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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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All ages for sale. Herd headed by Dandy Jim Jr. and Royalty Medium, a son of Free Trade.

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Won six prizes, including first blue ribbon west of Mississippi at World's Fair. Stock all ages for sale.

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Won seven prizes at World's Fair—more than any single breeder west of Ohio.

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

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

DEHORN Your calves with THE JOHN MARCH CO.'S Chemical Dehorner. Six years successful. At Druggists or prepaid \$1. Pamphlets free. Address 17-19 River St., Chicago. The application of any other substance is an infringement of patent 478,877.

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Refitted and furnished. John B. Campbell, R. G. Kessler, Managers.

Armourdale Hotel, Kansas City, Kansas.

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The best because the most simple; a few minutes attention a day will keep it running. Most economical; guaranteed cost of running is one cent per h. p. per hour.

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Thos. D. Hubbard, twenty years a wholesale merchant in New York city and Columbus, Ohio, having come to Kansas for his health, will supply at wholesale prices, Barbed Fence Wire, Wire Nails, Galvanized Chicken Fence Netting, Glazed Windows of all sizes for poultry houses, barns and other buildings, and all other requisites for breeders and farmers, free on board cars at St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo. For fuller information, address with stamp, THOS. D. HUBBARD, Kimball, Kansas.

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FARMS TO RENT OR EXCHANGE. Rich soil, healthy climate, good schools, churches and markets. Information and list of farms free. S. W. NARREGANG, Aberdeen, S. Dak.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

SHEEP FOR KANSAS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The farmers of Kansas are confining themselves to too narrow a system of agriculture. We persist in piling still higher the already heaped-up wheat bin of the world, and in raising more corn than can be consumed in the State by our present stock at a remunerative price, thus driving down the price of both.

A community is prosperous and happy in proportion as its members are all steadily employed, and in a people as largely given to rural pursuits as ours are, such an employment must come largely from a diversified live stock husbandry. It is suicidal to ship from the State a bushel of grain or a pound of forage so long as there is need anywhere in the United States for the farmer's finished products, not of beef and pork alone, but of butter or cheese or wool or mutton.

An enlightened self-interest, an elevated public spirit, should lead all of us to encourage the founding and improvement of all branches of live stock husbandry, not of our own special branch alone. Every flock of sheep or herd of hogs established in a community now devoted to horses and cattle alone, adds to that community's wealth and creates a market for a greater variety of farm products without overcrowding and rendering unremunerative those branches already established. Therefore, I would urge the farmers of Kansas to keep more and better sheep. There is not a State in the Union that has a soil and climate and grasses and forage better adapted to the highest success in the raising of first-class wool and mutton than Kansas.

The demand for first-class mutton is increasing very fast in this country, faster than our flocks could be increased if the energies of our farmers were devoted to them for years to come. There is scarcely a day in the year that Kansas City market has all the good mutton it demands, while it is being constantly glutted with thin Western stuff that the farmers of Kansas could finish off and receive double the price that they now do for their corn. An increase of 50,000,000 good sheep in the United States would not more than furnish all the wool we need and import in various forms, and before we can reach that number we shall need many more if we are to raise our own wool, and it would be the height of folly for us not to raise it while we have men who need employment, farms which need fertility and grain and forage for which we need a market.

I have no patience with those men who talk about our not being able to grow our own wool. There is no grade of wool grown in the world that we can't produce successfully and grow to its highest perfection somewhere in the United States, and it is high time our farmers woke up to the folly of sending money out of this country for a pound of wool, and it is time that the farmers of Kansas took hold of this additional source of revenue, the only branch of our agriculture not already overdone, a branch especially adapted to our conditions of agriculture. While this wide field of production lies idle we ought not to export a bushel of corn for less than 50 cents or of wheat for less than 60 cents, for they are worth that on the farm they grew on to feed sheep, and by so using them we would be giving material and sensible help toward raising the price of every bushel of grain in the whole country.

In urging our farmers to go into sheep, I would not advise the sacrifice of a single head of other good stock already here. Keep them and make them better. We need them all. But if we crowd them up to the point where they will consume all our surplus feed we will over-supply the market, but we can keep five to ten million sheep and do only a small part towards supplying the needs of the American market, and

thus open to the farmers of Kansas a home market for twenty to forty millions of bushels of grain and for thousands of acres of pasture, hay, straw and corn fodder now wasted or burned up. Do you say this is putting the number too high? It would only be sixty to 120 per square mile. England keeps 420 to the square mile, on land whose annual rental is worth more than the fee simple of ours, and finds them her most profitable stock. Her climate is not as healthy for sheep as ours and her only advantage is cheaper labor and an ability to grow large crops of turnips; her pastures are richer, but her stock has made them so.

In the eastern part of Kansas nearly every farm has some prairie pasture which is rough and rocky. It will summer a small flock of sheep; their droppings will enrich it. Instead of growing up to weeds, as when pastured by cattle and horses, the sheep will destroy the weeds, and seeds of blue grass, timothy and clover may be scattered upon it and in a few years it will be one of the best paying fields upon the farm. The bulk of the western part of the State can never be profitably devoted to grain culture, except as it can be irrigated, but the best of this land will raise millet and sorghum, and in favored locations alfalfa, and on these a store flock of ewes can be wintered. The rougher land will summer them and wheat will fatten them. The yield of wheat will be increased by pasturing with sheep, as they pack the surface for an inch or two without cutting it up. The increased fertility they will add to the farm will grow more wheat and of a better quality on half the acreage now devoted to it. It may be said dairying will also do this; but if we all go to dairying where will we find a market for our dairy products? And, too, the western half of our State is not near so well adapted to dairying as to sheep farming. Sheep in our State, unless criminally neglected, are subject to no fatal diseases like Texas fever and hog cholera. In our Eastern States whole flocks of lambs are carried off by internal parasites. In our dry climate these trouble us but little, and if one part of powdered copperas be mixed with eight parts of salt and kept constantly before the young flock, worms will not trouble them at all. Another great advantage which our State possesses over Eastern States is, that sheep grow to a much greater size here. Owing to our dry, rich limestone soil they make more bone and muscular growth. In the Northern and Eastern States sheep are confined to the yards by snow and mud half the year, their constitutions impaired and growth dwarfed. In our equable climate they can be out most of the time, developing bone and muscle. Confinement develops fat. Exercise develops wool and breeding qualities.

In selecting the breed of sheep we will keep, we should be governed by our location, for no animal is so much the creature of environment as the sheep. In England every district has developed a breed peculiarly suited to its soil and agriculture, and each does better in its own locality than any of the others. The French, starting from the same Spanish flocks and with animals of the same type as were introduced into this country, have established an entirely different type from the American, and lacking in the hardy, robust qualities of our Merino. The long-wooled English sheep, where introduced in this State, have not, as a rule, done well. They have been crossed on good grade flocks by the best shepherds in my locality, and have developed a leggy, lank, light-quartered sheep, deficient in both fleece and carcass, and a hard keeper. The Downs do better, and I believe that on low, moist lands in the eastern part of the State, where turnips and succulent feed for the winter can be provided, and they can be forced every day from birth to maturity and tended with the same assiduous care as in their native home, they can be fairly well kept in small flocks, but never will be the same magnificent animal as is developed in the water-saturated climate of England on her sappy old pastures, always green, and her juicy turnips. In the eastern portion of the State a cross of the

Downs on common ewes to raise early lambs for market may be made very profitable if made a special business and proper attention is given. The ewes should have a good deal of Merino blood, as they will take the ram earlier than any others. To make it successful, the flocks should not be too large, summer range abundant, winter feed of plenty of variety and fed with a liberal hand, the lambs well sheltered from cold and wet, and nothing omitted which can add to their comfort.

But the sheep adapted by nature to our hills—and as has been well said, "Nature assists the one who woos her in a sympathetic and thoughtful manner, but the one who fights against her is bound to fail"—and adapted to every portion of our State, is the Merino. Always at home in an elevated region and dry climate; never so happy as when roaming for his living and always ready to earn it; able to endure privation and drought and responding generously to good care and feed. He is the only breed of sheep that has improved in this country, and is, like the trotter, an American product. The experience of our best Eastern feeders shows the English sheep is best fattened on pasture, green forage crops and turnips. The circumstances of our farmers call for a sheep that can bear confinement on dry feed all winter, give a good fleece of wool, and go on the market in the spring, when sheep bring the best price, and the sheep for this is the compact, hardy, medium-sized grade Merino. The modern Merino is very different from the old type. I would breed him of a good mutton form, of the short-legged, thick, easy-feeding sort, with broad back, ewes weighing from 90 to 140 pounds and rams 130 to 200, 120 being a good medium for ewes and 160 to 170 for rams. Such sheep crossed on the common sheep will give grade wethers that when fat and mature will average 95 to 120 pounds in large flocks. For our State, sheep of that sort are the most profitable, and, when fat, will command the top of the market and will make more mutton to the acre or to the bushel of corn than any other size or breed, and of as good quality when kept the same.

The mountains and plains west of us will always be the home of the sheep, and Kansas is the field where their stock rams should be bred, because those raised here are from birth adapted to Western climate, feeds and conditions, and because we can raise a larger, stronger sheep, better adapted to Western uses, and there is room in our State for a hundred pure-bred stud flocks to supply that demand. The buyers will come if we will furnish the sheep. As a producer of mature grain-fed mutton and a choice fleece and an improver of the great mass of common sheep, the American Merino has a great future before it in Kansas, and there are those here who will yet see it in great numbers in our State, carrying a long staple and plenty of size, with a dense fleece on a model form, "presenting in itself the best attainable combination of flesh and fleece and ready," as *Breeder's Gazette* well says, "for a partnership arrangement with any sort of crop the farmer may choose to cultivate." E. D. KING.

Burlington, Kas.

Canadian Cattle in England.

The Liverpool [Eng.] *Journal of Commerce*, February 1, 1894, says: "Last evening an influential deputation from the principal seaports in the kingdom waited upon the permanent officials of the Board of Agriculture, and contended that the time had arrived for removing the restrictions which that department had enforced in regard to the importation of cattle from Canada. It was urged that there was now no reason why Canadian cattle should not be received into English and Scotch ports.

"Mr. T. H. Elliott, on behalf of the Board of Agriculture, said the department had been in correspondence with the Canadian government for some time on the subject, and were awaiting a reply as to the measures which had been taken in Canada to satisfy the board respecting the requirements of the act of 1878, which stipulated that

'the board must be satisfied that the laws relating to the importation of animals in Canada and to the prevention of the introduction or the spreading of disease, and the general sanitary condition of animals were such as to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of diseased animals.' The department was bound to carry out the act, and until a satisfactory reply had been received from Canada the present restrictions would remain in force."

Hints About the Horse.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If we want strong, active horses, full of life and vigor, we should feed oats and bran as well as corn. Corn is too heavy and heating of itself; but a mixture of one-half corn, one-quarter oats and the remaining quarter bran makes a very excellent grain ration for the horse.

It does not practically make much difference what color a horse presents to the eye. Good horses are found of every color, but if he is to be sold it makes lots of odds. To command a good price a horse must look first-rate. Farmers can, therefore, often purchase poorly-marked animals, strong and able for work, at very low prices, and they will often serve their interests so to do. We do not care so much about the beauty of the farm work-horse.

The present depression in the horse business will compel the breeding from choicer stock. There is still money in stock the market wants. A cheap stallion is a terrible tax on horse interests. By all means pay \$25 or \$30 for the fee of the service of a grand piece of equine flesh, rather than \$5 for a scrub. Scrub stallions are seemingly omnipresent. Banish them by refusing them patronage.

The colt needs to be trained rather than "broken." I don't like the word "break in connection with horse-training. It is improper. In so far as breaking the will or spirit of a horse, we want to bring it out and develop it by wise process of education. Education means the bringing forth and intensifying of latent good and desirable characteristics. That is what we must do to obtain most serviceable horse stock. The timid colt is to be coaxed and assured until the courageous horse, the pride and honor of the owner, is the result. Firmness and constancy are the two great and necessary qualities of successful horse-training; but brutality has not the shadow of a place in the culture of man's greatest servant.

Commence early to feed some crushed oats and bran to the foals. This is the food to build up bone and muscle, in short to make rapid growth. Handle and halter the colts while very young. Have a lump of sugar always ready for making the young things an occasional present. Sugar not only improves the disposition of colts, but is said to aid in the expulsion of worms.

Don't starve any horse; above all, feed yearlings and two-year-olds in the winter so they will not lose what little development they have already secured. The Irishman's "strake of fat and strake of lean," however excellent it may or may not be for hogs, will not do with colts at all.

Draft horses and coachers or good easy-moving handsome drivers are still in demand, and breeders will find them much surer property than trotting stock. It takes a long purse to handle trotters profitably. Consequently, the majority had better raise what there is and ever will be a good active demand for, viz., strong, heavy "pullers" and gentleman's drivers.

Remember the salt for the horse. A lump of rock salt in every manger on the farm at all times and in all seasons. Salt is too necessary, beneficial and cheap withal to withhold from stock.

WILLIAM P. PERKINS.

Danvers, Mass.

People who suffer from loss of appetite, indigestion, sour stomach and flatulence, find prompt relief in the use of Ayer's Pills. As an after-dinner pill, they are unequalled, causing the digestive and excretory organs to perform their functions as nature requires.

To Catarrh Sufferers.

A clergyman, after years of suffering, from that loathsome disease, catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a medicine which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending his name and address to Prof. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York, will receive the means of cure free and postpaid.

Agricultural Matters.

BROOMCORN CULTURE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—While I am not at present raising broomcorn, except for home consumption, yet I am interested to that extent that if my six years experience raising and marketing will help any of the FARMER readers, I will give it with pleasure, though the object of this communication will be to assist the beginner more than anything else. I shall endeavor to show the method, from the selection of seed to loading of the last bale in the car. I will, I think, make it so plain that any person who can manage a set of hands can make a success of raising broomcorn.

The selection of seed is the first important thing to do, after you have decided to go into the business. There are a number of different kinds of evergreen seed, any of which will do, plump seed of a light or golden color being preferable. Red seed is very objectionable and should not be used. *Don't fail to test your seed.* I have seen great disappointment and loss follow the neglect to thoroughly test the seed used. If you have the seed, test it now, while you are planning your season's work. Put forty or fifty seeds that have come from the center of the sack, or pile, into a box of moist earth. Keep near the sitting-room stove, and in a few days count the sprouted seeds out. If you have counted the seeds in you will know just how you stand. Unless you know that your seed thoroughly ripened and cured on the stalk, *never fail to test. Heated seed will not grow.* Now as your seed is all right, proceed to clean it by putting into a box or barrel about eight or ten inches of seed. Then sharpen your spade, and keep it sharp. Chop until there is not a seed with a stem on it to be found. Stir the seed frequently while chopping. Then put through a windmill, or in the absence of a mill, spread a sheet on the ground and pour from the side of a convenient sized box. A moderate breeze will, if the seed has been chopped thoroughly, leave the seed in good shape. However, *don't stop short cleaning your seed of all stems and trash, cost what it will.* A great deal of seed will lose the hull in chopping, which is none the worse for it.

Plow the land as for corn. When the weather becomes warm smooth the ground with a board drag. Load this drag down until it will make the ground perfectly smooth. The two-horse planter with drill attachment is the best broomcorn planter I have been able to find. The evenness of depth it puts the seed in the ground and condition the ground is left in next to the growing corn are features most favorable to the planter. Besides, uniformity in width of rows is a very necessary thing, to which I will call your attention again. Now, here, if you don't intend to read this article again, cut this evenness of depth out and paste it in your hat that you intend to wear when you go to planting. There are planters that have an arrangement by which the driver can see four or five hills ahead, which I think is very important. Don't be afraid you are going to get too much time on this preparation of ground.

The exact amount of seed that should go on an acre depends very much on the kind of land and season, but two quarts of good clean seed is what experience has proven to be about right. This amount will require a drop of from four to six grains of seed every fourteen inches. There are two things to be avoided in raising broomcorn—a thick stand and a thin stand. The former will produce a short, slender brush, and, in a dry season, a large stem will grow in the middle of the brush, making it almost worthless. The latter will produce a long, coarse, and, in a good growing season, a great deal of crooked brush. See that the drop contains the right number of seed and that the distance between the drops is correct. Measure your ground and seed if you can. Put your best man on the planter, and remember, everything depends on the seed, and the stand largely depends on the management previous to and during the plant-

ing. Whatever planter is used, the "cut-off" just above the heel of the runner should be removed to allow seed to scatter well by time it reaches the ground.

Wait for warm weather to plant. When first planting is coming through the ground make next planting. Number of acres in each planting should be regulated by the capacity for handling the crop, seed and planting business. Cultivate throughout as corn. Keep the broomcorn clean and well cultivated until knee-high, after which no weed will ever trouble.

Quincy, Kas. A. H. COX.

Franklin County Farmers' Institute.

Had not the farmers' institute at Ottawa been a great success, even during the stormy weather which prevailed, everybody would have taken it for granted that something was wrong and have suspected the impossible, namely, that the live farmers who have given prosperity and fame to Franklin had gone to sleep at the wrong time of day.

Promptly at 1 o'clock the institute was called to order and was welcomed by Mayor H. D. Crane. W. E. Kibbie, of Princeton, responded.

Hon. P. P. Elder addressed the institute on "Full Feeding of Cattle and Hogs." Mr. Elder's experience was that four-year-old cattle fed on shelled corn produced the best results. Curly Harrison thought more was to be gained by feeding two-year-old cattle. Carey McLain, of Wellsville, differed from Gov. Elder in that he would keep stock on the uplands instead of in the timber. The discussion was very lively and interesting.

One of the important papers of the day was read by Prof. D. E. Lantz, who took the stand that a road well built, even at great expense, was cheaper in the end than a poorly built road which costs but little. Our country is behind the times in the construction of roads. Europe, Asia and parts of northern Africa have finely constructed roads, while the United States has made very little advancement in this direction since the early history of our country. Prof. Lantz also showed the number of miles of travel which would be unnecessary if roads were built through sections, from opposite corners, instead of around the sections. He stated that most farmers would object to having a road through their farms, but that in reality a good highway through a farm to a railway station would increase the value of that farm 20 per cent. A great many of the ideas advanced were new to the farmers and, although they did not agree in all points it was the general opinion that our highways needed much improvement.

A very able paper on wheat-growing was read by Roger Hood, who has had large experience in the business. In the discussion which followed some stated that not much wheat should be grown here because it could not compete in quality with that grown in some of the other States or even in the western part of this State.

The evening session opened with a paper on "Creameries," by Hon. R. T. Stokes, member of the State Board of Agriculture, from Garnett. Mr. Stokes claimed, from the experience of those who have made a success in running the business, that a creamery, if properly managed, will pay the farmer more for his cream, and take the milk right from the cow, than he gets for it after he has gone to all the trouble to make it into butter, and the creamery will also make a good profit. He said Franklin county ought to have twenty-five creameries. In New York many counties operate from 100 to 125 creameries. Denmark, a country about one-seventh the size of Kansas, operates 1,500 creameries, and the butter never goes begging for a market. Good butter always commands a good price, while poor butter has to be dickered away at from 8 to 10 cents a pound, and 25 per cent. above the cash price is nearly always put upon the goods. The feed that it takes to keep one horse will keep two cows, and to say that if milk from two cows, if delivered to a creamery, will bring \$50 a year, is putting it very low. Many who are in

actual practice put the receipts above that, none below. Speculative adventurers are traveling over the country inducing farmers to organize a stock company to build and operate a creamery. They want from \$4,000 to \$5,000 to put it in operation, and they put in \$2,500. That sum is amply sufficient to put a creamery in operation, and if the business warrants, it can easily be enlarged. At one time it was said that Kansas could never raise fast horses, but your own Mr. Campbell has exploded that theory by bringing on one of the kings of the turf. So can Kansas raise the best cows and the equal to any milkers in the world. She already has some of them. Good butter always brings a good price, and good butter will increase the consumption. There is no danger of overstocking the market with it.

Prof. Mason, of the Agricultural college, Manhattan, gave a lecture on "Horticultural Methods of Propagation," of which no synopsis has reached this office.

On Friday morning the subject of corn-growing was first taken up. The discussion was led by F. A. Bruner, of Homewood, who fully discussed the various methods of growing corn. Messrs. Sayers, Moherman and McLain also discussed the subject.

One of the most interesting discussions of the institute was upon "Tame Grasses." The opening paper was by Mr. Moherman, which was followed by a lively discussion. It was the general opinion that more tame grasses should be grown in the waste lands on farms.

After dinner the question of hog-raising was discussed by Mr. Staley, V. N. Lester, W. B. Bass and F. A. Bruner.

The cause of agricultural depression was presented by Mr. A. C. Shinn, who took the ground that the depression was felt by the farmers a few years ago, but at present they are not feeling it as other industries are; that the decree of the demonetization of silver is the cause of our financial distress.

Fruit-growing was discussed by A. Willis, W. B. Bass and V. N. Lester. A communication was read from Hon. J. B. McAfee, of the KANSAS FARMER, stating that he would not be able to be present.

After the report of the Committee on Constitution and adoption of the report, the institute proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: President, A. C. Shinn; Vice President, Robert Atkinson; Secretary, O. M. Wilber; Treasurer, J. F. Lamb; Executive committee, W. H. Moherman, Roger Hood and J. H. Whetstone.

The institute will meet on the third Thursday of February and August of each year. In August, 1894, the meeting will be held in Forest park and an important part of the program will be a basket dinner.

Wheat as Feed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Noticing so many inquiries respecting wheat as feed, and having used it more or less for many years when the price was such as to warrant its use, and as at the present time wheat is of less value than corn, and possibly may continue to be the case for some time to come, Western farmers may find it to their interest to use it freely as feed, and still continue to grow wheat (irrespective of price), simply because wheat is one of our surest crops, and as cheaply produced as any other.

Wheat fed dry is quite equal to any other feed, and without any danger if fed in the usual quantities. But for horses it is much to be preferred when cracked, or after being steeped in water twelve hours in warm weather. For cattle, it is required to be well broken and mixed with cut feed if possible. For sheep, it is not obliged to be broken, but, in my opinion, is much preferred. For stock hogs it may be fed whole, but for fattening it ought to be ground down fine and mixed with water, or it may be steeped in water for twelve hours; but I have found it far more satisfactory to have it ground. Hogs will fatten in about one-half the time required if fed on dry corn. For bringing on young hogs after weaning, there is nothing to equal wheat finely ground, and if fed through the sum-

Taste

has lost lives. In former years people wouldn't take Cod-liver Oil on account of its bad taste. Now we have

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, which is palatable and easier on the digestive organs than plain oil, besides being more effective. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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mer it cannot fail to give satisfaction, even should the cost be more.

Farmers in western Kansas will see it to their advantage to raise and fatten more hogs with a few acres of alfalfa pasture fenced with wire netting and comfortable quarters. They need little attention and I believe in future will by many be preferred to cattle. E. R.

Russell Co.

Give the County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It would be a great convenience and benefit to readers of the FARMER if writers and advertisers would give the county in which they are located. Often we see stock and other articles advertised for sale, which must be sent by express or freight, and only a small, obscure post-office given, with no means of knowing upon what line of railroad or in what part of the State the advertiser is located, both of which are important to intending purchasers. Again, articles are sometimes written pertaining to some particular crop or mode of cultivation, and the climate and methods might vary greatly in some other part of a State as large as Kansas.

L. C. CLARK.

Granada, Nemaha Co., Kas.

People who live in the country should keep Salvation Oil, the infallible antidote for the poisonous stings of bees and wasps.

California and Return \$65.50.

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

"Among the Ozarks,"

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

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Kansas City, Mo.

Texas Wants You. You Want Texas.

If you like May weather in winter, apply to nearest agent of Santa Fe route. He will supply it in thirty-six hours. It is done by buying a ticket to Galveston or Houston. Perhaps less expensive than staying at home, because a big coal bill is saved.

Regular winter tourist tickets can be bought any day, but special excursions will be run the second Tuesday of each month from a limited territory to all points in Texas.

The excursion fare? Cheap enough—a little over a cent a mile; tickets good thirty days, with stop-overs south-bound.

The Gulf coast of Texas is a charming resort for invalids who don't like zero weather. Big attractions also for home-seekers; twenty acres of land there planted in pear nets the owner \$8,000 each year after orchard is established. Strawberries and grapes also profitably raised.

Talk it over with agent Santa Fe route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., and ask for a free copy of "Texas Gulf Coast Country."

The Farmer's Forum.

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

WHEAT PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES.

[There is here reproduced from the Cincinnati Price Current a careful, suggestive and interesting review of the position of wheat. Every farmer in Kansas, whether a wheat-grower or not, will find this review well worth careful study.—EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.]

The Senate resolution directs that the Secretary of Agriculture shall furnish a statement indicating the quantity of wheat in all channels in the United States on March 1, 1893; the production of wheat in 1893; the amount used for food and seed purposes between March 1, 1893, and February 1, 1894; the amount required for like purposes from February 1 to July 1, 1894; the amount of wheat, including flour, exported since March 1, 1893; and the surplus available for exportation from February 1 to July 1, 1894. This inquiry involves a calculation with reference to domestic consumption of wheat. Many years ago Mr. Dodge, as Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, made a careful investigation concerning this matter, and as a result adopted four and two-thirds bushels per capita as the annual rate of consumption. This was closely in line with the reported production and apparent distribution for quite a term of years. But conditions have changed in the past twenty years, and the uses of the wheat product have been extended in various channels. It has been urged by some that for food purposes the consumption has been reduced, but we know of no authentic evidence of this.

On July 1, 1882, the wheat supplies of this country were at a low point, and may be regarded for all purposes of calculation as down to the minimum or unavailable point. The same condition is recognizable for the corresponding date in 1889. Thus there is a comparatively recent period so shaped that satisfactory deductions can be reached as to rate of domestic consumption, accepting the official estimates of production in the calculation, and there is no ground for the view that they were greatly out of line during that time.

For the period of seven years, July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1889, an application of the average of population at the beginning of each year to the apparent absorption of wheat in the United States, results in an average yearly rate of 4.80 bushels per capita, for all purposes exclusive of seeding. We know of no reason why this rate may not be accepted as applicable to the domestic disposition of wheat for the period from July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1893.

There is no one remaining to adhere to the claim that the official statements of wheat production between July 1, 1889, and July 1, 1893, were not largely underestimated. It is this fact, and the indisputable evidence of an important departure from accuracy in the official exhibits, which occasions the present inquiry instituted by the United States Senate.

On July 1, 1893, the regularly reported visible supply of wheat was 62,000,000 bushels. The position of other holdings cannot be definitely ascertained by any line of investigation, but it is well understood that while in many localities there was considerable held by farmers, the aggregate or marketable wheat remaining was not large. Of marketable and unmarketable wheat thus represented, exclusive of the visible supply, 59,000,000 bushels may be accepted as a fair approximation for purposes of calculation. This, with the visible, makes a total of 121,000,000 bushels, of which 81,000,000 bushels may be called marketable, and 40,000,000 unavailable. It is not intended in this calculation to include an estimate of the holdings of the smaller dealers, in an intermediate position, it being considered fair to regard such supplies as representing a quantity not greatly variable, and therefore having little bearing on the general question of supplies.

Applying the 4.80 rate of consumption annually to the population for the four years ending July 1, 1893, indicates

a total of 1,220,000,000 bushels; calculating the annual seeding at 53,000,000 makes a total of 212,000,000; the exports were 632,000,000; the estimated marketable surplus, over the unavailable or minimum point, 81,000,000—making an aggregate 2,145,000,000 bushels to represent the production within this period. The official estimates aggregated 2,017,000,000 bushels, the difference being 128,000,000, and this is applicable to the last three years of the period, there being little to indicate that the estimate of the 1889 crop was essentially out of line. After a careful analysis of the records of distribution and evidences of supply remaining at the close of each year, the conclusion is reached that 30,000,000 should be added to the 1890 record, 63,000,000 to 1891, and 35,000,000 to 1892—in all 128,000,000—making the crops appear, in round figures, as shown in the following, in comparison with the official returns:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Revised estimate, Official estimate. Rows for 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93.

Having reached this conclusion, and applying the 4.80 bushels per capita rate to domestic consumption, with a recognition of seeding requirements and recorded exports, the theoretical position of supplies is readily obtainable, for March 1 and July 1 of each year. Without reproducing here all the details incident to the progress of such calculations, the following results are submitted as consistent comparisons, on the basis explained:

Large table with multiple columns showing supply and consumption data for various years (1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893) including crop, total supply, consumption, exports, and remaining supplies.

The figures indicating supply on hand at stated times include an allowance of 40,000,000 bushels for unmarketable or unavailable reserves.

The total wheat supplies here indicated for March 1, for the years stated, and similarly calculated for previous years, with also the supply after deducting the visible, and the officially stated farmers' stocks, are shown in the following:

Table with 3 columns: Total supply, Exclusive of visible, Reported farmers' stocks. Rows for years 1883 through 1893.

The consumption, seeding and exports from March 1 to July 1, with total of supplies remaining, are shown in the following:

Table with 3 columns: Distribution, four months, Visible and other, July 1. Rows for years 1883 through 1893.

The totals of the two columns of the foregoing table indicates the quantity accounted for subsequent to March 1,

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SEEDS. KUMLER & UNDERWOOD, Lawrence, Kas.

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It can be used equally well in winter or summer; makes a wall as hard as marble and costs no more than inferior plaster. It can be used for a thousand purposes. Talk with your dealer about the Blue Rapids Diamond Cement, and write us for our book filled with valuable information for those who intend building, FREE. BLUE RAPIDS PLASTER CO., Blue Rapids, Kas.

and corresponds with the total shown in the preceding table for March 1.

In order to complete this chain of exhibits, the following is added to show visible and all other stocks remaining on July 1:

Table with 3 columns: Visible, July 1, All other, July 1. Rows for years 1883 through 1893.

Having thus elaborately shown the theoretical position of wheat supplies at different times, with accompanying data, it is now in order to follow the indication to the conclusion of the current year. The doubtful factor in this proposition is the volume of the crop harvested in 1893. In our previous calculations we have recognized the production as not less than 450,000,000, and now entertain the view that the distribution will ultimately make it apparent that 460,000,000 is not too high an estimate—and we now adopt the larger quantity. This forms the basis for the following exhibit:

Table with 3 columns: Visible, July 1, All other, July 1. Rows for years 1883 through 1893.

In these calculations a uniform quantity has for convenience been adopted to yearly represent seeding.

Whether the data here submitted be regarded as a fair approximation to conditions or not, they will serve a useful purpose in the study of the important question of wheat supplies.

If the conclusions reached are not essentially out of line, it follows that the recent low rate of exportation cannot be exceeded in the next four months without encroaching upon the ordinarily unmarketable reserves.

It is in evidence that a large quantity of wheat has been fed to animals this year—for which we have made no allowance in the calculations submitted. It is believed that the disposition of wheat in this manner has been fully 15,000,000 bushels.

The net result of this review of wheat data is the suggestion that the three crops, 1890, 1891 and 1892, were officially underestimated 128,000,000 bushels; the 1893 crop underestimated more than 60,000,000 bushels; the aggregate supply of wheat on hand on March 1, 1894, likely to be 88,000,000 bushels less than the corresponding time last year, visible and invisible, and furnishing an exportable surplus of 48,000,000 bushels in excess of the home requirements for the next four months, which would reduce supplies in the country to a point 81,000,000 bushels lower than at a corresponding time in 1893.

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

Greenbackers, Attention!

The editor of the Kansas Commoner, a Greenbacker since 1876, has at last solved the problem of reaching the poor with economic literature. In addition to publishing the Kansas Commoner, he also edits and publishes the Harvey County News, at Newton, Kansas. February 22 he began the publication of the EXTRA FOUR-PAGE EDITION of the Commoner, containing twenty-four columns of solid reading matter, with no advertisements or locals. This will be the best medium for education and at the lowest rates of anything yet published. GET UP A CLUB! Single subscription, one year \$1.50 Five " " " " 7.50 Ten " " " " 15.00 Twenty " " " " 30.00 Send postal card for sample copies and subscription rates to agents. Address THE COMMONER, Wichita, Kas. Or send \$1.25 to KANSAS FARMER for subscription to the "Old Reliable" and the four-page Commoner one year. Address, for this combination, KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

FARMS FOR SALE!

If you want to buy a farm for a home or for speculation, you can't find a better place than to buy of me, for I own many excellent farms and a great many now have about half in winter wheat and good prospect for large crop, and have fair improvements. Most of these farms of 100 acres I am selling for the very low price of from \$5 to \$10 per acre. The improved farms are located in Rooks county, Kansas. The soil is very dark and rich and is one of the best counties in the State for wheat and stock. The climate cannot be surpassed anywhere. Such farms as I am offering cannot be equalled anywhere in the country, taking into account the price, very easy and satisfactory terms and the excellent climate. I also have one of the finest farms of 1,440 acres to be found in any State and known as the

Belmont Stock Farm.

This farm has about 600 acres in winter wheat looking very fine and about 200 acres ready for spring crops, and about 500 to 600 acres more could be cultivated if desired. Has two very large springs, with an abundance of excellent water, which is carried to the houses, barns and yards in galvanized iron pipes. Improvements extensive. Barns and sheds for 200 to 300 head of stock. All fenced. Large granary, 100 feet long, hog pens, hay scales, blacksmith shop, etc. Must be seen to be appreciated. This farm I will sell at a

Great Bargain!

I will take other good property as first payment and will make the terms on the balance so very easy and satisfactory that any good man can pay for it easily and in a short time if he desires. I also have several unimproved farms in NEBRASKA, ranging in size from 100 to 5,450 acres in each. A very large tract of land in Lincoln county would make an excellent ranch, and is so located that a large amount of government land could be used without cost. This land must be sold and about half its real value will take it. Other good property will be taken as first payment, and if desired, time and easy payments can be arranged. This is a great opportunity for some man to make a fortune, as it is sure to grow more valuable.

If You Mean Business

Don't fail to write to me; but if you don't mean business, write to some one else. I have no time to waste. All my titles are perfect and all my farms as represented. They were bought some time ago at a very low price and will be sold way down, less than their real value and on most satisfactory terms. To save time, when you first write me state just what you want, how much you can pay down, and just how you would like the balance of payments. I sell some farms on contract, one-tenth down and one-tenth each year, but prefer a larger payment down.

I can sell you one of the best farms in the world in one of the best counties of the best State in the Union. Send for catalogue. B. J. KENDALL, 507 Brown Block, OMAHA, NEB.

The Family Doctor.

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

Surgical Emergencies.

(NUMBER 10.)

It too frequently happens that men engaged in mechanical occupations are so unfortunate as to have a considerable amount of flesh torn from their persons by various kinds of machinery. How many of our readers are unable to recall the case of some one with a portion of hand or arm or foot or leg or scalp torn off in some part of a threshing machine, or an elevator, or saw-mill or a reaper? It is a very common occurrence for people to get twisted or wound up on the tumbling-rod of a thresher or a line of shafting in a mill, and have scalp or flesh torn loose.

It is of the utmost importance to know just what to do and how to do it when such an accident happens. In that, as in other forms of accident, the thoughtful, level-headed people will be likely to do pretty nearly the right thing at the right time. But the best thing should always be known and done.

Take the case of a scalp pulled off the skull by a line of shafting being wound up in the person's hair. The natural impulse is to rush off and get something to put on the frightfully bald and bleeding skull. But very many times some surgically unclean or poison thing is put on, that ought by all means to be left off. Many a cloth may look clean and yet be surgically very unclean and dangerous. If the accident happens near a residence, take the victim into the house, and if hot clean water can be had, take a clean pillow-case or piece of clean sheet, dip it in boiling water if possible, and when cool enough not to burn apply it over the skull. If there is dirt or grease in the wound, remove it as cleanly and thoroughly as possible, taking great pains to have perfectly clean hands, clean water and clean cloths. Keep the head warm by frequent changes of a second cloth laid over the first one, which should not be removed until the doctor comes. But don't forget the victim's scalp. That is very important. He or she will be perfectly delighted to wear it again, and will be very proud of it ever afterwards. Secure the scalp with all possible haste, and taking the same precautions for cleanliness apply a very warm wet cloth to the inside of the skull-cap and keep that warm, and clean also, and if the doctor is not at hand very soon after the skull and scalp are both made as clean as possible, draw the scalp over the skull as nearly as possible in the exact position it occupied before it came off and apply the hot, wet compresses around and over the torn edges and surfaces and take pains to keep the scalp in as accurate adjustment as possible until the doctor takes charge of it. If the patient shows signs of exhaustion from loss of blood and shock, give teaspoonful doses of brandy or whisky in hot water at short intervals until reaction appears. A cup of hot milk or coffee is often very serviceable in such cases, often better than liquor, and they should probably be tried first, where they can be had promptly. If there is serious hemorrhage a clean bandage should be applied tightly around the torn edges to help check the flow. If a hand or foot, a finger or toe are torn off, the same rule as to cleanliness and heat and stimulation to overcome shock will apply.

A horse has been known to bite and tear out a considerable amount of flesh from a man. If a finger or a hand or a lump of flesh is cut or torn off, be sure and save the piece that has been severed from the body and keep it clean and warm until the doctor comes, for he may be able to save it. While practicing in Chicago, many years ago, a messenger came to the office almost breathless and managed to tell me that a young lady in a factory near by had just had her scalp torn off, and he thought her dying. And by the time he had the story told and I had made a few hasty preparations to go to her, she was brought in with a handkerchief tied over her head. Noticing at a glance that there was still too free hemorrhage, I quickly put a bandage around the skull so as to include the torn edge of the skin that was left a little above the eyebrows and ears, and while doing that I sent a messenger back to the factory for the scalp, which had been thought worthless and thrown out into a pile of shavings. Dipping it in very warm water and washing it very clean on the inside I left it in the warm water until I washed all the blood from the skull, then I drew on the skull-cap and laid warm compresses over it while I stitched it back to its place. I then kept it dressed in warm water, frequently changed, for twenty-four hours. By that time the circulation began to manifest itself in the scalp again, and in two weeks the lady began to wear her own scalp and hair about the house and was more highly delighted than can well be imagined. About twenty-three years ago one of my

own sons had a finger cut off with a hatchet by his brother while playing in the wood-house. I was a mile away from home at my office. That was before the days of telephones, and a messenger came riding in haste after me. Taking another doctor, who happened to be passing at the moment, we hurried to the house and found the hand bleeding badly, though wrapped in many cloths. But they were wrapped so loosely as not to make any pressure over the bleeding vessels. After checking the bleeding we hunted up the lost finger, cleaned it up and stitched it into place and let on the circulation again, wrapping the hand in hot cloths. In a month the finger had grown on solidly, bone and all, in fine shape, but the cut being just back of the middle joint that joint was stiff. About a year later the boy was running on the sidewalk and stumbled and fell in such a way as to strike the end of the finger on something and break up the adhesions around the joint. By moving it every day till it got over the soreness from the hurt, he came to have almost as perfect a finger as ever.

A few years ago a man had his foot caught in the steel screw conveyor in the Capital elevator in this city. The revolving blade or flange on the auger-like screw cut his foot almost entirely off just in front of the instep. Being summoned by telephone, I hurried to him and found the end of the foot dangling by a thin, narrow strip of skin on the bottom of the foot, the bones and ligaments and muscles all having been cut off by the revolving screw. It looked like a hopeless undertaking, but having had good luck before in some bad cases, I determined to try. So, cleaning up the tissues as well as possible, I sewed the front of the foot on and dressed it in hot water for three days, and, after various experiences, such as the loss of some three or four pieces of bone in the foot, and having a bad slough in a portion of the foot where the circulation was too slow in resuming its functions, the foot grew on again, and after a year or so the man threw away his crutches and canes and went about on the foot in pretty good shape. He only complained that the middle joints were stiff and that the foot tired sooner than the other.

In case of any similar accident be sure to apply the old adage and "save the pieces." The doctor may make good use of them.

Kansas City Stock Markets.

Our correspondent at Kansas City writes under date February 22:

"Our receipts this week 27,800 cattle, 50,700 hogs, 10,100 sheep, against 35,584 cattle, 40,438 hogs and 8,251 sheep the previous week. Our receipts to-day 2,742 cattle, 6,089 hogs and 1,207 sheep.

"Our cattle market, while not good by any means, is 5 to 10 cents higher than a week ago; this applies to good cows and heifers as well as steers. Stockers and feeding steers about 10 cents higher than a week ago, and bulls 10 cents higher; veal calves about steady; canners and old rough cows no better; stock heifers unchanged.

"With near 8,000 less cattle this week, the market is only a little better and shows we are getting more cattle than the trade demands. While the best heavy cattle were inquired after to-day, the dressed beef men, as a rule, were slow buyers for their kind.

"Hogs, with 10,000 more this week than last, prices have advanced about 15 cents upon an average.

"Sheep receipts a little heavier than last week. Prices on good mutton sheep have run a little better, the common grades no better, in some cases not so good."

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Remit by postal note to S. C. ORR, V. S., Manhattan, Kas.

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NORTH STAR CURRANT

IS PERFECTLY HARDY; will stand any climate; STRONGEST GROWER—3 to 4 feet in one summer. FRUIT LARGE, sweet, most DELICIOUS FLAVOR. BERRIES DO NOT SHELL OR DROP OFF; MOST PROLIFIC. Picks 25 per cent. more fruit. Full particulars and fine colored plates free. THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Nursery Ave. 17, Lake City, Minnesota.

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and CIRCULAR DISTRIBUTORS wanted to distribute circulars, samples of tobacco, medicine, soap, newspapers, etc. \$2 to \$5 a day; no canvassing; only hustlers wanted; send 2c stamp. CIRCULAR ADVERTISING CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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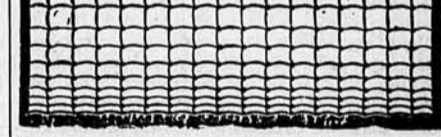
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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

The After-Glow.

Dear one, the sun has shone to-day
Ofttimes as beautiful as May,
Although his path was lined with fold
On fold of clouds so dark and cold.

But when the eventide had come,
Then, beneath the clouds, the sun
Filled earth and sky with beauteous show
Of his wondrous after-glow.

And gazing back across the way,
He'd made with toll all through the day,
Methought it seemed a life well done
Was mimicked by the setting sun.

Dear one, thy soul, though pressed with care,
May fill life's path with light as fair;
And others toiled and bowed with woe
Will bless thy wondrous after-glow.
Princeton, Kas. JOHN E. COWGILL.

Vale, Kearsarge!

Lost on the reef of Roncador,
Never to sail the wide seas more!
We better could have spared a daintier boat,
The newest and jantiest thing afloat,
Than this sturdy and gallant old dog of war,
Lost on the reef of Roncador!

In storm and thunder
She rent asunder

Her arrogant foe in the day gone by;
Then proudly we saw her pennon fly,
And our shouts went up 'neath the alien sky
For the ship that had saved her own once more.

Our pride and hope in the days of yore,
Lost on the reef of Roncador,
Where the churned foam breaks on the yellow
shingle,
And the sullen current's meet and mingle.
*Vale, Kearsarge! Our hearts are sore
For the loss on the reef of Roncador.
*Farewell.
—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Weekly.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

How to Make Money at Home.

Mrs. Warren is an energetic little woman, and is not only housekeeper but bread-winner for her three little ones. After her husband had died, and the doctor bills and funeral expenses were paid, very little remained of the small sum they had laid by for a rainy day. All that she had to help her in her struggle for a living was a comfortable little house and a village lot, so she did not have to pay rent.

For several weeks she looked about for some kind of employment, but as she could not leave home, every avenue seemed closed against her. While in this perplexed frame of mind, a friend called on her, and during the conversation expressed a wish that there was some one in the town who would relieve her of some of the mending and making over that was necessary to keep the clothing of her six active boys and girls in order. "I will do it gladly," replied Mrs. Warren.

"You are a jewel, and I will send you some work to-morrow," was the answer. True to her word, she sent two coats for her little boys with the material for repairing them. New binding was put on, the collars cleaned with gasoline, new linings put in the sleeves, the pockets mended and the coats pressed. They were sent home looking like different garments, and her first dollar was earned. The next bundle contained two dresses to be lengthened for a little girl, and long dresses to be shortened for the baby. Her customer was well pleased, and was not backward in telling other ladies of Mrs. Warren's ability to make old clothes look as well as new, so work of all kinds was sent in. The mothers of small boys were delighted to find that she could make their little suits and overcoats out of their father's old ones. When the material was faded, she dyed it some dark color, usually navy blue or seal brown, before making it over, being careful to use the dyes for wool, if the goods were all wool, and the dyes for cotton if it was mixed goods. The little men were greatly pleased with their new clothes, and often did not even guess that they were made of old material.

Lace curtains were repaired and laundered, kid gloves were made clean and soft as new, by washing in naphtha; ribbons and silks were cleaned, by sponging them with water in which soap bark chips had been boiled, and rinsing in clear water. Gentlemen's suits were cleaned, neatly mended and missing buttons sewed on. She was neat, had a quick eye and good judgment, and as she refused to work that she could do, her field of labor grew. Mothers brought their partly-worn dresses and cloaks, and they were renovated as they needed, sometimes brushing and turning the goods, at others completely transforming their appearance. Having a strong sense of economy, which several years of experience as a poor man's wife had cultivated, she was quick to see the possibilities of future usefulness in old garments and to

make the most of them. She is always busy now, and considers it a dull week when she makes less than ten dollars.

There is an opening like this for a woman who is willing to do the work in almost every town. Very little money would be required to begin with, and while she may not make a fortune, she can make a comfortable living and lay aside a little money to be used in case of sickness or misfortune.
ELSIE GRAY.

In the Farm-House.

The kitchen. Ah me! I fear some of the tired-backed, country women will read this with incredulous wonder. For, if I did not have one plush-covered chair, an organ or a "throw," or a Brussels rug, I would have this kitchen and pantry. I would have a recess in my wall and a good range set therein. I would have a well-oiled or well-painted floor. I would have windows enough to light every crevice and cranny. I would have a force pump which lifted water to a tank on the roof and gave me hot water for any kitchen and farm necessity and emergency, and also could be used for the family bath-room upstairs. There should be an ample sink, and this sink should drain, not into an underground cess-pool, but into a garden tank, so that the dishwasher and slops could be used as a fertilizer, somewhat after the plan used by the Western farmers in irrigating crops. With all these things at hand, with the commodious pantry at easy reach, it will be found that the work doesn't tell so hard on the women, so much extra help be hired.

Above stairs is the "upstairs hall" (which should be made into a sitting-place) and the bed-rooms. These are blessed with light and airy and clean. "Mother's room" is a sacred place, full of comforts that are household memories. Father will have his old desk here. It is full of the quaint scrap-books he has made, books of poultry, crops, fruits, experiments, records of years from the time he and mother came West. There is the "boys' room" opening from it, for mother's babies were boys, and the "girls' room" is over the hall. It is arranged in their own fashion, more dainty, more modern, but not too much unlike the general character of the house to be consistent. Nothing is too good for daily use. Mother's good sense has taught them all better.

There are closets and bedclothes piled upon the shelves in order, but these are all well aired and have no musty and unused odor. Mother is such a believer in the purifying effect of sunlight and breezes!

In winter, when all are housed closely, when the home ties are more firmly knotted, when the happiness or enjoyment of a family depends upon the comfort or temper of its members, then will the house comfortable be appreciated, and home be a word interwoven with all that is sweetest and best and most elevating in life.—*Woman-kind*.

Schools Without Discipline.

An American girl who went to Japan to teach in the schools says that Japanese children are never noisy in the presence of their elders. To the same effect is the testimony of Miss Bacon, who, in her book, "A Japanese Interior," thus describes her first introduction to the school customs of that country:

After awhile the principal comes forward and bows, and all the children bend themselves nearly double in return; then he makes a very short speech and bows again, and once more the whole 350 bow simultaneously. It is a very pretty custom, and I do not see why, when a speaker bows to his audience, the audience should not return the compliment. It seems quite the natural and polite thing to do.

The first thing that one notices in a Japanese school, after an experience with American schools, is the absolute absence of discipline, or of any necessity for it. The pupils are all so very lady-like that politeness restrains them from doing anything that is not exactly what their teachers or superiors would wish them to do.

There is no noise in the corridors, no whispering in the classes, nothing but the most perfect attention to what the teacher says, and the most earnest desire to be careful and thoughtful always of others, especially of the teachers.

Mine says that in addition to this there is in the Peereses' school a most remarkably high sense of honor, so that the teacher can be quite sure that her pupils will never be guilty of cheating or shamming, or trying to improve their standing by any false methods. It is very interesting to me, in reading over the names of my class list, to notice that some of them were famous in Japanese history long before Columbus discovered America.

Somehow the centuries of honor in which the families have been held have told upon their daughters, and they are ladies in the finest sense of that much-abused word, even when dressed in such shapeless and dowdy clothes that a beggar woman in America would turn up her nose at them.

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER.

English Justice.

One of the most pathetic things I ever heard of occurred a few years ago. A young fellow, the son of a respectable farmer, whose steps had been long dogged by paid spies in the shape of gamekeepers, who suspected him of poaching, was in his father's orchard one day with his gun. A pheasant went whirring up and on the impulse he shot at it and killed it. The keeper popped his head over the fence, and in vulgar language threatened him with prosecution.

The accused was a steady, respectable young fellow, having money in the bank saved out of his earnings as assistant to his father. He felt his mistake keenly, and like a man waited upon the Squire at the hall to ask his forgiveness. On his return he told his father that the Squire had treated him "as a rogue and a thief." The Squire's agent in the meantime waited upon a tradesman in the village, saying that he had heard that the young man had habitually killed game and that the tradesman had disposed of it for him. This he indignantly denied as being grossly untrue.

These false statements, together with the dread of a threatened prosecution, so preyed upon the young man's mind that he deliberately committed suicide by shooting himself, in order to avoid the disgrace of conviction. Then the Squire's minions circulated cowardly rumors to the effect that he had a love affair, and was not quite right in his head, and their authority was that a keeper, forsooth, had heard him talking to himself about some young woman. These rumors were traced to their source and found to be false; they were scandalous efforts to blacken the memory of this unfortunate victim of the game laws.

The overbearing, bullying threats of the keeper and the ungentlemanly obduracy of the Squire were responsible for that horrible and lamentable suicide, and the parson, who was a relative of the Squire, and whose church the young man and his relatives had attended over thirteen years, never came near the house to offer a word of sympathy to the father and mother in their awful bereavement.

There is no love lost between the villagers and their "beters" in that locality, and this sad event has embittered the hearts of the rustics a hundred times against the despotic dictators who rule over them body and soul.—*Westminster Review*.

Keep Ammonia in the House.

No housekeeper should be without a bottle of spirits of ammonia; for besides its medical value, it is invaluable for household purposes. It is nearly as useful as soap, and its cheapness brings it within reach of all. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of warm soap-suds, dip in a flannel cloth, and wipe off the dust and fly specks, and see for yourself how much labor it will save. Noscrubbing will be needful. It will cleanse and brighten silver wonderfully. To a pint of suds mix a teaspoonful of the spirits, dip in your silver spoons, forks, etc., rub with a brush and polish with chamois skin.

For washing mirrors and windows it is very desirable; put a few drops of ammonia on a piece of paper, and it will readily take off every spot or finger mark on the glass. It will take out grease spots. Put on the ammonia nearly clear, lay blotting paper over the place, and press a hot flat-iron on it for a few moments. A few drops in water will clean laces and whiten them as well; also muslins. Then it is a most refreshing agent at the toilet table; a few drops in a basin of water will make a better bath than pure water; and if the skin is oily, it will remove all glossiness and disagreeable odors. Added to a foot-bath, it entirely absorbs all noxious smell so often arising from the feet in warm weather, and nothing is better for cleaning the hair from dandruff and dust. For cleaning hair and nail-brushes it is equally good.

Put a teaspoonful of ammonia into one pint of water, and shake the brushes through the water. When they look white rinse them in water and put them in the sunshine or in a warm place to dry. The dirtiest brushes will come out of this bath white and clean. For medical purposes ammonia is always unrivaled. For the headache it is a desirable stimulant, and frequent inhaling of its pungent odors will often entirely remove catarrhal colds. There is no better remedy for heartburn and dyspepsia, and the aromatic spirits of ammonia is especially prepared for these troubles. Ten drops of it in a wine-glass of water are often a great relief. The spirits of ammonia can be taken in the same way, but it is not as palatable.

In addition to all these uses, the effect of ammonia on vegetation is beneficial. If you desire roses, geraniums, fuchsias, etc., to become more flourishing, you can try it upon them by adding five or six drops to every pint of warm water that you give them; but don't repeat the dose oftener than once in five or six days, lest you stimulate them too highly. So be sure and keep a large bottle of it in the house and have a glass stopper for it, as it is very evanescent, and also injurious to corks.—*Ex*.

IVORY



FOR CLOTHES.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

A Word About Buggies.

Every farmer and villager must have good reliable vehicles and harness for work and pleasure. Quality and price is what counts every time, and every shrewd buyer will buy where he can get the best goods for the least money. These two important qualities have been the prime factors in directing thousands of orders the past year to the Alliance Carriage Co., of Cincinnati, O. They claim to have sold more goods in 1898 than any other carriage factory in the world. If you have not already sent for their catalogue "D" you can have it for the asking.

Drs. Thornton & Minor,

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

Worth a Guinea a Box.

A trifling dose from
a 25-cent box of

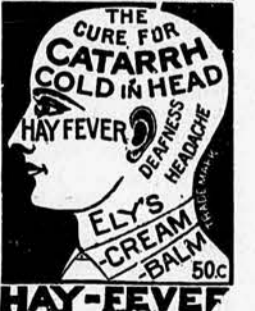
Beecham's Pills

(Tasteless)

will frequently prove
as effective as a doctor's
prescription.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Liepner, A. M., Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.



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.

New 64 page Catalogue for 1894
Is now ready. The most complete book ever published on Fancy Poultry and Standard seeds. Send 4 cts. in stamps. John Bauscher Jr., Freeport, Ill.

The Young Folks.

A Little Feller.

Say, Sunday's lonesome fur a little feller,
With pop and ma'am a-readin' all the while,
An' never sayin' anything to cheer ye,
An' lookin' 's if they didn't know how to
smile;
With hook an' line a-hangin' in the wood-shed,
An' 'olms down by the outside callar,
An' Brown's creek just over by the mill-dam—
Say, Sunday's lonesome fur a little feller.

Why, Sunday's lonesome fur a little feller
Right up from sun-up when the day com-
mences;
Fur little fellers don't have much to think of,
'Cept chasin' gophers 'long the corn-field
fences;
Or diggin' after moles down in the wood-lot,
Or climbin' after apples what's got meller,
Or fishin' down in Brown's creek an' mill-
pond—
Say, Sunday's lonesome fur a little feller.

But Sunday's never lonesome fur a little feller
When he's stavin' down to Uncle Ora's;
He took his book on't right out in the orchard,
An' told us little chaps just lots o' stories;
All truly true that happened on't fur honest,
An' one 'bout lions in a sort o' cellar,
An' how some angels came an' shut their mouths
up,
An' how they never teched that Dan'el feller.

An' Sunday's pleasant down to Aunt Marilda's;
She lets us take some books that some one g'in
her,
An' takes us down to Sunday school 't the school
house;
An' sometimes she has nice shortcake fur
dinner,
An' on't she had a puddin' full o' rasins,
An' on't a frosted cake all white an' yeller;
I think when I stay down to Aunt Marilda's,
That Sunday's pleasant fur a little feller.

—Michigan Christian Advocate.

DAN'L AND DAD.

Dad He Blowed, and Dan'l Told the Story.

It was at a steamboat landing on the Arkansas river below Little Rock. There was an excited crowd in front of a warehouse at the landing, and several passengers went ashore to find out what had happened. A young man about 24 years of age seemed to be a sort of boss around there and we appealed to him for information. Pushing his hat over a little more on his right ear and squirting a jet of tobacco juice at the left eye of the nearest dog, he replied:

"Gentlemen, I kin tell you all about it. Do ye want to see the corpse?"

"Then some one is dead?"

"Dead as a coon-track, and it's my old dad at that!"

"Been a row here?"

"Not a bit of it. Dad jest made a fule of hisself. He's in thar waitin' fur a cart to take hisself home to be laid out and buried."

"Never seed nuthin' to ekal it in all my bo'n days!" said a man in the crowd.

"I was right yere, or I wouldn't hev sniggered to it, no how," added a second.

"It was jest this way, strangers," continued the son, as he picked a sliver off a pine box and began to whittle at it with a spring-back jackknife. "Dad an' me comes down yere dis mawnin' to look around fur men to pick cotton. Dad was powerful frisky all the way down, an' he sez to me, sez he:

"Dan'l, I kin out-walk, out-run, out-shute, out-holler and out-lick anythin' on top of this yere airth's surface, an' I'll bet our farm agin a drink of Pine Bluff whisky on it!"

"I sees dad was purty chucky, an' I sez to him, sez I:

"Dad, you's top of the heap around yere, an' nobody kin deny, but doan' you go an' meet up with no fight in town. We's arter cotton pickers, we is, an' we doan' want no fussin' nor nuthin'."

"An' with that dad jumps fo' feet high an' cracks his heels together an' whoops out that he's b'ar-traps, pizen, powder and catamount, all billed down into one, an' that he's dangerous if anybody goes to pick up his hind foot."

"Yaas, and I hears him holler when he's a mile away," said one of the crowd.

"Of co'se you did," replied Dan'l, "of co'se. Dad was powerful on the holler. He'd holler a b'ar out'n a tree half a mile away. When we got down yere thar was a feller from St. Louis with a patent lung-tester masheen a-standin' right yere. Thar's the piece of it agin the fence, while the feller hisself is ten miles away an' still runnin'."

"But 'twasn't his fault," protested a man on mule-back.

"I ain't sayin' as 'twas," placidly answered Dan'l. "I'm a-sayin' as dad got mixed up and made a fule of hisself. No sooner had he sot eyes on the masheen than he cracks his heels together an' crows like a rooster an' sez to me, sez he:

"Dan'l, I kin blow the in'ards right out of the hull blamed State of Arkansas if I kin get a brace fur my feet, and I'm a-goin' to try it."

"I tried to shy him off, but dad was powerful sot in his ways, an' he crows some more an' hollers:

"Whoop! Whoope! Lemme stand up to that yere mouthpiece, an' all of you's who want to save yer h'ar had better stand on

yer heads! Stand back and gimme room to swell up and blow!"

"Whoop! Whoope! Lemme git hold of them 'ere handles, an' all you's who don't want to tip over when the airth comes up had better hang to the fences! Dan'l, stand back an' gimme room."

"Yaas, I heard him say them remarks," put in one of the crowd.

"So'd I," added a half dozen others.

"Of co'se he said 'em," continued Dan'l, "of co'se. Nobody's denyin' that he said 'em. Dad jest figgered on blowin' up ole Arkansas jest as easy as liftin' off the liver of a pail. He spit on his hands, braced his feet, an' when he blowed into that ar' mouthpiece I felt this hull county sorter rise up and shake herself."

"So'd I," called out seven or eight voices in chorus.

"Dad, he had a powerful good thing of it, when there was a rip and a smash, the masheen flew to pieces and the airth sunk back with a chugg, which made us dizzy."

"Then your father had broken a blood-vessel or something of the sort?" I queried.

Skercey, stranger—skercey. Dad wan't no man to stop at one blood-vessel. He jest busted hisself all to pieces, an' was agone afore we could reach him. I might say he sort o' run together and caked. He was six feet high when he blowed into that ar tube, an' now you can't make him over four feet ten, as he lies in thar on a board. Jest pulled his knees up an' his shoulders down, an' I reckon his lungs would hold his galuses if thar was buttons on 'em. The man who owned the masheen wasn't to blame—of co'se he wasn't to blame—but when he seed the calamity he started fur Little Rock on the jump, an' he was jumpin' when he turned the co'ner of the hill up thar! Dad's in yere, stranger. Come an' take a look. Mighty good man, dad was, but a leetle too coltish when he had about fo' drinks of apple-jack under his shirt bosom. Crowd back thar, boys, an' make room! Doan' act like you never dun met up with a calamitous spectacle befo'!"—Free Press.

In an Incandescent-Lamp Factory.

The beautiful little glow lamp, with its fragile bulb and delicate filament, is a far more interesting production than its massive and cumbersome progenitor, the arc lamp. In our rapid tour through the incandescent-lamp factory we are more struck than ever by the share that female labor takes in the electrical industries. We know that the inhabitants of "Central" all belong to the gentler sex, and that the telegraph key is often handled by the nimble fingers of a woman; in the factories that we have already visited we have seen girls busily employed in winding fine wire on the spools of small electro-magnets for telegraph and telephone instruments, and coarser wire on the armatures of small dynamos and motors, and in many other of the lighter and finer tasks incident to electrical manufactures. Electricity has opened many new avenues of employment for women who have to earn their own living; the work is almost always of an attractive nature, and as increased skill is acquired with practice and experience, a very satisfactory rate of pay, compared with that which obtains in other industries where female labor is largely used, is attained.

As we pass from one part of the lamp factory to another, we see the little bulbs in a formative stage, like a small bottle with a neck at each end, in one place, the carbon filaments in another, the bases and connecting wires in a third, the finished lamps in a fourth. The process of manufacturing the carbon filaments from bamboo threads is a long and intricate one, and is carried on in strict seclusion as a trade secret. But we can see the quick-fingered girls pick up the hair-like filaments and joint them to the little pieces of platinum wire which are fused in to the neck of the bulb; to the platinum wires are soldered other pieces of copper wire, which connect with the brass screw cap and button, insulated from each other by plaster of Paris, that form the base of the lamp. When the filament is inserted in the bulb and the base sealed up, the tube which projects from the top of the bulb is connected to a mercury air-pump to exhaust the air from the bulb; this done, the tube is cut off and the bulb sealed up at the same moment, leaving the little point or cone that is to be seen on the top of all incandescent lamps. There are many intermediate operations in the evolution of the glow lamp, and every part of the work is checked by the most careful supervision, and each lamp is closely examined and tested before being wrapped and packed for shipment. The carbon filaments must be accurately measured and their resistance tested, the platinum wires must be just so long—or rather just so short—and no longer, every joint and connection must be perfect, and every juncture of glass with metal must be rigorously air-tight.—Harper's Weekly.

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Our Proposed New National Park.

This proposed new national park lies in the State of Washington, in the very heart of that vast and sombre forest which, stretching northward from the Columbia river far into the solitudes of the British possessions, muffles in a dark pall of verdure the whole long western slope of the Cascades. Here the heavy rain-laden clouds, blown in from the Pacific, finding their eastward flight barred by the mountain barricade, pour down upon the region an annual rainfall of fifty inches. It nurtures the giant growth of fir and cedar and spruce, the heavy festooning moss and the deep, tangled undergrowth that makes of much of western Washington a dense and sometimes impassable jungle.

It is for this reason that the wonders of the new park have so long escaped alike the incursion of tourists or descriptive artist, while the glories of more accessible regions have been heralded throughout Christendom. And it might still remain unknown and unnoticed were it not that from out this almost Cimmerian land rises the most superb and majestic mountain peak to be found on this continent, if not upon the round earth. For while there are other peaks whose brows are cooled by yet higher altitudes there are none which present such a rare and wondrous union of symmetry and sublimity, of mystic color, perfection of graceful outline and gigantic and awe-inspiring shape as this soaring dome of snow, the Mt. Rainier of the maps, the Mt. Tacoma of popular usage and aboriginal tradition. There are few who may look upon its lone and simple majesty with soul unmoved, for it is one of nature's masterpieces. And there are few who, having looked upon it, do not experience a desire to penetrate the dreamy veil in which it hangs and make acquaintance of its nearer beauties. It has a spell and a fascination so subtle and resistless as to stir the commonest clod, while it spurs the poetic fancy to fantastic flights. I remember as I first watched it grow, luminous, opalescent and regal from out the mantle of mist which held it as in a shroud, I could have summoned back the whole antique world of mythology and domiciled it upon this greater and grander Olympus.—From "Our New National Wonderland," by Carl Snyder, in Review of Reviews.

How Old Jack Got His Wood Sawed.

"Mornin' boys," said old Jack, laying down his saw which he had been industriously plying for some minutes. "Feelin' well, I hope? Yes? Good. Nothin' like feelin' well to make a feller feel good. You don't look powerful strong, though, Tommy; you're thin. What's that? You're wiry, be ye? I don't believe that. You couldn't saw one o' them sticks o' wood through. You kin? Ho! Seen's believin'.... Why, ye kin saw purty well. Yer stronger 'n ye look. I couldn't o' done that better myself. He beats you on sawin', I guess, Bobbie. Eh? He can't? Yes, he kin—I believe. Beat ye all holler. What? You'll saw two sticks quicker 'n he sawed that? Nonsense!...Hokey! Ye went through that like lightning; but one stick ain't two sticks. No, str. One ain't never two. Goin' to do the other? Well, well; Tommy, he's goin' to do the other. Whatter you goin' to do? You'll do two?... Don't brag, Bobbie; ain't braggin'? Ye will do three? Well, go ahead; don't let me interfere. Allers glad to see boys spunky.... What! The hull lot sawed? Waal, I am surprised. That bein' the case, I think I'll go indoors an' rest. Sawin' allers did make me tired; so good-bye for this time. When I want more work done on that wood pile I'll let ye know. You're a spunky pair, ye be."

And the old man, turning on his heel, walked into the house, while Bobbie and Tommy went home wondering if their friend hadn't put up a little game on them after all.—Harper's Young People.

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According to the showing on page 4 of this number of the KANSAS FARMER, this country can spare for export not exceeding 12,000,000 bushels of wheat per month from March 1 to July 1. In January we exported 13,896,000 bushels.

A fire occurred in the works of the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., at Quincy, Ill., on February 22, destroying a large amount of property. The company has, however, moved into other quarters and put seventy-five machines at work, and will be shipping incubators and brooders again before this notice is read in the KANSAS FARMER.

Hon. Martin Mohler addressed two meetings last week in the interest of permanent farmers' institute organizations. These were both largely attended and enthusiastic, and at both temporary organizations were effected and adjournment taken to Saturday, March 10, for permanent organization. At Abilene the temporary organization elected W. C. Harvey, President, and W. M. Campbell, Secretary. At Salina J. Anderson was elected President and E. M. Burke Secretary.

"P. B.," Alta Vista, writes to inquire for "the most certain way to find water for establishing wells," adding that thousands of dollars have been spent in his vicinity without success. The KANSAS FARMER confesses its lack of confidence in the "signs" by which some people claim to be able to determine the proper location for wells. It is hoped that we shall presently have a complete hydrographic survey of the State, which will throw much light on the subject of the hidden waters.

VALUABLE BOOKS CHEAP.

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

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IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE CROP REPORTS.

The world has come into closer trade relations than ever before. There was a time when the population of England was fed from the grain produced within her borders, and a shortage on the British Isles was potent to send the price skyward, while a superabundant crop had a correspondingly depressing effect. To-day the crop of wheat in Great Britain cuts no figure in the price of bread to her people or in the returns which her farmers get for their crops. Her supplies are drawn from the United States, from Canada, Manitoba, Australia, India, Russia, Argentina—from any and every part of the world where a surplus of wheat is grown, and the prices paid in that standard of markets—Liverpool—are the combined result of production and consumption throughout the civilized world.

The time was when the wheat-growers of any considerable region in the United States might figure with some reason on the effect of variations of the crops of that region upon the prices to be obtained for their products. Cheap and easy transportation has changed this to such an extent that a falling off of two-thirds in the crop of an entire State is without effect in staying the downward tendencies of prices in that State in harmony with the balance of supplies and demands and speculative manipulations in the entire world. Thus the wheat crop of Kansas in 1892 was the greatest produced in her history, and exceeded that of any other State in that year of abundance throughout this country. High hopes were entertained of liberal prices on account of the great shortage in Europe. But the world's crop for that year proved to be more than equal to the demands upon it and prices persisted in a downward movement in spite of all efforts to sustain them. In 1893 the Kansas wheat crop was less than one-third of that of 1892, and the crop in the United States was 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 less than that of the year before, yet here in Kansas, as well as in the markets of the world, the prices of wheat steadily declined until on January 29, 1894, No. 2 red wheat sold in Chicago at 54½ cents per bushel, against 73½ cents for the corresponding date last year, and there was a corresponding reduction in every market in Kansas. Thus the amount produced in Kansas, the great wheat State, has an effect even in her own markets of only assisting in making up the world's aggregates. The countries which have offset not only the Kansas reduction, but the entire reduction in the wheat production of the United States, are Argentina, Australia, Russia and India, countries of immense productive capacities, which are just now pouring their surplus supplies into the Liverpool market and contracting for still heavier deliveries in the immediate future. The harvests of Russia and India, which are in the northern hemisphere, are not far from contemporaneous with our own, while those of Argentina and Australia, which lie beyond the equator, are about six months later and have their influence upon the market in a way which cannot be taken into account in the earlier estimates.

At the beginning of the present crop year (by common consent the crop year dates from July 1), the Chicago price for No. 2 red wheat was 65½ cents. Seven months later it was 54½, having suffered a steady decline. Other factors than the supply and demand may have entered into the determination of these prices, and yet these factors, whatever they are, must have affected the markets of the world, for we find them to have suffered a corresponding decline.

Now the rate of consumption of breadstuffs is tolerably uniform and the increase in bread-eating populations is very uniform. If other conditions affecting prices, such as standards of money, can be assumed to be unvarying, it will be readily seen that accurate information of the world's crops would inject into the problem of prices an element of reasonableness and certainty which have been sadly missing.

The course of prices during the pres-

ent crop year in the face of everybody's declaration that the decline was irrational and there must soon be a reaction, emphasizes the value of comprehensive and reliable crop statistics and estimates. Whether from their better information on these points or from their greater necessities, matters not, but the fact is that American producers have marketed during the earlier part of the present crop year a larger proportion of their wheat than have their competitors, Russia and India, and while the prices we received for the wheat marketed was low beyond precedent, they averaged better than those now being realized by our slower competitors. If, however, we had greatly misunderstood the situation or had persuaded ourselves that prices were sure to be higher during the last half of the crop year, the case might have been reversed and Russia and India might have brought forward their crops at the prices prevailing during the first half of the year, leaving us to fill their present position of forcing grain on a depressed market.

A movement has been started looking to greater accuracy of crop statistics and estimates. No class of people can be more interested in the success of this than the farmer who must sell on the markets and whose income depends largely on his wisdom in selecting the most favorable time to sell. Doubtless the entire system on which crop estimates are based needs overhauling; every effort at deception should be eliminated and every means of making estimates accurate and the field covered comprehensive, should be resorted to. The earliest and most authentic information from foreign countries should be obtained and compiled information should be given to the public as soon as available. This review shows the comparative worthlessness of anything short of universal information as to crops, and it is certain that every intelligent student of markets must recognize the inestimable value to producers of complete and intelligent estimates and accurate statistics.

WHAT SECRETARY COBURN CANNOT DO.

A large proportion of the correspondence that has lately been coming to the State Department of Agriculture indicates that many persons have very erroneous ideas as to what it is in the power of the department to do. For instance, three sorts of applications that are altogether in vain arrive in nearly every mail; one is for seeds—garden seeds especially, another is to have the Secretary secure from the railroads free transportation for seed grain to the western counties of the State, and a third consists of requests for copies of the last and previous biennial reports of the department.

Secretary Coburn desires that the public may understand that the State Board of Agriculture has no garden nor field seeds, nor connection with any sort of seed distribution, large or small, but he suggests to applicants that there is a bare possibility of their obtaining some portion of the garden seeds needed, from the United States Agricultural Department, by applying to their member of Congress at Washington, D. C.

Also, that requests for free transportation of seed grains would more properly be sent direct to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, who naturally come in much closer contact with transportation matters than do any other of the State departments. Further, the Secretary says all the issues of biennial agricultural reports are entirely exhausted, and the same applies to the World's Fair pamphlets and all quarterly reports, barring a limited number of those for the quarter ending December 31, ultimo.

It is to be regretted that there is not a generous supply of all these documents on hand, as increasing demands of the most pressing character are being made for them daily from all parts of the country, and even from abroad. The State could scarcely make a more judicious investment than in the distribution this year, to anxious inquirers, of half a million of its agricultural reports, which give such a

fund of the information that strangers are seeking in reference to Kansas, and have everwhere a standing attained by no other works of similar character.

As to the seeds, Mr. Coburn understands fully how important and desirable it is that these applicants should have them, and he sympathizes heartily with every effort which can be of service to any of the people of the State, but as it is altogether beyond his power to furnish either the seeds, the reports, or the free transportation mentioned, it is merely a waste of time and postage to burden him by requests with which he has no means of complying.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

A case of considerable importance to farmers has just been decided by the District court of Shawnee county, Kansas. The facts of the case are these: A farmer bought of a seed merchant certain seed to sow. The seed desired was alfalfa, and this was known to the seed merchant. Upon delivery he represented the seed as alfalfa.

The farmer sowed the seed, and after caring for one year for the plant that grew therefrom, he discovered that he had wasted his time, land, money and labor, in producing a luxuriant crop of sweet clover, a weed of no other use or value than fodder for bees.

The farmer thereupon brought suit against the seed merchant to recover his damages for this mistake. The seed merchant defended by alleging that he did not know that the seed was sweet clover, but believed that it was alfalfa, and as such had bought the same from his vendor. The difference between the sweet clover and alfalfa seed is hardly distinguishable. At the trial the court instructed the jury, that where a seed merchant, knowing full well what kind, and for what purpose, a seed is desired, and sells it to a farmer who does not in fact know, and is unable to discover, that the seed sold, is other than the seed desired, the seed merchant warrants the seed sold to be the kind it is described, at the time of the sale, to be; and if a mistake is made, the seed merchant is liable therefor, and the measure of the damages recoverable is the value of the crop intended to be raised and the cost of eradicating the useless crop. The jury in accordance with these instructions upon the evidence found a verdict for the farmer.

This case was conducted for the farmer by Mr. Ralph Ingalls, of the law firm of Call & Ingalls, Topeka, who, at the request of the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, has furnished the following brief statement of the law affecting such transactions:

"The only implied warranties in the sale of chattels are the warranties of title and of kind. If a man buys seed of another, the seller, by the mere fact of sale, promises that he came by the seed honestly, and that no other person with a greater title to the seed will take it from the purchaser, and he also promises that the seed is of the very kind he describes it to be. If the seller makes a mistake in either of these two matters, he is responsible therefor, and cannot plead his ignorance to protect himself. From the mere fact of sale, however, there is no implied warranty of quality, that is, a warranty against any other latent defects, and this rule is construed very favorably to the seller. He is allowed to do what the law calls 'puffing his wares,' and if the purchaser is fooled thereby, no remedy exists. The law, which is not a subtle dealer in casuistry, says that in the ordinary transactions of life, a man should look out for himself, and if he is deceived by a 'trade lie,' it is just punishment for his stupidity.

"This rule is changed, however, when the seller is guilty of absolute fraud, and also when the chattels sold are not ascertained, and are insusceptible of examinations, in which cases an implied warranty of quality very frequently arises. Moreover, in any case, if the purchaser is aware of the real facts, he would undoubtedly be prevented from recovering damages for any mistake or fraud of the seller. To illustrate by example: A farmer buys of a seed merchant seed purported

to be 'Early Bristol cabbage seed,' and the merchant at the time of the sale claims that the seed is the best in the market and will produce the finest quality of cabbage. Now, if the seed was stolen by the merchant, and the real owner takes it away from the purchaser, the purchaser may recover damages from the merchant. If the seed produces an inferior kind of cabbage, the purchaser may likewise recover his damages, although in neither case did the merchant say anything about the title or the kind of the cabbage seed. But if the seed is rotten or otherwise defective and produces a very poor, or no crop of Bristol cabbage, yet the merchant is not liable, although he said the seed was the very best in the market, for he simply 'puffed' about his wares, and the purchaser was careless about his own interests. If the purchaser desired to be sure of getting the best quality of seed, he should have demanded an express guaranty to that effect.

"This is now the modern doctrine on this subject, though some of the law books of England and of the older times in this country express a different view."

A LARGE IRRIGATION PLANT.

Among the irrigation plants in course of construction in Kansas, probably the most extensive is that of Mr. G. M. Munger, of Eureka, Greenwood county. He is constructing a reservoir which will cover about 160 acres with water. This is done by building a dam 2,800 feet long and thirty-eight feet high at greatest height. This will catch the storm waters from a large area and will be used primarily for the irrigation of a 500-acre orchard now just beginning to bear. The water will be raised by two compound Duplex steam pumps, the water cylinders of which are twelve by fifteen inches. Each pump has ten-inch suction and eight-inch discharge. These pumps will elevate the water to a height of sixty-five feet, delivering it on the highest part of Mr. Munger's farm. The estimated cost of the plant complete, including ditches for distribution of the water, is \$15,000.

Mr. Munger is one of the substantial farmers of Kansas and has carefully investigated the subject of irrigation and is well satisfied to make this additional investment of \$30 per acre to insure a uniform and maximum productivity of his land.

Shawnee County Horticulturists.

At the regular meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, which met at G. A. R. hall in Topeka, last Saturday, an interesting program was carried out.

J. W. Stout, of Pauline, addressed the society on "Climatic Influences in Fruit-Growing." He spoke without notes, but the following report gives a synopsis of his remarks:

"Climate is defined to be the condition of the atmosphere with regard to heat and moisture. Climate has almost all, soil very little to do with the flavor of fruit. The climate of Kansas is purely continental and is almost unaffected by mountain influences. Fruit grows differently in Missouri than in Kansas. Our rainfall in eastern Kansas is about thirty-five or thirty-six inches, and is ample in amount. Dry weather rarely is fatal to well-cultivated fruit. Mr. Kellogg, of Ionia, Michigan, ameliorates the conditions of his climate by persistent cultivation with especial reference to drought. T. B. Terry, of Ohio, never loses a crop of potatoes in the Western Reserve from lack of rainfall. Wm. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill., says he can ameliorate the dryness of climate by spraying, and can also effectually apply fertilizers in the same way. People are as unrestful in horticulture as in economic, political and social questions. Man has the option to plant what he will. Five years ago Souhegan raspberry was universally commended. Now it has had its day. It is sick. The Gregg was reported sick a few years ago. Climatic conditions must account for this. Some say the Crescent strawberry is not so good as formerly. If this is so it is owing to climatic conditions. We cannot reduce the temperature in this State, but the intelligent fruit-grower may be master of the situation, as to moisture, by means of thorough and proper cultivation. Believes we are entering upon a new era of control of effects of climatic conditions on fruit by intelligent cultivation of the soil. Thinks we are favorably situated by having no extreme conditions of climate. Absolute climatic conditions are beyond our control. If peaches are killed by too low temperature we cannot help it. We may not be able to grow everything here,

yet by intelligent cultivation we can succeed with a fair share of fruits. We shall always have the southwest winds. The conditions which produce them cannot be changed by man and will not be changed by the Creator. But our climate is being bettered by the extension of orchards and the construction of ponds. In the East the reverse is the case; forests are being destroyed and water surfaces decreased."

The discussion of Mr. Stout's address took a wide range. A. L. Brooks suggested that the lack of winter in California causes the lack of flavor in its fruit.

Mr. Smith, of Lawrence, thought no one fruit crop can be depended on for all seasons. With strawberries he has lost more by too much than by too little rain, especially in blooming and picking time. Suggested the necessity of keeping up with the times and new varieties in order to succeed. Old varieties run out.

Mr. Hamilton asked as to the effect of hedge fences around orchards and small fruits.

Mr. Brooks—If strawberries are planted within two or three rods of hedge no picking will be necessary.

Mr. Buckman inquired the object of working land in the evening and at night as had been suggested in Mr. Stout's address; also as to why climate has changed.

Mr. Stout thought stirring the soil at night was for the purpose of bringing up loose soil into contact with the moist air of night; follows with a drag to make the surface level and very fine. Three or four inches of fine soil is better than a mulch.

Mr. Brooks read an interesting and valuable paper on the "Care of Nursery Stock," which we hope to present to our horticultural readers at an early date.

F. W. Dixon, of Netawaka, was invited to give some of his experiences with small fruits. He responded in a few well-chosen suggestions as to strawberries. These he always cultivates after a rain, using a new iron-frame cultivator harrow with which he goes over about seven acres per day with one horse. As soon as weeds start cultivate again. Prospects for next crop good. Dry years are good for promotion of root growth.

Philip Lux had at one time paid an extra price for apple trees produced from scions from an old bearing orchard. They were of little value. Other trees from scions from a young orchard did well. Several members spoke in favor of cultivation soon after rain.

On motion of J. F. Cecil, the President of the society, B. F. Van Orsdal, was elected entomologist to the society.

The subject of spraying was made the special order for the meeting of March 24, to be opened by a paper by Bradford Miller.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

J. A. Everitt, seedsman, of Indianapolis, Ind., has issued an unusually interesting and instructive catalogue for 1894.

Subscribers renewing should not overlook that they can either secure a "coupon" of World's Fair views or one part of the "Holy Land Photographed." You can get only one free but not both.

The Garland Stove Company has produced a neat souvenir in the form of an aluminum pencil-holder. The editor of the FARMER finds it very convenient and a time-saver in the matter of pencil-sharpening.

F. W. Dixon, proprietor of Rose Lawn fruit farm, Netawaka, Jackson county, Kas., has issued a neat and instructive catalogue of small fruits, in which he notes under each variety his own success with it.

Stark Bros., the nurserymen, of Louisiana, Mo., have issued a valuable leaflet called "Fruit-Grower's Guide." In it they give definite information derived from their extended experience on many of the essential points of orcharding. What they say on most of these will be endorsed by every careful orchardist. On a few points their views are controverted by other authorities. It is well worth while, however, for every one to write a postal card to Stark Bros., and obtain their "Fruit-Grower's Guide."

Of course it is a nuisance to have the shafts drop in the mud when you are trying to "hitch up" on Sunday to go to church, and any one would always like to have a boy around to hold up the thills while the horse is backed in to be hitched, but a boy is not always handy on such occasions. A good substitute is offered by the Decatur Shaft Support Co., of Decatur, Ill. Look for their advertisement in this paper and then write them for their "Laughing Jack" circular, which will tell you all about it. The picture on their circular is well worth a postal card and the trouble of writing them for it.

Each recurring murder trial in which the insanity plea is either justly or otherwise set up by the defense, demonstrates the utter fallacy and untrustworthiness of the present system of obtaining expert medical testimony. To show how utterly unworthy of perpetuation the present system is, and how much more thorough and efficient expert medical testimony can be made as a

necessary means of administering punishment to sane criminals or saving dangerous lunatics from judicial execution, is the purpose of a very interesting paper in the Chicago magazine of *Current Topics*, by L. Harrison Mettler, A. M., M. D. A photograph of the noted specialist appears in connection. Fifteen cents a copy, \$1.50 per year.

"Let credit be given to whom credit is due," say Wm. B. Sutton & Sons, Rutger farm, Russell, Kas. "The KANSAS FARMER is an advertising medium of the very highest merit. It reaches the people who need our stock and it reaches them effectually and effectively (for the advertiser). This has been a favorable winter for stock in this locality. Feed has not been overabundant but the wind has been tempered to the shorn lamb, and our herds promise to see the green grass of the spring with a minimum of loss. The value of hogs as a necessary part of the farm equipment is more and more appreciated than ever in our locality, and with it comes the desire for better stock. We grew more pigs in 1893 than ever and sold more, and in general our swine business was more satisfactory than ever. We have a few choice young sows in farrow to a grandly-bred young boar, which we are very anxious to sell at once, and will price accordingly. We need their room for the coming crop."

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.—When apples bring \$2 per bushel and wheat only about 50 cents, when the expense of taking care of an acre of apple orchard is no greater



than that of an acre of wheat, while an apple orchard will yield ten bushels of apples to one bushel of wheat, it is about time fruit-growers are opening their eyes and taking care of crops which pay the largest profit. What is true of apples may also be said of other varieties of fruits. By properly spraying your fruit trees, vines and vegetable crops, you are sure of a crop, no matter what the weather conditions may be. Send 6 cents to William Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and get his catalogue of spraying outfits and complete treatise on spraying. It will pay you to do so. Mr. Stahl has been interested, himself, in growing fruit largely for many years and fully understands the wants of fruit-growers in this direction.

Gossip About Stock.

We are in receipt of the fourth edition of "Facts and Figures of the Live Stock Trade," brought down to the beginning of 1894, by Wood Bros., Union stock yards, Chicago. A copy will be sent gratis to any of our readers who are interested in the live stock industries.

On March 15, at Lancaster, Atchison county, Kas., Mr. Julius Petersen will hold a closing-out sale of forty head of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, also thirty-six young grade heifers and 125 steers and considerable other property will be offered. Farmers and breeders will find this a sale of special interest and should write for catalogue and full particulars.

Note change in advertisement of H. H. Hague & Son. They have purchased new blood for their yards to head with from the highest scoring breeding yards in Kansas, with score-cards each better than 90 points, scored at the winter shows, by such judges as Pierce, Hitchcock and Emery. They have disposed of all varieties except those mentioned in their advertisement. They will continue to breed Pekin and Rouen ducks; also Black and White Cochins, but will not sell any eggs this season. At W. H. Wren's sale of Poland-China swine Messrs. Hague & Son purchased Young Model 9857, paying \$50 for him.

A. E. Staley, of Ottawa, writes the KANSAS FARMER in a cheerful vein, as follows: "My herd, consisting of Chester White and Poland-China swine, is in fine condition—that is, what is left. Am sold out, all but breeding stock and a few gilts and fall pigs. The call for Chester Whites has been the largest this fall and winter of any time during the ten years that I have been in the business. I sent nine gilts to one neighborhood in less than ten days, and all have given satisfaction. Mr. Wilper, of Coffey county, writes: 'The pigs sent me are the best I ever saw, without doubt, and my neighbors all like them, and you can expect some more orders soon.' I must confess that I feel a little flattered at not only pleasing my customers but pleasing their neighbors also. I have introduced some new blood into the herd in the shape of a fine young boar bought of A. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill."

A LUNG TONIC.

A Certain Remedy for Chronic Catarrh in All Forms.

Mrs. T. V. Rodgers, of Flushing, Mich., 63 years of age, was three years ago taken ill with pneumonia, and while recovering she caught the grip. She had two relapses and was given up by two physicians. A friend persuaded her to try Pe-ru-na, and after using three bottles was able to do her own work. She is completely cured.

Catarrh is curable in the majority of cases (especially when less than two years' duration) in a few weeks by the proper use of Pe-ru-na. Some cases are cured by six bottles, others by four, and we have not a few testimonials who professed a cure from even one bottle of this remedy. Where a case of catarrh has existed for five or ten years a permanent cure cannot be reasonably hoped for in less than three or four months, and in some rare cases the continued use of Pe-ru-na for one year has been necessary to effect a permanent cure. But, unless the case is very old and complicated, a speedy and permanent cure is sure.

A BOOK SENT FREE.

A medical book, treating of 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.

Horticulture.

FRUIT CULTURE IN COLORADO.

Fruit-growing in western Kansas, in a belt of country in which the orchard may have the benefit of irrigation, may well be encouraged after a consideration of the recent successes in Colorado.

The fruit-growing industry of Colorado has practically sprung into commercial importance within the past five years. Yet twenty years ago, or longer, a limited amount of fruit in a still more restricted area was successfully grown. The peach belt on the western slope was, a little over eleven years ago, the home of the Ute Indian, and no white man was allowed to till one foot of what is now occupied by productive fields and orchards extending over a scope of country about sixty-five miles long by nearly ten miles in width. It has been proved that in altitudes ranging from 4,300 to 7,000 feet, all of the deciduous fruits flourish and yield abundantly in that favored belt.

A Colorado writer enthusiastically

in the same length of time, than in California under present conditions. An industrious, prudent man, even without previous experience, can, with less than \$1,000, make a first payment on securing and planting from twenty to forty acres of the very best land, that with ordinary care and judgment will yield a net income inside of five years from date of planting, of not less than \$300 an acre on an average. The figures already given show that this is a conservative estimate.

SAMPLE YIELDS.

Illustrating the profits of other fruits, one man near Denver, secured \$1,200 from a single acre of grapes, while another received \$500 an acre from berries. Others have received as high as \$1,000 an acre. Another grower, within a few miles of Denver, harvested from two acres 120 barrels of apples from five-year-old trees and 30,000 quarts of berries from seven and one-half acres of ground.

The favorite varieties of apples grown are the Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Wealthy, Alexander, Duchess of Oldenburg, Red Astrakan, Fameuse, Geniting, Jonathan and Wine-sap. The bright sun and dry atmosphere of Colorado give a smoothness, richness of color and unexcelled quality to all fruit grown here.

The prizes given Colorado-grown fruit at the World's Fair at Chicago are eloquent testimonials that this statement is not exaggerated. In pears, the popular varieties grown are the Bartlett, Duchess, Flemish Beauty and Mount Vernon. Of plums, the Imperial Gage, Early Red Russian, McLaughlin, Lombard and Shippers Pride are the favorites. Of course many other kinds are the subject of constant experiment.

Though the year 1893 was the largest on record in the matter of tree planting, one firm alone near Denver setting out 98,000 trees, yet for reasons already stated the industry presents a most attractive and profitable field to all whose tastes are in that direction.

SMALL FRUITS.

Colorado is the home of the Rocky mountain cherry, buffalo berry, red plum, June berry, huckleberry, red currants and raspberries, thus showing we are in the natural fruit belt of the United States. Almonds and figs are also grown, but how successfully the experiments made have not yet demonstrated, because so comparatively recent.

Our clear, bright atmosphere and absence of fogs permit of sun-drying fruit equal to evaporated.

Large or small planting of the apricot for drying alone offers a fine field for the investor, for they command the highest price and will for years to come. This fruit bears very prolifically and it is growing in favor all over the world; in fact, any of the deciduous fruits are at home in Colorado and offer to the grower quick and profitable returns.

The insect pests which ravage the orchards of both California and the East are very scarce in Colorado and the labors of the horticulturist, as well as his losses, are consequently greatly abridged.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

An advantage offered an Eastern man to grow fruit in Colorado is that the industry may be put on a paying basis inside of three years by using the ground between the trees for growing vegetables and small fruits. The total cost of setting an orchard, including original outlay for nursery stock, need not exceed \$25 an acre.

A final advantage the latter possesses is that by means of irrigation he is enabled to absolutely control the moisture absorbed by his trees. All familiar with the subject know that moisture is one of the most important factors in imparting that exquisite, juicy flavor so desirable in fruit. Under the magic influence of its judicious distribution, the size and flavor of any fruit may be immensely improved. Even the Ben Davis apple of the East becomes a juicy, well-flavored fruit in Colorado, and loses that very spongy, tough quality for which it is elsewhere condemned. Then, too, the older fruit-growers here are always willing to give freely to new-comers the results of their years of experimenting and are

ready to assist the beginner by practical advice that will save him many expensive experiments.

Colorado offers health to the invalid, wealth to the industrious and happiness unalloyed to the overworked, under-paid victims of the commercial and industrial grind in the East who will come and breathe the pure ozone of her atmosphere and bask in the perennial sunshine that bathes her hills and valleys in joyous abundance.

Pruning an Old Orchard.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I bought a farm with a large peach orchard on it, which they tell me is about seven years old. On examining them I find a great number of worms in the roots or about the roots of the trees and most of them are girdled by the peach tree pest. As I am inexperienced in tree-raising, please inform me, through your paper, if anything can be done for them and when is the right time to trim peach and apple trees. EDWARD ROUX, Macksville, Kas.

The above inquiry was referred to Prof. Mason, who replies as follows:

"Peach trees seven years old, if very badly worked by borers, will be most profitably dug out and young trees planted. If not too badly injured the borers may be dug out with a knife and sharp wire, and by pruning them back rather severely they will be apt to make vigorous new wood and last for several years. Peach and apple should be pruned in the dormant season, from fall of the leaves till the sap starts again. They will not be injured by light pruning when needed after the first vigorous growth of the season has been made, say about the first of June. Summer pruning or cutting back the tips of the new growth in mid-summer is resorted to to induce fruiting. It is an old maxim that 'we should prune in winter for wood, in summer for fruit.'"

Entomology.

A New Orchard Pest to Kansas.

BY E. A. POPENOE, STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is with some concern that I report the presence of the oyster shell bark louse of the apple tree in Kansas. Within a few days I have received the first specimens of this insect that I have seen from this State. The infested orchard is in Crawford county, and the owner reports that a number of his trees are badly infested by them. This orchard will be thoroughly well taken care of if my urgent instructions are followed by its owner, who seems willing to do what can be done to check the progress of the insect. It has, fortunately, not appeared in his neighbors' orchards, and doubtless had its origin in nursery stock from Illinois.

As it is desirable that other orchardists should recognize this insect, a short account of it and its work will now be timely.

The oyster shell bark louse of the apple is known to entomologists as *Mytilaspis pomorum*, and belongs to the same family as the terrible scale lice that so seriously affect the olive, orange and lemon in California and Florida. Originally introduced from Europe, it has spread throughout northeastern United States, and in orchards where its increase has not been prevented by extraordinary care it becomes a scourge to the grower.

It appears upon the specimens before me, taken within two weeks from the tree, as closely set, abundant, reddish or grayish-brown scales irregularly arranged, often overlapping each other, encrusting the bark and even hiding it in parts, on the trunk, from view. These scales measure about the eighth of an inch in length, narrow anteriorly, and are about four times as long as wide. They lie mostly with the narrow end upward, though many specimens may be found lying in other directions. Where so abundant as described, the

owner reports that the trees do not do well. It can be asserted that without stringent efforts to control this pest they will do much worse, and finally succumb entirely.

At this time of the year the insects are in the egg state, numerous eggs lying under the mother scale, the insect itself being dead and shrivelled completely. In spring these eggs hatch and the young lice, being very active, crawl out and find themselves a place upon the bark, when they settle and begin to suck the sap. As they grow they begin the secretion of the scale, which soon protects them from ordinary danger. When well grown they can only be destroyed by the most thorough effort. At this season of the year, when the insects are yet unhatched, it is likewise difficult to destroy them. However, a thorough scraping of the layer-infested branches and the trunks and, afterward, the application of a kerosene wash in soap-suds will assist to free the tree from these pests. But the insects are at one time at the mercy of the operator. This is at the time of hatching, in May, probably, or even earlier, when they leave the parent scale and scatter themselves to new situations. If at this critical time the tree is properly sprayed with kerosene emulsion, care being taken to reach all the parts with the liquid, there can be little doubt that the work will prove a success. Watch for the hatching and work accordingly.

The female louse is never winged and cannot go unaided from tree to tree. She may be carried on the feet of birds, or when young and crawling may be blown from one tree to another or find way along interlacing branches. The great danger of infection, however, comes through the careless introduction of infested trees from Eastern nurseries. If all imported trees be subject to the proper rigid examination and disinfection before planting, the danger may be averted.

The entering wedge of a fatal complaint is often a slight cold, which a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral might have cured at the commencement. Therefore it is advisable to have this prompt and sure remedy always at hand to meet the emergency.

Climate and Crops Just Right.

Oklahoma has thousands of acres of the finest farming land in the world, waiting for you or anybody else with a little cash and lots of gumption. Climate crops are just right. Farms will cost more next year than this. To find out if this is the country you want, ask G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe route, Topeka, Kas., for free copy of Oklahoma folder.



As done on the RUSHIRE FRUIT FARM, IONIA, MICH. Conceded to be the finest work ever written. Send postal card and NAMES OF THREE OR MORE persons interested in fruit-growing and get a copy FREE. Address

R. M. KELLOGG, Ionia, Mich.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M.C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

ST. JACOBS OIL
CURES PROMPTLY
LAMENESS, * * **SWELLINGS,**
SOOTHES, SUBDUES, CURES. * * **BACK-ACHE,**
SORENESS.

In the Dairy.

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

Dairy Questions Asked and Answered.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you answer, through the dairy department of your valuable paper, the following: (1) What is the right temperature at which to churn cream? (2) Is the same temperature suited to both summer and winter? (3) How long shall milk stand before being skimmed? (4) How long should cream be kept after it is removed from the milk, before churning? (5) What is the best manner to raise or lower the temperature of cream, when ice cannot be obtained in hot weather?

I expect these queries have been answered a thousand times, but am only two years on the farm and a two months reader of your paper, so you see I don't know very much. Burns, Kas. S. W. LEWIN.

The first and second questions can both be disposed of with one explanation. In this part of the State, summer churning should be conducted with the temperature at 58° or 60°, and in winter at 64° or 65°, and very likely this would apply to any part of the State. If the churn is filled very full, warm up one or two points higher.

Third—With the temperature at 50° or 54°, cream will be risen inside of twenty-four hours; at 40° or 45° it will all be up in twelve or fifteen hours. In very hot weather it is best to skim as soon as milk begins to sour.

Fourth—It is best to churn as soon as sufficient cream is obtained and properly ripened. A slight acid taste should be developed, which will only appear when the cream has loppered. Stir often.

Fifth—In winter, artificial heat must be used in order to raise the temperature to a point where acidity will take place, which is from 70° to 75°, and then cool down to the churning pitch. In summer, where no ice is obtainable, cream must be set in a cellar or in cold water, that the temperature may not go above 60°; at this season much of the cream will be sour when taken off the milk. Then it must be churned often, or closely watched, as too much acid will destroy part of the butter fat and injure the flavor of the butter. Get a barrel-churn and only fill half full. Stop when the grains of butter are the size of wheat, and then wash.

Write Your Congressman a Postal Card.

Let every reader of the KANSAS FARMER who is a friend of honest dairying ask his Representative in Congress to support a law to amend the original package law so that the States shall have the same police power over this 'fraud of imitation butter and all adulterations that is given in the sale of intoxicating drinks. Following is one of the resolutions adopted at the recent dairy congress that met at Cleveland, bearing on this point:

Resolved, That we view with favor the bill introduced in the Senate, in January, by Senator Hill (Senate bill No. 1,376), it being a bill to place oleomargarine and all imitation butter and cheese under the control of the laws of the several States, even when it is in the original package, in which it may be imported into any State. We urge upon Congress its early enactment.

Fancy American Cheese.

During the year ending June 30, 1892, the United States exported 82,100,221 pounds of cheese, valued at \$7,676,657, and imported 8,305,788 pounds, valued at \$1,238,166. Cheese was sold for 9 and bought for 15 cents a pound. Probably one-half the cheese bought was part skimmed, and none of it that could not be made out of the best whole milk. Just as with the difference between good and poor butter, it costs as much and requires just as much labor to make the poor as the better quality. Americans are said not to be a cheese-eating people. It is because they do not like the partly-cured, pasty article that is hurried off to market from the factories, and they cannot afford to eat the foreign-made article, though it is very palatable. There have been many efforts at making imitations of foreign styles, but thus far there has been too much absence of that painstaking care that foreign cheese-makers are noted for in producing superlative flavor. In butter-making, the American dairyman has reached the climax in quality; by the aid of the experiment stations he probably will soon learn to make the best quality of cheese.

Feeding Cows During Milking.

J. H. Budd, Essex county, New Jersey:

"There can be no doubt on this subject, as ample experience of our best dairymen and farmers have proved it to be the case. A cow giving twenty-five pounds of milk a day while being fed at milking, fell off to a quarter of that weight in three weeks by having the time of feeding changed, and being milked by other hands. Both exerted their special influence. But what was unusual was the regaining the former quantity of milk by again receiving the former ration at milking time and being again milked by the accustomed milker. Another cow that had yielded a large daily quantity of milk, having greatly fallen off in her milk, was fed at milking time, and though milked by the same man as formerly, regained her usual flow and quantity of milk. The ration at milking time must have brought the change. A large Short-horn cow owned by a milker and distiller, was fed a good, rich slop at milking time every day, which caused her to fill a large pail, so that the froth overflowed the pail. This cow, at the death of the milker, passed into the hands of a neglectful party and soon dwindled to a poor milker. The experience of those owning extraordinary milkers will bear testimony to the good effect of liberal feeding at the time of milking. The family cow, generally, is thus fed, and the average family cow is the largest milker. The contentment of a feeding cow causes her to give down her milk in free and full measure. Kind treatment, at the same time, is paid for in milk. Cows thus managed will, doubtless, pay a larger percentage of annual profit than any other cows not thus fed and treated. Many of our best dairy cows are injured by rough handling."

England bought 300,000,000 pounds of butter last year from abroad. America furnished very little of this. Why is it? Study this question.

It is stated on high authority that there is not a pound of bogus butter sold in the Dominion of Canada. All this has been brought about by legislation, and a unity of action not found in this country. Their laws also prohibit the manufacture of skim cheese.

The total value of dairy products in this State for the year 1893 was \$4,846,738.79, divided as follows: Cheese, 365,961 pounds, at 11 cents, \$40,255.71. Butter, 27,347,613 pounds, at 16 cents, \$4,375,618.08. Milk sold, other than for butter and cheese, \$430,865. The summary of all farm products for same year gives a value of \$122,565,798.98. The ratio of the dairy industry to the grand total of farm products is as one to twenty-five, nearly. In the number of milch cows, Marshall county takes the lead, with 15,316. The smallest number, 321, is found in Morton county. Shawnee county has 9,369.

Ohio is now moving in the direction of the establishment of a dairy school at the Ohio State university. The recent agricultural convention demanded the addition of such a school to the equipment of the agricultural college, and the trustees are willing to accede to the request and are financially able to conduct such a school, but have not the funds with which to build it. The Legislature will therefore be appealed to for an appropriation for this purpose. Wisconsin and New York have shown the way in this enterprise. The Wisconsin building and equipment cost \$40,000, and one hundred students are at work, while many have been turned away for lack of accommodations. New York has just dedicated its new dairy school building at Cornell, for which the Legislature appropriated \$50,000, and now nearly fifty students from nine States and Canada are enrolled there. As Ohio is the second dairy State in the Union it seems hardly in keeping with the eternal fitness of things that she should send to other States for scientific and practical education in dairying.

Oute As a Brier.

That is what you will say when you see it, if you will send for that little book called a "Biography of a Yankee Hinge." It will be sent free by the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn. Write at once.

The Poultry Yard.

Feeding for Eggs.

There is, perhaps, no better authority upon the proper care of poultry than M. K. Boyer. In *American Poultry Journal* he says:

"If you want eggs you must give such material as makes eggs, and if you want to produce stock for market you will have to adopt an entirely different plan. As I raise both eggs and chickens for market, I will give you the bill of fare I adopt:

"For eggs, each morning I make a mash of one-half bran and the other half of equal parts of ground corn and oats and middlings. All the vegetable and table scraps I can gather I cook and add to this ground grain. I scald the mixture and work it into a crumbly mess. Once a week I add a quart of meat scraps to a pail of the mixture; ground bone is also given once a week in the soft feed. I feed the mixture while hot. When we have it to spare I boil skim-milk and scald the ground grain with that. Milk is a complete egg food, and it pays to give a supply of it to the hens. This mash is fed the entire year. At noon, especially during winter, I scatter wheat among a lot of litter in the scratching pens, which induces the hens to exercise, which not only keeps them in good health, but induces egg production. At night I give them oats, also scattered among scratching material. During cold weather, in the winter, corn is given at night. Cut bone, oyster shells and sharp grit are constantly before the fowls. Fresh water is given several times a day. Outside the runs a patch of rye is sown in the fall, which furnishes excellent green food for the hens during good weather in the winter, when the snow is off the ground, and in spring. In addition to this rye, cabbage heads are hung in the hen house to allow the fowls to pick at them at will.

"This system of feeding gives us a good supply of eggs the entire year, especially in winter, when the price of eggs is best. The rye feed gives a splendid color to the egg yolk, not only making a more attractive colored yolk, but one of richer taste."

Brown Leghorns in the South.

The *Southern Cultivator* says: "I have been breeding Brown Leghorns for over six years, and, though I also breed several other varieties, had I to give up all but one, my choice would be the Brown Leghorn. I consider them particularly adapted to the South. First, health is to be considered. The Leghorn seems to stand our long heated term better than most other breeds, and during our damp and rainy season the larger breeds are more subject to the roup and other diseases caused by dampness. I never had a Leghorn with the roup, nor have I seen one with it. Second, the color of the plumage suffers very much from our hot suns. White fades out and black becomes rusty to a certain extent, while the Brown Leghorn retains its color all the way through. Third, of course it is known the whole world over that they are not excelled as layers. It is also said that in cold climates the Asiatics are the best winter layers, but in our coldest weather, even, the Leghorns will shell out the eggs just the same as her larger cousins."

The product of the dairy in this country last year was \$400,000,000.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith

Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

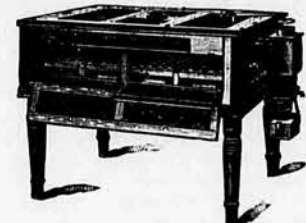
For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you

Chickens Hatched by Steam.

A few years ago the suggestion that chickens would ever be hatched by steam would have brought down no end of ridicule on the head of the prophet, and yet to-day, steam is recognized by experts to be the most efficient means of incubation. A clear illustration of this is found in the well-known Excelsior Incubator, manufactured by George H. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill., to whom is conceded the credit of having perfected the steam method of incubation. The introduction of the Excelsior Incubator and its improvement from time to time, marks a new era in the poultry raising industry. Built upon the best lines, fitted with improved automatic device, that never fail to accurately regulate the temperature and the moisture as demanded by the laws of



nature, it can always be relied upon to hatch a much larger percentage of fertile eggs than the ordinary hatcher, at about two-thirds the cost and trouble. No better proof of the success of steam in hatching chickens could be advanced than the satisfactory reports that are received from thousands who are constantly using the Improved Excelsior Incubator. Another advantage that strongly recommends this incubator is the low price at which it is sold, and the high guarantee of perfection and durability that accompanies each apparatus. Those who are now engaged in poultry raising, and those who are studying its possibilities as a source of profit, will do well to send 6 cents to Mr. Stahl for his catalogue. It contains much valuable information about incubators, brooders, and poultry raising in general.

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

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

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

Creamery Package Mn'g Company,

BOX 40 A, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

CRYSTAL CREAMERY

In all Sizes—from 2 to 8 cans.

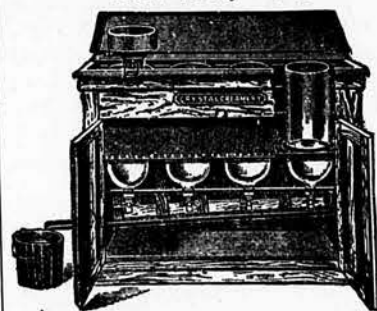
This Creamery is fitted with Glass Jars, has Plate Steel Water Tank, is durable, Cleanly and Profitable.

ASK FOR OUR New Illustrated Catalogue of

Creamery Supplies,

Boilers, Engines, Etc.,

free upon application. Address as above.



When writing to this advertiser, say you saw their Advt. in this paper.

The Horse.

Horse Markets Reviewed.
KANSAS CITY.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report an increased activity in the market for all classes, especially nice drivers and actors. The Southern trade continues strong. The receipts for the week were 1,067 head. Prices firm at quotations. Prospects for the coming week are very good. Mule market quiet. Very little trading, except in the better grades of 15 to 16-hand mules, and they must have plenty of flesh and quality. Small mules draggy and very little inquiry for this class.

Horse Clippings.

The trotting horse, Bellfounder, was imported from England in 1823. He was a horse of great substance, of remarkable spirit, and his career in England was marked by splendid achievements. At 3 years old he trotted two miles in six minutes, and when 4 years old ten miles in thirty minutes. Afterward he trotted over the Norfolk course, seventeen and one-half miles, within one hour, winning a purse of 500 guineas. He gave muscle and sinew to his progeny, and a Bellfounder cross appears in the pedigrees of many fine trotting horses.

Twenty-three of the get of Simmons 2:38, appeared on the race track during 1893, and their total winnings amounted \$12,850.50. The four-year-old black filly, Gracie Simmons 2:20, being by far the best winner, she having to her credit out of fifteen starts \$4,775. She was first six times, second four times, third once, and fourth four times. The next on the list of Simmons' winners was the three-year-old bay filly, Adelaide Simmons 2:17 1/4, she winning \$1,862.50; Gossiper 2:14 1/4, stands next with \$1,600 to his credit; Greenleaf 2:10 1/4, started three times, was third once and fourth twice, and his winnings amounted to \$1,050. No other son or daughter of the premier of Abdallah Park won as much as \$1,000.

Of the horses that have founded lines of trotters, Justin Morgan deserves to be mentioned first. He was foaled in 1793, at Springfield, Mass., and when 2 years old was taken to Vermont. His sire was True Briton, a fine horse ridden by General Delancy in the Revolutionary war. Justin Morgan is described as a "low, compact, powerful horse, with a proud step and good lively action." These qualities he communicated to his descendants, who are smooth, easy travelers, and possessed of indomitable perseverance. Fox, one of his colts, was driven 175 miles on the road within twenty-four hours. The excellence of the stock of New England is due to this horse and to Hambletonian, a son of Messenger.

Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.

Have you visited it? If not, we are very sure you know its reputation through friends who have gazed on its mountains, inspected its fine stock and fruit farms, figured on its mineral and timber wealth, and were well pleased with its equable climate, its thriving towns, and the opportunities for securing the best of homes at surprising prices.

Now! Now! Now!
is the time to take advantage of low railroad rates and see this grand valley.

MARCH 8 AND APRIL 9 the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company will sell tickets at One Fare for the Round Trip from Chicago to points in the Shenandoah valley.

For information about these excursions, address L. S. Allen, A. G. P. A. Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Chicago, Ill.

For information about lands, business openings, etc., address M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Baltimore, Md.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., December 14, 1893.
H. L. Williams, Summerland.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just perused your pamphlet entitled "California, Its Disadvantages As Well As Advantages." I am exceedingly pleased with the work and feel assured that it fills a place entirely of its own. There have been scores of works written on our great State, but in most of them it will be noticed that only the sunny side is touched at all. You have improved on that style of work and given both sides impartially as far as my knowledge, gained by a ten years' residence here, goes. You have answered just such questions as I was asking before I came here. You have answered them frankly and taken the reader into your confidence on the same terms as one old friend does another.

I am positive your book will do a world of good; it has been needed for a long time.
Very truly,
FRANK SANDS.

The above was written to Mr. Williams by Mr. Frank Sands, the California author and journalist, regarding his book on California, advertised on our page 1.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 14, 1894.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.

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

Woodson county—H. H. McCormick, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jefferson Shields, in Everett tp., P. O. Leroy, December 18, 1893, one red steer, 2 years old, crop off right ear and half crop off left ear.

Comanche county—D. E. Dunne, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. M. Daugherty, in Powell tp., P. O. Willmore, one iron gray mare pony, four-teen hands high, hind feet white, indescrutable brand; valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by J. G. Howard, in Coldwater tp., December 20, 1893, one iron gray mare, about 12 years old, fifteen and one-half hands high, indescrutable brand on left shoulder, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one iron gray mare, about 4 years old, fifteen and one-half hands high, branded HS on left thigh; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 4 years old, fifteen hands high, branded HS on left thigh; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, about 4 years old, fourteen hands high, branded HS on left thigh; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one horse pony, about 10 years old, about thirteen hands high, large white spot on right side, branded A on left thigh; valued at \$20.

Barber county—T. A. Lewis, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Bankin, in Sharon tp., January 22, 1894, one dark bay mare, about 12 years old, five feet high, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, about 10 years old, four feet nine inches high, white face and hind legs white to hook, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk.

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

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. N. Linck, in Pike tp., November 1, 1893, one red yearling steer, branded H on left hip, white in forehead and under belly; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 21, 1894.

Pottawatomie county—Frank Davis, clerk.

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

Wilson county—V. L. Polson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Adolph Anderson, in Colfax tp., one dark red steer, 2 years old, dehorned, both ears out, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 28, 1894.

Sherman county—Elba D. Adams, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by M. M. Stewart, in Iowa tp., P. O. Topland, January 18, 1894, one bay horse, star in forehead, wire out on right hind leg.

Sumner county—Chas. Sadler, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by I. L. Jones, in Walton tp., P. O. Bitter Creek, February 1, 1894, one red steer, branded L. F. on left hip; valued at \$14.

STEER—By same, one roan steer, branded V. E. C. on left side; valued at \$14.

2 STEERS—Taken up by Frank Sands, in Walton tp., P. O. Bitter Creek, February 1, 1894, two red steers, branded B. on back, B. E. N. on left side, 8 on left hip; valued at \$14 each.

HOW TO Buy your GROCERIES and other Household and Farm supplies of JACOBY BROS., 306 N. 2nd St., ST. LOUIS, MO. who Retail at Wholesale prices.
Send for free illustrated Price List. PRODUCE taken in EXCHANGE. Name this paper. **SAVE MONEY!**

Farms, Cheap!

I have some of the greatest bargains in farms to be found anywhere in the United States and in the best wheat and stock country in the world. One first-class stock and grain farm of 1,440 acres, highly and extensively improved, in Rooks county, Kansas, with stock and implements, and 8,480 acres in Lincoln county, Nebraska, unimproved, which would make a good ranch. These farms are going to be sold at a price that will allow purchaser to make a fortune on them. Would take some other good property as first payment. I have a large number of small farms of 160 acres, bought some time ago at a very low price, and they will be sold way down and on most satisfactory terms.

If you want to buy a farm, don't fail to investigate and send for a catalogue. Write to
B. J. KENDALL,
Room 507 Brown Block, Omaha, Neb.

200 Improved Farms

in the
Corn and Wheat Belt
of
Northern Kansas and
Southern Nebraska

Sold in tracts of 80 acres and upwards at \$5 to \$10 Per Acre, on Ten Years Time, At a Low Rate of Interest. Cash payments \$100 and upwards to suit purchaser. We own these lands and they are entirely free of incumbrance.

Send for book giving description, terms and prices of each tract.

C. P. DEWEY & CO.,
401 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
CHICAGO.

A. B. DEWEY,
42 Merchants' Bldg.,
CHICAGO.

\$20.00 TO CALIFORNIA!

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

the people's favorite line, is selling first-class tickets to both Northern and Southern California points at the extremely low price of

\$20.00 One Way.
Round Trip, \$35.50.

Tickets First-Class in Every Respect.

Buy your tickets over the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, and get the lowest rates, the best routes, the smoothest tracks, the most elegant cars and the very best service in every particular.

JNO. SEBASTIAN,

General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

T. J. ANDERSON,

Assistant General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kas.

H. O. GARVEY,

City Ticket and Passenger Agent,

301 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KAS.

Small's Calf Feeder.

20,000 IN USE.

The finest thing for calves. They thrive as well as with the mother. Price, complete, \$2.



References—First National Bank and KANSAS FARMER.]

Stockmen's,

Dairymen's and Feeders

SUPPLIES
AT DEALERS' PRICES

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Issued March 10. Sent on application on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

CAMPE'S SUPPLY CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

TREES AND PLANTS.

UPON our 250 acres of nursery we have every class of hardy Trees and Plants; Fruit, Ornamental, Nut and Flowering. Mary and Henry Ward Beecher Strawberries and Lovett's Best Blackberry are among the most valuable novelties. In our catalogues named below which are the most complete, comprehensive and elaborate published by any nursery establishment in the world, all are accurately described and offered at one-half the price of tree agents.

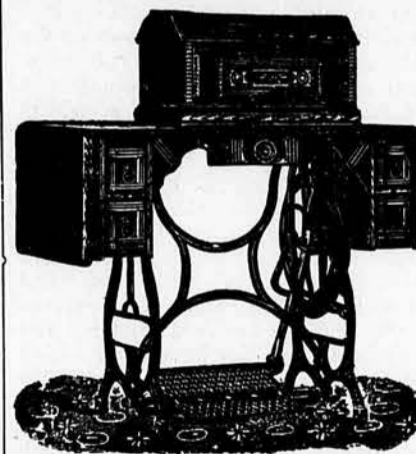
LOVETT'S GUIDE TO FRUIT CULTURE tells all about fruits, their merits and defects; how to plant, prune, cultivate, etc. Richly illustrated. Several colored plates. Price 10c.
LOVETT'S MANUAL OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS is authoritative as well as instructive; a model of excellence in printing and illustration. Gives points and plans for ornamental planting. Price, with colored plates, 15 cents.

Established 40 years. We successfully ship to all parts of the World. All who order either of the above and name this paper will receive an ounce of Flower Seeds free.

J. T. LOVETT CO. LITTLE SILVER, N. J.

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUYING

A SEWING MACHINE.



The wood cut herewith represents The Kansas Farmer Sewing Machine, made under a special contract with the publishers of this paper. It is an elegant high-arm machine, beautifully finished in antique oak, with the name "KANSAS FARMER" artistically lettered on the cover and on the arm.

Economy is a virtue in itself, and, when judiciously applied, it becomes financial wisdom. Of course the family must have a sewing machine, but it is poor economy to pay \$40 to \$60 for what you can have for less than half the money.

READ:—We will deliver, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, the "Kansas Farmer" high-arm sewing machine, all complete, with full attachments, and warranted

by the manufacturers for five years, for only \$20, including a year's subscription to the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER.

OR, if a less expensive machine is wanted, we will deliver, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, the "NEW SINGER" high-arm sewing machine, all complete, with attachments, and manufacturers' warranty, for only \$15, including a year's subscription to the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER. These prices are, of course, for strictly cash with the order.

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



PIG FORCEPS, FARMERS ALL NEED THEM, J. N. REIMERS, A BOOK FREE. DAVENPORT, IOWA.

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.

LAME OX.—My ox was taken lame, five months ago, in one hind leg; it swelled up and was stiff for three weeks, when the swelling went out of the leg but not out of the thigh, which is slowly growing larger.

MAN-WITHOUT-A-NAME.

Athens, — Answer.—There is very likely a deep-seated abscess forming on your animal's thigh, unless the swelling is at the joint; then the bones are becoming enlarged.

SICK HORSE.—I have a horse that has been sick for eleven months. At first he had the colic two or three times a week, but that has stopped, and now small ulcers form about the root of the tail and discharge a white substance.

DEAD COLT.—SORGHUM VS. MILLET.—(1) One of my colts in the corn field seemed all right in the morning and in the evening I found it dying.

TUMOR FROM AN OLD WOUND.—I have a two-year-old colt that has a fungus growth as large as a coffee cup growing on its foot from a neglected wound.

SICK STEERS.—My neighbor has two steers, two years old, on full feed, that are sick. One has had a hard lump on the left side, as large as a man's head, for about four weeks.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.—I have a mare, 18 years old, that has a large raw sore on the top of her shoulder, that has a continual discharge of matter.

and add only a few drops of water to dissolve it; then add wheat flour to make a paste. Spread this paste on the tumor, put a piece of cotton over it and bind it up for twenty-four hours.

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.

VOIDING UNGROUND CORN.—I have a mare, 9 years old, that passes the corn through whole. Can you give me the cause and a remedy? M. L. M. Pleasanton, Kas.

MARE STIFF IN SHOULDERS.—I have a mare that was over-heated and became paralyzed three years ago, and is very stiff, especially in the front legs and shoulders.

Answer.—Paralysis and stiffness are two different conditions. Write again and give her symptoms. The mouth of the womb is probably closed.

Answer.—The lump is either a rupture, a tumor, or an abscess; which it is, can only be determined by examination. If it is a rupture, let it alone.

Answer.—It is a fistula and will be difficult for you to treat. If you value the mare it will pay you to put her in charge of some veterinarian.

Answer.—Have him examined by a veterinarian, if possible. If you cannot, then give him two tablespoonfuls of the following on feed twice a day for a month.

Answer.—Your description gives nothing definite in regard to the colt's death. (2) Sorghum is the greater fat-producer of the two, but it should be cut when the seed is only "in the milk."

Answer.—The growth is a fibrous tumor, which you will see from its hard, gritty nature when you remove it. It is the result of a deep injury, and probably neglect also.

STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer



Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a splen did remedy for Sick Fowls, or Roup, and is better known as Stekete's Hog Cholera Cure.

WORMS IN HORSES A SURE REMEDY FOR

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. U. S. stamps taken in payment. Address, GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 26, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 4,526 cattle; 26 calves. Receipts from January 1, 242,304 cattle; 3,357 calves.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS. No. 85.....1,660 4 70 18.....1,511 4 40 19.....1,468 4 25 23.....1,400 4 00

FED TEXAS STEERS. 27.....1,015 2 80 99.....1,001 2 90 19.....1,079 2 60 20.....1,210 3 05

TEXAS COWS. 23.....875 2 25 30.....691 2 10 2.....815 1 55 13.....815 1 50

TEXAS BULLS. 7.....1,810 1 90 10.....1,220 2 00 3.....1,220 2 00 13.....1,026 1 55

COWS. 1.....870 1 50 8.....1,068 1 85 1.....760 1 75 9.....508 2 00

BULLS. \$1 75@2 55 HEIFERS. \$1 60@3 10 CALVES. 2.....@...10 50 3.....890...2 40

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS. 20.....1,198 3 35 13.....1,212 3 55 15.....1,018 3 27 21.....1,046 3 25

HOGS—Receipts, 4,799. Receipts from January 1, 376,855. Gain over corresponding period last year, 56,088. Top prices, \$4 80 for lights.

PIGS AND LIGHTS. No. Dook. Av. Pr. No. Dook. Av. Pr. 185... 80...149...4 40 28.....117...4 50

REPRESENTATIVE SALES. 8... 80...416...4 40 3.....490...4 55 85... 40...200...4 85 88...160...241...4 70

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,660. Receipts from January 1, 73,017. Gain over corresponding period last year, 2,519. Top price, \$3 35. Top price at corresponding date last year, \$4 60 for sheep, \$5 25 for lambs.

Chicago. February 26, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 17,000. Best steady, others weak and dull.

St. Louis. February 26, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00@3 50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. Kansas City. February 26, 1894. In store: Wheat, 509,594 bushels; corn, 69,091 bushels; oats, 12,790 bushels, and rye, 6,277 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 34,800 bushels; last year, 157,200 bushels. A good milling demand continues to be had for all clean samples.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 48,600 bushels; last year, 60,600 bushels. Market dull

and weaker. Sales lighter than for some days and values a trifle lower all round. By sample on track at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 31 1/2@32c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 12,000 bushels; last year 31,800 bushels. More on sale than for some days, but as the stocks in store are light holders asked and obtained old prices.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, — bushels; last year, 1,200 bushels. Market quiet for the want of supply; no offerings.

MILLET—Market dull and lower. We quote, per 100 pounds: German, 50@70c, and common, 50@65c.

FLAXSEED—Steady and in good demand. We quote at \$1 28 per bushel upon the basis of pure. CASTOR BEANS—No receipts. Prices nominal.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 310 tons. Market dull and weak. Fancy barn, prairie, \$8 00@8 50; choice, \$5 00@5 50; low grades, \$3 50@4 00.

BUTTER—We quote: Creamery, highest grade separator, 22@23c per pound; finest gathered cream, 21c; fine fresh, good flavor, 20c; fair to good, 19c.

POTATOES—Market steady on table stock and quite a few shipments of seed stock are being made at firm prices.

FRUITS—Jobbing prices: Apples, fancy stand, per barrel, \$5 00@6 00; choice, \$4 00@5 00; common, \$2 50@3 00.

NEW VEGETABLES—Jobbing prices: Cauliflower, per dozen, \$1 25; cabbage, California, per pound, 2 1/2c; peas, California, per four-basket crate, \$1 50.

BROOMCORN—Hurdled, green, 3/4@4c per pound; green, self-working, 2 1/2@3c; red-tipped, do., 2 1/2@3c; common, do., 1 1/2@2c; crooked, half price. Dwarf, 2 1/2@3 1/2c.

GROUND LINSEED CAKE—We quote car lots sacked at \$28 per ton; 2,000 pounds at \$28; 1,000 at \$15; less quantities \$1 60 per 100 pounds.

Wool—Still dull and weak. We quote: Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 9@10c; light fine, 10@11c; combing, 12@15c; low and carpet, 12@14c.

Chicago. February 26, 1894. The following table shows the range of prices for active "futures" in the Chicago speculative market for the speculative grades of the commodities.

Table with columns: Commodity, High est., Low est., Closed Feb. 19., Closed Feb. 26. Rows include WHEAT, CORN, OATS, PORK, LARD, S. RIBS.

WHEAT—Cash—No. 2 red, 56 1/2c; No. 3 red, 53@54c; No. 2 hard, 53 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 52@53c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 8,000 bushels; shipments, 58,000 bushels. The market lost 1/2c early, rallied 1/2c on the visible decrease, became weak again, lost 1/2c and closed 1 1/2c below Saturday's final prices.

CORN—Receipts, 194,000 bushels; shipments, 38,000 bushels. It dropped 1/2c early on heavy arrivals and closed without further change.

OATS—Receipts, 47,000 bushels; shipments, 6,000 bushels. No trading. Prices nominal. No. 2 cash, 29 1/2c; February, 29 1/2c; May, 29 1/2c.

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 Mention **KANSAS FARMER** when answering.

Publication Notice.
THE STATE OF KANSAS, to Lydia A. Bell, M. L. Bell and George E. Curtis: You will take notice that you have been sued in the District court in and for Shawnee county, Kansas, by D. C. Nellis, and that unless you answer to the petition filed in said suit on or before the 27th day of March, 1894, said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you accordingly, foreclosing a mortgage executed and delivered by Lydia A. Bell and M. L. Bell to D. B. Mullholland, dated December 20, 1887, on the following described real estate, in Shawnee county, Kansas to-wit: Commencing at a point 2,100 feet northerly of the southwest corner of Jackson and Gordon streets, in the city of Topeka, and on an extended line of the west side of Jackson street and parallel with Kansas avenue, thence westerly at right angles 170 feet, thence northerly at right angles 75 feet, thence easterly at right angles 170 feet, thence southerly at right angles 75 feet to place of beginning. Said mortgage was assigned to D. C. Nellis by D. B. Mullholland. Plaintiff will also take judgment against defendant, George E. Curtis, to declare his right and title to be a secondary lien and void to and in the above described real estate, which he claims by virtue of a mortgage on said real estate given by said Lydia A. Bell and M. L. Bell to him, the said George E. Curtis, and recorded in office of Register of Deeds in and for Shawnee county, Kansas, in volume 155, at page 541; and for the sale of said real estate, without appraisal, to pay the debt secured by said mortgage first above described. Witness my hand and official seal, this 12th day of February, 1894. **S. M. GARDENHIRE,** D. C. NELLIS, Clerk District Court. Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice by Publication.
 In the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas
 Martin L. Wilhelm, Plaintiff, vs.
 John Norton, Lydia L. Norton, his wife; C. R. McDowell; the Brush Electric Light & Power Company, of Topeka, Kansas, a corporation; the First National Bank of Flushing, Michigan, a corporation; the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, a corporation; F. W. Foss; the Mechanics Savings Bank of the State of Rhode Island, a corporation; Mehitable Roberts; the First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont, a corporation; Richard D. Russell, Wheeler Poland; the Cheshire National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire, a corporation; the Peterborough Savings Bank, a corporation; the Investment Trust Company of America, a corporation; Henry R. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bradstreet, Kate Lantz, C. C. Robinson, Jonathan Thomas, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, Defendants.
 The State of Kansas, to the First National Bank of Flushing, Michigan, the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, F. W. Foss, the Mechanics Savings Bank of the State of Rhode Island, Mehitable Roberts, the First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont, Richard D. Russell, John Francis, Wheeler Poland, the Cheshire National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire, the Peterborough Savings Bank, Henry R. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bradstreet, Kate Lantz, C. C. Robinson, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, defendants in the above entitled action, greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District court of Shawnee county, Kansas, by Martin L. Wilhelm, plaintiff herein, whose petition is now on file in said court, and that unless you answer said petition on or before the 31st day of March, 1894, the allegations in said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you, and each of you, to foreclose plaintiff's mortgage set out in his petition filed herein, and exclude you, and each of you, from all right, title or interest in and to lots numbered 381, 383 and 385 on Pine street, in John Norton's Addition to the City of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, according to the recorded plat thereof, adverse to plaintiff's claim therein.
D. C. TILLOTSON AND ELIAS SHULL,
 ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF.
S. M. GARDENHIRE,
 Clerk of the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas.

Notice by Publication.
 In the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas
 Esther A. Youngs, Plaintiff, vs.
 John Norton, Lydia L. Norton, his wife; the Central Investment Company, of Topeka, Kansas, a corporation; C. R. McDowell; the Brush Electric Light & Power Co., of Topeka, Kas., a corporation; the First National Bank of Flushing, Michigan, a corporation; the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, a corporation; F. W. Foss; the Mechanics Savings Bank of the State of Rhode Island, a corporation; Mehitable Roberts; the First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont, Richard D. Russell, John Francis, Wheeler Poland; the Cheshire National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire, a corporation; the Peterborough Savings Bank, a corporation; the Investment Trust Company of America, a corporation; Henry R. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bradstreet, Kate Lantz, C. C. Robinson, Jonathan Thomas, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, Defendants.
 The State of Kansas, to the First National Bank of Flushing, Michigan, the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, F. W. Foss, the Mechanics Savings Bank of the State of Rhode Island, Mehitable Roberts, the First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont, Richard D. Russell, Wheeler Poland, the Cheshire National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire, the Peterborough Savings Bank, Henry R. Tracy, E. L. Smith, W. W. Bradstreet, Kate Lantz, C. C. Robinson, A. S. Worrall, Jennie V. Cowdrey and George P. Davis, defendants in the above entitled action, greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District court of Shawnee county, Kansas, by Esther A. Youngs, the plaintiff herein, whose petition is now on file in said court, and that unless you answer said petition on or before the 31st day of March, 1894, the allegations in said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you, and each of you, to foreclose plaintiff's mortgage set out in her petition filed herein, and exclude you, and each of you, from all right or interest in and to the southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), in township thirteen (13) south, of range fourteen (14) east, in Shawnee county, Kansas, adverse to plaintiff's claim therein.
D. C. TILLOTSON AND ELIAS SHULL,
 ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF.
S. M. GARDENHIRE,
 Clerk of the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas.

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	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1893.....	1,746,828	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,755
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	866,702	1,427,703	372,385		
Sold to feeders.....	249,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to shippers.....	360,237	510,469	15,200		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

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A BIG LOT OF HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS vines and plants must be sold by spring of 1894, to clear leased land. Cheapest. Send for surplus price list. B. P. Hanan, proprietor of the Arlington Nursery, on the C. R. I. & P. railroad, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!—For sale or will exchange for cattle, the largest and best herd in the West. Two hundred and fifty head. Young full-blood French Draft and Percheron mares and stallions, French Coach stallions, twenty-five fine young work and driving teams, single drivers. It will pay to see us before purchasing. Our prices with the times. Small Bros., Hoyt, Kas., or E. J. Small, North Topeka, Kas.

SEED OATS.—The true Southern Red Rust-Proof Winter oats (not Texas Red oats), only twice grown North. First crop from 123 pounds seed on two acres, 205 bushels. Seed absolutely pure. First seed from Southern Mississippi. A spring oat North. Matures early; clean, bright, stiff straw; heavy grain. One to five bushels, 75 cents, free on board cars. For larger quantities, terms and samples, address D. J. Fraser, Peabody, Kas.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE—Of D. W. Evans' Poland-China brood sow sale, March 8, 1894, at Fairview, Brown Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—A fine male Poland-China show pig, farrowed September 28, 1893. Solid black, white points, French Coach stallions. Price \$35, or will trade for a good gilt bred. As show pigs are scarce, he is dirt cheap to head some herd. M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas.

FOR SALE—160 acres good land. Good water, pasture, house, orchard, barn, granary, fifty acres wheat. Price and terms by Conrad Krueger, Pfeiffer, Kas.

WE HAVE A FEW GOOD RECORDED CLEVELAND Bay stallions to trade for land, merchandise, cattle, sheep or work horses. What have you to offer? Stericker Bros., Springfield, Ill.

BELLEFONT NURSERY.—Honey and black locust for timber claim planting in western Kansas. Prices—5 to 10 inches, \$1.50 per 1,000; 12 to 18 inches, \$2.25 per 1,000; 20 to 30 inches, \$3 per 1,000. We are prompt and will ship with the greatest care. Address J. E. Mellecker, Bellefont, Ford Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Five hundred bushels cane seed. Also some red Kaffir corn. A. D. Arnold, Longford, Kas.

BUFF COCHIN, LIGHT BRAHMA AND WHITE MINOR eggs at \$1 for fifteen. Toulouse geese eggs 12 1/2 cents each. Arthur Bernard, Dunlap, Kas.

APPLE TREES FOR SALE CHEAP.—I have at wholesale rates about 50,000 three and four-year-old apple trees. Best varieties, true to name. Call on or address Mrs. Geo. W. King, Box 101, Solomon City, Kas.

FOR SALE—Two thousand bushels of seed sweet potatoes, nine best kinds, cheap. For prices write to N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

SWEET POTATOES SENT OUT—To be sprouted on shares. No experience required. Directions for sprouting free. T. J. Skinner, Columbus, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR OTHER STOCK—Sheep preferred, imported English Shire stallion. Recorded, large, sound; a good breeder, as his stock shows. Address Wm. Roe, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Clydesdale stallion, bright bay, seventeen hands, 1,700 pounds, 8 years old. The Helmers Manufacturing Co., Leavenworth, Kas.

THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE—One Double Peony, 1 Hardy Hibiscus, 1 Bleeding Heart, 6 Iris—three varieties, 1 Yucca, 2 Blue Day Lilies, 1 Funck, 1 Perennial Phlox, 1 Phyllycodon, 1 Double Hollyhock, all for \$1; 20 dark mixed Gladiolus, 6 varieties Double Dahlias, 4 varieties Cannas, 6 large Tuberoses, all \$1; 50 Tuberoses, blooming size, \$1; 50 dark mixed Gladiolus, \$1; 1 Dwarf French Canna, 7 varieties foliage Cannas, \$1. Three collections, \$2.75; six for \$5. Club with your neighbors and save express charges. Mrs. N. L. Castle, Burlington, Kas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN—CONTINUED.

TO EXCHANGE—Thoroughbred Jersey male, 5 months old, for good incubator and brooder. Mrs. Esther J. Saxon, St. Clere, Kas.

TO TRADE—Or exchange for Western land or other real estate, one jack; good breeder. J. E. Ansel, 910 Kansas Ave., North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Red Polled bull, Constable 512. Red Polled cow, Celia (3681), imported, bred to Constable. Red Polled heifer, Rosebud; dam, Celia; sire, Constable. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kas.

RED POLLED CATTLE FOR SALE.—Peter Piper 2 and two high-grade bull calves and a few heifers. D. F. VanBuskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Polled Angus bulls, 1 and 2 years old. For particulars address Conrad Krueger, Pfeiffer, Kas.

FOR SALE—Choice Plymouth Rock cockerels at \$1 to \$1.50 each. A. B. Dille & Sons, Edgerton, Kas.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH COCKERELS.—At \$1.50 apiece. Also White Holland turkeys. Young toms \$3 each, \$5 a pair. Mrs. E. P. Mason, Belle Plaine, Kas.

GALLOWAY BULLS FOR SALE—I have some fine young Galloway Bulls for sale cheap; also Scotch Collie Pups. Come and see them, or address, F. R. Hantoon, Snokomo, Wabaussee Co., Kas.

SURPLUS NURSERY STOCK—Send for price list. It embraces everything you want and cheaper than ever. Try me. Send at once. Frank Hoisinger, Rosedale, Kas.

\$7 PER HUNDRED!—For first-class apple trees at The Seneca Nursery. Immense stock of thrifty, well-rooted apple, cherry, crab, pear, peach, plum, apricot and ornamental trees. Forest tree seedlings and hedge plants. Grape vines and all sorts of berries and small fruit plants and roses. I have the new and popular hardy plums—Burbank Botan, Ogan and Satsuma. I will give a discount of 50 per cent. from my retail price list on anything at the nursery while stock lasts or until March 15. Order quick to get good stock at half price. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

MAMMOTH YELLOW DENT—And Hill's Large White corn, \$1 per bushel. James Bottom, Onaga, Kas.

SEED SWEET POTATOES—All of the best varieties. Your order solicited. Plants in their season. B. F. Jacobs, Wamego, Kas.

WANTED—Ten thousand bushels German millet; 10,000 bushels sorghum seed. Send samples. Kansas City Grain & Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

CHEAP ROOFING.—We will sell you a two or three-ply roofing, ready to lay, that any one can apply, suitable for dwellings, barns and other buildings, for \$1.75 and \$2 per square of 100 feet, including tin caps, nails and coating. Topeka Roofing Co., 109 East Fifth St., Topeka, Kas.

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERY—Offers for the spring trade a full line of nursery stock—fruit trees, small fruits, shrubbery, bulbs and roses; grape vines in large quantities; 800,000 hedge and forest tree seedlings. Prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue, free. Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE—Quarter section fourteen miles from Topeka. Fine young orchard. Price, \$3,200. See photograph of residence at KANSAS FARMER office. Address W., KANSAS FARMER, Topeka.

WANTED—To exchange some good Topeka real estate for a Percheron stallion; also standard-bred stallions for mares or fillies. Riverside Stock Farm, Topeka, Kas.

FOR PURE ALFALFA SEED—Direct from the grower, address E. G. Jones, Syracuse, Kas.

I HAVE THE FINEST MAMMOTH YELLOW Dent seed corn ever raised. Special price for first five-bushel order from each county. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

CHOICE EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES—Grown especially for seed purposes, and for sale by car lot, barrel or bushel. Write for prices to A. Tomlinson, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Four young Jersey bulls from cows 1 that are making over 300 pounds of butter a year. St. Lambert and Champion of America blood. Write A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Choice pure Early Ohio seed potatoes. Eighty-five cents per bushel in sacks or barrels. Address Topeka Produce Co., 304 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Several varieties best early potatoes. Write for prices. Topeka Produce Co., 304 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

BLACK LOCUST.—I will sell black locust trees, 8 to 15 feet high, for spring of 1894, at \$2 per 1,000, F. O. B. Pawnee Rock, Kansas, as long as they last. Send in your orders. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kas. W. M. Zieher, Prop'r.

CANE SEED WANTED.—If any cane seed to offer, address F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE—Holstein-Friesian bulls, one 2 years old and one spring calf. Both thoroughbreds. Address W. E. McCarty, Box 156, Topeka, Kas.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS.—FOR SALE—R. M. B. Turkeys, S. L. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, and their eggs in season. I took first and second premiums at the State Poultry show, also at the Central show at Emporia, 1894. Toms, hens and pullets scoring 94 and 95. Lucille Randolph, Emporia, Kas.

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

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

SEED CORN—Three best varieties. Seven best varieties of potatoes. Send stamp for price list. J. R. Eskew, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Sixty choice Light Brahmas. Felch strain. Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas.

FOR SALE—Light Brahmas. Twenty hens, twenty pullets, and a few more cockerels from \$3 to \$5 each. Hens from \$1 to \$3, according to markings. Remember, I have the highest scoring birds in the West. Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE THIS SPRING—Hereford cattle and Shire stallions; good to choice young serviceable bulls; also some choice heifers bred by prize-winning bulls, and two imported Shire stallions—good individuals, well bred, at low prices. Will trade stallions for cattle. Must be sold. Correspondence invited. Makin Bros., Florence, Kas.

RED KAFFIR CORN—For sale. D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

FOR SALE—A splendid farm or ranch of 1,200 acres, two and a half miles from Hoyt, on the Rock Island road, and fifteen miles north of Topeka; 400 acres in cultivation (mostly bottom land); eleven-room frame house, frame barn 50x200 feet; abundance of water from creek, springs and wells. Price low and terms easy. F. O. Popenoe, Topeka, Kas.

RASPBERRY AND BLACKBERRY PLANTS—For sale. J. C. Banta, Lawrence, Kas.

SEEDS J. G. PEPPARD 1400-1402 UNION AVE. MILLET A SPECIALTY. Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Onion sets, Tree seeds, Cane seed. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEEDS T. LEE ADAMS, 419 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo. Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red-Top, Millet and Cane Seed. LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, Sheridan & Pratt's Poultry Food.

SEEDS ALFALFA A SPECIALTY. Cane, Millet Seeds, Kaffir, Rice and Jerusalem Corn, Yellow and White Milo Maize—all grown in 1893. For prices address McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kansas.

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

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

7th Annual Sale of Jacks and Jennets

Columbia, Missouri, March 8, 1894.

We will sell to the highest bidder seventeen Jacks and sixteen Jennets. These Jacks and Jennets were bred in Kentucky and Missouri and are the biggest and best lot of Jack stock we have ever offered for sale. They are all acclimated. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms made known on day of sale. Catalogue of stock sent on application. Address GORDON & CROCKETT, Columbia, Mo.

Closing-Out Sale of 60 Jacks and Jennets.

At Savannah, Mo., on Thursday, March 15, 1894.

We will sell, without reserve or by-bid, thirty Jacks and thirty Jennets of Mammoth and Black Warrior breeding. They are prize-winners or the get of prize-winners. The best lot we ever offered, and include such noted Jacks as Grover Cleveland, Starlight, Sam Jones, Lone Star and others of equal merit. All of serviceable age are proved breeders. Their get show for themselves. The Jennets are large size, such as have produced our prize-winners. They are mostly in foal to Grover Cleveland, John Quincy Adams, Jr., Romeo and Don Carlo. Sale under cover at Follett's Star stables. No postponement on account of weather. Terms: One-half cash, balance one year at 8 per cent. from date, or 3 per cent. discount on time payment. Savannah, Andrew county, is twelve miles north of St. Joseph. Trains both north and south each way daily on K. C., S. J. & C. B. and Chicago Great Western railroads. C. M. DAILY & SON, JOHN GOODLOE.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE!

Thoroughbred and Grade Short-horns

At Twin Springs Stock Place, two and a half miles northwest of Lancaster, Atchison Co., Kas., Thursday, March 15, 1894.

200 HEAD OF CATTLE, as follows: Forty head of thoroughbred cows, heifers and bulls (twenty-five of these are Young Marys, Rose of Sharrons and Josephines); thirty-five head of high-grade heifers and 125 head of two and three-year-old well-graded steers. Forty of these will make export cattle on ninety days feed. A lot of good work horses and mules. Fifteen sows with pigs. A lot of hay, corn, oats, potatoes, farm machinery, wagons, etc. This sells at 10 a. m. Cattle at 1:30 p. m. A GOOD WARM DINNER at 12:30, free to all. Reduced Rates on all railroads at one fare for round trip, to all buyers of \$200 worth of stock. Parties from a distance will be met at the depot the accommodations and conveyance to and from sale free. Sale ring will be under cover, and heated, if necessary. One John Dodd's hay tadder, nearly new, given to the leading buyer. TERMS:—A credit of nine months on notes with approved security, without interest. A discount at the rate of 10 per cent. for cash. For full information and catalogues address COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer. JULIUS PETERSEN, Lancaster, Kansas.

Deer Park Stock Farm HUME, MO.

J. M. OLIVE, Proprietor.

CATALONIAN JACKS.

Imported March 7, 1891, fourteen Black Catalonian Jacks, white points, 2 to 5 years old, fourteen to fifteen hands high, fine style and good performers. Your price is my price. Every jack proven when purchased.

ALSO a few MISSOURI-BRED JACKS for sale. Correspondence solicited. WALLACE OLIVE & SON.

IRVINE JACK FARM.

SECOND largest Jack Importing and breeding establishment in the world. I now have on hand a fine lot of Spanish Catalonian Jacks (arrived July 1st), selected from the best Jack farms in Spain; all of breeding age and registered; blacks with white points; large, smooth bone. Had all Jacks to cover before purchasing. Guaranteed performers. Write me. Robert L. Irvine, Bowling Green, Mo.

76 Kentucky and Imported JACKS and JENNETS.

All black, white points, fine style, extra bone, from 14 1/2 to 16 hands high, 3 to 6 years old. Selected for demands of Western trade. We handle more good Jacks than any Western dealers. Every Jack guaranteed. See our stock before buying. Sale stables, Independence Mo., 10 miles from Kansas City. Trains every half hour. Twenty Jacks on sale at Shenandoah, Ia., after March 1, 1894. For particulars address J. E. Vanleave & Bro., Lake City, Mo.

JACK STOCK.

A choice lot for sale. Sired by imported and registered Jacks. S. H. & H. C. MYERS, Kelly, Christian Co., Ky. Box 44.

Extra Good Jacks.

Tariff reduced on eighteen fine-bred black Jacks, many points, from 1 to 8 years old, and must sell by April 1, 1894. Come and see me before you buy. Inquiries promptly answered.

H. T. WALL, Richards, Vernon Co., Mo. On Mo. Pac., nine miles northeast of Ft. Scott.

CHOICE 50c. TRIAL SETS.

- Set B—16 pkts. Vegetable Seeds, - 50c
E—20 pkts. Flower Seeds, - 50c
F—10 Lovely Carnation Pinks, 50c
G—10 Prize Chrysanthemums, 50c
H—4 Superb French Cannas, 50c
J—10 Elegant Roses, - - - 50c
K—24 Fine Gladiolus Bulbs, - - 50c
P—6 Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, 50c
R—6 Choice Grape Vines, - - 50c
1/2 each of any two sets, - 50c

No two plants alike in these sets. Any 3 Sets, \$1.25; 5 for \$2.

By mail, postpaid. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Order by the letters from this advt. NOW as these are introductory sets not in catalogue, an elegant annual of 168 pages, free. Everything of the best for Orchard, Vineyard, Lawn and Garden. 40th year, 1,000 acres, 28 greenhouses. STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE, OHIO, Box 344.

HEDGE PLANTS, Grape Vines, and a general Nursery Stock. Price list free. KELSEY & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.