hog industry, but if the reckless disregard to merit continues to be lost sight of, as it is by far too many to-day, the inevitable consequence will be that our hog industry will retrograde.

This blow and strong advertising of blood has been used by many as a "coy duck," so to speak, to catch the honest and unsuspecting buyer. Now, when Mr. Buyer gets his pig, if a judge of a good hog, he is badly disappointed and comes to the conclusion that there is

nothing to be gained by buying thoroughbred stock.

I wish to suggest to any buyer that he find the individual first, last and all the time. Get him if you can with high-priced blood to back him, but if you must choose between a good individual without this high-priced blood behind him, and the ordinary individual with high-priced blood to back him, take the good individual every time. There are to-day many choicely bred animals in the hands of men who have never used money and printer's ink to make a record for their stock that would put to shame many so-called "high rollers" of to-day.

I sincerely trust, brother breeders, that we will, one and all, be careful not to sacrifice merit when selling a pig on mail order, and we sincerely trust, Mr. Buyer, that you will not refuse to buy a choice pig and accept an ordinary one simply because his dam or sire brought a big price.

C. F. DIETRICH.

Richmond, Kas.

#### To Prevent the Growth of Horns.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of January 16, a correspondent inquires for a method of preventing

the growth of horns upon calves. When the calf is about two weeks old, I take a stick of caustic potash (not lunar caustic), wrap it with tinfoil or a few thicknesses of paper, to protect the hand while using it. I leave one end of the stick free, which I wet and rub upon the horn-bud until it begins to bleed or until the incipient horn is completely burned out. I generally apply vinegar to the fresh wound and immediately fill it with finely-pulverized alum or other simple styptic. I am careful not to let the caustic touch the skin except directly upon the horn-bud. A space as large over as a silver dime is enough to burn if the application be thorough. In some cases the hemorrhage is profuse, while in others little or no blood will flow.

When not in use the caustic should be kept well corked up in a bottle or it will absorb sufficient moisture from the air to melt it. A few cents worth of caustic potash will suffice to prevent the growth of horns upon a large number of calves.

I have treated a great many calves as above outlined and have been uniformly successful. By this method neither the suffering nor the nervous shock to the animals is a tithe as great

as that which results from sawing or clipping off the full-grown horns of the mature cow or steer.

Wichita, Kas. N. NEWBY, M. D.

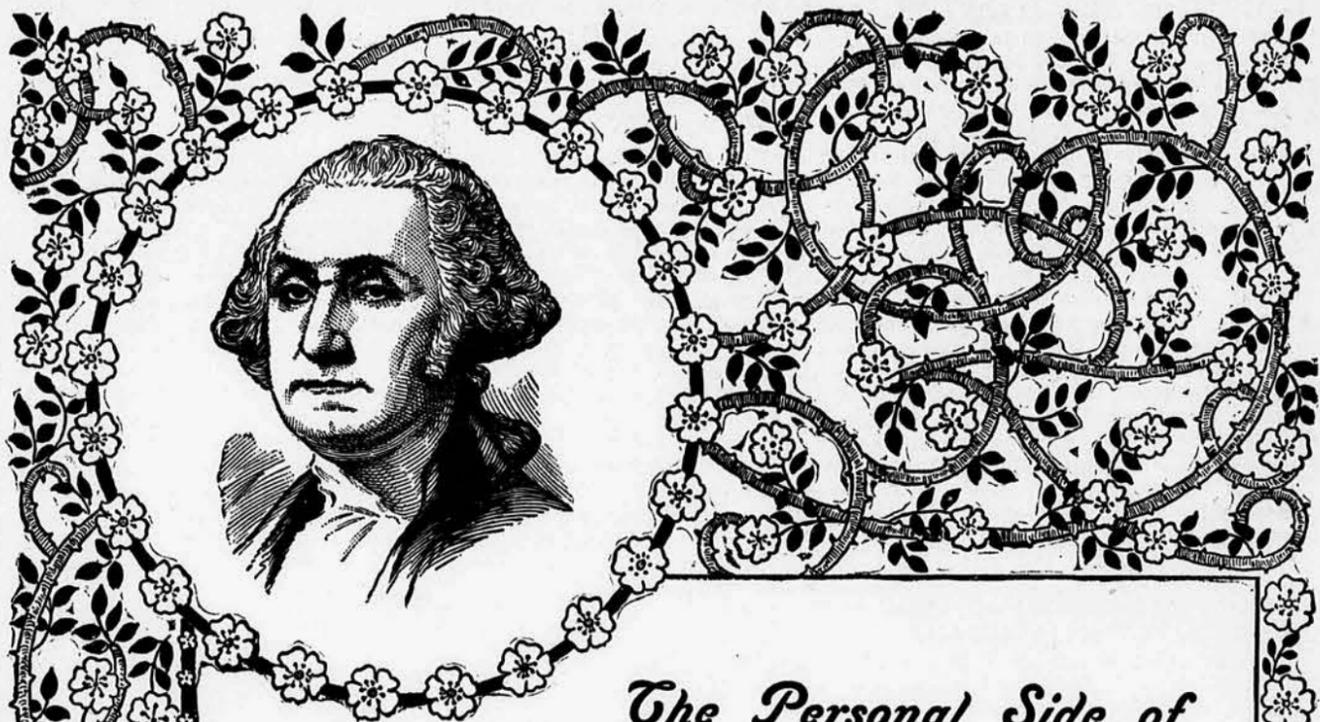
#### Shoats Won't Fatten.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have some shoats that do not fatten. Will you or some reader of the KANSAS FARMER tell me the reason?

I fed them Kaffir corn for about a month in the fall, and when corn was ready to crib put them on full feed of corn. They weighed at that time about eighty pounds or in that neighborhood. They now weigh 159 pounds each, after feeding all winter. They had the run of a lot 60x100 feet, good running water, and dry ground floor to sleep on under cattle shed. They seem healthy and hair looks all right, except two, which look a little rough. They run around a good deal and seemed to root a great deal, and I put them on a board floor in a small pen several days ago, but have noticed since that they do not eat as much as I think they should. Will some reader please inform me through the FARMER what the trouble is and how to remedy it?

A READER.

Atlanta, Kas.



## The Personal Side of George Washington

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The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

## Irrigation.

### ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

To the People of the United States:

The National Irrigation Congress assembled in its fourth annual session at Albuquerque, N. M., in the valley of the Rio Grande, September 16-19, 1895, composed of delegates representing States and Territories west of the Mississippi, and also the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, New Jersey and Minnesota, and including representatives of the governments of Canada and Mexico, sends greeting, and announces the following statement of its views:

In the process of stupendous material expansion which has marked the history of the century now drawing to its close, the American people have occupied practically the last acre of public land in the region where the natural rainfall suffices for successful agriculture. Beyond that occupied domain lies the vast territory commonly known as the arid region. About 93 per cent. of the national population live east of the natural boundary which marks the western limitation of the region of assured rainfall. The fact is beyond dispute that the western half of the continent can readily sustain, upon a sound economic basis, a population at least as large as the present total number of inhabitants of the United States. In view of the startling growth of great cities during the last decade, and the continued tendency of the people to desert the land and mass themselves in the already overcrowded and congested centers, and in view of the idleness and unrest which have resulted largely from these causes, it seems plain to us that the time has come for the American people to claim and occupy their last remaining heritage of public lands. In order to accomplish this, however, the nation must meet and solve problems peculiar to the environment of this vast region and essentially new to the Anglo-Saxon race. In so far as these problems have been solved by individual and local effort, the result has demonstrated that our conditions admit of the highest degree of industrial independence and social equality yet realized by mankind.

Irrigation is the basis of a form of agriculture as scientific as mathematics, and the certain and diversified production it insures means the industrial independence of the family unit. The proof of this claim was seen in the fact that there was little hunger or hardship in irrigated districts during the severe depression of 1893. Irrigation means a large percentage of land ownership. In Massachusetts between 70 and 80 per cent. of the people are landless tenants. In irrigated Utah 90 per cent. of the people are landed proprietors. Irrigation means small farms and neighborhood association. We point to the colonies of southern California, where the owners and tillers of the soil live close to the school, the church and the public library, and, in some instances, enjoy the convenience of free postal delivery. We challenge the world to furnish another example, upon any considerable scale, of conditions which distribute industrial and social advantages so evenly among all the people as is done by the economic life of western America, so far as it has yet developed. In order that the nation may utilize this region to the highest advantage, as its natural outlet for surplus energies and increasing population, it is indispensable that citizens of the West should have the earnest co-operation of the American people.

Legislation suited to the peculiar needs of this imperial domain is an urgent necessity.

We declare that it should be the policy of Congress to frame laws which will enable the people to obtain possession of the arid public lands upon terms which bear a fair relation to the cost of reclamation, and that this cost should be regulated by public authority and not left to the determination of unrestricted private enterprise.

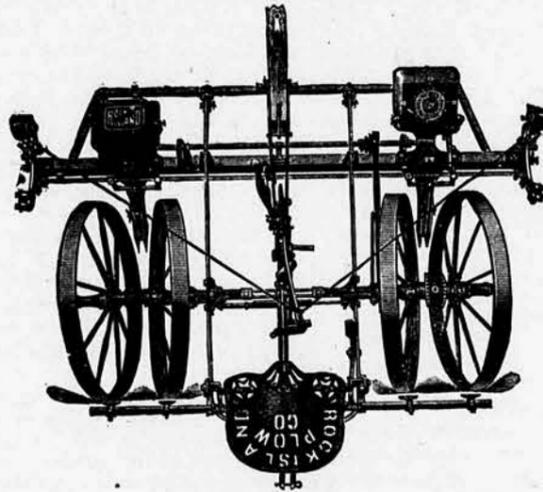
We declare that works of irrigation, whether built by private enterprise, by community effort, or by the States,

should be supervised by some public authority, either State or national, to the end that only works of a proper engineering character shall be constructed and that life and property shall be conserved.

We demand the extension of the policy of forest reservation, begun under the administration of President

We also demand that the act of March 3, 1891, relating to reservoir sites, shall be so amended as to permit rights of way to date from the filing of application.

We are not prepared to suggest a definite outline in full detail of such national legislation as will ultimately be required to settle the vast and com-



The above cut represents a corn planter, manufactured by the Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island, Ill., for which it is unqualifiedly claimed that it embodies more good features than are combined in any other three planters now in use. The statement is somewhat extraordinary, but the manufacturers are a

reliable company and may be depended upon to make good their representations. We advise our readers who may be interested in corn planters to send for an illustrated circular, if one cannot be found in the hands of local agent. This, at least, will cost nothing and each one can then judge for himself whether it is a "good thing" or not.

Harrison, and continued under that of President Cleveland. We recognize that the forests are nature's storage reservoirs, and are thus intimately related to the water supply on which the industrial life of the arid region must forever depend. But the policy referred to does not go far enough. The issue of a proclamation neither prevents nor quenches forest fires, nor stays the ax of those who plunder the public domain of its timber. We reiterate our previous endorsement of the plan proposed by Prof. Sargent, of Harvard University, looking to the education of skilled foresters at West Point Academy, the policing of forest

plex problems involved in the complete utilization of the arid public domain. The Fifty-third Congress passed the so-called Carey act, granting, under certain conditions, 1,000,000 acres of arid land to each of the desert States. This grant has been accepted by six of the eight States to which it applies, by legislation which closely accords with the main principles of this declaration. We ask that the provisions of the Carey act be immediately extended to the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. Under this law lands can be opened to settlement as fast as requirements will demand, but there are other problems of great moment which will



PULVERIZATION OF THE SOIL.

Perhaps but a small per cent. of farmers have as yet realized the importance of a thorough fining of the soil. Nature provided for this in virgin soils, by filling them with roots of plants, but we must do it to quite an extent by mechanical means. Many soils called barren are simply compacted and heavy, so that the feeding roots of plants cannot penetrate them. A clod yields no nourishment to plants till crushed. You may manure an acre with ten tons of uncrushed bones, and you only damage the crop; but two hundred pounds ground to flour will often increase the wheat crop ten bushels or more to the acre; and nearly double the grass crop which follows the wheat. Heavy, compact soils are often damaged by rains which fertilize porous, mellow soils. The sun, air and rain all help the mellow soil, and so by pulverizing we set forces at work which are lost on cloddy or compact soils. Of all the many improved implements for pulverizing the soil that modern invention has given us, we believe there is none

better than the "ACME" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler, illustrated on this page. It is durable, being all made of iron and steel. It is of light draft, for its cutting blades or coulters slice the soil instead of dragging bluntly against it.

It is very convenient to move from one field to another, as the coulters can be raised clear of the ground by a lever, or it can be put into a wagon or on a sled by one man with ease.

It should last a farmer a lifetime, for if a coulters should break or bend it can be replaced at a trifling cost.

It stands the test of actual use, and almost certainly when one is introduced in a neighborhood it results in several being sold.

It is cheaper than any other harrow on the market that will do anywhere as good work.

It is made of the best material, and every harrow fully warranted by the manufacturer, Duane H. Nash, Millington, N. J., whose advertisement appears in another column.

reservations by a local guard and the administration of the system under the Department of War. We note with satisfaction the endorsement of this plan by important commercial bodies in the East, including the New York Chamber of Commerce, and by influential newspapers and magazines throughout the country.

We demand that the reservoir sites, segregated under the act of October 2, 1888, and subsequent legislation, shall be opened to entry for reservoir purposes only, according to the law granting right of way for such purposes.

demand comprehensive and statesman-like treatment at the hands of Congress. Among these problems are the disposition of the remaining irrigable domain, the use and control of the pasture lands, and the division of the

inter-State streams. Streams rising in one State and flowing by natural channels through one or more other States, are already the subject of dispute, and may be the fruitful source of future disturbance. To adjudicate conflicting rights and equitably divide the waters on which communities naturally depend for industrial purposes, is a problem which presents great and perplexing difficulties. In order that all these subjects may be considered by men of the highest competency, and that a great and effective national policy may be wrought out in time to meet the demands which advancing population and expanding industries will inevitably place upon the arid region, we earnestly ask for the creation of a National Irrigation Commission, to act under the authority of Congress, to be composed of men familiar with the condition of the arid region, and including a representation of skilled engineers. We would have this commission empowered to use the facilities of the Department of the Interior, of Agriculture and of War, to the end that its report might embrace a comprehensive plan for the development and administration of the vast and varied interests involved in the public domain.

We also ask for the appointment of an international commission to act in conjunction with the authorities of Mexico and Canada in adjudicating the conflicting rights which have arisen, or may hereafter arise, on streams of an international character.

Resolved, That Congress, at its next session, be most earnestly requested to appropriate \$250,000 for the continuation of the irrigation survey as heretofore carried on under the direction of the Department of the Interior.

The following resolutions, introduced by Fred L. Alles, of California, were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this National Irrigation Congress is under a deep sense of obligation to the editors of the Albuquerque newspapers, the Evening Citizen and the Morning Democrat, for their attractive and interesting reports of our proceedings and for the many courtesies extended to our delegates during their stay in this city.

Resolved, That our warm thanks are due and are hereby extended to J. E. Saint, chairman of the local committee, and to Gov. L. Bradford Prince, Col. Max Frost and Walter C. Hadley, of the Territorial Commission, for their arduous labors in our behalf.

Resolved, That this congress is under special obligation to John E. Frost, of Kansas, who has served us so ably as our permanent chairman, and also to Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, our First Vice President, whose kindly counsel and valuable advice have been of great service to us.

Resolved, That the thanks of this congress are due and are hereby extended to the managers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Atlantic & Pacific, Union Pacific, and Denver & Rio Grande railroads for the reduced rates given to the members and visitors of this congress and for other courtesies extended.

Resolved, That the thanks of this congress are due and are hereby tendered to the people of Albuquerque for the whole-hearted and generous manner in which they have entertained us during the session of the congress now about to close, and which will cause us to ever recall with pleasure our visit to the coming great city of the Southwest.

## MANLY VIGOR

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

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

### Garnahan's Tree Wash and Insect Destroyer

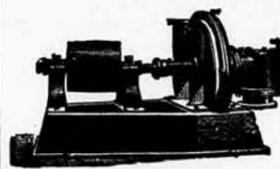
Destroys the bore worm and apple root louse, protects the plum from the sting of the curculio and the fruit trees from rabbits. It fertilizes all fruit trees and vines, greatly increasing the quality and quantity of the fruit. Agents wanted everywhere to sell the manufactured article. Address all orders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

### IRRIGATION MACHINERY.

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

IRVIN VAN WIE,

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



Publishers' Paragraphs.

SMITH'S CATALOGUE.—We have received the fourteenth annual catalogue of small fruits issued by B. F. Smith, Lawrence. It contains much valuable information for berry-growers, beginning with kind of soil for the berry field, preparation of the soil, planting, cultivation, pollenizing, test of plants, soil culture, markets, profits, etc. It only costs a postal card to get it promptly on request.

It is a well understood fact that artichokes form a most acceptable substitute for bran and oil cake for hog feeding, and that they can be supplied at about one-fifth the cost and trouble. Parties desiring a supply of seed of the best kind can get the Mammoth White Jerusalem from W. H. Arnold, of Kearney, Neb. His advertisement can be found in another column, and prices, with information as to culture, can be obtained by writing for them.

Of all the books published, the 1896 souvenir catalogue, by Miss C. H. Lippincott, Minneapolis, Minn., devoted exclusively to flower seeds, is the most artistic and unique. The phenomenal success of the lady seedswoman proves she has supplied a long-felt want to flower lovers. Every reader of this paper that grows flowers should get a copy of this magnificent book. It is refreshing to see the look of independence in the face of her picture that graces this dainty little catalogue, which is free on application. There is nothing that succeeds like successful women, whether in literature or business. The key of her success is prompt service, best seeds, reasonable prices, beautiful flowers, by a woman.

We have received from E. W. Allen, Wolverton, Wilkin county, Minnesota, a handsome catalogue of seed potatoes, illustrated with half-tone engravings of a considerable number of excellent varieties grown in the famous Red River valley, and stored through the winter in the cold, equable climate of that far northern region. Mr. Allen grows his own stock and guarantees it pure and true to name and claims that potatoes can be kept from running out only by careful selection and painstaking care in cultivation and handling. The catalogue contains an interesting article on his method of growing and handling, describing the machinery employed, and he offers his goods at very reasonable prices.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are an effectual remedy for all Bronchial Affections.

Gossip About Stock.

L. N. Kennedy's sale of Poland-Chinas, last week, at Nevada, Mo., was, considering the age and condition of the offerings, a successful one. Buyers were numerous and the bidding spirited. The sows ranged from \$30 to \$36. A major portion of the offerings were youngsters, many of which were late fall and winter pigs. The sale aggregated \$1,061.50.

W. B. McCoy, of Valley Falls, announces his readiness to furnish poultry of almost any breed. He is thoroughly reliable and should be consulted by letter or otherwise by any one wanting Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Langshans, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, White and Black Minorcas or Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

Attention is directed to the new card of Dietrich & Gentry, Richmond, Kas. The FARMER office received a call from Mr. Dietrich this week. He reports a splendid trade last year, and says they have a nice lot of last fall pigs, sired by such boars as Seldom 27217 and others, ready for sale. Last fall this firm sold a boar to head the herd of Martin G. Feeley, of Colby, Kas., who says: "The boar pleases me in every respect and is better, really, than you represented, and he is not for sale. I have bred Poland-Chinas for twenty years and he is the best pig I ever had." The 1,000-pound herd boar, Commonwealth 15701, now owned by Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo., was bred by Dietrich & Gentry.

NEXT WEEK'S POLAND-CHINA SALE.—The KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure in calling attention of those interested in high-class pedigreed Poland-China swine to the sale announcement elsewhere in this issue, that will take place at Savannah, Mo., the county seat of Andrew county, and fourteen miles north of the city of St. Joseph. The offerings will consist of fifty yearling sows and spring of 1895 gilts, also seventeen serviceable young boars. On looking over the sale catalogue one finds that the three herd boars used are Peer Medium 32107 A. by Happy Medium 8397 S., he by King Tecumseh 2d 3921 S. and out of White Face 13380 S. His dam was Peerless 20614 S. by Free Trade 4420 S. and out of Princess Variety 17932 S. Corwin and Tecumseh—where is there better breeding? That his relatives are highly prized, one finds him to be a brother in blood to the \$500 boar, Comet Medium, a half-brother of the \$1,000 boar, Woodburn Medium, and the \$600 sow, Courtney Medium, also of the \$500 boar, Guy Medium. A full sister in the Wood-

ford Bros. herd is the dam of the sow that brought \$505 at their January 15, 1896, sale. Sired, as he is, by the \$1,500 Happy Medium and out of a daughter of the \$800 Free Trade, who can beat him in aristocratic relationship? Next comes Look Here 13371 S. by Sunset S. S. 13157 S. and out of Fairy Maid 4th 39392. His extended pedigree shows him richly bred. The third herd boar is Combination 15441 by Muldoon 9313 S. and out of Topsy 21292 S. Muldoon is by Hard to Beat 8654 S. and out of Lady Lall B. 21529 S., the most prolific and one of the best all-round females ever seen by the writer on Kansas soil. The reader, if he be familiar with the swine shows at Kansas City, St. Joseph and Topeka during 1891, 1892 and 1893 will recall her being exhibited by R. Baldrige & Sons, of Parsons, Kas. Topsy was by Commander 3005 S. and out of Jewell 12247 S. The reader will find, if he send for a copy of the free catalogue, that from lot No. 1, Tom Corwin Jr. 10275, to lot No. 68, that the offerings are strong in the One Price, Black U. S., King Butler and Tom Corwin 2d strains, and the females bred to such boars as Peer Medium, Look Here and Combination, are enough to attract the most ambitious of Kansas breeders on sale day. All three of those making consignments to the sale—W. P. Hayzlett, F. M. Waters and Moffitt Bros.—are well-known Missouri breeders. With the richly bred offerings the sale cannot well be otherwise than successful. Keep in mind the date—Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

EVERY HUMAN ORGAN

Is Subject to Catarrh—So Dr. Hartman Says in a Recent Lecture at the Surgical Hotel.

No part or organ of the human body is secure from catarrh. Every organ is liable to be affected by it. Catarrh goes everywhere, stops nowhere. It spreads and spreads, and, if not cured, pervades the whole body. It never stops when once it gets started, unless cured. Below is given a list of the organs more commonly affected by catarrh, with the most prominent symptoms caused by it:

Catarrh of the head and frontal sinus, headache; catarrh of eyes, watery eyes; catarrh of nose, discharge and scabs; catarrh of throat, hawking and painful swallowing; catarrh of larynx, hoarseness; catarrh of stomach, dyspepsia; catarrh of bronchial tubes, cough and soreness; catarrh of lungs, consumption; catarrh of liver, biliousness; catarrh of the duodenum, wasting; catarrh of small intestines, constipation; catarrh of large intestines, diarrhoea; catarrh of kidneys, Bright's disease; catarrh of bladder, smarting, scalding; catarrh of pelvic organs, urinary and female difficulties.

Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Pe-ru-na is a systemic medicine and does not depend upon local applications for a cure. Pe-ru-na cures permanently. It gradually eliminates the disease from the system and removes the symptoms by removing the cause of the disease. Every one having any of the above symptoms should take a thorough course of Pe-ru-na.

Dr. Hartman's latest book on chronic catarrh is a sixty-four-page book, instructively illustrated. It is now being sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O.

A Two-Days' Sale of Poland-Chinas.

Since our last issue we have been instructed to state that the great closing-out swine sale at Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, Kas., will, as has been announced, open up promptly at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, March 17, and owing to the fact that 189 head, the entire herd, has been catalogued, it becomes necessary to make a two-days' sale of it—Tuesday, the 17th, and Wednesday, the 18th. The sale catalogue is a gem, and one on consulting the extended pedigrees found therein finds that the offerings are among the best ever offered at public sale in the United States. By reference to the sale "ad." elsewhere in this issue and an examination of the catalogue, full and complete particulars may be obtained.

When the hair has fallen out, leaving the head bald, if the scalp is not shiny, there is a chance of regaining the hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

A Splendid Business Offer.

The FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to Perine's subsoil plows. That subsoiling is no longer an experiment has been satisfactorily proven and demonstrated. Mr. A. B. Perine, of this city, is the inventor, manufacturer and patentee of the original Perine's subsoil plow. No higher compliment could be attributed to the popularity of the plow, than the fact that other plow companies are trying to profit from its success, by attempting to imitate Mr. Perine's invention. During the months of February, March and April, 1895, Mr. Perine was not nearly able to supply the demand for his plows, and present indications are that he will experience an-

other rush this season. He has enlarged his plant and secured additional machinery. But as a special inducement for early orders he will include a year's subscription to either the KANSAS FARMER or Topeka Advocate to those who will purchase a plow before February 15, 1896.

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

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

Address all communications and make remittances payable to PERINE'S PLOW WORKS, Topeka, Kas.

FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

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

IRRIGATED LANDS IN COLORADO

Under the Bessemer Irrigating Ditch.

A rare opportunity to acquire attractive and profitable Suburban Homes, in tracts of from five acres upward, with perpetual water right and suitable for Market Gardening, Fruit Culture, Dairying, Hog and Poultry Raising, Grain and Alfalfa Farming. Location two to eight miles from Union Depot at the City of PUEBLO, the growing manufacturing center of Colorado, with 85,000 inhabitants and five great railways. Profitable home market; absolutely pure crops; delightful climate and all social advantages.

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

1,000 Peach Trees with freight prepaid to any station east of the Mississippi river, 2 to 3 feet, for \$25. Other sizes in proportion. List of varieties or samples sent on request. R. S. JOHNSTON, Box 17, Stockley, Del.

Evergreens and Forest Trees

At \$1 per 1,000 and upwards. Price list free. Address G. A. COCAGNE & CO., Mention FARMER. Sawyer, Door Co., Wis.

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

KANSAS HOME NURSERY

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

ARTICHOKES.

Mammoth White Jerusalem Artichokes, a substitute for bran and oil cake at one-fifth the cost and trouble, as the hogs do the harvesting. For particulars and prices, address W. H. ARNOLD, Kearney, Neb.

Johnson White Seed Corn.

Our record of the Johnson White Seed Corn for 1895 is, forty-five acres yielded 3,825 bushels. Try it this year. It's a winner! Write for prices to D. A. WILLIAMS & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas.

Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs!

Apple trees, large stock, \$40 per 1,000; special rates on large orders. Cherry, Pear and Plum, \$15 per 100. Strawberry, \$2.50 per 1,000. Raspberry and Blackberry, \$6 per 1,000. Concord Grape, \$1.25 per 100. Thirty Greenhouse Plants, \$1—mail or express. Price list free. BONNER SPRINGS NURSERIES, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

Litson Nursery.

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

CORN IS KING!

EARLY YELLOW ROSE, (ARE HIS FAVORITES. Send PRIDE OF THE NORTH, (5 cents in stamps for a package of each of the above named corns and "Hints on Corn-Growing"—a twelve-page book—and how up-to-date farmers grow the big crops of 100 to 150 bushels per acre in 90 to 100 days. Address all orders to J. B. ARMSTRONG, Pleasant Valley Seed Corn Farm, Shenandoah, Iowa.

GOLD COIN

That's the name of our VINELESS Gold Coin prolific Sweet Potato. It's the GREATEST Sweet Potato on earth. You will want it—EVERYBODY wants it, and we are the ONLY firm that has it. Takes less than half the ground, half the labor and half the expense of any other sweet potato. YOU can't AFFORD to be without it. Our book on Sweet Potato Culture GIVEN FREE with each order—contains the knowledge of a lifetime. You will miss it if you don't get it SEND AT ONCE for our handsome catalogue, which tells all about them and the BEST SEEDS in America at LOW PRICES. Address THE HUNTINGTON SEED CO., INDIANAPOLIS.

GRAPE VINES.

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

STARK TREES BEARFRUIT

TESTED 70 YEARS. Salesmen and club makers wanted for GOLD plum, etc. Stark, Louisiana, Mo., Eckport, Ill.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES!

Early Six Weeks 60 cents per bushel. Early Ohio, Early Rose, Early Beauty of Hebron, potatoes good size and sound, 40 cents bushel, in barrels or sacks, delivered to railroad depot here.

Address EUGENE R. HAYES, Topeka, Kas

POTATOES \$1.50 a Bbl.

Largest growers of POTATOES for Seed in America. The "Rural New Yorker" gives Salzer's Early Wisconsin a yield of 750 bushels per acre. Prices dirt cheap. Our green Seed Book, 148 pages and sample 14-Day Hadiah for 5c postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., Lawrence, Wis.

12 Pkts SEEDS THE BEST 20c

BEANS, Rustless Wax; BEET, Egyptian; CABBAGE, Ballhead; CORN, Champion; LETTUCE, Butter; MELON, Perfection; W. MELON, Sweetheart; OKRA, Barnard's Globe; DANVERS; PEAS, Heroline; RADISH, Chariot; SQUASH, Sibley; TOMATO, Royal Red. 1 pkt of each for 20c, coin or stamps. We want you to know our seeds hence this offer. Free 1 pkt KAFFIR CORN if you name this paper. W. W. Barnard & Co., 188 Kinzie St., Chicago.

MONEY MAKING SEEDS

Every planter wants them. We sell WARRANTED BEST SEEDS CHEAP. HALF REGULAR PRICE. Large pkts. 25c. & up. Extras with orders. Send for FINEST BUSH FRUITED. Mailed FREE. Market Gardeners ask for Wholesale Price List. ALNEER BROS., No. 24 Ainer Bldg, Rockford, Ill.

SOIL MOISTURE!

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

RED RIVER VALLEY SEED POTATOES

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

SEED CORN!

26 Best Kinds. One Kansas customer says: "Your C. Y. Dent corn is two weeks earlier than, and will make 10 bus. per acre more than, our native corn alongside." Catalogue and sample C. Y. Dent free. J. C. SUFFERN, Seed Grower, Voorhies, Ills. When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

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

FOR SALE!

Choice Varieties of Best Early SEED POTATOES. Early Six Weeks..... 65c. per bushel Early Kansas..... 65c. per bushel Early Ohio..... 40c. per bushel Early Beauty of Hebron 40c. per bushel Early Rose..... 40c. per bushel Burpee's Early Superior 40c. per bushel All the above varieties good size and sound, in sacks or barrels, delivered to any railroad depot here. Address TOPEKA PRODUCE CO., 304 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

## 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 DREAMS.

Two dreams came down to earth one night  
From the realm of mist and dew;  
One was a dream of the old, old days,  
And one was a dream of the new.

One was a dream of a shady lane,  
That led to the pickerel pond  
Where the willows and rushes bowed them-  
selves  
To the brown old hills beyond.

And the people that peopled the old-time  
dream  
Were pleasant and fair to see,  
And the dreamer he walked with them again  
As often of old walked he.

Oh, cool was the wind in the shady lane,  
That tangled his curly hair!  
Oh! sweet was the music the robins made  
To the springtime everywhere!

Was it the dew the dream had brought  
From yonder midnight skies,  
Or was it tears from the dear, dead years,  
That lay in the dreamer's eyes?

The other dream ran fast and free,  
As the moon benignly shed  
Her golden grace on the smiling face  
In the little trundle-bed.

For 'twas a dream of days to come—  
Of the glorious noon of day—  
Of the summer that follows the careless  
spring  
When the child is done with play.

And 'twas a dream of the busy world  
Where valorous deeds are done;  
Of battles fought in the cause of right,  
And of victories nobly won.

It breathed no breath of the dear old home  
And the quiet joys of youth;  
It gave no glimpse of the good old friends  
Or the old-time faith and truth.

But 'twas a dream of youthful hopes,  
And fast and free it ran,  
And it told to the little sleeping child  
Of a boy become a man!

These were the dreams that came one night  
To earth from yonder sky;  
These were the dreams two dreamers  
dreamed—  
My little boy and I.

And in our hearts my boy and I  
Were glad that it was so;  
He loved to dream of days to come,  
And I of long ago.

So from our dreams my boy and I  
Unwillingly awoke,  
But neither of his precious dream  
Unto the other spoke.

Yet of the love we bore those dreams  
Gave each his tender sign;  
For there was triumph in his eyes—  
And there were tears in mine!

—Eugene Field.

## BRIGHT COREAN WOMAN.

She Has Come to the United States to Study Medicine.

How Esther Pak Obtained the Right to Travel in Her Native Country—Her Presence of Mind in Very Trying Circumstances.

The only mode of traveling for women in Korea is by chairs, and, therefore, they seldom go very far from home. No unmarried woman is allowed to go traveling or show herself in public alone.

It was this reason that induced Kim, a young Korean woman, who had since her childhood been educated by the Methodist missionaries, to marry in order that she might be allowed to go out among the heathens of her own



ESTHER PAK.

country and preach the Gospel. The marriage turned out a very happy one and the young couple have had no trouble, although they never saw each other until the wedding day, and Esther, which is her Christian name, was enabled to do good among her people as an interpreter and teacher.

It was her good fortune when only 15

years old to be employed as interpreter of Dr. Rosette Sherwood Hall, a medical missionary, who took a great interest in the bright young woman and instructed her in the use of medicine, employing her as a nurse in a Korean missionary hospital in Seoul.

Esther Pak, such is her married name, wishing to follow the medical profession, was the first Korean woman who resolved to come to America. After due permission from the Korean government had been obtained, Esther Pak and her husband came to this country in company with Dr. Hall, who still keeps up her interest in her young protegee.

Mrs. Pak, who is a fair representative of the Mongolian type in appearance, has often been annoyed in traveling in America by persons who believe her to be a Chinese woman, telegrams having been sent as to her identity, and only Dr. Hall's kind protection has saved her from unnecessary detention and trouble.

It is Mrs. Pak's intention to enter a medical college next year, for which she is now preparing herself. She speaks English fluently, with a very slight accent. She has a perfect physique and shows that nature has designed her for the medical profession by her sympathetic kindness and tenderness towards the sick. Although yet only 19 years of age, she has had opportunity to learn from experience what takes years to study from books.

The four years at college seem to her a long time to look forward to. Although she has her husband here, Mrs. Pak longs to go back to her beautiful country, and work there—for the good of her own sex, to deliver them from bondage of ignorance and superstition.

When only 15 years of age, Esther was once left in charge of the hospital in Korea during the temporary absence of the physician, when a woman came, asking relief for a severe toothache. Esther showed her the forceps and asked the woman if she would let her take out the aching tooth.

The woman gave her consent and Esther applied the instrument. She pulled once, no—the obstinate tooth would not yield; another wrench and out came a molar with three big roots. Since then she has extracted at least 50 teeth.

What American girl would have had such pluck?

Mrs. Pak in coming to a Christian country, expected to find all men and women excellent, but she said: "I soon found out quite differently."

This energetic young woman with her deep conviction of a calling, her quiet observation and her winning ways, has already won friends in this country, who are ready to assist her in her good work and encourage her as she deserves. —Detroit Free Press.

### COMFORTABLE PEOPLE.

They Know What to Do and What to Say at the Right Time.

It is often said that it takes all sorts of people to make the world, and of the many varieties, to the credit of human nature be it spoken, not the least numerous is the comfortable or comfort-making species, says Harper's Bazar. These people are to be found everywhere, doing their duty in such a sweet, modest fashion that one scarcely analyzes the elements which make up their attractiveness even while basking in the warm glow of their kindnesses and feeling how good and pleasant it is to live with them.

They are endowed with the rare gift of knowing what to say and what to do at the right time and in the right way, so that they never jar upon one's sensibilities nor give the impression that they are anxiously on the watch to help, which latter is often too apt to produce a feeling of burdensome indebtedness. Indeed, it is not always in what comfortable people do, it is quite as much in what they judiciously leave undone that their peculiar charm consists, and positive and decided as is their influence yet it may be fully and thoroughly described by negatives.

They never fret and fume over the inevitable, they make no arrogant pretensions and naturally therefore they indulge in no harsh strictures, no ungentle criticisms. They are equally free from that distressing mock modesty which practices a morbid self-in-

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

trospation and bestows the results of the process on a small public too bored and indifferent to appreciate the confidences.

They never attitudinize as martyrs, no matter how great the sacrifices they make, their self-effacement being so genuine that it is truly invisible. They never stroke one the wrong way, nor do they indulge in nagging, that annoying and perhaps most intolerable of the small foes to the peace of a household, while the disagreeableness inflicted by those who do practice the irritating art is borne with such placidity that the sharp tongues are reduced to silence through very shame.

### A Woman's Cure for Insomnia.

I notice in a contemporary an extraordinary suggestion regarding insomnia, namely, that to have a pet cat sleeping in the room is the best remedy for this trying complaint, the animal's presence exercising a sort of magnetic and soothing influence which compels sleep. A friend, who is a remarkably good sleeper, always has her beloved Persian cat in the room, but in this case the influence is rather the other way, as the affectionate creature, when wakeful itself, often arouses its mistress with imperative demands to be



## Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM CURES

- Dropsy
- Bright's Disease
- Diabetes
- Female Diseases
- Bladder Troubles
- Urinary Disorders
- Calculus or Gravel
- Boils and Carbuncles
- Gall Stones
- Rheumatism
- Torpid Liver
- Irregular Menses
- Jaundice
- Backache

All who have used it say it is "The Peerless Remedy" for diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs

Price \$1.00. At All Drug Stores

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

caressed. The author of this curious theory says that the cat must not be treated with indifference; its friendship must be cultivated if the hypnotic influence is to work. I should think, therefore, even if there is any foundation for the idea, it could not be put into practice by one who has not a tolerably strong degree of liking for the feline race.—Ladies' Pictorial.

### Corsets for the Bicycle Girl.

The bicycling corset is the latest anomaly advertised by the ingenious contrivers of woman's attire.

"A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness, and constipation, are symptoms of disordered stomach, kidneys, liver and bowels. For all ailments, originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayers Pills.

## FERRY'S SEEDS

Perfect seeds grow paying crops. Perfect seeds are not grown by chance. Nothing is ever left to chance in growing Ferry's Seeds. Dealers sell them everywhere. Write for

### FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL

for 1896. Brimful of valuable information about best and newest seeds. Free by mail.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

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## "ILLINOIS"

Yields over 100 bushels per acre, rust proof, matures early, longest and heaviest straw, grain large and weighty. I control the entire stock of "Illinois." Have also Sunol and Leading Sorts.

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ROCKFORD, ILL.  
P. O. Box 526.

When good, live seed is sown, the planter's battle is half won. The seeds for wide-awake farmers and gardeners are

## GREGORY'S HOME GROWN SEEDS.

Their vitality is assured. Everything that pays they grow. Get Gregory's Seed Catalogue for 1896 (mailed free) and you'll have a book worth reading. Filled with hard facts for planters.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON,  
Marblehead, Mass.

## PURE FIELD GARDEN FLOWER SEEDS

Our seeds always prove vital and true to name.

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"PLANT'S SEEDS" have been household words in thousands of homes throughout the West and South.

Send for our New Illustrated Catalogue FREE!

### PLANT SEED CO.

812 & 814 N. 4th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

# The Young Folks.

## A FARMER'S VIEWS.

You're going to try the city,  
To see what you can see?  
Most country folks, I'm thinking  
Don't know how blest they be.

You say you're cramped and fettered  
And want a wider place;  
What can you find that's wider  
Than air and open space?

You want a change? For my part,  
The way the seasons fly,  
I have enough of changes,  
Hot, cold, and wet, and dry.

More learning in the city?  
Mind wants improving? Stuff!  
Learn all a farm can teach you,  
I guess you'll know enough.

Excitement? I suppose so;  
You drive a pig a mile,  
And maybe you'll find plenty  
To last you for a while.

-Fanny Pierce,

## JUST WHISTLE.

When times are bad and folks are sad  
An' gloomy day by day,  
Just try your best at lookin' glad  
An' whistle 'em away!  
Don't mind how troubles bristle;  
Jest take a rose or thistle;  
Hold your own  
And change your tone  
And whistle! whistle!

A song is worth a world of sighs;  
When red the lightnings play,  
Look for the rainbow in the skies  
An' whistle 'em away!  
Don't mind how troubles bristle;  
The rose comes with the thistle;  
Hold your own  
An' change your tone,  
An' whistle! whistle!

Each day comes with a life that's new,  
A strange, continued story;  
But still, beneath a bend o' blue,  
The world rolls on to glory!  
Don't mind how troubles bristle;  
Jest take a rose or thistle,  
An' hold your own  
An' change your tone,  
An' whistle! whistle!

-Atlanta Constitution.

## TRAPPING MR. COYOTE.

A Favorite Sport of Boys Who Live Near the Western Prairies.

Only half the boys of the extreme west know anything about Mr. Coyote. Twin brothers to the gray wolf, uncle to brer fox and cousin to the commonest cur that slinks in the dark corners of back alleys, little coyote is a queer, sly, disreputable fellow indeed.

In looks he is sometimes handsome, sometimes awful—a regular bad dream of a thing. It is when he is fat and well covered with fur that he appears well, for his sharp, intelligent face, with its standing ears, is not unlike that of the fox, while the tail is a splendid brush, long and thick. His color, when he is healthy, is grayish, shading into a light tawny brown on his legs and to a whiter gray on his breast and stomach. But, oh, when he is thin and dirty and almost hairless! What a thing he is! It is his life in the sage brush and on the plains and deserts that reduces him to his pitiable condition. Always a coward, he is easily driven away from his food by any other animal that is at all aggressive, and so he starves frequently, and his contact with the alkali of the deserts is too much for his hair. It gets discouraged and falls out as if he had been moth-eaten. The long grayish-brown covering of his bushy tail is strewn along his path until only a barren, bony thing is left for him to wag, while along his back and sides great bare patches show his cold, shivering hide, under which the bones are all too plainly apparent.

Mr. Coyote lives on what he can catch or steal or find dead. Rabbits, squirrels and gophers are his game. Sheep, young calves, chickens, turkeys and ducks are what he finds easiest to take from the farmer, and most any carrion allures him from afar to fill his empty inside. He pokes around alone, if there be plenty of hunting, and two or three get together when "times are a little rough." When desperate the coyotes band together, and then starvation makes them nearest to courageous than they ever become. And they are never long in one locality, be they alone or in couples or packs, without letting the neighbors find it out. They howl—a dismal, woful, forlorn sound it is. When two are together they make the most and worst racket. So artful do they manage the "duet" of yelps, barks and howls that almost anyone would say the two were 20, and all mighty singers at that.

When war has been waged against them by many farmers for any length of time the coyotes become very "scarce" and exceedingly sharp about

walking into or upon any trap. But when boldness and daring are in them, as a result of too much liberality, they may be taken in steel traps quite readily. There are various "baits" that will attract them, but a dead animal or a sheep's lungs from the slaughter house is as good as can be found. Of course, in the case of the dead animal, it is usually dragged out into the sagebrush, far from any house, and then the traps, which should be three or four in number, are set where they will be stepped upon if Mr. Coyote approaches to take a bite.

In the other case the best plan is as follows: Tying a rope to the bait, the trapper carries it, with two traps, out into the brush until he is some distance from any house. He then throws it down and drags it with the rope for a



HOW THEY TRAP MR. COYOTE.

considerable distance, until he finds a favorable spot, which should be between two bushes, where sheep's lungs are, so that Mr. Coyote will have to approach from one or the other of the two sides to get at the meat. Leaving the traps at this place the hunter now carries the bait again to another point, and drags it as before to the chosen spot. This dragging leaves two "trails" of scent, which the wandering coyotes can easily "pick up" and follow, thus the chances of alluring the game the first night are increased. On arriving the second time at the two bushes the sheep's lung is set on either side, just about where a foot would tread if an animal poked his nose in to eat or to smell. The traps are buried carefully and are lightly covered over, while all traces of "man" are removed.

All steel traps are provided with chains, which should be wired to heavy iron weights, so that the animal that gets a foot in can drag the whole thing. He never goes far, and there is less chance for him to jerk his foot out than there would be if the trap were fastened to anything solid and stationary. The weight is buried when the trap is set. These are the tactics used in war against Mr. Coyote. Something in favor of the cunning wretch ought to be said, but up to date no one who knows the wary, no-account creature has found a single redeeming trait in his makeup. Poor, despicable Mr. Coyote!—N. Y. Recorder.

## THE TEXAS RANGERS.

A Strong Body, Pledged Only to the Enforcement of Law.

There are at present about 200 rangers in Texas. They are separated into companies and are kept on the borders for the most part. They live in the open air the year round. Nearly every night in the year, rain or shine, they have only the open sky for a roof and the bare ground for a bed. Their pillows are their saddles. They live the hardest, roughest of lives, and danger is their delight. They are all young men—too young to count the cost when duty is to be done and odds faced. They are made up of the flower of Texas manhood. A wild, yelling cowboy is looked upon with contempt by them. They depend upon their sixshooters and carbines, their coolness and marksmanship, the known courage of their comrades and the fact that they are backed by the law of the state, and opposition to their will is a thing to be put down at all hazards with an iron hand.

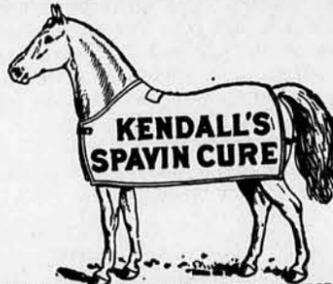
The governor of Texas is the chief officer of the rangers. What he says is law to them. The sheriff, the police,

the militia must not stand in their way if the rangers have orders from the governor. The rangers hold individually as much power as any sheriff in Texas. They hold more. They are not bounded by county lines. They may summon a posse at any time to assist them in making arrests.

The section which the rangers police is larger in area than all of New England, and it is of such a character that were it not for their work it would be given over to lawlessness and disorder. The rangers are sent to those sparsely settled sections of the country where opportunity for escape from the regular peace officers is afforded. Whenever a sheriff is unable to cope with lawlessness he calls on the governor and the rangers are sent to take charge. Many times in the past has the governor of Texas ordered the rangers to go to counties where the sheriff was in sympathy with the lawless element, and in such cases they have acted independently and without regard to the wishes of the sheriff or other officers.

The rangers are paid \$40 a month, and their rations and arms and ammunition are furnished by the state. They provide their own horses, the state paying for them if they are killed. They are unincumbered with baggage. They will take to the saddle at a moment's notice and go on a scout of a month's duration. They have no uniform. They have no military discipline, as discipline is generally understood, but they obey their officers and will go with them to certain death without a murmur.—Memphis Avalanche.

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and I like it the best of anything I have ever tried, and I have found that it completely cures skin diseases."—H. C. BERRYMAN, Dover, Kas.



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in its effects and never bilsters. Read proofs below.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

BLUEPOINT, L. I., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1894.  
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.—I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a Spavin. I got him for \$50. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The Spavin is gone now and I have been offered \$150 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got \$120 for using \$2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure. W. S. MARSDEN.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

SHELBY, Mich., Dec. 16, 1893.  
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses and it is the best liniment I have ever used. AUGUST FREDRICK.

Price \$1 per Bottle. For sale by all Druggists, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

## Wanted, an Idea.

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co. Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,500 prize offer and list of 200 inventions wanted.

Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas. For catalogue, address the Registrar, Washburn Academy. For information, address the Principal.

## Bookkeeping AT YOUR OWN HOME.

We have a fine Business college, but there are thousands who cannot come to us. Well, we can go to you, and we will guarantee you as complete a course as you can get at any business college. Our work on bookkeeping is designed for this purpose. Send us your address and you will receive full particulars. Address C. S. Perry, Winfield, Kas.



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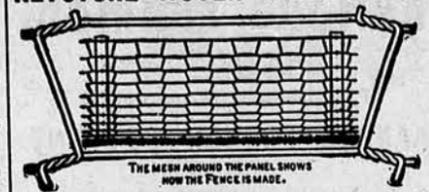
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Strong, Thoroughly Galvanized and Fully Guaranteed.

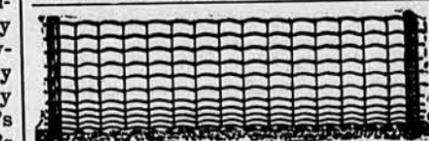
Catalogue mailed on application. KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., 12 Rush St., PEORIA, ILL.

## AT TENSION!

Our Woven Wire Fences are always so because of the Superior Method of construction. They are made so that

THEY CANNOT SAG. Best Material, Best Style, BEST FENCE.

Our Free Catalogue tells all about it. Write Sedgwick Bros. Co. RICHMOND, IND.



## OVER 100 RAILROADS.

Are now using our fence to protect their right of way, and yet our railroad business amounted to only one fifth of the whole amount for 1895. The PAGE is winning its way with all classes.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

## CYCLONE FENCE

Do you know the CYCLONE? Most people do, but if you do not we want to introduce you. We know we can make such an acquaintance profitable to you.

CYCLONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE COMPANY, HOLLY, MICH.

## WANT A FENCE?

Get Adam's new catalogue of ADAMS Woven Wire and Ornamental Fencing, Posts, Gates, etc., the Best Made. Ask your dealer for Adam's Fence or write to W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.

## \$3 A DAY SURE

Send us your address, and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., BOX A B, DETROIT, MICH.

Advertisement for a gold-filled watch. Text: FREE A GENUINE 14 K. GOLD FILLED WATCH and chain to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your address and we will send you FREE for examination the Best and Only Genuine American watch ever offered at this price. It is 14K. Solid Gold filled, with Genuine American Movement, 20 Year Guarantee, and looks like a Solid Gold Watch sold at \$40. Examine at express office and if you think it a bargain, pay \$7.50 and express charges, otherwise pay nothing. A Handsome Gold Plated Chain, sold in certain stores for \$3 goes free with each watch. OUR GRAND OFFER. FREE One of these \$7.50 watches and a chain, if you buy or sell SIX. Write to-day, as this price holds good for 60 days only. ROYAL MFG CO., 501 Tully Bldg, Chicago, Ill.



## CORK FACED COLLAR

showing exact amount and arrangement of GRANULATED CORK FACING. This collar will not only save your horse's shoulders, but being hand-made and hand-stuffed will last much longer than any machine made collar. Cork-Faced Collar Co. Lincoln, Ills.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., SURGEON. Office 118 Sixth Ave. West, TOPEKA, KAS.

# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published every Thursday by the

**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.**

OFFICE:

No. 116 West Sixth Avenue.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.**

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

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

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.

Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

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

Electrotype must have metal base.

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

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

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

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

Address all orders—

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

Whether from increased charges or from increased business, it is noticeable that the total February earnings of fifty-four railroads which have reported show an increase of nearly 18 per cent. over the same month last year. Last year these roads reported earnings of \$4,400,000; this year, \$52,000,000. This increase is believed to be chiefly on account of increased traffic.

A new and practical book on silage will appear in a few days from the press of Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago. It is written by Prof. F. W. Woll, of Wisconsin State University. It treats particularly of the building of silos and their practical use. The price of the book is 50 cents in paper cover or \$1 in cloth binding. KANSAS FARMER and Book on Silage in paper, \$1.25, in cloth \$1.50. Address this office.

A valuable publication of the Department of the Interior on the "Public Lands and Their Water Supply," by Frederick Haynes Newell, has just appeared. The report is not confined strictly to the consideration of the public lands, but embraces discussions of the water supply of the arid and semi-arid portions of the United States. It is a valuable document, full of conservative statements of reliable information.

Those of our friends who are about to renew their subscriptions will do well to note the following clubbing list—KANSAS FARMER one year and any of the following at prices named: Semi-Weekly *Inter Ocean*, \$1.35; *New York Tribune*, \$1.25; *Topeka Capital*, \$1.50; *Topeka State Journal*, \$1.50; *Topeka Advocate*, \$1.50; *Kansas City Journal*, \$1.30; *Kansas City Star*, \$1.25. Our columns have been so crowded for the last few weeks that it has not been possible to run advertisements of our premium offers. But by referring back a few weeks you will find them. Our subscription list is doing remarkably well, but we can always stand a little more of this kind of prosperity.

F. A. Waugh, who graduated from Kansas Agricultural college in 1891, has been elected to the chair of horticulture in the University of Vermont, with the duties of horticulturist in the experiment station. Prof. Waugh has given a three-months course of lectures in the University by special engagement, and now is elected to the professorship at a salary of \$1,500 for the first year. Prof. Waugh was for a time professor of horticulture at the Oklahoma Agricultural college but resigned. His selection to the Vermont position is a fitting recognition of a competent and conscientious worker and is one on which both the Vermont University and Prof. Waugh are to be congratulated. Knowing Prof. Waugh as we do, the FARMER hazards nothing in predicting that he will give a good account of himself.

**THE HAY RATES SOUTH.**

The growing importance of the hay crop and the growing recognition of this importance, both are manifested in the discussion of the various problems connected with marketing, and especially in the contentions as to transportation charges. The *Hay-maker*, of Kansas City, contributes to the subject the following:

"The minimum rate on corn to Memphis is 10 cents, on hay 13 cents. The minimum weight on corn is 24,000 for thirty-four foot car and 20,000 on hay for thirty-four foot car. Taking a re-consigned car of corn from Kansas City to Memphis containing 24,000 pounds at 10 cents is \$24. For a car of hay weighing 20,000 at 13 cents is \$26, a balance in favor of hay of \$2, and still the railroads claim they do not want to handle hay. Another thing to be considered is that the above figures are in the face of increased rates on corn. Hay shippers do not ask for anything but to be allowed to carry on their business at a small profit, and it is unreasonable to charge more for hay than corn, when the above figures show conclusively that there is more money in hay than corn. If the above arguments are of no avail, then the rates on hay should be lowered, for the reason that a car of corn weighing 28,000 at 6½ cents will pay to the river \$18.20. The value of the corn at market price is \$113, while a car of hay weighing 20,000, at 10 cents will pay \$20 to the river, and will be valued at \$50. The loss on corn will be much greater in case of a wreck and the salvage much less, while the loss on the hay will be considerably less and the salvage much greater. Hence the risk seems to be lost sight of when rates are discussed. All shippers ask is a chance to do business, and they have many risks. It seems that the selfishness of railroads in maintaining exorbitant rates on hay will work everlasting detriment to the hay business in this city."

**REPORT OF WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT STATION.**

The twelfth annual report of the Wisconsin Experiment Station is, if possible, a more valuable volume than any of its predecessors. It is a book of 349 pages and gives descriptions of lines of experimental work of exceptional importance to farmers everywhere, and especially to Wisconsin farmers. The experimental work of this station never needs an apology and the reports never contain an excuse for not doing. On the contrary, the reader is continually surprised and delighted with the scope and thoroughness of the work done and the value of the results.

The subjects investigated and reported upon may be summarized under the heads of Dairying, Feeding, Canning, Draining, Irrigation, Horticulture, Ensilage, Entomology, Tobacco and Potatoes. Some of these general subjects are treated under several heads.

The \$15,000 which Uncle Sam pays to each State for the maintenance of an experiment station nowhere produces more obvious results than in Wisconsin.

**MOLES—LAWN.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am an old subscriber. I want some information through the "Old Reliable" FARMER. First—What can I do with my seed corn to keep the moles from eating it up? Second—How shall I proceed to raise a lawn around my house? The soil is a sandy, loose soil on the Ninescah river, only seven feet to water. Raise corn every year. Have tried for a lawn several times, but have failed. Please help me out. C. H. WOOLF, Cheney, Kas.

The question as to moles is submitted to the readers of KANSAS FARMER. Methods of destroying these have been given during the past year, but there is scarcely a doubt that among all of our readers some one has the best method of meeting the case presented by Mr. Woolf.

As to making a lawn, there is abundant experience. The editor once made a fine blue grass lawn in south-central Kansas by preparing the yard as for a garden, except that the surface was, of course, left level. Seed was sown in early spring and the ground

was frequently sprinkled with a hose attached to the windmill pump. At Colorado Springs either sprinkling or flooding is practiced, and finer lawns cannot be found than those of Colorado Springs. In most of the towns of western Kansas fine lawns are maintained. Water much and water often and the lawn is yours.

**How Start a Lawn?**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to have the benefit, through the columns of your valuable paper, of the experience of some of your subscribers in regard to starting Kentucky blue grass in this part of the State. Would like to know best manner of preparing ground, sowing seed, etc., for lawn purposes. Will gratefully accept information on this subject.

WM. KURTENBACH.

Delavan, Morris Co., Kas.

**Not a Small Business.**

At a public sale on February 20, by J. W. and J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Butler county, sixty head of Percheron horses and colts were sold, prices ranging from \$35 to \$90 each, the highest price being paid for a fine large team of six-year-old mares, which brought \$180. Two hundred and forty-seven head of heavy, full-fed fat cattle brought \$3.87½ per hundred. Two cars fat hogs brought \$3.50 per hundred. The amount of the sale was about \$19,000. They still have on hand 100 Percheron horses and will breed fifty mares this season to their imported horse, Social 911. They are full-feeding 900 head of cattle. Will plant 2,500 acres of corn this season. Their 2,250 acres of corn averaged fifty bushels per acre last year. Spring work has begun on the Robison farm.

A subscriber at Winchester, Kas., writes: "I have been throwing plaster from an old building around my apple trees that are ten years old. Some one has told me that it would do more harm than good. It was an experiment with me. Would like to hear from others in regard to it."

The farmers in the vicinity of Berryton, Shawnee county, will hold a farmers' institute at Berryton hall, on Thursday and Friday, March 12 and 13, and invite their friends over to see them. It will be very convenient for city grangers, as train will leave Topeka each morning for Berryton at 8:30, returning at 4:30 p. m. They expect a good time. Have the promise of a number of speakers, both ladies and gentlemen, experts in the different lines of farming and stock-raising.

There seems to be an opinion among some cattlemen in southern Kansas that rock salt is mined and crushed at Hutchinson, and that this article of salt has been quite injurious to stock and the cause of some of the trouble known as "corn stalk disease." This is a mistake. There is nothing but evaporated salt at Hutchinson, and no bad effects have ever been known from its use, and, for that matter, the FARMER has yet to learn of any bad results from feeding stock the rock salt produced at Kanopolis or Lyons. Our farmers and feeders need have no fear from Kansas salt.

The fact that English investors continue to sell American securities at whatever price they will bring, is a matter of concern to New York dealers in securities and money, and they are seeking in various ways to account for it. To an observer who is not a doctor of finance and who, like the proverbial man with the new wheelbarrow, neither borrows nor lends, it looks very much as if English apprehension lest silver is to be reinstated in its former place in American coinage is the moving cause of John Bull's willingness to cease drawing American dividends and usury. But if he does not desire that we continue to send to his shores several hundred millions of dollars per year for the use of his credit, it is quite possible for this country to till its lands, to manufacture its grains, fibers and ores into useful commodities, and to operate its railroads and other utilities without paying thereon to foreigners the great "fixed charges"

## "Saved My Life"

**A VETERAN'S STORY.**

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


**AYER'S**

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

## AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

**AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache**

which constitute so large an item in the excuse for high rates. Further, if our friends over the water do not want our securities there is greatly reduced liability that unnecessary issues of bonds will be vehemently urged. The fact that London is selling securities in New York is not an unmixed evil.

Wall street is experiencing a slight awakening from the dream that "the country" is comprised within the limits of that little crooked street. While the financiers have been fretting and fuming about the Treasury question, and allowing that the country was going to financial smash if their counsels are not followed more closely; while they have been howling calamity if the silver question is not immediately settled their way, the real country has gone on producing real wealth in great profusion. While Wall street has assumed that the occupants of the little eight-by-ten offices in that unsightly quarter are "the people," and has been reviling the Senate for its "stupidity" in not recognizing the demands of "the people," the great people of the United States, while not prospering as they might, have been applauding the Senate and kept producing, at a loss sometimes, but with far less proportion of bankruptcies than have affected Wall street.

Chancellor Snow's fifth annual report on the experiments for the destruction of chinch bugs is now in press. In it is emphasized the importance of beginning early with the distribution of the infection. This infection is a plant somewhat like mold, which grows best in moist weather. It lives through any cold weather which the chinch bug survives, but the bug thrives best in dry weather and the fungus in moist weather, and on this account a drought puts our enemy ahead of his enemy. If, even before the bugs become sufficiently numerous to be harmful, the opportunity is taken to introduce the fungus whenever there is a damp spell, the white mold is likely to keep the ascendancy and the fields escape damage, not on account of the destruction of great numbers of bugs, but because they were killed while but few. Chancellor Snow wisely encourages the formation of county organizations for the purpose of combating chinch bugs and tenders free the assistance of his department. Full information can be had by writing him, at Lawrence.

The bluebird is hailed as the harbinger of spring. It is also a reminder that a blood purifier is needed to prepare the system for the debilitating weather that is to come. Listen and you will hear the birds singing: "Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in March, April, May."

## Farmers' Institute at Concordia.

Cloud county's first farmers' institute was held at Concordia, February 27 and 28, under the auspices of Cloud County Live Stock Association. The program was full and so promptly and fully were the parts performed that very little time could be devoted to discussion of subjects presented, although the disposition to discussion was very strong. From the address of welcome by the Mayor, Hon. G. W. Marshall, and the response by James Burton, of Jamestown, to the closing address by Hon. M. B. Tomblin, of the State Board of Irrigation, the interest was sustained.

The subjects treated at the two-days meeting covered a wide range. "Experience in Short-horn Breeding in Cloud County," was presented by H. W. Spalding, of Concordia; "After Next Year's Crops," a recitation by the author, F. J. Atwood, in which was pictured the great enjoyments of anticipation so fully indulged by Kansans and the disappointments which have been too frequent; "The Jersey Cow," by Miss Lola Collins; "Comparative Value of Stock Feeds," by Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the State Agricultural college, in which was clearly shown, by both diagrams and explanations, the results of recent investigations of feeding problems which have already enabled some feeders to so economize by selection of feeds as to make profits at prices for fat stock which entail losses on the old-fashioned, behind-time, back number plodder; "Mixed Farming," by H. S. Bosworth, of Ames; "Kaffir Corn and Subsoiling," by Hon. Ed. Marshall, of Miltonvale. This brought the institute to the evening session, when a fine entertainment of music and recitation was provided as a prelude to the lecture by Prof. J. D. Walters, of the State Agricultural college. The musicians—all local talent—were encored as they deserved. Prof. Walters' lecture was a most entertaining and valuable production, teeming with the quiet humor which pleases without provoking to laughter, and replete with suggestions of good sense so valuable in the production of prosperity on the farm and in the make-up of conditions of contentment.

The second day's proceedings opened with the report of President W. S. James, of the Live Stock Association, followed by the report of the Secretary and Treasurer, Alan Laing. E. B. Cowgill, of Topeka, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, discussed the "Time to Sell Fat Stock," following in the line of a recent editorial in this journal. Considerable discussion of this topic followed, in the course of which several feeders and shippers corroborated the statement that on the average there are two good times each year to sell fat hogs, namely, February and March for the spring period, and September for the fall period, when the prices average the highest of the year, and that December is by all odds the best month on the average in which to sell fat cattle. An excellent paper on "Experience With Alfalfa" was read by J. E. Fitzgerald, of Jamestown. An important point in Mr. Fitzgerald's practice is that he sows alfalfa with a nurse crop, usually oats, sown at the rate of half a bushel per acre. An excellent paper on "Bees and Honey," by Mrs. Mary L. Burton, of Jamestown, closed the morning program.

"Country Produce," by John Stewart, a Concordia shipper, showed the magnitude and importance of this source of revenue on the farm. It was an excellent paper, to which justice is impossible in a brief review. A copy has been promised for publication. "Woman's Work on the Farm," was presented by Mrs. Mary E. Rogers. We hope to give KANSAS FARMER readers the benefit of this paper in full.

Every well-regulated Kansas community has at least one "irrigation crank," and Cloud county is well supplied in this respect by a leader and many others who realize the importance and the practicability of making prosperity more uniform, more abounding and more universal by providing against the undue procrastination of precipitation which has proven a serious matter during each of the last three years in this section. R. S.

McCreary, of Concordia, read a paper entitled, "Is Irrigation Practicable in Cloud County?" in which he presented the subject with a directness and vigor which left none but an affirmative answer to his question.

H. R. Hilton, of Topeka, delivered a lecture, illustrated by both diagrams and experiments, on "Wastes and Savings of Soil Moisture." The time was so far spent that Mr. Hilton could have only about an hour, while, as usual, he had material for a half day's lecture. He will probably have to return to Concordia at an early day, when he will be given a full afternoon. The closing paper was on "Irrigation," by Hon. M. B. Tomblin, of Goodland. It was a practical paper, based on Mr. Tomblin's own experience in irrigating from a 165-foot well and on information developed by the board's investigations.

A permanent institute organization was formed with a large membership.

## Cherryvale Farmers' Institute.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The second annual meeting of the Cherryvale Farmers' Institute was a feast of good things.

Mayor Caldwell opened the meeting by giving the freedom of the city to the visiting farmers in a neat address of welcome, which was appropriately responded to by Mr. J. T. Brock.

The first paper on the program was presented by Mr. D. W. Kingsley, upon the subject of "Subsoiling." This subject was treated in a comprehensive manner and brought forth a good deal of discussion. The importance of the subject is so great that your correspondent hopes to be able to secure this paper for publication in the KANSAS FARMER.

"Clover" was the subject of a paper by N. E. Boughton. He recommends the little red clover as being the best for this locality. He would plow in the fall and harrow the ground thoroughly. Then sow the seed about four quarts to the acre, about the last of February, and harrow lightly after sowing as a protection against March winds and to bury the seed. The weeds should be cut about twice during the first season and after this they will give no trouble. He has had twelve years experience and finds clover to be the best of fertilizers and of especial value in breaking up gumbo land. If you want to raise hay or seed, the clover must not be pastured too closely, as there must be something left on the ground in the fall to protect against frost. Clover is the best hog and poultry food in the world, but the hogs must be ringed before being turned upon it.

In the discussion upon this subject Mr. P. Benham stated that he had never failed to get a crop by sowing on wheat in the spring. Would sow before freezing ceases but after the hard freezes of spring. Had lost two crops by sowing on oat stubble. Would sow from about the middle to the last of March. Thinks the last of February too early but the first of May may not be too late. Cut the hay when about one-fourth of the blossoms have turned brown. Clover hay should never be allowed to remain long on the ground after being cut. It should be cut in the morning and hauled in during the afternoon.

Prof. S. C. Mason, of the State Agricultural college, then delivered a most valuable lecture upon the subject of "Plant Propagation," which was listened to with careful attention and which drew forth many questions.

One of the best papers presented during the meeting was that of County Superintendent Anna Kellar, upon "The Common Schools." As we hope to see this paper published in the FARMER, we shall attempt no report of it further than to repeat the author's well-merited rebuke to that large class of farmers who are so particular about looking after the hired man in his care of the hogs and horses, but who are willing to employ any stranger, so he be cheap enough, to care for their children in the school, and who never take the pains to inspect the work he does. Surely the children are worthy as careful attention as the hogs.

Mr. P. C. Bowen is a poultry-raiser of experience and his paper upon this subject was a good one. Poultry are

most profitable during the colder months, and in order to secure the best returns from them as egg-producers it is necessary that they have warm and well-lighted quarters. The windows in the poultry house should be narrow ones and should be placed about one foot above the floor. To get eggs, the proper food must be supplied. Wheat should be the basis, and some oats, barley and a limited supply of Kaffir corn may be given by way of variety. Plenty of vegetable food must be supplied, and if nothing better offers, clover hay, over which boiling water has been poured, is most excellent. Plenty of grit and a supply of lean meat about twice a week are necessary, while an occasional mess of chopped onions is valuable. A half feed of warm mash should be given in the morning and the food for the day distributed among the litter in such shape that the hens will be compelled to work for what they get. Keep the quarters clean, give plenty of pure water and a full feed at night, but avoid fat-producing foods at all times. Learn how first, and then buy pure-bred fowls. Would recommend the Leghorns as first in egg-producing ability, though the fact that the eggs are so small and the birds such high flyers is against them. Wyandottes are, probably, the most hardy. Some of the Asiatics are best for flesh-producers, but the Plymouth Rocks are the best all-round general-purpose birds.

Mr. Lewis Billings gave some valuable points in wheat-raising. He thinks the Red Sea the best variety for upland sowing where the soil is largely "mulatto," and the Fultz for bottom lands. Would roll the ground thoroughly before drilling and then use a press or shoe drill, putting in about a bushel and a peck to the acre. Owing to the fact that the upland wheat does not grow so rank nor mature so early by about a week or ten days as does the bottom land wheat, he thinks the latter is much safer from the attacks of the chinch bug. At present prices he thinks the use of the header a great advantage and is now experimenting with one. Thinks pasturing wheat a good practice but it must not be carried to excess. Something must be left to the judgment of the farmer in regard to the condition of the soil, etc.

On Thursday evening, Prof. I. D. Graham, of the State Agricultural college, delivered a lecture upon the subject, "Work Wins," to a large audience.

One of the features of this institute was the exhibition of a number of samples of farm products by the members. In spite of the dry season last year, this exhibit was a most creditable one, though not as large as it ought to have been.

Your reporter was unable to attend all of the sessions of the institute, much to his regret, and can only say further that the solid food of the meeting was most happily mingled with recitations and music and that he came away with a firm conviction that those farmers who attended these meetings are of the class who believe in farming with brains. Z.

## PROPHECY AND FULFILLMENT.

Farmers Will Be Interested in Some Predictions that Did Not Come True, and One, Important to Them, that Did.

When the first London bridge was proposed boatmen prophesied with doleful certainty that the river would rise up in its anger and destroy the city. But it didn't. When the American colonists asserted their independence, George III. prophesied that they would be whipped into silence a week after the British troops landed. But they were not. When the American constitution was adopted the crowned heads of Europe dubbed it a rope of sand and predicted that the first wave of political strife would wash it away. But even the fiercest waves have not succeeded in fulfilling that prophecy. When the Deering Harvester Co., of Chicago, first adopted the wonderful roller bearings in its binders and mowers competition vigorously prophesied that the improvement would fall flat and possibly ruin the great firm. But it didn't. Several of the firms that made such predictions are now in the receiver's hands, while the roller bearings are urgently demanded in every quarter of the globe. And this reminds us of a prediction which has come

## Pure

Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and salt rheum will disappear. Your nerves will be strong, your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health. Remember

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

true. On page 24 of a handsome pamphlet called "Why Bonanza Farming Pays," issued in 1894, the Deering Company made the following prophecy: "With the bicycle as our guide we were the first to apply such bearings to harvesting machines in a practical way. Remember the date—the year of our Lord 1892. As it is impossible to patent the application of a principle we shall, no doubt, be imitated. Not only this, but, judging from the past, there will be certain unscrupulous people who, in time, will claim to have been the original inventors of this device."

This prophecy has been wonderfully verified. After three most vigorous annual campaigns against the roller-bearing idea one firm, at least, has fallen in behind and begun the manufacture of machines with imitations of the Deering roller bearings. The idea has taken such firm hold of the farmers that we predict that it will be only a very few years that every class of machine or vehicle depending on horse power will have to be fitted with roller or ball bearings in order to find sale on American farms.

Watch the progress of events, to see whether our prophecy shall be verified.

## The Hereford Sale, March 19 and 20.

The attention of the reader is again called to the great dispersion sale of the Rock Creek herd of Herefords, which will take place at Burlingame, Osage county, Kansas, on Thursday and Friday, March 19 and 20. A perusal of the sale catalogue at once discloses that the 253 head of registered animals belong to the best of Hereford families and are as individuals worthy of a place in any "white-face" herd. The 300 high-grades will prove an attractive lot, as they very strongly illustrate what may be done by using the best of pedigreed sires and high-grade or native cows. There is yet time for you, if you have not already done so, to send for a free copy of the sale catalogue.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has always been kept up to the standard. It is the same it was forty years ago, the best sold.

## One Hundred and Sixteen Bushels Silver King Barley!

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

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

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

## Reclaiming Swamps.

A swamp is worse than useless, because it is disagreeable to look at and is unwholesome. When drained and reclaimed it becomes the most productive part of the farm and the best land for grass. Sometimes there is difficulty in plowing it on account of the tough roots in it. This difficulty vanishes before the "Acme" pulverizing harrow, clod crusher and leveler, for this implement breaks up and levels the knolls and tussocks, cuts them up and pulverizes them and the tough roots of the brakes and other swamp weeds. It fits the ground for grass or for a crop of onions or for preparing it for cranberries better than any other implement, or all others combined, and at the least expense. See advertisement on page 14.

Send \$1.35 to KANSAS FARMER office for one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER and Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

**Horticulture.**

**Potato Talk.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have had a great many inquiries about Early Ohio seed potatoes, and as I have none to sell, I have been diligently looking around to see what grower I could recommend that had them for sale for seed.

One man writes that he got Ohios from a seed firm last year and they were not at all true, and he wants to buy direct from the grower. This is sound sense and those who have grown seed for sale should advertise in the FARMER. I am aware that many bushels of so-called Early Kansas are being sold by unscrupulous men, that bear no resemblance to them. For Early Ohio seed that is pure, true to name and in good average condition, it gives me pleasure to refer inquirers to Mr. B. H. Pugh's advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Pugh is a large grower near Topeka, and a thoroughly reliable man, as any one can find out by writing to Hon. F. D. Coburn or the editor of this paper. In a private letter to me he writes: "I am anxious to see what kind of a potato the Early Kansas potato is. We need a smooth, white potato of good dimensions that will cook up mealy and dry. If we could only find something that would approach the Colorados in size and appear-

It has a floor of 2x4 joists overlaid with boards with air cracks left between the boards. This is where the anti-sprout problem is solved, by having the cellar placed north and south, thus allowing a full sweep of the wind through from end to end. A dry potato will not sprout so quickly as a damp one, even if it is a little warmer. The first requisite, therefore, is to keep them cool, the next to keep them dry. A large cellar is easier to regulate than a small one because it takes longer to warm up in case of a few warm days.

Now here is a letter from one of the most successful growers in the West. His admirable article in the KANSAS FARMER of February 6 (page 90) has attracted wide attention, as he showed up just how subsoiling increased the yield in a sandy valley, where almost every one says it will not do to subsoil. Scott Kelsey also says the same thing about the same valley.

There is a very valuable lesson in this letter. We see that this man has discovered that cracks in the floor are of great advantage. Now if he will build the sides with strips four inches wide and have them run up and down he will further improve his cellar. Bins should be built on the same plan as an all-slatted crate and the cellar should be open only when the outside temperature is below 40° and above 25°.

At some future time I shall publish a letter from a Texas grower, who will

furnish an ordinary family with wholesome fruit, fresh, canned, dried or preserved, during the entire year: 50 blackberries, Ancient Briton, Snyder; 50 black raspberries, Palmer, Ohio, Gregg, Nemeha; 50 red raspberries, Marlboro, Cuthbert, Loudon; 25 raspberries, Shaffer's Colossal; 25 gooseberries, Houghton, Downing; 50 currants, Red Dutch, Victoria, White Grape; 300 strawberries, Warfield (p), VanDeman (s), Michel's (s), Haverland (p), Crescent (p), Beder Wood (s); 12 grapes, Moore's Early, Worden, Delaware, Brighton, Concord. The above varieties are well tested and do well in most localities. There are other good kinds having special merit for special locations and taste. Whatever varieties are selected, good roots and vigorous plants are essential. There are "scrubs" in plants, as well as in animals, with same difference in values. Poor plants are dear at any price.

Strawberries should be selected from new beds, on which no fruit has been produced. Good growers now set new beds every year, and in selecting plants dig the entire row, discard all weak ones, thus securing best vigorous plants. There is sex in plants, and pistillates ("p" female) should have staminate ("s" male or perfect flowering) every third row to insure fertilization and perfect fruit. Buy plants direct from responsible growers and order early, thus securing reasonable prices and quick delivery.

Set all bush berries in long straight rows, seven feet apart, and plants three feet apart in the row.

Set strawberries in rows three and one-half feet apart and two feet apart in the row.

Long straight rows are easily cultivated and kept free from weeds.

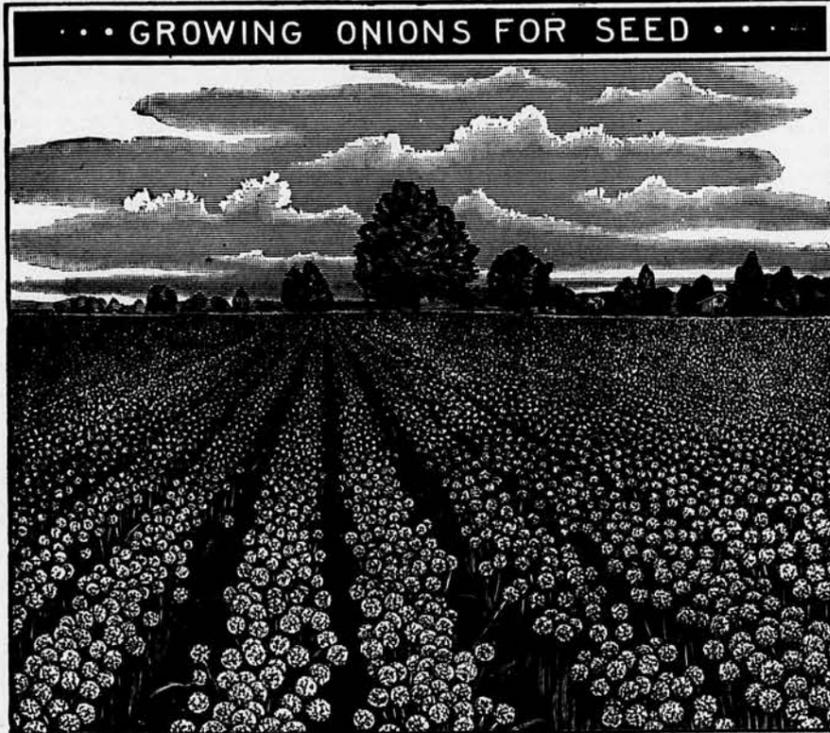
Extra care in all details of the garden will increase size and quality of the fruit and stimulate a love for the work.

M. A. THAYER.

Sparta, Wis.

**Growing Seed Onions.**

We present on this page a scene from one of the Rockford seed farms of H. W. Buckbee, of Rockford, Ill. It represents the variety of onions known as Buckbee's New Golden Globe Danvers, which has required years to perfect, and Mr. Buckbee thinks it the most perfect type of the globe-shaped onion he has ever produced. It ripens early, has a very small neck, the entire crop drying down at one time. It is an immense cropper and will yield more



ance we could, no doubt, annihilate much of the competition from that quarter. As it now is, the Colorado trade shuts off about two-thirds of our local marketing season. We are enriching the people of Colorado at our expense. \* \* \* I usually begin to plow only a short time before planting, if it is possible. Of course it is impossible to do this where large areas are planted—that is, quick plowing and planting. This procedure I depend on for good strong plants in the early growing season. I use an Aspinwall planter and try to plant about five inches deep. The new disk attachment for covering I do not like, as it covers too deep and is exceedingly hard to manipulate. The time of planting with us is from the 6th of April up to the 15th. Some plant later and so avoid the danger of frost, which is likely to come in May, between the 8th and 20th, if it should come at all. Last year my potato tops were killed almost to the ground by frost on the 17th of May. This frost did them little damage as far as I can see. I used a 'Shaker' digger last season and had the potatoes picked up by six or eight good men. I used wooden baskets, but will try to get wire baskets for next time. It will save a deal of trouble in handling and leaves the potatoes in good condition for storing. I have a cellar built on purpose for storing potatoes, 120 feet long and twenty feet wide, with a depth of four and one-half feet. This is ventilated by means of a door in each end and three roof ventilators.

get some points in storing from this letter, and his letter will give the Kaw valley men some food for thought. After this will come a letter from an Arkansas valley grower, and I predict that the three letters will be worth ten years' subscription to any grower in the State. Great is Kansas, great is the "Old Reliable," and wise is the man who is on its subscription list. I will make any paid subscriber a present of one bushel of Early Kansas seed potatoes if he will honestly say that he has not got his money's worth in a year.

One of the new seedlings that we shall introduce next year will be called the Kansas Farmer, in honor of the "Old Reliable."

CLARENCE J. NORTON.  
Morantown, Kas.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin for March, 1896.

Seven million farmers in the United States. Six million nine hundred thousand without fruit gardens. Something wrong somewhere. A quarter acre in berries should produce from twenty-five to forty bushels of nice fruit every year. A berry garden on every farm should, therefore, add more than three hundred million dollars annually to the farmers' product. More than this, it would be an incentive to better farm methods, stimulate higher thoughts, better living, and add many pleasures to the home.

The following varieties and number of each, well cultivated, will give a succession throughout the season and

**A BARGAIN COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS**

10 Choice Annuals, (everybody's favorite), all new, fresh seeds, sure to grow and bloom this season. Pansy, 40 colors and markings; Phlox, 20 colors; Verbena, 18 colors; Pink, 10 colors; Petunia, 10 colors; Asters, 12 colors; Balsam, 8 colors; Sweet Peas, 12 colors; Mignonette and Sweet Alyssum.

**FOR 12 CENTS** and the name and address of two of your friends who grow flowers, I will send, postpaid, the complete collection, one pk. each of the ten varieties (enough for any ordinary garden.) This is a **BONAFIDE** offer, made to introduce my home grown flower seeds to new customers and which I guarantee to please you or the amount paid refunded and the seeds given as a present.

Mrs. O. H. LIPPINCOTT,  
819 and 823 Sixth St. So., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**A Full Supply of All Kinds of Nursery Stock in Pear, Peach, Apricot**

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

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

**ALLIANCE Seed House**

GOVE CITY, KAS.

It is acknowledged by all to be the cheapest reliable Seed House on earth. Prices 2 to 5 cents each; other seeds cheap in proportion. **FREE** on receipt of stamp—give name of trial to all.

**EARLY KANSAS SEED POTATOES**

437 bu. per acre. \$1.25 per bu. \$3 for 8 bu. F. O. B.

An enormous yielder, a great keeper and a splendid table potato. Endorsed by all who have tried it.

KANSAS FARMER one year and one bushel..	\$1.75
Rural New Yorker " " " "	1.85
Practical Farmer (Ohio) " " " "	1.85
Practical Farmer (Pa.) " " " "	1.75
Journal of Agriculture (Mo.) " " " "	1.85

CLARENCE J. NORTON, Morantown, Kas.

**BEWARE IN TIME.** The first acute twinge of **SCIATICA** IS THE WARNING TO USE **ST. JACOBS OIL.** DELAY, AND THOSE TWINGES MAY TWIST YOUR LEG OUT OF SHAPE!

**Plant Trees and Orchards in 1896.**



The old reliable Hart Pioneer Nurseries, of Fort Scott, Kas., have large supplies of choice stock for sale at special prices. 600 acres in nursery, 240 acres in orchard. Extensive growers for the wholesale trade. Write and obtain prices before placing your orders elsewhere. No transfer or exposure of stock. We take up, pack and ship from the same grounds. Send for our

Illustrated Planter's Catalogue and Price List.

We solicit your correspondence and invite inspection of our stock.

Reliable Agents Wanted.

Address

**HART PIONEER NURSERIES,**

Early Ohio Grape, Six Weeks Earlier Than Concord. FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

## In the Dairy.

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

### PROGRESS OF THE TEST.

Paper read by C. O. Musser, before the Kansas State Dairy Association.

A few days before the last meeting of this association one of the members of the committee requested me to prepare a paper on the subject of "Pooling vs. Test." I declined, fearing that I might not do justice to the subject. But since my name has been placed on the program and assigned the subject of "Progress of the Test," I shall at least make an effort.

First, milk—a white fluid, or liquid, secreted by certain glands in female animals, and second, test of milk in chemistry, a substance employed to detect an unknown constituent of a compound by causing it to exhibit a known property. Thus by the testing of milk we desire to know the per cent. of butter fat.

The time was when quantity was the only standard for measuring the dairy cow. A gallon of milk was a gallon regardless of the quality. As long as I can recollect, sixty pounds was the weight of a bushel of wheat regardless of whether it took one and a half bushels by measure to make sixty pounds. Thus it is with corn, oats, rye and almost all we produce. Everything has a standard of value. But some still think that milk is milk and ought to sell at the same price regardless of quality.

The cow has shown that such a standard was too variable. Therefore the cream test gave us an improved standard, because less subject to variation. But cream would vary from 10 to 40 per cent. fat. Thus we went a step farther in the onward march of progress and weighed milk and butter. This was a vast improvement. Besides this we have several inventions by different chemists. I will not stop here, but simply say they were all men with commendable improvements, yet there was no expeditious and practical way of bettering it until Dr. Babcock made the subject a study, and it was quite apparent to him that until such time as some method could be devised and an apparatus provided, adapted for use on the farm and at the creamery and cheese factory, and not requiring the intervention of a trained chemist, that the milk of cows was as variable as the ore from mines and that the work of the creamery and cheese factories was as variable as the winds of heaven.

The problem of solving was to combine the two systems of separating the fat; chemical re-agents to liberate it from its enveloping serum and mechanical force to gather it into one mass by itself. To-day we claim the invention for Dr. Babcock, and surely he is entitled to be called professor. He has brought the dairyman out of darkness into light. Now, the question before the creamerymen is and has been, shall we buy by the test? The question was well considered, objections meditated upon, and the result is that nearly every creamery of Kansas is to-day buying by the test. And why not buy milk by the test? I would just as soon try to run a grocery store without scales as to operate a creamery without the test. The assertion is strong, but compare the prices paid for milk by the test and those by the pooling system. That alone is a strong argument.

In our factories milk is received in the morning, each patron's milk is run through a fine wire strainer, the milk weighed and a sample taken by a dipper with handle. The size of the dipper is such that it will fill a half-pint jar. In twenty-four days composite tests are made and I think it a great improvement over the single test. First, great care must be used to see that the sample is correctly taken or your test is of little account. Next comes the chemical process. We are using the Russian Babcock test, a machine very easily operated, accurate, durable, cost of repairs very small, cost of sulphuric acid reduced one-half.

First, see that your machine is in good condition so that you give the proper speed. Next, determine strength of acid and have the proper



# HAVE YOU ONE OR MORE COWS?

If so, whether for pleasure or profit, household or dairy, you should know of the **CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS.**

The De Laval Separators save at least Ten Dollars per Cow per year over and above any other Separator or Creaming System. All other Separators are merely inferior imitations or infringe the De Laval patents. Many users have already been enjoined.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE and any desired particulars. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED as a condition of sale.

BRANCH OFFICES: **THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.** 74 Cortlandt St., New York. GENERAL OFFICES: ELGIN, ILL.



specific gravity. Be sure and get a representative sample of milk in the bottle, by thoroughly mixing before measuring with the pipette.

See that your bottles are properly calibrated. When milk is applied in the bottle blow out all milk from pipette into the bottle. Pour in the acid so it will run down the side of the bottle under the milk and not directly through it, otherwise you will be likely to have a charred portion of casein and milk sugar mixed with the fat. Thoroughly mix acid and milk by giving the bottle a rotary motion, seeing that no portion of the milk enters the neck of the bottles. Place immediately in the machine and revolve for five minutes. Add water, not less than 130 degrees. As soon as test is taken, empty bottles and clean thoroughly.

It is a settled fact that milk of cows varies from day to day, even from milking to milking. I have taken the first half of a milking that tested 1.4 and the last half 5.2. There are many causes for these variations, a question which alone would take considerable time for proper discussion.

There are some things connected with milk, or more properly, perhaps, with the elaboration of milk in the great and secret laboration of the cow that will, in all probability, always remain an unsolved problem. No one

creameries. Each creamery had a churn yield of 4.25 pounds of butter per hundred. One factory had an average test of 3.75; the other 3.45. Either the one had a much larger per cent. of water in the butter than the other, or there was a fault in the test. But as both factories were close together, I think the difference was in testing. The test of 3.75 per cent. had an increase over the test of 13 per cent., while the latter had an excess of 22½ per cent.

Well-made butter should not exceed over 15 per cent. moisture, and when the churn yield exceeds 25 per cent. or more, we certainly know that the average test is too low. Some men habitually read the test high and others low. For instance, if the column of fat in the neck of the test bottle shows a test between 3.4 per cent. and 3.6 per cent., one man would set down one set of figures and another, equally as honest, another set; but so long as the same rule or system is applied to all the samples, there is no injury to any patron. But the overrun in the churn yield is much larger than the other, the one with the lower reading can see if his test is too low and finds his churn yield too large an excess over the test. For that reason I think the average test ought to be between 10 and 15 per cent. in excess in churn yields over the test.

ber, 1894, we had 24 per cent. of patrons' milk tested 4 per cent. and over. This year, same month, 35 per cent. I think we have made progress in the test, but yet there is room for improvement, and I am trying to learn wherever I can.

### DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM:

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



## CATARRH

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

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

100.00 for a five-acre farm, covered with wood, in Southern New Jersey; close to railroad; finest markets in the world; especially adapted for small fruits, poultry, vegetables, etc.; high and dry; healthy neighborhood; sold on installments of \$1 down and \$1 per week, title insured. Immediate possession. Send for full particulars. D. L. RILEY, 211 S. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

### Grass Seeding and Grain Sowing.

The progressive farmer can no more afford to sow grass seed or grains by hand than he can afford to mow or reap with scythe or sickle. With a Thompson Wheelbarrow Seeder seed can be sown in all kinds of weather and on all kinds of soil more accurately and more easily, and with so much economy of time and labor that the saving of both in sowing fifty acres will pay for the seeder.

The Wheelbarrow Seeder can be run by any one who can wheel a barrow. It is light, strong and simply constructed, having no cogs, gears or other intricate



parts to get out of order. As shown in illustration, it consists of a box or hopper, mounted on a large wheel and having two handles by which to propel it. All its working parts are governed by the wheel, so that it is impossible to sow in any other than the right way. It weighs between forty and fifty pounds, runs easily and cannot get clogged with mud.

It is adapted to all kinds of work, five different styles of hoppers being made, to suit the requirements of the various grasses and grains. The seed cannot be bunched or injured and any amount per acre can be sown. There are over 65,000 of these seeders in use in all sections of the country.

O. E. Thompson & Sons, Ypsilanti, Mich., are the manufacturers. Any one interested can obtain from them, post free, circulars and full information.

ever saw the intricate machinery at work manufacturing the lacteal fluid. We know that sometimes her milk tests higher in fat than at other times, even under similar conditions, yet the question is, "Why?" We know there is butter fat in her milk, but from what source did it come? How does she manufacture and when does she add it to the fluid? While these things are, to a great extent, shrouded in mystery, yet there is such a thing as knowing things to be thus and so and yet not able to understand why they are so. We know that a cow will give more milk one day than another, even under like circumstances, but why? We know that at times she will put more fat into a given quantity of milk than at other times, but why? In fact, there are a great many "whys" in cowology.

However, these things do not destroy the efficiency of testing milk, but must be taken into consideration as a part of the test. It is only when these things are not taken into account that there is trouble in the matter. Some of the "whys" we may account for, while others cannot be seen on the outside or surface.

How shall we know when our test is right? I desire to call attention to this fact. I know creamerymen have something to learn in this respect. Several months ago, in one of our dairy journals, we had a report of several

The proper way to determine the average test is to multiply each patron's test with the amount of milk, giving each patron's amount of butter fat. Add up all the patron's milk and all butter fat and divide amount of milk in the amount of butter fat, thus giving the average test.

Prof. Schoenmann's Butter Fat Calculator will keep you from getting headaches and is quick and accurate. Some creameries have adopted paying by the hundred and strike an average test by adding up the test of each patron and divide the number of patrons in the amount of tests, and the result is an average test, but ninety-nine times out of a hundred that test is deceiving. I will illustrate:

	Pounds milk.	Test.	Butter fat.
A.....	100	6	6.00
B.....	200	5	10.00
C.....	400	4	16.00
D.....	800	3	24.00
E.....	1,600	2	32.00
	3,100	20	3188.00
			2.84

Thus we see a vast difference in both methods. One is right, the other wrong. An advantage of the test is in raising the standard of milk. Septem-

## Kansas Tannery

ESTABLISHED IN 1889.

Does a general tanning business, including robes, rugs, etc. Tanning Galloway hides for robes a specialty. First-class work, reasonable prices. All kinds of leather in stock—best quality. Have you any oak bark? Good prices paid for it. Write me.

M. C. BYRD, Lawrence, Kas.

### ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

## W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD. \$3.

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

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new illustrated Catalogue to Box M.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



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.

QUESTION.—Will you tell me how long a mare has been known to carry her foal?

Answer.—Mares have frequently been known to carry a foal a few days over twelve months and then the foal is born alive.

WHAT KILLED THE HOGS?—My hogs were coughing and I gave them some turpentine, then some coppers, then some concentrated lye and last night I put a teaspoonful of arsenic in the lye and boiled it and this morning I had five dead hogs and the others all drooping.

Answer.—The arsenic killed the hogs because a few got more than the others. There is nothing better to give in such cases than the government hog cholera cure that has been repeatedly given in this department.

TUMOR ON COW.—I have a cow that has a tumor five inches in diameter on the point of her hip bone. It grows rapidly, then cracks open and stinks. I have cut it out but it comes back.

Answer.—The proper way is to cut it out, but it is likely you do not get it all. It might be killed by putting arsenic on it but you run the risk of killing the cow also.

TORN UDDER.—I have a cow that had her udder cut on wire just enough to allow the milk to escape. She is dry now but will be fresh in a month or two.

Answer.—Yes, you can have the edges of the opening scraped till raw and then stitched together, and if properly done, while dry, it ought to heal and will not injure the cow if handled carefully.

WORMS IN HOGS.—My hogs are troubled with long worms. What can I do for them?

Answer.—Take worm seed, 1/2 pound; senna leaves, 1/2 pound; tobacco, 2 pounds; sorghum molasses, 3 gallons; water, 3 gallons; boil or steep all together for an hour, then let it cool.

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.

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.

Corn-Growing Revolutionized.

A new corn has appeared, the corn of our fancy and dreams, big ears, small cobs, deep kernels, enormous, yes, marvelous cropper! That's Salzer's Golden Triumph.

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

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock. KANSAS CITY, March 2.—Cattle—Receipts, since Saturday, 4,333 calves, 1,413; shipped Saturday, 855 cattle, 15 calves. The market was steady to 15c higher.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS, TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS, SOUTHWESTERN STEERS, SOUTHWESTERN COWS, TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS, COWS AND HEIFERS, STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday 2,727; shipped Saturday, none. The market ranged 5c to 10c higher. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Price, No., Price. Rows include Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Horses.

Chicago Live Stock. CHICAGO, March 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; market strong to 10c higher: fair to best, \$3.40@4.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.75; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.50@3.85; Texas, \$3.00@3.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market steady to 5c higher: light, \$3.75@4.00; mixed and butchers, \$3.75@3.95; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.75@3.95; pigs, \$3.20@3.85.

Table with columns: No., Price, No., Price. Rows include Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Hogs.

St. Louis Live Stock. ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market active, 10c higher: native steers, \$3.40@4.30; Texas steers, \$3.50@3.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market steady, 15c higher: heavy, \$3.75@3.95; mixed, \$3.55@3.85; light, \$3.80@3.95.

Chicago Grain and Provision. March 2. Opened High'st Lowest Closing. Rows include Wh't, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Ribs.

Kansas City Grain. KANSAS CITY, March 2.—There was some improvement in the demand for wheat here today and choice hard and spring wheat was

about a cent higher. Prices of poor No. 3 and No. 4 wheat were not improved.

Receipts of wheat, 32 cars; a year ago, 5 cars. Sales were as follows on track: Hard, No. 2, 2 cars 60c, 2 cars 65c; No. 3, 2 cars 53c, 2 cars 51c, 3 cars 50c, 8 cars 47c; No. 4, 1 car 46c, 1 car 44c, 2 cars 43c; rejected, 1 car 40c; no grade, nominally 30@35c.

Receipts of corn, 146 cars; a year ago, 25 cars. Sales by sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 29 cars 23 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 23 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 21 1/2@21 3/4c; white, No. 2, 14 cars 23 1/2c.

Oats were about 1/2c lower in some cases. Offerings were large and there was not much demand.

Receipts of oats, 33 cars; a year ago, 18 cars. Sales by sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 1 car 16 1/2c; No. 3, nominally 15@16c; No. 4, 2 cars 14c; no grade, nominally 13c; No. 2 white, 1 car 20c, 2 cars 19 1/2c; No. 3 white, 1 car 19c, 4 cars 18 1/2c.

Hay—Receipts, 71 cars; market continues very dull and weak. Timothy, choice, \$11.00 @11.50. No. 1, \$10.00@10.50. No. 2, \$7.00@8.00. No. 3, \$5.00, 6.00; choice prairie, \$6.00@6.50. No. 1, \$1.50@2.50. No. 2, \$3.50@4.00; packing hay, \$3.00.

St. Louis Grain. ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Receipts, wheat, 14,316 bu.; last year, 4,568 bu.; corn, 131,000 bu.; last year, 43,000 bu.; oats, 46,300 bu.; last year, 25,300 bu.; shipments, wheat, 18,000 bu.; corn, 43,776 bu.; oats, 15,425 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash, 72 1/2c; March, 63c; May, 65 1/2c; July, 61 1/2c@64 1/2c. Corn—Cash, 26 1/2c@27 1/2c; March, 26 1/2c; May, 27 1/2c; July, 28 1/2c@29 1/2c. Oats—Cash, 19c bid; March, 19c; July, 19 1/2c bid.

Kansas City Produce. KANSAS CITY, March 2.—Butter—Creamery, extra separator, 18c; firsts, 16c; dairy, fancy, 15c; fair, 13c; store packed, fresh, 10@12c; packing stock, 7c; country roll, fancy, 12 1/2c choice, 11c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 8c per doz. Poultry—Hens, 5 1/2c@6c; springs, 7 1/2c@8c; roosters, 15c; young, 17 1/2c; turkeys, hens, 9 1/2c; gobblers, 8 1/2c; ducks, 8 1/2c; geese, fat, 5 1/2c@6 1/2c; pigeons, 90c@1.00 per doz. Fruits—Apples, fancy, \$2.25@2.50 per bbl.; choice, \$1.75@2.25; common to good, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.

Wm. A. Rogers, Robt. E. Cox, Fred W. Bishop. Rogers Commission Co. Live Stock Commission Merchants. Rooms 265 and 266 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

John Moffett, Manager. L. B. Andrews, Office. T. S. Moffett, W. C. Lorimer, Cattle Salesmen. H. M. Baker, Hog and Sheep Salesman. W. A. Morton, Solicitor.

MOFFETT BROS. & ANDREWS Live Stock Commission Merchants. Feeders and stockers purchased on orders. Personal attention given to all consignments. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Certain in its effects and never blisters. Sold everywhere.

LAIL'S VICTOR 4298. Null's King 18517 and the 1,000-pound Commonwealth 15701 head my thirty Poland-China brood sows. The 1,000-pound Miss Lord Corwin 28498 and others equally good. Grand young males and sow pigs. Prize-winning B. P. Rock, Lt. Brahma and Cornish Indian Game birds, Chester White pigs and butter-bred Holstein Bull calves. Everything first-class. Prices to suit the times. GEO. W. NULL, Odessa, Mo.

Why? lose your sows and pigs at farrowing! Use my new forceps and save them. Will send you sample to introduce them at wholesale price. BOOK about pigs FREE. J. N. Heimers, 1104 H. st. Davenport, Ia.

If you want Machine Work, Castings of any kind. PATTERNS, MODELS, GEAR CUTTING, BRASS WORK. TOPEKA FOUNDRY. Near Rock Island Freight Depot TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 16.)

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kas. We have one of the largest herds of registered HERFORD CATTLE in the United States. Write for anything you want.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLOCK, ATCHISON, KAS. Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS. Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Winsome Duke 11th 115137 and Grand Duke of North Oaks 11th 115735 at head of the herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors welcome. Address W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

ROCK QUARRY HERD.

N. E. MOSHER & SON, SALISBURY, MO. Have twenty-two choice pure-bred HERFORD BULLS for sale; twenty choice cows and heifers; all registered. Also ten choice Poland-China male pigs China male pigs ready for service, sired by Mosher's Black U. S. and Faultless Wilkes. Write for prices. Men's FARMER.

SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE. I have for sale five Short-horn bulls, including my herd bull, MONITOR. He was 3 years old last September. One 1 year old last September, and three coming 1 year this spring. All red in color.

Also have Light Brahma and G. L. Wyandotte eggs for sale at \$1 per sitting of fifteen.

J. A. WORLEY, Sabetha, Kas.

Robt. C. White Live Stock Commission Company. TELEPHONE 2426. Kansas City Stock Yards. Stockers and feeders bought on order. Reasonable advances made to responsible parties. Market reports and special information free.

GROWERS OF AND DEALERS IN Cattle, Hogs and Sheep MAKE YOUR CONSIGNMENTS TO Ben. L. Welch & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. Stockers and feeders bought on order. Liberal advances to the trade. Write for market reports and special information.

Every Home Seeker should investigate the lands of the Mobile & Ohio R. R. in southern Alabama and Mississippi. Delightful climate and bountiful crops the year round. Sold in tracts to suit purchasers. Write for full particulars. Address HENRY FONDE, President, Alabama Land and Development Co., Mobile, Ala.

Special Want Column.

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

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

FOR SALE—Red Kaffir corn and cane seed in large or small quantities. Write for prices. A. D. Arnold, Longford, Clay Co., Kas.

THE SENECA NURSERY—Will still accept orders at one-half of wholesale rate price during March. Order quick while stock is on hand. Send name on postal for catalogue. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

FARMERS!—Improve your poultry. The Black Langshan is the best winter egg-producing large fowl. Eggs for sale at \$1.50 for thirteen or \$2.50 for twenty-six. T. V. Codrington, 1701 Huntoon street, Topeka, Kas.

NURSERY STOCK SURPLUS.—Send for prices. Small fruit, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, dirt cheap. Frank Holsinger, Rosedale, Kas.

FOR SALE—A very desirable home for people who have children to educate or who wish to board students, as it adjoins State Agricultural college grounds, Manhattan. For particulars address Box 757, Manhattan, Kas.

FOR SALE—Holstein-Friesian cow and her three heifer calves, oldest due to calve in June. Also one fine young Jersey cow. Carrie McCarter, Dover, Kas.

CULTIVATOR—Gale's "Daisy," nearly new. Dirt cheap for quick cash. Geo. T. Pettit, Onida, Kas.

PLANTS BY MAIL.—Fuchsias, Coleus, Geraniums, Roses, Begonias, Carnations, etc., assorted, strong, well-rooted. Will send as samples, fifteen for 50 cents (2-cent stamps); for clubs of five, these (separate) for \$2. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Try them. Tyra Montgomery, Box 180, Larned, Pawnee Co., Kas.

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

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—See advertisement elsewhere. Belmont Stock Farm.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Old and young birds for sale, scoring 90 1/2 to 94 points. Score-cards furnished. Eggs \$1.50 per fifteen, from two high-scoring pens. Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

FOR TRADE—Large young jacks and stallions. Need grade Holstein heifers, Lloyd B. Ferrell, 310 E. Elm St., Wichita, Kas.

FOR SALE—Partridge Cochon cockerels, large, finely feathered. Eggs \$1.50. W. G. Foley, Hutchinson, Kas.

STANDARD BROOMCORN—Seed for sale, \$1 per bushel. Dick H. Rich, Coldwater, Kas.

KAFFIR CORN AND CANE SEED—My own raising, 50 cents per bushel. New sacks 15 cents. S. F. Glass, Marion, Kas.

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

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

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

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

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.—For \$1 will send roots and herbs to make one quart Blood Purifier and one pint of Cough Syrup. Directions sent. C. E. Coburn, Box 178, Lynn, Mass.

SHORT-HORN BULLS—Cruckshank-topped, for sale. Choice animals of splendid breeding. Address Peter Sim, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys from prize-winning stock. Young toms weighing twenty-five pounds. Harry Killough, Richmond, Kas.

40 IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—In Morris county, Kansas, on the installment plan. One-eighth cash and one-eighth each year till paid. No interest added in or asked. Morris county has fine soil, large fruit orchards, and you will find our farms will make desirable homes. Write for particulars. Hal W. Neiswanger & Co., Topeka, Kas.

WANTED—To sell or exchange the Percheron stallion by Brilliant, bred by Dunham, of Illinois. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kas.

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

KAFFIR, MILLO MAIZE, MILLET, SORGHUM seed, each 35 cents per bushel, sacked. Black rice corn \$1. Willis K. Folks, Wellington, Kas.

FOR SALE—St. Lambert Jersey bull calf, 11 months old. He is very strong and robust, very dark fawn, nearly black, with a streak of squirrel gray from his head to just back of shoulder, full dark points. His breeding is as good as the best. E. B. Davis, Columbus, Kas.

NEED POTATOES AND CORN.—Early Ohio seed from Northern stock, large and fine, at 50 cents a bushel. Ninety-day yellow dent corn, first prize at World's fair, 75 cents per bushel. Sacks free. E. L. Jones, Box 224, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL WANT COLUMN--CONTINUED.

WANTED—Buyers for Large English Berkshires and improved types of Poland-Chinas, from prize-winners, at farmers' prices. Riverside Stock Farm, North Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

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

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERY FOR SPRING.—General line of No. 1 nursery stock, both standard and small fruits. Twenty varieties of the best strawberries, including Parker Earle. Eight of raspberry, including Kansas. Six of best blackberry. 20,000 grape. Concord, \$10 for 1,000. 700,000 one and two-year hedge; single 1,000 \$1; 2,000 or more, 90 cents per 1,000, boxed. Send for catalogue. Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY AND BLACKBERRY plants at lowest prices. J. C. Banta, Lawrence, Kas.

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

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

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

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

Salesmen Wanted! \$100 to \$125 per month and expenses. Staple line; position permanent, pleasant and desirable. Address, with stamp, King Mfg. Co., P. 29, Chicago, Ill.

Every Farmer an Irrigator!

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. is offering for sale on easy terms and at reasonable prices

100,000 ACRES

Choice farming and grazing lands in the fertile Arkansas River Valley in South-Central and Southwest Kansas.

These are not cullings, but valuable original selections which have reverted to the company. No better lands can be found for general farming and grazing purposes or investment.

Every farmer in Western Kansas either is irrigating or is going to irrigate. Practically all of our lands are susceptible of irrigation by the use of individual irrigation plants, such as are coming into general use in Southwestern Kansas. The portions that cannot be advantageously irrigated are fine grazing lands.

A combination of crop-growing and stock-raising is the most profitable method of successful farming, for which these lands afford unsurpassed advantages.

For free pamphlets, address JNO. E. FROST, Land Commissioner the A., T. & S. F. Railway, Topeka, Kas.

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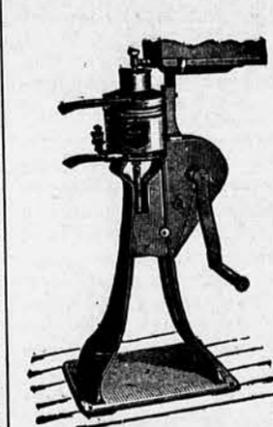
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 20, 1896. Lyon county—M. Q. Starr, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M. M. Mason, in Jackson tp., November 1, 1895, one red steer, 2 years old, dehorned, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 27, 1896. Jewell county—Finley Yinger, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James A. Thorp, in Washington tp. (P. O. Montrose), February 4, 1896, one brown mare, weight about 1,000 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Franklin county—J. K. Bailey, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Jasper Davis, in Williamsburg tp., February 8, 1896, one blue-roan steer, 2 years old, branded 14 on right hip and dehorned.

Harper county—Frank Hamilton, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W. G. Bailey, three and a half miles southwest of Harper, February 1, 1896, one light bay gelding, 7 years old, about fifteen hands high, small lump on back and harness marks on side.

Cherokee county—T. W. Thomason, clerk. COLT—Taken up by J. C. Elenstine, in Spring Valley tp. (P. O. Baxter Springs), January 25, 1896, one black female colt, 8 months old, white spot in forehead; valued at \$2.50.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 5, 1896. Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wendell Hund, December 31, 1895, one black cow, white under belly, white between hind legs, end of switch white, about 4 years old, marked with slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. U. B. MCCURDY, Veterinary Surgeon. Graduate Ontario Veterinary college, Toronto, Canada. Can be consulted on all diseases of domestic animals at office or by mail. Office: 114 West Fifth Street, Topeka, Kas.

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# The Poultry Yard

## CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

Description of a Structure Suitable for Seventy-Five Fowls.

An inexpensive and convenient house for 75 fowls is shown in the accompanying illustration (Fig. 1). A floor plan is given in Fig. 2, showing the inside arrangement, from which it will be seen that the outside door opens into a hallway that communicates with all



FIG. 1.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

four of the pens, but takes floor space from only two of them. No one who has experienced the convenience and the cleanliness of having a hallway in the poultry quarters will ever build a house without one, as very much of the work of caring for the fowls can be done in the hall, without entering the pens. The size of this

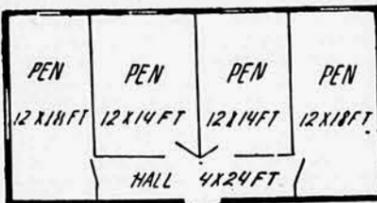


FIG. 2.—FLOOR PLAN.

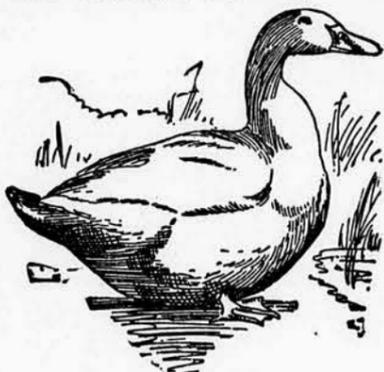
house allows about ten square feet to each fowl, which experience has shown is little enough if the best results are aimed at, unless the climate is such that the poultry can run out of doors nearly the whole year round. In this case a hundred, or even more, could well be accommodated. Let the side with windows front toward the southeast, and have, if desired, a small window in each end, to catch the early morning sun and the late afternoon sun of winter.—Orange Judd Farmer.

### THE AYLESBURY DUCK.

Brief Description of a Breed Very Popular in England.

The breed takes its name from Aylesbury, England, where the duck rearing and fattening industry is carried on to an enormous extent. The whole district presents a most remarkable instance of poultry farming. Cottagers rear from 500 to 2,000 head a year, and there are plenty of large breeders. In no other part of the world are so many fowls raised on an equal area, and these birds all belong to the so-called Aylesbury breed, which is the favorite one throughout England.

The full-grown Aylesbury duck



PRIZE DRAKE.

is larger than the Pekin. It is generally considered more graceful, the body being long and well balanced, carrying its weight both forward and aft instead of merely the latter, like the American favorite. The plumage of the Aylesbury should be a spotless white, the legs of a deep orange hue, and the bill of a peculiar flesh-colored tint. The last is strongly insisted upon, and any birds whose bills are slightly off color will fail to bring the highest prices, even though otherwise without blemish. The reason for this prejudice is the general opinion that the flesh of the pure-bred Aylesbury is more delicately favored than that of any other kind.

Aylesbury ducks have degenerated somewhat in size in this country, owing

to too much inbreeding; but by careful selection this tendency may be obviated. Where there is plenty of clear water so as to enable it to keep clean, this is a very valuable breed. The ducks are sociable, very easily tamed, and cross well with either Rouens or Pekins.—N. Y. World.

### Horse Meat as Hen Food.

Hundreds of barrels of cooked horse meat are sold every winter to poultry raisers. The horse flesh is cooked in tight tanks under a steam pressure of 45 pounds. This penetrates every particle of the meat, purifying and cooking it thoroughly. In this form the meat will keep from one to four weeks, according to the weather. There is no practical way of preserving horse meat for any length of time. Where it cannot be cooked by steam it should be boiled. The meat might be salted the same as beef, but it would have to be freshened before being used, and it is a question whether it would then be a safe feed for hens. It is a good food for egg production. One of the most popular brands of poultry meat on the market is made from carefully prepared and well cooked horseflesh.—American Agriculturist.

### Cleaning Poultry Houses.

In regard to cleaning poultry houses I find my plan suits very well. I use as an absorbent coal ashes and land plaster. The drop boards are cleaned once a day, and the dropping put in one corner of the barn cellar, on the floor of which has been spread about a foot of coal ashes to absorb the moisture. After the droppings are put on this pile land plaster is sprinkled on them every day as soon as they come from the hen house. The drop boards are sprinkled with plaster after being cleaned. The floor of the hen house is cleaned twice a week and what is taken out is put in the pig pen. The floor is then covered with leaves and hay seed and cut hay in which the hens are kept scratching.—Farmers' Review.

### Cost of Keeping a Hen.

Some one has decided that a hen can be kept for less than 50 cents a year. It is a poor specimen of a hen that will not lay ten dozen eggs a year. At the low price of ten cents a dozen, this would leave a net profit of 50 cents. At this rate it will pay every farmer to keep a flock of hens and give them proper care. There is no danger of overproduction. As long as the United States annually imports millions of dozens of eggs, the market will not be glutted.—Rural World.

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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	922,167	2,170,827	507,015		
Sold to feeders.....	392,262	1,376	111,445		
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Total Sold in Kansas City, 1895.....	1,533,234	2,346,202	748,244	41,588	

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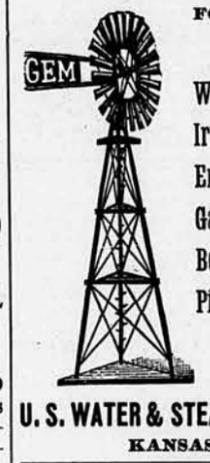
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The brood sows in my herd belong to the leading families, such as Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115, Orient 8131, Good Quality 4700, Iowa's Champion 2d 6279, Longfellow 29785 O., J. H. Sanders Jr. 13514 S. Herd boars used during 1895, Wren's Medium 12387 S. and Corwin White Face 9924 S. Sows and gilts for sale bred to Hadley Yet, a son of Hadley Jr. 13314 S., the great prize-winner, whose picture appeared in the Breeder's Gazette's last Christmas number. Write and describe what you want, or better, come and select what you wish out of the best bred and finished lot ever raised on the farm. For sale, a No. 1 jack, fifteen and one-half hands high. Warranted a breeder. W. H. WREN, Marion, Marion Co., Kas.

COMBINATION SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS! FIFTY BRED SOWS AND SEVENTEEN BOARS.

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This offering will consist of a lot of fashionably-bred yearling sows and the entire spring farrow of 1895, sows all bred and safe in pig to three herd boars, viz.: Peer Medium 32107 A., by the great \$1,500 Happy Medium 8897; dam Peerless (20614) by Free Trade 4420 S., the \$800 boar. No better bred boar in all Missouri. Look Here 13371 and Combination 15441, both up to date. The draft of females represents the blood of One Price, Black U. S., King Butler and Tom Corwin 2d, and other well-known and fashionable families. Not one of the entire crop of 1895 sows reserved. Sale will be under cover in warm building. Terms of Sale:—All sums under \$15, cash. Sums over \$15, six months time, interest at 8 per cent. with approved security. Parties desiring time, please bring bank reference. Two per cent. off for cash. All stock sold created and delivered on cars free of charge. Send for copy of free catalogue. For further particulars address J. F. WATERS, Savannah, Mo., or Col. T. C. Callahan, Auctioneer. W. P. HAYZLETT, Fillmore, Mo.

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189 PRIZE-WINNING POLAND-CHINAS 189 ON OUR FARM AT

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When we will offer our entire herd, consisting of the breeding boars Hadley Jr. 83007 O., 13314 S.; Sir Charles Corwin 35095 O.; Clay D. 25877 A., the State fair sweepstakes boar; J. H. Sanders Jr. 35069 O.; Longfellow 29785 O., that has the best World's Fair record of any boar west of the Mississippi river; L's Sensation 13316 S.; Harry Faultless, Vol. 10 S., and Victor E. Jr., Vol. 10 S. Among the brood sows belonging to the following families—Corwin, Tecumseh, Black U. S. and Wilkes, are the females belonging to our 1895 show herds, viz.: Yearling herd—Faultless Queen Corwin (29788), Queen Wilkes 2d 82496 O., Actress Corwin (29800), Miss Short Stop (30844). Six and under twelve herd—Lady Longfellow (34099), Ideal Lady U. S. (35702), Tecumseh Mortgage Lifter (32649), Black Daisy 4th—Under six months herd—Samboline (34101), Sweetheart (34183) and Esmeralda (34181). Our sows were sired by such noted boars as J. H. Sanders 27219 O., Ideal Black U. S. 29505 O., King Tecumseh 2d 14935 A., Michigan 32537 O., Longfellow 29785 O., Royal Short Stop 10887 S., he by Dorsey's Short Stop 6368 S., Corwin King 10329 S., he by Corwin U. S. 7116 S., Black Prince 10118 S., he by Hill's Perfection 3701 S. and Joe Coler 2d 29590 O., he by Joe Coler 21799 O.

and others, for which see our free catalogue, as well for breeding of other brood sows and gilts bred. TERMS:—All sums under \$20, cash; a credit of eight months will be given on sums of \$20 and over with interest at 8 per cent. from date. Parties from a distance please bring bank reference to obtain this credit. Send for a copy of free catalogue. Usual sale lunch at 12 o'clock noon. Sale to commence promptly at 10 o'clock a. m., each day. Col. F. M. Woods, Auctioneer. For catalogues write H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager. or C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kas.



When we will offer our entire herd, consisting of the breeding boars Hadley Jr. 83007 O., 13314 S.; Sir Charles Corwin 35095 O.; Clay D. 25877 A., the State fair sweepstakes boar; J. H. Sanders Jr. 35069 O.; Longfellow 29785 O., that has the best World's Fair record of any boar west of the Mississippi river; L's Sensation 13316 S.; Harry Faultless, Vol. 10 S., and Victor E. Jr., Vol. 10 S. Among the brood sows belonging to the following families—Corwin, Tecumseh, Black U. S. and Wilkes, are the females belonging to our 1895 show herds, viz.: Yearling herd—Faultless Queen Corwin (29788), Queen Wilkes 2d 82496 O., Actress Corwin (29800), Miss Short Stop (30844). Six and under twelve herd—Lady Longfellow (34099), Ideal Lady U. S. (35702), Tecumseh Mortgage Lifter (32649), Black Daisy 4th—Under six months herd—Samboline (34101), Sweetheart (34183) and Esmeralda (34181). Our sows were sired by such noted boars as J. H. Sanders 27219 O., Ideal Black U. S. 29505 O., King Tecumseh 2d 14935 A., Michigan 32537 O., Longfellow 29785 O., Royal Short Stop 10887 S., he by Dorsey's Short Stop 6368 S., Corwin King 10329 S., he by Corwin U. S. 7116 S., Black Prince 10118 S., he by Hill's Perfection 3701 S. and Joe Coler 2d 29590 O., he by Joe Coler 21799 O.

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