

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXX, No. 15.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1892.

TWENTY PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$8.00 for a 2 months; a half-price of \$4.00, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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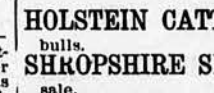
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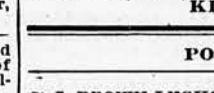
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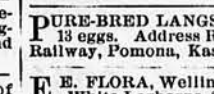
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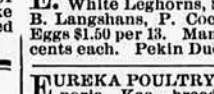
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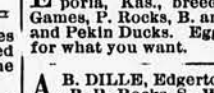
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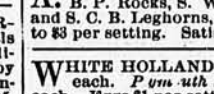
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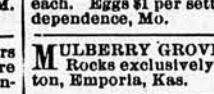
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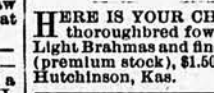
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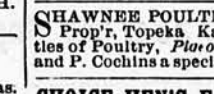
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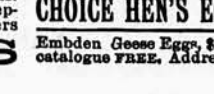
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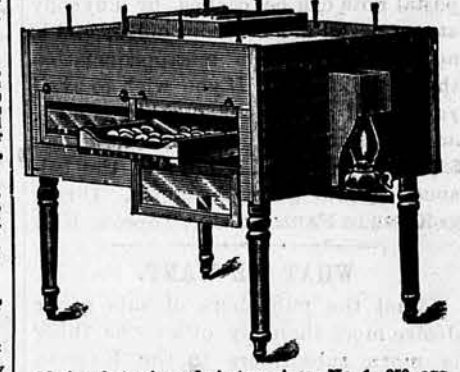
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ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXX, No. 15.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1892.

283.
TWENTY PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

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CURRENT NEWS.

APRIL 5.—The storm continues severe in the Dakotas, in Illinois and in Missouri, with high waters and some deaths..... The anarchists in Spain try to blow up the Cortes. Two more arrested and found to have bombs on their persons.....The municipal elections in Kansas excite but little interest. When party lines are drawn, the Republicans are generally successful.....The foreman of a New York grand jury charges that \$7,000,000 are collected annually from the keepers of gambling dens, saloons, concert halls, and houses of ill repute and distributed among the members of the police department.

APRIL 6.—At the Rhode Island election the Republican candidate for Governor received a small majority of the votes cast. This was a surprise to all parties.

APRIL 7.—The House passes, by a vote of 192 to 60, the bill placing wool on the free list and fixing the duty on woollens at 35 per cent.....Destructive floods are reported from Alabama and Mississippi.

APRIL 8.—Dun's financial review reports the "money markets abundantly supplied and easy."

APRIL 9.—Official announcement that the Cheyenne lands will be opened for settlement April 19.....The April report of the Statistician of the Agricultural Department makes the average condition of winter wheat on the 1st of April, 81.2, and that of rye 87. The averages of the principal wheat States are: Ohio, 71; Michigan, 83; Indiana, 78; Illinois, 82; Missouri, 72; and Kansas, 77. The acreage of these six States is 77, against 97.3 in April of 1891. It is 87 in New York and 84 in Pennsylvania. In the States of Delaware and North Carolina it varies from 79 to 97, but it is 90 to 92 in the southern belts east of the Mississippi, and somewhat lower west of that river. On the Pacific coast the condition is higher. The general average is 4.1 points lower than in December..... Sharp contest at the Republican primaries in Shawnee county, Kansas, between the friends of E. N. Morrill and A. W. Smith, resulting in favor of Smith as choice for Governor.

APRIL 11.—The wheat market finally collapses under the immense "offerings" of the "bears" to sell, making a fall of 5 cents per bushel.

The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. RORY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed.

Answers to Correspondents.

CHILBLAINS.—My feet commenced sweating profusely last summer, and they have got rapidly worse; are blistered and scalded, smell badly, even when I have my shoes on, and are a constant source of annoyance and discomfort.

The case as described seems to be one of chilblains. You may or may not recall the occasion of the chilling. It is not necessary that they should have actually been frozen; but at some time they have been very near to freezing. The remedy: First agaricus (poison mushroom), 5 drops of the tincture in half glass of water, teaspoonful every two hours, till pain, swelling, itching and general discomfort subside. Then silicea, thirtieth potency, one drop once a day for a month. Bathe feet at night in warm soft water.

DEAR FAMILY DOCTOR:—I am glad you have come into existence, because so far you have expressed my sentiments precisely. I want your confirmation of a theory of mine which I believe I have proved by practice. To begin with, my husband's back "aches like the toothache" continually this spring, just as if he had remained "stooping over" for some length of time, he says, only he hasn't been stooping over. The ache is in the small of his back. He has consulted a half dozen physicians with regard to this and a similar trouble in his chest, and none of them have given him any light on the subject, nor any help. They seem to think there is nothing the matter with him, when the smallest labor of using his arms brings on the chest trouble. In sitting, he always requires a support for his back, otherwise the pain in his chest is unbearable. He is nearly 57 years old. This is where my theory comes in: I want him to wear a compress on the afflicted parts. I believe in "wet rags" for nearly every ill under the sun; but he hasn't my faith, and refuses to apply my remedy. I think if compresses were used more generally they would take the place of drugs, and with more satisfactory results. Some of my family imagines that milk hurts them, but never complain of rich pastry—which they get in other people's houses. Is there any foundation in reason for such a notion? Is milk harmful to some people, other than you have already stated in a former article? P. P.

Rock Creek, Kas.

Prescribing is the universal vice of mankind. We all want to prescribe, and we all want others to try our prescriptions. It is difficult to understand that "what is one man's meat is another man's poison." There is no cure-all. "Wet rags" are a boon to a few, and a bane to the many. The ancients thought and taught that all diseases were either hot or cold, wet or dry in their nature, and required hot or cold, wet or dry treatment. That fallacy has long since been relegated to the medical junk shop. Wet rags, very hot or very cold, might benefit your husband, and they might give your minister a text for a funeral sermon. A man whose chest pain is "unbearable," and who cannot sit up without a prop to his back, needs something more appropriate than wet rags, and he needs it very badly, too.....Some people cannot digest or tolerate milk. Others can live on it. Some milk is very bad and sickens those who drink it. Cows are not all healthy, and therefore cannot all give wholesome milk.....The chief objection to "rich pastry" is that it has too much sugar in it, and is therefore likely to ferment in the stomach. Good flour, good eggs, good milk, and good fruit need not

be any more unwholesome when combined into "pastry" than when eaten separately. They are all wholesome and nutritious articles of diet, *per se*, and are usually only spoiled by adding too much sugar in their fabrication. There is a widespread misapprehension on the subject of pastry, and I may as well elucidate it here as anywhere. As a rule, the primary elements of pastry are as good and nourishing as any other food. But the fault with it lies in making it too sweet, or too fat (short), or eating it at the wrong time. The latter is by far the greatest fault in the matter. People eat of the so-called solid foods until the appetite is appeased and the stomach is full and calls for a suspension of alimentation; and instead of stopping right there, they bribe the gustatory nerve to accept more food by tickling the palate with sweets and more delicately savory and toothsome morsels in the form of pie and cake and nuts and raisins and delicate fruits until the stomach has been cajoled into receiving about twice as much food as it can digest or the system can appropriate at one time. The result is an overtaxed stomach, an overloaded circulation, engorged and choked-up lacteals, an overburdened liver and kidneys—a residue of food in the system that cannot be converted into brain or brawn and that must be gotten rid of. Then the body has two tasks on hand, one to repair the system while all the physiological machinery is clogged and nearly swamped by an overdose of nutritive material, which greatly hinders repair, and then the task of clearing away and disposing of the surplus. That task never ought to occur, but it does, and just here comes in about half of the miseries of mankind. Food not digested must be decomposed and turned back to original gases, and these must be thrust from the body. Have you heard people belching and booming like a volcano? It means gluttony and gormandizing. The dessert, so-called, should come first, if eaten at all, and then people would be less inclined to overeating, and would have better health.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Indiana Manufacturing Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., is doing a thriving business with the Farmer's Friend Straw Stacker. They state that the threshermen speak in high praise of their machine.

F. O. Sawyer Paper Co., of St. Louis, desire to secure the services of good salesmen in the farming districts for their roofing and building papers, plaster board, roof paints, etc. Their advertisement appears on another page.

"Tile Drainage," by W. I. Chamberlain, A. M., L. L. D., formerly Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, late President of the Iowa State Agricultural college, and at present associate editor of the *Ohio Farmer*, is a convenient and practical work on the subject. Published by I. A. Root, Medina, Ohio.

The Polar Creamery Co., of Lafayette, Ind., reports a greatly increased business, and state that their creameries are now being used in every dairy section in the country. Our Chicago manager recently visited their factory, and through the courtesy of Mr. W. H. Timberlake, the Vice President, was shown through their establishment, and the merits of the Polar Creamer were thoroughly expounded. Mr. Timberlake states that they have subjected their creamer to the extremest tests, and it has never failed to prove

itself equal to the circumstances. They have received a great many honors at dairy shows and fairs and many certificates of approval from leading dairymen, that goes to show that they have a decidedly good thing.

Prescott & Co., Peabody, Kas., write us that the Joker windmill, manufactured by them, and which has been made and sold for the past twelve years, is giving general satisfaction. The capacity of the factory has been more than doubled, and the mills are turning out better than ever. They say that for the least expense every farmer can have the best and most durable mill, and one that requires the least attention of any on the market to-day.

The J. A. Everitt Seed Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., is meeting with great success with the Everitt Man-Weight Farm and Garden Tool, which is a combination arrangement and changeable, so that a garden plow, harrow, cultivator, seed drills and other useful tools may be made from the one machine. It is easily and quickly changed and adjusted, and seems to be the one thing needed for garden farming. Their sales have been much larger this year than they expected, and they are increasing their facilities in order to meet the growing demands.

One of the vital State questions of the day is the proposed revision of the Wyandotte constitution, by a convention, to be voted upon at the next general election, and the *Lance*, of this city, is to be commended on its enterprise in securing the leading jurists of Kansas to write a series of papers on the subject for publication in that journal. As the writers will represent all shades of political opinion the discussion will undoubtedly be very interesting and highly educational, leading to a more comprehensive understanding of the important subject.

Our horticultural friends have reason to hope for a large apple crop this season, and the question that will arise is, "What shall be done with them?" The thought of cider-making will naturally enough come into mind. There are a great many ways of making cider. The inventive genius has made cider-making a pleasure instead of a hard task, as it was in former years. Probably there is no press to-day that merits greater praise than the Mt. Gilead Hydraulic Press, manufactured by the Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., of Mt. Gilead, Ohio. This company has recently established a Western branch at Kimball Hall, Chicago, with Davis Bros. in charge. By this change they hope to more directly come in contact with the Central and Western trade. Our Chicago representative is familiar with this concern, and states that any desiring a cider press will receive honest treatment from them.

Mulching Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I like your paper very much, although your mode of farming seems very different from ours in Ohio. As you have severe seasons of drouth, I should think, as for potato culture, they could be raised by mulching with straw. I have mulched for thirty years. My experience has taught me, long ago, that if every part of the work is done just at the right time you will get a good to a large yield, with little or no rain. The method is a forcing process. The money is made in bad years.

A. C. NORTHSTINE.
Cedarville, Ohio.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 20, 1892.—Col. W. A. Harris, Crulokshank Short-horn, Dexter Park, Chicago.
APRIL 21, 1892.—M. R. Platt, Galloways, Kansas City, Mo.
JUNE 1.—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.

Hog Food From Pighood to Hoghood.

At the Ohio Swine Breeders' Institute, held recently, Mr. O. P. Wolcott, Conover, O., a successful Berkshire breeder, read a paper on the above subject as follows:

"When a breeder is looking about for a boar to head his herd it is always an important item that he secures one that will mate well with the sows that he intends to use them upon, especially that the pigs produced may possess good feeding qualities, which, if all the requirements of the pigs are looked after carefully, insures early maturing hogs, which is a thing we all so much desire. Now after I have mated my sows with the best boar in this respect that circumstances will permit me to get, and the pigs have arrived at pighood, I find the next best cross to make is a large hand, wisely and bountifully displayed at the feed trough. I know some will say 'not too much feed,' but I would like to know if we can produce well matured hogs weighing 300 to 350 pounds at nine to twelve months old unless they do eat a great deal of food, and good, substantial feed, at that. I will say that if good feeding judgment is used in caring for the sow before farrowing time and for both sow and pigs afterwards, that it is surprising how much feed the pigs will consume. I want to set the fact down right here, that regularity is the principal key to good judgment in caring for and in feeding both sow and pigs. But as I am not required to state how I would manage and feed the sow before farrowing, I will simply say that I would so care for her that she may approach the period of perfect health. The pigs now having arrived, they will depend almost entirely, for the first six weeks of their lives, upon the mother for their existence, therefore they must be fed during that time through her. The exhaustion brought upon the sow at the time of farrowing almost invariably creates a wonderful thirst, therefore, after she has recovered somewhat from exertion, I would give her a pure drink of water, depending upon the condition of the atmosphere as to its temperature. I would commence feeding her in small quantities, but at frequent and regular intervals, on the same kind of food she had been used to having from four to six weeks previous to her farrowing. As an abrupt change of feed will prove disastrous at any time in the feeding of pigs, it will prove more so at this critical time. Corn, oats and wheat bran, equal parts, made into a slop with milk and water (more milk the better) make as good a ration for the first six weeks as anything I can feed. Right here I will say that by experience I have learned that somewhere in the lot where the sow and pigs feed and exercise, must be placed a lump of rock salt where they can lick whenever they choose and this to be kept by them from the beginning to the end. During the second six weeks the pigs will learn to look out for themselves. I would give them the same kind of food as before, with the addition of cooked potatoes, which I find that pigs have a wonderful liking for. During this six weeks I learn the pigs to eat in a trough by themselves, which not only keeps them from being knocked about by the sow, but also prepares them for the weaning that must take place about the end of this period. It is necessary for the weaning to take place gradually so as to not get the pigs off their feed. When I finally separate them, I do so by taking the sow away from the pigs and leave the pigs in the lot they have been used to feeding in, until they are thoroughly weaned, then I give them their usual run for exercise and grass if it be in season for the latter. For the next three months following the weaning I would feed the same ration they had been having before, except I would leave out the bran and substitute it to some extent with oil cake meal. I also would have them to learn during this period that they must depend more upon corn for their diet by giving them whole corn, either on the cob or shelled. If the

corn is dry and hard it should be soaked. At the end of this period the time will have arrived that the start must be made for the finish, and if the pigs have come up to this time in the shape they ought to be from the treatment they have had, three months more will be sufficient time to finish them in, as they will reach the most desirable weights in that time that our markets require, and as it is necessary that they put on the most number of pounds possible during this period, I would feed them all the slop made of corn, oats, barley or rye and cooked potatoes and all the whole corn they will eat. At the end of this time I consider the pigs have arrived at 'hoghood' in as perfect a condition as I know how to make them. I will here make a few suggestions that I ought to have made as I went along. (1) I feed the slop as dry as they will possibly eat it during the last three months. (2) I give them pure water for their drink. (3) I never feed more at one time than they will eat up clean and be hungry for the next feed. (4) I make my slop in warm weather six to eight hours before I feed it. (5) In cold weather I feed my slop warm. I am a firm believer in making matured hogs out of pigs in the shortest time possible. The plan and manner of feeding that I have given may not be the best to reach the end I most seek for, but it is as good a way as I know. I will be very glad to hear from brother breeders who are here and have had more experience in feeding than I have had, thereby that I may become more enlightened."

Experience With Spaying.

A correspondent of the *Breeder's Gazette* makes several inquiries about spaying, to which that paper replies that the inquiries have been referred to Mr. John J. Steward, Fowler, Ind., manager for Mr. Wm. S. VanNatta, who furnishes the following:

"I will give answers from the experience we gained in the three years we followed the practice of spaying:

"First, the practice of spaying is not specially dangerous if performed by an experienced veterinarian, as it always should be. In the springs of 1885, 1886 and 1887, we spayed from 150 to 250 each year and the average loss was not more than three-fourths of 1 per cent., and I do not think we would have lost even as many only on one occasion we had a cold storm the night after the spaying was done and the heifers were in a pasture without shelter. This was about the middle of April. Another year we were rather too late, and before the wounds in the side healed, a great many became fly-blown and caused a lot of trouble and the deaths of several. We found the best time to spay is just as soon as there is enough grass for the animals to get a good bite—enough to physic them a little—not waiting too late in the spring, for fear of flies, though of course one has to be guided some by the season.

"All our heifers were spayed through the side and their ages were mostly yearlings and two-year-olds, though I do not think age has so much to do with it as the condition of the animal, which should be in good, thrifty condition, not too fat.

"Now, as to the advantages of spaying, I do not believe there are many, even if the loss is no larger than ours was. The operation is very severe and it takes at least two months before the animal recovers and begins to thrive again. True, you can graze steers and spayed heifers in the same pasture without trouble, and that was about the only benefit we derived from it. Spayed heifers will put on more flesh than open heifers on the same amount of feed; still when you market them buyers will not pay from 75 cents to \$1 per 100 lbs. as much as for steers of same quality and age. I see no earthly reason why they are not worth just as much as steers, yet this is a fact; so when you reckon possible loss through the operation and loss of time and flesh during recovery there is very little difference between feeding open heifers and spayed if pastures are small and you can keep open heifers separate. Of course the open heifers coming regularly in heat will prevent their gaining quite as much as the others, but after summing up pros and cons on either side there is not enough difference in favor of spaying to warrant the suffering to the animal; at least such was our experience."

Choice flaxseed for sowing. Topeka Linseed Oil Works. For sale and to loan.

Sheep, Corn and Hogs.

In a late number of the *Live Stock and Western Farm Journal*, G. W. Bothwell, of Breckinridge, Mo., takes issue with the man who lets his sheep eat sorghum with his hogs—all they will eat, winter and summer. "What a useless waste," he says, "and injurious as well. Sheep fed in that way will consume eight or nine bushels of corn each year—worth more than all the profit of the flock, both wool and lambs, besides the loss. All sheepmen know that sheep cannot be in perfect health when fevered in this way with too much grain. Grass is the natural food for sheep; hay next, and barely grain enough in winter to keep them strong and in fair condition.

"I wish you could see our 2,000 ewes that are due to lamb next spring. All large, square frames, weigh about one hundred to one hundred and twenty pounds, shear from ten to seventeen pounds. They are in lots of one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five head in pastures of about forty acres, with a good shed or barn in each lot. All our sheep have good, dry sheds. We feed shock corn, scattered on the ground once each day, one and one-half bushels per hundred, feed all the hay they can eat, in mangers, but feed mostly out of doors. Winters are mild here, and they get some grass nearly all winter. Our lambs come strong, getting plenty of milk. Sheep raised in this way for generations become very hardy, and if carefully bred, are great wool bearers, and make good styled sheep and excellent mutton. I have seen California and twenty-five different States and Territories, but think this, northwest Missouri, is the best sheep country I have found. We shear most of our sheep in April, just a few days before lambing. It is done with safety and the ewes and lambs do much better from the shearing. A man can take care of three hundred ewes in lambing time after they are shorn, as easily as he can care for one hundred with the wool on. The ewes give more milk after being shorn. Of course you must have good sheds and plenty of feed to make a success in this way. It is a wretched system of sheep husbandry that permits hogs, colts and calves to run and feed together."

Sheep Notes.

The following notes are gleaned from the *Wool and Hide Shipper*, a weekly Chicago publication, which we give as a free premium for two yearly subscriptions to the *KANSAS FARMER* and two dollars:

If a ewe has fat on her ribs and her udder full of milk she will own her lambs ninety-nine times out of a hundred.

The sheepmen of New South Wales advocate slaughtering 10,000,000 sheep, so as to decrease stocks and be better prepared against the next drought.

At the two greatest fat stock shows in the world, Chicago, Illinois, and Smithfield, England, the highest honors were won by Oxforddown lambs in 1891.

Lambs, wool, mutton and manure are the four cardinal points in sheep raising, and with good management any one can be made to pay the cost of keeping.

Sheep, like other stock, like a variety, and will thrive much better if this can be supplied to them. This is an item when they must depend upon dry feed alone.

The Narandera Meat Chilling Company, of Melbourne, Australia, only one month in existence, has contracted to freeze fifty thousand carcasses of mutton a month.

A Massachusetts man, whose specialty is early lambs for the Boston market, says that one of his ewes has for seven years averaged him a profit of between \$17 and \$18 annually.

To make the most out of sheep, they must be kept for a series of years. Some years they will return a much better profit than in others, but it is hard to sell out and buy in always at just the right time.

So far as fleece and mutton are concerned the sheep industry is on a better footing to-day in the United States than it has ever been before. This is because farmers have been trying to improve both the breeds and methods of taking care of sheep.

Feeders have now the spring lamb for market in view. The cross on the common ewe is desirable for the reason that the lambs are hardy and robust from the day of their birth and grow rapidly into large and profitable fat lambs. A farmer

Morning Noon Night

Good all the time. It removes the languor of morning, sustains the energies of noon, lulls the weariness of night.

Hires' Root Beer

delicious, sparkling, appetizing.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.

wishing to use the Shropshire ram to improve his flock should go to a breeder and secure a thoroughbred. He should not select a ram from a grade flock as he cannot rely on his stock as in the pure ram.

If you will keep a dog, keep him out of bad company. If he associates with sheep-killing companions he will share in their reputation, if not in their stolen feasts. A dog is handy on the farm to guard the barn or to kill skunks, but his place is at home.

John B. Markham, of Avon, N. Y., has been mentioned as an eminently fit person to act as superintendent of the sheep department at the Columbian Exposition. He has been recommended by the New York Merino Sheep Breeders' Association and the Standard American Sheep Breeders' Association. He is a man of untiring zeal in behalf of the sheep husbandry of the United States; has a large experience as a breeder; possesses the confidence of sheep men as to his integrity and business ability, and would in every way fill the requirements of the position.

"German Syrup"

"We are six in family. We live in a place where we are subject to violent Colds and Lung Troubles. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many different kinds of cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. That has been my experience. If you use it once, you will go back to it whenever you need it. It gives total relief and is a quick cure. My advice to every one suffering with Lung Troubles is—Try it. You will soon be convinced. In all the families where your German Syrup is used we have no trouble with the Lungs at all. It is the medicine for this country."

John Franklin Jones.
G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

The smallest Pill in the World!

Tutt's Tiny Pills

SAVES MONEY.

One vial of these pills will save many dollars in doctor's bills. They are specially prepared as a family medicine, and supplies a want long felt. They remove unhealthy accumulations from the body without nausea or griping. Adapted to old and young. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

USE TUTT'S HAIR DYE;

a perfect imitation of nature; impossible to detect it. Price, \$1 per box.

Agricultural Matters.

ECONOMY IN FARMING.

By Judge A. J. Abbott, read before the Finney County Farmers' Institute.

One year ago, at the suggestion of the program committee of this institute, I indulged in some reflections upon the subject of farm failures. The subject assigned to me this time by the committee is a kindred one, and is likely to suggest a kindred line of thought. This is particularly true as connected with the subject of farming, because of the very apparent and well known fact that most farm failures are the result of a want of economy. This will be apparent when we realize the full scope and meaning of the word.

The word economy is variously defined, as follows: First, a frugal and judicious use of money; second, that management which expends money to advantage and incurs no waste; third, frugality in the necessary expenditure of money; fourth, it differs from parsimony which implies an improper saving of expenses; fifth, it includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; sixth, it means a judicious application of time of labor and of the instruments of labor.

Concerning these, then, in their order: First, a frugal and judicious use of money. To illustrate: You desire to largely increase the number of trees in your orchard. You have not the money to pay a nursery company from 10 to 25 cents a piece for trees. You must postpone the planting for one, two or three years until fortune shall smile upon you, or you must find some other way of accomplishing the purpose. How can you do it? You can plant the seeds of the fruit you desire to raise the first year of your waiting. They will cost you almost nothing. Upon the roots and twigs which grow therefrom you can, during the evenings of winter and in a few hours of the summer, graft and bud the varieties of fruit you desire, and not spend one day nor one hour of the time you would spend upon the regular work of the farm, and then with no better care than you ought to exercise in the growing of a row of corn, properly, you can cultivate the young trees in nursery style, and at the end of the three years that you would be waiting for the benignant smiles of fortune you will have the trees to enlarge your orchard.

You will have acquired the knowledge of how to bud and graft if you have read diligently and studied and observed carefully. You will have the delightful consciousness of having acquired the information and performed the labor at such times as not to have interfered in any sense with the regular work on the farm; and you will have saved the \$50, \$75 or \$100 which would otherwise have been necessary to purchase the requisite number of trees, and all at an expenditure of money which would surprise you by the smallness of its amount; and, by the use of small fragments of time otherwise unoccupied and lost. Wouldn't this be economy? Wouldn't it be frugality? Wouldn't it be a judicious use of money? One hundred dollars saved is \$100 made.

I am not a crank on the question of personal habits of economy, but in this connection I beg leave to suggest that the money you have spent for tobacco at Carter's and at Knox's and at Mack's and at Briggs' and at Dunn's, or at whatever place you trade, during the three or four or five years that you have lived upon your farm without planting an orchard would have purchased the trees at nursery prices, and with proper care would have enhanced the value of your farm by three times the amount of their cost; and, moreover, and better still, would have elevated your wife and

children to share with you in the gratification and pleasure that the expenditure of the money afforded. This latter suggestion is gratuitous; I don't expect the habitual masticator of tobacco to abandon his habit because I have directed his attention to it; but it must be admitted that if reason and good judgment could be allowed supremacy over appetite, the suggestion would furnish the foundation for a proper and very desirable reform.

Again, economy is defined as that management which expends money to advantage and incurs no waste. What definition could better apply to the need of the farmer. To illustrate: You have 100 acres of wheat to cut this coming harvest; you have four work horses on the farm; to hire your neighbor to bring his binder upon your place and harvest the crop at 75 cents per acre will cost you \$75, and the value received by you will be the cutting and binding of your wheat. You raise 100 acres again next year and again you pay the same neighbor \$75 for cutting and binding, and the value received is just the same as before. Now, had you paid the \$150 that you have spent for cutting and binding for a binder of your own, used your own team and run the machine yourself, you would have had the work done just the same; you would not have expended any more, or at least, very little more money, and you would have been the owner of a binder which, if properly sheltered, would last you for several years, and so prevent the necessity of paying for such work annually.

This, you will say, is expending money to advantage. How about the waste? If you incur the expense of purchasing the machine, you ought to incur a little additional expense by way of a shelter for it; it will not cost more than the interest on the money invested and the deterioration in value which would be caused by the effect of the weather were it allowed to remain out-of-doors during the long months of the year that it must remain unused; it will prevent the waste.

What has been said concerning the binder may, with great truth, be repeated concerning many of the implements upon the farm, both as to the economy of purchasing them and as to the matter of waste in caring for them. The difference in kind is much the same as that which exists between owning a farm and renting a farm; between speculating upon your own money and speculating upon money upon which you are paying interest; between paying tribute to Caesar and not paying tribute at all.

(To be continued.)

Corn by Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—That it is possible, practicable and profitable to raise corn here under irrigation I am fully satisfied in my own mind after a residence of seven years and after the many crops that I have seen raised. The fine green fields when in growth, and the beautiful yield when gathered, would satisfy a doubting Thomas.

In the spring of 1889 I planted a patch of forty acres to corn. I plowed the ground deep, and thoroughly pulverized the soil with an ordinary harrow. I then planted with two-horse check-row planter, making the rows run both ways. As soon as the corn was up I commenced with the harrow and gave it a good harrowing; and as soon as the corn was large enough I began with the two-horse cultivator and gave it two good cultivatings. The weather up to this time had been wet enough to keep the corn growing; but at this time the rain ceased and the hot winds began to blow, and I soon saw that unless I irrigated it all would be lost. I commenced watering on the 12th day of July, when the corn was beginning to tassell. In a few days the corn had all of its original color and vigor. It

began to silk, and I never saw nicer silks and tassels than were on that field of corn. I watered this corn twice, and I had a perfect wilderness of corn. I gathered an average of thirty-three bushels per acre. Some of it made as high as fifty bushels to the acre. The difference in the yield was on account of the different varieties. For instance, the Hickory King made but eighteen bushels to the acre, and one other small variety made but little more. But where I planted good large corn I gathered good corn.

In the spring of 1890 I planted eighty acres to corn. This season was the driest I have seen since I have been here. There was not moisture enough in the ground to keep the corn growing until I could get over it with the water. Where I watered in time I had good corn, and on ground where I did not get water until the tassell was dry and looked white the corn was a failure. I want to say right here that if you don't water corn at the right time it will not do any good. I have known a fine prospect for corn to be spoiled for the want of moisture in a few days time. The water got out of the ditch for some cause, and was out a week or ten days at that critical time, and it was all up with the corn.

In the spring of 1891 I rented twenty acres to put in corn, for which I paid in cash \$20. I planted this patch with the lister. It took me three days, which at \$3 per day, cost \$9. I cultivated this corn twice, four days each time, or eight days in all, at \$3 per day; cost, \$24. I have for rent of land, \$20. Total cost, \$55.

I gathered from this field 600 bushels of corn, worth 40 cents per bushel, or a total of \$240. From this take 5 cents per bushel for husking, or \$12, and the cost of raising, \$55, and we have total cost \$67, which taken from total value of the crop \$240, leaves \$173 net profit on the above piece of ground. I think this a pretty good showing for a country where the nights are too cold for the growth of corn.

I would not have your readers think that these are isolated cases. I can produce the testimony of all of my neighbors to similar experiences. There has been shipped from this neighborhood the last season to the different markets four carloads of fat hogs, all fattened on corn raised here, besides plenty of meat for domestic use, and every farmer has a pile of corn laying in his barn for summer use.

Besides this there have been fed and fattened here 160 head of cattle, fed on corn raised right here on the desert, west of the 100th meridian, where the pioneers told us nothing ever would grow.

W. R. BERRY.
Garden City, Kas.

English Investment in Kansas Sugar-Making.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The English company have purchased the sugar mill at this place and are making contracts with the farmers for growing cane, a schedule of prices having been agreed on between interested parties. Price of cane delivered to mill is as follows:

Cane showing 10 per cent. sucrose.....	\$1.50
Cane showing 11 per cent. sucrose.....	1.70
Cane showing 12 per cent. sucrose.....	2.00
Cane showing 13 per cent. sucrose.....	2.10
Cane showing 14 per cent. sucrose.....	2.20
Cane showing 15 per cent. sucrose.....	2.30

The mill will be improved and brought up to an absolute 200-ton capacity per day. There will be 2,300 acres planted this year. All contracts based on seven-ton yield per acre. The planting season will commence about April 20.

Medicine Lodge, Kas.

"Six days shalt thou labor," says the great lawgiver. To do good, man must be at his best. This condition is attained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It overcomes that tired feeling, quickens the appetite, improves digestion, and makes the weak strong.

Weather Signals by Sound.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that the use of steam whistles for announcing the weather forecasts has rapidly grown in favor among farmers. Wherever a mill or factory using steam is within the reach of the telegraph or telephone, or by evening or early morning trains or stages, the daily forecasts can be received and announced to farmers and others living within a circle of several miles.

The whistle code is very simple, easily learned and remembered by noting the following explanation of whistle signals:

The warning signal, to attract attention, will be a long blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds duration. After this warning signal has been sounded, long blasts (of from four to six seconds duration) refer to weather, and short blasts (of from one to three seconds duration) refer to temperature; those for weather to be sounded first.

One long blast indicates fair weather; two long blasts indicates rain or snow; three long blasts indicates local rains; one short blast indicates lower temperature; two short blasts indicates higher temperature; three short blasts indicates cold wave.

The following is the interpretation of combination blasts: One long, alone, fair weather, stationary temperature; two long, alone, rain or snow, stationary temperature; one long and one short, fair weather, lower temperature; two long and two short, rain or snow, higher temperature; one long and three short, fair weather, cold wave; three long and two short, local rains, higher temperature.

It is suggested to those giving the signals that by repeating each combination a few times, with an interval of ten seconds between, possibilities of error in reading forecasts will be avoided, such as may arise from variable winds, or failure to hear the warning signals.

It is found that owners of mills and factories are very willing to co-operate with farmers and others in the use of the whistle signals.

The practical value of knowing through these signals a day or a day and a half in advance, with reasonable certainty—and it is becoming more certain all the time as the system is improved—the changes in the weather, the coming of storms, frosts or cold waves, as announced by the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, is almost beyond estimate in dollars and cents.

Clark county has organized an agricultural society in an intelligent and substantial way. Regular meetings are to be held at Ashland on the third Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock. At each meeting the directors are required to report the condition of crops, stock, fruit, the condition of the soil for crops, the ravages of bugs and insects, the prevalence of any disease or ailment among stock, and any other matters of interest. Each director is to do this before he comes to the monthly meetings, and from such reports a county report is to be made for the State Board of Agriculture.

The difficulty of confining papers on agricultural subjects to reasonable limits is very great. If a subject can be satisfactorily treated in 1,000 words, or less, it is much more likely to receive the attention of the majority of readers than if spread over larger space. As a rule, the valuable part of a paper begins where the introductory part of it ends.

Sometimes a suggestion is worth a great deal if the ear which hears it uses it aright.

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

Alliance Department.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS.

By E. F. Green, and read before the Farmers' Institute, held at Constant, Cowley county, Kansas, March 3 and 4, 1892.

Owing to the nature of their occupation, farmers live and work apart from each other, and there has been less co-operation among them than among those of other avocations. In a broad sense, the "grange," the "alliance" and institutes like this constitute co-operation among farmers. The social and educational advantages secured through these and similar organizations are vast and enduring.

Most important of all, the lesson has been learned that "successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort," and that the lack of united action among farmers heretofore has been a matter of habit and did not inhere in the nature of their avocation. In the face of combination by all other industries and interests, farmers must co-operate or lose their high calling and become the serfs of society.

Through great concentration of capital, with vastly improved methods and machinery, some occupations in life have been almost obliterated. The wagonmakers, the shoemakers and other mechanics, formerly carrying on an independent trade, are now seldom seen. Their only occupation is to repair the articles which they were wont to make. "The places that knew them shall know them no more." The "bonanza farms," with the prospect of plows pulled by steam or electric engines, are specks, or rather, black spots, in the industrial horizon that may warn the small tiller of the soil of the road already traveled by many small mechanics. For better or for worse combination has come to stay and the question is pressing, "what shall the harvest be?" Some combines and even trusts show apparent good results. The cost of manufacture is lessened, and the wagons, boots, shoes, etc., are cheapened for the farmer consumer. But the system that has brought this about has lessened the effective demand for the products of the farm. Such cheapness is dearly purchased. Workmen, unemployed, underpaid, underfed and poorly clothed, means less returns for the work on the farm.

This line of remarks may seem to be a digression from the subject set for this paper, but a consideration of the remedy for these conditions introduces co-operation in its most important and useful application.

Under our present industrial system, a warfare is waging between capital and labor. The weapons of the farmer are "shut-downs" and blacklists; of the latter strikes and boycotts. In the language of Senator Ingalls, "On the one hand is capital, formidably entrenched and arrogant in privilege; on the other is labor, sullen, starving and demanding work." Legislation cannot prevent, it can only palliate this strife. The quarrel is over the question of distribution of the profits of their joint production. Co-operation presents the real remedy. After paying each its interest and wages, the profits are shared by each. This is profit-sharing, the half-way house, to productive co-operation. By paying interest on the capital or furnishing the same themselves, co-operative producers may retain the full value of their labor. Labor becomes more attractive and is more efficient. Every energy and faculty is quickened into new life. The wagonmakers, shoemakers, etc., who lost their occupations through one form of combination may regain the position of independent workers and thrifty owners of their business through another form of co-operation. Then they become abundant consumers of the products of the farm. Farm laborers and tenants, associates under their co-operative principle, on poor land in England, have received remuneration for their toil and brought fertility to the soil. In Ireland, under this system of working together, peace and prosperity have taken the place of poverty and bloodshed between landlord and tenant.

Among the farmers in this country productive co-operation has been most extensively and successfully practiced in the dairy department. Herbert Myrick, author of "How to Co-operate," estimates that "80 per cent. out of over 150 creameries in New England are thoroughly co-operative, owned by the farmers, man-

aged by their directors, through a superintendent employed under their supervision, and all receipts above expenses (setting aside a reserve fund and 5 or 6 per cent. on capital stock) declared in dividends on the milk or cream furnished." Average price net, for year, paid to patrons for cream taken at their own doors, 24 to 27 cents per pound of butter. Capital invested in creameries, from \$2,000 to \$4,000. Among the benefits of this arrangement are, uniformity of the grade, better quality by reason of greater facilities and scientific treatment, hence higher prices and less trouble to market, and last but not least, the labor in the house is lightened for the better halves. The same author further estimates that "nine-tenths of the best cheese factories in central New York are run on the co-operative plan." Fully 50 per cent. in the Northwest and Middle States and one-half of those of Wisconsin are co-operative. "The system has been found altogether successful," and 60 per cent. of cheese made in the United States produced in factories are results of co-operative production.

In several States fruit-growers have co-operated to good advantage in marketing their crops. The California fruit union, by bulking their shipments, have been enabled to save \$100 freight per car, also a rebate of 3 per cent. from commission charges. In 1890 this amounted to \$60,000, leaving a profit of \$34,000 after all expense of office rent, salaries, etc., were paid. The incidental advantages to the fruit-growers are greater than shown by these figures, as they have reliable agents to see that they have fair treatment and just returns for their shipments. In Maine and Delaware equally good results have been obtained through fruit express, and buyers have been brought to the sellers who have had some voice in fixing the price of their fruit. The grand results of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Live Stock Commission Co. and of mutual insurance have been treated by others in these meetings. These are all good illustrations of forms of co-operation among farmers.

Distributive co-operation as carried on through co-operative stores is the original and most noted form of co-operation. As these stores exist to some extent among farmers they demand some attention in this paper. Over half a century ago the first of these stores was started in England with \$135 capital and 28 members. In 1876 this store possessed over \$1,000,000 capital, with over 8,000 members and a profit for the year of \$250,000 divided among customers and shareholders.

The main characteristics of the co-operative store are that each member has one vote, regardless of the amount of capital owned, and the division of the net profits among customers. Goods are sold at the same prices as at other stores. This system returns the profits to the parties who produced them, as in productive co-operation.

Co-operation wages no aggressive warfare against any legitimate interest; it is not the enemy of the middleman. It aims to dispense with a surplus of middlemen. Such surplus is not only an unjust tax upon both producer and consumer but is a detriment to those middlemen who are legitimate and necessary. Where too many are engaged in the transfer of goods, if they all thrive it must be by extortion. Should they charge only a fair consideration for the services rendered many must become bankrupt and the great majority fail. The co-operative system will pay well for the services of necessary middlemen. Merchants under the present tendency of business must almost all lose while a few reap inordinate wealth.

More important than the dollars and cents saved by the farmer in the practice of true co-operation, are habits of economy and business methods that are taught. One of the most noteworthy co-operative stores among farmers is that of Johnson county, at Olathe, this State. After an existence of fifteen years it has a capital of over \$100,000, including a building costing \$50,000, and returning rebates to customers of from 6 to 10 per cent. This room and the building in which this meeting is held, is the result of co-operation among the farmers of this vicinity. The capital invested in the business receives no interest. However, it owns the reserve fund accruing from 30 per cent. of the net profits for the permanence and safety of the business. With this exception all profits are returned to those who contributed them.

The justification of true co-operative

methods lies in the fact that they "injure no one and give to each his own." It is not charity, but better, it enables its followers to help themselves. It is not commission, but recognizes the right of the producer to own and enjoy the product as sacred. By opening opportunity to all it leaves every incentive to individual exertion. The success of co-operation will solve the problem of a just distribution of wealth. Many attempts at so-called co-operation have failed. They have not been promoted in the true co-operative spirit. They fail most dismally unless they inculcate habits of thrift and motives of equity and good-will toward all. Under the workings of such competition as now exists each business man must be as mean as the worst or labor under a disadvantage. It discourages honesty and punishes fair-dealing and puts a premium upon rascality and meanness.

Some of the agricultural papers are just now making some very flattering figures for profits for farmers from raising beets. They estimate that a beet sugar factory can meet all expenses in converting beets into sugar and pay \$5 per ton for beets. The bounty of two cents per pound on sugar (running until 1905) pay from 10 to 20 per cent. interest on the capital invested. On this basis the factory can pay \$5 per ton, which realizes to the farmer a net profit of \$20 to \$50 per acre. This certainly would be good enough, a regular mortgage lifter. But there seems to be a missing link in the calculations. Who or what is to guarantee that the capitalist will pay enough to make those profits per acre? The farmer would like \$5 per ton; but would part with them for any less price that was above any other use he could make of them. So the capitalist sizes up the situation and pays "whatever the traffic will bear." Just here is where co-operation applies. It is evident that the farmers must own the plant in order to divide those profits. In Germany there are 113 co-operative beet sugar factories. Each works up 25,000 tons annually, paying a dividend of \$1.25 per ton to those who furnish the beets. When farmers become imbued with the true principles of co-operation many ways for its practice will be manifest. They can attain advantages jointly that are beyond the ability of individuals. Among these may be mentioned the co-operative ownership of the best animals for the improvement of stock, warehouses, elevators, cold storage, costly machinery, where such will answer for the wants of several as well as one. Along these lines there seems to be promise of rendering life in the country more attractive and profitable, bringing to it the strong points and checking the crowding into cities, which has become the menace of modern times. The cities need ruralizing by public parks, outside residences for city workers. The country needs urbanizing by establishing rural delivery of mail and realizing the manifold advantages of associated effort.

Alliance Lectures.

The following are the appointments of S. M. Scott, State Lecturer, for the month of April:

Hill City, Graham county, April 15.
Stockton, Rooks county, April 16.
Alton and Osborne, Osborne county, April 19.
Waldo, Russell county, April 20.
Russell, Russell county, April 21.
Wellington, Sumner county, April 23.
Anthony, Harper county, April 25.
Kingman, Kingman county, April 26.
El Dorado, Butler county, April 27.
Eureka, Greenwood county, April 28 and 29.
Iola, Allen county, April 30.

Yours, J. B. FRENCH,
Topeka, March 23. Secretary.

The Reno County Alliance, at its last meeting, passed the following resolution: Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Reno County Alliance, in session at Hutchinson on April 6, after hearing Brother H. W. Sandusky on the National Union Company, believe the system is in the right direction, and that we assure our hearty support in furthering it to success.

The above was passed by a vote, practically unanimous, only four delegates voting in the negative, one of these only giving expression to his opposition to the plan.

W. F. Rightmire, having returned from Ohio, is now attending to his law practice. Parties having important cases in the different courts of the State wishing to employ a competent attorney will do well to correspond with Mr. Rightmire, of Topeka, Kas.

Experience in business teaches a man that too many creditors don't pay.

REDUCED IN WEIGHT

To One Hundred and Twenty-Nine Pounds

By Catarrh in the Head.

Regains Weight, Health and Happiness.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company received the following letter, dated April 1, 1892. The letter is given as a fair sample of many hundred received every week. Any one doubting its genuineness can write to the address below given and convince themselves:

"Gentlemen—Received your letter of March 23, 1891, also your pamphlet on treatment of catarrh. I am thankful to be able to tell you that I am well, and am heavier than I have been for fifteen years, for which I give Pe-ru-na the whole praise. I believe Pe-ru-na saved my life, for when I began to take it I only weighed 129 pounds, and now I weigh 168. My friends are all surprised, and remark how fat I am. I think the Pe-ru-na is worth its weight in gold. I only took six bottles of it and will never be without it again. I wish you all good luck. H. C. TAYLOR, Champion, Ark."

A pamphlet of 32 closely printed pages (no pictures or foolish jokes), giving cause, symptoms and cure of catarrh, acute and chronic, la grippe, consumption, coughs, colds, bronchitis, pharyngitis, sore throat, catarrhal dyspepsia, catarrhal deafness, catarrhal sore eyes, etc., sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O.

Alliance Secretaries and Business Agents.

KANSAS CITY, Kas., April 9, 1892.

To the Membership:

When the catalogue of the National Union Company was sent out to the Secretaries and Business Agents in the State, many local organizations had not reported the names of their new officers for the year, and in consequence of this the catalogue was sent to the address of the officers. I find that in many instances the prices and advantages offered by the company have not as yet been brought up before the local Alliances or other organizations. I wish, therefore, to announce through your paper that any Alliance Secretary or Business Agent or stockholder in the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company who has not received a catalogue of the National Union Company, can obtain one by mailing his request to the National Union Company, 801 Manhattan Building, Chicago. Any Alliance member may also receive a catalogue in the same manner.

As an indication that the membership will have occasion to feel a deep interest in this catalogue, we give a few samples of the prices of the goods we offer:

	N. U. Price.	Usual Price.
Farm wagons 3x9 complete.....	\$43 50	\$ 55 00
Farm wagon steel tubular x.....	46 00	60 00
No. 010 N. U. road cart.....	9 50	15 00
No. 010 road wagon.....	31 00	42 00
No. 1100 top buggy.....	52 00	65 00
No. 300 Michigan surry, canopy top.....	58 00	100 00
No. 107 double farm harness.....	21 00	28 00
No. 101 single buggy harness.....	6 00	10 00
No. 106 double buggy harness.....	15 00	20 00
Stowbridge seeder.....	9 50	13 00
16-tooth spring tooth harrows.....	10 00	15 00
A good mower.....	38 50	45 00
A first-class sewing machine.....	14 50	45 00

The company have arranged for binding twine for this season, by which they will be enabled to furnish twine of the very best standard qualities, direct from the manufacturers to the consumers at wholesale prices, saving all the intermediate profits to the dealers. Hold your orders until our announcements are made. We are perfecting arrangements for distributing the twine, and shall be able to reach every farmer in the State. The middlemen's margins on this staple must go into the farmers' pockets.

I trust the Secretaries and Business Agents will avail themselves of this opportunity, and at the next meeting of their local Alliances have a time set apart for the consideration of the catalogue and prices offered therein.

Fraternally yours,

H. W. SANDUSKY,
Trade Com.

The Good Old Times.

"Then times were good,
Merchants cared not a rush
For any other fare,
Than Johnny cake and mush."

But now times have changed, and the plain and simple fare of the forefathers is done away with. Patent flour, and high seasoned food, and strong drinks, have taken its place, and, as a result, dyspepsia, impure blood, and diseases of the stomach, liver and lungs are numerous. This great change has led one of the most skillful physicians of the age to study out a remedy for these modern diseases, which he has named his "Golden Medical Discovery." Dr. Pierce in this remedy has found a cure for Dyspepsia, P...itis, Asthma, Consumption, in its...tages, and "Liver Complaints."

The Horse.

The Pacing Horse--2:30 List.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The National Standard Pacing Horse Breeders' Co. was incorporated for the exclusive benefit of the pacing horse interest. Volume II of its register will contain a complete list of 2:30 pacers. Volume VII "Wallace's Year Book," published by the American Trotting Register Association, contains 5,908 2:30 trotters; while their list of pacers (under the system, to "admit the pacer," but keep him out as much as possible) shows up a magnificent 894 pacers all told. Perhaps owners of pacers will be satisfied with this generous (?) position. The Pacing Register Co. was first in the field, and is for and not against the pacer. It has registered more horses during the past sixty days than during any other like period. The replies to our open letter of February 18 were very numerous and covered a range from Maine to California and from Canada to Texas. The sentiment was clear and decided, that this company, being first in the field and now established and meeting with public favor, we are here to stay. We have not encroached upon the rights of any, we came into the field as a necessity, and the maladministration of the interests of the pacer in Volume VII "Wallace's Year Book," clearly shows a necessity greater than ever for a register and year book (such as ours is intended to be) exclusively for pacers. The preservation of the 2:30 list of pacers is of the utmost importance to owners of pacers, and others as well; no matter as to the views of 400 trotting horse men.

It will require but a little time to demonstrate that the 400 gentlemen who own the trotting register will have their hands full in attending strictly to their business of creating and establishing a breed of trotters on an intelligent, rather than a "mongrel" basis. We desire to arrange at once for a correction and completion of our 2:30 list of pacers, and to that end we invite owners of pacers with records of 2:30 or better to send to us promptly, by letter or postal card, the name and breeding of animal, record, where and when made, and owner's name and address.

There is no reason why the pacing and trotting register interest should come in conflict. There is no just reason why the pacing interest should submit to the killing handicaps placed upon it by the trotting interests. Let us put forth every effort to establish and perpetuate, as the pride of American breeding industry and talent, a distinct breed of pacers. The trotters as a breed established by Mr. Wallace should be kept separate unto itself. We earnestly solicit the earnest thought of breeders on this important matter and your continued hearty support. Now is the time for influence and action.

Respectfully,

THOS. C. PARSONS,

Registrar, The National Standard Pacing Horse Breeders' Co.

Prairie Dell Stallions.

I have just received the stallion catalogue of Prairie Dell farm. Mr. R. I. Lee, the proprietor, has been engaged in the breeding business many years and has always been abreast of the times in the matter of blood and speed. In fact, the first trotting-bred stallions of any note in this State were bred, owned and raced by the owner of Prairie Dell and the get of Robert McGregor 2:17½. Corlander 2:29½, Monroe 2:27½, Even Dhu, Aladdin and others, have made a name in trotting history and their blood will be found in the pedigrees of many performers of the future. The Prairie Dell stallions of today are superior in every respect to those mentioned above, not that they were an inferior lot, for such is not the case; but great advance has been made in the science of breeding, and improvement is but the natural result, especially where one has given as careful, painstaking study to the breeding problem as has Mr. Lee. Fergus McGregor, by virtue of his achievements as a sire, ranks first in the catalogue of eight fashionably-bred stallions. His sire, Robert McGregor 2:17½, the fastest stallion ever owned and stood in the State. Fergus' dam is a full sister to Monroe 2:27½. His success as a sire of performers is remarkable from the fact that in his first years in the stud only inferior mares were bred to him, and from these he got six trotters with records from

2:24½ to 2:29½. He stands prominent as the only sire with six Kansas-bred performers. Glenwood is the only son of the great Nutwood in the State. Of his sire, who stands at \$1,000, and has seventy-seven in the 2:20 list, nothing more need be said. His blood lines are a combination of Pilot, Jr., Mambrino Chief, Alexander's Abdallah through their best representatives. His colts are being developed and show enough promise of speed to justify Mr. Lee in entering them in several rich stakes at the big Tennessee and Iowa meetings. Jack Daw and John Jay are sons of Jay Bird, the sire of that great race horse Allerton 2:09½, and are out of mares by Robert McGregor 2:17½. Grenada is by Monroe 2:27½, dam by Magnolia by American Star, second dam by Black Hawk.

Feeding Colts.

There are nearly as many fads and fancies about feeding colts and young horses as there are owners. There is, of course, a danger of their getting overfat if fed too highly, but there is to my mind a disposition to oftener cross the border line of danger, by drawing upon a colt's resources of strength, when the resources are too much exhausted. A growing colt needs to be fed heavier than a mature horse, and in some particulars needs to be varied from the bill of fare that is given to older horses. There is a prevailing opinion that clover hay is not fit to feed a horse at all, and, while I would not feed a road or track horse clover when grown, I would feed no other when the same animal is young. The regime I practice is milk, grass, clover, timothy.

Milk first, because it can digest and assimilate it, and the rest in their regular order for precisely the same reason. If any who read this are skeptical let them test it and see. Feed one colt timothy, another clover, or feed the same one each kind of hay at different times. Then throw out the manure where the rain can fall on it and as it washes away the digested portion, you will be surprised to see how completely the clover is digested and how entirely undigested is the timothy.

I need hardly add that a colt's ration apart from the hay it eats should be more varied than the older horse. No one kind of feed is perfect. Hence the need of variety.—N. R. P., in *Horse Monthly*.

Junction City Horse Notes.

Tiny Rogers 2:30 is booked to Kentucky Russell 2:23½.

Cora McGregor 2:27½ dropped a chestnut stud colt by Kentucky Russell 2:23½ on March 3, 1892. This game young mare and her royal son are owned by Hugh Bolin, of Fort Riley, Kas.

La Mascotte by Robt. McGregor 2:17½, dam Coranda (dam of Cora McGregor 2:27½) by Corlander 2:29½, foaled a chestnut stud colt by Kentucky Russell 2:23½, March 14; and Bessie B. (dam of Otto W. 2:22) foaled a bay stud colt January 27. Both owned by F. O'Reilly & Co.

The horsemen at Junction City have organized an association to be known as The Junction City Driving Club, with M. H. Foss, President; E. C. Tillson, Vice President; James R. Young, Secretary; T. B. Kennedy, Treasurer; and E. T. Ferrill, Superintendent. They have leased the fair grounds and about forty horses will be trained there this season.

Mr. H. L. Miller took F. O'Reilly & Co.'s yearling colt, Brown Russell by Kentucky Russell 2:23½, dam La Mascotte by Robt. McGregor 2:17½, to the track yesterday for the first time, and led him a quarter in 50½ seconds. Bertha Russell by Kentucky Russell went a quarter in 52½ seconds. Kentucky Russell is proving himself a great sire as well as a great race horse.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: "The receipts of horses at the yards for the past week were large, and while there were a great many common and inferior animals, fully 70 per cent. were of fair to good quality. The market in the face of heavy receipts ruled very strong and active all week, the buyers being present in larger numbers than for some months. Farm mares, streeters, small chunks and good drivers were in very large demand, with a good inquiry for draft and saddle horses. The receipts and shipments were about equal, and the barns were practically closed out of stock Saturday evening. Wednesday's auction was a large one, disposing of 271 horses, and the total sales of week 493 head. Below is summary of prices: Streeters, \$100@120; drivers, \$130@175; 1,250-pound chunks, \$125@140; 1,600-pound draft, \$190@248; express horses, \$150@190; farm mares, \$80@120; saddlers, \$200@400; Western range, \$30@70."

Many a woe would be lightened if we would look to the yonder end of it.

BEECHAM'S PILLS sell well because they cure.

YOU CAN HAVE ONE FREE

Write for our FREE Illustrated Catalogue.



WE GIVE A FREE

(as shown in illustration.)

To any one who will sell eight (8) for us. Regular price for this buggy is \$90.00, but we are selling it when cash is sent with order, for \$45.25. We do it to introduce our goods and to show **How Money**

FOSTER \$45.25 BUGGIES AND \$5.25 HARNESS

We are the originators of selling first-class work direct from our Factory at factory prices. We use only the best material, and our guarantee is placed on all vehicles. We sell Buggies and Carriages for \$45.25 and upwards. If you WANT A BUGGY FOR NOTHING, order a sample and sell eight (8) for us. The money paid for sample can be deducted when you order the eight, (same as sample). Address **FOSTER BUGGY & CART CO., 11 Pike Building, CINCINNATI, O.**

Iowa Legislature Takes a Hand

In trying to protect the people against the use of ammonia and alum in baking powders.

A bill for an act to prevent the adulteration of baking powder with ammonia and alum, has been introduced in both Senate and Legislature of this State, imposing proper penalties to enforce the law, etc.

Both branches having previously passed resolutions asking Congress to pass the pure food bill now before Congress.

This shows an earnest desire on the part of our representatives to protect their constituents.

Following is a partial list of the names of the brands that have been examined and found to contain either alum or ammonia: Calumet, Climax, Royal, Chicago Yeast, Forest City, Zipp's, Economy, Taylor's, Unrivalled, Rocket, Globe, Silver Star, Eddy & Eddy's, Grant's Bon Bon, Hotel, Kenton and many other brands.

Pure cream of tartar baking powders can be obtained. Many of the highest authorities have singled out and recommended Dr. Price's Cream baking powder for both purity and wholesomeness.—*Des Moines News*.

Closing-Out Sale.

Fine stock breeders who have been in the habit of observing at State and county fairs the various herds represented in the cattle exhibits, have become quite familiar with the name of Hugh Draper, of Washington, Iowa, as that of a man who is the owner of one of the finest herds of Scotch and Bates-bred Short-horn cattle to be found west of the Mississippi river. Owing to ill health, Mr. Draper has concluded to dispose of his entire herd, in order that he may have a chance for rest, with the hope of regaining his strength, which close attention to his business has prevented him from getting.

On Wednesday, April 27, 1892, at his home, Grandview stock farm, four and a half miles southwest of Washington, Iowa, Mr. Draper will offer for sale and will sell his entire herd of Short-horns, consisting of Cruickshanks, Orange Blossoms, Peris, Rose of Sharons, and Josephines, the same being the finest specimens of these strains to be found anywhere.

Baron Lavender 96120 is the three-year-old Cruickshank bull that leads the herd, and about thirty of his calves will be offered at this sale. Eleven of these calves are bulls from twelve to eighteen months old, all in most excellent condition for shipping to any point, and ready for service at the present season.

Mr. Draper has spent over ten years in getting together his fine herd, and those who are fortunate enough to be purchasers at his sale will obtain animals which will be an honor to any herd into which they may be introduced. Parties who wish to attend his sale will be able to stop off of train at the farm, either from the C. R. I. & P. trains or on the C. B. & Q. road.

A full description of the Draper herd would require too much space for the

limits of a newspaper article. Those interested should write Mr. Draper for his catalogue at once. It contains full directions how to reach his place, with full explanations concerning his herd and terms of sale.

"Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away"

Is the name of a little book that tells all about Notobac, the only guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit in every form. This book is mailed free. Contains many testimonial letters, reporting cures in ten days and a gain of as many pounds. Notobac costs but a trifle, and the man who wants to quit and can't had better write for the book to-day. Address **STERLING REMEDY CO., Box 634, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.**

Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal. **T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.**

Pond's Business college, Topeka, Kansas, has lately turned out the finest penman (not 20 years old yet) ever graduated in Kansas. Boys, if you want some of his work, free, send a few names and stamp to above address.

One of the Finest.

Here is one of the many letters the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway is constantly receiving in commendation of its superior facilities in the way of brand new coaches and superior sleeping-car accommodations:

"What you said about the cars on your road was true. They were the finest I saw on my way here, and the most roomy and comfortable. Should I have occasion to travel east, I shall try to use your part of the road, and shall recommend it to others."

It will be remembered this line is the only line in the West running the celebrated vestibuled compartment Pullman sleeping-cars, in which the price for exclusive use of a drawing-room is no more than that of a section in the ordinary sleeping-car. The dining-car service is beyond comparison and its express trains are run on the fastest schedules.



OUR NEW

76 page, Illustrated Pamphlet on **Hypertension**, issued Jan'y, 1892, will be mailed to any address, on receipt of 4c in stamps. Mention this paper. Address: **MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, Dr. Pierce & Son, San Francisco, Cal. or St. Louis, Mo.**

CANCERS

SCROFULA AND TUMORS

Permanently cured, without the aid of the Knife or Flaster, or detention from business. Send for Proof, naming this paper. Consultation free. **DR. H. C. W. DESHLER, Specialist, 625 Harrison Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN RELIEVER.

It penetrates the muscles, membranes and tissues, thereby reaching the seat of disease. Indispensable to the Housewife, Farmer, Stock Raiser or Mechanic. 25c., 50c. and \$1.

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.

"In A Summer Gone By."

Sweet Betty set turning the wheel in the sun, In a sad-colored gown, as demure as a nun. When Hiram came in at the white wicket-gate By the lavender-bed, to discover his fate. She looked at the sky and she blushed rosy red, And she stooped for a sprig from the lavender-bed; For she new very well by the light in his eye, Young Hiram came wooing that summer gone by.

He spoke of the cot in the woodland's embrace, With windows that waited to frame her sweet face In a temple of roses, and where to the end Their lives and their pleasures would peacefully blend. But swiftly she turned with her cheeks in a flame;

"Why speak ye of peace or of pleasure,—for shame! While others go forth for our country to die!" Said the patriot maid in that summer gone by. "There is bloodshed and famine abroad in the land; Go get you a sword and a troop to command. 'Tis a year since the Congress proclaimed we were free; Go fight for the rose-girdled cottage—and me!" He went with a sob swelling up in his throat, And the lavender-sprig she had dropped in his coat; And she watched him from sight with a smile and a sigh, 'Mid the roses and pinks of the summer gone by.

No message, no letter, and deep lay the snow. "It will come though," she said, "when the crocuses blow." No letter, no message, and sunshine and rains Had summoned the roses to hedges and lanes. She sat at her wheel with the tears dropping down, And a lavender-sprig in the breast of her gown, When they told her how bravely a soldier could die, And brought her his sword, in a summer gone by.

—Minna Irving in April New England Magazine.

FASHIONS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Women's Dress Was Neither as Comfortable Nor Healthful as Now.

"I am just tired to death of all this croaking about how much worse things are nowadays than they used to be, especially in the way of dress and habits of women," said a middle-aged lady, as she laid down a magazine, after reading a most pessimistic article on the decadence of femininity, and the ruinous habits of the mothers and daughters of the present. "I think such talk is the veriest moonshine, and seems to me to be prompted either by desire on the part of those who indulge in it for notoriety, or to help along the business of the doctors.

"In the course of this article occurs the following: 'If women dressed as healthfully as they did fifty years ago they would not be sick, or at least very few of them.' Now, as a matter of fact, I can remember how they used to dress fifty years ago, and in certain respects we are very far ahead of them. I recall distinctly scores of times when we tied our corset-laces to the bed-posts, threw our entire weight upon them and then tied them as tight as our strength would permit. And we slept in them, too, making a special effort each day to see if they could be drawn just a little bit tighter. We never enjoyed our suppers when we went out to entertainments, for we were laced so tight we could scarcely eat a bit. We always carried an extra dress with us, and changed at suppers. Of course, the last dress was intended to be, if possible, rather more swell than the first, and was sure to be quite as tight, if not a little tighter. Then came the tugging and pulling on the corset laces again, and the girls would help each other if they were good-natured, for a wasp-waist was quite the mark of gentility. It was not a remarkable thing for the young woman to faint in the ball-room and have to be carried out. If the corset laces were cut, as was sometimes necessary, it was a merciful thing that the poor victim was unconscious, as the torture that attended the loosening of them was beyond expression. Sometimes the health of the victim gave out altogether; then the corsets must be taken off. Little by little the laces were let out, and then it was almost impossible for the patient to sit upright. Indeed, there were several eminent physicians of that date who decided that the old malady which went under the name of 'bed-ridden' was largely caused by the destruction of the vitality of the muscles in the trunk of the body, which, having no strength to support, left the person like a mere log of wood.

"The women of fifty years ago wore pet-

ticoats of wool fabric quilted in figures or patterns. These were sometimes so heavily weighted that they had to be stitched in sections, as the needle would not go through them to admit the running stitch ordinarily used. In addition to this, ropes half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter were sometimes sowed into the hems of these skirts, and it was no unusual thing to wear skirts with cords half an inch through, as many as thirty or forty cords being put into a single skirt. Not satisfied with this, there were ruffled petticoats, which were worn both over and under the corded skirt. I distinctly remember seeing one of my friends dress for an evening party, and putting on one after another six starched and ruffled petticoats and the corded skirt besides. An underskirt was frequently worn in addition to these.

"As another point in the fashion of women of fifty years ago, I can say that at that date neither I nor any of the women of my family owned such a thing as a pair of heavy summer shoes. Prunella gaiters were the things, and these had soles as soft as pasteboard, and no heels of any sort. To wear heels and make a noise was considered shockingly vulgar, and a thing no lady would be guilty of. Wet feet were a regular thing, and really caused very little comment. For winter wear and snow there were calfskin shoes, but no rubbers.

"Of course, there are many diseases at present which were much less known at that date, but the question frequently arises in my mind whether the diseases were not more nearly the same than the names. Certainly the present conditions of the dress of women, with their comfortable short skirts, light and warm underwear, emancipation waists and tennis, boating and pedestrian development of bone and muscle, seem to me far more favorable to their health and well-being than the old-time conditions."—New York Ledger.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Money for the Children.

No child ever learns at once to use money. There is no lesson we can set for the young people which will give them immediate good judgment in this regard. No American has proper respect for himself unless he owns money enough to buy his next meal at least. The very bravest of us will find a feeling of slavish dependence creeping in where our last penny is going out. Is it not well, then, for Americans to think on this matter somewhat, and give the young people a chance to know by individual experience something of the value of money? It is not true that only those who earn money prize it—and many who earn it by the hardest kind of labor spend it recklessly.

The desire for the possession of articles which money will buy is the incentive to spend money, and if the desire to hold money is greater than to possess other articles, then the money is hoarded and a miserly spirit is encouraged.

Real wisdom in the use of money means to so use it as to get out of it the greatest possible amount of good. This may be in present possession or in future security against want. There is no better way to teach children to use money than by giving them an allowance as soon as they are old enough to be trusted with the spending of any money. A very small sum, a few pennies each week or each month, given with absolute regularity, for their very own, and an understanding that father is not to be asked for Sunday school money, for money to attend the "show," or buy candy, or marbles, or doll ribbons, will beget care and forethought that will encourage the true use of money. One careless spending of the money for sweets, then having to go without some coveted luxury that might have been bought with the money, will teach a child the lesson that many a man, and woman, too, spends years in learning. It will save many a one in late life from carelessly buying before seeing whence the money is to come to meet the bills.

It is easy to give children a chance to earn a little money. Not by the home people buying favors, for little people should never be paid for courtesy; but for real work they may sometimes have pay and ought to be allowed to use that money themselves. If they are encouraged to earn money for their own books or shoes, the books will receive better care, and the shoes will be kept out of some of the mud holes. However, they ought not to be com-

pelled to spend their money all upon necessities; a little should be to spend as they see fit or to save for some purpose of special interest. If a little account book be kept a very useful habit will be formed and methodical calculations will be encouraged.

If a child takes care of a calf, a pig, a chicken, or a colt, and calls it his until it is grown, the most cruel thing that can possibly be done is to sell that animal without the child's knowledge, and pocket the money. "John's colt" that became "father's horse" has been the source of more distrust in humanity than all the forgeries in the land. It is the meanest kind of stealing to take from one's own children that which has become theirs by common consent.

If money comes hard, and it doesn't seem best to spare even a little for the children, they can often earn some by raising some crop on a bit of ground that can be spared to them. Little farmers have often worked hard over a square rod of land, and have learned a real love for "mother earth" while working for the tiny crop, the memory of which made them notable farmers in after years.

This talk of money for children means girls as well as boys. No woman likes to go to her husband for every penny, even though she knows it is as much hers as his, and one reason why so many men hold the purse strings and keep them drawn tight is that so few women know how to use money wisely.

When all our young people learn to make money give to them the greatest good possible, we shall hear less complaint of people who are extravagant or of those who are miserly. There may come a time when people who are "looking backward" will find this earth without money, and may feel that it is better so, but to-day we count money among our possessions and it is for us to use it so as to make it give us all the comfort possible.

It was not money, but the love of money that Paul said was the root of all evil.

No better practical course of lessons can be given young people than that which teaches a wise use of all the money that comes into their possession.

N. S. KEDZIE.

John Wesley on Happy Farmers.

John Wesley, who traveled so extensively in his day in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as in the colony of Georgia, in America, thus writes in his journal under date of November 3, 1766:

"I rode to Brentford, where all was quiet, both in the congregation and in the society. Tuesday 4, I preached at Brentford, Battersea, Deptford, and Welling, and examined the several societies. Wednesday 5, I rode by Shoreham to Sevenoaks. In the little journeys which I have lately taken, I have thought much on the great encomiums which have been for ages bestowed on a country life. How have all the learned world cried out, 'O, fortunati nimium, bona si sua norint, Agricola!' But after all, what a flat contradiction

is this to universal experience! See that little house, under the wood, by the river side! There is rural life in perfection. How happy, then, is the farmer that lives there! Let us take a detail of his happiness. He rises, with or before the sun, calls his servants, looks to his swine and cows, then to his stables and barns. He sees to the plowing and sowing his ground in winter or spring. In summer and autumn he hurries and sweats among his mowers and reapers. And where is his happiness in the meantime? Which of these employments do we envy? Or do we envy the delicate repast that succeeds, which the poet so languishes for?

"O, quando faba, Pythagorae cognata, simul-que Uncta satis pingui ponentur oluscula lardo!"

O, the happiness of eating beans well greased with fat bacon! Nay, and cabbage, too! Was Horace in his senses when he wrote thus? Or the servile herd of his imitators? Our eyes and ears may convince us that there is not a less happy body of men in all England than the country farmers. In general, their life is supremely dull; and it is usually unhappy, too. For of all people in the kingdom they are most discontented: seldom satisfied either with God or man." J. D. K.

The foregoing was kindly furnished to "Home Circle" for publication, and while the chief clerk of this department is thankful for the contribution, he has just a slight fear some of the readers may object to the introduction of Choctaw or any other classic language, except plain, every-day English.

By way of apology to such ones, he will make the same explanation which an honored Lieutenant Governor of Kansas (who is the present Presiding Elder, not in the Methodist church, but elsewhere) made to Grand Duke Alexis, when pointing to the motto of the State of Kansas, viz: "Them is Latin words, them is."

By the aid of the literary labor of the youngest boy in the office, whose duty it is to find lost electrotypes, translate all foreign languages and assist the foreman in "making up the forms," it was learned that the general meaning of the first Latin line quoted by Brother Wesley is about as follows:

Oh, happy farmers! If you could but know, The delicious pleasure in pulling a hoe!

After a slight rest, the young man continued his labors, and reported the meaning of the second Latin quotation to be:

Oh, Pythagoras! thou wise sage, Know, now, the joy in greased cabbage: With beans in plenty, soaked in fat pork, We farmers eat and then to work.

Horace was a pretty good man, and told all he knew "about farming;" but it is plainly evident that there were many things he did not know, and concerning which a Kansas farmer could have given him quite a number of excellent pointers.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, the translator reports that the "Horace" mentioned by Mr. Wesley was not the editor of the Tribune, but some other Horace. Mr. Wesley should have given his other name, also.

Gall in the heart makes all things bitter.

Hot Griddle Cakes.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder possesses a peculiar merit not approached by that of any other baking powder. It produces the hot buckwheat, Indian or wheat cakes, hot biscuit, doughnuts, waffles or muffins. Any of these tasteful things may be eaten when hot with impunity by persons of the most delicate digestive organs. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder leavens without fermentation or decomposition. In its preparation none but the purest of cream of tartar, soda, etc. is used, and in such exact equivalents as to always guarantee a perfectly neutral result, thereby giving the natural and sweet flavor peculiar to buckwheat and other flour that may be used, the natural flavor so much desired and appreciated by all. The oldest patrons of Dr. Price's powder tell the story, that they can never get the same results from any other leavening agent, that their griddle cakes, biscuits, etc. are never so light and never taste so sweet or so good as when raised with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

The Young Folks.

Quarrels.

Birds are loud in the dripping laurels,
Twittering loud in the springtime rain;
Lovers' quarrels! Lovers' quarrels!
Bicker and quarrel over again!

O, but the gray and gusty weather,
With not so much as a gleam of blue!
Can't they peacefully live together,
Those pert and tiny feathery two?

Let but the clearing north grow breezy,
Let but the vane on the steeple veer,
The prophecy's quite as true as easy—
Cooling and biling is all you'll hear.

As without in the bowery laurels,
So within—it is just as plain
That whether quiet rules or quarrels,
All depends on the weather-vane.

—Harry Pelouze.

A STRANGE WAR STORY.

How Two Brave Quaker Sons Served The Union Cause.

At the breaking out of the civil war I was a mere boy and our nearest neighbor was a florid-faced, kind-hearted, generous old Quaker. Both he and his good wife had been reared in the South, and after the liberation of their slaves, from a sense of duty, still retained enough to surround themselves and family with all the comforts which the people of their simple faith care to possess. In those days their great stone house with its thick walls, broad verandas and low windows met my idea of the castles which were mixed up with my meager knowledge of medieval times. The macadamized road that ran through the farm was lined on either side with locust trees that in the period of blooming made the air heavy with the perfume of the graceful white blossoms waving in a background of green that they almost concealed. A never-failing spring that bubbled up through moss-grown stone was embowered in the overhanging branches of strong-trunked weeping willows. The great front yard had its driveways cut through a rich sward and wound among towering maples. The garden had the earliest, the latest and the sweetest flowers. The stock was the fattest and the best cared for. The negroes who would not leave a kind master and mistress found a life of comparative ease and plenty with them. The handsome old gentleman was "Grandpa Waterson" to all of us, and the wife, who allowed no visiting boy or girl to depart without cookies, great mellow apples, mince pie, maple sugar cakes or some other evidence of a kindness that took all the world into her heart, was always "grandma."

There were two sons in the family, models of physical perfection and manly courage. No handsomer could be found. They were over six feet tall, had the light curly hair, the blue eyes and the fresh complexion so conspicuous in men of Anglo-Saxon origin. They were highly educated, and idolized, not only by the parents, but by the four fair sisters and untold scores of other peoples' sisters. One had gone West and soon established a popularity that placed him in a responsible public position. The other had remained at home and relieved Grandpa Waterson of every business care.

The startling news of active hostilities flashed over the country. Henry, the elder son, resigned his office and surprised us all by appearing one afternoon without previous notice. The warm family greetings over, Henry called his brother out for a walk, and forgetful that "little pitchers have ears," they allowed me to saunter along. At the spring we all drank, and then followed a long tramp in the shade of the locusts. I heard Henry say to Charles: "Charles, I have decided to enlist."

"I have already done so."

"Thee can't mean it. Do father and mother know?"

"I promised Ruth to tell them to-night. It's more terrible to me than the dread of war."

"Thee is nearer to them than I, Charles. I will break the news to father when we get back. No one can soothe mother or break the news so gently as he. I am more than sorry that thee has taken this step, for I came home to prevent it. I wanted to make sure that one son and one brother would be left. But it is too late. I have consented to command a regiment of sharpshooters and cannot honorably disappoint them. I will have a gallant lot of boys at my back."

Here I broke away, so full of importance that I ran at top speed. I was going to

tell Grandma Waterson. I would not have those two handsome fellows stopping bullets. But I met Lydia, as pretty a maiden as ever donned a drab dress or dropped a modest pair of eyes, and called all her friends by their first names.

"Lydia," I shouted between breaths, "Henry and Charles are going to enlist. It must be stopped;" but by that time the girl was pale as a ghost and leaning against the nearest tree.

"Don't thee say another word," she commanded in a determined voice. "Not another word. This must come from brother Henry or brother Charles. But it will break mother's heart," and I joined Lydia in a hearty cry just out of sympathy.

Henry, in his manly, straightforward way, told his father all. Pleading, argument and persuasion on the part of the afflicted old man were in vain. It was contrary to the doctrine of non-resistance, a tenet of the church; it was raising the hand of his son against the relatives who were left in the South; but the brothers firmly clung to their determination, gently persisting and doing all possible to soften the poignant grief they inflicted. Grandpa Waterson's lips quivered as he bade Henry good-bye, and the broken-hearted mother clung to the neck of her eldest born until unconsciousness released her from the pangs of actual parting.

A few days later Charles rode forth on his own horse, a gallant black, of Kentucky lineage, and everybody agreed that no finer, braver boy would do battle for the Union. He joined the Ringgold cavalry. Early in the war he was left wounded, on the field and was kindly cared for by a Southern family. His chief nurse was a pretty little rebel with soft, wavy hair, great brown eyes, inviting lips and a disposition as cheery as the clear sunshine after an April shower. No woman had a right to resist that big, brave, handsome fellow, and there the Union soldier was betrothed to the bewitching champion of secession. Then Annie, for that was her name, began to correspond with Ruth, and through this intangible ink of connection the whole family fell in love with the little Confederate.

Charles rejoined his troops as soon as able. After a desperate engagement his company was scattered and he was hemmed in on every side except where the rugged mountains of Virginia towered up behind him. Boldly he turned the black, went flying over foot-paths, leaping chasms and forcing his way where few could follow. But there were bold mountaineers in the chase, and when they brought Charles to bay, the gallant stand he made, drawing his saber when his revolvers were emptied, saved his life for the time. His desperate courage won the heart of the Southerners and they persisted until he was taken alive.

He was sent to Libby, made his escape, went for days without food, and when at length he found it, ate so much that death followed quickly upon the pangs of starvation.

Henry's record was as brief as glorious. His regiment worshiped him. No man of them, Westerners though they were, could outstride or outshoot him. He led wherever he asked his men to go. A giant in strength, he was a hero in courage.

At Pleasant Hill, La., he was shot from his horse. His remains came home, and never was brother, son and neighbor more sincerely mourned. Charles's story was never learned until after the war.

But now comes a sequel stronger than the story itself. Grandpa Waterson and his wife had borne their sorrows with a fortitude that only people like them can understand. They talked of their lost boys, and together found a grim pleasure in reviewing the childhood, the youthful experiences and the manly qualities of the dead sons. Time and time have I seen them at the end of the front veranda, overgrown with honeysuckles, sitting hand in hand talking of Henry and Charles.

One day came a letter from Annie, announcing that she would visit the Water-sons. There was great preparation, for she would have been Charles's wife had he lived, and she was dear to them in her own right.

She came to a royal welcome. I imagine now that I was over-zealous in piloting her around, pointing out everything that Charles was ever associated with and gabbling away as a boy, whose voice is at the hen-cackling stage of advancement, will. "Thee is a great comfort to us," Grandpa Waterson used to say to Annie; and when grandma got her arms around the pretty Southerner, there was always a gentle kiss and a sweet-voiced assurance that Annie was just as dear as though she were a daughter.

Then came a surprise in the shape of a handsome, showy, bold-faced woman, who announced herself as having been the affianced of Col. Waterson, killed at Pleasant Hill. Col. Waterson had left everything to her, and she produced a will at that late day purporting to have been made by him.

She was welcomed with old-school cour-

IN 15 MINUTES.



I suffered severely with face neuralgia, but in 15 minutes after application of St. JACOBS OIL was asleep; have not been troubled with it since.

No return since 1882.

F. B. ADAMS, Perry, Mo.

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

ASTHMA

WORST CASES CURED TO STAY CURED IF UNCOMPLICATED BY ORGANIC DISEASE.

WE WANT NAME OF EVERY ASTHMATIC. Examination free by mail.

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references are given.All advertising intended for the current week
should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper
free during the publication of the advertisement.Address all orders.
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Galveston, Texas, has raised \$80,000 of
the \$150,000 which is pledged towards the
State World's Fair fund. The city is alive
with enthusiasm over the fair, and is hold-
ing public meetings, torch-light proces-
sions, etc.

The Kansas State Fair Association has
issued a list of premiums on grains,
grasses and grass seeds. This is to en-
courage the production of the best for
exhibit at our State Fair and subsequently
for exhibit at the World's Fair.

The next regular meeting of the Shaw-
nee Horticultural Society will be held at
the Board of Trade rooms, Saturday,
April 16, 1892, at 1 p. m. Subjects for dis-
cussion: "Cultivation and Preservation
of Fruits," by A. Coleman, of Menoken;
"What Relation Does Horticulture Bear
to the Temperance Cause?" by Phillip
Lux; "Tree-Planting," by W. H. Coultiss,
of Tevis.

A valuable bulletin from the Kansas
State Agricultural College Experiment
Station has been issued by Prof. Popenoe,
of the Department of Horticulture and
Entomology, covering work on the ex-
perimental vineyard. Space limits are
such that we cannot summarize the
bulletin, but suggest that every Kansan
who applies can receive a copy. Write to
Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan, Kas.

In respect to the loan market, says
Banker Clews, of New York, scarcely a
doubt is entertained in any quarter as to
the continuance of the prevailing ease
throughout the summer. The low prices
of a wide range of products diminishes the
amount of money required for handling
them, while the issue of \$4,500,000 of new
money each month and the unusually
high range of the reserves of the banks
foreshadow easy rates all over the country.

During 1890 and 1891, H. A. Heath, of
the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas., made
a review of the sheep industry west of the
Mississippi river, for the United States
Bureau of Animal Industry, having been
appointed for that purpose by Hon. J. M.
Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture. The
sixth and seventh annual report of the
United States Bureau of Animal Industry,
which was issued the first of the year,
contains the reports for several States and
Territories. And as this is the first au-
thoritative report of this kind, many of
our readers, especially stockmen, will be
interested in receiving it. It can be se-
cured only through your Congressman, as
the quota of the Department of Agricul-
ture has already been exhausted. This
last report of the bureau contains, besides
the review of the sheep industry, a great
deal of interesting matter to every stock-
raiser and farmer, and the distribution of
these exhaustive and interesting reports
should be confined mainly to them; and
to insure this disposition, those interested
should write their Representative in Con-
gress and secure a copy before the supply
is exhausted.

EXPERIMENTS WITH OATS.

Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the State Agri-
cultural college, has just published a bul-
letin in which he gives in a clear and
concise manner the results of the experi-
ments with oats, conducted in 1891 by
himself, aided by F. C. Burtis, assistant,
and Wm. Shelton, foreman of the farm.

The season of 1891 was unfavorable to
the oat crop on account of too much rain.
The experiments were carefully con-
ducted, and the results are undoubtedly
valuable on account of the comparison of
results.

The following experiments were under-
taken: (1) Oats on fall plowed, spring
plowed and not plowed land; (2) methods
of seeding, (a) broadcast and rolled, (b)
broadcast and not rolled, (c) shoe drill
with press wheels, (d) shoe drill without
press wheels, (e) hoe drill with press
wheels, (f) hoe drill without press wheels,
(g) cross-drilled, (h) roller-drilled, (i) listed,
(j) disc harrow, (k) plowed under, (l) drilled
one-half, broadcast one-half; (3) grading
oats for seed; (4) variety of oats for hay;
(5) single varieties vs. a mixture of varie-
ties; (6) seed from oats cut at different
stages of maturity; (7) quantity of oats to
sow per acre; (8) time to harvest oats; (9)
salt as a fertilizer; (10) treating oats with
hot water for smut; (11) test of varieties.

The work done under each of these heads
is valuable, and the account of it interest-
ing. Every farmer in the State ought to
write to Prof. C. C. Georgeson, Manhat-
tan, Kas., and obtain a copy of the bulle-
tin, No. 20.

In speaking of the treatment with hot
water to prevent smut, Prof. Georgeson
says: "This comparatively new method
of treatment for the prevention of smut is
not yet so fully understood nor so gener-
ally practiced as it should be, and this ex-
periment was undertaken, not indeed to
prove that hot water will kill the smut
germs on the seed, as that has already
been proven, but rather to aid in popular-
izing the use of this preventive. The
subject has already been treated in detail
in bulletins 12, 15, 21 and 22 of this station,
and will not, therefore, be expatiated on
here, further than to give an outline of our
method of treatment. The seed was im-
mersed for ten minutes, by the watch, in
water having a temperature of 133° F. Im-
mersion for that length of time, at that
temperature, has been found to kill the
smut without injuring the seed. The wa-
ter was heated by steam, injected through
a pipe which connected with the boiler in
the engine-room. A thermometer was
constantly kept in the water, so there was
no guess work about the temperature,
and this, by the way, requires a reliable
thermometer. The ordinary cheap in-
struments are not to be depended on for
this purpose, and should not be used un-
less they have been compared with a
standard instrument and the variation
noted. To obtain the best results it is im-
portant to have the right temperature, for
it has been found that a lower tempera-
ture does not kill all the smut, and the ex-
periments also indicate that if the seed is
kept for ten minutes in water at a higher
temperature than 133° F., some of the seed
is liable to be injured.

"To aid in maintaining the water at a
uniform temperature, we use two tubs,
standing side by side, both filled with hot
water. If only one tub is used, it will be
found that the water is cooled several de-
grees by the immersion of each basket or
sack of seed, and it will thus be difficult
to maintain a uniform temperature. But
by using two tubs and immersing the
seed first in number one for a moment, un-
till the grain is heated to nearly the re-
quired temperature, it can be transferred
to number two and kept there the required
length of time without materially chang-
ing the temperature of that tub. By
means of a stop-cock on the steam pipe,
the steam can be turned on at any mo-
ment, as may be required to maintain the
heat of the water.

"While steam is a very convenient
means of heating water, it is not at all
necessary. An ordinary wash-boiler on a
stove will answer every purpose, and
a few dipperfuls transferred from the
boiler to the tubs, as occasion may de-
mand, will be amply sufficient to keep up
the required temperature. For immersion
the seed can be placed in any porous re-
ceptacle which will freely admit the wa-
ter. Here at the station we use for that
purpose cylindrical baskets, made of wire
gauze secured to an iron frame; but a
gunny-sack might answer the same pur-

pose, or any basket of wicker-work, the
main qualification being that it is open
enough not to hinder the passage of water,
and still close enough to retain the grain.

"After treatment the grain should be
dried enough to sow it, and the sooner it
gets into the ground the better. By scat-
tering it in a thin layer on the barn floor,
or on a loft, or a canvas outdoors, if the
weather is dry, it will soon dry sufficiently
to prevent the grains from adhering to-
gether and admit of its being sown. Un-
der no circumstances should it be piled up
wet and left until it germinates or molds.
The loss from smut is very much greater
than is usually supposed; and this treat-
ment is so inexpensive, and withal so ef-
fective, that there is no excuse for any
farmer having smut in his oats. The
trouble will be richly rewarded by the in-
creased yield.

"Ten plats were devoted to the experi-
ment in question, five of which were sown
with red winter oats, treated as described
above, and the other five sown with the
same kind, not treated. A careful count
at harvest time revealed the fact that the
plats on which the seed had not been
treated contained 15 per cent. of smutted
heads, while the crop from the treated
seed had none.

"The crop was as follows:

	Bushels per acre.
Treated seed oats yielded	37.56
Not treated seed oats yielded	29.69

In favor of treatment

"Here, then, is a reward of nearly eight
bushels for the trouble of dipping the seed
required for one acre in water at a certain
temperature for ten minutes.

"On this basis, a farmer who has 100
acres in oats will get an increase in his
crop of nearly 800 bushels for the trouble
of treating 250 bushels of seed, which can
readily be done by a couple of men in two
days at an outlay that need not exceed \$5
for labor and fuel. Nor is the increase
shown in this experiment at all an ex-
treme case. Very often the per cent. of
smutted heads in a field will reach 20 or
30 per cent., all of which can be saved.

"But aside from the mere prevention of
smut, the hot-water treatment appears to
act as a stimulant to the crop which is
not wholly accounted for. That is, in the
majority of cases, the treated seeds yields
more than the untreated seed does, even
though the smutted heads in the latter
are replaced by sound ones. This phe-
nomenon is mentioned by nearly every
experimenter in this method. It is so in
the present case. If 15 per cent., the
amount of smutted oats in the untreated
plats, are added to the 29.69 bushels, the
rate yielded by these plats, the yield will
still be found to fall about 2½ bushels
short of the rate of yield on the treated
plats. This is a virtue not ascribed to any
other fungicide, and is worthy of con-
sideration."

PLOWING BY STEAM.

A practical test of plowing by steam
was made on Monday, April 4, at Garden
City, Kas. As described by the Garden
City papers, the work was successfully
done; the engine drew nine plows,
arranged in gangs of three each, and
turned over a strip of land twelve feet
wide at the rate of three or four miles an
hour. Some difficulty is reported on ac-
count of the soft condition of the ground
as a result of the recent rains. But the
trial was so satisfactory that the pur-
chasers accepted the machine and sent it
to their lands eighteen miles northwest
from the city, where it will be put to work
with a disc harrow attached, and is ex-
pected to prepare for the reception of
crops about sixty acres of land in twenty-
four hours.

The KANSAS FARMER believes the time
is rapidly approaching when mechanical
power is to take the place of animal power
in much of the heavy work of the farm,
and is pleased to note the progress re-
ported from Garden City.

People who watch the course of this
country's foreign exchanges note the fact
that for the last month the tendency has
been towards an increase of our imports
and a decrease in our exports with the
exportation of gold, which is a distinct
change from the course of the preceding
months. It is becoming strikingly ap-
parent that foreign demand for our pro-
ducts depends not alone upon the needs of
the people, but also upon their ability to
buy. While the last European harvest
was so short as to leave many millions of
people without bread, except as they

might procure it from the United States,
where there was a very great surplus; and
while our surplus has not gone forward
with sufficient rapidity to overstock
European markets, yet now, with the
harvest still some months off, we witness
a slackening of the demand. No doubt
the poor people of the famine districts are
consuming very much less than they
should, and the pity is that indications
are that they will have to live on still less,
or die. The depression in Europe is so
great that they are unable to buy largely
at even the low prices at which American
breadstuffs are upon the markets, and
the necessity of foreign producers to sell
have flooded our markets with foreign
goods and caused the return of our securi-
ties to such an extent that we have now
to ship gold abroad to settle the balance
of trade, interest and bonds returned.

A HALF-MILLION IN ONE DAY.

The effect of short selling in depressing
the price of wheat has been analyzed in
the KANSAS FARMER. A striking exem-
plification of this took place in Chicago
last Monday. The man who was ready at
all times to sell to everybody practically
unlimited quantities of wheat which he
does not own, and never expects to own, is
named Edward Partridge. The dispatch
says:

"After a day of wild excitement on
'change, the famous plunger, impassive as
a stone, stood on the floor of the Board of
Trade receiving frantic congratulations,
his brokers informing him that he was
richer by at least half a million dollars,
and that acting for him they had pounded
down the price of wheat 5 cents on every
bushel. His enemies who, it was said,
had formed a combination a few days ago
to compass his ruin, were themselves made
heavy losers and put to utter rout. The
scene during the latter part of the session
was the most exciting that has been wit-
nessed for many a day. From 85½ cents,
May wheat was dropped by bearish news
and big jumps to 80½, and finally closed
at 80½. This is 2½ cents below the close
of Saturday night. From the high point
to the low figure, Partridge makes 5 cents
per bushel, it is supposed, on his 10,000,000
short line, or what amounts to a gain of
half a million dollars. Over and above
this it is estimated that he netted consid-
erable on trades on the fluctuations. He
was the heaviest buyer and seller, and ap-
parently must have made a pot of money
out of his scalping."

Possibly Congress will see no reason in
this for passing a law to suppress this
kind of gambling. By longer neglecting
this measure of protection to our markets
from such raids, our law-makers will con-
vict themselves of caring more for some
other interests than those of the people.

Secretary Rusk, of the government De-
partment of Agriculture, is preparing for
the World's Fair what is certain to be
pronounced a marvelous agricultural ex-
hibit. It will be at once a striking dem-
onstration of the broad scope and
efficient work of the department of which
he is the head, and a school of instruction
for all who are interested in agricultural
matters. It will include full illustrations
of various insect depredations, a mammoth
globe representing graphically the history
of pleuro-pneumonia and its remarkable
extermination in America; a model of the
famous Death Valley, with its strange
fauna and flora; and a working set of a
modern weather station's outfit. Under
the immediate supervision of Expert Hub-
bard the most complete and comprehensive
collection of grains ever made is being
prepared, with the co-operation of the
farmers in this country and in foreign
parts. Samples of wheat grown in every
county in the United States will be shown.
Grains from Peace river in northern Can-
ada, to Patagonia; from Russia to India,
will be in the collection; every seed picked
by hand and the varieties arranged in
tasteful glass compartments with labels
indicating the name, place, weight and
effects of the soil and climatic conditions.
There are now collected 2,000 samples of
wheat, 1,000 of oats, 5,000 of rye, 3,000 of
barley, 300 of buckwheat, 1,500 of corn
(besides the exhibit of corn in the ear) and
proportionate numbers of the various
other grains and garden products. An
effort is being made to secure from Egypt
one of the original father wheat plants.

The Topeka Linseed Oil Works have
well-cleaned flaxseed for sowing. Write
for prices and terms.

OUR WASHINGTON SPECIAL.

While the United States is endeavoring to extend its trade in American food products to other countries by teaching their citizens how to prepare our breadstuffs, little attention is paid by the government to the nutritive economy of the various cereals. This lack of official information, Mr. Brickner, of Wisconsin, proposes shall be supplied by the provisions of a resolution which he has introduced in the House. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to collate information and report on the food products of the United States, including all the cereals, with especial reference to the economy of their use. The investigation is to be conducted by the Chemical Division of the department, and an appropriation of \$5,000 is provided for the purpose. Mr. Brickner's idea is that some products are more nutritious than others and are better as food under some conditions than under others. He proposes that the food qualities under all conditions shall be determined and made public by the department, in order that the people generally may know facts with which few persons, besides those who have made a special study of the subject, are now familiar.

C. J. Murphy, the special agent of the Department of Agriculture, who has been in Europe the past year teaching the native bakers how to prepare American breads and make corn meal mush, will be ordered to Sweden as soon as he finishes his labors in southern Russia, where he is aiding the distribution of the famine relief supplies. His success in Germany has become known in the capital of Sweden, and that government has sent a request to this country that Mr. Murphy be sent to Stockholm to instruct the bakers there in the art of cooking corn meal. The bread most in favor with the Germans is made of two parts of American corn meal and three parts rye. It is called the "Murphy brodt," and is said to be not only more palatable than the German rye bread, but it is more nutritious. Since the Berlin bakers have learned how to make it the demand for it is increasing, and the trade in American maize and meal is extending. Several maize mills have been established, and it now seems probable that American corn will largely take the place of the native rye, within a few years, as a food staple. If the same results are accomplished in Russia and Sweden their importance to the agricultural interests of this country cannot be overestimated.

The French government, it is understood, will shortly abolish the extra inspection of American meat products and accept as sufficient the inspection conducted by this government immediately prior to shipment. M. Duclos, the special agent of the French Department of Agriculture, was here some weeks ago, and he closely examined the system of inspection conducted by the government at Chicago and other packing points. He left well satisfied with the system, and it is said he will report favorably to his government and recommend that the reinspection conducted at the French ports of entry be discontinued. This action, if taken, will greatly lessen the cost of export and no doubt result in a largely increased trade with France in meat products. It was only a short time ago that the absolute embargo against American pork was removed, but the extra inspection which has since been maintained has not only subjected the shippers to annoyance and delay, but it has kept down the profits of the export trade.

Some time ago Mr. Herman, of Oregon, introduced a bill appropriating \$35,000 for the purchase and importation of high-bred Angora goats from Asia Minor. The House Committee on Agriculture has refused to report the bill on the ground that private capital should interest itself rather than that the government should undertake importations of this sort. A similar measure, still before the committee, provides for the introduction of Russian reindeer into Alaska. As the animals are intended for the use of the distressed natives the bill may be passed.

In a bulletin just issued the Department of Agriculture treats of the spraying of fruits for insect pests and fungus diseases, with a special consideration of the subject in its relation to the public health. The practice of spraying fruits has extended largely in the past few years, and the fact that most of the compounds used are slightly poisonous has led some persons to express apprehension lest their application

should prove injurious. Assistant Secretary Willits, in issuing the bulletin, says there is no possibility of evil consequences from the ordinary methods of spraying. "Its publication," he says, "is rendered especially necessary and timely by the fact that persons antagonizing, from interested motives, the importation of American fruit into Great Britain, have indulged in the frequent assertion that spraying, as practiced in this country, must necessarily have deleterious effects upon the fruit and injure it for consumption." Not only are these charges shown to be baseless, but it is shown that they originated with competitors of the American growers.

The only insecticide sprays which are dangerous to use, the bulletin explains, are the arsenic compounds, and even here the danger is greatly exaggerated by those not familiar with the facts. Paris green and London purple have been used for many years in this country as insecticides, and a fatal case of poisoning from their use has never been known. The only danger is in having the poison about a farm or plantation in bulk. The question as to whether arsenic may be absorbed by the growing plant in any degree was long ago settled in the negative by the best chemists in the country. It was demonstrated as early as 1873 that even where Paris green was applied to the soil in such quantities as to cause the wilting or death of plants the most rigorous chemical analysis could detect no arsenic in the composition of the plants themselves.

In a recent lecture before Lowell Institute, Boston, the whole matter was summed up by Prof. Riley, who said: "The latest sensational report of this kind was the rumor, emanating from London, that American apples were being rejected for fear their use was unsafe. If we consider for a moment how minute is the quantity of arsenic that can remain in the calyx of an apple, under the most favorable circumstances, we shall see how absurd this fear is. Even if the poison that originally killed the worm remained intact, one would have to eat many barrels of apples at a meal to get a sufficient quantity to poison a human being. Thus we see how utterly groundless are any fears of injury."

No other country practices spraying for fungus diseases of fruits to the same extent as the United States. Five years ago practically nothing was known on this subject. Now, the Department of Agriculture estimates fully 50,000 fruit-growers are engaged in the work. From the Great Lakes to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific the methods recommended by the department are practiced every year with success. Canada has also adopted many of the suggestions, and even Australia is engaged in experiments in the treatment of apple, pear, peach, and other fruit diseases.

GEO. H. APPERSON.

Washington, D. C., April 11, 1892.

THE GREAT ROCK SALT MINES AT LYONS, KANSAS.

Down, down, down a thousand feet and more, down through the porous soil, down through the water and sand, down through rock and shale, into the depths of the earth into the layers of salt, a thousand feet from the walks of man, into crystal halls shining by miners' lamps!

Can any writing tell the emotions aroused on stepping for the first time upon a platform six feet square suspended over a pit 1,065 feet deep, and feeling the platform slowly dropping, dropping, dropping, faster, faster, faster under his feet?

Wet and shiny walls appear to hurry upwards. A cool and pleasant wind rushes from below. The water-lodgment is passed at 305 feet and now the walls are dry. Eight hundred feet and now we are in salt. Downward, still downward 265 feet more and our platform stops as gently as a snowflake.

Gray rock salt to right of us; gray rock salt to left of us; gray rock salt in front of us; gray rock salt behind us; gray rock salt above us; gray rock salt for yet fifty feet below us, as we stepped from the platform.

Forward a hundred feet to the west we passed through a gray rock salt archway twenty-five feet wide and twelve feet high. Rough and picturesque were the walls and the arched roof resplendent with shining salt crystals which reflected the light of the lamp carried by the superintendent. The floor was leveled to

receive the railroad; but, up from between the ties and rails came the glimmering light from the crystal salt.

At the end of this crystal hall were workmen driving steel wedges and splitting into smaller pieces huge masses of salt which had been detached by the recent blasting. This salt is crystallized throughout, being composed of pure salt crystals with a slight admixture of shale. To this latter is due the gray appearance of the rock. On being asked how much salt was in a particular mass at which the men were working, the superintendent "measured it with his eye" and replied "about seventeen tons."

We returned to the shaft and from there explored another avenue through the salt towards the south. At the end of this was a cross street fifty feet wide. Here the miners were using the mining machines driven by compressed air, by the aid of which the drilling and other mining tools are operated. Other "streets" were in course of construction towards the east and towards the north, so that presently the entire 2,500 acres of the company will be cut into "blocks and streets" 1,065 feet below the surface.

The purest layer of salt in the entire formation is the one in which this work is done. It is eighteen feet thick, so that it is perfectly safe to make the streets twelve feet high, leaving an arched supporting roof of strong rock salt six feet in thickness over the middle of the streets. Four supporting blocks or pillars of salt, each 200 feet square, are left at the foot of the shaft. The supporting blocks throughout the other parts of the mine will each be fifty feet square, and the "streets" will be twenty-five feet wide, with cross chambers fifty feet wide. Thus is "growing" a crystal city under the ground, but the "blocks" are solid salt and not to be entered.

There are no explosive gases in a salt mine, and, in this one, the workmen are perfectly dry and clean. Indeed, after traversing the entire mine the KANSAS FARMER'S shoes were as dry and neat as if they had been put in a parlor.

Again we took passage on the little platform hung to a wire rope which was to be wound on a great cylinder by two powerful steam engines. The engineer was signalled by pulling a bell wire. No use calling from this depth, for the strongest human voice dies away in the distance long before it reaches the surface. The engineer answered the signal and waited until it was repeated. Up, up, up, safely up, rapidly up, and gently we stopped in the broad light of day.

This shaft is seven by sixteen feet. It cost over \$100,000 to sink it. It is double-cased and filled with hydraulic cement between the casings to the depth of 305 feet. No water bearing strata were encountered below this depth. Here is a reservoir or "lodgment" for the collection of the small quantity of water which comes through the cement. It is a cavernous excavation with its opening in the shaft. A steam pump discharging above ground removes the water whenever there is any considerable accumulation. The shaft is divided into three compartments by partitions extending from top to bottom. One of these is for air and is four by seven feet. The others are each six by seven feet and are for the elevators or platforms. While one of these goes down the other goes up in the other compartment.

The buildings and machinery are of the very best, and cost nearly as much as the shaft, so that the total investment of the company is nearly \$200,000. The main building is eighty-five feet high, and in largest dimensions on the ground it is eighty by one hundred and fifty feet. The main timbers of the frame work of this building are fifteen inches square.

The salt is placed by the miners in little cars which they push along the underground railways and upon the platform of the elevator. This lifts them to the top of the main building, where they are dumped and the salt is allowed to pass through crushing rolls of iron. There are three sets of these rolls making different sizes of salt. The salt passes from the rolls over riddles and screens and some of it into mills. From these it falls into bins, so that the several sizes or grades are kept separate. The salt looks much whiter after it has been broken up than in the great masses which come up in the cars.

Five sizes are prepared in such quantities as the market demands. These are (1) fine salt for ordinary domestic use; (2)

a little coarser for pickles, chemical works, and for salting hides; (3) about as large as peas, for salting hides; (4) about as large as hickory nuts for pork packers and use in refrigerator cars; and (5) lumps twenty-five to three hundred pounds. This last grade is shipped to all parts of the country, even as far as to Arizona. A special grade called agricultural salt is made. It is a mixture of sizes 1, 2 and 3. The theory is that the effects of the fine salt are realized immediately while the larger sizes dissolving slowly prolong the beneficial results.

The Lyons Rock Salt Company has procured the best obtainable of every kind of machinery used at its works. The cable, on the reliability of which depends the safety of the men while ascending and descending, is of Hercules steel and warranted to work under a strain of sixty-four tons, while the weight put upon it does not exceed four tons.

The buildings are conveniently arranged and connected with each other and the railroad offices by telephone. Flues switch from the Missouri Pacific and the Santa Fe railroads afford ample shipping facilities, and the salt is loaded into the cars from the bins by simply opening gates.

The entire enterprise is ably conducted by Jean F. Webb, Vice President and general manager, and Jesse Ainsworth, superintendent, to each of whom the KANSAS FARMER is indebted for courtesies shown.

The capacity of the Lyons rock salt works is sufficient to supply the entire country, and its salt beds would not be exhausted in ages. The salt is almost absolutely pure and possesses advantages for stock which need only the test of trial to be appreciated and to make of the user a permanent patron of the Lyons Rock Salt Company.

CEREAL PRODUCTION IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

The Superintendent of Census has issued the following statistics of cereal production in Oregon and Washington for the census year ending May 31, 1890, compiled under the direction of Mr. J. Hyde, special agent in charge of agriculture. Oregon—Wheat, 553,270 acres, 9,298,224 bushels; oats, 218,736 acres, 5,948,594 bushels; barley, 37,803 acres, 875,063 bushels. Washington—Wheat, 372,658 acres, 6,345,426 bushels; oats, 65,089 acres, 2,273,182 bushels; barley, 51,551 acres, 1,269,140 bushels. In addition to the foregoing were corn, rye and buckwheat, aggregating 19,196 acres in Oregon, and 11,373 acres in Washington.

In Oregon the total area in cereals has increased since 1879 from 632,871 acres to 829,005 acres, not including at least 27,000 acres, mainly in Wasco and Gilliam counties, on which the crops were either destroyed by drought or cut for forage. In Washington the total area devoted to cereals aggregated 500,671 acres, as compared with 136,937 acres at the tenth census. The addition to the acreage in wheat represented 80.03 per cent. of the total increased acreage.

The Superintendent of Census has sent to press a bulletin on artesian wells for irrigation, prepared by Mr. F. H. Newell, special agent in charge of statistics of irrigation. The total number of artesian wells on farms in June, 1890, in the States and Territories forming the western half of the United States numbered 8,097, representing an estimated aggregate investment of \$1,988,461.26. Of that number 3,990 are employed in irrigation. The average depth per well is 210.41 feet, the average cost per well \$245.58, the total discharge of water per minute 440,719.71 gallons, or 54.43 gallons per well per minute; the average area irrigated per well 13.02 acres, and the average cost of water per acre irrigated \$18.82. Over one-half of these wells are in the State of California, where 38,378 acres of agricultural land were irrigated by artesian water. Utah stands second in the number of artesian wells used for irrigation purposes, and Colorado third in the area of land thus irrigated.

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formerly necessitated a fortune to bring with, but now by means of our Profit Sharing Certificates, you can participate on equal footing with the millionaire, though you have but \$5. Write us at once and state how much you have to invest. Address, COOK COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Box D. 1220 Tacoma Building, Chicago.

Horticulture.

MARKS OF CIVILIZATION ON TREES.

By A. B. Smith, read before the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, at Topeka, March 16, 1892.

Organic life, whether animal or vegetable, is susceptible of a wide range of diversification, incident to the external surroundings brought to bear thereon. This principle discovered, human intelligence immediately seized the resource and began developing the conditions of animal and vegetable life into channels which cater directly to human needs and fancies. The rose became double and magnificent, the peach lost the poisonous qualities of primitive origin, the apple, the pear, the plum, the cherry, all have been, by force and favor, landed high in their worth to civilized man. The man civilized built him a mad house, and enlarged it as his civilization increased, but the tree, as it grew weaker and better under the spur of civilization, reveals exhaustion and blights while its owner wonders at the disease in the tree, when in fact, the disease is in that generation of trees.

The apple tree as we find it in its uncultured condition along the hill sides and about the forest edges of our old Eastern homes, was an example of slow growth, long life, and sturdy qualities. I do not remember of ever seeing an example which seemed the worse for age. Pear and plum trees when found in poor soil and under adverse conditions, seem to have unlimited staying qualities; as the years roll by they all grow slowly, bear moderately, and display an equilibrium of forces in the individual which lead to no outdraft of variety.

Civilization has been abroad in the horticultural field for centuries, but it has been in the last decades that pruning knife and saw, and bud, and scion, and cultivation have in pace, with other things, strode rapidly forward on the new fields to conquer. The age demands quick action, quick returns. The horticulturist has been obliged to lay aside mature judgment for mature things, and respond to the call for trees that shall grow vigorously and produce liberally.

It is found in all organic life that the most excessive tax on the individual is excessive growth or excessive reproduction. Vigorous growth belongs to early age; this can be safely stimulated by fertilizers and proper cultivation, yet even here we find that the moderate growers are the long livers.

Reproduction belongs to mature age. Excessive reproduction produces debilitating effects, and many cases have been observed where marked profuseness of reproduction has been followed by permanent decay and even death. Now when we remember these things and refer back to the "marks of civilization on trees" we find that the tendency of the times is to push a vigorous growth and at the same time stimulate to early and vigorous fruitage or reproduction. Now if the demands of civilization are to tax the tree from two directions, each of which is a direct assault upon its vitality, are we to wonder that some of the most valued trees of our orchards go into early decay?

The peach tree has been stimulated for ages. It has come to be a vigorous grower and boundless fruiter, yet you cut into the trunk of such tree and you will find the heart-life gone to the surface and its life is well spent before it has well begun. But it is toward the pear tree that I desire to draw especial attention in this paper. It is here, like in the peach, that culture has pressed its vitality in two directions for results. Instead of the decayed body, we have the decayed branch, or blight. I have failed to learn of a single case where blight has affected a pear tree before it had begun to bear, or where blight has affected a pear tree which grew slowly and bore moderately, or where a pear tree reached maturity and then bore profusely. I have indeed learned of a few instances where transmission of effect had become a heritage, so to speak, and induced something of blight in the nursery row. Now if the theories we are presenting are borne out by actual fact, then we shall surely find a balm in Gilead for some of the sorest trials to which our best trees are addicted. I have heard the Mariana plum tree criticized because of its non-production. Most of the Mariana trees are still young; they are remarkable growers. Perhaps when they have reached something like maturity

they will redeem the bearing quality, while if fruiting were induced along with vigorous growth, it might become disastrous to the tree.

Is Silk Culture a Failure?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Is silk culture a failure because the Government has failed to protect it? Not by any means. We have the same facilities and splendid climate for its production. Kansas, the enterprising State, has not failed to put its protective arms around this infant industry. We have in the southern counties of this State a frugal, industrious people, educated to the work in their own "fatherland;" a people willing to work for small gains—who know full well that small gains wisely husbanded means success to the farmer, or in any branch of business. To these people we look for a continuance of silk growing. Our American people are extravagant from childhood. It is born in them. A penny was more to an Eastern child years ago than a nickel or dime is to the young Westerner of to-day. Extravagance is the fruitful cause of many farm mortgages. Machinery is not housed or properly cared for. Plows, harrows, rakes and wagons are left to the mercy of the elements. The wind and sun dry and shrink the timber; and, fortunately, we have not much rain to rust the iron, but enough to injure all exposed to the elements.

Silk growing is as much a part of farm work as any other product. In the olden times every little product of the farm was utilized and marketed. Beds of sweet herbs were raised and carefully dried and sold. A farmer's wife would now laugh at such little economies. They are things of the past. Everything now is on an advanced scale. But are people better off by ignoring small economies? I trow not.

Silk culture under the present aspect cannot be made profitable in other States, for the want of a market, and protection. Kansas has a State flature, and will buy all the silk raised in the State, and will give a bounty of \$25 for the largest quantity produced by one family. Twenty-five dollars is offered for the best ten pounds of dry or thirty pounds of green cocoons, and \$10 for second best ten pounds dry or thirty pounds green. This is a very liberal offer, and should stimulate to increased efforts. The bounty is independent of the price paid per pound for the cocoons. We are anxious to make silk a prominent exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in '93, and show to the world what Kansas can do in silkrising. There will be stacks of reeled silk, pyramids of cocoons, and banks of flowers (our own invention, made from cocoons, of which the "old world" has never dreamed, and can form no idea of their beauty without seeing them). Prominent silk manufacturers of our own country, Japan and China, have said they had no idea cocoons could be put to such a novel and beautiful use. The outcome of this beautiful exhibit may, will be, far-reaching. We may build better than we know, and induce colonies to come from the "old world" to this paradise for the silk worm as well as for the farmer.

MARY M. DAVIDSON,
Silk Culturist.

Junction City, Kas.

A valuable and timely bulletin on "Spraying Fruits for Insect Pests and Fungous Diseases" has just been published by the United States Department of Agriculture. It gives full directions for preparing and using the several emulsions and mixtures which have been found efficient. Perhaps the most valuable part of the bulletin is the discussion of the sanitary effects of using sprayed fruits. The conclusion is reached with great positiveness that sprayed fruit is not deleterious to health. The cost and the value of spraying are carefully considered and from every point of view the horticulturist is encouraged to use this means of protection from insects and from fungous damages. The bulletin, Farmers' Bulletin No. 7, can be had on application to Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The confidence that people have in Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood medicine is the legitimate and natural growth of many years. It has been handed down from parent to child, and is the favorite family medicine in thousands of households.

There is no competition at the top,

The Poultry Yard.

Weights of Different Breeds.

As some of our readers may not have a "standard," yet may wish to compare the weights of the different breeds, we give the following from the New Hampshire Mirror:

The American Poultry Association, which is composed of breeders from nearly every State in the Union, and which, in its annual conventions, legislates for the interests of its members, has not only fixed a scale of points which describes all the breeds, but also attaches to each breed a certain minimum weight. This weight may be exceeded, but any bird not reaching the weight fixed for the breed is severely cut off for the defect. It may be interesting to some of our readers to know how much each cock, hen, cockerel and pullet should weigh. A cock and hen are birds over one year old. A cockerel and pullet are birds under that age.

Bronze and Narragansett turkeys should weigh as follows: Cock, 32 pounds; hen, 22 pounds; cockerel, 22 pounds; pullet, 14 pounds. Buff, slate and black turkeys—cock, 27 pounds; cockerel, 18; hen, 18; pullet, 12. White turkeys—cock, 26 pounds; hen, 16; cockerel, 16; pullet, 10.

Of geese there are seven varieties. The Toulouse and Embden weigh as follows: Gander, 25 pounds; goose, 23; young gander, 20; young goose, 18. The African gander weighs 20 pounds; the goose, 18; young gander, 16; and young goose, 14. The brown and white China and the Canada goose are about four pounds less than the African, and the Egyptian about four pounds less than the Canada.

The largest ducks are the colored and white Muscovys. The drake weighs 10 pounds; the duck, 8; young drake, 9; and young duck, 7. Next come the Rouen and Aylesbury ducks, the drake weighing 9 pounds; the duck, 8; the young drake, 8; and young duck, 7. The Pekin and Cayuga breeds are a pound less, and the white crested ducks are a pound less than the Pekins.

Among chickens the Light Brahmas comes first, the cock weighing 12 pounds; hen, 9½; cockerel, 10; and pullet, 8. All the Cochins and the dark Brahmas weigh alike, the cock being 11 pounds; hen, 8½; cockerel, 9; and pullet, 7. The Plymouth Rock cock weighs 9½ pounds; cockerel, 8; hen, 7½; and pullet, 6½. Wyandotte cocks weigh 8½ pounds; cockerel, 7½; hens, 6½; and pullets, 5½. Minorca cocks weigh 8 pounds; cockerels, 6½; hens, 6½; and pullets, 5½. Java cocks weigh 10 pounds; cockerels, 8½; hens, 8; and pullets, 6½. Langshan cocks weigh 9½ pounds; cockerels, 8; hens, 7; and pullets, 6. A colored Dorking cock weighs 9½ pounds; cockerel, 8; hen, 7½; and pullet, 6. The silver-gray Dorking is about a pound less, and the white Dorking about half a pound less than the silver-gray.

Leghorns, Hamburgs, Black Spanish and the ornamental breeds have no weight fixed. A Red Cap cock weighs 7½ pounds, and the hen a pound less. The French breeds weigh as follows: LaFleche cock, 8½ pounds; Crevecoeur cock, 8 pounds; Houdan cock, 7 pounds; the hens weighing about a pound less.

Bantams are the opposite in weights, the smaller the bird the more valuable. There are also disqualifying weights, which are much lower for all the breeds, and which are intended to prevent very small specimens from being exhibited at the shows at any time.

Care of Young Chickens.

From the moment the chicks come out of the shell until they are two-thirds grown, they will need constant care. After the hen is ready to come off with her brood, of which she ought not to have more than ten or twelve, the chicks will not want anything for twenty-four hours, when you can give bread crumbs soaked in milk, which is the best thing known for chicks. Feed as often as three or four times a day at first, if you want them to grow fast. After they are a little older, feed cooked meal, with wheat middlings, and as soon as they will eat it feed cracked corn and rejected wheat; also prepared bone. When they commence to feather out is the critical period; they will want all the strength they can get. It will not do to let them get wet. The best plan is to keep them confined in runs until they are six weeks old. I had from fifty to one

hundred caught by hawks last year. I mean this year to be prepared for them. I shall have my chicks all in lath runs.

Rats are another nuisance; they will come in droves where there are many chicks. One year I had sixty-five chicks confined at night in a hen-house, and let them run out in the day time. These chicks had all been weaned from the hen. After a week or two I counted them, and thirty were missing. I knew that they went in at night, and found that the rats got in through a hole in the underpinning. I stopped this up, and then looked to see where the rats came from. On the back side of my house is an ell, where I kept the feed. The floor was loose, and hens would get under and lay there sometimes. There I found half a dozen big holes, each one of which had not less than a bushel of earth beside it. I fixed some "medicine" and put there, and the rats left. May-hatched chicks do the best with me. I get rid of all my surplus stock before December.—A. F. Williams, in Country Gentleman.

Probably no business pays a larger return for the capital and labor involved than the production of eggs and chickens in the vicinity of a considerable city or within reach of a shipping station connecting with a good market. The fact that with our present knowledge the largest profits are made on small investments is a guaranty against the speedy breaking down of the business by capitalists. Again the amount of stock which has to be carried over from season to season is very small, so that but little feed is consumed during non-productive portions of the year. But those who have kept well up with the poultry papers which have appeared recently in the KANSAS FARMER need not be told that a non-productive season for poultry is scarcely a necessity. Comfortable, warm quarters for the more industrious breeds, well cared for and judiciously managed insures almost a constant income from the production of eggs. The high prices at which eggs sell in winter yield a fine return for the extra expense of keeping the hens so comfortable that they will lay well.

For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacio Lopez, 327 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Texas.

Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

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In the Dairy.

THE COMING COW.

The coming cow must be up to standard, which may be variously estimated, says A. O. Ridmond, in the *Wisconsin Farmer*. Four per cent. is a good average. Much agitation is being had just now throughout the country among patrons of the milk industry. Great natural, and forced changes, are being made in agriculture, and many of the different branches of industry are being forced to the wall, hence the consternation that overshadows the country.

Changes are being made at a hazard, and unsatisfactory effort is the result. Some are slow in making changes, while others rush headlong into rash adventures; but good judgment and a smattering of wisdom is one of the best resources of bank account. The cow as an adjunct in this great struggle is becoming widely acknowledged, and is made the queen of fashion, and well directed points of education, should be eminently taken. How shall we best elevate her standing? The field is wide and has plenty of room for volunteers. The coming cow, with merit, should be addressed as a lady, and treated with kindness. No dogs to worry her footsteps or long walks to fatigue her ease. Bountiful pastures should be provided, with cooling draughts near at hand. The loving kindness of her attendant should always be apparent. Her nature and nervous condition should always be studied, and he that becomes master of her physical and mental condition has acquired knowledge that should be zealously sought after. Handle with the greatest kindness in the stable and yard. The first and most important thing to be looked after in the coming cow to build upon is the heifer calf.

What strains shall be encouraged, and under what circumstances? What knowledge is necessary to this development? Such as will enable one to select the fittest of the fit. A good sire of acknowledged attributes and a mother of noble bearing whose faithfulness and standard qualities are an ornament to her profession. When this little calf has first seen light, adore it, scan it, call in your neighbors to share your joys, and to help you christen it.

Watch its development with jealous care lest it be hurt, and feel sorry if it should disappoint you, and be consigned to the shambles. Milk is what we want, if dairying industries are sought after, and by this our calf must be adjudged.

Educating the heifer is an important step, and how shall it be taken. We all say, in the best possible manner, so as to make her a trustworthy, obedient helpmate. Treat her no worse than you would your wife, in the sense belonging to animals. But this rule cannot always be relied upon, because some men treat their wives worse than their cows ought to be. Eliminate all fear of your presence from your heifer pupils which are under your charge. Handle as familiarly as you would the most domesticated animal that you are associated with. Treat them with all the kindness that is nearest your heifer's heart. Teach them that they are made for something, and learn them what that is, and here use the wisdom of a sage. Learn them carefully all that is necessary to make them obedient and useful.

The first impressions are largely what will fix the type of the coming cow. Let her first inception be made with the best type of the strain you wish to perpetuate.

Milking is an art, and should be done so as to make the cow respond the most satisfactorily to your desires. Establish uniform methods in all of your habits with her care.

Teach her to prepare for the coming pail, which may be done so completely

that your thoughts may be inspired with the greatest degree of reverence. If your finger nails are well prepared, and your gentle touch is tempered to the delicately nervous udder, she bears with patience the new being that she is just awakening into. Milk so as to maintain the natural flow to all quarters of the udder alike, or you will rob one and overburden another. To do this, milk the two first side quarters to completion, and proceed with the last two same as first. Give them the best of care from calthood to puberty, and call them into service at two years of age. Give them as great a development at that period as can be made. You cannot be too lavish with good judgment, for here lies the secret of profit. Avoid all sudden changes, either of inclemency of weather, or of food, for herein lies the secret of perfecting the object we have so long sought after. When the machinery is well established and put in good running order, we must have well taken appliances, and in skillful hands, and run at best safe speed.

Fuel and lubrication are indispensably necessary, and must be judiciously handled to prevent atrophy or accretion. In this way a standard excellence may be attained, which will portray the wisdom of its retainers. Never let the cow of your anxiety, and the ideal of your future hopes, go hungry, dry or cold. Never lie to her or in any way deceive her innocent confidence. Always encourage that feeling of gratitude toward her that will enable you to invoke a blessing upon her faithful performance. Your greatest anxiety, outside of your household, should be centered in the comfort and happiness of your kine, who are bound to your servitude, and who as servants so faithfully give up their lives in your service. We should be inspired with nature's touching accents, as a reminder, to worship so great a boon as has been provided for our temporal wants in the faithful cow. Hear! Hear! the cow's doleful moan: When my usefulness has departed, my nimble limbs and sparkling eyes have become halt and dim, my friends have departed, their approving gaze and cheery smiles I no more see, or their words of praise and approbation do I hear, my beauties are no more descanted on, and my great works have dropped into the past. My indistinct hearing often reminds me of my destiny, while my feeble body and trembling limbs are buoyed up, I am reinvigorated with a sense of the awful yawning abyss which my senses warn me I am fast hastening to, by the stimulating food which is lavished upon me to prepare for the shambles. A few days yet and a stranger comes, the fiat is pronounced, my departure is taken, the goal is reached, the death knell is tolled, and I am swung off into eternity, with no mourners to follow me to my last resting place.

More About How Butterine Is Made.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of March 23 appears an article entitled "How Butterine Is Made," which would be pretty good if correct. In the first place, the average butterine don't contain 28 per cent. of creamery butter, or any other per cent. of butter of any kind. Special grades do contain creamery butter in varying proportions, but the standard make does not. The milk does come in big cans from the farmers, but it does not go through any separator, but is soured in these same cans and in some way mixed, or chemicalized or emulsified with the oleo oil. And don't you believe that all the hog fat is solely from the kidney fat, nor that any skim-milk goes down any sewer. That milk all goes into the butterine. The churns don't revolve nor are they square, but round, with revolving mixers inside. The stuff is not dumped on vats of ice, but there is a chute filled with broken ice dis-

Have it Ready.

The liniment, Phénol Sodique, is so good for a wound, or worn skin, or skin disease, that it ought to be kept by a horse-owner. Equally good for human flesh.

If not at your druggist's send for circular.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is only one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

charging into the mixture as it comes from the churns, and men stand there with wooden scoops stirring and mixing in the ice and throwing it back into piles containing tons. Below this mixing room is the packing room, and shutes from above convey the butterine down into this room, where it is put up into the various packages or rolls, such as go to the trade.

A year ago the only firm in Kansas City using a separator was Armour's, and only surplus milk was separated, and the cream was sold in the city or shipped to Chicago. OXIE. Tonganoxie, Kas.

Pears' Soap

People have no idea how crude and cruel soap can be. It takes off dirt. So far, so good; but what else does it do?

It cuts the skin and frets the under-skin; makes redness and roughness and leads to worse. Not soap, but the alkali in it.

Pears' Soap has no free, alkali in it. It neither reddens nor roughens the skin. It responds to water instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling; is as gentle as strong; and the after-effect is every way good.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

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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.

SORE HEEL.—I have a sorrel mare, 11 years old, that has a sore on her heel. It first cracked open about five years ago after I had cured the scratches with blue vitriol. It would heal up occasionally and then crack open again, until about a year ago, when it became a raw sore about an inch square. Can you tell me how I can cure it?
D. D. C.
Woodsdale, Kas.

Answer.—Apply a warm poultice of linseed meal every day till all inflammation is removed, then touch the raw sore with lunar caustic, once a week, till healed.

INJURED LEG.—I have a colt, coming 1 year old, that has a swelling on the inside of the left hind leg like a spavin, but it is soft. I noticed it about three months ago, but I thought it would get all right. He was in the lot with the cattle; I think one of them horned him; he is not lame.
Tescott, Kas. G. M. S.

Answer.—The swelling is, probably, a bog spavin. Rub on a little cerate of cantharides every other day till the part is sore, then rub on a little lard. Repeat this at the end of a month, then let him alone unless he gets lame.

MANGE.—I have a four-year-old mare that has a scabby eruption on the top and both sides of her neck. It appeared about three weeks ago in the shape of small pimples, and continued to get worse so that now it extends from the back of her head to where the collar works. She has rubbed until it has become sore; and she will not allow any one to touch it.
Olpe, Kas. W. A. W.

Answer.—The trouble is due to some kind of a parasite and should be treated as mange. Keep the mare away from the other horses and use the following: Sulphur, 1 pound; unslaked lime, 8 ounces; rain water, 1 gallon; mix and boil over a slow fire till thoroughly combined. Wash the affected parts with warm water and soap and when about dry sponge the parts all over with the lotion. Repeat this every third day till cured. At the same time give a tablespoonful of the following in the feed night and morning: Sulphur, 8 ounces; powdered rosin, 4 ounces; mix. Do not let the mare get wet while under treatment.

NASAL DISCHARGE.—I have a horse that came into my possession last fall with a discharge of yellowish, very offensive smelling matter from the right nostril. It has continued ever since, but it is not quite so bad as it was. He has a little enlargement between the eyes, and two or three inches downward, on the affected side, and when I tap this side with my knuckles it gives a dull, heavy sound.
J. W.
Syracuse, Kas.

Answer.—In all cases of nasal discharge we caution the owner and advise having the horse examined by a veterinarian, in order to avoid mistaking a case for nasal gleet, which might on personal examination prove to be glanders. From your description, yours seems to be only a very severe case of nasal gleet or catarrh; but, even in that event, the bones will require to be trephined to allow the accumulated pus to escape, and as such an operation can only be performed by one who understands the anatomy of the parts, the best we can do is to advise you to take him to a veterinarian and have him examined and treated, if not glanders.

LOSS OF HAIR.—I have a horse that, about two months ago, lost the hair from around his eyes. Is there a cure for it? I am a new subscriber and I think the veterinary column is worth a good deal.
Randolph, Kas. A. H.

Answer.—If the skin is sore and scabby around the eyes, the loss of hair is very likely due to ring-worm. Wash the scabs off with warm water and soap; wipe dry and paint the part with tincture of iodine, repeating every three days until cured. But if the bare surface is not sore or rough, then mix sulphur and castor oil to

the consistency of thick cream and apply it to the parts every other day to make the hair grow. If the hair follicles have become destroyed through disease no treatment can reproduce the hair. We are glad to know that you think the dollar subscribed to the KANSAS FARMER well invested. If you put each paper away after reading it and keep them altogether for future reference you will have a book at the end of the year worth many times the price paid for it.

WIRE CUT.—WARTS.—(1) I have a mare, 3 years old, that got cut on barbed wire just below the hock joint; it was laid open to the bone half way around the leg on the inside. The swelling is nearly gone and the cut healed except a large bunch growing on the inside of the leg. The bunch is hard and sore. (2) I also have a two-year-old mare colt with a wart growing on the inside of her hind leg. She has two others on her body and they all seem to be growing. Wherever she gets a cut on the wire a wart seems to start. They do not look like common warts.
Plainville, Kas. W. P.

Answer.—(1) The growth is of a malignant character and is due to injury to the covering (peritosteum) of the bone. We doubt if you can make a cure without placing the animal in charge of a good veterinarian. If you must try it yourself go to your druggist and get him to mix the following: Sulphuric acid, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, sufficient to form a paste. Apply a coat of tallow around the tumor to keep the medicine from touching the healthy skin, then apply a coat of the paste to the tumor. Repeat the application as often as the scab comes off until it is burned down to a level with the surrounding parts, then heal as any other wound. (2) Apply a coat of the same preparation to the warts and give the colt a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in feed or water twice a day for three weeks. Some animals seem to be of a warty diathesis; i. e. they are predisposed to them.

WORMS IN PIGS.—My pigs are affected with lameness in their hind legs. This began four weeks ago when they were 6 weeks old, and I lost three of them. They got crazy and died. I cut two of them open and found yellow spots on the liver as if the gall had run out and stained it; and in each case there was a small worm, partly in the gall bladder and partly imbedded between the gall bladder and the liver. I have fed Steketee's, Hall's and Baker's medicines and I gave them a dose of arsenic.
W. M. P.
Pratt, Kas.

Answer.—The worm found in the liver was, very likely, the lard worm (*Stephanurus Dentatus*) and is found in almost all parts of the body. When they once gain access it is not possible to dislodge them. We cannot say from your description, but we rather suspect that your pigs are affected with measles. This disease is due to the bladder worm (*Cysticercus Cellulosa*) which becomes encysted in the muscles, liver, brain and other parts, causing weakness and lameness of the hind parts and general debility. If the animals are examined closely very small watery pimples of a pinkish color will be found just underneath the skin, and distributed throughout the tissues will be found very small cysts containing the hydatid. Treatment is not generally satisfactory. If the following dose be given in swill, to each animal, once a day for two weeks, it may serve to check the disease: Sulphur, ½ ounce; nitrate of potash, 1 drachm. If the bowels become too loose diminish the dose. Clean up and burn all excrement of dogs, and also of human beings, from the ground where the pigs range. Write again if you see any further developments of the disease.

SWELLED LEGS.—I have a thirteen-year-old mare that has been subject to stocking since she was five years old. After a hard day's work her hind legs would swell to an enormous size; but she never went lame till I weaned the colt last fall. She was thin in flesh but always hearty; she got so lame that she could hardly walk and I had to help her up every time she lay down for two months. I used hot fish brine and then corrosive liniment, which took the hair off. She got better, had not limped for a month, but there was still some swelling. I worked her a little last week and she is very lame again in her right hind leg. Can you tell me what is the trouble and what to do? I have been

a reader of the KANSAS FARMER, off and on, ever since its beginning. J. J. R.
Council Grove, Kas.

Answer.—Stocking is due to a weakness of the tissues of the legs. There is an impoverished condition of the blood, which may be due to poor or insufficient feed or water, filthy, ill-ventilated stables, or it may be a symptom of some disease which it will require a person's examination by a qualified man to detect. If it is due only to mere weakness, the following will relieve it: Powdered sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; nitrate of potash, 4 ounces; mix and divide in twenty-four powders. Give one powder in feed morning and night, for one week; miss a week, then give again, and so on, giving the powders each alternate week for two or three months. At the same time bathe the legs every morning with cold water; rub them thoroughly dry, then apply the following: Spirits of camphor, 2 ounces; tincture of arnica, 2 ounces; soft water, 1 pint. Apply just enough to wet the legs, then rub them dry again. Give plenty of good feed, and when not at work turn out for exercise. When the mare is in the stable at night or through the day the legs should be bandaged. If you do not know how to bandage get some horse trainer to show you.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City. April 11, 1892.
CATTLE.—Receipts 1,778, including 19 calves. Receipts from January 1 to April 10, inclusive, were 278,581, being an increase of 49,966 over the corresponding period in 1891. Calves received during same period 3,487, an increase of 614. The supply was light and the market was pretty good for light cattle. Shipping steers, \$3.00a4.40; cottonseed natives, \$3.60a3.70; corn-fed Indian, \$2.70a3.20; corn-fed Texas, \$3.35; cottonseed Texas, \$3.37½; corn-fed Westerns, \$2.40a3.35; cows, \$1.40a3.50; heifers, \$1.75a3.10; calves, \$5.00a7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.15a3.60.
HOGS.—Receipts small; pigs and lights, \$3.00a4.40; representative sales, \$3.80a4.50.
SHEEP.—Supply fair and demand good; over 1,000 sold; unshorn, \$5.70a5.75; shorn, \$4.75.

Chicago. April 11, 1892.
CATTLE.—Receipts 16,500. The market was weak. Good many unsold. Beef steers, \$3.00a4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25a3.50; bulls, \$1.25a3.40; cows, \$1.50a3.10.
HOGS.—Receipts 23,000. Market active. Mixed \$4.25a4.70; heavy, \$4.10a4.80; light weights, \$4.30a4.75.
SHEEP.—Receipts 9,000. Market weak. Natives, \$4.50a6.00; lambs, per cwt., \$4.00a5.75.

St. Louis. April 11, 1892.
CATTLE.—Receipts 1,544. Market quiet. Beef steers, \$3.10a4.00; stockers and feeders \$3.50a3.75; cows, \$2.00a2.65.
HOGS.—Receipts 3,914. Market strong. Representative sales, \$3.50a4.55.
SHEEP.—No good sheep on sale. One lot sold at \$4.75 per 100 pounds.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City. April 11, 1892.
WHEAT.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 45,500 bushels. The market fluctuated

wildly. Trading light. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 73a74c; No. 3 hard, 71a74c; No. 4 hard, 65a70c; rejected, 63a64c; No. 2 red, 83a84c; No. 3 red, 80a81c; No. 4 red, 74a76c.

CORN.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 37,800 bushels. Market firm. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 35a35½c; No. 3 mixed, 34½a35c; No. 2 white, 38½a37c; and No. 3 white, 35½a36c.

OATS.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 5,000 bushels. Market strong. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 29½a30c; No. 3 mixed, 28½a29c; No. 2 white, 30½a31c; No. 3 white, 29½a30c; No. 4 white, 28½a29c.

RYE.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 2,500 bushels. Market dull. By sample on track: No. 2, 70a71c; and No. 3, 67a68c.

FLAXSEED.—Steady and quoted at 86½c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS.—None coming in. Prices nominal at \$1.55 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 300 tons. Market steady and demand fair for all sound. New prairie fancy, per ton, \$3.75a7.00; good to choice, \$5.75a6.50; prime, \$4.50a5.00; common, \$3.50a4.50; timothy, fancy, \$3.50a3.60, and choice, \$7.50a8.00.

Chicago. April 11, 1892.
WHEAT.—Receipts 30,000 bushels; shipments 1,065,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 80½a81c; No. 3 spring, 82½a83c; No. 2 red, 85½c. On the speculative market there was a heavy decline in May wheat from Saturday's prices. The closing prices were: May, 85½c; June, 81½c; July, 81c; August 83c, 83½c and 83½c, at Saturday's close of business.

CORN.—Receipts, 135,000 bushels; shipments, 593,000 bushels. No. 2, 40½c; No. 3, 39½a39c.

OATS.—Receipts, 103,000 bushels; shipments, 231,000 bushels. No. 2, 29½c; No. 2 white, f. o. b. 32a32½c; No. 3 white, 30½a31c.

RYE.—Receipts, 7,000 bushels; cash, 75c; May, 75½c.

WOOL.—Kansas and Nebraska wools continue steady with a good inquiry existing. Stocks of these wools in this market are pretty well cleaned out. Prices range from 14a16c for heavy fine, 18a20c for light fine and 17a19c for fine medium, being unchanged.

St. Louis. April 11, 1892.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 26,000 bushels; shipments, 14,000 bushels. Market opened higher, closing 1½a1½c lower than Saturday's prices. No. 2, cash, 85c; May, 83½a87½c, closing 84½c; July, 79½a83½c, closing 79½c asked; August, 80½a82½c, closing 79½c.

CORN.—Receipts, 55,000 bushels; shipments, 60,000 bushels. Market closed ½c lower than Saturday's figures. No. 2 cash, 36½c; May, closing 36½c; July, 38c.

OATS.—Receipts, 22,000 bushels; shipments, 46,000 bushels. Market easier. No. 2, cash, 30½c; May, closing 30.

HAY.—Dull. Prairie, \$6.50a9.05; timothy, \$10.00a13.00.

WOOL.—Receipts, 4,000 pounds; shipments, 5,000 pounds. Market quiet. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19a23c; coarse braid, 14a20c; low sandy 14a18c; fine light, 16a21c; fine heavy, 14-18c. Tub-washed—Choice, 30a33½c; interior, 25a30c.

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REFERENCES: Woodson Nat'l Bank, Yates Center, Kas. Exchange Nat'l Bank, El Dorado, Kas. St. Louis Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

Gossip About Stock.

H. B. Cowles, the Topeka Berkshire breeder, has sent recently three boars and two sows to Reno county, a boar to Coffey county, and a sow to Smith county. He has just concluded to take a little vacation and offers some bargains in his own breeding stock.

The Occidental Veterinary Remedy Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., are manufacturing a medicated stock food, and our Chicago manager reports that he visited their establishment at Indianapolis and was led to believe that the medicated food for stock is a splendid thing.

One of the important events among Short-horn breeders is the coming sale of entire herd belonging to Hugh Draper, of Washington, Iowa, on Wednesday, April 27, 1892. This herd is well known among fine stock farmers as one of the best in the West. Those desiring superior animals of Scotch, Bates or Cruickshank breeding would do well to attend this sale. Write Mr. Draper for catalogue.

Our Chicago representative reports the receipt of a communication from J. S. & W. G. Crosby, of Greenville, Mich., concerning their Shropshire lambing, in which they state that the lambs are doing nicely. The old ewes are keeping up their average better than a lamb and a half. They report ten sets of triplets and have only lost two of the others, and these were by accident and not from weakness. This is certainly a very excellent record, and speaks in high praise of the breeding qualities of Shropshires.

If one wishes to see the evil effects of the lumpy jaw on cattle they should go to the Union stock yards, Chicago. It matters not how simple the stage of the disease may be, it is condemned, and the price allowed for the critter is very meagre, indeed. Messrs. Logan & Hathaway, of the stock yards, who have been in the commission business for a number of years, informed our representative that they had secured a recipe which they propose to give cattlemen the advantage of, at a moderate fee, that was a sure cure for the disease.

The days of hard work for horses are near at hand. The long winter's rest of the farmer's horse is nearing its end. The great change that occurs in the beginning of spring work quite frequently disables the horse and often at the most inconvenient time. It would be wise for farmers to carefully consider the condition of their horses and guard against possible lay-ups that may occur from galled shoulders or sore neck. The Hoosier Sweat Collar Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., is making a collar-pad which is the invention of Mr. J. C. Mendenhall. Our Chicago manager reports a visit to their factory recently, where he saw the pads being made by the hundred, and through the courtesy of Mr. Mendenhall, the superior merits of the Hoosier Sweat Collar were thoroughly explained. They have a good article, and farmers should give it consideration.

Again we call the attention of our readers to the annual sale of Galloway cattle bred and owned by M. R. Platt. This will be the event of the season among the many admirers of this most valuable breed. The sale will be held at Mr. Platt's stables, near the Stock Yards Exchange, Kansas City, on Thursday, April 21. Every one of the seventy head to be sold is young, not one being yet three years old. Undoubtedly this is the choicest lot of Galloway cattle, both in breeding and quality, ever offered at public sale in America. They are royally bred. The blood of the Duke



of Buccleuch's famous Drumlanrig Galloways is in every animal, there being now four bulls at the head of the Kansas City herd of Galloways that were bred at Drumlanrig Castle. No animal catalogued will be sold before the sale, but every one will be sold on that day. There will be no postponement of time. Any reasonable credit, with 7 per cent. interest, will be given.

It may be of interest to our readers who are interested in coach horses, imported from Germany to this country, to know that there has been a decision rendered by the Circuit court of Cook county, at Chicago, Ill., in the injunction case brought against the Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America, by the German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association. The result was a complete victory for the Oldenburg Association, the injunction against it being dissolved and a judgment being obtained in its favor against the German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Association in the sum of \$200 as damages for suing out the injunction. The complainant association, not yet being satisfied, appealed from the decision of the Circuit court to the Court of Appeals, and asked that the injunction be revived. This court refused to revive it, and the Oldenburg Coach Horse Association scored another victory. The Oldenburg record in this country is based on the record of that name in Oldenburg, Germany, and will register nothing but Oldenburg horses that are accompanied by certificates under seal of the Oldenburg Association in Germany, while the German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association seek to classify all the German breeds under the generic name "German Coach," and claim in their bill for injunction that the horses of Germany are all the same breed, which fact was emphatically denied by the Oldenburg Association, and the defendants seem to have established this claim, to the satisfaction of the court, at least.

How a Beautiful Flower Was Named.

An old legend tells of two lovers, walking by the river Rhine. The lady begged her suitor to pluck a little pale-blue flower, growing on the bank. In doing so, he fell into the water, and was drowned; but while sinking, he threw the flower to her, and cried: "Forget me not!" Thousands of women will never forget what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for them. It is prepared specially to cure those diseases from which they alone suffer, and often in silence, rather than consult a physician—as periodical pains, weak back, prolapsus, and all uterine troubles. Purely vegetable, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

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The contract for erecting the Kansas World's Fair building is to be let on April 29, at 2 p. m., at the office of the Secretary of the commission, 722 Jackson St., Topeka.

It has been estimated that there are 44,938,365 sheep in the United States this year, and that the clip of 1892 will be 316,051,045 pounds of wool. This is about seven and one-third pounds per fleece.

The House has passed the bill placing wool on the free list and making the tariff on manufactured wool about 35 per cent. The manufacturer's interest has thus been well cared for, while the sheep farmer is expected to compete on equal terms with wool produced by the cheapest labor and on the cheapest lands in the world.

Don't forget to plant a kitchen garden. There is a good deal of work about it, and it does not seem like so large a business following a good team across a broad field in planting, cultivating and harvesting grain, but the products of a well-tilled garden add to the living of a family in the country that which cannot be otherwise obtained. Good fresh vegetables and fruits in their season ought to be enjoyed by the family of every farmer. Their season can be made a very long one by a little care as to varieties and times of planting.

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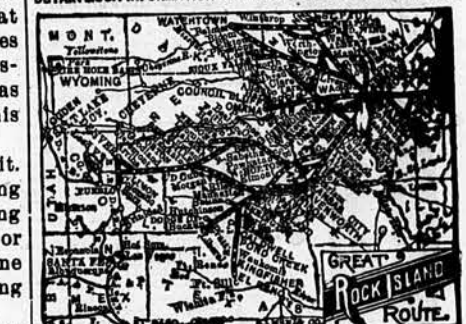
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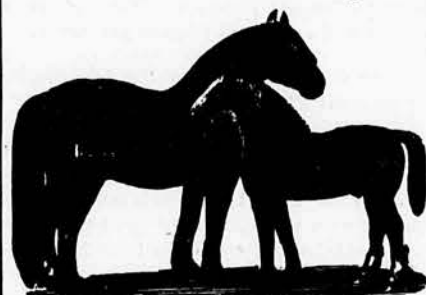
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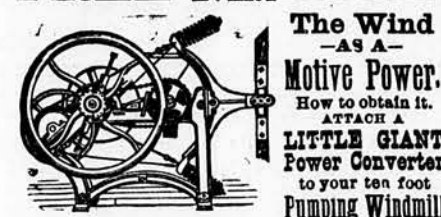
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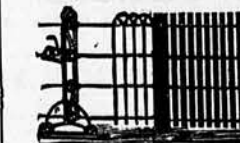
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HEIFER—Taken up by E. M. Eldred, in Pleasant Grove tp., March 1, 1892, one red heifer, two years old, dehorned; valued at \$22.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. F. O'Daniel, in Pottawatomie tp., March 25, 1892, one red two-year-old heifer.

STEER—By same, one red yearling steer.

STEER—By same, one red and white spotted yearling steer; each animal valued at \$15.

Gove county—W. H. Wigington, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Wortmann, in Laurabee tp., March 11, 1892, one roan mare pony, X on right hip; valued at \$8.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 13, 1892.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COW—Taken up by M. K. Nichols, in Grasshopper tp. (P. O. Horton), September 5, 1891, one red cow, dehorned, slit in left ear, right ear cropped, brand mark on left hip; valued at \$28.

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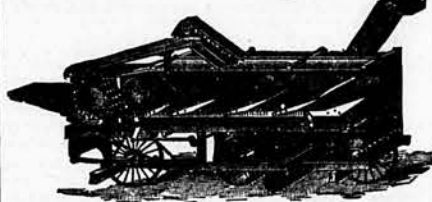
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