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Have now for sale at a bargain thirty bulls, eighteen to twenty-two months old. Carload of heifers or cows.

Come and see stock or write for prices.

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ERIE BUTTER & CHEESE CORPORATION (incorporated 1889), manufacturers of separated creamery butter and full cream cheese, Erie, Kansas. We desire to sell premises of above corporation to highest bidder, April 18, 1891. For particulars address H. W. CHURCH, Secretary, Erie, Kas.

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For Ranch, Land or Stock (sheep preferred), paid-up, non-assessable stock in Agricultural Implement Factory in Kansas City, doing paying business.

MARK WILLIAMS,

1820 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

MAY 13—Inter State Short-horn Breeders, show and sale, at Kansas City.
MAY 14—A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill., Herefords.

About Hog-Raising.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As there has been a good deal of writing heretofore about soiling and pasturing hogs, and as there has been nothing definite regarding economic methods, I will give the readers, if permitted space in your valuable paper, a few suggestions which I have put into practice, and have found to prove successful. I have always found that to raise hogs successfully, pasture is as essential as corn, if not more so. The first thing in hog-raising is to have health, and to obtain it you must have pasture; and the next question is, how to economize so as not to cost too much in the way of land for that purpose. My method is this: Sow a patch of oats and rye joining the feed-lot, then after they get up large enough, turn on them of a morning. When I go out to do my chores, the first thing I do is to open the gate into the pasture, and let the hogs go on the oats or rye; then before I go to my daily work I take my grain ration and go into the feed lot and call my hogs in and then close the gate. Then at noon, when I come in, the first thing I do is to turn them out again, and before I go out to work again, I call them in again as before. In this way, my hogs when turned out go right to eating, and do not tramp out the pasture, and the same size patch of ground will pasture twice the number of hogs it will to turn them in and let them stay there all the time, besides it does not require near so strong a fence to keep them in bounds. Ten acres will, in this way, pasture one hundred head of hogs, and save one-half the grain that most farmers use to make a 250 or 300-pound hog in the old way of feeding. I would recommend sowing the land to rye about the first of September in this part of Kansas; and then about the first of April plow up half of the rye and harrow and roll down pretty firm, then drill about two and a half bushels of oats to the acre, then confine your hogs on the balance of the rye until the oats will do to turn on, which will be in about three weeks from time of sowing, then plow up the balance of the rye and sow to oats, about the first of May, for your late summer pasture. Some say that cane is the best, because it will stand dry weather better. I have never tried it, but intend to try a part this year, if I can obtain seed. According to my plan, you must have a portable fence, and the cheapest and best fence is made in this manner: Take four 1x4 fencing boards sixteen feet long, and nail across each end two boards, one on each side, also one in the middle. The object of having the ends double is to allow a piece placed between the boards and nailed fast and allowed to project enough to reach through the one joining so as to connect the panels. To make a fence thirty inches high, place the bottom board on the ground; the first and second space should be four inches, and third six inches. Twenty-four sixteen-foot boards will make three panels, with the exception of the connecting blocks, and the cost of lumber, at \$20 per 1,000, will be \$2.56, a fraction over 51 cents per panel. The nails and lumber per panel will not exceed 55 cents. It will require but one post per panel for this fence, placed in the center of the panel. The post should be about three and a half feet long, and have enough length to allow fastening the fence to it at the second plank from top, which should be done with some soft wire (about No. 4), and should pass under the board and over the

board on the opposite side of cross piece, so as to not put the strain wholly on the cross-piece. My claim for this kind of portable fence as being the best is that it is the quickest moved, the most useful, as you can use it to pen up a sow with young pigs, or pigs to wean, or make any shift you like without cutting or injuring it in the least. To move it from one place to another, use a sled for convenience. Use ten-penny wire nails to make ends, as they will go through all three boards and clinch—six or eight for middle.

Speaking of healthfulness: I have never lost half a dozen hogs from disease, and have never lost a hog from cholera in Kansas, and I have been in the business sixteen years. If you want to throw away your corn, or keep a hog for the use of him, as fellow once said, when he made nothing out of his hogs, just put a lot of hogs in a dry lot and give them corn and water the year round.

A READER.

Groveland, Kas.

Breeding Mares and Foals.

Now that the foaling season is at hand great care should be taken with in-foal mares to keep them in thrifty condition, but not fat. Regularly worked and carefully handled they are better than in idleness, but if not worked mares should be kept on the pasture or outside in the day time, where they will get exercise—do not take too good care of them.

Now that we have good stock and veterinary surgeons throughout the country quite generally, there should be no delay in securing veterinary services when any trouble occurs.

One of the questions that are often asked is, what causes and what will cure sterility in mares. A writer has recently gone into the subject very fully, and we compile the chief points that he makes. All practical horse breeders are impressed with the fact that a proper management of broodmares undoubtedly influences their regularity of breeding. High feeding and the use of stimulating food will quickly induce sterility. Likewise the opposite condition of reduced vitality from old age, poverty, overwork or bad feeding, is equally as conducive of sterility. Keep your brood mares thin in flesh, yet in good heart and spirits, to insure regular pregnancy and the production of healthy progeny. Exercise is an absolute necessity to procreation. The idle mare, with no range of pasture, or one that is housed, is apt soon to become sterile. Many animals will only breed when regularly worked or placed under such conditions as insure strong exercise. Inferior foods are apt to arrest the breeding function; if not actually preventing conception, by their influence on the generative organs, they tend to abortion at an early period of gestation. Moldy hay, smutty corn-fodder, musty grain or corn, or ergotized grasses, must be carefully avoided. Making brood mares in winter the scavengers of all the rough food of the farm, considered unsuitable for other stock, is a system that cannot be too highly deprecated.

The veterinary editor of the *North British Agriculturist* says: Many breeders last spring had unusual trouble and anxiety with their brood mares. Besides occasional malpresentations and difficult labors, there have been numbers of cases of retained placenta, which is always more dangerous in mares than in cows. The membranes, if not properly removed in a few hours after foaling, are liable to produce blood poisoning, with febrile symptoms and increased temperature. Even when such symptoms are relieved by removal of the exciting cause, and by antiseptic injections, such mares are apt to lose condition and milk, continue thrifless for several weeks, require protection from cold and damp, should have good nurs-

ing and nutritive, rather laxative diet, subsidized by boiled linseed, while such treatment in many cases has to be followed by bitter tonics and stimulants. A very untoward result of retained placenta has frequently presented itself; the mare shortly becomes stiff, moves awkwardly and with difficulty, and laminitis sets in, often affecting all four feet. A good many mares, although foaling and cleansing naturally, have also suffered from colds and coughs, are thrifless and tardy in changing their coats. For these several ailments befalling foaling mares, no very definite causes are usually discovered. The main factors, doubtless, are climatic, consisting, apparently, in the sudden changes in the weather.

While such mishaps befall the mare, the thriving of her foal is sadly interfered with. The milk is apt to be either deficient in quantity or faulty in quality and sometimes conjoins both faults. The young animals frequently have diarrhoea, some contract the colds from which the mother suffers, while others are attacked with rheumatism, usually affecting the joints. From such causes in some districts in the south of Scotland the average mortality amongst foals has this year been nearly doubled.

No foal should be allowed to have the milk of any mare while she is feverish or seriously ill. Her milk should then be drawn away twice daily, or oftener if needful, and the foal meanwhile should be fed three or four times daily with fresh cow's milk diluted, at any rate for the first two or three weeks, with one-third of water and sweetened with a little sugar or treacle. If this disagrees, condensed milk, judiciously diluted, often answers satisfactorily. When, from the death of the mare or her proving, as sometimes occurs, a hopelessly bad nurse, the foal has to be brought up entirely by hand, and cow's milk is used in the manner advised for the first fortnight. Thereafter into one of the meals of milk there should be introduced a little well-boiled gruel, which is best made of a mixture of wheat flour and finely ground oat meal. The amount of this farinaceous food should gradually be increased. If the bowels be constipated, treacle should be given with the milk. Their undue relaxation usually results from the cow's milk being given in too concentrated a state, when the casein forms a tough refractory curd in the foal's stomach. This evil will be remedied by uniformly using the milk of a young, recently-calved cow, and diluting it as recommended, with one-third of water.—*Western Agriculturist*.

Shoeing a Horse.

The following instructions to smiths who shoe cavalry horses have been issued from the Department of War: "In preparing the horse's foot for the shoe, do not touch with the knife the frog, sole or bars. In removing the surplus growth of that part of the foot which is the seat of the shoe use the cutting pincers and rasp, and not the knife. The shoeing-knife may be used if necessary in using the top-clip. Opening the heels or making a cut in the angle of the wall at the heel must not be allowed. The rasp may be used upon the part of the foot when necessary, and the same applies to pegs. No cutting with the knife is permitted—the rasp alone is necessary. Flat-footed horses should be treated as the necessity of each case may require. In forging the shoe to fit the foot, be careful that the shoe is fitted to and follows the circumference of the foot clear round to the heels; the heels of the shoe should not be extended back straight and outside of the walls at the heels of the horse's foot, as is frequently done. Care must be used that the shoe is not fitted too small, the outside surface of the wall being then rasped down to make the foot short to suit the shoe, as often happens. The hot shoe must not be applied to the

horse's foot under any circumstances. Make the upper of foot surface of the shoe perfectly flat, so as to give a level bearing. A shoe with a concave ground surface should be used.

Live Stock Notes.

Verily this is the age of paper. Experiments made by officials in the German army have demonstrated that a horseshoe made of layers of parchment paper cemented, and pressed together in a hydraulic press, is much more durable than an iron shoe.

It is not unusual in swine journals for men to express themselves in this way: "I slop my hogs regularly, using bran, ship-stuff and middlings. Always have salt and ashes where they can get them when wanted, and always have healthy hogs." Yet in the light of such testimony men feed corn alone constantly, and lose hogs almost every year.

Sheep are the most delicate feeders of all domestic animals. When the weather is warm they are especially liable to be off feed, and unless their owner is extremely careful they will be cloyed and refuse to eat as they should for several days thereafter. Sheep do not need ground feed. They can digest whole grain better than any other stock excepting poultry. But a portion of wheat bran in their feed and whole oats will greatly lessen the danger that they will become cloyed.

Much as has been said regarding the evils resulting from tight check-reins for horses, the use of these reins is still continued by a great number of horse owners. That these reins not only cause severe pain, but also induce various diseases, such as paralysis of the facial muscles, apoplexy, inflammation of the brain, and other troubles has been abundantly proved. We are glad to note the fact that more than five hundred veterinarians in Great Britain have signed a paper setting forth the evils resulting from this cruel arrangement, and we call attention thereto in hope that it may lead some of our readers to abandon its use.

The *National Stockman* advises its readers to preserve hams through the summer in this way: Make a number of common cotton bags, a little larger than your hams. After the hams have been well smoked, place them in the bags, then get the very best kind of sweet, well-made hay, cut it with a knife, and with your hands press it well around the hams in the bags, tie the bags with good string and hang them up in the garret or some dry room. This method costs but little, as the bags will last for years, and no flies or bugs will trouble the hams if the hay is pressed around them. The sweating of the hams will be taken up by the hay, and the hay will impart a fine flavor to the hams. The hams should be treated in this manner before the warm weather sets in, and the present time is about the right season in many places.

"Swineherd" Swinelets.

Breeding animals should not be too fat. Hogs that must be doctored continually to keep well are poor property.

All of the best qualities belonging to hogs are not found in any one breed.

When rock salt is placed in the hog pastures they will go to it almost daily.

Do not overfeed. A pig that is always full will hardly take the exercise it needs to keep healthy.

A boar or sow that is kept excessively fat on corn alone will rarely give satisfaction as a breeder.

A profitable hog-growing farm must of necessity be a good grain farm, as the two must go together.

In a majority of cases it is not good economy to crowd the young pigs during the first ten months of their growth.

Whenever hogs are confined in a close pen it is very important to see that they are provided with a good variety of food.

The sow or boar that has nothing to recommend it but a good pedigree should be fattened and marketed as soon as possible.

What a debt of gratitude the world owes to such men as Dr. Ayer and Jenner, —the latter for the great discovery of vaccination, and the former for his Extract of Sarsaparilla—the best of blood-purifiers! Who can estimate how much these discoveries have benefited the race!

BRECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

In the Dairy.

Working Butter.

It used to be considered that butter required to be worked over, cut out, squeezed and pressed, worked even with the hands at one time, almost in the manner in which a brickmaker works his clay to fit it for the mold and make it tough and plastic; or more recently with butter-workers, which have almost the same effect, says Henry Stewart in *Live Stock Record*. Working butter, if it is at all necessary, is a necessary evil, because it is an injurious operation required to avoid the more injurious presence of easily decomposed impurity (milk) in the butter. But there is no necessity of working butter at all. When it is made so as to come out of the churn in small grains, it may be washed perfectly free from the buttermilk with the greatest ease, and the salt may be mixed in within the most even and intimate manner without disturbing the texture by the slightest degree of working. It is a mistake to suppose that washing butter injures the flavor. It cannot. Butter is an oil or fat totally insoluble in water; and all its flavors are component parts of the fat which cannot possibly be separated from it by contact with water. In washing granular butter it is necessary to use cold water, which sets or hardens the granular atoms and prevents them from combining in a mass. When butter is taken from the churn in masses the water should not be so cold as to harden these, otherwise the milk cannot be removed easily, and then the butter will not keep any length of time, in spite of all precautions. In such a case the butter placed in the bowl is to be worked down with the ladle in thin slices, so as to provide outlets for the buttermilk to escape. The milk which escapes and flows to the bottom of the bowl should be poured off, and the butter washed with pure, clear water; the butter is then turned in the bowl and sliced in the opposite direction and again washed, and if the work has been skillfully done, this is all the working that is necessary. The main point to be observed in working butter is to avoid plastering it with the implement used, whether it be the hand, the ladle, a lever or a rotary crusher. The butter may be squeezed with impunity to a considerable extent, but if it is plastered or the implement drawn over it with a sliding motion, it is seriously damaged and the texture destroyed. Butter is salted as a means of preservation. Some persons prefer it unsalted when it can be procured fresh. In this condition are preserved all the most delicate flavors which are lost when the salt is added. In the domestic dairy butter may be sent to the market in this way, or even direct from the churn without washing, and with all its native buttermilk adhering, as an unusual delicacy. But for ordinary purposes about 6 per cent. of salt is added to the butter; this is equal to one ounce to the pound. The salt is sprinkled evenly over the butter at the last working when it is sliced or gashed. The butter is then loosely gathered together and is set away in the dairy for twenty-four hours. During this time some milky water usually escapes from it, and this is poured off at the final working. This is done in the same manner as before, and is continued until any streakiness in the butter is removed and the whole is brought to an even and regular color and consistence. Some persons color their butter when working it, but this is not to be advised, for the coloring cannot be made even, and the butter will be streaky and patchy in spite of the most prolonged and injurious mixing. Some frightful examples of such butter are often seen at rural hotels and railroad restaurants. Coloring should always be done in the churn by mixing the proper quantity of prepared color with the cream. The usual quantity is one teaspoonful to three gallons of cream. This is sufficient with the best Jersey and Ayrshire cream, but each dairyman should test that matter for himself, as the natural color of the cream varies with the cows, the feed and the manner of keeping the milk and cream.

Prof. J. W. Robertson, of Canada, has said: "In caring for milk for butter-making, the first thing to do is to set it as soon as possible after it is drawn. Three thousand of the smallest milk globules in a line would cover an inch. These small globules do not rise easily. Sudden cool-

ing gives a circulation which carries these globules to the top. The cream for one churning should all be mixed in one vessel twenty-four hours before churning. Cream should be well ripened; that is, it should be sufficiently soured to give a good separation."

Co-operative Farmers' Creamery.

There seems to be at least three things very necessary to the successful operation of a creamery, without which it would be useless to expect satisfactory results. In writing upon these essentials the *Iowa Review* very properly and sensibly says there should be a business manager, whose word is law and power absolute in everything pertaining to the business, to supervise the operatives and dictate in regard to the delivery of milk. His powers may cease here, or he may be instructed to make sales and keep the books of the concern, if qualified. Having a business manager, the work of the day should be balanced up at night, and if there are any leakages, they should be traced to their source.

There should be a board of directors chosen from among the stockholders of the brightest minded and most conspicuous for integrity, business sagacity, prudence and sober-mindedness. The board of directors should decide for the company upon improvements or changes in business, repairs and all matters involving expense; they should direct the business manager, examine his work, and supervise the sales, but never personally meddle with the management. The business manager should be selected by the board of directors.

Some kind of a cream or butter test must be applied once or twice a week to every patron's milk, no matter at what cost or inconvenience. It must be applied and its results abided by without fear of favor to every one impartially. No creamery can or ought to succeed which fails to accurately and faithfully test its milk, going through the list of patrons at least once a week. Of course there are other minor details profitable to be taken into consideration, but the above rules enforced may be depended on to lay the foundation for a prosperous business.

The Home Market for Cheese.

We recently heard an expert give what seems to be a reasonable explanation of why, at the West, even in the cheese districts themselves, poor cheese seem the rule, and a fine article the rare exception. It has long been a mystery, when such large quantities of cheese are produced and exported, that buyers and consumers could be found for the cheese of the average grocery, or even the usual specimen in the better class of provision stores. We are told that the cheese usually bought by our local dealers were not representative, but culled goods rather. Factories where some of the cheese are poor setsuch aside and do not offer them to the export buyers, but work them off on the local trade; again, factories where the make is generally poor, are shunned by the buyers and dispose of their goods in various ways; but no matter how, they reach the local trade. All of this seems reasonable and quite natural. It does not pay to ship poor cheese any great distance, and so the people at home have to consume it. This is pretty rough on the home consumer, but ignorance is costly, and some one must suffer for it. These poor goods here, as elsewhere, prove a two-edged sword, the producer of the article making no profit from it, and the consumer being illly satisfied with his purchase and taking just as little as possible.

Not in the whole list of food articles in common use is there one about which there is so much grumbling as cheese. Not one customer in ten, even when he makes a purchase, is satisfied with what he buys. While a very large percentage of the butter offered for sale is far from high in quality, the buyer can usually secure something to his liking, provided only, he is willing to pay for it. Not so with cheese. Hid beneath the wire screen fly-protector stands the sorry single representative of a gigantic industry. The inquiring customer first ventures to draw the groceryman out as to the pedigree and condition of the subject about to be sampled. The shopkeeper, from long experience, is humble and boasts not, but timidly ventures to slice off a wafer, which he passes gingerly over the counter on the palm of the big knife. The customer expect to find some-

thing unsatisfactory, and is not disappointed. The salesman knew it would be so when the subject was broached.

With old lines of food articles constantly being improved, and new candidates for pleasing the palate constantly being added to the list, the wonder is that cheese has not been entirely banished over a large part of this country. That it is not is strong proof that our people would be large consumers of cheese if a good article could be had at a reasonable price whenever called for. Of course different tastes call for different kinds of cheese, but that is no excuse for the wretched stuff now found in each provision store—green, whey-soaked, huffed-up specimens, rejected by all reputable dealers, and an outcast often unfit for human food.

While we are talking about opening up markets in foreign countries, would it not be well enough to remember that right here in the United States of America are over sixty million of people who would gladly purchase and consume three or four times the total per cent. output of cheese if the manufacturers and dealers therein would only make the kind of goods the public desire and place them where they could be reached? Here is one line of production where home missionary work will bring far better results than work on foreign shores.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

During the year 1890, seven hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-four pounds of cheese were manufactured in Kansas, valued at \$74,388.40.

When there is trouble about the separation of the butter from the milk, a correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* says that adding a quart of water at sixty-four degrees, in which a teaspoonful of salt had been dissolved, to each four quarts of cream, when ready to start the churn, with him reduced the time of churning from three hours to twenty minutes.

The *Tennessee Farmer* is authority for saying that whole cotton seed can be cooked without other heat than that which it will generate itself. Add to the seed one-fifth of its bulk of wheat bran, wet with cold water, and mix thoroughly; place in a tight box, and in twenty-four hours the seeds will be so well cooked that they will mash easily between the thumb and finger.

Miss Larkins was bilious and feeble and sick. And it seemed as if nothing would ever relieve her. Her liver was clogged with impurities thick, and her stomach was constantly burning with fever. Of the great G. M. D. she bought a supply, and directions for taking pursued to the letter. 'Twas the best thing on earth she could possibly try. And soon, very soon, Miss Larkins was better. The G. M. D. which she took was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great remedy for bronchial, throat and lung diseases, sick headache, scrofula, dyspepsia, and all diseases that have origin in impure blood and a disordered liver.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequalled.

The hog-house too often proves a source of disease because of the failure to properly clean out when needed.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kas.

On receipt of 2-cent stamp to pay postage, the beautiful Wabash calendar will be mailed to you.

H. N. GARLAND, W. P. A.,
N. W. Cor. Ninth and Delaware streets,
Kansas City, Mo.

Cheap Ride to California.

If it costs \$35 to buy a ticket to southern California via Santa Fe Route (quickest and shortest line), and in California you regain lost health or wealth, it's a cheap trip, isn't it?

The mascot in this case is the Santa Fe route.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,
Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street,
Topeka, Kas.

The Poultry Yard.

Experience With Poultry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"Farmer Boy's" appeal for more correspondence on the poultry question, and his promised ideas on poultry-raising does not imply that he raises poultry, nor that he had the experience of a man I once knew, who, on his wife being sick, thought he would try raising chickens. It was rather early in the season when he commenced setting hens; and as the experience with one hen was pretty much the same as with all, will say that when that hen was given a setting of eggs then that man's trouble began, for all the other hens would try to get in that particular nest to lay. After they had broken several eggs his wife suggested covering the nest. Well, that was done; then he forgot to let the hen off for food and water, and more eggs were broken. When that hen came to hatch she had three weak little chickens, and one of them died next day after being taken off the nest. That man owned, for once, a woman could do what he could not successfully, and said they might go without eggs or chickens before he would bother with the "pesky things" again.

What are we to do with the chickens to keep them from the rats? Last year a neighbor's young wife had a fine lot of young chickens, and great were the plans that were made as to what would be done when those chickens were sold. The rats began taking them, and they felt too poor to put a floor in the shed that served as a chicken house, or else the wife could not get her husband sufficiently interested to consider it worth while to "stretch a point" to get lumber to save those chickens, and so the consequence was only a few chickens were saved; and fried chicken that summer was a treat, and eggs had to be bought for use in winter.

What kind of coops, with as little expense as possible, can be made rat-proof? and how is one to manage with twenty or more hens, each with a brood of chickens? Emporia, Kas. A. WOMAN.

Various Uses of Eggs.

It is an error to suppose that eggs have no considerable use except for food. They are employed in calico printing, in photography, in gilding, in clarifying various liquors and in bookbinding. A large business has sprung up in the preparation of photographic paper with salted albumen, and one establishment alone is said to have used more than two million eggs in six months for this purpose. Many attempts have been made to find a vegetable or animal substitute for albumen, but in vain. A prize of \$2,000 offered thirty years ago by an English society for the discovery of a material or process for replacing albumen in calico printing still remains untaken. Nor are the yolks of eggs used in manufacturing wholly wasted. They are also employed in the arts, and a manufacturer in Vienna solidifies them. Possibly, too, the development in canning will before long give us canned eggs, or, perhaps, condensed eggs, suitable at least for cooking. At any rate it would seem worth while to raise part of the eggs which are consumed by other countries.

How many farmers know the quantity of food a hen eats in a year, and, we may also ask how many farmers are there who know how many eggs the hens laid, or which of the hens laid the greatest number? The hens get to all places on the farm, and find large proportions of their food of which the farmer knows nothing, and which would never be recovered from the waste of the farm but for the aid of the hens, which convert into eggs that which could not be sold at all. It is in this respect that the hens make themselves profitable, for they perform the labor of feeding themselves, and thus are exceptions to other classes of stock. The farmer receives eggs from food sources unknown to him, and he cannot estimate the cost of the product, even if he so desired. He secures and markets the eggs, and so far as from whence they came, or from what material they were produced, he knows but little.

The value of poultry and eggs sold in Kansas during the year 1890, was the surprising "neat little sum" of \$2,259,998.

Presto! Change! Gray and faded beards made to assume their original color by applying Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. It never fails to satisfy.

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.
 President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.
 Vice President.....B. H. Glover, Cambridge, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
 Lecturer.....J. F. White, McLouth, Kas.
FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
 President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
 Secretary, John P. Stelle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.
NATIONAL GRANGE.
 Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.
 Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.
 Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.
NATIONAL CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE.
 President.....Thos. W. Gilruth, Kansas City, Mo.
 Vice President.....Noah Allen, Wichita, Kas.
 Secretary.....W. F. Righmire, Topeka, Kas.
 Treasurer.....Walter A. Allen, Meriden, Kas.
 Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.
 President.....Frank McGrath, Beloit, Kas.
 Vice President.....Mrs. F. R. Vickery, Emporia, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.
 Treasurer.....S. B. Scott, McPherson, Kas.
 Lecturer.....Van B. Prather, Neutral, Kas.
STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.
 President.....D. O. Markley, Mound City, Kas.
 Vice President.....W. C. Barrett, Quenemo, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Ottawa, Kas.
 Treasurer.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
 Committee on Finance.....J. W. Moseley, of Neosho;
 F. Roth, of Ness; A. E. Stanley, of Franklin.
STATE GRANGE.
 Master.....A. P. Beardon, McLouth, Kas.
 Lecturer.....A. F. Allen, Vinland, Kas.
 Treasurer.....Thomas White, Topeka, Kas.
 Secretary.....Geo. Black, Olathe, Kas.
 Executive Committee.....Wm. Sims, Topeka; D. S. Fairchild, Overbrook; G. A. McAdam, Kincaid.
CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.
 President.....D. C. Zercher, Olathe, Kas.
 Vice President.....Ira D. Kellogg, Columbus, Kas.
 Secretary.....W. F. Righmire, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.
 Treasurer.....W. H. Porter, Oswego, Kas.
 Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.
 Executive Committee.....First district, John Stoddard; Second district, R. B. Foy; Third district, G. Hill; Fourth district, C. W. March, Chairman, Topeka; Fifth district, Asenquomet; Sixth district, W. M. Taylor; Seventh district, Mrs. M. E. Lease.

Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

SPECIAL.

We want some members of every farmers' organization—Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A.—to regularly represent the KANSAS FARMER and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

Call for Seventh District Convention.

WELLINGTON, KAS., March 31, 1891.
 To the Presidents of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of the Seventh Congressional District:

In accordance with a request of our State President, Frank McGrath, claiming his request is in accord with a call made by President Polk on February 10th, 1891, to take the preliminary steps to bring about a delegate convention as soon as practical of all the District Alliances, I hereby announce Wednesday, at 9 a. m., the 6th of May, 1891, the day and hour for the meeting of said convention for this, Seventh district, and in the city of Great Bend. County Presidents will see that meetings are promptly called, if they have not been, and delegates duly elected. The interests at stake and objects of the call urgently demand consideration, and are considered of great interest to the Alliance at large and the welfare of the country. The call is made as per the old districting. Delegates should come prepared for a two days' session. G. H. FISH, Pres't Seventh Cong. District.

A. Y. MCCORMICK, Secretary.

Letter From Washington.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have heretofore written to you something of the enthusiasm with which our Kansas members of Congress have been received in Washington, and of the exceedingly favorable impression they have made upon the people here and elsewhere in the East. The speech of Jerry Simpson surprised everybody by its keen, cutting wit and flowing eloquence; while that of Senator Peffer was received with the loudest demonstrations of approval, because he dwelt upon a theme in which the people were most vitally interested. Another Kansas member has also favorably impressed our eastern people, because of his straightforward, intelligent and concise way of putting his facts together and presenting them to the people. I refer to Hon. John G. Otis, the member from the fourth district, and to whom it was my good fortune to listen the other evening, when he followed other speakers who had been defending the Republican party and its corrupt banking system. To say that Mr. Otis riddled these Republican bluffers is putting it mild. He simply flayed them alive with his scorching sarcasm, as he held up to ridicule the banking system of a party which permits national banks to take a hundred thousand dollars out of

the government for every ninety thousand dollars of their invested capital, and the numerous other things that have made that party a stench in the nostrils of all decent men. I do not think that I have ever heard a more terrible and more deserved arraignment of the Republican party and the villainous outcome of its course than that pronounced by Mr. Otis on that evening; and Kansas may well feel proud that she has got so able a defender of the principles of the Alliance on the floor of Congress. With Otis, Baker, Davis and Simpson in the House, and Peffer in the Senate, it will be found that Kansas will make herself as sensibly felt upon the floors of Congress as she has among the Eastern people, where these men have spoken. They have indeed taken the East by storm, and planted the seeds of Alliance principles in soil that will soon prove fruitful. They have captured the sentiment of the people here, and proved to them how grand a fraud the pretenses of both parties had been, and how great and all-pervading was the wrong that had been perpetrated by the legislation of both parties in the interest of monopolies. I bespeak for Mr. Otis a brilliant future, and believe that he will make a reputation in Congress second to none that has ever been made by any member from Kansas; and, in his own eloquent language, he will "represent the people, and not the gold bugs and financial prostitutes of Wall street." W. S. Washington, D. C.

Against Voting for Bonds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the KANSAS FARMER of January 7th, 1891, I noticed an open letter by the Hon. J. S. Jennings, of Wichita, Kansas, to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. Windom. His ideas are among the best that I have read. Now this thing of voting bonds against the people of any state to aid in the construction of railways, or for any like purpose, is detrimental to the general interests of all men. I have regularly, from time to time, during the last forty years, cast my vote against such bonds, and have stood opposed to all newspapers that have advocated such doctrine. Nevertheless, I have annual or semi-annual payments to make, against my will, to keep up the interest on such bonds. I sometimes think it is little better than theft, for others to compel me to give to them that are plundering the whole community by combining their roads, all to be run and controlled according to their own notions, in the payment of dividends on watered stock. My grandfather was a revolutionary soldier, and, from my understanding of the United States constitution, he never fought for rights to enslave the rising generations; but, on the contrary, for American liberty. Let me ask, is not England in a fair way to accomplish by money what she failed to do by the war?

We need a clause in our Kansas constitution prohibiting all such reckless bond voting. D. DORAN.

Agenda, Republic Co., Kas.

State Lecturer Prather in Demand.

We are receiving so many letters from different parts of the state wanting our State Lecturer, Van Prather, that it is quite a task to answer them, and would say for the information of all that Brother Prather is doing all he can. We will and are arranging his dates for him where we think he can do the most good. We will send you dates, and hope you will be satisfied with them, as it will be impossible to have them changed. Use your utmost to have good audiences to hear him. All meetings advertised for him by us are open meetings, and all are invited to attend. Come one, come all, and bring your families with you. After open meeting you can have closed doors, if desired, to exemplify the secret work, or any other matters that belong to the Alliance only.

We want Brother Prather to attend as many County Alliances as he can through the month of April. We request all County Secretaries to let us know the dates of their meetings.

FRANK McGRATH, President.
 J. B. FRENCH, Secretary.

Sumner County Alliance, at its regular session, held at Wellington on March 26th and 27th, adopted a new constitution and by-laws. The subject of insurance was also well handled by Brother Biddle, of Butler county. A letter was read from

Hon. J. N. Doubleday, containing two railroad passes which he had received but refused to use, one of which was from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the other from the Missouri Pacific. For his stand on the "pass" question, Mr. Donnelly was given a hearty vote of thanks. Hon. G. E. Meeker gave a short, eloquent talk on legislation. Sumner county now has fifty-five sub-Alliances in good working order, standing shoulder to shoulder in one solid line.

Receipts and Expenditures.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, April 6th, 1891.
 To the Chairman of the Executive Board of the Kansas Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union:

We, your committee on finance, beg leave to submit the following report: After a thorough examination of the books and records of the office of the State Secretary and Treasurer, we find the following results:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Oct. 1st, 1890	\$10,706.96
Total receipts from all sources from Oct. 1st, 1890, to March 31st, 1891	6,348.44—\$17,055.40
EXPENDITURES.	
Expenses of State Meeting, October, 1890	\$3,713.19
National dues for 1890, paid	3,050.00
Donation for Western sufferers	1,000.00
Andersonville prison committee	100.00
Advance to life insurance company	555.00
General expenses from October 1st, 1890, to March 31st, 1891	4,927.22—\$13,345.41
Balance on hand March 31, 1891	\$3,709.99

P. B. MAXON,
 JOHN P. MARSHALL,
 F. G. RAWSON,
 Finance Committee.

Mutual Protective Association.

The plans and objects of this association will be explained by prominent Alliance speakers at the following places during the week ending April 18:

Clay Center, Clay county, April 14.
 Concordia, Cloud county, April 15.
 Bellville, Republic county, April 16.
 Mankato, Jewell county, April 17.
 Smith Center, Smith county, April 18.
 For further particulars, see KANSAS FARMER of March 18.

F. M. B. A. to Select Delegates.

It is hereby recommended that each County Assembly of the Farmer's Mutual Benefit Association of Kansas select one delegate to attend the National Conference at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 19th, 1891.

It is hoped that each Assembly will act promptly in the matter.

D. O. MARKLEY,
 President Kansas F. M. B. A.
 J. O. STEWART, Secretary.

The Atchison County Alliance at a regular meeting resolved that it is the sense of that organization that railroads be assessed per mile on the same basis as other property, and that railroads should be assessed on a valuation not less than its bonded indebtedness; suggested that jurors in district courts be paid actual traveling expenses going from and returning to court when excused for several days at a time, aside from regular mileage for the one trip.

Great Deeds

Are accomplished by vigorous men and women clear of brain, lithe of limb, with plenty of stamina. Only by promoting digestion and assimilation may that disability be overcome which disqualifies us from successful competition in the arena of life. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters not only confers vigor upon the weak, but remedies bilious, nervous, malarial, kidney and rheumatic ailments.

To Alliances.

Send to Brother D. W. Cozad for special terms to Alliances on all classes of nursery stock. Address D. W. Cozad, LaCygne, Linn county, Kansas. (Mention KANSAS FARMER.)

Only a Dime

Well invested often brings large returns. Buy a "Horse Book," and it will save you many a dollar. Tells you about the Horse, what ails him, and how to cure him. About Pioneer Buggy, and where to get it. Sent for a dime. Pioneer Buggy Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Make Your Own Bitters!

On receipt of 30 cents U. S. Stamps, I will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes ONE GALLON BEST TONIC KNOWN. Cures Stomach and Kidney Diseases. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Sales of Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus.

On April 2, M. R. Platt, of Kansas City, sold at public auction at his commodious sale stables, twenty-four heifers and seventeen young bulls of the Galloway breed. The stock, as they passed before the auctioneer, Col. L. P. Muir, showed up in excellent form and sold readily, but at conservative prices. The bulls averaged \$150, and the heifers \$131. The top price of the day was \$380 for Walker 2d of Dyke Creek, a twenty-one months old Drumlanrig bull, which will head the herd of Max Morton, Osage City, Kas. Mr. Platt took a philosophical view of the sale, notwithstanding it did not average as well as he had hoped, and stated that while he was somewhat disfigured he was still in the race, and would be found at any time doing business with his favorite breed of inimitable mules.

The fortunate purchasers are C. E. Music, Hughesville, Mo., four heifers and one bull; M. Lowe, Blue Springs, Mo., bull and heifer; Jno. E. Brown, Putnam, Mo., a heifer; D. C. Mastin, Belton, Mo., five heifers; Max Morton, Osage City, Kas., three heifers and two bulls; J. J. Gruber, Marion, Kas., two heifers and a bull; C. B. Rowland, Rose Hill, Iowa, a heifer; Jesse Collins, Piatte City, Mo., two heifers; A. Love, Dallas, Mo., three bulls; C. H. Houx, Centerville, Mo., two bulls; A. J. Field, Kingsville, Mo., two bulls; D. Bartlett, St. Marys, Kas., one bull; Jim Hamilton, Topeka, one bull; J. O. Stark, Stark, Mo., one bull, and L. W. Cook, Liberty, Mo., a bull.

MATTHEW'S ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

On the day following Mr. Platt's sale, April 3d, Mr. A. B. Matthews, of Kansas City, held a public sale of his well bred "doddies" at his farm, Little Blue, Mo., and a special train carried the purchasers from Kansas City. The auctioneer, Col. F. M. Woods, had but little difficulty in disposing of sixty-one young thoroughbred Aberdeen-Angus cattle for \$10,125, an average of \$166. Twenty-eight bulls brought an average price of \$147.50, the lowest price realized being \$115 and \$190 the highest for the bulls. Thirty-three heifers brought an average of \$169.55, the least price being \$105 and the highest \$345 for the females sold. It will be observed that the prevailing prices were higher for the Angus females than for the Galloways at the previous day's sales, although the bulls brought about the same prices.

The list of purchases was made as follows: One bull and three heifers to Philo Lasher, Coffeyville, Kas.; heifer and bull, S. S. Matthews, Leavenworth, Kas.; three heifers, E. C. Hill, Stella, Neb.; one bull and three heifers, Jno. E. Brown, Butler, Mo.; one bull and nine heifers, John Frye, Butler, Mo.; bull and heifer, Chas. H. Austin, Wichita, Kas.; two heifers, Carl Peterman, West Point, Mo.; one bull and four heifers to S. Kimmell; one bull and four heifers, Jas. Mann, Ford, Mo.; two bulls and two heifers, Frank Sloan, Wellsville, Kas.; bull and heifer, J. C. Scott, Wellsville, Kas.; two heifers, S. W. Munson, Clinton, Mo.; thirteen bulls, Henry Stevens, Kansas City; two bulls, Thos. Harrison, AuxVasse, Mo., and a bull each to I. W. Harris, Stella, Neb., R. A. Templeton, Tekamah, Neb., Alex Shepherd, Plattsburg, Mo., and M. T. Brown, Davenport, Iowa. The top price of the day was \$345 for the five-year-old cow, Bonnie Blue Alexina 2d 7000, which went to Frank Sloan.

Gossip About Stock.

The first invoice of Missouri fine wool for 1891, received by A. J. Child & Co., of St. Louis, brought 23 cents. A good start.

Z. D. Smith, Greenleaf, Kansas, in writing us, says he will have twenty litters of pure Poland-China pigs for this season's trade, and that they are coming in fine shape. He also reports sixty fall pigs of both sexes at very low prices for the next thirty days.

Wellington Monitor: J. M. Buffington bought and paid \$150.00 for what we can safely say is the largest steer in Southern Kansas, from William Dobbs, and will ship it to market. The steer is five years old, and weighs 2,800 pounds. Last year he bought the largest cow in the country and shipped it to market.

Weather permitting, E. D. King, of Burlington, Kansas, will hold a public sheep shearing on Wednesday, April 8th. He writes us that he has lately sold six ram lambs at \$35.00 each, and a flock of 102 at good figures. Also that he will have 120 Atwood rams in a few days from New York, consisting of the plums from the best flocks in that state.

Manhattan Nationalist: S. M. Newton, of Ogden, will soon go to Mexico to purchase 40,000 head of sheep. He will

drive to the North slowly, and will have them at Ogden in time for next winter's feeding. Mr. Newton has made the handling of sheep a success. The importation of this large number will be a good thing for the corn raisers about Ogden.

Thomas J. Higgins, of Council Grove, Kansas, and breeder of pure bred Hereford cattle, says that his herd has gone through the winter in elegant condition, and that he has the finest lot of choice young bulls and heifers now that he ever had, and more of a demand for bulls, and a larger inquiry for cows and heifers than ever. He predicts a boom in cattle from this on, and thinks that those who are "in it" now are going to make money.

Kansas City Gazette: A lot of forty-nine head of Short-horn Kansas steers, dehorned, and averaging 1,392 pounds in weight each, brought on the Kansas City market \$6.05 a hundred. This was the highest price paid for fat cattle since 1882 and 1883, with the exception of about two weeks in the spring of 1888. The bunch of cattle that sold at \$6.05 yesterday was an exceptionally fine lot of beefs. It was learned that they were taken for export purposes.

John C. Snyder, proprietor of the Posey Creek Farm, near Constant, Cowley county, Kansas, and breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys, in writing us, says: "I can truthfully say that the KANSAS FARMER is the best advertising medium I have ever used." A few of the premiums taken by Mr. Snyder with his choice birds are: First at Winfield and Topeka, 1887; first and silver cup at State Show, Wichita, 1889; first at Winfield and Topeka, 1890; first on pen, State Show, Topeka, January, 1891.

D. F. Risk, proprietor of the noted Bear Creek Herd of Poland-Chinas, near Weston, Mo., in renewing his advertisement, says that he is prepared to offer a bargain to parties wanting yearlings or under. Also show pigs for the fall fairs, four of which are sired by "Free Trade," one of the best and most noted show hogs of 1890. At the Blue Grass Palace and District Fair, Creston, Iowa, Bear Creek Herd, against a competition of about four hundred hogs, won five first premiums. At the Iowa State Fair, where over two thousand hogs were on exhibition, this herd secured more premiums than any Poland China herd in the show. At the Nebraska State Fair, Bear Creek Herd won every sweepstake premium offered for Poland-Chinas, making eleven shows and winning eleven ribbons. At the Kansas State Fair Mr. Risk won six first and four second premiums. "Free Trade" was sweepstake winner at both Topeka and Creston.

While at Wellington, Kansas, a few days ago, the writer had the pleasure of meeting the well-known Sumner county breeder of Registered Percherons. At the head of Mr. M. D. Covell's stud we found Bucentaure 2378 (1097), a large beautiful dapple gray, weighing 1850 pounds. This magnificent animal was imported by M. W. Dunham, and is a brother to his celebrated Brilliant 1271 (755). Mr. Covell also has a grand-son of Brilliant, viz: Marauder 10915, a magnificent black, two years old, weighing 1,400 pounds, which, being of his own breeding, he has reason to be proud of. Mr. Covell was formerly an importer of stallions, but for years has been endeavoring to demonstrate the amount of improvement that can be made on his pure bred stud. While their bone is immense, their style and action is astonishing. Many of his registered brood mares can easily make nine and ten miles an hour. Mr. Covell thinks there is nothing prohibiting a Kansas man from "making a mash" at the horse department of the great Columbia Exhibition at Chicago in 1893.

What They Say of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure.

BRIDGETON, MO.—I am well pleased with your Hog Cholera Powders.
BARNEY SIMON.

EUREKA, ILL.—I will say in regard to your Hog Cholera Cure, that my hogs look better since they used your powders.
DANIEL BAKER.

MELLETT, S. D.—I am well pleased with the results of your Hog Cholera Cure.
A. D. BELL.

GALESVILLE, WIS.—I want a package of your Dry Bitters; and if they are as good as your Hog Cholera Cure is for worms. Your powders does kill worms.
GEO. KLEIN.

These powders are 50 cents per package at the drug stores, or 60 cents by mail. Read Steketee's advertisement in this paper.

P. S.—Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure is the same thing as used for pin-worms in horses.

From now until farrowing the sows should have especial attention. Keep in a thrifty, vigorous condition, and the result will show in the better quality of the pigs at farrowing time.

Done as Recommended.

ATHERTON, MO., Oct. 27, 1890.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.—Sirs: I have used three bottles of your Gombault's Caustic Balsam; will say I am well pleased with its effects, and as far as I have tried it it has done what you recommend for it.

EDWARD ODELL.

The Aransas Pass Country.

I herewith append statement and affidavit of Mr. Joe Tripls, who has raised two crops in one year, and whose farm lies three miles west of Rockport, Texas, and who is known to be one of the most reliable and successful truck farmers in the South.

STATISTICS OF EARLY MARKET GARDENING IN SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

On estimate made under oath by Mr. Joe Tripls on land well fertilized and worked, on a basis of ten acres, as follows: An acre of each kind is here estimated:

Seed Potatoes, 8 bushels @ \$2.....	\$16.00
Seed Corn, 10 quarts @ 30 cents.....	3.00
Seed Tomatoes, 1/4 pound @ \$2.....	.50
Seed Onions, 4 pounds @ \$2.....	8.00
Seed Peas, 3 bushels @ \$2.50.....	7.50
Seed Melons, 1/4 pounds @ 35 cents.....	.52
Seed Cabbage, 1/4 pound @ \$2.....	1.00
Seed Beans, 2 bushels @ \$4.....	8.00
Seed Cauliflowers, 2 ounces @ \$2.50.....	5.00
Seed Cucumbers, 1/4 pound @ \$2.....	1.00
Ten acres land, @ \$50.....	500.00
Three room cottage.....	450.00
Fence.....	75.00
Help.....	714.48
Total.....	\$1,790.00

Yield per acre.	Early crop.	Late crop.	Amount.
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Bushels.	Price.	Price.	
Potatoes, 125..	\$3.00	\$.75	\$ 468.75
Corn, 8060	.40	36.00
Tomatoes, 520 ..	4.00	2.00	1,500.00
Peas, 55	3.00	1.50	247.50
Beans, 90	3.00	1.50	405.00
Melons, 10010	.10	100.00
Cabbage, 8,000 ..	.07		560.00
Caulifl'r, 7,000 ..			1,400.00
Onions, 330	1.50		495.00
Cucumbers			500.00
Total receipts.....			\$5,712.25
Total cost			1,790.00

Net profit for one year, after paying for ten acres, the house and fence. \$3,922.25

[Signed] JOE TRIPIS.
STATE OF TEXAS,
County of Aransas.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of February, 1891.

E. H. NORVELL, Notary Public,
Aransas county, Texas.

RECAPITULATION.
Total receipts.....\$5,712.25
Total cost.....1,790.00

Net profit.....\$3,922.25

If you want further information about the country producing such results, write to R. W. Andrews, G. P. A., San Antonio, Texas; or better still, come and inspect the country in person.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid; and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

At Eudora, Douglas county, the Union Iron Works has just built and fitted out with their excellent machinery a grain elevator. It is owned by parties in the city of Eudora, and is doing excellent work. Write the Union Iron Works, Kansas City, Mo., for prices, plans, and all information regarding the construction of grain elevators. Plans free.

Maple Grove Stock Farm.

L. W. Green, Indianola, Ill., writes, "Send one more bottle Quinn's Ointment. It does more than represented." For Curls, Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs, Bunches unequalled. Trial Box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

Tutt's Pills

stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequalled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

The Wormon Elders' Book
on Social Strength, mailed free to married men, giving F. A. Crook, 202 Grand St., New York

It is a Wise Man

Who makes the best of his opportunities. Many so-called cost sales are not opportunities.

If a Merchant's Profits

Are worth saving, our quit business sale is an opportunity not to be lost. Its equal has never been presented to this community.

Positively We Quit Busin'ss

Just as soon as the citizens of Topeka awake to the issue and come to our rescue by helping us to move this gigantic

Furniture Stock.

It is a fact that each and every article goes at the cost price. Our stock is too large for a single buyer, so we must resort to this means and give all present purchasers

Manufacturers' Prices.

This stock must be turned into money, dollar for dollar, at price we paid. Do you realize what this means?

We Challenge

A comparison of prices. In order to convince yourself, look at other stocks first and then come to us and buy. You will save 25 per cent.

REED & SON

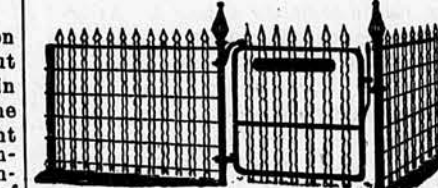
510 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

F. F. F. F.

FOUR FLOORS FULL FURNITURE.

Boys will "raise Cain"

on your Lawn if they are Ab(e)le. While fun for them it spoils the Lawn, which should be beautified and protected (without concealing) by "HARTMAN'S" STEEL PICKET FENCE.



We sell more Lawn Fencing than all other manufacturers combined because it is the HANDSOMEST and BEST FENCE made, and CHEAPER THAN WOOD.

Our "Steel Picket" Gates, Tree and Flower Guards, and Flexible Steel Wire Door Mats are unequalled. A 40-page illustrated catalogue of "HARTMAN SPECIALTIES" mailed free. Mention this paper.

HARTMAN MANUFACTURING CO.,
WORKS: BEAVER FALLS, PA.

BRANCHES:

508 State St., Chicago.
1416 West Eleventh St., Kansas City.
102 Chambers St., New York.
73 South Forsythe St., Atlanta.

Protect Your Homes

By using the Lightning Hand Fire-Extinguisher. Simple, harmless and effective and can be used by any intelligent twelve-year-old child. They are in use by thousands of families and give perfect satisfaction. Write for circulars. We want a good live Agent in every county. Address

Lightning Hand Fire Extinguisher Co.

Kansas City, Mo.

RHEUMATISM CURED by a new, reliable and non-nauseating Remedy. By mail, \$1.00. For particulars address SOVEREIGN REMEDY CO., R. 200, 70 State Street, Chicago.

NEURALGIA

COMMON SENSE TALK

FARMERS AND GARDENERS,

—PLANT THE—

Pride of America Seed Corn.

For the last twenty-two years we have highly improved this fine corn. It is acknowledged by the Department of Agriculture to be the Best, Prettiest, Most Prolific and Profitable corn for field and garden in the United States. It has taken 25 premiums in the different States where it has been introduced. It will make a third more on same land than any corn in America. We have often made 80 to 80 bushels per acre on ordinary land, and over 100 on rich soil. We have often shelled a pound of corn from a single ear; ears two to four good ears to stalk; grains nearly an inch long; very firm; pure white. Don't plant poor seed and work for half what you would make with our fine seed.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

PRICE, Packet—which contains enough to make a bushel of seed on ordinary land.....\$.15
One-half pound......30
One pound......50
Four pounds.....1.50
Postpaid.
One-half peck.....1.75
One peck.....2.25
One-half bushel.....4.00
One bushel.....8.00
All over one bushel, \$5 per bushel.

Address
PRIDE OF AMERICA SEED CORN CO.
FRUITLAND, FLORIDA.

KANSAS BLACK-CAP

The largest plant, most productive. The largest early Black Raspberry. A H. GRIEBA.
Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

TREES AND PLANTS

The Largest and Nicest stock in the West of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New Price List and our pamphlet on "Cost and Profit."
HART PIONEER NURSERIES
Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.

SHORT-HORN, Jersey and Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Offers to sell many fine breeding animals of the above named breeds. The Short-horns either have calves by their sides or are in calf to Imported ROYAL PIRATE (56492), one of the finest Cruickshank bulls in America. Among them are five splendid two-year-old heifers, Cruickshank tops.

The Jerseys are in milk.

Two Aberdeen-Angus heifers are offered.

For further information, address

PROF. C. C. GEORGESON,
Manhattan, Kas.

H. GIVEN HAGEY, FOUNT P. HAGEY, FOREST HAGEY,
BEN. M. HAGEY, THOS. J. HAGEY, LEWIS W. HAGEY.

HAGEY BROS.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOOL

Commission Merchants.

AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.

HORSE OWNERS!

TRY GOMBAULT'S

CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Diphtheria, Pinkeye, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone or other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. Supersedes all Caustery or Firing. Impossible to produce Scar or Blemish.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, O.

TANSY PILLS!

Safe and Sure. Send for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD," Wilcox Specific Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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.

Child and Mother.

O, Mother-My-Love, if you'll give me your hand,
And go where I ask you to wander,
I will lead you away to a beautiful land,
The Dreamland that's waiting out yonder.
We'll walk in a sweet posy garden out there,
Where moonlight and starlight are streaming,
And the flowers and the birds are filling the air
With the fragrance and music of dreaming.

There'll be no little tired-out boy to undress,
No questions or cares to perplex you;
There'll be no little bruises or bumps to caress,
Nor patching of stockings to vex you;
For I'll rock you away on a silver dew stream
And sing you to sleep when you're weary,
And no one shall know of our beautiful dream
But you and your own little dearie.

And when I am tired I'll nestle my head
In the bosom that's soothed me so often,
And the wide-awake stars shall sing, in my
stead,
A song which our dreamland shall soften.
So, Mother-My-Love, let me take your dear
hand,
And away through the starlight we'll wander,
Away through the mist to the beautiful land,
The Dreamland that's waiting out yonder.

—Eugene Field.

Fate.

"The sky is clouded, the rocks are bare,
The spray of the tempest is white in air,
The winds are out with the waves at play,
And I shall not tempt the sea to-day.

"The trail is narrow, the wood is dim,
The panther clings to the arching limb,
And the lion's whelps are abroad at play,
And I shall not join in the chase to-day.

But the ship sailed safely over the sea,
And the hunters came home from the chase in
glee.

And the town that was builded upon a rock
Was swallowed up in the earthquake shock.

—Bret Harte.

TEA ROSE CULTURE.

By Mrs. Nellie T. Butterfield, Topeka, Kas., and
read before the State Horticultural Society
at its late annual meeting in Topeka.

(Continued from last week.)

There are some florists who advocate the
grafting or budding of roses in different
stock, taking the ground that such plants
have a more vigorous growth, and are
more free from black-spot. But I have
found from experience and observation
that roses, especially for winter blooming,
do much better on their own roots. The
black-spot, if it appears on the plant, is
simply an indication of its unhealthy con-
dition; a result, perhaps, of some carelessness
on the part of the florist.

Much is said, too, in regard to pruning
roses. I am told by some that they care-
fully prune all their plants just before
forcing them into bloom, thereby securing
a better quality and a greater abundance
of blossoms; while others do not prune at
all, and yet have an abundant display of
bloom. Of one thing I feel certain, how-
ever: if the pruning is done at all, let it
be done early during the season of growth,
when the buds should be pinched back
from the strongest shoots. This throws
the strength of the plant into the more
backward buds, and they will all be better
and more evenly developed. A visit to the
McCormick greenhouse, in Chicago, two
years ago, was full of interest. From the
superintendent these facts were learned:
He does not prune his roses at all, think-
ing that such a plan invariably gives a
check to the young plant that nothing can
overcome. He keeps only young plants
for blooming, and will not have an old rose
in the house. All of his plants were in
excellent condition.

There are certain diseases of the rose
that need special attention on the part of
the florist. The most fatal of these is
known as the black-spot, appearing first
as a small dark-brown or black spot near
the center of the leaf, gradually spreading
over the entire surface, causing a prema-
ture falling off of the foliage, hence stop-
ping the growth and usefulness of the
plant. This disease is a fungus growth,
most rapid during cold and moist weather.
Thus far all attempts to eradicate this
disease without injury to the plant have
proved futile. But it has been found a
good preventive to keep plants liable to
this growth in a warm and dry atmos-
phere. A German writer suggests the
taking off of all leaves as soon as the spot
appears on them, thus preventing the
spread of the disease. For plant lice a
good insecticide should be used. Whale-
oil soap is perhaps the best. The red
spider, so injurious to the rose, yields
readily to frequent and thorough syringing.

The rose grub, however, is not so easily
reached. I have tried various experiments
for its extinction, but without success.
The only thing that with me was at all
effective, was to place lettuce leaves
around the roots of the roses; the grub
would leave the young plant, and feed
upon the lettuce, and in the morning
would be found lying beneath it. In this
way I caught and killed nearly all the
grubs in the earth around the roses.
There may be other methods, but I know
of none more effective.

If the idea is to produce cut flowers and
pot plants for market, it is best to com-
mence with a few standard and popular
varieties, and then increase the number if
desired. I think a great mistake is often
made in the selection of varieties, some of
which are not at all adapted to the point
in view. The list that I give is based upon
actual experience with fine young plants,
from three-inch pots, set out the second
week in April. The most satisfactory
ones were Perle des Jardins, Bon Silene,
Marie Guillot, Catharine Mermet, Papa
Gontier, Puritan, Niphetos, Bride, Mal-
maison. The Sunset rose is a lovely
bloomer, quite indispensable in a good col-
lection. It is a vigorous plant, and always
in great demand. La France, a hybrid
tea, and hardy in this climate, is a rare
old favorite. Were I to cultivate but one
rose, I think this would be my choice.
The American Beauty is of comparatively
recent origin, but no rose has won such
universal admiration. During the winter
months its bright color, abundant foliage,
graceful stems and delicate fragrance
make it a charming plant indeed.

There is nothing easier of cultivation by
the amateur than the tea rose, and there
is nothing so charming in the cold winter
months as a window full of them. There
are thousands of dreary homes with rest-
less, dissatisfied inmates, that could be
wholly transformed by the introduction of
a few plants. For there is that in the
contemplation of flowers that elevates and
refines, and their cultivation is an educa-
tion. Nature is a great teacher; we can
all sit at her feet and learn.

Therefore I think this society should do
something for the encouragement of flori-
culture. It should ask of the next Legis-
lature a liberal appropriation, and should
use it to advance floral interests. Proper
incentives should be offered for the culti-
vating of flowers and the beautifying of
homes.

The Boston & Maine railroad, in New
England, some years ago offered a pre-
mium to the station agent on their line
who would have the finest floral display in
his grounds around the depot. I was a
traveler in the East that summer, and I
well remember with what delight I greeted
the beautiful beds of flowers, and the
pleased expressions of the other passengers
when they beheld them. In the winter
these little, ugly station-houses had their
windows full of lovely blooming plants,
and the usually dreary aspect of such
places was completely changed. After-
wards other railroads caught the idea, and
soon it seemed as if every waste and barren
spot in New England was transformed
into a garden of surpassing beauty. And
so I think that something of this kind
might be done in Kansas. Our prairies
are so dreary, our farm-houses in many
instances so bleak and cheerless. Would
it not be well to do something in a flori-
cultural way to break the monotony?—
that our State may be known abroad, not
only for its products of fruit and grain, but
also for the culture and taste of its people.

I would not ask the railroads of the
State to take the matter in hand, for I
think it properly belongs to the Horticul-
tural Society to encourage such enter-
prises. The next Legislature will be
composed largely of members of the Farm-
ers' Alliance, which is deemed a very for-
tuitous circumstance for this society; and
I have no doubt that the interests of the
farmers' wives will receive proper atten-
tion at their hands, especially in this
matter in which they feel so deep an in-
terest. So I would urge it upon you, mem-
bers of the State Horticultural Society,
that you ask a liberal appropriation to
advance the interests of floriculture, that
at your next meeting these halls may be
decorated with beautiful prize-winning
plants as well as with the choicest fruits
of the State.

"That tired feeling" is entirely over-
come by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives
a feeling of buoyancy and strength to the
whole system.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Instructive Amusements for Children.

To-night I sit here near the fire, and
feel that I ought to be very well contented.
Outside the wind and snow is blowing,
until the drifts cover the fence. This is
the second day of such weather. The cur-
rant and rose bushes are buried, and one
great high drift reached up to the top of
the barn door. It reminds me of some
lines in Whittier's "Snowbound"—
"The white drifts piled the window-frames,
And through the glass the clothes-line posts
Looked in like tall and sheeted ghosts."

The children are all asleep, and lying on
the stand beside me is *Peterson's Maga-
zine*, waiting for me to cut the leaves.
Then there is the *Ladies' Home Journal*,
full of good reading, and the Easter num-
ber of the *Youth's Companion*, besides
several papers. I ask no better enjoyment
than an evening spent with my books.
And how do the children amuse them-
selves? First comes pictures. The scrap-
books are brought out, looked over, and
new pictures pasted in. Even my three-
year-old boy has his book, made of blue
cambric, and filled with bright-colored
pictures. He thinks so much of pictures
that I always have one on the wall by the
side of his bed. Once in a while I change,
and put a different one there. After the
scrap-books, they play with dolls, blocks
and marbles, and they write, and draw
pictures, then play games. A quiet game
is one they call "When My Ship Came
In." They all sit down, and one will say,
"My ship came in." Another will ask,
"What did it bring?" The first speaker
replies, "It brought C," giving the first
letter of some article in the room that is
visible to all. The one who guesses right
is the next one to ask; but if they cannot
guess and give it up, the one who gave it
has another chance. Then they tell stories
by the firelight just before the lamps are
lit. By that time the day is ended, and it
is nearly time for bed. BRAMBLEBUSH.
Syracuse, Kas., March, 1891.

How Christ Visited the Exile.

In the *Paternoster Review* there is a
charming story, translated from the Rus-
sian by Mrs. Louis Allsay, which is some-
what like a tale circulated by Count
Tolstoi. It tells how one Timothy Osse-
povitch, while a young man of 20, had
been robbed by an uncle, who wasted all
his nephew's money and possessed himself
of a young girl whom Timothy hoped to
marry. Timothy, in his wrath, struck at
his uncle, and tried to kill him, but fortu-
nately failed, only succeeding in inflicting
a wound which led to his banishment to
Siberia. There he prospered and married.
After he had been sixteen years in Siberia,
during which time he became a very re-
ligious man, he still cherished in his heart
a deep feeling of hatred against his uncle.
Once, when he was reading his Bible in
the midst of the roses in his garden, he
was much offended at the way in which
the Pharisees had received Jesus.

At the same moment happened the won-
der, of which Timothy Ossepovitch spoke.
It was as follows:

"I look around and think what an abun-
dant there is, and what an easy life I
have, and my Lord lived in such poverty
and humiliation. My eyes filled with
tears, and I could not get rid of them; all
around was of a bright rose color, even my
own tears. So, in a sort of trance, I ex-
claimed: 'O my Lord, if you vouchsafe to
come to me I will give you even my life!'"

"Suddenly the answer came, as if on the
wings of a rose-scented zephyr—

"I will come."

Timothy Ossepovitch came to me tremb-
ling, and said, "Listen," and tell me how
you understand this.

"Is it possible that the Lord will be my
guest?"

From that day Timothy Ossepovitch
always laid an extra cover on his table,
the sixth and most honored place at the
head of the table was reserved for the
guest, and the large arm-chair always
stood there in readiness for the coming of
our Lord. On Christmas Eve Timothy
declared, "To-morrow I expect the Lord." In
order to meet Jesus he invited all those
who were in poverty, affliction and neces-
sity. They assembled, but still there was
one vacant chair. The end of the story is
as follows:

Timothy Ossepovitch sat for a time
quite still, then walked to and fro; one
could see that he was grievously alarmed.
Every hope was fading. It seemed clear
that the Lord would not come.

After a few more seconds, Timothy Os-
sepovitch sighed, looked at me with mel-
ancholy sorrow and said, "Well, my dear
brother, I see it is the Lord's will to leave

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me in disappointment, or, perhaps you are
right, as I have not known how to assem-
ble those who were necessary to receive
such a Holy Guest. God's will be done.
Let us say a prayer, and then we can take
our supper."

I replied, "Say the prayer." He stood
before the image and said aloud the Lord's
Prayer, then the Christmas song, "Halle-
lujah! Glorify Christ on our earth, who
came down from the skies." As soon as
he had uttered these words, quite unex-
pectedly some one knocked on the wall
from the outside, and so loudly that the
building began to tremble, and all at once
there was a noise in the chief entrance
hall. Then the door of the room opened
wide.

All present rushed in. Indescribable ter-
ror to a remote corner of the room—some
even fell down. Only the boldest ventured
to look toward the door. There on the
threshold stood a very old man, dressed in
rags and shivering as he supported him-
self with his hands on either post. And
behind him in the entrance hall, where all
was before black, shone a bright rose-
tinted light, and over the shoulder of the
old man there appeared a shining hand as
white as snow, holding a long glass lamp,
which was alight. The wind is raging
furiously around, but does not even flicker
the flame. The light falls on * * * the
old man's face and hand, on which is seen
an old scar whitened by the cold.

Now they brought wood to light the fire.
We rose from our knees. The white hand
was no longer to be seen. But the old man
remained standing in the doorway.

Timothy Ossepovitch went to him, took
both his hands, and seated him in the best
place.

I am sure every one guesses who the old
man was. It was the uncle who had in-
jured him so long ago.

In few words he said: "Everything has
flown by like dust driven by a whirlwind.
I have lost my family, and my fortune. I
started in search of my nephew, to find
him and to ask his pardon."

The old man had longed for this mo-
ment, but at the same time dreaded his
nephew's anger. In the snow-storm he
had lost his way, and, almost frozen, felt
sure that he should die.

"Suddenly an unknown power guided
me and said: 'Go quickly instead of me
and drink from his cup.' This unseen
power took both my hands, and here I
stand without knowing myself how I was
brought here."

Then, in the presence of all, our host
answered, "I know your guide, uncle. It
is the Lord, who has said, 'If thy enemy
is hungry, feed him; if he is thirsty, give
him drink.' Sit in the most honored place.
Eat and drink to God's glory, and remain
in my house as long as you will, even to
the end of your life."

From this hour the old man dwelt with
his nephew, and dying blessed him. And
thus Timothy Ossepovitch had everlasting
peace.

From this story we learn how an exile
was taught to build a cradle in his heart
for Christ, born into the world. And every
heart can become such a cradle if it fol-
lows God's commandments. "Love your
enemies. Do good to those who offend
you." Christ will come into such a heart,
and will make it his abode.—*Review of
Reviews.*

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The Young Folks.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.
Poetical Farmer's Life.

BY MYRTLE M'KINNEY.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the farmer's life,
And the country air so pure;
High-ho! for his buxom, rosy wife,
And food for an epicure.

The bountiful board with dainties spread—
With butter fresh from the churn,
Rich cream as thick as a feather-bed,
Fresh eggs just done to a turn.

The blushing sweets in the strawberry bed
Would satisfy any queen,
And the raspberries near that old homestead
Are the best that e'er were seen.

With ripening fruit in the orchard old,
And berries on bush and vine,
With luscious pears as yellow as gold,
And purest milk from the kine.

With plenty to eat, and lots of fun,
And free from riot and strife,
And rest at eve when his work is done—
Yes, this is the farmer's life.
Costello, Kas., February 1, 1891.

Different Kinds.

Some bait their hooks with mites of cheese,
And sit on a kennel and bob for fleas;
Others bait their hooks with tigers' tails,
And sit on a rock and bob for whales.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

IF I ONLY KNEW HOW.

BY T. C. MOFFATT.

"Well, Dave, you had better join in with us and fight the monopolies and things." So saying Tom Hudson drove on up the road toward home, leaving David Tykel to return again to the occupation of cutting out of the corn the few straggling sunflowers that the cultivator had left—a very common employment of the Kansas farmer in August. He owned the place, and it was to his interest clearly not to let the golden-headed giants scatter another year's crop far and wide over his carefully-worked acres.

He had worked hard that summer, but there seemed little prospect for pay for his work. He had not put in any wheat; his oats had been only a moderate yield, while his corn had been so burned by the drouth that the yield could not be much. It was a question how he was to live, pay taxes, and keep his farm in workable condition—the same dreadful question of the farmer which occurs all over the West and which ends so often in the mortgage and ultimate ruin. So far he had succeeded in warding off the mortgage, but would his efforts be successful in the future? Even if he were able to pull through the present season until another crop came, could he, as the years went on, and his children grew, and perhaps increased in number, provide for the maintenance of his family? It was the Western farmer's ever-present question: "How can I possibly live?"

The abundance or poorness of his crop seemed to make but little difference in the result. Last year his crops were good, bountiful, but the selling of corn for 13 or 14 cents, and oats for the same, brought in little money; yet money he must have. Nothing else but money would do.

These were the thoughts David Tykel wasd welling upon as he strode rapidly down the corn-row and struck occasionally at a sunflower with his heavy corn-knife. It was a very warm afternoon for such work, especially if vigorously followed up, but when a man's thoughts are intently employed upon another subject, his muscles sometimes keep pace with his meditations. When he arrived at the other side of the field he was thoroughly heated up. There ran crosswise through his "eighty" a small creek, scarcely more than a "ravine" or "draw." It curved around through the center of the farm, taking up with its branches perhaps twenty acres of land. In some places the banks were steep down to the water; in others they were low, and the bottom spread out into an acre or two before it reached the abrupt ascent to the second level. Along this little creek there grew some timber, and it was the policy of the previous owner to spare it. This Mr. Tykel had continued, except that he cut out here and there the poorer trees to make room for the better trees that were coming on. But, as is the case with most such Kansas creeks, the timber only grew in a line close to the creek. Many of the trees were on the steep bank near the water's

edge, where they had been partially protected from fire in the past years. In this creek the water either flowed in a torrent or did not flow at all. A heavy rain above would bring a river down with startling suddenness and vehemence, but in a few hours it would all run away, and in the course of a few days the bottom of the creek would be dry, except in the few places where past floods had scooped out "buffalo holes." Some of these never went dry. There was one place where, for a number of rods, the channel was deep enough so that the water remained in it, and the shade of overhanging trees to some extent prevented its evaporation. These waters do not readily spoil as they would in the more eastern States, and a thirsty man frequently finds little difficulty in drinking them.

Mr. Tykel went down to the creek, and after taking a draught of water, stretched himself out on the bank to cool off. He needed no pillow, for the bank inclined toward the water, and the shade of an elm was all the canopy he craved. He lay there thinking over and over again the thoughts we have already recorded. Suddenly he seemed to hear a tremendous splash, and seemed to himself to spring up and run up the bank out of the ravine. Reaching a high point, he looked all about him in astonishment, deepening into consternation, and no wonder, for all about his little farm was a waste of waters. The truth flashed upon him that all the surrounding country had sunk, leaving his farm an island. He was literally the "monarch of all he surveyed." Nothing but his farm was left, only that the irregular water-line had spared a bluff on one of the adjoining farms, and on another a flock of sheep stood huddled together on a point of land on the other side of the line fence.

Mr. Tykel stood and endeavored to take in the situation. In every direction beyond the newly-formed island nothing appeared but the trackless waters. The timber-line at the horizon in some directions, and the prairie-line in others, were alike gone. The stand-pipe above the town, two or three miles away, and all the other familiar land-marks were no more.

The problem of life appeared now in a very different light. How now should he maintain himself and his family, with all the rest of the world gone? He stood still and began to take an inventory of resources. There, to be sure, was his farm, just the same as it always was, and all he had ever had to live on came from that farm. Besides he had a small slice from the farms of two of his neighbors, who would never need them any more, and one of these slices contained a few sheep that might be useful, though the other was but a stone hill. "The ground," he soliloquized, "will still yield crops; we can grow crops just as well as we ever could. The garden, and the fruit trees that I have taken so much pains with will do as well as they ever have—perhaps better. We shall, of course, have to take pains to save seeds as we never have before, for if we once get out there will be no seed-stores to apply to and pay our money to for what we ought to have saved at home. Besides, I have no money, and if I had, of what possible use would it be? There is no one to whom to pay it, and nothing I can get in return for it. There will be plenty of grass and feed for our stock, though it is the fact that we have nothing to sell. But what could we do with nobody to sell anything to? For anything I can see, there will be plenty to eat, both vegetable and animal food, if we only are careful to keep up our stock, that is, if I only knew how to save and prepare what we have. I am no miller and no butcher. If I only knew how What shall we do for tools when the present ones wear out? True, there is iron enough to last for years, if I only knew anything about blacksmithing, and there is wood enough in the ravine, and some of it is good enough for wood-work, if I only knew how to dress and use it. This reminds me of fuel. We have wood enough for preset purposes; if I only had put out some timber for the future, for we can grow better timber than that we now have. If I had only set out a grove five years ago! I wanted to erect some buildings on my place, but where will they come from now? There is plenty of stone in Patterson's bluff yonder, if I only knew how to dress and lay it. And then the question of clothing. That's the worst! Oh, there is that flock of sheep yonder; their wool would make nice cloth, if I only knew

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how. Yes, there is a good deal left to do with, if we only knew how!"

Mr. Tykel's meditations were cut short by his waking at this point to find that in his slumber he had slid down the bank until his feet were in the water, and it was running in the gaping holes in his worn-out boots. He sprang to his feet and hurried back to the corn-field, and was soon swinging his blade as vigorously as ever among the yellow-crowned giants. One can see that there was much more he might have dreamed, but as he looked about on the resources that were still his, and those he might obtain, he exclaimed: "O yes, if I only knew how!" All the rest of the afternoon that sentence haunted him—"If I only knew how."

The sun was sinking in the west as he took his homeward way, but as he strode along one might have heard him say: "I may be too old to learn, but you may wager all you are worth, my boys and girls will know how."

Dish-Washing for Children.

Isn't it very queer that boys and girls love so well to wash dishes?

I have been thinking the subject over, lately, and I thought I would like to speak to the children of the KANSAS FARMER about it; but as I can't very well speak, I will write, which will be so much the better, because no one will interrupt with, "You're mistaken; we don't like to wash dishes." But really, I think you do—or I am afraid the most of you do. The way in which I came to this conclusion was this: My two boys, Harry and Will, are obliged to help in the house sometimes, which all manly boys will do cheerfully if necessary, and Harry is one of those children unlike most boys, for he dislikes the work of dish-washing very much. He dislikes it so much that he hurries through the work, timing himself, and using every means to have the dishes done and put away before the next meal-time comes around. He knows that the more he hurries the hotter the water will keep and the easier the crumbs and grease will wash off. He keeps everything "soaking" so that he will not have to spend time over some dish, long enough to wash the rest of the dishes. He is very particular to put all the plates in the pan at once, or all the cups and saucers, for the same reason. Then he rinses all in hot water so that they may wipe easily and quickly.

You can understand how much he hates it that he does not linger over it. Similarly you can see how the other boy, Will, loves it, "nurses the job," as some might say, puts one dish at a time in the pan, allows the water to grow cold and greasy, looks over the work sometimes, lovingly, before he begins it, and keeps at it for hours unless, some one goes to his assistance. Of course this can't please him, though not being selfish, he makes no objections to some one else sharing his pleasure. He reminds me of a little girl I knew once—I knew her very well. She used to love to wash dishes, too. She would make little paper boats and sail them around in the pan of water, then catch flies, and after dampening their wings, place them in the paper boats and bring them safe to some "island dish." Oh, that was fun! But you all know how very interesting the remainder of the real work in hand was after that—cold dish-water, tired feet, sticky dishes and all. But I must have loved the work or I would have hurried it off faster. There! I have told who that lazy little girl was, and Will will think he comes naturally by his preference for washing dishes. But I have learned to save time, even if I don't love the work any better. And now I must go and see how Harry and Will are getting along with the supper dishes. Will is singing and talking—showing how happy he is; though of course the more he talks the slower he will work.

Really, speaking more in earnest: Keep your mind upon your work, use every means to push it along, and you won't hate it so badly. Don't whistle or sing or "visit" over your work, until it becomes second nature for your hands to move along in the right directions; then sing and whistle, too. PHEBE PARMELEE.

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James Bingham, of Mayview, Jewell county, Kas., desires to hear through the columns of the **KANSAS FARMER** from some one or more having had experience with subsoiling and salt as a fertilizer in this State.

The rainfall in inches for the first eighty-six days in 1891, as reported at the government stations in western Kansas, is 3.05 inches at Concordia and 2.88 at Dodge City. The snowfall during the same period, which is included, was twenty-eight inches.

We are in receipt of a communication from Olney Newell, Assistant Secretary of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, to be held at Denver, May 19, for the promotion of the general welfare of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river.

On April first Governor Humphrey received from Washington two drafts, one for \$60,981.83, representing the Kansas war-tax levy, and another for \$12,061.27, allowed the State for old suspended military vouchers. The money will go into the general fund of the State.

If you have no orchard, by all means start one this year, for a well-kept orchard is a profitable investment, and adds value to the farm and comfort to the home. Prospects are bright for a general fruit crop, and this season is unusually favorable for tree-planting. Make a start this year, and add to every season until your orchard, vineyard and groves are completed.

Prudent farmers will pay special attention to their seed corn this spring, as considerable of the 1890 crop is regarded as unreliable, and should be tested before planting. The late and early varieties, and especially the more reliable sorts should be carefully considered before planting time. Be sure that your seed will grow, and don't fail to select a time-tried variety.

The State veterinarian, Dr. W. H. Going, has received from the State Treasurer the neat sum of \$6,100, the amount of his claim for salary and expenses for 1889. For two years he performed his services and never received a dollar, until the late legislature allowed his bill, and also provided for the office for the ensuing two years. Dr. Going has been rewarded for his patience and faith.

A dispatch from Washington states that Secretary Noble issued an order to-day which was sent to Indian Commissioner Morgan, to have cattle removed from the Cherokee strip immediately. It is said the military authorities will be made acquainted with the order very soon. Secretary Noble is advised that certain cattlemen have thousands of head of cattle on the strip despite the persistent efforts of the department to prevent.

A STABLE CURRENCY.

There is a great deal of anxiety manifested upon the part of persons who deal in money concerning what they are pleased to denominate a stable currency. What they mean by the phrase doubtless is a currency which shall at all times have the same value, so that its purchasing power will always be upon the standard of a hundred cents for a dollar, and that in such relation there shall be no fluctuating tendency in our money. Let us understand a little further what this really means. It is assumed upon the part of the friends of a stable currency, that is to say those particular friends of whom this is written, that gold has a fixed value, and that, therefore, gold is the proper standard on which to base a stable currency. The truth is, however, that gold is less stable in its intrinsic value than corn. Political economists have long conceded that fact. Take any considerable period of years to make the comparison, and it will be found that the rise and fall in value of corn as compared with other commodities in general is not as extreme as the rise and fall of gold in the same comparison; so that in truth the argument based upon gold as a basis for a stable currency is utterly fallacious. In 1867, just after our great war closed, when we had nearly \$1,600,000,000 of paper money afloat in the country, our farmers produced 1,300,000,000 bushels of the cereals—corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat, and the value of that crop was 1,284,000,000. Twenty years later, in 1887, the crop of the same grains amounted to twice as much as that of '67, or 2,600,000,000 bushels, and the value of it was only \$1,200,000,000, or \$84,000,000 less than one-half as much twenty years before. These values, be it remembered, were based upon the gold standard. The question, then, is proper, was this difference between the price of grain in '67 and '87 because of a difference in the value of the grains themselves, or was it because of a difference in value of gold? Let us think about that a moment. As stated above, the amount of money in circulation among the people in the beginning of the year '67 was certainly as much as \$1,600,000,000, when we had a population of only about 37,000,000, whereas in 1887, the amount of money circulating among the people was not to exceed \$500,000,000, when our population was upwards of 60,000,000, and the business of the people had increased perhaps as much as 100 percent. In the meantime. It is a well understood principle in economy that a large volume of circulating money is invariably attended with high prices and active business. While, on the other hand, a small volume of circulating money among the people is quite as invariably attended with low prices for products in general and universal stagnation in trade. Taking that well established principle as our rule in this case, it must be evident to every observer that the cause of the difference between the values of grain in twenty years, amounting to a fall of 50 percent, was not occasioned by reason of any difference in the actual value of grain, but from difference of the actual value of the metal upon which we based our currency—gold.

How, then, shall we obtain a stable currency? Is there any such thing? Can we find a substance out of which to make money, or can we devise any system of finance by which we can procure an inviolable standard of money, and establish a currency which will have no fluctuation in the money market? Let us see: Suppose, for example, that instead of using as a basis of our currency a metal which, as we all know, fluctuates in value from time to time, and is constantly giving rise to troubles, confusion, scares and panics at the money centers, we try the use of an article which, on account of its peculiar character and the amount used in a particular piece of money, has no intrinsic value whatever—say paper, such as we now use for our treasury notes, our gold and silver certificates and our United States notes. While the amount of gold in an eagle is worth in the market somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty dollars always, without reference to its relative value as compared with other commodities, the amount of paper in a twenty-dollar United States note is worth not more than the amount of paper in a one-dollar note. Practically the intrinsic value of the paper in a note of any face value, whether it be one dollar or one thousand dollars, is not worth talking about; it is too small to be computed in any business

transaction. It could not be sold even to the rag-picker, or to the paper-maker, because of its infinitesimal value. Suppose, then, we use this kind of material out of which to make our money; then, in addition to that, suppose we reduce the rate of interest for the use of money either to such a reasonable standard as all classes of business in general could afford to pay; or, suppose further, that we reduce the rate of interest to what it actually costs to issue money directly to the people; in either of these two cases, more particularly the last one, we would have established a principle and a practice which, when adopted and put into operation, would take away from money its interest-bearing function, and aside from that money has no value whatever outside of the intrinsic value of the metal in it. With gold, if interest rates were 1 percent. or below that, there would be no more inducement for owners of money to lend it to their neighbors than there would be to lend as much paper money under similar circumstances; but there would be this difference: that the gold money, although it could not be used for the purpose of drawing other money by way of usury, still the coins themselves would have intrinsic value, either as bullion to be sold to people of other nations, or to be sold to the goldsmith for use in the arts, whereas in the case of paper; there is no value whatever. Hence we find that in the use of paper money we have come to a basis that is positively, absolutely and relatively unfluctuating, and this comes from the fact that the material out of which the money is made has no intrinsic value. If the reader will study this question for himself he will soon discover that the reason, and the only reason, why we have an unstable currency is that our system is based upon a metal whose value fluctuates in the market.

Now, doubtless, we shall be asked, will not our paper money plan destroy values, will it not derange business, will it not change conditions in the financial world, will it not upset all transactions to occur in the future based upon past conditions? In answer let it be said, this cannot be so, and for the reason that, as our Supreme Court wisely and very neatly decided in '84, the "value of a dollar is an ideal thing." It will be found upon investigation that values in the commodity bought or sold, and not in the medium by which the exchange is effected. John has wheat which he wishes to exchange with James for clothing. The wheat is worth \$100; the clothing is worth an equal sum, but the clothier does not want the wheat. The owner of the wheat then buys money with it. He sells it to Peter for \$100 in money—paper money, we will say, a sort of money which has no intrinsic value. He takes this \$100 of paper money to the clothier and with it pays for the \$100 worth of clothing. Now we say in this transaction that the value is in the wheat and in the clothing, not in the money. Money is made for several different uses, but all of the same general character. Money is as much an instrument of commerce as a wheelbarrow, or a wagon, or a railway car or a ship on the ocean. We could no more conduct commercial affairs without money than we could without vehicles with which to transport commodities. So we see that money is an absolute necessity in modern civilization. We also see that it does not matter a particle what the material is out of which money is made. All we want to know is that the government which issues the money is responsible for it.

Now we come down to the final proposition. Let the people determine among themselves that they will use paper for money, whether based upon gold or silver or not; but for the sake of the argument, and in order to make the point clear, suppose that the people agree to use paper, and nothing but paper, as material out of which to make dollars, and half-dollars, and quarter-dollars, and dimes and half-dimes. By restricting the amount of money to be used to the actual needs of the people in the transaction of their business, there can be no more danger of an undue inflation of values, of a change in business relations, of an upsetting of enterprises, than if we go on just as we have been going, with gold as our basis, and a panic about once in every ten or twelve years, with the property of the people changing hands once in a generation, changing hands by passing from the producer into the hands of the money-

changer. Then, finally, we will never have a stable currency as long as we base it upon a commodity which is constantly fluctuating in value in the markets of the world.

KANSAS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

There is not the slightest doubt but that Kansas will be well represented at the World's Fair. The temper of the people is so unanimous in that respect that failure is impossible. And the fact that the exhibit from this State depends on the efforts of the people will be worth very much more to insuring a complete, creditable and representative display than an appropriation of \$50,000 would without this spirit of co-operation.

The air is pregnant with various schemes and suggestions for raising funds. Several are of a partisan nature for political effect, while others are patriotic.

The Wyandotte county Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union adopted the following resolution, and asked other counties do likewise:

Resolved, That the county Alliance of Wyandotte county make this proposition to the various county Alliances throughout the State: That we will be one of the fifty or more counties to raise \$1,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit of the products and arts of this State at the Columbian Exposition.

On April 4 the Republican World's Fair Association of Kansas filed its charter with the Secretary of State. The purposes for which the corporation is formed, as set forth in the charter, are to "undertake to raise a fund and provide a plan whereby the State of Kansas shall be represented at the World's Fair at Chicago." Holington, Barton county, is named as the place where its business is to be transacted, with branch offices at Topeka, Wichita, Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth and Fort Scott.

The board of directors named in the charter is composed of twenty-four prominent politicians. The capital stock of the company, which is the sum proposed to be raised to defray the expenses of the exhibit, is \$100,000, divided into 100,000 shares at \$1 each.

S. M. Scott, the Assistant State Lecturer of the Alliance, proposes to a "Columbian fund," and ask for popular subscriptions of one dollar each, and the necessary sum may be raised in six months. Mr. Scott's plan was considered, by a unanimous vote of McPherson County Alliance at its meeting on April 4, 1891, recommended the plan outlined by Bro. S. M. Scott to the careful consideration of all fair-minded citizens of Kansas, and ask them to consider whether the call of Bro. A. W. Smith was actuated by a patriotic spirit, and recommended that all reform papers in the State copy the same.

A delegate convention will meet in Topeka on Wednesday, April 22, at 3 p. m., in response to a call made by Hon. A. W. Smith, President of the State Board of Agriculture, to consider the subject of a Kansas exhibit at the World's Fair. If this convention, which promises to be a representative one, will only divest its proceedings of anything of a partisan nature for political effect, it will succeed and secure the hearty support of every patriotic citizen, regardless of party or profession.

Our reporter from Lane county writes that winter wheat is in excellent condition. Acreage at least 25 per cent. greater than last year. We had a heavy snow—eighteen inches—and it has thoroughly soaked the ground. Oats and barley will be largely sown this spring. The principal spring crop will be sorghum, as it is the most sure crop we have for our rough feed. Fruit and forest trees suffered badly from jack-rabbits, which are very numerous. Work horses are in fair condition. Cattle are very poor, and no feed in the country, except buffalo grass.

In regard to an extra session of the Legislature to provide an appropriation for the World's Fair, Governor Humphrey stated to a reporter that he would not make such a call unless petitioned by every member of the legislature, and under promise that the session should not last more than four days, that no other measure should be passed, and that none of the members should either receive der dem or mileage. "And even then," he continued, "I am not certain it would be good policy, because I would have no assurance that the same old wrangling would not ensue, and prevent the accomplishment of the object in view."

Henry N. Copp, the land attorney of Washington, D. C., writes regarding the Indian depredation claims, that just before adjournment Congress passed an Indian depredation law that will probably put \$50,000,000 in circulation. This law practically removes all restrictions and limitations, and every settler or his heirs can now get pay in full for all losses occasioned by Indians.

Professor J. L. Budd argues that sugar beets can be most profitably worked up in small factories, which will cost about \$10,000 each, the crude sugar product being sent to a large factory to be refined for market. On this plan each county could have its own factory, and there would be no shipping of beets long distances. The objection is the scarcity of experts for the manufacture of the crude sugar.

Wouldn't it be well to plant, early in the season, a few acres of ninety-day corn? A crib full will be a good thing to have early next fall, when old corn is scarce and worth the best part of a silver dollar. The Leaming, pride of the north, or any of the flint varieties are good, however some object to the flint on account of its hardness, where the grain is to be fed upon the ear. Yet it is better to ignore its hardness than its absence.

The Commercial Congress of the western States, to be held at Kansas City April 14th to 19th, promises to be an important event for the country. The list of prominent personages who will take part in the discussions and the various interests represented at this congress indicate that it will be an occasion of unusual interest, and it is to be hoped that the result of their deliberations will prove beneficial to western business interests.

The KANSAS FARMER hails with gladness the revival of the cattle industry, but at the same time desires to remark that there is but little change now, and much less hope for the future, for the "pesky" and inferior "scrub" stock. The present advance and future indications only promise well for the improved stock. One of the lessons taught by the depression is to handle good stock by better methods, and thereby realize more money for less labor and feed.

The dispatches from Berlin of April 6, announces that the German government has definitely resolved to withdraw the embargo placed upon American pork. It is added, however, that the official notice of this withdrawal will probably be delayed for some time, in view of the negotiations which are still going on between the German government and the government of the United States through Wm. Walter Phelps. Secretary Rusk, when questioned about the cable statement of the removal of the embargo on pork by Germany, said he had no official notification.

Vol. 1, No. 1, of *Smith's Small Fruit Farmer* is before us. Typographically it is neat and attractive in appearance, and the fact that it is edited by that king of strawberry culturists, B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, Kas., is sufficient guarantee of the high order of the matter printed in its columns. It is a quarterly journal, devoted to the interests of the Western fruit grower. There are only two other journals in the country devoted entirely to fruit culture, and they are East of the Mississippi river. We certainly see no reason why *Smith's Small Fruit Farmer* should not thrive and prosper, and prove a blessing to the fruit growers of the great West.

Bigelow's Chicago market letter states that a special from the Argentine Republic reports a veritable wheat famine there on account of the over-shipment of grain from last year's crop, the necessities of producers having driven them to the alternative of selling more than they could spare. Shipments from this much-advertised rival of the United States last year amounted to 16,500,000 bushels (less than a good month's export from the United States), and the latest quotation from Buenos Ayres is \$6 a bushel for wheat. This country is in danger also of robbing itself—not from necessity, however, but from perversity, having been led to look upon its own supplies as inexhaustible. Bradstreet reports the total decrease in available stocks of wheat east and west of the Rockies last week to have been 689,000 bushels.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—(1) What is the value of sugar and molasses imported into the United States annually? (2) What proportion of total consumption in the United States is manufactured here? (3) Give a little account of the beet sugar industry and the probabilities of success here in Kansas. W. B. EASTMAN. Hutchinson, Kas.

(1) Imported during the year ending July 1, 1890: Sugar, 2,934,011,560 pounds, valued at \$92,094,532; molasses, 31,495,243 gallons, valued at \$5,178,109; making a total value of \$101,272,641.

(2) In round numbers the domestic production of sugar is 300,000,000, which, added to the imported sugar, gives us a total in this country of 3,234,011,560 pounds, a trifle over fifty-one pounds per head for the consumption of sugar in the United States. The domestic production of sugar-cane sorghum and maple molasses and starch sugar syrup, while it can only be estimated, can safely be figured at 48,431,988 pounds, making a total consumption of 79,929,231 pounds.

(3) See editorial in last week's KANSAS FARMER, entitled "Sugar Beets," in which we express the conviction that for the cultivation of sugar beets portions of the United States are blessed with conditions of soil and climate equal, if not superior, to any known part of the earth. It has been demonstrated by the Medicine Lodge Sugar Works that sugar beets, richer in saccharine elements, than any grown in Europe, can be successfully grown in Kansas. Two hundred and ninety tons of beets were harvested from seventy acres, from which was manufactured 48,260 pounds of sugar, or 166½ pounds per ton of beets, and 3,000 gallons of molasses. Every load of beets was analyzed, showing an average for the entire crop of 15.25 per cent. sucrose. An additional analysis of single beets was also taken, many of which ran between 21 and 22 per cent. Last year the average sucrose in France was 12 per cent.; in Germany, 12.25 per cent.; in California, 14.38; in Nebraska, 15. Thus it will be seen that Kansas takes the lead.

However, because the experiment of beet culture has proven satisfactory at one point is not proof that the crop can be successfully raised in every township or county, therefore the importance of testing the matter in all parts of the State in order that new factories may seek the most favorable locations.

In connection with the perusal of this, we suggest a careful reading of what the KANSAS FARMER last week says upon the subject.

SEED FOR WESTERN KANSAS.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners have purchased about 100 car loads of seed grain, the greater part of which is on the way to its destination or is being loaded. Twelve thousand bushels of wheat was purchased of one man in Nebraska. Just now there is great activity in the office of the Board of Railroad Commissioners in delivering this grain to the various counties and taking up the warrants. The serious illness of ex-Governor Anthony takes him out of the field, and in order to expedite matters it becomes necessary for Commissioners Green and Mitchell, Clerk Downing and Major J. B. Parnham, who was employed yesterday, to be in the field constantly. Commissioner Mitchell left last evening for Graham county, Captain Downing to Cheyenne county, Major Parnham to northwest Kansas, and Commissioner Green goes to Phillipsburg. The great increase of clerical work in consequence of the new duties laid upon the board have made it necessary to employ another stenographer temporarily.

Professor H. F. Snow, of the University of Kansas, in his weather report for March, 1891, from observations taken at Lawrence, says: "The coldest March in fifteen years. Only two others in twenty-three years have been colder, those of 1869 and 1876. The rainfall and wind were excessive, and the cloudiness was much above the average. No other March has approached the present one in high percentage of humidity. "Rainfall, including melted snow and sleet, 9.04 inches, which is 0.89 inches above the March average. Rain and snow in measurable quantities fell on seven days. Snow fell on four days, and the entire depth was nine inches. There was one

thunder shower. The entire rainfall for the three months of 1891 now completed has been 6.45 inches, which is 1.61 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding thirty-three years."

The Silk Worm.

[We regret that the following valuable communication from one of the most successful silk culturists in the West, has been crowded out of our columns for the past three or four weeks. To each and every one of our readers who is blessed with a family of young folks, we especially commend a careful reading of this article. And should they decide to give the industry a trial, no time should be lost in communicating with Mrs. Davidson for further information.—EDITOR.]

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There are but two months remaining ere the genial sun will send the life giving sap into bud and leaf, and all nature will rejoice; the singing birds will flit from bough to bough, selecting convenient places to build their homes and raise their families in the leafy secluded nest.

The silk worm no longer has its home in the open air on the mulberry tree, as when first discovered, thousands of years ago; but it is carefully reared in apartments prepared for it, where birds and insects can not deplete it. It is by this careful protection that silk has become such a vast article of commerce, and so cheap to the consumer. Almost every woman has one silk dress, or fabric partly composed of silk with its beautiful sheen. To raise silk and make it a home production is now occupying the minds of many scientific men. We have not only the cheap labor of foreign countries to contend with but the free importation of what is called "raw silk." If we were protected in this, our farmers would find it to their advantage to make silk production a part of the spring crop; and as they now are in the ascendancy perhaps this will receive their attention and be righted, as well as many other grievances they propose to take in hand. This may be considered by some, who have not given it attention, a very small matter; but when it is stated that 8,000 pounds of raw silk, or the product of more than 20,000,000 worms, are used weekly by one of the big firms of New York in the manufacture of sewing silk, is it not worth while to look into the industry. If so much is consumed by one firm, we are not surprised to know that \$100,000,000 is sent abroad for silk in all its various forms—manufactured and raw material. If our farmers, who have daughters and young children, would look into the subject of silk production they could furnish their children with a congenial, instructive and profitable occupation for the space of two months, the required time to produce a crop of silk worms. The feeding time varies from four to six weeks. The time for hatching the silk worm eggs in this climate is from the 15th of April to the middle of May. The Osage orange, or hedge, usually begins to bud about the former time. The baby worm sucks the moisture from the leaves, so it is all important they should be young and tender. After the second age they cut the leaf around the outer edge and quickly consume the entire leaf. If the eggs should hatch before the food is ready the young worms will live on wild dandelion leaves; or the first long spear leaf that appears in the spring; lettuce can also be fed them. But nothing will produce the silk of commerce but the two well known foods, mulberry and osage orange.

The first season should be devoted to learning the nature and habits of the silk worm; in other words an apprenticeship to the business, which all must serve before they are competent to conduct any business profitably.

It is a family industry in which those incapable of severe labor can be useful—the youngest child and the most advanced in age. Those that take up the work now will be practical silk culturists ready to reap the reward when our short sighted government protects the silk grower as well as the manufacturer; and the time is not far distant when it will be done.

If the young people are furnished with work distinctly their own, and are permitted to reap the reward as their very own, how much more interest they will take in it.

Butter making and raising poultry is considered woman's work on the farm; but does she have the proceeds as her own to supply the many nameless wants for which she would like to have a purse of her own? No, it is expected she will furnish the needed groceries of the family,

and the childrens work is swallowed up in the same way.

Give them ownership in the silk worms, and see how willingly they will work to gain the money for some article of dress, or books and papers they would like to have, to store the mind with useful knowledge. Parents try it and see the good results. It will cost but little, and is within the reach of all.

Information will be cheerfully given by enclosing stamped envelope to

MARY M. DAVIDSON,
Silk Culturist.

Junction City, Kas.

Swann on Corn and Oats.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Allow me to say to your readers that the present year will be a fair to good one for corn and oats, except in the west third or more of the State, where corn will do but little good, and where oats, millet, sorghum and Kaffir corn will be the most successful crop, which should be well put in a good depth in the ground.

Where corn is planted, listing is the proper method on all sandy or rolling lands; while on flat lands stir and plant, but not too thick, first removing all litter from the surface. Give the crop one or more harrowings at first; then not to exceed two cultivations; followed with a small harrow containing thirty-five or forty teeth that will pass between the rows, and scratch the surface until all the corn is fully tasseled. The foregoing applies to all territory west of a line drawn across the country from the west end of Lake Michigan to west side of the Gulf of Mexico, passing directly through Abilene, Kansas.

I have given this information because your readers need it just now, as the State Board has failed to give them any advice or help for the year.

Plant the medium varieties of corn. Remember the fall will be rather dry and especially so where the high waters and floods have prevailed during the winter.

A word to the hundreds who bought my book: I ask your pardon for making the above public. I have given advice only on corn and oats for the present year, while the book is good for all time to come, and gives information on about all crops and seasons.

Another reason is, I had tried Secretaries Colman and Rusk, by letters and petition, asking them to have my discovery investigated. Also tried the late Governor Martin, and the present Governor, as well as the State Board of Agriculture. All refused, and showed a disposition to place the matter in the hands of others. So I am on record for another time in part for the present year; but on record in the book for all years to come, and have been ever since 1874, which can be shown, and I challenge any and all these parties to show any errors. And if they will do me the honor to meet and discuss this subject, they only have to name the place and date. But one thing I am sure of, and that is, if I live to attend our next State fair and am able to talk, I will present these parties in their true light, proving by their own reports many things that will certainly be a surprise, and especially so when you learn that these parties have stood between the farmers and matters of grave consequence. Yes, the farmers, being denied the right of knowing what to do for the year 1890, is something which claims your consideration, so that such will not be your lot again, and that you may raise a crop each year and thereby redeem our State's credit.

I am putting myself on record for the purpose of helping the farmers the present year, and to have another year's proof against the men who are your paid servants, but refuse you help and valuable information. J. C. H. SWANN.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, April 4, 1891. Furnished by the United States Signal Service. T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
March 29.....	72.0	39.2	.11
" 30.....	51.8	34.8	..
" 31.....	58.0	33.4	..
April 1.....	49.9	32.9	.23
" 2.....	40.4	32.1	.09
" 3.....	35.8	27.4	..
" 4.....	41.2	23.4	..

Trusting to luck with the brood sows in the winter is a poor way of managing, to say the least. If they are to bring a healthy, thrifty litter of pigs they want to be kept comfortable at this time.

Star Land-Roller. Best on earth. The Castree-Mallery Co., Flint, Mich.

Horticulture.

KANSAS FRUIT MANUAL.

As Prepared and Published by the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

THE GOOSEBERRY.

The past few years have demonstrated the gooseberry to be among the valuable small fruits. Its easy cultivation and propagation, usefulness, and hardiness of the plant, together with its early bearing and good shipping qualities, make it especially desirable to every Kansas home and among market gardeners. This fruit, unlike most others, is valuable as soon as the berries are well formed. It is ready for the table in pies, tarts and puddings earlier than any other fruit. There are, however, but few varieties that can be recommended as possessing high excellence.

Propagation.—Gooseberry plants should be grown only from cuttings. In preparing cuttings, select only the straight, young canes of the current year's growth. These should be ten or twelve inches in length, and should be made during the winter, when the wood is not frozen.

Location.—Almost any location is suitable for this fruit. While shade seems beneficial in many locations, the best results are obtained from open grounds.

Soils.—A clay loam is preferred, for the reason that it retains moisture best. Avoid, however, wet, soggy land; such can be used if well drained.

Preparation of the Land.—Such as is required to yield good field crops, will be suitable for this fruit.

Time for Planting.—As the plant starts very early in the spring, it is advisable to plant in the fall, or as soon in the spring as the frost leaves the ground.

Distance Apart.—As this fruit requires careful cultivation, it should be set in rows five feet apart and four feet in the row.

Planting.—The recommendations given for planting the currant or blackberry, apply equally well to the gooseberry. (See "Fruit Manual" in KANSAS FARMER last week.)

Cultivation.—The recommendations given for other small fruits in this Manual, apply equally to this fruit.

Handling and Marketing.—Owing to the exceeding firmness of this fruit, its handling and marketing are more easily conducted than any other of the small fruits. It can be gathered at times when other classes cannot, viz., in the early morning when yet covered with dew, or immediately after showers, as it readily dries out, and can be marketed the next or several days thereafter without injury or loss. Care should be given at all times to exclude all leaves and damaged berries in its picking. It can be shipped a longer distance than any other of the small fruits, in similar packages, or in bulk in baskets.

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED.

Northern District.—Houghton, Downing, Smith, Pale Red, Mountain.

Central District.—Houghton, Downing, Smith's (Improved), Mountain, Crown Bob, White Smith, Pale Red.

Southern District.—Houghton, Downing, Smith's (Improved), Mountain, Pale Red, English, Industry.

THE RASPBERRY.

This class appears to stand second only to the strawberry in the list of small fruits. In a succession, the season of the early varieties beginning just where that of the strawberry ends. It also appears to be rated second in commercial importance. But considering its superiority for canning and evaporating, which makes it a standard article in this condition in our markets, there may be some doubts as to its being second to any of the berries known to horticulture.

The classes—blackcap and red—differing in many features, and requiring different treatment in their culture, will be considered separately.

THE BLACKCAP.

Selecting a Site.—Never select a comparatively low piece of land for the raspberry, or where there will be a stagnation of air.

Elevation.—The high lands of Kansas prairies are well adapted to raspberry culture, and are preferable to low bottom lands.

Slopes.—Lands sloping to the north or northeast afford the most satisfactory results. Plants on southern slopes are liable to injury from the winter suns.

Soil.—Naturally, the plant thrives best in a deep, warm soil. Cleared brush or

timber lands, abounding with leaf-mold, and having a red clay porous subsoil, are preferred; but quite successful results can be obtained on much of the rolling prairies in the State, having a porous subsoil.

Drainage.—Either natural or artificial, is essential. The plants will not thrive in places where water remains any length of time about their roots.

Wind-breaks.—Shelters on the north and south sides are valuable. Orchards often afford the necessary protection, and while young, the spaces between rows may be profitably planted to raspberry plants. The culture required for the orchard is not only beneficial to the plants, but also to the orchard trees. In such locations the yield is far greater than in an open, exposed field.

Time for Planting.—Spring-time is generally conceded to be preferable; but such work may be done quite successfully in late autumn, if the directions following are strictly adhered to.

Preparing and Laying Off the Ground.—The land should receive a deep plowing in the fall, and be thoroughly harrowed in early spring, as soon as frost leaves and the land becomes sufficiently dry to work. When this has been done, establish a line of stakes as guides for the row, and with a team and plow open up a deep furrow along the line.

Distance Apart.—The rows should be seven feet, and plants in the rows two and a half feet apart.

Selecting Plants.—Good plants should have a large supply of fibrous roots. These

teen inches high, and the laterals to within six inches of the stock. When the new cane has grown eighteen inches in height, pinch off the end to cause it to throw out laterals.

Mulching.—As a protection, is injurious, as it has the tendency to induce the roots to form too near the surface of the ground. It should only be applied as a fertilizer, and then in a rotted state, and worked into the ground while cultivating.

Gathering and Marketing.—The recommendations given under the head of "The Strawberry" (see "Fruit Manual" in KANSAS FARMER next week, April 15), are to be regarded as applicable to raspberry culture, and need no repetition under this head.

RED VARIETIES.

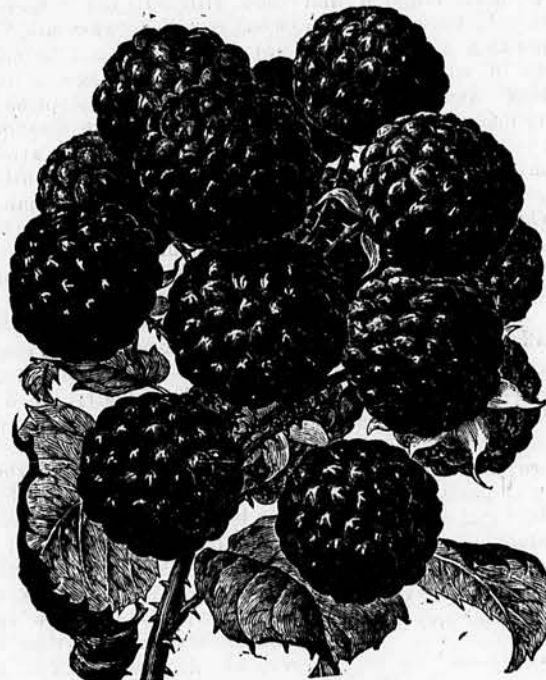
Sites.—High prairie and timbered hills have so far produced the best results.

Soils.—Light, porous, sandy and well-drained soils are preferable.

Drainage.—The recommendations for the blackcap class are applicable to this class. Quite heavy soil can be made suitable for this class, by giving it a proper drainage.

Wind-breaks.—This class is not so much benefited by such protection as other fruits. Their natural habit of growth enables them to better resist the force of winds; yet there are some varieties that require their help, and, as a whole, their culture is aided by them.

Time for Planting.—If the land selected for this class is inclined to heave by freezing, the spring is decidedly preferable. On



THE LOVETT RASPBERRY.

should be of a light color, nearly white to be in a healthy state. If dark brown, they have been injured, and plants having such roots should be rejected. The same advice heretofore given for orchard trees should be strictly heeded in buying raspberry plants, viz.: Obtain them from a reliable grower and as near by as practicable. But if necessary to ship them from abroad, as soon as received take them from the box, dampen their roots, and "heel in" until planting-time.

Planting.—Having the plant roots well moistened, and straggling ones "shortened-in," place as many in a basket as can be conveniently carried in one hand, and drop one plant in the furrow a short step apart. Have another man follow the dropper and cover them with a hoe until the furrow is nearly filled up with loose, moist earth, being careful not to pack it down over the plant, so that the tender shoot will not be hindered in easily pushing through to the surface.

Cultivation.—This should be simply clean culture till about the first of August, and no later, or a late growth will be induced, which is not desirable. Between the rows may be grown crops of early potatoes, peas or beans. In all cultivation, work the earth up to the rows, to give depth of soil around the plants. Each year after the first, cultivation should begin in the spring, and be kept up until picking-time, and, as soon as the fruit is gathered, be continued as advised for the first year.

Pruning.—A heavy pair of buckskin gloves and a pair of pruning-shears are the only implements needed after the first year. During the second year, the previous year's growth should be cut back in spring—the central growth to about eight

other lands planting may be successfully done in autumn.

Preparing and Laying Off the Ground.—For this class follow the directions given for blackcaps.

Distance Apart.—The rows should be from six to seven feet apart, and plants about three feet apart in the row. Some varieties may require greater distances, which the planter should judge and regulate accordingly.

Selecting Plants.—It is very important that they be healthy and vigorous, not that they must be large plants. Suckers not over eighteen inches high, if stocky grown, will make large and well-developed plants when transplanted.

Planting.—(See "The Blackberry" in "Fruit Manual" in KANSAS FARMER, April 1.)

Cultivation.—As much of the success depends on the first year's growth, it should be cultivated thoroughly from early spring until the 1st of August, unless the land continues weedy, when it may be followed later, but quite shallow, and largely with a hoe.

Pruning.—This with the red class should be done in the spring, and about the time buds begin to start, by "cutting back" the canes to within two feet of the ground, and removing all damaged and dead wood.

Second Year's Culture.—Cultivation should commence early, and cease when the fruit begins to ripen. In the management of the plantation, the hill system has proven the most satisfactory. This consists in keeping all sucker growth cut down, and permitting about four or five strong canes to form about the parent plant.

Picking and Marketing.—The same rules given for the strawberry will be proper for

the red class. (See "Fruit Manual" in KANSAS FARMER next week, April 15.)

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED.—BLACKCAPS.

Northern District.—Early—Doolittle, Souhegan, Hopkins, Tyler, Davidson's Thornless. Medium—Miami, Seneca, Canada Black. Late—Gregg, McCormick, Hixon's Everbearer.

Central District.—Early—American Black (Doolittle), Souhegan, Tyler, Davidson's Thornless, Hopkins. Medium—McCormick, Gregg, Miami, Smith. Late—Gregg, McCormick.

Southern District.—Early—Doolittle, Tyler, Souhegan, Early Ohio, Hopkins, Davidson's Thornless. Medium—McCormick, Seneca, Ironclad, New Rochelle, Miami. Late—Gregg, McCormick.

RED VARIETIES.

Northern District.—Early—Turner, Hansell, Marlboro, Philadelphia. Medium—Cuthbert, Thwack, Reliance. Late—Shaffer (Colossal), Brandywine.

Central District.—Early—Turner, Philadelphia. Medium—Cuthbert, Thwack. Late—Hansell, Shaffer (Colossal).

Southern District.—Early—Turner, Philadelphia, Hansell, Marlboro. Late—Turner, Brandywine, Shaffer (Colossal), Cuthbert, Thwack, Reliance.

The Lovett Raspberry.

The illustration on this page represents the Lovett raspberry. Owing to its wholesomeness, large yield, and the wide range of soil and climate in which many varieties succeed, the blackcap raspberry or thimble berry as it should be termed, has long been a popular fruit. For evaporating it is one of the best of all our fruits and the invention and perfection of evaporators have given it an importance second only to the strawberry, among the small fruits. It is therefore apparent that too much attention cannot readily be given to secure the best varieties, especially by those growing for market or the evaporator. The ideal blackcap is one with large, jet black, firm berries of high quality; a strong growing, ironclad, prolific cane and ripening its fruit early and quickly. Many varieties have been produced and found wanting—the defects most commonly met with being lack of hardiness, inferior size and excess of bloom; imparting to the fruit a stale and mouldy appearance. The Gregg, introduced a dozen or so years ago, marked a decided advance in size, but its fruit presents an excess of bloom, it ripens late, is inferior in quality and was never very hardy or prolific, the last named defects becoming more manifest with each season. The J. T. Lovett Co., Little Silver, New Jersey, is an enterprising establishment that is always on the lookout to secure and supply the public demand; and when they heard some years ago, of a black raspberry in Indiana as large as the Gregg and of firmer texture, as early as the Souhegan or Doolittle and more prolific, of superior quality and little bloom; a strong growing cane that was absolutely hardy without protection with the mercury 20° below zero, they were not long in securing plants of it for their trial grounds. On visiting the originator and inspecting the variety in bearing and finding it as represented in every particular, they were not satisfied until they had secured the control of the entire stock of it, for which one thousand dollars was paid. The variety has since been thoroughly tested upon a variety of soils and in different States, and is now for the first time being offered to the public.

Apples Recommended for Kansas.

The following, taken from the "Voted Fruit List" of Kansas, and revised by Hon. F. Wellhouse, the noted apple king of the country and recognized authority upon all questions pertaining to the apple industry, will be of great value to those of our readers contemplating planting an orchard in this State. The varieties are arranged in the order of preference by districts:

FAMILY ORCHARD.

Northern District.—Summer—Early Harvest, Carolina June, Cooper's White, Oldenburg. Autumn—Malden's Blush, Lowell, Jonathan. Winter—Winesap, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Jonathan, Willow Twig, Rome Beauty, Grime's Golden.

Central District.—Summer—Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Carolina June, Cooper's Early, Hightop Sweet. Autumn—Malden's Blush, Rambo, Lowell, Fameuse, Grime's Golden. Winter—Winesap, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Rawle's

Genet, Smith's Cider, Willow Twig, White Winter Pearmain, Jonathan, Grime's Golden, Rome Beauty.

Southern District.—Summer—Early Harvest, Carolina June, Red Astrachan, Cooper's Early, Hightop Sweet. Autumn—Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Lowell, Fameuse, Fall Wine. Winter—Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Winesap, Willow Twig, Rome Beauty, Rawle's Genet, Smith's Cider, Jonathan, Gilpin, White Winter Pearmain.

MARKET ORCHARD.

Northern District.—Summer—Early Harvest, Carolina June. Autumn—Maiden's Blush, Jonathan, Rome Beauty. Winter—Ben Davis, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Jonathan, Willow Twig, Smith's Cider, Rome Beauty, Gilpin, York Imperial.

Central District.—Summer—Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Carolina June, Cooper's Early, Hightop Sweet. Autumn—Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Lowell, Fameuse, Jonathan. Winter—Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Winesap, Rawle's Genet, Willow Twig, Jonathan, Smith's Cider, Rome Beauty, Gilpin.

Southern District.—Summer—Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Carolina June, Cooper's Early, Trenton Early. Autumn—Maiden's Blush, Jonathan, Rambo, Lowell, Fameuse. Winter—Ben Davis, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Rawle's Genet, Rome Beauty, Willow Twig, Smith's Cider, Jonathan, Gilpin, White Winter Pearmain.

For counties embraced in "Kansas Fruit Districts," see "Kansas Fruit Manual" in KANSAS FARMER, March 18, 1891.

The diet of pigs following the dam must be carefully looked after. Improper feeding of the dam will often cause serious disorders with the pigs.

One reason why country-cured bacon can be sold readily at good prices is the belief that the majority of farmers at least will only slaughter healthy animals.

In many localities the high prices for corn has induced farmers to sell off their hogs more closely than usual, so that prospects are good for better prices next season.

In many cases it will be more profitable to fatten, butcher and cure old sows that have ceased to be profitable breeders rather than to market alive and lose the dockage usually demanded.

By having all ages and sizes together in one feeding place the profit in the hogs will be largely reduced. Less feed will be required and better results secured by dividing up into different lots.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is a sure cure for dandruff."—J. W. Bowen, Editor *Enquirer*, McArthur, Ohio.

It always pays to pack eggs in cases. They are self-counting; being uniform in size, and will carry the fragile fruit much safer than any other way. An exchange says that market reports quote eggs with such a large range in prices, because of the injudicious management and unskilled handling. It is best to make two grades, those absolutely clean and fresh, and those not up to the standard in color, cleanliness or freshness.

Everybody Knows

That at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of months of close confinement in poorly ventilated stores, workshops and tenements. All these impurities and every trace of scrofula, salt rheum, or other diseases may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier ever produced. It is the only medicine of which "100 doses one dollar" is true.

From Ocean to Ocean

Is the title of a neatly printed book just received which gives in narrative form the story of the march of the Salvation Army from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is written by Commissioner Ballington Booth and gives very much valuable information in reference not only to what the Salvation Army have done but what they propose to do for the elevation of humanity. It deserves and will no doubt have a very wide circulation. 192 pages. Paper cover, 25 cents; cloth bound, \$1.00. J. S. O'GILVIE, Publisher, 57 Rose St., New York, who will mail it to any address on receipt of price.



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F. W. BIRD & SON,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

EAST WALPOLE, MASS. For Sale by Dealers.

S. E. BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

BINDER TWINE

Last year we issued a circular that opened up the subject as it had never been before. For years the Manufacturers had been using a cheaper fiber, mixing it with Manila and Sisal, appropriating the difference in price to themselves. The result of "Nosing Around" was we learned this demanded the difference, and at once shared it with our patrons, in the quotations of "alleged" Manila and Sisal in our celebrated circular letter of May 12, 1890. This year there is a quarrel among the manufacturers, and we are standing by ready to take advantage of it. We learn that the substitution is being carried still farther, a method of bleaching having been found and Twine is being made calculated to "deceive even the elect." By this mixing and coloring dealers will be able to make all sorts of quotations. Our friends, as always, can depend on us, and as soon as we think the bottom is reached will quote prices.

Judging from information already obtained, will be about 25 per cent. lower than last year.

H. R. EAGLE & CO.,
68 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

HOG CHOLERA PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 18, 1890.

Mr. G. G. Steketee:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin-worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine. WILLIS ROBISON.

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Poultry. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c per package, 60c by mail, 3 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I Challenge all Other Hog Cholera Remedies. Always mention KANSAS FARMER.

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HEDGE Plants, Apple Trees, and a large General Nursery Stock. Price lists free.

KELSEY & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

O'GILVIE'S NURSERY AND FRUIT FARM. Get my prices on WARFIELD and MICHEL'S EARLY Strawberry Plants. Also general assortment of Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, etc.

Address J. F. O'GILVIE, North Topeka, Kas.

CHRYSEANTEMUMS (80 varieties) AND ROSES (40 varieties) EXCLUSIVELY, at the very lowest prices. Send for price list, giving culture directions, to W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kas.

ROSE LAWN FRUIT FARM.

All kinds of small fruit plants. Strawberries our specialty. Prices low. Write for Descriptive Price List. DIXON & SON, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kas.

20 Greenhouse Plants \$1

Six Hardy Shrubs or Climbers \$1, assorted. Haverland, Jesse and Bubbach Strawberry \$4 1,000. Snyder and Taylor Blackberry \$3 per 1,000. Hopkins and Gregg Raspberry \$5 per 1,000. Asparagus Roots, 2-year, \$5 per 1,000. Rhubarb Roots, 2-year, \$5 per 100. Large stock Summer Flowering Bulbs. Plants by mail or express. Bonner Springs Nurseries, Bonner Springs, Kas.

Forest Tree Seedlings!

Red Cedars, Fruit Trees and Plants. Largest stock, lowest prices. Mammoth Dewberry, luscious to the core—best berry for the prairies. Black Locust, Russian Mulberry, Tulip Tree, Box Elder, Ash, Elm, Walnut, Cottonwood, etc. I retail at wholesale prices. Save 60 per cent. and write for my Price List. Address GEO. C. HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.



Alfalfa Seed

For sale. Our lots or less. Also JERUSALEM CORN for sale. R.J. Mefford, Seedsman, Garden City, Kas. Grower and Dealer.

Garden Seeds.

THE HARNDEN SEED CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Catalogue and Price List on application. Michigan-grown Seed Potatoes a specialty.



FOREST TREES.

Catalpa Speciosa, White Ash, European Larch, Pines, Spruces, Arbor Vites, etc., etc.

Catalpa Speciosa Seed. Forest and Evergreen Seeds.

R. DOUGLAS & SON, Waukegan, Ill.

GRAPE VINES

Use other SMALL FRUITS. New Descriptive Catalogue Free. T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N. Y.

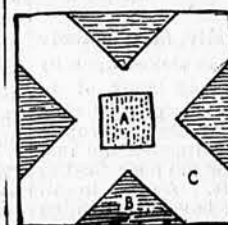
FRESH KANSAS SEEDS.

OUR NOVELTIES:—Jerusalem and Kansas White King Corn, Denver Market Lettuce and Kansas Stock Melon.

OUR SPECIALTIES:—Alfalfa, Espersette and all other Grass Seeds, Kafir Corn, Milo Maize, Seed Corn, Millet and all other Field Seeds. Tree seeds for Nurseries and Timber Claims. In fact everything in the Seed line. Our Beautiful Catalogue mailed FREE on application. KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. BARTELDSE & CO., Lawrence, Kans.

REID'S SMALL FRUITS, TREES, VINES, SEEDS, GRATES and BASKETS.

Everything for the fruit grower. Prices Low. Estimates Free. You save one half by seeing our list. NEW FRUITS a specialty. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. E. W. REID, Bridgeport, Ohio.



AN ELEGANT FLOWER BED FOR 25 Cts.

We will furnish 20 designs for beds of flowering plants, with full instructions showing names of varieties and number of plants required to fill fine show beds at a cost of from 15 cents to \$1 each. It requires knowledge and taste, not wealth, to possess elegant beds of flowers. Think of a fine bed all summer for a few cents! These designs mailed, with Vick's Floral Guide, for 1891, on receipt of 10 cents. Now is the time to plan. Send at once.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GRAPES

My specialty for 34 years Vines of 100 best kinds. Concord, Ives, Moore's Early, Lady, Pooking, ton, Delaware, Woodruff Red, Green Mountain, Colerain, Brilliant, Moore's Diamond, Moyer, Champion, Eaton, etc. Industry, Triumph and other Gooseberries. Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries and Blackberries. Best stock. Low prices. Catalogue free. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.



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We give you BEST Seeds and Save you Big Money. Buy direct from the growers. Plants only 2 and 3 cts. Send for our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue mailed FREE. Market Gardeners ask for Wholesale Price List. ALNEER BROS., ROCKFORD, ILL.



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THE GOLDEN KING.

This is undoubtedly the finest and most profitable food that can be grown for hogs and cattle, and especially milch cows. Yields from forty to sixty tons per acre. Sure crop in dry seasons. Send 25 cents for package of seed and conditions. LEAMING CORN—Ninety-day Yellow. At \$1.10 per bushel, sacked. A full stock of seeds constantly on hand. Address H. R. BASSLER, Manhattan, Kas.



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Our Evergreen and Forest Trees are all grown from seed on our own grounds. Prices lower than the lowest. We send them by Mail and Express, prepaid. Address THE E. H. RICKER CO., Elgin Nurseries, Elgin, Ill.

The Veterinarian.

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

[We regret that owing to lack of space the veterinary column was left out of last week's issue.]

NOTE TO PATRONS.—Several letters in this issue should have been answered last week, but were delayed because of their having been sent to Topeka instead of direct to Manhattan.

SWEENEY.—I have a five-year-old mule sweetened and lame in the left shoulder. What can I do for him? Will it make him worse to work him? We have no veterinarian here. J. M.

Florence, Kas.
Answer.—Make a liniment of equal parts of sweet oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia, and rub in well twice a day on the shrunken part and down over the joint, till sore, then stop a few days, then repeat it. Do not work him while he is lame.

QUESTIONS.—I would be pleased to have your reply to the following three questions through the KANSAS FARMER: (1) A lump the size of a hen's egg has formed on the throat of a two-year-old steer in the last two weeks. Might it cure him to have this lump removed? (2) What is the meaning of the word "carbolicized" as used by veterinary surgeons? (3) Will you give me the address of a veterinary instrument house? A. A.

Montgomery City, Mo.
Answer.—As you do not describe the lump, we do not know its nature. Removal might cure him or it might kill him. (2) Impregnated with carbolic acid. (3) Sharp & Smith, 73 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

VOMITING.—A five-months-old calf will take three or four swallows of milk, stand for a few minutes and then vomit it up. What can I do for him? A cow eleven years old has had a cough for two or three years and is thin in flesh. Will her increase be affected in the same way? Offerle, Kas. F. R. W.

Answer.—Vomiting in cattle indicates either some foreign body in the reticulum (second stomach) or inflammation of the rumen (first stomach). Give half a drachm of powdered camphor beaten up with one raw egg once or twice a day for a few days. Have the cow examined by a qualified veterinarian. We think she has tuberculosis, and if so, not only her milk is unfit for use, but her calves will inherit the disease, and it is unsafe to allow her among other cattle.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.—My mare has a good appetite and eats all she can get, but she shows symptoms of worms, and cannot stand the work. When she gets the least bit warm her shoulders quiver. She has good life and seems to pick up, but a few days work cuts her down. S. G. C.

Grove City, Kas.
Answer.—Allow the mare three feeds of bran mash, then give one pint of raw linseed oil and one ounce of turpentine. After twenty-four hours give in feed morning and night one of the following powders: Powdered sulphate of iron, 2 ounces; tartar emetic, 2 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 1 ounce; mix, and divide into sixteen powders. When this is done, wait a week, then repeat the entire treatment. Feed liberally on oats and hay, and twice a day scald half a pound of ground flaxseed and mix with the feed. Give a pinch of salt in feed each day.

LOCK-JAW.—My three-year-old mare was taken, March 29, with stiffness in her limbs and neck, and the membrane in the lower corner of the eye would turn back, at times, half way over the eye, and she has trouble in working her jaws. About ten days ago she ran something in her right hind heel. Her leg swelled and she was very lame, but the swelling has gone down and she is hardly lame at all. We think it is lock-jaw. We have done nothing except to give her a physic. What treatment would you recommend? Miami, Kas. O. M. W.

Answer.—You have a case of lock-jaw, the result of the wound in the foot, and you should have called a veterinarian to treat it at once. If the attack was a severe one, with increasing symptoms, your mare is beyond treatment by this time. If she is still in a condition to treat, open the wound in the foot, to liberate the imprisoned pus, then smear the wound with solid extract of belladonna, and apply a warm linseed meal poultice, renewing it once a

day. Give internally seven drachms of barbae aloes made into a paste and put well back on the tongue with a paddle. Also give, three times a day, a tablespoonful of the following: Fluid extract of belladonna, 2 ounces; dilute prussic acid, 2 ounces; water to make 8 ounces. This is best given by shooting it over the base of the tongue with a syringe. Keep the mare in a quiet, dark box-stall, blanket warmly, keep gruel and water within reach, and allow no visitors. Continue the treatment until the symptoms abate. Let the same person attend her all the time and be as quiet as possible.

WART ON EYELID.—My mare has had a wart coming on her eyelid for about a year. It first looked like a ringworm and seemed to itch, but the last six months it has been forming a teat about an inch long and about the size of a man's little finger, with the ringworm appearance at the base. The end of it bleeds and then forms a scab, and in a day or two the scab comes off and it bleeds again. What can I do for it? C. H. P.

Walnut, Kas.
Answer.—The wart will have to be carefully removed with the knife, and the parts touched with caustic; but, owing to its locality, the operation is a delicate one, and no one but an expert should attempt it, or you may have the eye ruined. Do not tamper with it unless you remove it completely, for it will only grow the faster.

GARGET.—One of my cows seemed all right in the evening when I milked her, but in the morning one side of the bag and one teat was swollen and the milk was watery. Please give me a remedy. Sterling, Kas. E. R. G.

Answer.—Your cow has garget, or inflammation of the udder. Give her a drench composed of Epsom salt 1 pound, powdered ginger 1 ounce, dissolved in half a gallon of warm water; then give three times a day a heaping tablespoonful of hyposulphite of soda, and a heaping teaspoonful of saltpetre, dissolved in one quart of water. Draw the milk three times a day, and each time foment the swollen part with warm water, for half an hour, then wipe dry and apply some of the following: Spirits of camphor, 1 ounce; tincture of arnica, 1 ounce; soft water, 1 pint; mix. Feed hay but no grain for a few days.

INJURED SPINE.—By request I write again of horse with injured spine and sores on legs. The sores are all O. K., appetite good, the digestive and urinary organs are all right, and he is bright and wide-awake, but has poor use of all four of his legs. He has trouble in bringing his front feet forward quick enough, and when lying down keeps his legs stretched out stiff. D. M.

Greensburg, Kas.
Answer.—We presume you refer to case mentioned in issues of December 17 and 31, 1890. If so, your horse is well up in years, and may never entirely recover from the paralysis. If you wish to continue the treatment, give one of the following powders in feed twice a day: Powdered nux vomica, 3 ounces; powdered gentian root, 6 ounces; linseed meal, 12 ounces. Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders. After giving this let him go two weeks and then repeat it. Clip the hair off along the spine and apply a blister of cerate of cantharides.

BUCKEYE POISONING.—About two weeks ago 250 Arizona cattle were turned into my woods pasture. They browsed a great deal and ate some buckeye bushes. In about ten days they began to die, and forty-five head were lost. They were fed plenty of roughness, and so far as we can determine there is no disease among them. They would fall down and die in from two to ten hours. They did not seem to suffer, but were somewhat stupid. The bushes were all taken out, and since then none have died. Native cattle have grazed in the same woodlands for the last twenty years with no fatal results. Did the buckeye bushes cause death? What is the nature of the poison? Does it act upon the digestive, circulatory or nervous system? J. H. J.

Norwood, Kas.
Answer.—We think it probable that the cattle died of buckeye poisoning. There is a bitter, narcotic principle in the buckeye, which, when taken in sufficient quantity, acts upon the nervous system, causing slight delirium, followed by stupor, and finally death. Those southern cattle, being great browsers, might fall victims where native animals would escape.

SCOURS IN CALVES.—What is the matter with our calves? We have lost four out of nine in the last thirty days. When first born they are extra large and strong, and in forty-eight hours they begin to scour, and grow worse until they finally die in from three to ten days. They are all from heifers with first calves. We have wintered our cattle on alfalfa, straw and hay. Cows are stabled as soon as calves are born. M. W. R.

Syracuse, Kas.
Answer.—This, generally, fatal malady among young animals was looked upon by some of the early writers as being of an infectious nature, but at the present time it is generally conceded to some impropriety in the diet or surroundings of the animals. Either too rich or too poor food to the dam may cause it. Again, in all newly-born animals the bowels are filled with a stiff, tenacious mass called meco-

The Stable Shelf

ought to have on it a bottle of Phenol Sodique for bruises, cuts, sore spots, &c.

Just as good for a man.

If not at your druggist's, send or circular.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

April 6, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 1,581. Market steady. Beef steers, \$4 25 to \$5 15; cows, \$1 75 to \$2 25; bulls, \$2 25 to \$2 50; hogs, \$2 25 to \$2 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 25 to \$2 50.

HOGS—Receipts 3,258. Market lower. Bulk of sales, \$4 00 to \$4 25; pigs, \$2 25 to \$2 50.
SHEEP—Receipts 2,133. 245 New Mexico sheep, averaging 62 lbs., sold for \$3 85, and the bulk of sales were \$4 35 to \$4 50.

Chicago.

April 6, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 11,000. Market steady. Best beefs, \$5 00 to \$5 25; good, \$4 50 to \$5 00; medium, \$4 30 to \$4 50; common, \$4 00 to \$4 20; stockers, \$2 40 to \$2 60; feeders, \$2 75 to \$3 00; bulls, \$1 75 to \$2 00; cows, \$1 40 to \$1 75.
HOGS—Receipts 32,000. Mixed, \$4 55 to \$4 75; heavy, \$4 00 to \$4 25; light weights, \$4 50 to \$4 75.
SHEEP—Receipts 11,000. Natives, \$3 25 to \$3 50; Western corn-fed, \$4 50 to \$4 75; lambs, per cwt., \$5 25 to \$5 50.

St. Louis.

April 6, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 1,500, with no good natives. Native steers, common to best, \$4 00 to \$4 50; Texans, common to good, \$3 75 to \$4 00.
HOGS—Receipts 3,000. Bulk of sales, \$4 70 to \$4 90; range, \$3 35 to \$3 55.
SHEEP—Receipts but a few head. Natives, \$4 00 to \$4 50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

April 6, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts for 48 hours 23,000 bushels. Market quiet and declining. No. 2, 92c; No. 2 red, 97c; No. 3 red, 94c.
CORN—Receipts for 48 hours 45,000 bushels. Market lower and declining. No. 2 mixed, 63 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 63c; No. 2 white mixed, 66c.
OATS—Receipts for 48 hours 14,000 bushels, and market weaker. No. 2 mixed, 53c; No. 2 red, 53c; No. 2 white mixed, 55c.
FLAXSEED—Crushing, \$1 12 to \$1 15; sowing, \$1 50.

HAY—Receipts for the past 48 hours 120 tons. We quote new prairie fancy, \$15 00; good to choice, \$14 00 to \$15 00; prime, \$12 00 to \$13 00; common, \$9 50 to \$10 50. Timothy, good to choice, \$15 00.

Chicago.

April 6, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 21,000 bushels, shipments 38,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, \$1 02 1/2 to \$1 03; No. 3 spring, 99 1/2 to \$1 00; No. 2 red, \$1 02 1/2 to \$1 03 1/2.
CORN—Receipts 143,000 bushels, shipments 86,000 bushels. No. 2, 65 1/2 to 66 1/2c.
OATS—Receipts 217,000 bushels, shipments 142,000 bushels. No. 2, 52 1/2c; No. 2 white, 54 1/2c; No. 3 white, 53 1/2 to 54 1/2c.
RYE—Receipts 7,000 bushels, shipments 8,000 bushels. No. 2, 85 1/2 to 87c.
BARLEY—Receipts 15,000 bushels, shipments 18,000 bushels. No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 73a to 78c; No. 4, 68c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed, No. 1, \$1 21 1/2; prime timothy seed, \$1 25 to \$1 26.

St. Louis.

April 6, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 59,000 bushels, shipments 2,000 bushels. Market opened lower and closed lower. No. 2 red, cash, \$1 02 1/2 to \$1 03.
CORN—Receipts 63,000 bushels, shipments 197,000 bushels. Market opened higher, but closed lower. No. 2 cash, 65 1/2 to 66 1/2c.
OATS—Receipts 34,000 bushels, shipments 3,000 bushels. Market opened dull, closed less active. No. 2 cash, 55 1/2c.
RYE—Receipts 1,000 bushels, no shipments. Market quiet. No. 2, 88c.
HAY—Easier. Choice to fancy prairie, \$14 00 to \$15 00; choice to fancy timothy, \$17 00 to \$18 00.
FLAXSEED—Steady. Western, \$1 21; Northwestern, \$1 22 1/2 to \$1 23.
WOOL—Quiet. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19a to 24c; coarse braid, 14a to 22c; low sandy, 11a to 17c; fine light, 18a to 23c; fine heavy, 12a to 19c. Tub-washed—Choice, 35c; inferior, 22a to 33c. Receipts 3,000 pounds.

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JOHNSON CITY, KAS., Sept. 9, 1890.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.—Gentlemen: I prefer Gombault's Caustic Balsam to anything that I have ever used.
HENRY HENSON, Clerk District Court.

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For the strength, mailed free to married men, aged 21-30, from 22 Grand St., New York

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 25, 1891.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John McClintock, in California tp., one red steer, 1 year old, at spring, small star in forehead, drooped horns, small amount of white on brisket; valued at \$12.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John T. Six, in Williamsport tp., March 4, 1891, P. O. Wakarusa, one white steer coming 2 years old, red on tips of ears, also red strip on left fore leg; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1891.

Harper county—H. E. Patterson, clerk.
3 STEERS—Taken up by Chas. A. Clift, in Stohrville tp., P. O. Bluff City, February 24, 1891, two steers, 5 years old, one roan and one dun, both branded on left side—roan similar to NH and dun 2T.

COW—By same, one black and white spotted cow, 9 years old, indistinguishable brand on left side; three animals valued at \$40.

Marshall county—James Montgomery, clk.
MARE—Taken up by J. D. Griffin, in Cleveland tp., one brown mare, 2 years old, black mane and tail; valued at \$25.

Comanche county—J. B. Curry, clerk.
3 STEERS—Taken up by C. N. Daugherty, in Powell tp., February 27, 1891, three steers, one red, two red and white, one weighs about 800 pounds, two small size, dehorned, no marks or brands visible; three animals valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 8, 1891.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
COW—Taken up by M. J. Roth, in Pike tp., March 22, 1891, one roan cow, 4 or 5 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Thos. Long, in Shell Creek tp., March 19, 1891, one brindle heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands.

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ING MERCHANT.

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Commenced Business 1859.

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Liabilities (4 per cent. basis).....84,329,235

Surplus.....\$ 22,821,074

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....127 per cent.
Ratio of Surplus to Liabilities.....27 per cent.

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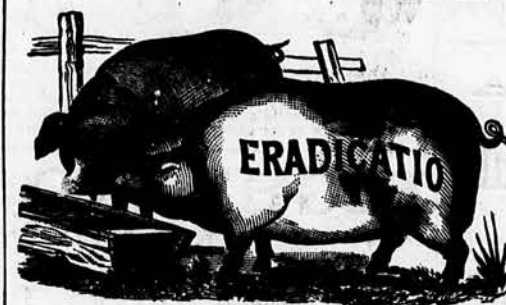
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Bragdon Chemical Co.—Gents:—In answer to yours of recent date, would say: The SPECIFIC is gradu-
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preparations, so it is passing hard to introduce a new one, even though it possesses merit. One of our big-
gest shippers has tried it to his perfect satisfaction as a cure, and has recommended it to his friends as a
Specific. Will let you know from time to time what friends it is making. Yours, JEROME & CO.

OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY, DEALER IN DRUGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
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The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.—Gents:—Please find enclosed \$11.65, discount 35c. I have
sold Haas' and Clark's remedies, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your
Specific, and I have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my customers has lost \$300
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Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.
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but my neighbors are. I am satisfied that your remedy will knock the cholera. A man by the name of
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they were shoats, and were in very bad shape. I saw them, and I told him then they were infected. They
were in terrible condition. Send my order as soon as possible.
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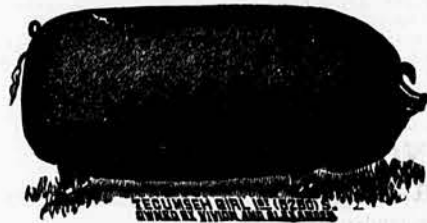
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Swine. Tony lot of March, April and May pigs, sired by first-class boars. Can furnish pigs in pairs not akin. Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.



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SHORT - HORNS.
Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane, and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Imp. 8th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798 and Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879 at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what you want and at fair prices.

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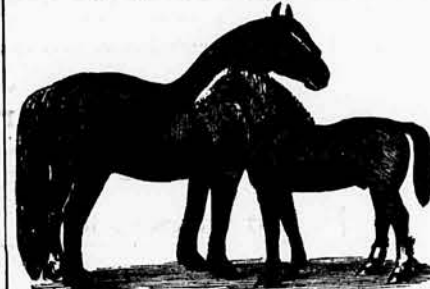
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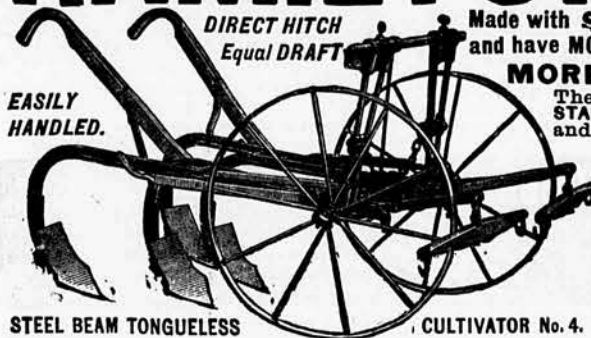
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This Drill detaches, and we can furnish extra handles, etc., to make two complete Machines (a Combined Lister and Drill) or Single Steel Beam Lister and One-horse Corn Drill. Successful Farmers buy the **ST. JOSEPH PLOW CO.'S** Famous Listers, Plows, Cultivators, Stalk-Cutters and Harrows. These goods are manufactured near you, and are especially adapted to this soil.
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A child can work it. No churn cleaned so easy. No dashers or paddles, no inside fixtures. Will make 10 per cent more butter. One or two churns at wholesale prices where we have no agents. Write for catalog 100 and prices. **AGENTS WANTED.**
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FRED GLAUSER, Beloit, Kas., breeder Poland-China hogs. Fine poultry a specialty. Buff Orpingtons, Dark Brahmas, S. S. Hamburgs, Brown and White Leghorns, Dominiques, Plymouth Rocks and Bantams. Eggs \$1 per 18, 28 for \$2.

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