

# KANSAS FARMER

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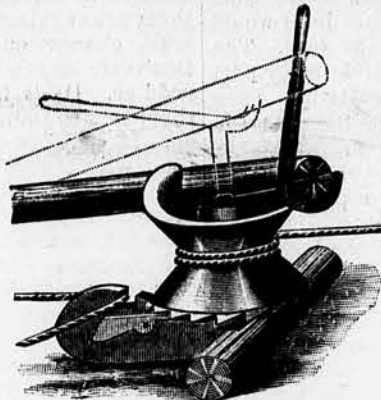
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# Agricultural Matters.

## WATER-SPROUTS AND OTHER THINGS.

By Wm. Miller, read before an open meeting of the Douglas County Alliance, February 4, 1896.

Farming ought to be the best systematized business in the world. It is the oldest business in the world and there are more people engaged in it than any other branches of business. Adam was the first farmer. He had a perfect system of farming given him and ought to have made a success of it, but he disobeyed orders and had a great deal of trouble. Yet the old man had the grit and stuck to it for 930 years.

Farming is the backbone—the trunk line. All other business is simply branch roads, depending on farming. But farming don't pay as a money-making business; it has gone down below zero. I have asked a good many farmers this question: "What is the matter with our system of farming that it don't pay?" They all said, "There is nothing the matter with farming." "The trouble," says one, "is that the goldbugs control all the money." Another says, "It is silver; give us free coinage and the farmer is all right." Another says, "It is the tariff." Another says, "It is the railroads."

These answers were not satisfactory to me. I went to work and examined the old agricultural tree to see what was the matter with it, and this is what I found: The old tree is covered all over with water-sprouts; the borers have riddled it and the bark is covered with parasites.

It is about 6,000 years since the old agricultural tree was planted. All the farmer had to do was to keep the tree trimmed and the borers out and the parasites off it. But he did not do it. The average farmer does not push his business in a business-like way.

There was a time when the farmer raised hogs, butchered them, cured the meat, sold it to the retail grocer, and thus all the profits went to the farmer. But what are we doing now? We raise hogs; we sell to the local buyer; the railroad takes it; the stock yards company takes it; the commission company takes it; the packing company takes it. They butcher the hog and cure the meat; the wholesale merchant takes it; the railroad takes it; the retail merchant takes it, and sells to the consumer. We sold the hog for 3 cents; the retail merchant sells the meat at 10 to 15 cents. This is a water-sprout growing on the old agricultural tree.

Our system of selling stock hogs is another water-sprout. When the corn crop fails, or hog cholera breaks out, we put our hogs on the market. They are shipped to Kansas City. The farmer that has a good corn crop buys the hogs and ships them back to the country. In this way cholera is spread all over the State. Our loss from this cause is enormous. It will continue and increase as long as we ship hogs in the cars, and drive them through the stock yards. The cars and stock yards originate and propagate cholera and other diseases. Hog cholera did not exist until after we began shipping on the cars.

We force the hog, and fatten when young, from 6 to 12 months old; the bone and muscles are soft and weak; they are kept in small pens, and have but very little exercise and lay under warm sheds. From the farm to the packing-house is a radical change for the hog; he is prodded, pounded, and tormented, crowded into the car and kept from twelve to thirty-six hours, with no protection from heat or cold; they are unloaded on the stone pavement and driven to the packing-house, tired and stiff, every bone and muscle is sore, physically exhausted. In this condition they are butchered the same day they are unloaded from the car.

The whole system is wrong. As an act of humanity and a sanitary measure, the hog should be butchered on the farm. No hog should be butchered until he is rested and recovers from the effects of the trip from the farm to the packing-house.

Our system of getting fresh meat is

wrong. We ship our cattle to Kansas City and the dressed meat is shipped back to us. Raising stock and putting the meat on the market was a business that belonged exclusively to the farmer. We gave away the butchering and curing the meat, absolutely and unconditionally. And doing so, we have made a few men millionaires. They fix the price of fat stock; they fix the price of meat; every time any question comes up that affects their business they fix the Legislature; they fix Congress; they fix the court. These millionaires are simply water-sprouts we let grow on the old agricultural tree.

### SEEDS.

The farmer plants seeds and raises seeds. The business should have remained in the hands of the farmer. But this, like a great many other things, we gave away. The farmer sells the seeds as soon as they are harvested, to the professional seed dealer. He adds from 50 to 300 per cent. to the price and sells them back to the farmer at planting time. This water-sprout should have been cut off when a small bud.

### BUTTER.

You go through the country and stop at every house as you go, and buy a pound of butter; keep on until you get 100 pounds; take it home with you and grade it so you can send it to the city market. After you have spent two or three hours trying to grade the butter this is what you will have: Ten pounds of good butter; twenty pounds second grade; thirty pounds third grade. You now have forty pounds that you nor no other man can grade. The more you look at it the worse it looks; the more you smell of it the sicker you get.

If the cows only knew that 40 per cent. of their cream was worse than wasted, I think the whole herd would go on a strike, dry up and quit. The cow has been more faithful in her part of the work than her master has.

No branch of farming has paid the farmer better returns for his labor than making butter, when the work was properly done. No part of the farmer's work has been so willfully and shamefully neglected as the butter department. There always has been a good demand in the city for good butter, a demand the farmer has never made any effort to supply. There is millions of dollars in butter. The farmer has been making butter ever since the day that Adam and Eve went out to the barnyard and selected a milking animal and called her a cow. Eve walked up to the cow, and patting her on the haunch said, "Good bossie, put back your leg," and sat down on a fig leaf and proceeded with the milking.

When a farmer continues, year after year, mistreating and abusing his boy, the boy becomes disgusted, leaves the old man and goes to town. So it is with the cream. It has been treated so badly by the farmer that it is going to leave him. In fact, it is going now. In a few years it will pass over the hill and out of sight. The city creamery will make the butter; it will fix the price of cream; it will fix the price of butter; the farmer will milk the cow, and clean out the barn, and wonder why it is that he cannot make a decent living.

### PARASITES.

This government was for a long time managed by farmers—that is, a majority of Congress and the State Legislatures were farmers. They made but few laws, but what they did make were good. As time passed on, the farmer dropped out and the lawyer took his place, and for many years the majority of Congress has been lawyers. They made a great many laws but they are so complicated that no one can understand them. So you see, we employ lawyers to make laws; others to tell us what the laws mean; others to enforce the law, and others to decide what is law. These Congressional lawyers are parasites. We should scrape them all off the old agricultural tree.

There are a great many kinds of parasites. I will only mention one more, and that is the "political parasite." Every time the farmers get together to talk up their business, the

political parasite is there and knocks out all their arrangements.

When the farmers organized the Grange, the political parasites came in singing like a swarm of bees. They told the Grange, "If you will only let us stay with you we will give you all the honey you want; then the country will flow with milk and honey." The Grange let them stay. They settled down on the Grange and stung it to death. The farmer felt that he must have an organization to protect his rights, so he went to work and formed another organization and called it the Alliance, thinking the political parasite would not know him by that name. But the political parasite is always on the look-out for the farmer. They came into the Alliance thick as flies in a slaughter-house, settled on the Alliance and killed it.

Can the farmer change his system of farming for the better? Yes, I think he can. There is room for a big change. There are two ways he can do it. First, by individual effort. Second, by organization.

You should go to work and fertilize your brain with thoughts about your farm work, strengthen your heart with a strong will power, and fill it with faith and hope. Let your head, your heart and your muscles agree to work together on the farm. You should study your business and regulate it just as a railroad superintendent regulates the railroad business. Farming as a money-making business has gone down, down, down, below zero. We have been paying out too much money for things we could have done without.

A few years ago an agent went all over this country selling feed-cookers. Thousands of dollars were paid out for these cookers. The farmers used the cookers a few days and then rolled them over against the fence to rot. We must change our system of buying. Don't buy anything from an agent or peddler. Don't talk to them or let them talk to you. Order them to move on. If they are slow about it, assist them with the toe of your boot. If you will do this, it will be a change for the better. Agents and peddlers have done the farmers more harm than the chinch bug. The chinch bug comes only in a dry season. The agent comes every year and every month in the year.

Don't buy a shoe press roller drill. I bought the first one brought to this county. I used it; have used four different makes of press drills. Have used three different kinds of the old hoe drills. For five years I experimented by running the press drill and the hoe drill in the same field and on the same land. Could not see any difference on the wheat at harvest time.

Don't buy the sulky plow. You can get along just as well without it. There will be \$45 saved. The sulky plow is a horse-killer. If you have heavy teams, buy a sixteen-inch walking plow. If your team is light, buy a twelve or fourteen-inch plow.

We must stop buying machinery when it is possible to get along without it. We are buying more machinery now than we did ten years ago, yet farm products are 25 per cent. lower now than they were then.

We cannot change the price of farm products (other parties do that), but we can stop buying machinery and plant less. There is no use of raising big crops when the crop won't pay the expense.

The small farmer who has but little machinery and does his own work has fared the best.

The big farmer who has a full stock of high-priced machinery and hires his work done, has lost money for the past three years.

### Yields of Corn and Kaffir Corn Compared.

Opportunely with the great interest in Kaffir corn, Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, has prepared the following valuable information:

"As the sorghums, and more especially the non-saccharine sorts, are attracting wide attention now, the fact that Kansas is having a larger experience with them than any other State (232,498 acres in 1895, and likely to be

doubled in 1896), brings innumerable requests from all points of the compass for information as to their characteristics, growth, uses and values compared with those of other crops raised for similar purposes.

"The foremost of these non-saccharine sorghums in popular esteem appear to be the Red and White Kaffir corn. For seven years, beginning with 1889, the Kansas Experiment Station, at Manhattan, has grown Indian corn and Red Kaffir corn side by side for the purpose of testing their compara-



JERUSALEM CORN.

tive yields of both fodder and grain. The following table, compiled by Mr. F. C. Burtis, of the station, who has had an oversight of the work, shows the annual yield of each:

Year.	Red Kaffir corn.		Corn.	
	Grain per acre. Bushels.	Stover per acre. Tons.	Grain per acre. Bushels.	Stover per acre. Tons.
1889.....	71.00	9.00	56.00	2.50
1890.....	19.00	4.20	22.00	2.50
1891.....	98.00	6.00	74.00	2.95
1892.....	50.00	5.00	30.00	4.55
1893.....	49.00	5.25	30.00	1.75
1894.....	.....	2.00	.....	1.00
1895.....	43.07	1.53	22.76	1.64
Average	*55.01	4.71	*39.12	2.41

\*Average of six years.

"By this it is seen that the yield of Kaffir corn was very much larger than that of corn in five out of the six years and the same as to the Kaffir corn forage every year. In fact, the Kaffir corn yielded about 41 per cent. more grain and nearly 95 per cent. more fodder than the corn. The poor showing



RED KAFFIR CORN.

for both varieties in 1890 was due to a destructive frost September 12. In 1894 the failure of grain in both varieties was due to there being no appreciable rain from the middle of July to September 1, and the fact that the crops side by side on alternate plots were in a poor upland prairie soil



underlaid with hard-pan. Yet under these adverse circumstances the Kaffir corn yielded double the quantity of fodder that was obtained from the corn. As Mr. Burtis says, 'Such dry weather kills the corn and it must then be cut, but the sorghums live on; although the growth may be checked the crop matures.'

"Mr. Burtis presents the further conclusions from his experience up to the present time: 'For the combined purpose of raising the largest yield of grain and a fair quantity of stover, it is a fact beyond doubt that the Red and White Kaffir corns are superior to any of the non-saccharine sorghums and the sugar (sorghum) canes. The latter will produce more hay or fodder, and of a little more palatable quality, than the Kaffir corns, and are preferred by many on account of this fact when hay or fodder is the sole object. Although there is a great deal said about which is the best, the red or the white, I believe when the proper comparison is made the conclusion will show but very little difference, at least not as much as was first supposed. Aside from the color, there is a much greater difference between the different strains of the same variety than there is between the red and white varieties. A few who have kept their seed pure and carefully selected can testify to this when they have been, for some reason, forced to buy seed outside and got hold of some poor stuff. These sorghums are very susceptible to cross-fertilization and modification, and there will be a rapid improvement or deterioration, according to the care that is exercised in selection of seed. Much of the Kaffir corn seed that is offered for sale is not of the best. One may get as much difference in results from Kaffir corn seed procured from two sources as between a very good variety of corn and a poor one.'

### The Stock Interest.

#### COST OF PORK.

Since having the question asked, "Which costs the least, the first or second one hundred pounds of pork?" says John M. Jamison, in the Ohio Farmer:

"I have made it a point to know what the opinion of the general farmer is in regard to it and have been surprised at some of the answers given.

"Some unhesitatingly replied that the first 100 pounds cost the least. In one or two instances the preference was given to the second 100 pounds, and in other instances they did not know. One of the most successful growers and feeders that I know said he had never thought about it in that way.

"In determining this matter, the keeping of the sow plays an important part. Were it not that her keeping must be charged against the pigs, it would be a very easy matter to show that the first 100 pounds costs much less than the second 100 pounds, as the cost of keeping the sow, the number of pigs produced, and the weight of the pigs when sold, all these points must be considered in making out the bill of costs.

"If sold at the weight of 100 pounds, the whole cost of keeping the sow must be charged against this 100 pounds. If sold at 200 pounds weight it must be divided between the two. I have talked with a number of farmers that are careful men, and with them have figured as to the cost of keeping a brood sow a year. While they figured from different standpoints, they reached about the same conclusion, placing it at about 90 cents per month the year around, or 3 cents per day. Against the pigs must be charged the keeping of the sow for 112 days, the period of gestation, making \$3.36 that the litter of pigs cost when farrowed. Six pigs weaned is as high as we dare go for an average, and to make this the average cost, the sow must grow two litters each year. If we charge against the pigs the service fee of the male, \$1, the price usually charged, we have against the pig at farrowing time 72 cents, or 25 to 30 cents per pound for weight at birth.

"It has been demonstrated that the

sow while suckling will make pork as cheaply, counting her keep, as the pigs will make it after they are weaned. The difference is so slight between the two that it is not worth counting; consequently the keep of the sow is not charged against the pigs during this time.

"It has been proven time and again that the younger the pig is the more he makes out of the feed consumed; that each day added to his life increases the cost of pork made. Hence it follows that the sooner he can be made to reach 100 or 200 pounds the cheaper it will be done.

"The difference in the manner of feeding, the kind of food and quality of stock, all play an important part in determining the cost of the pork. Farmers reach their conclusions in a general way and not from actual experiment. For data in this matter, to reach conclusions in any way satisfactory we must refer to results obtained by experimenters at the stations. There is no doubt in my mind of the ability of the farmer to obtain better returns than the experimenters, because they are limited to certain foods fed the animals in confinement, while the farmer can give a greater variety of feed and allow all needed exercise.

"Prof. Henry, at Wisconsin station, experimenting with sixteen pigs, two litters, fed seventy days through the sow and forty-nine days after weaning, a period of 119 days, made the pigs weigh over seventy-seven pounds each, costing \$2.51 per hundred pounds of pork made. But to have continued the experiment till each animal weighed 100 pounds the cost would have been somewhat greater. These pigs were fed corn meal, shorts and skimmed milk; corn meal rated at \$14 per ton, shorts at same price, skimmed milk at 25 cents per hundred.

"It is safe to say that these pigs in the hands of a good farmer, with the same food and a clover field range, would have averaged 100 pounds each at this age, and would have made the 100 pounds at no greater cost. Granting that this is true and adding the first cost of the pig to this, we have as the cost of the first 100 pounds \$3.23.

"We will strengthen this estimate of cost of the first 100 pounds by the statement of results obtained by Prof. Cook, of the Vermont station. The foods used in this experiment were much more costly, wheat middlings at \$26 and bran at \$24 per ton, skim-milk at 15 cents per 100 pounds. At this rate for food the first 100 pounds cost \$3.08. Adding the first charge against the pig, 72 cents, we have \$3.80 as the cost of the first 100 pounds. If the pig is fed till it weighs 200 pounds the first 100 will cost \$3.44.

"In the first instance given, \$3.23 for the first 100 pounds, less one-half the first charge against the pig, we have \$2.87 cents as the cost of the first 100 pounds.

"Prof. Cook found the second 100 pounds, using the same food as above, to cost \$5.71 per 100 pounds. Adding to this one-half the first charge against the pig, 36 cents, we have \$6.07 as the cost of the second 100 pounds.

"The results obtained by Prof. Cook covered four feeding periods, the first period covering 57 pounds. It took 1.59 pounds dry matter in the food to make one pound of gain. The last period covering a gain of 42 pounds, bringing the animals to 200 pounds weight, required 3.96 pounds dry matter to make one pound of gain.

"In the light of these facts it is very evident that the first 100 pounds of pork can be grown the cheapest. How much cheaper depends on the rapidity of growth and kind of feed, etc. But it does not necessarily follow that it is always grown the cheapest, and I believe on very many farms the second 100 costs the least."

Don't kick the calf because its hair turns the wrong way; its all your fault. Feed it better.

On some farms the hogs eat a new dress, a new overcoat and three sacks of flour every month. That is, the fat they get in the skim-milk would buy all these. Isn't that extravagance? Or do you like to see your new clothes go down a hog's throat?

#### The National Duroc-Jersey Association.

At the recent annual meeting, held at El Paso, Ill., Mr. J. M. Stonebraker, of Panola, Ill., the former President of the association, made an address, from which we extract the following:

"I have endeavored to compile a few facts and statements in regard to our association—that being a theme in which, I take it, we that are assembled here are all equally interested. I assure you that it is with no little pleasure that I take up my pen in its behalf, not that I can do the subject justice—and there is no doubt that there are many of its members more capable, still I am pleased to express my satisfaction with the progress the National has made during the year just closing, under the most able management of its worthy corps of officers. All have done their duty well and faithfully.

"In reviewing the ground passed over by the National I would say it certainly has made rapid strides in breaking up the fallow ground, preparing it for useful work and making it produce good returns. A little more than four years ago the National was organized with nine stockholders. The first election of officers took place at Geneseo, Ill., on the 20th day of November, 1891, there having been held a preliminary meeting at Peoria, September 30, 1891. The Secretary soon had all the papers that were necessary to transact business in readiness and publicly notified the various breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine to that effect. That this information was well received is attested by the fact that before the next annual meeting of 1892 there had been sold seventy-two shares of stock, representing a membership of fifty-seven stockholders, well justifying the remark of our former Secretary 'that it was doubtful if any association for swine exclusively could show such a rapid growth.' Stimulated by this growth it was encouraged to offer a special premium at the World's Fair. This was a venture some other competitors did not risk.

"Under instructions from the Board of Directors Vol. I of Herd Book, of 158 pages, was gotten out by our worthy Secretary and was ready for inspection and distribution at the World's Fair to the Duroc-Jersey breeders, with whom it met with approval.

"There has been great unanimity of feeling among the stockholders, and that, combined with a steady push and a straightforward, business-like manner has caused the association to steadily increase in membership, as well as assuring it a success financially, until by the close of the third year its membership had reached far beyond the most sanguine expectations. At this time the Secretary's books show a roll call of 105, representing seventeen States. But many Duroc-Jersey breeders who are not members are recording their fine breeding animals in the National.

"The National is doing a great work opening up new avenues for the young breeder, as well as stimulating the older ones and many new ones have been encouraged to enlist in the good cause, i. e., breeding our favorite, the Duroc-Jersey hog.

"When we look back for a number of years to the time before the National had sprung into existence and observe the apathy that seemed to exist among the breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine, it was evident the emergency of the time demanded that something be done, and the National, which is and has been running with flying colors and bright prospects for the future, is the outgrowth of this demand.

"Compare the present with the past. See the fine show herds at all the state and other fairs, notice the public sales of Duroc-Jerseys—a new thing in the history of that animal; the large increase of Duroc-Jersey advertisements in all the leading stock journals, and I think I may say without egotism that all this was brought about in a great measure by our association. As I said in the commencement of this paper, the soil was well and properly prepared, and sown with good seed, and I am gratified to say has produced good returns, so much so that our work has been imitated and patterned after to a certain extent, with one very notable exception—that of charging one-half the amount for recording fees.

"Monopolies seem to be the order of the day. I am down on monopolies of whatever character, and whenever a monopoly can be broken, I believe it to be the duty of every good, honest man to strive to do so. I am

Some girls have made \$10 a week

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and in their own village

No going away from home. This is a chance for girls to make money right at their own door-steps. It is easy enough: to make the trial is the thing.

Write about it to

The Curtis Publishing Company Philadelphia

glad to know that our honorable President had no occasion to request a watch over the stockholders to hold them in subjection. The National is based on so broad and honest a platform that it requires no threats or detectives. All are on an equal footing, and while the National has no member so egotistical as to compare himself to the President of the United States, they have brains enough to raise good Duroc-Jersey hogs and know where to record them and save 50 cents per head.

"Now, gentlemen, we are at the close of the fourth year, and having heard the Treasurer's report, we find we have a good balance on hand, after issuing Vol. II of the herd book and all expenses being paid. Our Secretary is entitled to much credit for his promptness and business-like methods, especially in getting out Vol. II of the herd book, containing 228 pages, an increase of 70 pages over Vol. I, showing a large increase of animals recorded.

"As laborious as this work was, our worthy Secretary did it promptly and mostly with his own hands, all being done under his supervision, if not immediately by him. The volume is as fine a work of the kind as has ever been issued and is the pride of all the stockholders of the association. As the National stands to-day, with its past record and present financial condition, it is certainly a peer among the swine associations of the present time."



### Irrigation.

#### THE SURFACE FLOW IN KANSAS STREAMS.

The following instructive and valuable report has been placed at our disposal through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Irrigation Board:

Hon. Wm. B. Sutton, Secretary State Board of Irrigation, Russell, Kas.:

DEAR SIR:—I herewith furnish you a report of the measurements of the Republican, Solomon, Saline, Smoky Hill, Arkansas, Cimarron and Medicine rivers, under my charge. These measurements were made for the United States Geological Survey and State Board of Irrigation. A gauging station is first established, a correct gauge put in the river, and a reliable man selected to read each gauge twice each day, and report each reading at the end of each week, to the Secretary of the State Board of Irrigation and to the hydrographer in charge. As often as possible these stations are visited, and measurements of the velocity of current taken with the current meter, and also a measurement of the cross section of the stream. A rating table is made from many of these measurements, and volume of flow computed for intermediate gauge reading. The results given here are for six months time, beginning July 1, 1895, and ending December 31, 1895.

The flow of the Smoky Hill river for six months was 53,264 second feet, or enough water to cover 106,528 acres one foot deep, and would irrigate fourteen acres of land for each section in its entire drainage territory, or counting this one-half year's water supply, it would irrigate twenty-eight acres to each section, or seven acres to each quarter section.

The Saline river had 24,930 second feet, and would irrigate 49,860 acres of land, or fifteen acres to each section in its entire drainage area, or about double this amount in one year.

The Solomon river had 219,865 second feet, and would irrigate 439,730 acres, or thirteen acres in each section in its entire drainage and including that in Colorado, or twice that quantity in one year.

The Arkansas river had 219,865 second feet, and would irrigate 439,730 acres, or thirteen acres in each section in the entire drainage area, including that in Colorado, or twice that quantity in one year.

The Republican river had 199,371 second feet, and would irrigate 398,742 acres of land, or seventeen acres in each section of its entire drainage area, including that in Nebraska, or about twice that amount in a year.

The Cimarron river had 7,627 second feet, and would irrigate 15,254 acres, or about three acres to each section in its drainage area, or twice that amount in one year. This stream falls far below the other streams in quantity and its contiguous land is of the least value for irrigating purposes.

The Medicine river had 9,511 second feet, and would irrigate 19,022 acres, or about nineteen acres to each section of drainage area, or twice that amount in one year.

The entire run-off would irrigate about seventeen acres to each section in the drainage area of the rivers, amounting to 77,800 square miles, while the area of the entire State is about 82,000. The portion of the State needing irrigation, and west of the 98th meridian, is about 45,000 miles, so that the number of acres given above could be increased to at least twenty-five acres for each section, or about fifty acres for one year.

All gaugings made so far during January, 1896, show a decided increase in the amount of water in each river, and it seems likely the smallest flow of the year is included in the foregoing computations, unless the river should freeze up and remain so for some time.

It might be well to add that the Smoky Hill, Arkansas and Medicine rivers have very large amounts of water in the sands in their beds and probably at times more than is in sight above.

The following table gives the mean monthly flow of each of the rivers in-

cluded in this report in cubic feet per second:

Stream	Medicine at Kiowa.	Cimarron at Arkalon.	Arkansas at Hutchinson.	Republican at Junction City.	Solomon at Beloit.	Saline at Beverly.	Smoky Hill at Ellsworth.
July	5,270	4,613	119,304	55,814	68,256	17,802	4,362
August	917	4,937	84,060	58,942	30,127	3,127	5,730
September	501	501	11,252	16,265	4,678	1,243	1,216
October	451	525	1,745	7,720	4,898	1,843	536
November	476	512	1,393	8,458	684	975	523
December	1,806	539	2,302	12,163	3,541	1,030	523

The following gives the gauging of the streams during the six months ending December 31, 1895.

Name of stream.	Where measured.	When measured.	Discharge in cubic feet per second.	Number of acres which could be covered to a depth of 12 inches in 24 hours.
Smoky Hill.	Ellsworth	July 3	217	434
		Aug. 21	104	208
		Sep. 20	26	52
		Oct. 23	17.3	34
		Dec. 28	17.6	35
Saline	Beverly	July 22	226	452
		Aug. 22	70	140
		Sep. 21	13	26
		Nov. 12	56	112
		Dec. 14	70	140
Solomon	Beloit	Aug. 19	195	390
		Oct. 31	8	16
		Nov. 1	78	156
		Dec. 13	109	218
		Dec. 27	105	210
Republican	Junction City	Aug. 20	1,911	3,822
		Oct. 11	281	562
		Nov. 11	286	572
		Dec. 13	378	756
		Dec. 27	444	888
Arkansas	Hutchinson	July 27	12,300	24,600
		Aug. 31	1,037	2,074
		Oct. 1	57	114
		Nov. 13	46	92
		Dec. 20	125	250
Cimarron	Arkalon	July 23	319	638
		Aug. 29	16	32
		Oct. 3	16	32
Medicine	Kiowa	July 25	294	588
		Sep. 1	40	80
		Oct. 29	15	30
		Dec. 21	54	108

Respectfully submitted.

W. G. RUSSELL,

Hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey in charge of the above work.

The old reliable remedy for cough, cold, croup and sore throat, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, should be kept in every home.

### PATENTS.

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Patent Attorney and Solicitor. Fifteen Years' Experience.

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## THE STRAY LIST.

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. Elentine, in Spring Valley tp. (P. O. Baxter Springs), January 25, 1896, one black female colt, 8 months old, white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.00.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 5, 1896.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wendelin 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 12, 1896.

Riley county—James R. Young, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by N. G. Salberg, in Jackson tp. (P. O. Randolph), one red heifer, 2 years old, white in forehead, white under belly, white tip to tail; no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

### VETERINARY SURGEON.

D. 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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HIGHLAND KENNELS, TOPEKA, KAS.—Great Danes and Fox Terriers. The first prize and sweepstakes winner, Great Dane King William, in stud. Dogs boarded and treated for all diseases; also, remedies by mail. Correspondence solicited.

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## Okolo Treatment

Our cure isn't any better, perhaps, than first-class specialist can give. But it is just as good. It positively cures, and nobody can do more than that. The point in favor of Okolo Treatment is that people of moderate means can afford it, but not very many folks can afford to pay the high fees asked by specialists.

It doesn't make a bit of difference whether you come to our office or not. Simply write us a letter and tell us all about your sufferings. Our physician will take up your case carefully, and send you exactly the kind of treatment to fit your case for \$3.35. We earnestly, honestly declare we can cure you. It lies with you whether or not you propose to suffer any longer. Money returned promptly if you don't like the cure after you get it.

OKOLO COMPANY, Manhattan, Kansas.

We refer to Geo. S. Murphey, cashier First National Bank.

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



**Publishers' Paragraphs.**

All who love beautiful flowers may receive a handsome catalogue by writing L. Templin & Sons, Calla, Ohio.

A splendid and profitable variety of seed corn and seed potatoes are advertised in this issue by a successful Shawnee county farmer, who is also one of the County Commissioners, Mr. D. A. Williams, of Silver Lake, Kas. Our readers need have no hesitation in ordering from him if they want first-class seed and reasonable prices.

The advertisement of the new Okolo treatment for catarrh appears in this paper. The proprietor of this is a well-known and successful practicing physician at Manhattan, whose reliability is unquestionable. His treatment has been used by members of the family of the editor of KANSAS FARMER and they have no hesitation in recommending it to their friends.

On the table side by side at the Wadsworth House, Cambridge, Mass., the home of the clergy of Harvard, lie peaceably two of the great rival dictionaries, the Webster International and the Funk & Wagnalls Standard. In the former is this inscription:

"To the Harvard University, for the use of the staff of University preachers—for the correction of their English."  
PHILIP S. MOXON,  
February 28, 1895. of the Staff of 1894-5."

This caught the eye of Bishop Vincent, who presented a copy of the Standard with the following inscription:

"To the Harvard University, for the use of the staff of University preachers, thinking that the very best is not too good for them."  
JOHN H. VINCENT,  
April 8, 1895. of the Staff of 1893-5."

J. B. Armstrong, of Shenandoah, Iowa, who advertises seed corn of Early Yellow Rose and other varieties, writes that he has been made very happy during the past year by very many pleasant letters from his customers, praising his seed corn. One letter, of which he is particularly proud, was from Kansas, and is as follows: "J. B. Armstrong—Dear Sir: Not being able to work this morning on account of rain on the night of the 2d and morning of the 3d, when about six inches of water fell, I thought I would pencil you a few lines to inform you that I am feeling awful good over my corn crop. Have 200 acres planted with Yellow Rose and Snowflake White. From the 200 acres I think I will get from 10,000 to 12,000 bushels of good corn. The white corn is 'out of sight'—ears look like cord-wood, they are so large. My corn all eared well and I got a good stand except about two acres of wh'ie, which is thin on the ground. I think I could measure off

several acres in different places that would make ninety to 100 bushels per acre. Quite a number have spoken for seed; some want white and some yellow. I think I can supply them with all they want. Wishing you success with your crop, I remain, yours respectfully, Jos. H. Hay."

**THE SECRET OF GOOD CROPS.**—The modern farmer is not content to use the antiquated tools and methods of his father. In this age of keen competition, the farmer who wishes to prosper, needs and gets the most improved farming implements, and by reading the best agricultural literature, he keeps in touch with the spirit of progress that pervades our farming communities. He is particular, also, in regard to the kind of seed he plants and the manner of planting it. The seeds must be of the highest fertility and grown from the highest cultivated and most profitable varieties of stock. The great seed firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., fully appreciate this fact, as is attested by their progressive business methods and the quality of the seed which they supply farmers and gardeners through the dealers all over the country. The reliability and fertility of their seeds are proverbial and the largest seed business in the world has been created by their sale. In evidence of this firm's knowledge of the wants and requirements of planters, large and small, is *Ferry's Seed Annual* for 1896. This book is of great value to farmers and gardeners—a veritable encyclopedia of planting and farming knowledge. It contains more useful and practical information than many text-books that are sold for a dollar or more, yet it will be mailed free to any one sending his name and address on a postal card to the firm.

**Weather Report for February, 1896.**

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

The past month has been remarkably warm for a winter month. Only six Februaries in the past twenty-nine years have had a higher mean temperature, while the maximum for the month is the highest on our record. There were only six days whose mean temperature was as low as 32°. Only two inches of snow fell during the month, and the rainfall was practically nothing. In other respects the month was normal.

Mean temperature was 36.55°, which is 5.18° above the February average. The highest temperature was 76.5°, on the 20th; the lowest was 8.5° on the 8th, giving a range of 68°. Mean temperature at 7 a.

m., 29.39°; at 2 p. m., 44.08°; at 9 p. m., 36.40°.

Rainfall, including melted snow, was 0.53 inch, which is 0.96 inch below the February average. Rain or snow in measurable quantities fell on five days; in quantities too small for measurement on one day. The entire depth of snow was two inches. There was one thunder shower during the month.

Wind was southwest seventeen times; northwest, fifteen times; north, nineteen times; south, four times; northeast, three times; east, seven times; southeast, eight times; west fourteen times. The total run of the wind was 11,228 miles, which is 122 miles above the February average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 387 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 16.1 miles. The highest velocity was 55 miles an hour, between 10 and 11 a. m. on the 10th.

Mean cloudiness was 44.71 per cent. of the sky, the month being 2.41 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy), ten; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy), twelve; cloudy (more than two-thirds), seven. There were two entirely clear days, and five entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 44.31 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 48.79 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 41.03 per cent.

Barometer.—Mean for the month, 29.097 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.110 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.065 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.086 inches; maximum, 29.606 inches, on the 16th; minimum, 28.606 inches, on the 27th; monthly range, 1.000 inch.

Relative humidity.—Mean for the month, 69.59 per cent.; at 7 a. m., 83.62; at 2 p. m., 54.79; at 9 p. m., 70.37; greatest, 100, on several occasions; least, 22, on the 26th. There were no fogs during the month.

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Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Underdeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. —Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

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

**CUT THIS OUT**

and return it to us with 10c. for a trial subscription to new 64-col. Illustrated Magazine just being boomed, and we will publish Your Name Free in our Agents Directory. You will get bushels of Papers, Cards, Magazines, Novelties and Music from Publishers and Manufacturers who want agents. Send at once. All for 10c. (This firm is reliable.—Ed.) Ad., Pub's Pop. Monthly, 28 Federal St., Boston, Mass.



Just received, a car-load of **BEE-HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB FOUNDATION,**

And everything needed in the Apilary. Write at once for my Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue.

**HENRY L. MILLER,** 355 Shawnee Ave., Topeka, Kas.

**"THE CORN-MAKER"**

**NEW SUBSOIL PLOW!**



Breaks furrow three to four feet wide. Makes a reservoir for the rains and preserves the moisture for the growing crops and a bountiful harvest. This plow is designed to stir, break and loosen hard-pan, gumbo, clay and all kinds of subsoil. It runs edge-wise in the ground, loosening the soil twelve to sixteen inches from the surface. This plow is very strong, yet simple in construction and fully warranted. For further information address the manufacturers.

**WESTERN MANUFACTURING CO.,** Seventh and Wyandotte Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

**"In Swampum, Up Stumpum, Railo."**

Excuse our Latin; but, if not quite classical, it is to the point, as the above return made by the Sheriff on the writ when his prisoner took refuge in the swamp exactly expresses the condition of the De Laval Separator Company as disclosed by their latest advertisement.

Nearly one-half of that "ad." is entirely foreign to the patent matters, and on personalities with no foundation in fact. Every body realizes that when any one stoops to personalities to cover up the main issue as the De Laval Company does, they have no valid arguments, and are cornered.

**NOTICE.—1st.**—The De Laval Company in referring to Hotchkiss and Houston, whom that company advertise the court decreed should not use the Hotchkiss Separator, does not deny that they do use the Improved United States Separator.

**NOTICE.—2d.**—If the claim of the De Laval Company that the United States was an infringement were true, the court would have immediately granted an injunction against Hotchkiss and the others who were using the United States whom it had already decreed could not use the Hotchkiss machine; but the fact that the De Laval Company did not get an injunction against the United States is conclusive that the United States Separator does not infringe, and the fact remains that Hotchkiss and the others are using them without molestation. This is *prima facie* evidence that the claim that the United States Separator infringes their patents is false, and is only put out for the purpose of frightening persons who prefer the United States. The patent that they claim a decree on covers only the internal construction of the bowl, comprising a series of discs or inverted pie plates or pudding dishes, with a hole through the bottom, numbering from 27 to 45 of these plates in each bowl, according to the size of the bowl. The United States Separator has nothing of the kind, and only three parts to the bowl. The simplicity of the United States and its perfect work is what is "knocking the De Laval Company silly."

**NOTICE.—3d.**—The De Laval Company advertises that two firms of lawyers say the United States Separator infringes their patents. Two years ago they advertised as they do now, for the purpose of bulldozing and frightening persons who prefer the United States, the opinions of four firms of lawyers. They have now dropped one-half the number, and in two years more the other two will drop out and be ashamed that they ever made such a statement. The court does not so decree, and it is the decree of the court that carries authority with it, and not the opinion of lawyers who are paid large fees.

**NOTICE.—4th.**—The De Laval Company has claimed for more than ten years that every separator was an infringement, yet in all this time they have never sustained their claims except against Hotchkiss, who made no defense; and Houston and all the other users of Hotchkiss' machines were assured that if they would only allow a decree to be entered against them, the De Laval Company would pay all costs and damages themselves. It therefore cost the users not one cent. Every one knows the De Laval Company would not have paid the costs themselves had they had any confidence in their case.

**NOTICE.—5th.**—The De Laval Company say in their "ad." that "they have only delayed prosecuting the United States from the fact that the number of such machines in use is hardly sufficient to justify the legal expense." How false and ridiculous this statement, after the case against Hotchkiss, who had made less than three dozen machines, when every one knows there are thousands of the United States Separators in use. But this admission of the De Laval Company rather confirms the statement that Hotchkiss makes that his attorneys advised him he could win if he had the means to fight the case, and shows that they jumped onto a poor man like Hotchkiss, knowing that he had no money to protect himself with.

**NOTICE.—6th.**—The De Laval Company state that Hotchkiss is our agent. This is another false statement—he is not, and never was. Mr. Hulbert is the largest merchant in Downsville, which the De Laval Company do not deny. We sell him many goods, and are pleased to do so. We have never sold him at half price—another false statement of the De Laval Company—but the De Laval Company were so anxious the Hotchkiss patrons should have the De Laval Separators that their county agent visited Downsville several times to make the trade, and the De Laval Company offered to trade their No. 2 Baby Separator, price \$125, for \$75 and the Hotchkiss infringing machine.

"We leave the public, including the few who have been deluded into buying the De Laval machines at full price, to judge of these matters for themselves, and we challenge the denial under oath."

**NOTICE.—7th.**—The De Laval Company, after trying so hard to make the sales to Hotchkiss' patrons, and upon finding that they had decided to buy the United States Separators, wrote threatening letters to them, trying to frighten them and prevent their purchasing the United States Separators, but did not succeed.

**NOTICE.—8th.**—The De Laval Company deny Hotchkiss' statement of what his attorneys advised, and say his attorneys advised "that it was a waste of money to proceed and that he was sure to be beaten." We challenge the De Laval Company to make this statement under oath. The De Laval Company say further that Hotchkiss' attorneys assured other infringers of the same patent \* \* \* that they could do nothing, and finally actually refused the proffered financial support of an outside infringer. This is so flagrant a falsehood that it provokes a smile from all experienced litigants. We challenge the De Laval Company to make this statement under oath, using the firm name of the lawyers in the oath.

**NOTICE.—9th.**—The De Laval Company have got so desperate because the Improved United States Separator is taking the trade away from them that they go so far as to warn the public that they fear the United States will be still further improved, evidently realizing that this progressive machine will be still further in advance of them in the future than it is to-day. Did any one ever hear a more childish and humiliating whine than that?

**NOTICE.—10th.**—The De Laval Company use considerable space to explain the Experiment Station records of tests of separators which show that their separator was beaten in the tests—and utter another whine. It is too bad for them that their separators are beaten by the United States at the Stations, but how fortunate for the dairy public that the superiority of the United States Separators has been so clearly demonstrated at these Stations.

**NOTICE.—11th.**—The De Laval Company intimate that the United States Separators are run at Stations under the supervision of experts. Now let us see what the facts are: At the Vermont Station Creamery Course just closed, the United States had one man only to look after them. The De Laval had their county agent, the general agent for New England, an expert from the factory in New York, and an expert direct from the main factory at Stockholm, Sweden, to look after their separators. The De Laval Company always have more men at the Stations to look after their machines than any other separator company, and yet they complain that others are allowed even one representative, and he not an expert. They whine because the United States had one man to their four!

**NOTICE.—12th.**—The De Laval Company, not being satisfied with having more operators and experts than any other company to look after their separators, in addition to this had the impudence to issue and send to the Experiment Stations a circular letter, the burden of which was that the Stations should not make the mistake of trying new and improved machines, but should give the De Laval the preference, with the hope, no doubt, of having the officials run the Stations in the interests of the De Laval Company rather than in the interests of the dairy public.

In the foregoing we have stated the case truthfully, and we believe fairly, and we think every reader will concede that we commenced our article with a proper quotation, and agree with us that if the De Laval Company's slippery hold upon the stump should give way they would go clear out of sight in the mire.

We have been incorporated and doing business for twenty-three years, owning many valuable patents and manufacturing under them. We employ the best patent experts in the United States, and never have infringed other patents, and never expect to; and neither will we allow the De Laval Company, nor any one else, to infringe our patents with impunity. In all this long period no purchaser of our manufactures has ever had to pay one cent of costs or damages for any claimed infringement. We have always protected our patrons from all annoyance of this kind, and always will, so that our name has become a synonym for protection to our patrons.



### The Home Circle.

#### AT THE END.

When the five gateways of the soul  
Are closing one by one,  
When our being's currents slowly roll  
And day is done,  
What shall our chiefest comfort be  
Amid this misery?

Not to have stores heaped up on high  
Of gold and precious things;  
Not to have flown from sky to sky  
On fame's wide wings—  
These things a little space do last  
And then are overpast.

Not to have heaped up precious store  
Of all the gains of time,  
Of long dead sages' treasured lore  
Or deathless rhyme—  
Though learning be a comely maid,  
Death maketh her afraid.

Not to have drained the cup of youth  
To the sweet maddening lees,  
Nor, rapt by dreams of hidden truth,  
To have spurned all these;  
Pleasure, denial, touch not him  
Whose body and mind are dim.

Not one of all these things shall I  
For comfort use or strength,  
When the sure hour when I must die  
Takes me at length;  
One thought alone shall bring redress  
For that great heaviness:

That I have held each struggling soul  
As of one kin and blood,  
That one sure link doth all control  
To one close brotherhood;  
For who the race of men doth love  
Loves also Him above.

—Lewis Morris, in Songs Unsung.

### BOSTON'S LATEST CULT.

Its Motto Is: "Love Is the Fulfilling of the Law."

The Church of the Higher Light and Its Pastor, Rev. Helen Van Anderson—Ordained by a Trio of Unitarian Church Leaders.

In the ordination of Rev. Helen Van Anderson to the ministry and the organization of the society of which she is now the pastor, Boston has added to its already large number of churches a new one, the Church of the Higher Life. It is a heterodox church, and its motto is "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

Mrs. D. H. Kirby, of the Procopeia club, is deeply interested in the work of the church of the Higher Life. This club is a newcomer among the transcendental cults of which Boston seems to be the center, and Mrs. Kirby is a woman venerated for the occult qualities which those who dabble in the



REV. HELEN VAN ANDERSON.

mysterious believe her to possess. The name of the club, when first sprang on the public, precipitated a sudden rush for dictionaries and lexicons. It is Greek. It means advancement or progress, especially in things obscure. Anything just a yard or two beyond the frontier of natural knowledge finds its votaries in Boston. Helen Van Anderson has been lecturing in Boston for the past two years. Her themes were spiritualistic, but she was careful not to overstep the line of demarcation between the orthodox and heterodox. This judiciousness saved her from the fate of many who fall through the enemies they make. She is an entertaining speaker.

Her ordination was unique, in that she received the right hand of fellowship without ever having pursued a course in a school of theology. The ordination exercises were held in Allen hall, St. Botolph street. The space was not large enough to comfortably accommodate all who wished to hear the ceremony. Dozens stood. The exercises opened at eight o'clock in the evening. Rev. Antoinette B. Blackwell

delivered the invocation, and Rev. Florence E. Rollock read the Scripture lesson. The sermon was by Rev. Minor J. Savage, who took for his subject "The Work of a Modern Minister in Religion." At the close of Mr. Savage's sermon the ordination prayer was said by Rev. Florence E. Rollock, after which Rev. M. J. Savage and Rev. A. B. Blackwell laid their hands upon the new pastor's head.

Boston's new woman pastor, says the New York Sun, was born in Iowa. She is about 35 years old, fair of feature and modish. Her good taste in dress created a little feeling not long ago, some of her followers threatening to take offense unless she appeared in subdued garb. Hereafter she will appear in the pulpit gowned in a robe of sober hue. A good part of her years was spent in Chicago, and it was while there that she attracted attention with her pen, having written some readable short stories and one or two books. Her first book, "The Right Knock," has gone through as many as a half dozen editions. Mrs. Van Anderson lives at the Oxford, in the Back Bay district.

The Procopeia club and the Church of the Higher Life are supposed to be centers where living protests are made against the materialism of the age. Among the features, besides the regular preaching, are a healing service, an emersion club and a mothers' meeting.

### GLASS MILLINERY.

Turned Out in Large Quantities by Venetian Manufacturers.

Articles of dress are now being extensively made of glass. A Venetian manufacturer is turning out bonnets by the thousand, the glass cloth of which they are composed having the same shimmer and brilliancy of color as silk, and, what is a great advantage, being impervious to water. In Russia there has for a long time existed a tissue manufactured from the fiber of a peculiar filamentous stone from the Siberian mines, which by some secret process is shredded and spun into a fabric which, although soft to the touch and pliable in the extreme, is of so durable a nature that it never wears out. This is probably what has given an enterprising firm the idea of producing spun-glass dress lengths.

The Muscovite stuff is thrown into the fire when dirty, like asbestos, by which it is made absolutely clean again; but the spun-glass is simply brushed with a hard brush and soap and water, and is none the worse for being either stained or soiled. The material is to be had in white, green, lilac, pink and yellow, and bids fair to become very fashionable for evening dresses. An Austrian is the inventor of this novel fabric, which is rather costly. Tablecloths, napkins and window curtains are also made of it. It has also been discovered that glass is capable of being turned into a fine cloth which can be worn next to the skin without the slightest discomfort.—Chambers' Journal.

### Recipe for Spaghetti Timbale.

Spaghetti timbale makes a pretty dish. Cook long pieces of spaghetti in salted water until they are tender. Lay the pieces on a napkin to cool, being careful not to break them. Butter a dome-shaped mold. Wind the spaghetti around the mold, holding it in place with a layer of force meat. Fill the mold with boiled macaroni and cheese. Make a layer of force meat thick enough to give the timbale stability. Cover with greased paper, stand in a pan of hot water and poach in a slow oven for 30 minutes.

### A Valuable Chicago Tiara.

Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, of Chicago, possesses a tiara like that of the princess of Wales. The center can be unhooked and hung as a diamond pendant and can be lengthened into bars with gold chain loops between for a diamond necklace; or it can be taken apart for bracelets. So useful and beautiful in all ways is this ornament that one forgives the extravagance which ate up a fortune of \$15,000.

It is not to be wondered at that Ayer's Pills are in such universal demand. For the cure of constipation, biliousness, or any other complaint needing a laxative, these pills are unsurpassed. They are sugar-coated, easy to take and every dose is effective.

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

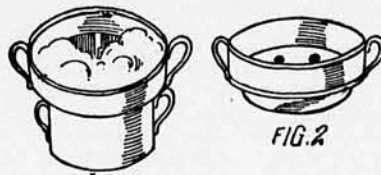
# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

### PREVENTS BOILING OVER.

Excellent Household Device Patented by a German Inventor.

A neat little device has been patented by a German inventor, which effectually prevents the boiling over of any fluid, even at an open fire, says the



THE MILK WILL NOT BOIL OVER.

Philadelphia Record. It is a simply-constructed rim, which must tightly fit the pot in which the milk is to be boiled. Upon the inside of it is another rim in which holes are cut even distances apart. This pot needs no watching, and if it does boil over no harm can be done, as the overflow returns to the pot through the small holes provided in the rim sufficiently cooled off to prevent it from boiling over any more. A benefit of this system is that milk can be kept boiling for a long time, and thereby sterilized milk, forming nutritious and healthy food for babies, can be obtained.

### Professional Gray Hair Pullers.

A unique occupation taken up by certain enterprising young women in need of a little extra money is that of "gray hair pullers." The day the first gray hair makes its appearance is one of sorrow to many fashionable women, and the hair is generally plucked out, regardless of the old saying that a dozen will come to its funeral. Soon afterward the gray hair puller is summoned and engaged to come at regular intervals. She takes down her patron's hair, combs it gently and carefully removes every hair which has departed from its original hue and pins up the locks again.—N. Y. Evening World.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will quickly relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Throat Diseases. Sold only in boxes.

Written for KANSAS FARMER. A Model Home.

Jolly and I were schoolfellows, but went different ways.

In a delightful retreat of Ivywild, a pleasant suburb of Colorado Springs, there stands among evergreen trees and flowering shrubbery a neat cottage with Gothic roof and dormer windows half hidden by tangled vines of ivy and climbing roses.

"This is our home," said Jolly, "step in. Daisy is up on the mountain to-day, sketching. Those pictures on the wall, and this unfinished painting on the easel are specimens of her art. Daisy is becoming quite popular as an artist, and often sells her pictures to tourists for handsome prices. Here in this rustic frame is her portrait of Joe and Lilly, our little people. They are at school to-day. I am a carpenter, and all this furniture, and the house itself, is of my handiwork. Though plain, it suits us better than factory goods, and is all composed of good material. I have employment in the city at my trade, a snug little sum at interest, and we own this property clear. Come over some day when we are all at home." JAY VEE. Carbondale, Kas.

It has always been a mystery why so many people suffer from chapped hands when Salvation Oil will cure them at once.



I used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and have received great benefit. I believe it a safe and certain cure. Very pleasant to take.—Wm. Fraser, Rochester, N. Y.



## 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.

Hosts of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a **SPRAIN**, when St. Jacobs Oil would cure it in the right way, right off.



## BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Is the most dangerous of all Kidney Diseases. Pains in the Back, Irregularities in the Urine, Swelling of the Limbs or Abdomen are the first symptoms

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

Has proven, in thousands of cases and for many years, to be the Peerless Remedy for this dreaded disease. It relieves promptly and works a permanent cure

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

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



# The Young Folks.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.  
**DELCEA MAY.**  
BY J. CRANMER BAIRD.

I love thee, Delcea May,  
Though I'm a bachelor old and gray,  
And thou must lisp my name to say;  
Though full as far removed away,  
As midnight from the light of day,  
Yet still I love thee, Delcea May.

I love the dimples in thy cheek,  
And in thy arms, so small and weak,  
Thy little hands that clasp around  
My awkward fingers, big and brown;  
And every little word you say,  
I love to hear, sweet Delcea May.

Which is most precious in thy sight,  
My keys or watch-chain jingling bright?  
To test her, now, I've hidden both,  
And still she clasps me, nothing loth.  
Though both the toys are hid away,  
She loves me still, sweet Delcea May.

A cunning little maid thou art,  
Thus easily to win my heart.  
Though thou hast used no wizard's art,  
Or played a coquette's flimsy part,  
Yet unto thee I homage pay,  
Thou fair enchantress, Delcea May.

Thy life in innocence begun,  
Thus let it be, oh! tender one.  
While here thy course of life must run,  
A crown of love thou wilt have won,  
And dim is summer's brightest day  
Beside thy virtues, Delcea May.

But I'm a bachelor, old and gray,  
And thou a child, sweet Delcea May.  
'Tis not a wooer's love I bear,  
For thee, so innocent and fair;  
I only ask a friend to be,  
Sweet Delcea May, for aye to thee.

## HYPNOTIZING ANIMALS.

How Boys and Girls Can Put Their Pets in a Trance.

About 1776, Mesmer, a Vienna physician, discovered among his patients several persons whom he could put to sleep when he wished, simply by stroking their foreheads or by making passes with his hands in front of their eyes. He made a great many experiments, and little by little learned more about this power, which, because he was the first to discover it, he called Mesmerism. Many stories were told of the wonderful things Mesmer could do with people he put to sleep. These stories were not generally believed, and most of the people who did think them true said that Mesmer was a witch and ought to be hung. There were a few, however, who thought that this new power might be a very good thing, if rightly used, and so they, too, started to experiment. Ever since then



A HYPNOTIZED DOG.

physicians have been interested in mesmerism, or hypnotism, as it is called now, and a great many make use of it among their patients.

When a person is hypnotized, he will do whatever he is told to do. Hypnotists very often give exhibitions of their power, and make the subject, as the person who is hypnotized is called do all sorts of things, such as to believe that he is a dog, or cat, or horse, and run around barking, scratching or galloping on his hands and knees, just as the animal which he is supposed to represent would do. These are only a few of the tricks with which hypnotists attempt to amuse an audience. They very seldom try, however, to mesmerize an animal. This is not at all difficult. Anybody with a little practice can do it, although very few persons know that it can be done at all.

Of course, if you put a bird to sleep you cannot make it believe it is some other animal, but that is only because a

bird cannot understand what is expected of it. An animal can, however, be trained while it is in the hypnotic state, and some persons think it is easier than when the animal is awake. It used to be thought that mesmerism was the effect of one mind over another. That is, a person with a strong will could hypnotize anybody with a weaker will. This is not correct. The will has nothing to do with it. The process is entirely mechanical. An animal is much more easily hypnotized than a man or woman, and any boy or girl can mesmerize a dog or bird, or any other pet. A certain amount of practice is necessary, however, before a dog or other subject can be made to do much while sleeping.

Some scientists claim that the animals most easily hypnotized are those of the lowest order of intellect. A cat, for instance, is more easily hypnotized than a dog. But a monkey (which is of greater intelligence than a duck) is hypnotized in about half the time it takes with that animal. For practice in hypnotizing animals a bird is the most convenient subject. The kind makes very little difference—a pigeon, dove, canary or sparrow all answering equally as well. Hold the bird securely but gently in the hand, back downward. Look straight into its eyes. The little creature will at first struggle to escape, but after a minute or two it becomes quiet. On first attempts it may be difficult to fix the bird's gaze, but the fascination of the human eye will make itself felt in the end, and the tiny subject will not try to take its eyes off the hypnotizer.

When it has reached this stage, begin very slowly to loosen the grasp. As the pressure grows lighter, the bird comes more under the influence of the charm exerted by the firm gaze. The beating of its heart, which can easily be felt in the fingers, becomes more rapid, the legs contract slightly, and the lids draw over the edges of the eyes. There must be almost no pressure of the hand now, or the bird will not sleep deeply. Yet the grasp must not be loosened entirely, or the body will roll in the palm of the hand, and the bird awake. In a few minutes, sometimes two, sometimes five or ten, the eyelids will have entirely closed. Still hold the bird carefully for two or three minutes. By the end of this time it will be sleeping.

It may now be handled freely but gently. Held by the foot, head downward, its body is entirely limp, like a bird just shot. The neck stretches beyond the shoulders, the head swings freely and the feathers droop. The bird may be tossed about without awaking so long as it is not dropped or hurt in any way.—Walter Larrabee, in N. Y. Recorder.

### Stranger in a Strange Land.

An army surgeon, stationed with his regiment on the Mexican frontier, was very popular, and his Mexican friends one evening gave a grand ball in his honor. The ball began early, as Mexican balls do, and the surgeon danced in the first set. He danced in nearly every set, in fact, and after a few hours became tired. But the dancing went on, and the doctor danced until he was completely worn out. Finally, in desperation, he drew one of the men aside, and asked if the ball was ever going to end. "Why, senor," said the Mexican, politely, "we have been waiting these many hours for you to give the signal for the last dance."

### Yankee Peddler's Clever Ruse.

A Vermont paper recalls the story of a man who started out in the eastern states, just after the war, to sell oil-cloth table covers for 50 cents apiece. After tramping all day without selling one, a happy thought struck him, and next day he offered them for one dollar, taking half his pay in old shoes. The result was magical. People imagined they were getting something for nothing. There was a general ransacking of closets and attics, and the table covers went like hot cakes. Then the peddler chuckled to himself and threw the old shoes into the first hole he came to.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

### Cowardice of a Large Eagle.

The claim of the eagle to the title of king of birds seems to be slightly clouded by an incident reported from Stafford county, Va. A gentleman down there was watching an unusually fine bald eagle grandly sailing around in the air a few days ago, when he noticed a little bee martin rise in the air and make straight for the eagle. He wondered what the martin's object could be, and was surprised to see it sail in boldly to tear the feathers out of the big eagle. But he was amazed to see the eagle, after a few moments of effort at beating off the little bird, sail away in full flight, making every effort to escape from the martin. The martin followed up closely for awhile, making a savage jab at the eagle every few yards, but was finally left behind through the superior retreating powers of the big eagle.

### Good Joke on the Freshie.

One of the smallest New England colleges has for janitor a colored man, who has filled that position to the satisfaction of all concerned for over 25 years. It is not often that the students get the laugh on "Sam," as they familiarly and affectionately call him. One autumn day, just after the college had begun, when he was overseeing the burning over of part of the campus, a freshman coming along cried: "Well, Sam, that's most as black as you are!" "Yes, sah," promptly replied Sam; "and next spring it will be 'most as green as you are!'"

### GENUINE PHILANTHROPY.

Thousands Afflicted With Chronic Catarrh Find Cure Free.

In order to bring his great remedy for chronic catarrh in reach of everybody Dr. Hartman invented the following method: Any one wishing to become one of his regular patients should send name and address, when complete directions for treatment will be sent free of charge. Each patient is expected to report once a month. At no time is any charge made. The medicines can be obtained at any drug store. Thousands of cases have been cured in the last two years.

Patient No. 1627; name, Lucius B. Cooper, of Biddle University, N. C.; commenced treatment December 16, 1893; writes February 21, 1894: "I am thoroughly cured of my catarrh, which had been troubling me for eight years." Any one wishing to become a patient should send in his name and address at once, giving a list of the principal symptoms and the length of time the disease has run.

A medical book, treating on chronic catarrh, la grippe, coughs, colds, and consumption will be sent prepaid, for a short time to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O.

**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. Ferry, Winfield, Kas.



### And School of Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy and Normal Penmanship.

The only Commercial College in Southern Kansas that teaches Actual Business Practice through the regular United States mail with all the leading colleges of America. This feature alone should decide where to get your Business education.

Over two hundred graduates and students filling good paying positions.

Located in the beautiful Y. M. C. A. Building. (Incorporated).

Fathers and Mothers, this is a safe place to send your sons and daughters, because the surroundings and influences are everything that can be desired.

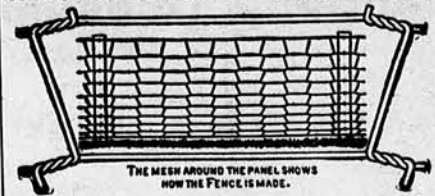
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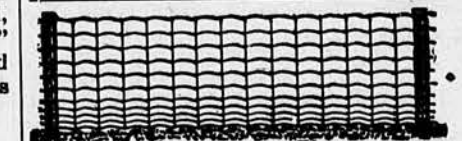
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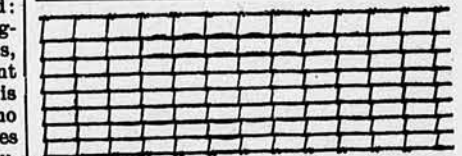
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to weave your fence at 25 Cts. per Rod. 10 No. 10 Gal. wires. Cross wires No. 12. 3/4" will sell wire for a 100 rod fence for \$20. Agents wanted. Catalogue Free. CARTER Wire Fence Mach. Co. Box 71 Mt. Sterling, O.



### TURKEY SUBDUED AT LAST.

In spite of the common belief that she could not be restrained, an eastern man raised an immense drove, pent up with PAGE, from the egg to the oven. See picture in "Hustler." PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



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24 to 58 inches high; Steel Web Picket Lawn Fence; Poultry, Garden and Rabbit Fence; Steel Gates, Steel Posts and Steel Rails; Tree, Flower and Tomato Guards; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue free. DeKALB FENCE CO., #23 High St., DeKalb, Ill.

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For HOGS, POULTRY, and all fence purposes.



Thousands of Miles in Use. Always gives satisfaction. Sold by dealers. Freight paid. Take no other. Catalogue free. McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

### "DO IT YOURSELF!"

Pat. Oct. 5, '98. With Root's Home... Outlets for half-boiling and rep'ing Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Harness, Trawls, etc. No. 1, 40 Items, \$3 No. 2, 25 Items, \$2. Send for FREE catalogue describing these and "Root's Steamplow Tractor" for home rep'ing. Carpenters and Blacksmiths' tools, etc. Agents wanted. THE ROOT TRACTOR CO., Box 7, Plymouth, O.

### COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.



NOW READY. UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. SEND 2-CENT STAMP FOR COPY. E. G. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

### 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, 30 Years' Guarantee, and looks like a Solid Gold Watch sold at \$40. Examine at express office and if you think it a bargain, pay \$7.50 and express charges, otherwise pay nothing. A Handsome Gold Plated Chain, sold in certain stores for \$3 goes free with each watch. OUR GRAND OFFER. FREE One of these \$7.50 watches and a chain, if you buy or sell SIX. Write To-day, as this price holds good for 60 days only. ROYAL WATCH CO., 507 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



# 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.

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

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

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday. Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

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

Wheat is about 17 cents higher than a year ago.

Improvements are said to exist in the wholesale demands for groceries and iron. Good sign.

The farmers' institute for to-day and to-morrow at Berryton, Shawnee county, presents a fine program, including a basket dinner.

The Treasury statement shows a net increase in the public debt of \$76,896,073 during March. At this rate how long will it take the country to get out of debt?

It is said that the action of Congress on the Cuban question caused prices on the New York stock exchange, to fall 1 to 2 per cent. The loss has since been recovered.

Senators and members of Congress have no seeds to distribute this season, and their friends will save both themselves and these public servants trouble by bearing this fact in mind.

The population of the United States on March 1, 1896, as estimated by the Treasury department, was 60,822,000. The February 1 estimate was 70,756,000, so that the estimate of increase is 66,000 for the month of February.

The March Treasury statement shows money and bullion in the United States Treasury to be \$820,459,170. Let's see! Didn't this country borrow \$100,000,000 recently? Well, the February statement showed \$743,563,097 in the Treasury.

The "visible" supply of wheat, which is decreasing at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 bushels a week, was 64,089,000 bushels on February 29, being over 14,000,000 less than at the corresponding date last year, and also less than at this date any year since 1893.

The Bank of England rate of interest for the last two years has been 2 per cent. This is the longest period in the history of the bank during which this low rate has prevailed. The record shows that unusually low rates are accompanied by unusual depression.

The Topeka Kennel Club will hold its first annual dog show, at Topeka, April 8, 9, 10 and 11, and an invitation is extended to all breeders and owners of dogs to exhibit and contest for the prizes offered. H. L. Robison is President and J. P. Lucas, of Topeka, Secretary.

A Wall street writer complains of Congress that it settles questions according to the views of "the preponderant irresponsible masses." A little further on in the same circular, complaint is made that "the men entrusted with the helm of affairs \* \* \* defy the public will." Now what is "the public will," if not "the views of the preponderant masses?" Possibly we will have to stand the prevalence of the views of the preponderant masses.

## INSECTS INJURIOUS IN 1895.

The Minnesota Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin from its Division of Entomology, which gives an admirable discussion of injurious insects by the entomologist and botanist of the experiment station, Prof. Otto Luggler. Few attempts have succeeded as well as this in making clear to the average reader so much valuable information as to the life history, habits and vulnerable points as to chinch bugs, grasshoppers, bark beetles, potato bugs, blister beetles, cabbage insects, currant insects, tree borers, leaf-rollers, Hessian flies, plant lice, scale insects and cut-worms.

Prof. Luggler has wisely not been afraid of being laughed at for presenting what others have found out in order to make the bulletin complete and of practical value to those who need the information it contains to successfully combat the enemies which have done so great damage to crops. He appears to have had no pet theories to exploit, but to have gone faithfully to work to obtain accurate information and to present it clearly.

Of the chinch bug, it is insisted that there are but two broods or generations each season. Each female may lay as many as 225 eggs, and since her laying period is spread over considerable time, there may be bugs of several degrees of development in one brood. Dry, warm situations are preferred, and the bugs that winter over usually seek protection under rubbish. It has frequently been pointed out that they may be destroyed by burning all rubbish, and the careful, tidy farmer is less liable than his slovenly neighbor to be infested with chinch bugs or other insects. Chinch bugs are very fond of millet, but are repelled by flax. Barley is their second choice, but they do not like oats. While at certain stages chinch bugs have wings and can fly, they usually crawl, moving in great armies from the field where the food has lost its succulence to pastures new. They do not like to cross a dusty strip or a ditch with dusty bottom. They will not cross a band of coal tar or a line of material saturated with kerosene. Most insecticides are considered of little value, but Prof. Luggler excepts kerosene emulsion\*, which he says can be successfully used in certain cases. He suggests that if the migrating bugs have reached the outer rows of corn and almost hide these plants by their presence this material will prove very effective and will cost less than 75 cents per acre.

The subject of diseases of insects is carefully treated, and it is shown that very many of these enemies of the farmer are subject to contagious diseases. In the case of the chinch bug, attempts to cultivate and spread the infection in various ways are described. The only method mentioned as successful is that adopted by Chancellor Snow, of Kansas State University, i. e., by distributing live chinch bugs which have been infected with the disease in infection boxes. Prof. Luggler finds that if the introduction of the diseased bugs into the fields be deferred until the combination of drought and chinch bugs are destroying the crop, little can be accomplished; but if the disease be thoroughly introduced during warm, moist weather, it spreads with great rapidity, attacking the bugs while in a less vigorous condition than they attain when the weather is dry. This entirely agrees with experience in this State.

Any farmer in Kansas who dreads a possible attack of chinch bugs during the coming summer, should begin at once to arrange with Chancellor Snow, of the State University, at Lawrence, for an early supply of the infection, should immediately burn all trash in his fields, fence rows and waste places; in short, should give battle to the enemy while he is weak. It may appear to be a more glorious thing to meet and destroy an army of chinch bugs when at its strongest than to smite the beginning of such army while

\*Kerosene Emulsion:—Kerosene 2 gallons, common soap  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound, water 1 gallon. Dissolve the soap by boiling in the water, and after removing from the fire add the kerosene, and churn the mixture while still hot by means of a force pump. Direct the stream from the nozzle back into the mixture for five or ten minutes. For use, mix with nine or ten parts of water.

they are few and weak, but it is more profitable to have crops free from chinch bug interference than to breed an army and then helplessly suffer destruction from it. Now is the accepted time to begin the war on the chinch bug.

The bulletin of Prof. Luggler describes fruitless attempts to introduce among Minnesota grasshoppers the disease which was said to be killing these pests in Colorado last season. In Minnesota nothing was found equal to the "hopper-dozer" brought into use several years ago at the suggestion of Prof. C. V. Riley, of the United States Department of Agriculture. The "hopper-dozer" is described as follows: "A sheet of ordinary sheet iron, such as is used for making stovepipes, was turned up one and one-half inches around the edges and riveted at the corners. This makes a shallow pan about eight feet long, two feet broad and one and a half inches deep. To the bottom of this are riveted six small strips which can be fastened to the three runners on which the pan rests. To the rear side of the pan is screwed a light wooden frame, as long as the pan and one and a half feet high. Over this frame a piece of canvas is stretched. \* \* \* The front end of the runners are all fastened by screws to a cross-piece which is drawn by two ropes, one at each end. These ropes are joined and fastened to a singletree. Sometimes two 'hopper-dozers' are fastened to a long pole by means of short ropes and both easily drawn by one horse. Just in front of the pan is fastened a rope which sweeps the ground a few inches in advance and serves to stir up the hoppers. In the pan is laid a piece of cloth which is first saturated with water. About a pint of kerosene is then poured in and the upright sheet or sail is also moistened with kerosene. The machine is drawn over the field where the hoppers are at work. The slightest touch of kerosene from either the pan or the canvas sheet, means death to the hopper. The hoppers which light in the pan may and most of them do jump out but they invariably die within a few minutes."

The work which the experiment stations are doing in the determination and publication of useful methods of combating the various foes to the harvest is well worth studying and has already pointed out methods by which the diligent may in most cases reap where he has sown.

## FEBRUARY PRECIPITATION.

The February report of the government Weather Service shows that in the central and northern portions of the Gulf States, lower Lake region, and generally throughout the Atlantic coast States, the precipitation during February exceeded the average. From the Carolinas northward to New England, including New York, the excess ranged from 1 to 3 inches, and local excesses, equally as marked, occurred over portions of the Gulf States.

Generally throughout the central valleys, Rocky mountain regions, and on the Pacific coast there was less than the usual amount of precipitation during February, and marked deficiencies occurred in the lower Ohio, lower Missouri, and central Mississippi valleys, and generally throughout the Middle and Pacific coast regions.

In the central Mississippi valley, and adjacent portions of the Ohio and Missouri valleys the monthly precipitation was generally from 1 to 2.5 inches below the average, while over the greater portion of the central and southern Pacific coast regions the deficiency ranged from 2 to over 3 inches.

With the exception of the Upper Michigan Peninsula, western New York, and northern New England, the country eastward of the Mississippi river was free from snow at the close of the month. In the upper Missouri valley and in the Red River valley of the North the ground was covered to depths ranging from 1 to 9 inches. Montana and portions of Oregon, Washington, and Nevada had a light covering of snow, the depths being generally less than 4 inches.

Henry Clews suggests the wish of Wall street that Congress may soon adjourn.

## A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



## AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything.

Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

# AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR  
Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

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.

In the annual report of the Nebraska Experiment Station, the botanist says of the much-mentioned sacaline: "The group of sacaline plants on the University campus has been watched another season and notes made as to its behavior during a period of drought. Although growing in a favorable situation the plants did not exceed three feet in height, and the stems were half an inch thick, hard and woody. They are spreading underground quite rapidly, and are without doubt entirely hardy in this climate. That the plant is useless for forage is now more evident than ever. It is merely a coarse weed, of little if any value for any purpose."

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.

The March number of *The Irrigation Age*, of Chicago, comes out in a striking cover in yellow and black, and the contents are as striking as the cover. One of the most interesting features, although not the principal one, is a bit of the "History of Irrigation in Nebraska," by I. A. Fort. The practical information in Van Dyke's series of articles on "Art of Irrigation" is becoming more valuable with every issue. Irrigation engineering problems are discussed by F. C. Finkle, C. E., of California. The redemption of Kansas by means of irrigation is the subject of an article by Col. C. D. Perry, the manager of the largest actual irrigation enterprise in the Sunflower State. A lengthy article on Kaffir corn shows that this corn is soon to become one of the most important grains grown in the



Western States. The following are among the other titles in this number: "Alkali, Best Methods of Treating It," by E. M. Skeats; "Legal Decisions Affecting Irrigation," "Mines and Mining," "Manufactures and Trade," "The Diversified Farm," "The Progress of the West," and others.

**Duties on Agricultural Products.**

The matter of protection to products of the farm has assumed the proportions of an issue to the extent that a petition is being extensively circulated, by the National Hay Association, which is pushing it with vigor similar to that which brings success to manufacturers in making their demands for high taxes to protect their industries. The circular, with attached petition, contains valuable information and interesting suggestions and are given in full, as follows:

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., February 23, 1896.

DEAR SIR:—As the hay trade of the States has been seriously disturbed, owing to Canadian shipments of that commodity into the seaboard markets, to the extent of 334,854 tons, during the seventeen months ending November 30, 1895, for which \$2,571,298 of American money was taken out of the country, and which had the effect, not only of creating a low standard of prices in those markets, but which standard was reflected over American markets in the interior, much to the detriment of the producer, which condition it is believed will continue in a great measure as long as the present rate of duty exists.

The National Hay Association, through its President, Mr. George S. Blakeslee, has appointed a committee on legislative action. One of its objects being that of greater protection to American agriculture, and as the hay interests of the States have grown from a product of 19,083,896 tons in 1860, to that of 70,000,000 tons in 1894, representing a value of \$600,000,000, and standing second in value of farm products of America, it has been deemed advisable to impress upon Congress the wish of the people by presenting a petition, as other commercial interests have done, and with good effect.

The Hay Trade Journal now has a petition in the hands of 2,800 men, representing 250,000 people, and with the combined effort of the Journal and National Hay Association, the full sentiment of the people will be expressed, and will doubtless carry great weight with their Representatives when presented.

With the question now before Congress with little prospect of favorable action being taken, it may be said that it is useless to undertake it.

For its present or immediate effect it may.

But it must be remembered that it is a vast piece of machinery to get together, and when completed, will be ready for action at a moment's notice.

It should also be remembered that imported hay has not only made prices in American markets during the present season, but also during preceding years, the imports for the year ending June 30, 1895, being 201,909 long tons, valued at \$1,443,916, and for the five months following to November 30, 1895, 132,952 tons, valued at \$1,137,382, or nearly as much in the first instance as the total during the three years prior, 1891-2-3, when the imports of hay were valued at \$2,125,367, an average of \$708,455 per year.

On the principle that one party with ten cars of hay, or any other product, can make the price on his competitors one hundred in any market, it is plainly shown that under the present rate of duty, imported hay is able to fix prices at which the American product must be sold, whether the crop is abundant or otherwise, and is compelling Uncle Sam to borrow to meet running expenses, instead of putting into his pockets that which would enable him to pay his hired help, and lay aside a sum to liquidate the mortgage now upon his farm.

Business is ready and waiting to start as soon as the signal of safety is displayed, and believing that to be protection to American agriculture, we therefore append petition of which we send you five copies, and ask that you

place them in the hands of parties who will promote the undertaking, and also ask that you urge prompt action.

Committee:—Willis Bullock, Canajoharie, N. Y.; J. D. Carscallen, Jersey City, N. J.; Stephen Thornton, Skaneateles, N. Y.; C. Hatcher, Tiffin, O.; George C. Warren, Saginaw, Mich.; James B. Carter, Chicago, Ill.

**TARIEF RATES.**

	1890.	1894.
Hay.....	\$4.00 per ton.	\$2.00 per ton.
Eggs.....	.05 per dozen.	.03 per dozen.
Honey.....	.20 per gallon.	.20 per gallon.
Flax seed..	.30 per bushel.	.20 per bushel.
Potatoes...	.25 "	.15 "
Onions.....	.40 "	.30 "
Hops.....	.15 per pound.	.08 per pound.
Cheese.....	.06 "	.04 "
Butter.....	.06 "	.04 "

	1890.	1894.
Apples.....	25c. per bu.	20 per ct. ad valorem.
Buckwheat..	.15c. "	" "
Corn.....	.15c. "	" "
Oats.....	.15c. "	" "
Rye.....	.10c. "	" "
Wheat.....	.25c. "	" "
Barley.....	.30c. "	" "
Barley malt.	.45c. "	" "
Beans.....	.40c. "	" "
Peas.....	.40c. "	" "
Straw.....	.30 p. c. a. v.	.25 "

The revenue bill now before Congress adds 15 per cent. to specific rates of 1894, which would increase the present duty on hay 30 cents per ton. Also 15 per cent. to ad valorem rates, which is based on cost of article.

To the Honorable Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Knowing that the wealth and prosperity of this country originate at the farm and mine, and as history teaches that all waves or periods of prosperity have followed a high protective tariff, while those of depression have followed a low rate of duty, demonstrate that the interests of the American people are best served by a high rate of tax on imports. Therefore, we the undersigned, representatives of the hay trade and agricultural interests of the United States, ask that Congress take active measures toward restoring the duty on agricultural products to the scale of 1890.

Address all communications to  
**WILLIS BULLOCK,**  
Canajoharie, N. Y.

NOTE.—Attach paper with names.

It is suggested by the committee that names can be appended to the petition by sending them to the Hay Trade Journal, Canajoharie, N. Y.

**Rents and Wages.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your editorial, "How Will the Farmer Prince Farm?" should be an eye-opener to the tenant farmers of Kansas. Is it not time that they, as well as small people generally, should do some figuring? You do not say what kind of a farm your Shawnee county friend contemplates renting for \$8 per acre, but in order that he, after allowing \$1 per acre for taxes and repairs, may realize only 7 per cent. (and is not that enough?) on his investment, it should be worth \$100 per acre. The tenant will have to deliver thirteen bushels of wheat or forty-seven bushels of oats or thirty-two bushels of corn per acre, at present Kansas City prices, to pay the rent. If he depend on these crops, is not there a chance that he may join the ranks of laborers next year? Would it not be well now for those who may be crowded into the ranks of laborers at 11s. to 12s. (\$2.20 to \$2.40) per week, to try to figure out how they could support their families on that sum, and to ask if nothing can be done to prevent such a state of affairs? The rate of interest on money is regulated by law. There are laws to regulate most things, and why should there not be laws to regulate the renting of land?

A. M. HEDGES.  
Jamestown, Kas.

**Land Rent.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—While so much stress is laid on the question of money and laws for the prevention of usury for the use of money, I do not remember seeing anything against charging usurious rates for the use of land. Kansas has a large and constantly increasing population of tenant farmers, who are at the mercy of landowners who have no mercy. If a discussion of this question is not out of place in the FARMER let us hear something on it. H.  
Jamestown, Kas.

**Gossip About Stock.**

H. S. Day, of Dwight, Kas., breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White swine, reports a fine lot of spring pigs at hard times prices. He has also boars ready for service.

Recently there was a sale of fifty-five head of Poland-China swine at the State fair grounds at Springfield, Ill., that made an average of \$100, the highest price being \$651 for a young sow bred by F. D. Waters, Mechanicsburg, Ill.

W. B. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kas., breeder of fine poultry and Poland-China swine, sends a remittance with thanks for benefits received from advertising. The best people on earth patronize the KANSAS FARMER and prosper accordingly.

Some extra bargains are now being offered by Hon. T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, Kas., and G. W. Berry, of Berryton, Kas. Both of these princely breeders have given out the "tip" that they propose to give quick buyers some gilt-edge chances in the way of getting some choice mortgage-paying swine.

Every swine breeder will be interested in having the annual catalogue of the Wilson Iron Works, of Chicago, who are advertising some splendid specialties for stockmen, especially in the line of watering devices. No well-regulated stock farm can afford to be without some of the handy and necessary devices offered by this advertiser.

The Quality herd of Poland-Chinas, owned by W. E. Gresham, formerly of Burrton, has been recently located at Hutchinson, Kas. Mr. Gresham reports herd in fine shape and four litters, out of the fifteen expected this spring, have arrived and number from six to eleven each. He has on hand a number of choice fall boar pigs sired by the World's Fair boar, Darkness F. 73222.

The FARMER has received a spicily letter from F. J. Knappenberger, Penablosa, Kas., proprietor of the Reno County herd of Poland-Chinas. He severely ridicules the position of A. Allardyce, of Chicago, and coincides with Mr. E. M. Crummer, and has no faith in the germ theory. He says: "I have in the past had hogs die by the dozen in pens where every sanitary precaution was taken and I have never seen two hogs under the same conditions have the disease exactly alike. I have practiced what Crummer advised for years. I have even bought cholera hogs and turned them into my herd. My plan is to keep sows that have had cholera, as they never have it twice. I inoculate the pigs by turning in diseased hogs with them, which results in their having the disease in a mild form, after which they are safe and make good feeders. Common sense is better than science with hogs. Of course, cleanliness and proper feeding are essential, but have no faith in extermination of cholera by Allardyce's methods."

SELLING STOCK BY PHOTOGRAPHS.—Photographing live stock for a real progressive up-to-date fancy stock breeder, Willis Whinery, of Salem, O., is a corker. Not only did he build up a herd of swine in a few years that were terrors to his competitors in the show ring, but he continues a leader in quality of stock and methods of feeding, handling and selling them. His latest step in advance is a method of selling stock by means of photographs, accompanied by accurate descriptions of stock offered. He favors this office with a sample of his work; it is quite interesting and shows the form and quality of the animal in good shape. The idea is for the farmer or breeder who wishes to purchase to write Mr. Whinery a description of the animal or animals he wishes to purchase, giving age and sex. On receipt of the inquiry Mr. Whinery will photograph such stock as he thinks will suit the customer, write out a short description by giving age, weight, name of sire and dam, etc., and submit to purchaser for inspection. If satisfactory, purchaser keeps the photograph and sends in his order. This is not "buying a pig in a poke," by any means, and we see no reason why it should not be a grand success and prove satisfactory to both Mr. Whinery and his customers. With the year 1896 Mr. Whinery commenced the publication of Whinery's Swine Advocate. The January issue was a neat sixteen-page paper, full of sense and information; but when the February issue put in its appearance with twenty pages brimful of spicily valuable information for the farmer, breeder and feeder, it begins to look as though Mr. Whinery would soon be on the top round as a "hog editor." No farmer who breeds and feeds hogs can afford to be without this valuable paper, which comes at the very reasonable price of 25 cents a year. While Mr. Whinery is a thorough fancier of Improved Chester Whites, as an editor he is no respecter of breeds, and will devote his paper to the advancement and improvement of all breeds of swine. Send for a sample copy of the Advocate.

**The World's Earliest Potato.**

That's Salzer's Earliest, fit for use in twenty-eight days. Salzer's new late potato, Champion of the World, is pronounced the heaviest yielder in the world, and we challenge you to produce its equal! Ten acres to Salzer's Earliest Potatoes, yield 4,000 bushels, sold in June at \$1 a bushel (= \$4,000). That pays. A word to the wise, etc. Now

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 packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Sand Vetch, Giant Spurry, Giant Clover, Barley, Oats, etc., and our seed catalogue.

**Merit**

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

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

**A Splendid Business Offer.**

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

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

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

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

**The Spraying Pumps.**

The use of the spray pump is becoming so general that no farm is fully equipped without one. There are four important features necessary for a good pump. First, it must have a large air chamber; second, it must have brass valves and brass working parts throughout; third, it must have fine spray nozzles, and fourth, it must have what is most important of all, a perfect automatic agitator—most important because if the poison and water are not thoroughly and continuously agitated, there is great danger of scorching the foliage, and thus injuring or killing the trees. The Empire King shown here, has all of these important features, and is made by the Field Force Pump Co., Lockport, N. Y., who guarantee it satisfactory in every respect. This company are not strangers to our readers, and if you will mention this paper when you write for information, you will receive special consideration, and a valuable book of instructions free.



**Incubators and Brooders.**

The Peerless Incubator and Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., have recently issued their handsome catalogue for 1896, which fully illustrates and describes the complete line of goods they manufacture, also gives much valuable information on poultry-raising. For the coming season they have made many valuable improvements on their already famous



Peerless Incubators and Brooders, and have also added Green Bone Cutters, Dry Bone and Grain Mills, Grit Crushers, Caponizing Instruments, etc., to their line of manufacture. As they are desirous of introducing their latest improved goods in every available locality early in the season, they are offering special inducements for prompt acceptance. The fact that this firm has for several years been represented in our advertising columns, is conclusive evidence of their reliability and the high standard of the goods they manufacture. It will be to the interest of those contemplating the purchase of goods in their line, to send for their catalogue at once.



**Horticulture.**

**HOW TO IMPROVE OUR COUNTY FAIRS.**

Read before the Franklin County Farmers' Institute, February 23, 1896, by William H. Barnes, Acting Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

It will require too much time to look up and condense the history of the county fair. The fairs held in Europe seem to be all for the purpose of disposing of property. At some of them the agriculturist (or any one else) could purchase a pig or a wife with equal facility, and if either failed to suit him he could himself act as salesman at the next fair and then turn them for cash or barter. Fairs in our country, while they are made the means of selling surplus property (and I believe this use of them should vastly increase) are more particularly made a place of friendly competition or strife for honors, aided by a small premium.

At our fairs the farmer, the gardener, the stockman and the manufacturer meet to view and to discuss the improved breeds of stock, the improved machines, the new, improved or novel varieties of fruit, vegetables and flowers, and the women to display their handiwork with needle, brush and loom, and to swap recipes for making preserves, dumplings, bread, or canning fruit, dressing babies, or decorating their homes. Such gatherings held at the county town for three or four days at the autumn of the year should be instructive and interesting. The farmer should meet distant friends and the instructive chats of past success and failure, the hopes and promises of the future, are studied, and plans for greater future success laid. The county fair is a grand idea, and the county that does not hold one loses a great educational opportunity. Are our county fairs living up to their privileges? Are they really educational? It is contended by a large and respectable number of our people that the horse racing is the only thing worth seeing at the fair. Is such an expression true? If true, then have we not lost sight of the real intent of the county fair?

A few years ago I was Secretary, for two years, of the Agricultural Society of Montgomery county. The year previous the fair was very weak, with less than 800 entries in all classes. The first year I was Secretary the entries were over 1,700, and the next year nearly 2,000. Among other incentives a premium of a \$15 washing machine was offered for the largest number of meritorious (as per catalogue) entries, and \$10 in cash to the one who took the largest number of premiums. The party who got the machine made seventy entries.

Can we make our county fairs more instructive? I claim we can, and I also claim that the object of all objects should be education. If our people, from the little tot of 3 to the old man of 90, return from the fair with a memory of nothing but a balloon ascension, a horse race, an accident, and a crowd of howling fakirs, then the fair has to them not been a success. What is wrong? Well, let us look at the premium list first. Taking ten at random, I find that the total amount of the premiums given in three classes on horses, cattle and horse racing, is \$32,000. In same premium lists, the three classes, fruit, flowers and vegetables, have a total premium offered of \$786, or, dividing by ten, we have the averages of \$3,200 for horses, cattle and horse racing, and \$78.60 for the three classes, fruit, vegetables and flowers. This is surely a bad showing. In my experience I find that the farmer and his wife made their entries honestly and in good faith. The horse jockeys seemed always to have a great deal of secret collusion and study before they made entries. I found when paying time came, that many of the races were simply fakes or frauds, the division of the premium having already been agreed upon by the jockeys. I remember one circumstance—a race held off until the last minute. It was apparent to every one that a horse from abroad would surely be the winner. And he did win. The fair closed

Saturday evening. I was very tired. At bed-time, the owner of this horse, with the Superintendent of the speed ring, came to my house, and the Superintendent said: "Can't you give this man an order to-night. He has a car at the depot and his horse aboard and he wants to go away?" "Why," said I, "he can't get the money until Monday." "O, we will get it cashed all right." So I gave it to him. It was first money—\$50. On Monday morning the jockeys were after me early, and among the first were the two that were in that race. The purse was \$100. They asked me if I had paid "the other fellow." I told them of his visit, and they made the air blue with curses, and told of their duplicity, when they said that "they would not race with him only for an even divide of \$33.33 each." Of course this was between themselves, but he being gone, they told it in their anger. So this race was no trial of speed. They cared not which one was ahead. They were to each receive \$33.33 for driving fourth-rate plugs around the track a few times, and the people gazed on and made small bets, and swung their handkerchiefs and hurrahs—for what? A fake? These horsemen are often ill-bred, and seem to delight in showing it. They act as if the fair was run entirely for their benefit (and they are nearly right).

Now, can we run a fair without them? Yes. "Would you have no track?" Yes, I would have a track. "What would you use it for?" I would give a premium for the best walking horse, best walking team, best roadster, best pair of roadsters, best carriage horse, best carriage team, for best gentleman's riding horse, best lady's riding horse, best lady, gentleman and boy equestrian. All these I would exhibit on the track at their work, and I would make it interesting and instructive. I would have an able lecturer on the anatomy of the horse, the development of muscles for the particular duty, especially fast walking, with a discussion on feeding, breeding, training and working of the horse for his or his owner's best good. I would have an able talker on the different breeds of cattle and their value for milk, butter or beef, also the kind of feed best adapted to bring about the particular aims. In swine, I would act similarly. Every stall should be open. If a horse is too precious for the people to gaze on, then don't charge a fee at the gate. Every stall and pen occupied should have a sign on it, plain and simple enough for the little school boy to understand. "This is a cow," "This is a calf," is no good; but, "This is a Durham cow," "This is a Jersey calf," means something. If I am a crank on anything, it is on signs. I am not referring to the moon, or to Friday, or even to the ground-hog. I mean labels and names. "If I was king," every bridge should have the name of the stream that flowed below, painted on it, and no bridge-builder should get a contract to build a bridge, unless he agreed to put the name on in lasting paint, in large letters, to read both ways. Every street crossing in a city or town should have a sign name. In large cities I would have it cut on the curbstone where you step on the walk. It would save many a weary limb, many a rheumatic twinge, many an aching corn. I would have as big a sign on every church as on a factory. As I ride along in the cars I imagine a sign along the comb of the roof of a fine building, and it reads "Methodist church." I can immediately believe that sign has an influence for good as far as it is seen. A big bell is no sign. What a mistake. A big sign on top of a church is simply fulfilling the request of the minister, that you show your colors. There is no egotism, but a great convenience, in putting your name on your gate or the road-side of your barn. Our teachers drum hard to get geography into the heads of our youth, and many of them cannot name the streams of their own county when they cross them. A stranger walks up and down a town with a letter in his hand, and finally says, "Boy, where is your postoffice?" I ask, "What big building is this?" "Why, don't you know? That is our court house?" "What is that over there?" "That is

our jail." "Well, why don't some one put a sign on it?" I once saw a woman trying at every little crevice around a window to force a letter in, and I noticed a sign, "Postoffice Saloon." I told her the postoffice was next door. The United States government has forbidden the naming of any place as postoffice this, or that, but still falls to put up a big, plain sign at the postoffice itself. Now, don't allow anything exhibited at a fair without a plain sign on it. It might be best for the society to have a handy artist with brush and paint and cardboard, at the society's expense, rather than to fail in this one great educational feature.

If I go to a fair, I want to know what I am looking at. If a big cabbage takes the prize, I want to know, without asking, what variety it is, so I may plant some next year or recommend it to my friends. And here comes in another point, viz., erroneous names. We must have an expert committee on nomenclature, one with authority to dispute even the grower. How many people can correctly name ten varieties of apples? Let us mix up a basket of apples and call our horticulturists up, one by one, and tell them to reach in and take out an apple and name it correctly. Let our boys and girls try it too. Have every plate of fruit, every vegetable, every plant, correctly and plainly labeled. Have each department under the control of a superintendent who will attend to displaying, for the good of the public, without regard to the wishes of the exhibitor. Give no premium for "largest display" unless that "largest display" be interpreted to mean the most premiums on individual items. To explain: A premium is offered for the "largest fruit display." An exhibitor with many varieties of inferior fruit brings in a miscellaneous mass, only suitable for the market stall, without merit and without labels, and yet, owing to the quantity he gets the premium. I favor the exhibition of individual varieties in competition with the same varieties, and the party taking the most premiums on such individual exhibits has surely made the best display and taken the most care in selecting his specimens.

Again, mechanical talent and ingenuity are not properly encouraged. There should be a standing premium for every successful patentee of the year residing in the county, and a chance given him, free, to show and explain his patent. A youth who, under difficulties, and with few tools, puts an axle-tree in, or fills a wheel for his own or a neighbor's wagon, has in him the stuff for a successful manufacturer. A plow-beam or a wagon-pole made and in-



**Unjust Taxation**  
has always merited condemnation.

**AN UNJUST** tax is contrary to every instinct of reason and equity. Men and nations rebel against it. The man who buys "cheap" harvesting machinery is doomed to pay tribute to the manufacturer for replacing parts that break—parts that wear out too soon. This is unjust taxation.

McCORMICK Harvesting Machines are built upon honor. They insure the purchaser against extortion for repairs; parts that should not break do not break, because scientific figuring enters into their construction; parts that wear do not show wear, and need not be replaced until after long, hard service. The first cost of a McCormick is a little more than the first cost of other machines, but with the McCormick you get more than you pay for, while with the others you pay for more than you get.

The new McCormick Light-Running Open Elevator Harvester and Binder, the McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower, and the McCormick Corn Harvester are unequalled for capacity, light-draft, efficiency of service and long life. Built, sold and guaranteed by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago.

Agents Everywhere.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

**EVERGREENS!**  
and Ornamental trees, Nursery grown.  
250 Choice Evergreens, 10 varieties \$2.  
400 Ornamental trees, 6 varieties, \$2; 6 other \$5 and \$10 bargains, 100 Scotch Pine, 2 ft. high, \$8; 1,000 10 to 12 inches \$10. All other varieties and sizes cheap. Local Agents Wanted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. FREE.

**D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, DUNDEE, ILLINOIS.**

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

**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,**  
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

Early Ohio Grape, Six Weeks Earlier Than Concord.



sorted, on the farm, an ox-yoke, a set of wagon bows, an axe handle, or other handles, a boat, a gate, a book-case, an ingeniously-built chair, a set of whiffletrees, a well-shod horse, wire-work, either ornamental or useful, a corn husk or other home-made mat, a tool-chest or tool-rack, picture frame, easel or bracket, even a boot-jack, or a blacking stand—either of these may display and uncover a talent for which some factor may be looking. A rich factor sees a bit of ingenuity from a back county farm, displayed by a country lad. In amaze he says, "Who did that? I have good wages waiting for that person." Many a talent is buried on a farm. Accident or peculiar circumstances bring out a Lincoln, a Grant or a Garfield. Look at Edison, and our own Dyche. Did not know the alphabet at 11 years of age. The money wasted on balloon ascensions, sharp-shooting and horse racing, wisely applied, will not only bring out latent talent, but will bring you a crowd of intelligent, cultured citizens, and a fair will become a "convention of brains," and desire will stir many a dull brain with grand impulses and grander achievements.

What an opportunity the county fair offers, and how it has fallen to the fakers, gamblers, horse racers and their consorts. Again, the premium lists throughout the State should have more similarity. Of course, some counties are weaker than others, and their specialties are not the same, but the classifications might be the same, and, by the way, a saving in printing might be had. Now I come to a final and new idea, and that is a report of the fair. This idea is no doubt new to most of you. I never heard of it myself, but let me say, if a fair is carried on right, and a competent writer reads an essay on each department, these essays and discussions, together with a program of the different exhibits in each department, with comments on same, would make a pamphlet of say thirty to forty pages, which could be furnished for 25 cents, if advertisements were admitted, and such a medium for advertisements would be gladly availed of by advertisers.

I have done. I don't believe horse racing, balloon ascensions, paid marksmen, gambling or other costly and useless expenditures are necessary. Make your fair a grand convention for education, and you will not have to go to Boston or elsewhere for culture.

Recently William H. Barnes, Acting Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, went to Garnett and organized a strong county horticultural society. Interest in horticulture is awakening in all directions, and Mr. Barnes' whole time is energetically used to further it. Every county in Kansas should have a strong, active, working horticultural society in close touch with the State society and each other. Write Mr. Barnes, at State house, about it.

**Planet Jr. Horse Tools.**

One of the most progressive firms that invent and manufacture garden tools and agricultural implements is S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia. One of their latest successes is the "Planet Jr." No. 8 all-steel



No. 8 Horse Hoe.

horse hoe and cultivator, which represents modern improvements in a large degree, and is adapted to perfect cultivation and is a money-saving and practical tool. Its combination and mechanical features make it a very desirable tool. For detailed information regarding this new implement, write the manufacturers, as above, for their elegant 1896 catalogue.

**In the Dairy.**

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

**Bogus Butter.**

The Produce Exchange of Chicago gives the following figures on bogus butter: In 1894, in the United States, there were manufactured 70,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine, equal to the product of 500,000 cows, of which in Illinois there were made about 60,000,000 pounds, equal to the product of 450,000 cows. During the above period the agricultural producer for the raw material entering into a pound of butter received 16 cents, while under the same condition for the raw material entering into a pound of oleomargarine he received 3 cents. This difference represents a loss of 13 cents on every pound of oleo sold and consumed as butter—over \$8,000,000 in the United States and \$7,500,000 in Illinois. It is a conservative estimate that 80 to 95 per cent. of the oleo consumed, is consumed as and for butter at the price of butter. Every pound of the oleo consumed takes the place of and destroys the sale of a pound of butter. It is further true that it is the yellow color, or the shade of yellow color artificially given to oleo that enables it to be sold and consumed as butter at the price of butter. In other words, it is the means whereby the fraud is committed and the public deceived. The consumer is thus defrauded and cheated—but everybody is a consumer, therefore in this connection the terms consumer and the public are one and the same thing. But legislation seeking to protect the public from fraud is not class legislation, and it is further true that legislation against fraud is not class legislation.

**Creamery Items.**

A new creamery is to be started at Admire, Kas.

J. W. Turman, an inventive genius of New Sharon, Ia., has produced a process for refining rancid lard and butter.

The Albany, Neb., creamery is now filling an order for 1,500 pounds of butter for Alaska. The demand for the butter is increasing, and no one ever uses it without wanting it again.

This spring is likely to witness the beginning of a very lively separator war in the Western States. The creameryman can view it with a good deal of complacency if it results in the reduction in prices.

The Agricultural college creamery and cheese factory at Pullman, Wash., is fully equipped with the best modern machinery and has a capacity of 4,000 pounds of milk daily. The equipment includes every necessary implement for cheese and butter-making.

The New York Sun says: "In endeavoring to eliminate the cow with the iron tail, the health board of this city may seem to be attempting the impossible. A time when the milkman will not water his milk will seem to a good many persons to be an iridescent dream of millennium. Nevertheless the effort is praiseworthy."

At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lawrence, Kas., creamery the report of S. E. Brune, who has charge, was very gratifying. From the report read at the meeting, and it was a very lengthy and complete one, it was shown that during the eight and a half months that the creamery has been in operation, nearly one and a half million pounds of milk was handled. Of the money handled, 75 per cent. was paid to patrons for milk, the remainder was used for improvements, supplies, salaries, etc. The company is in excellent condition, does not owe a dollar, and paid, on February 1 a 5 per cent. dividend to its shareholders. During the coming season probably one or more skimming stations will be established, thus enlarging its already large territory.

While no physician or pharmacist can conscientiously warrant a cure, the J. C. Ayer Co. guarantee the purity, strength and medicinal virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It was the only blood purifier admitted at the great World's Fair in Chicago, 1893.

**Dairy Bull.**

Prof. Craig, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, says that the most valuable characteristics of the breeding of a dairy bull are the number and merit of the performances that have been made by the cows that enter into his pedigree. The most important feature of this is the degree to which his dam was a good dairy cow, and then in a lessening degree the merit of his granddam and great-granddam. Next to these facts is the number and performances of the cows that have been gotten by the sires that enter into his pedigree. A bull that has breeding of a high order, based on performances, is as certain as things can be to get good calves, provided that as an individual he is satisfactory. As an individual, the first requirement is constitution and health. Constitution and breeding qualities may be estimated to a considerable degree by the masculine appearance of the bull in head and horn and crest, but much more so by the depth of the chest, rotundity of the ribs and the general appearance of thrift and vigor in the hair, hide and eye. Besides these qualities it is not amiss to have the undeveloped teats on a bull large and well placed, as well as with a wide, high and broad escutcheon.

NINETY PER CENT. of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season to prevent that run-down condition of the system which invites disease.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

**New Money-Making Invention.**

Dear Reader:—I met a friend selling a new case for attaching photographs to tombstones so they are imperishable and last forever. Being out of employment I ordered two dozen from the World Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O., who manufacture many good selling articles for agents. I sold twelve the first day, profit \$18. Every family has photographs. Any one can put one on the monument in five minutes. The case is elegant, made of aluminum, the new metal. Every family is glad of a chance to buy. They are beautiful, and yet so cheap. I made \$67 in one week, \$186 last month. You can do same by writing. C. B. SNOW.

**TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, Etc.**

Don't buy Nursery Stock at random. We can give you reasons for buying of us. Price list, with handsome lithograph, free. Send for it. It points the way to economy and satisfaction. Big and small orders at wholesale prices. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

**Warranted Seed**



A leading reason for warranting our seed, as per first page of Catalogue, is, we raise a large portion of them. As the original introducers of the Cory and Longfellow Corns, Miller Cream Melon, Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Warren Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, Warren head Early Marrowfat Peas, Eclipse Beet, Kentucky Wonder and Marblehead Horticultural Beans, Southport Early Globe and Danvers' Red Globe Onions, All Seasons and Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages and numerous other valuable vegetables, we solicit a share of the public patronage. Our Catalogue of Vegetables and Flower Seed for 1896, containing many new Vegetables & Flowers & the best of the old will be sent free. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

**BURPEE'S SWEET PEAS for 1896.**  
Largest Collection in the World.  
Over 32,000 Pounds of the Seed!

In order to still further popularize the People's Flower we offer Seven Superb Sweet Peas for 25 cents,—one packet each of Blanche Burpee, Eckford's New Giant White;—Dorothy Tennant, deep rosy-mauve;—Lady Penzance, beautiful laced pink, touching orange;—New Lottie Eckford, white, edged with lavender-blue;—Royal Robe, exquisite soft pink;—Stanley, rich dark maroon, and 1896 Special Superfine Mixed of seventeen select, large-flowered, most beautiful Eckford Novelties. These Seven Superb Sweet Peas, in same size packets, would have cost \$1.00 in 1895, but are now sold for 25 cts., or Five Complete Collections for One Dollar. With each collection we send "JUST HOW TO GROW SWEET PEAS; FULL DIRECTIONS BY AN EXPERT." Have you your copy of CUPID? ORDER TO-DAY! and ask for BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL,—a handsome BOOK of 184 pages. It tells all about the Best SEEDS that Grow, and costs us more than ten cents in quarter-million editions.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**SPRAY WITH THE EMPIRE KING**

Our catalogue will tell you why it is the best. Send 2c. for postage and the catalogue is free. FIELD FORCE PUMP CO., 75 Market St., LOCKPORT, N. Y.



Cheapest riding harrow on earth. \$8.00 and up.

SENT ON TRIAL To be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. DUANE H. NASH, Sole Mfr., Millington, New Jersey, and Chicago, Ill. N.B.—I deliver free on board at distributing points. PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

**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, 30 colors; Verbena, 18 colors; Pinks, 10 colors; Petunia, 10 colors; Asters, 12 colors; Balsam, 8 colors; Sweet Peas, 12 colors; Mignonne 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 pkt. each of the ten varieties (enough for any ordinary garden). This is a BONA FIDE 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.

Miss C. H. LIPPINCOTT, 219 and 223 Sixth St. So., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**CORN IS KING!**

Send your name and address on a Postal Card and we will send you a sample of **Buckbee's Colossal—the Greatest Corn on Earth**, together with our beautiful and instructive Seed and Plant Book—**FREE** if you write to-day.

**H. W. BUCKBEE,**  
ROCKFORD SEED FARMS,  
ROCKFORD, ILL.  
P. O. Box 525.

**EVERGREENS.**

Largest stock in America, including Colorado Blue Spruce and Douglas Spruce of Colorado. Also Ornamental, Shade and Forest Trees, Tree Seeds, Etc.

**R. DOUGLAS & SONS,**  
Waukegan, Ill.

**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.



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.

CANCER WART.—I received your recipe for warts, which is all right, but not what I want. I want a remedy for a cancer wart. I received one from you once which did the work. It was a white paste.

Answer.—Take half an ounce of chloride of zinc and add a few drops of water to dissolve it, then add powdered blood root to form a paste. You used flour before, that made the white paste, but the blood root is better.

How's This!

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

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

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts, since Saturday, 4,388; calves, 55; shipped Saturday, 1,890 cattle; no calves. The market was steady to 10c lower on the native side and on the Texas side 10 to 15c lower.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for various types of beef steers.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for Texas and Indian steers.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for Southwestern steers.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for Texas and Indian cows.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for cows and heifers.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for stockers and feeders.

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 3,796; shipped Saturday, none. The market was steady and active.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for various types of hogs.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for various types of hogs.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for various types of hogs.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for various types of hogs.

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 2,129; shipped Saturday, 5,410. The market was steady and active.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for various types of sheep.

Horses—Receipts, 196; shipped Saturday, 197. There are prospects for a better market this week than last week.

Chicago Live Stock. CHICAGO, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; market slow and fully 10c lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000. market opened weak and closed strong; mixed and butchers, \$3.90@4.10; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.95@4.10; pigs, \$3.50@4.00.

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.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; market steady; native, \$2.60@3.65; western, \$3.25@3.60; Texas, \$2.60@3.25; lambs, \$4.65.

St. Louis Live Stock. ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; market 10c lower; Texas steers, \$2.60@3.60.

Chicago Grain and Provision. March 9. Opened High'st Lowest Closing

Table with columns: Commodity, Opened, High'st, Lowest, Closing. Lists prices for wheat, corn, oats, pork, lard, and ribs.

Kansas City Grain. KANSAS CITY, March 9.—Wheat was somewhat lower to-day with very little demand and few samples on sale.

Receipts of wheat, 25 cars: a year ago, 10 cars.

Sales were as follows on track: Hard, No. 2, 1 car 64 1/2; No. 3, 1 car 52c, 1 car 48c; No. 4, 1 car 45c, 2 cars 44c, 3 cars 43c; no grade, nominally 30@35c.

Receipts of corn was much smaller than expected and those who had samples held for a slight advance. Trade was slow.

Receipts of oats, 13 cars; a year ago, 10 cars. Sales by sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 9 cars 23c, 2 cars 22 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 22@22 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 21@21 1/2c; white, No. 2, 9 cars 23 1/2c; No. 3, 1 car 22 1/2c.

White oats were 1/2c lower. They sold freely at that decline and most of the offerings were cleaned up. Mixed were nominally steady.

Receipts of hogs, 3,796; shipped Saturday, none. The market was steady and active.

Chicago Live Stock. CHICAGO, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; market slow and fully 10c lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000. market opened weak and closed strong; mixed and butchers, \$3.90@4.10; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.95@4.10; pigs, \$3.50@4.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; market steady; native, \$2.60@3.65; western, \$3.25@3.60; Texas, \$2.60@3.25; lambs, \$4.65.

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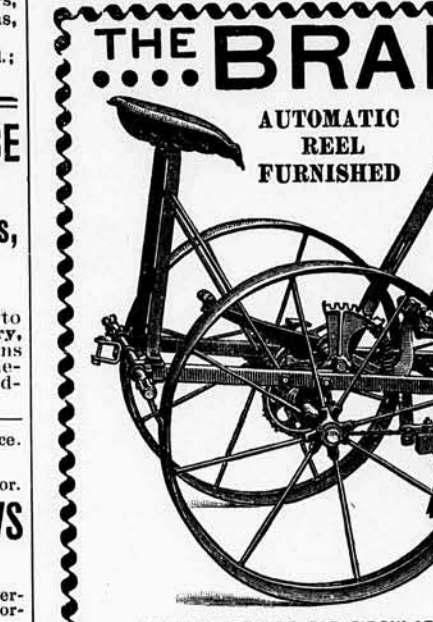
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Advertisement for Stock Fountain, featuring an illustration of a fountain and text describing its features and availability.

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"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!

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YOUNG STEERS FOR SALE.—Forty-seven good ones and two, dehorned and in good healthy condition, but thin in flesh. Can be kept for buyer till grass comes, but must have most of the price paid at time of purchase. No exchanging. Thos. D. Hubbard, Kimball, Neosho Co., Kas.

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.

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PLANTS BY MAIL.—Fuchsias, Coleus, Geraniums, Roses, Begonias, Carnations, etc., assorted, strong well-rooted. Will send 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 186, Larned, Pawnee Co., Kas.

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ALFALFA—Crop of 1895. Pure seed for sale. Address W. P. Haywood & Co., Lakin, Kas.

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FOR SALE—Three royally bred Jersey heifers. No. 1, sired by Khedive's Landseer Jr. 26016; dam Daisy Neal 50628 (a granddaughter of Black Prince of Linden), nine pounds butter in four days; yellow fawn, white star, feet and switch; dropped January 7, 1895; price \$100. No. 2, sired by Khedive's Landseer Jr. 26016; dam Aunt Lizie 36887; light fawn, star and white switch, a beauty, dropped August 31, 1895; price \$40. No. 3, gray fawn, white switch, sired by Brookfield Landseer (full brother to No. 1), now at head of the noted Blossom Hotel herd; dam full sister to No. 2; price \$40. All three \$160, registered and free on board. If you want better cows these heifers are hard to beat. John E. Garrett, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

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.

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

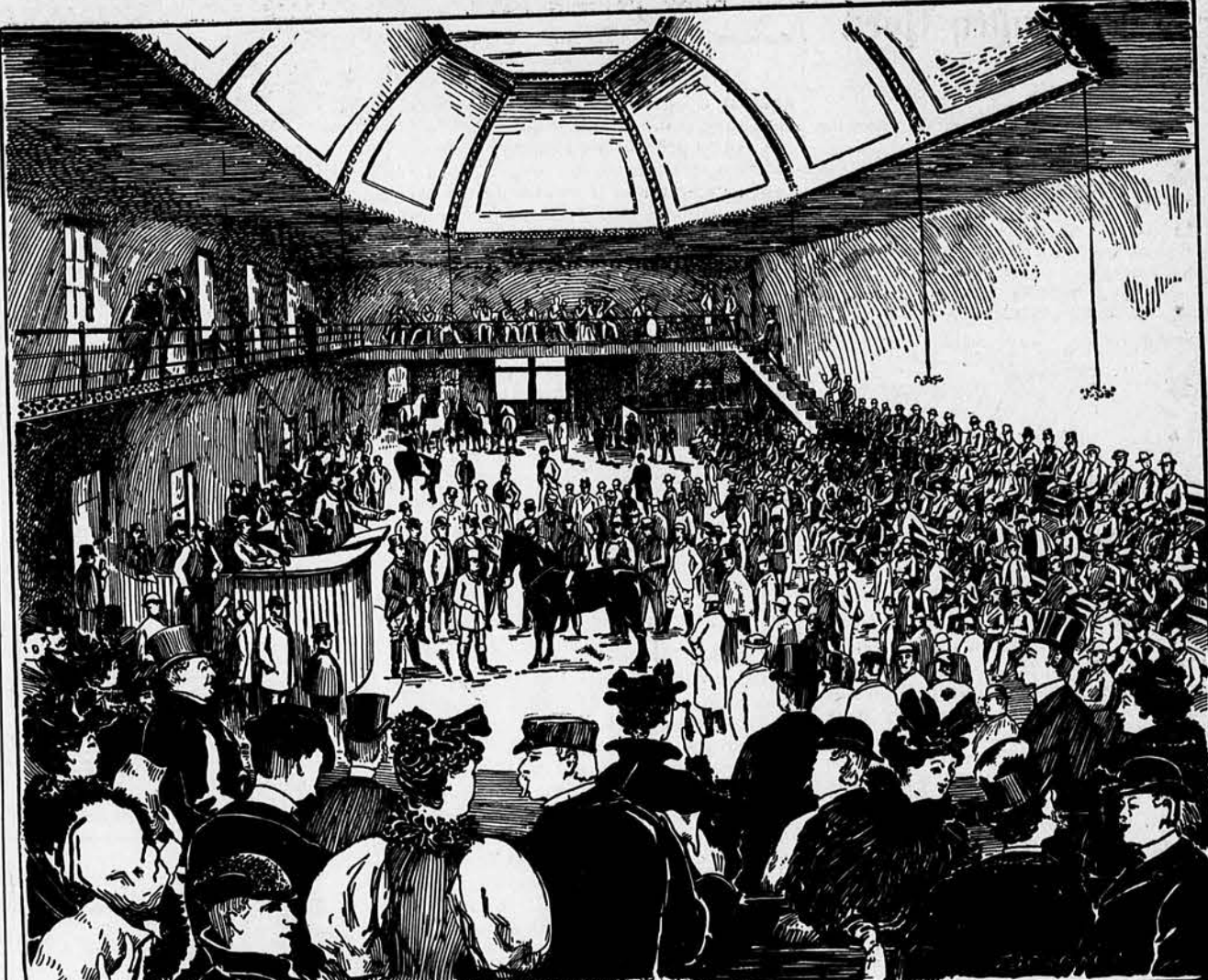
WANTED—Sorghum and alfalfa seed, one M. B. gobbler and one peahen, in exchange for pure-bred Poland-Chinas or Light Brahmans. J. E. Taylor, Pearl, Kas.

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 Welchbaum, Ogden, Kas.

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



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Auction Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of Each Week. Hundreds of all classes of horses sold on those days. All stock must be as represented or buyer need not take them. Largest market for branded horses in the world. Ship your horses and mules to your commission man, in with your cattle and hogs; they will be sold the same day. No yardage charged on horses and mules.

SPECIAL WANT COLUMN--CONTINUED.

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

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2,000 BRAHMAS—SEED SWEET POTATOES! for sale. Ten best kinds. Also plants in their season at bed-rock prices. Inquire of N. H. Pixley, Wamego, 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. L scoring 90% 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—Partidge 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.

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SHORT-HORN BULLS—Cruickshank-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.

SEED 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.

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.

WE MAKE A GOOD FARMER'S SPRING WAGON, two laxy 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.

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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

Garnahan's Tree Wash and Insect Destroyer

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

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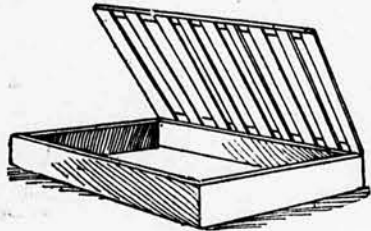


# The Poultry Yard

## SECURE FEED BOX.

An Excellent Contrivance for Keeping Poultry Food Clean.

Where soft food is given fowls, it is usually trampled upon by the fowls before fully eaten. To avoid this, make a shallow box and hinge to it a cover of slats made of laths. Through these the fowls can reach all the food, but cannot soil it. The same device may also be used with a smaller box for giving water. Have a box just large



SECURE FEED BOX.

enough to set the dish of water within, and shut the slat cover down over it. A similar device for giving water in a way to keep the fowls out of the water vessel is to have a moderately high box, with slats up and down one side. Then set the water dish within, and the fowls can drink through the slats. The top of the box or cover, should be sloping to keep the fowls off from it.—Orange Judd Farmer.

### Hens Need a Supply of Salt.

We have referred to the matter of furnishing salt for fowls in these columns once or twice, and expressed our belief that the moderate use of this condiment is beneficial. Now we find that by experiment in the New York experiment station it has been demonstrated that the use of salt at the rate of one ounce to 100 hens each day is beneficial, and at the trials the hens that were fed salt produced more eggs than those that were fed without salting their feed. It has been our practice to salt all soft feed given to our poultry, at about the rate food for human use, is salted. This, we believe, is about the proper condition in which to give it, and that benefit will result we are confident.—Farm and Fireside.

### Single or Separate Houses.

A long house, with apartments all under one roof, with a wide passage-way, is a very convenient arrangement for a large flock (that is, each flock to have a house separated from the others), also possesses some advantages. If lice get into a large house it will not only be more difficult to rid the premises of them, but the attack upon the flock will necessarily cause all the others to be liable. With the single house plan the lice can more easily be subdued, as one may contain lice while the others are exempt. We call attention to this matter because there is something else to consider in a poultry house other than its arrangement, and that is its liability to attack from vermin.—Prairie Farmer.

### Leg Weakness in Fowls.

During this season there have been a very large number of complaints of leg weakness in fowls. Heretofore it has been very unusual. There are several causes of leg weakness, among them the feeding of sulphur. If sulphur is given in damp weather it acts almost as a poison, and affects the bones, causing pains in the limbs similar to rheumatism. We have experimented with its use and found the results as stated. Then again, dampness of the quarters conduces to leg weakness, and so will overfeeding. When the hens have good appetites, and appear well except unable to move freely, remove them from the male, as often his attentions are the cause of the difficulty.—Prairie Farmer

### Have Pens for Sick Birds.

Every poultry yard in which, say, even 100 birds are reared annually should be provided with a place specially devoted to penning sick birds, where an invalid can be at once isolated and properly doctored. This place must be open to the sun, screened from east wind, dust dry, freely ventilated, yet free from draught, and warm. The hospital should be whitewashed with hot lime frequently, and perfect cleanliness maintained.—Farmers' Voice.

## DUCK RAISING PAYS.

Farmers Should Pay More Attention to This Lucrative Business.

A good many people are prejudiced against ducks, because of the notion that they make mud and are noisy, and are not as profitable as chickens. This is a great mistake, for ducks can be kept as easily and in as cleanly a manner as any other fowls, if they are furnished with proper quarters.

Pekin or Rouen ducks do not need water, except a plentiful supply to drink, and this can be furnished in such a way as to keep them from getting into it, as they surely will if they can. We always give our ducks a tub to bathe in, and when they have had their bath empty the tub for that day.

Ducks produce as many eggs as do hens, and in most of places their eggs sell for two cents a dozen more than hen's eggs, because of their greater size. If they have been well kept through the winter, they will begin to lay about the middle of February, and continue until they have produced about 15 dozen, when the old ones may be sold, leaving the spring hatch for next season's work.

Ducks will thrive on the coarsest kind of food, and the young are very hardy, as they are never bothered with lice or diseases of the kind that often attack young chickens. A duck once hatched is liable to live to maturity on food that a chick would die on in a week.

When sold ducks always sell for more by the pound than chickens do, and there is no reason to believe that a pound of duck costs more than a pound of chicken.

We have named Pekins and Rouens. The Aylesburys are just as valuable, but pure-bred ones are very rare, most of them having been crossed with Pekin blood.

We are very much in favor of the farmers paying more attention to ducks than they show a disposition to at this time.—Farm and Fireside.

### Cracked Corn for Fowls.

The use of cracked corn is more largely employed among those who breed the smaller breeds of poultry, yet some use it with all varieties. It always seemed to me that the better way would be to buy smaller kernel corn or plant a dwarf variety that would avoid the necessity of cracking it at the mill. In doing so you get just what is wanted and avoid the trouble of having to pay for a great deal of meal made in grinding the corn, which is not eaten by the flock and permitting it to lie in the feed bins long brings the meal worm about and makes the entire grain musty and unpleasant to handle.—J. W. Caughey, in Farm and Home.

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96 pages, printed in 6 colors. Bird's-eye view of largest Poultry Farm. Tells all about Chickens, Prices of same, their Diseases, remedies, poultry buildings, etc., finely illustrated. Price only 15c. G. C. SHOEMAKER, Freeport, Ill., U.S.A.

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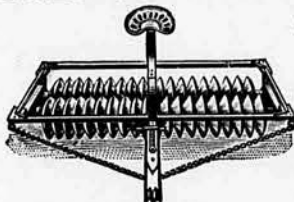
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are the most complete and commodious in the West, and second largest in the world! The entire railroad system of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping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

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895.....	1,689,652	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to feeders.....	392,262	1,376	111,445		
Sold to shippers.....	218,805	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City, 1895.....	1,533,234	2,346,202	748,244	41,588	

CHARGES: YARDAGE, Cattle, 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY, \$1 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1 per bushel. NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.  
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SEEDS

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. (Continued from page 1.)

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I will offer at public sale on Tuesday, March 17, 1896, at Stock Yards, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS, Thirty-one head of Jersey cows and heifers, from the best families of butter cows in Kentucky, all in calf to registered Jersey bulls. Sale at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp. Conditions:—All sums under \$20 cash. Time purchases, bankable note on nine months time without interest if paid when due; if not paid when due, 10 per cent. interest from date. A discount of 8 per cent. off for cash. JOHN T. EWING, Louisville, Ky. HUNGATE & SON, Salesmen.

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