

KANSAS FARMER

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Brown County Farmers' Institute will convene at 1 o'clock, January 27, for a two days' session.

Wonders will never cease. In the wicked city of New York the sum of \$68,000 was left in the treasury at the end of the year just closed.

The rain of December 31 and January 1 amounted to 1.57 inches at Topeka, as observed at the Signal Service Station at Washburn college.

Arthur Staine, of Salt Lake City, has written a letter to Secretary Rusk, on Utah's experience in making sugar from beets produced under irrigation. He states that they show a good percentage of "working sweetness." The irrigated lands of Kansas would doubtless produce equally good beets.

"Here is my method," says a Marshall county farmer, "of making a cheap ice house which has proved successful. First procure twelve empty salt barrels—more or less. In freezing weather fill them full of water and leave them to freeze solid. When they are frozen in a solid chunk or cake, and the barrel full, then bury them in an old straw stack. You will have ice until the next August. Try it."

The annual loss of agricultural products in this country by the depredations of insects is estimated at 10 per cent. But what does this mean? Taking the estimate of our farm products at the figures given, \$3,800,000,000, it means that these little pests destroy every year products worth the snug little sum of \$38,000,000. The entomologists cannot be encouraged too much in their efforts to find means of destroying them.

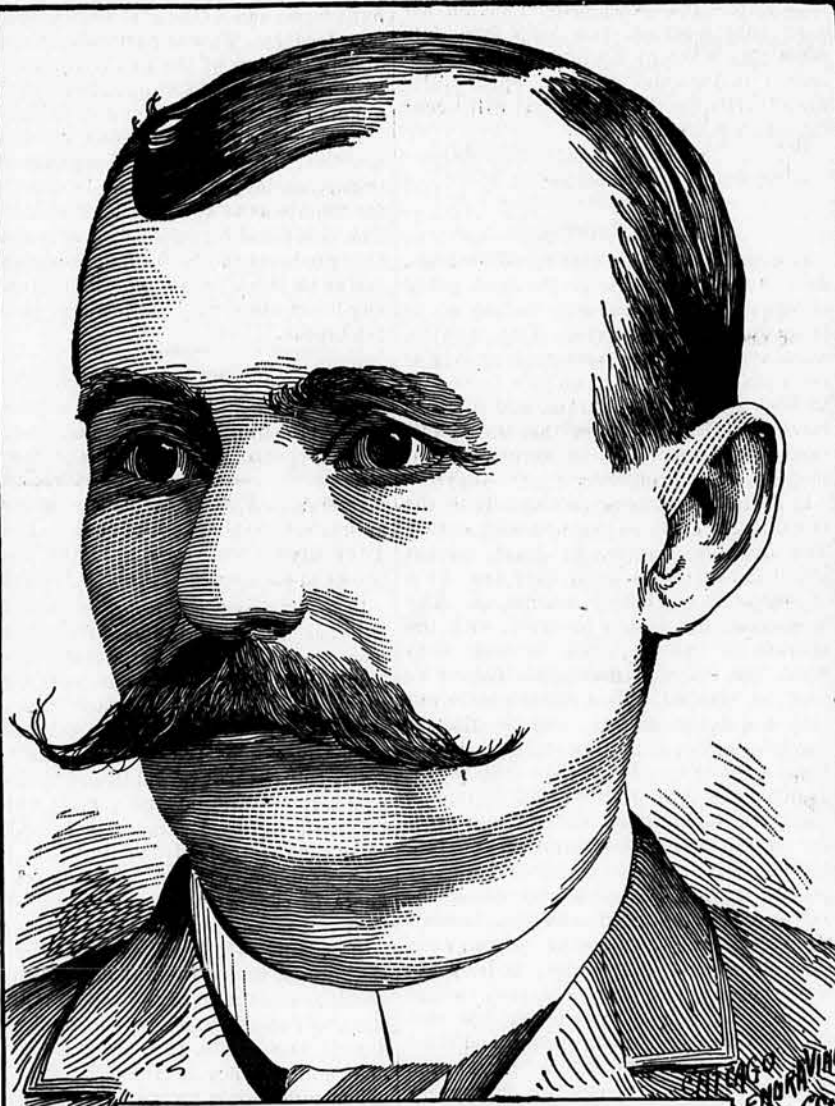
The development of agriculture is progressing upon more lines than most of us are aware of. For instance, an eminent authority has recently stated that in a few years linen cloth will be as common and as cheap as cotton, on account of the new process of rotting flax. The cultivation of bacteria for this purpose, which will do in a few hours what is now the work of weeks and months, is one of the ways in which science comes to the aid of agriculture.—Breeder's Guide.

CURRENT NEWS.

The following are among the important events which have transpired during the last seven days:

DECEMBER 29.—Reciprocity arrangement entered into between Secretary

and later robbed street car barns at Omaha, using dynamite, and is thought to have been engaged in other robberies, was captured.....Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians reported to have engaged in a ghost dance.....Incipient trouble ap-



Prof. W.H. SKELTON Manager.

SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY.

SALINA, KAS.

Blaine and the British Minister to embrace the British West Indian colonies of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Leeward and Windward Islands, except Grenada, Trinidad and the colony of British Guiana. It is expected that the arrangement will go into operation as to the West Indies colonies named February 1, next, and as to Guiana, March 31, next.....The New York Court of Appeals decided contested election cases, giving the Democrats fourteen Senators to the Republicans thirteen, Independent 1. This places the State government entirely in control of the Democrats.....Collision on H. & St. Joe railroad, near Chillicothe, Mo., four killed and two more fatally injured.
DECEMBER 30.—Albert D. Sly, leader of a gang which robbed a Frisco express train near Glendale, Mo., November 30,

parent on the Mexican frontier under Catarino Garza.

DECEMBER 31.—Attempt to blow up Dublin castle, Ireland, with dynamite. Thought to be the work of the "Physical Force" party. A terrific explosion; great damage done; no lives lost.....The telegraph operators on the Southern Pacific win in the contest, and the company withdraws its objections to their membership in the "organization.".....A plot discovered to blow up the Chamber of Deputies, Paris.

JANUARY 1.—Bishop W. Perkins appointed by Governor Humphrey to succeed the late Preston B. Plumb in the United States Senate.....Supreme court of the United States reverses Supreme court of Nebraska, and declares Boyd eligible to the office of Governor.

JANUARY 2.—Dr. Graves, at Denver, found guilty of poisoning his patron and patient, Mrs. Barnaby, the verdict being murder in the first degree.

JANUARY 4.—It is unofficially announced that the Chilian government is preparing to make proper reparation for the attack upon American sailors last autumn.....Supreme court of United States decides that the State of Missouri may collect tax on express business done within the State.....The Cherokee Council ratifies the sale of the "strip" to the United States.

JANUARY 5.—The President appoints James W. McDill, of Iowa, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, vice Thomas M. Cooley resigned.....By a collision on the Wabash railroad, at Aladin, Ill., two persons were killed and many others injured.....The Stevens county (Kansas) trouble breaks out afresh. Two men reported killed and a mob in possession of Springfield. Judge Botkin telegraphs Governor Humphrey to send 100 stand of arms; that the mob intends to kill him.

Raising Potatoes Under Straw.

In giving his experience in raising potatoes under straw, a correspondent in the *Rural World*, says: "The first time I ever tried raising potatoes under straw I had a small piece of ground broken and worked mellow. Rich compost was worked in with the soil. The potatoes were planted by first running a small furrow and then dropping the seed in this furrow every eight inches. The potatoes were covered by running another furrow eight inches from the first and seed dropped in this, and so on until finished. They were then covered with six inches of good sound straw. I waited until I thought they should be coming up, and then I examined them, when I found that the moles had ruined the bed. The compost that was worked in the soil enticed earth-worms, and the moles in hunting for the worms had ruined my potatoes. So the next spring I concluded to try a different plan. I had my ground broken up very mellow, working rich, well-rotted compost in the soil. The soil was now leveled and smooth. The seed was planted on top of the soil in rows ten inches apart, and the seed dropped eight inches apart in the rows. The seed was then covered about six inches deep in good, sound straw. I would go every few days to see what the moles were doing for my potatoes, but never found any damage they had done. They would raise the soil, but did not molest the potatoes. The vines were a long time coming up through the straw, but they did come, and the finest vines I ever saw. Many vines when stretched up were four feet high, and the tubers were the finest I ever raised. A neighbor tried planting in the autumn under straw, and he said he had fine tubers six or eight weeks earlier than when he planted in the spring.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

KANSAS FARMER only one dollar a year.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

FEBRUARY 17-18, 1892.—Breder's Combination Sale of Standard-bred horses, Holton, Kas.
FEBRUARY 18, 1892.—Geo. W. Falk, Poland-Chinas, Richmond, Mo.
FEBRUARY 29 AND MARCH 1-5, 1892.—Grand Spring Combination Sale, City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo.

What of the Future?

The people and industries of all parts of the world are so affected by the successes and failures of every country, that no prediction for the future can be made without a comprehensive knowledge of the world's situation. In discussing beef prospects in the *American Cultivator*, E. P. Smith calls attention to some of the elements of a general character which must affect the industry in the near future. He says: "The prospects for beef-raisers have not been very encouraging this season, and many stock-owners have been greatly demoralized with the condition of the markets. An important result of this has been a steady deterioration in the quality of the herds arriving in the markets. Where there is little encouragement to improve the stock it is only natural that the work should be neglected. It may be said truthfully that a large percentage of the herds arriving in the markets is almost typical scrub stock, or at least so far inferior to well-bred cattle that they cannot be classed as improved stock.

"In spite of the gloomy prospects which some ranchers and breeders have depicted, well-bred and well-fattened cattle sell well. The exportations have been constantly increasing, and we have every indication that this trade will be enormously increased the coming winter, on account of the failure of the grain crops in Europe. The failure will affect the consumption of beef to a marked degree. It is noticeable in the pork trade at once, and there is no reason why heavier shipments of cattle should not follow. Heretofore Europe has not looked to America for beef for her laboring classes, who must live very cheaply, but she has come here to demand superior beef for the wealthier. Poor beef has never yet found a market in Europe. But some shippers are sanguine enough to think that in the present crisis in Europe that it will pay to ship quantities of scrub stock for the poorer classes. This can be sold in the foreign markets at very reduced rates, and it may be that good profits could be realized from such shipments. But the great danger is that ranchers, finding their scrub stock paying this year, will give up their system of improving the stock and expect as good returns another season from the poorer qualities of beef. It should be remembered that this is an exceptional year, and one must be careful in drawing deductions from it. Scrub stock-raising may pay occasionally, but as a rule it is a failure."

Feeding Hogs.

John Cownle, of South Anama, Iowa, at the recent meeting of Iowa Fine Stock Breeders, told his experience in hog-feeding for about twenty-five years, feeding 250 to 300 a year. He tried cooking feed thoroughly, so did the whole neighborhood. If any one wants to buy a feed-cooker I can furnish him 100 at the price of old iron, said he. It is a great mistake to think we can make good hogs in cold weather upon boiled feed. The most pitiable looking animal on a farm is a swilled hog in winter. I once fed cooked feed carefully for weeks and dressed my hogs and took them to market. The dealer picked one up by the heels and holding him out, said: "Is that a codfish?" Another blunder is to feed three times a day in winter. Agricultural professors may draw conclusions from the hog's intestines that they should be filled often, but twice a day is often enough in winter. The hog don't want to get up early on a cold winter morning. It don't suit him any better than it does the hired man. And he wants his supper early and a chance to get to bed before dark. I have tried feeding three times a day and condemn it in toto. For the first two months of fattening, hogs will eat about one bushel a day per five hogs, or fourteen pounds each. After they weigh 350 to 400 they will eat less and gain less. Reduce the feed to ten or twelve pounds a day per hog. The gain in fattening is

about two pounds per day, and as five hogs eat a bushel of corn per day, it is a gain of ten pounds from each bushel of corn.

Kansas Swine Breeders.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, to be held January 13, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Copeland hotel, in Topeka, promises to be of unusual interest.

Papers will be read as follows: By T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, Kas., "Mistakes of Breeders, How and Where to Improve;" W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, "Management of the Herd;" James Mains, Oskaloosa, "How to Feed and Care for Swine in a Business-like Manner;" Dr. P. A. Pearson, Kinsley, "Health of Swine, How Preserved." Reading of the papers will be followed by discussions and a question-box for all present.

Rates of one and one-third fare for round trip have been secured by the State Board of Agriculture, which meets the same day, over leading railroads. Certificates of full fare should be taken, when purchasing tickets, coming from each road traveled over.

In view of the coming World's Fair, and the fact that the State as yet has done nothing to encourage breeders of Kansas to make a display at the Columbian Exposition, every breeder should attend this meeting, and help formulate some plan whereby Kansas may be represented in 1893, the greatest opportunity for advertising the State that will occur for many years.

Geo. W. BERRY, Secretary.

Berryton, Kas., December 29.

Early Maturity.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—With hogs, feeders have learned that the best profit is realized in breeding and feeding so as to secure a quick growth. Nine months, on an average, at the farthest, is as long as the hogs should be kept on the farm, until they are ready to market, and whether farrowed in the fall or spring, the conditions must be such as to secure this, if they are made profitable.

It is fast becoming evident that the same course must be pursued with cattle. The average farmer, at least, cannot afford to feed cattle until they are three or four years old before marketing. The interest on the money invested, with the amount of feed required, is such that when the stock is marketed little or no profit is realized. To a considerable extent a quicker growth and sending to market earlier, will give better returns. Have a better breed and then feed better, pushing the growth from the start, and marketing at but little past two years old. By having the calves come in the fall, feeding the cows so as to secure a thrifty growth during the winter, by spring the calves will be in a good condition to grow on grass during the growing season, keep growing during the winter, and by the time they are two years old, they can be put on the market at a much less cost than if they came in the spring, and must be fed two winters before marketing. With the Western farmer, at least, summer feeding—good pasturage—gives much the cheapest growth, and fall calves will make the greater part of the first winter's growth on milk, and if properly cared for, will be in good condition to start to grow when grass has made a good start, and secures a good growth when the conditions are most favorable. They must be kept thrifty during the winter, so as to get the most benefit out of the spring and summer's pasturage. With cattle, especially, after grass makes a sufficient growth in the spring to furnish a full supply of feed, is the best time for securing growth at the lowest cost. But in order to get the full benefit, it is very necessary for the stock to be kept thrifty during the winter. This plan is much the best, especially for that class of farmers that want to sell their cattle direct from the pastures, or to feed corn only a short season in the fall. But it is important to feed well, in order to have in a good marketable condition at this time.

J. M. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful medicine so invigorates the system and enriches the blood that cold weather becomes positively enjoyable. Arctic explorers would do well to make a note of this.

Feed and Flesh.

The Michigan Experiment Station has been making a very interesting experiment in feeding cattle to determine whether what is termed good feeding quality is a characteristic of breeds or an individual characteristic common to some animals and certain types of animals in all breeds. In conducting this experiment two animals each of the Galloway, Holstein and Hereford breeds were chosen and one each of the Short-horn and Devon. These steers were fed five hundred and forty-four days on corn, oats, bran and oil meal, with hay, roots, ensilage, cut grass and pasture. The following is the result:

Breed.	Gain in pounds.	Feed per pound of gain.	Feed per pound of gain.	Pounds of gain to one ton of feed.
First Galloway.....	674	6,518	4,157	6.16
Second Galloway.....	870	7,893	5,293	6.08
First Holstein.....	790	8,416	5,530	7
Second Holstein.....	897	8,563	5,557	6.30
First Hereford.....	794	7,954	5,120	6.48
Second Hereford.....	905	8,299	4,134½	4.56
Short-horn.....	1,006	7,784	4,964	4.93
Devon.....	767	5,565	3,749½	4.78

The full report shows that in every case the steers of the blocky, compact type, what farmers call "good feeders," made the heaviest gains, and that steers of the same breeds with coarser and more loosely built forms and large bones were uniformly poor feeders. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the two Herefords, one of which required 6.48 pounds to produce a pound of gain, and the other but 4.56.

There is nothing new about all this to practical farmers, but it emphasizes an important lesson that there is less room for dispute as to the merits of the breed. The best breed for cattle feeders is the one that produces the forms best adapted for laying on thick flesh. The individuals in any breed often vary more widely than do the breeds.

Live Stock Husbandry.

The French government encourages horse breeding by maintaining, at enormous expense, stallion depots of the very best stallions to be had, almost free to the farmers; they will not license or permit an unsound stallion to be bred in France. They give liberal prizes at the leading shows to encourage high-class breeding.

In feeding hogs the man who feeds them will succeed with them. You must remember that the hog has a preference for being clean. In feeding last year a great many pens, one side of each was kept clean for a week; afterward the pigs themselves kept that clean for their bed. One week's education did it, and if the hog gets a good example and a good chance, he is all right. Every farmer with 100 acres ought to feed twenty to 100 hogs. The common way of constructing the floors of the pens is unsuitable. If the floor slopes backward from the trough it will be kept wet. That means sickly hogs that do not thrive well. I prefer to make the floor slant toward the trough. Twice the profit can be made when the hog lies dry all the while, and besides that, the health of the hog is much better. Then the trough should have its feeding capacity in length, not depth.

The Utah Agricultural Experiment Station has been experimenting with whole versus ground grain for horses, and summarizes the result as follows: First—Whole grain was as effective for horses as ground. Second—As ground grain would have to be from 15 to 20 per cent. more effective than whole grain to make the process profitable, it is not likely to be shown that grinding grain for horses is profitable. Another experiment was made as to the time of watering horses. The period covered was nearly six months. A careful test was made and a summary given as follows: Horses watered before feeding grain retained their weight better than when watered after feeding grain. Horses watered before feeding had the better appetite or ate the most. Horses watered after feeding grain, in ratio to the food eaten, seemed to digest it as well as those watered before feeding. In a prior trial there was a small apparent advantage in favor of feeding after watering, on digestion. It seems advisable to water both before and after feeding.

The other day I overheard two men talking shop. One was a cattle buyer and the other was formerly in the business. Said the former: "I'm going to get out of the thing and get into something else. There isn't a living in it. Why, ten years ago I

thought nothing of going out among the farmers and buying enough stock in one day to clear \$75 or \$100. I just about set my own prices and I made my own estimates of weight, so I won at both ends." "Yes," said the other, "the business has gone to the dogs. That's why I left it. Now every farmer has scales in his barnyard and takes a newspaper, so he knows just as well what his stock is worth as you do. I used to go along the road in the morning, make a farmer a low offer for a bunch of cattle or sheep, and, after he had haggled awhile and refused it, I would go on. About noon my partner would come along and offer him about 10 per cent. less than I did. So, by the time I came back at night he was mighty glad to sell to me. But you can't play that game now. The newspapers have broken it up."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The American Merino, like the American trotter, is a monument to the skill and perseverance of the American breeder. As a wool producer he takes the front rank. In Australia, where wool that will bring back the most cash to its producer is the thing sought for, we find the best flock-masters bearing testimony to the fact that nowhere upon this globe can they find the improvement sought for so surely as in the sheep bought from their American cousins. Yet it would seem that for the use of the American flock-master many breeders have gone to the extreme in seeking for weight of fleece to carcass. They breed away from size and constitution into wrinkles and yolk. I believe the more intelligent of the breeders of this class of sheep have seen their folly, and will, in a few years, show us flocks where the ewes will still shear fourteen to sixteen pounds per head of fine, long staple, weigh in good condition 150 pounds each, and raise 100 per cent. of lambs, while the rams in these same flocks will shear twenty-five to thirty pounds, weigh 175 to 200 pounds, and all be free from large folds on the body. At least, I hear many of the breeders holding up such an idea, and they appear like men who mean business.—*Geo. McKerrow, in Wool and Hide Shipper.*

Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75 cents.

One of Our Premium Offers.

The "Peerless Atlas of the World," which we offer in connection with KANSAS FARMER one year for \$1.50, seems to suit a great many of our friends, judging from the number of orders we are receiving. As we do not publish the Atlas, but have to send to manufacturers and have them fill our orders, it requires a full week from the time the order is sent us until the book can be expected by the one sending for it. One of our friends in writing says: "I want it for my little boy as a Christmas present," but as he lives in western Kansas, and the order was received by us two days before Christmas, it could not reach him in time as a Christmas gift. It will gladden his heart at New Year. We wish to say to our friends that the Atlas is bound in paper covers and in leatherette, the latter much the finer and more durable. The price, with subscription to KANSAS FARMER one year, is, paper cover, \$1.50; leatherette, \$1.75.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Examine the label on your paper, and if it indicates that your subscription has nearly expired, send at once to us to renew it for another year. It will save us considerable work and cost our friends no more money if they will observe this request. We desire all our old time friends to stay by us and, at same time, recommend the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER to their friends, and induce them also to become subscribers.

Agricultural Matters.

CORN CULTURE.

Corn is one of the great crops of the Union, and the greatest in the Middle States. A great deal has been learned in the last few years, and we are fully convinced that there is still plenty of room for improvement before the highest success is reached in the cultivation of this most important of all crops. In our issue of May 6, we gave a description of the plan adopted by the experimental station at the Kansas Agricultural college, in crossing of varieties of corn, and in the following issue gave a practical method of improving and growing pedigree corn. This week we are pleased to give a summary and review of the field experiments with corn, by the Missouri Agricultural College Experiment Station, carried on during the past two years, as follows:

"In the test of varieties, the early-maturing varieties gave an average of the smallest yield of corn and fodder, the shortest stalks and the smallest proportion of stalk to ear. The medium-maturing varieties averaged the largest yield of corn, while the late-maturing varieties gave the largest amount of fodder, the highest stalks and the greatest yield of stalks in proportion to ears.

"Edmund's Dent and Cuban Queen—both yellow—led in yield among the early-maturing varieties, while Blount's Prolific and Champion White Pearl of the white varieties, and Logan, Imperial and Murdock's Improved of the yellow, are the most promising of the medium-maturing. Of the late-maturing, St. Charles White and Pisa King led in the yield among the white varieties, while Golden Beauty was, apparently, the best of the yellow.

"In the trial of fertilizers, barnyard manure gave an increase from the use of equivalent to about ten loads per acre of 46 per cent. for the first year and 33 per cent. for the second year, with but one application. This is the average of eight manured, compared with four unmanured plots. Fermented manure appears to give better returns the first year, and show less effect the second year than did the unfermented manure. Horse manure gave better results than cattle manure. A comparison of the solid and liquid manure from cattle when both were saved together, and an equal weight of solid manure alone showed the largest yield for the two years from the plot having the liquid manure saved with the solid. Plowing under gave better results than any other method of applying tested. No benefit was derived from the use of salt, lime or land plaster, while wood ashes gave a material increase of crop. In the trial of commercial fertilizers the increase was not sufficient to warrant the expense. In these trials corn responded more readily to an application of potash than either phosphoric acid or nitrogen.

"The trial of fall and spring plowing for carrots and corn resulted in a draw. In the test of thorough, little and no plowing for corn for the two years, there was no difference in the yield. The plot having no preparation yielded more corn in 1889 than either of those that had been prepared, and less in 1890. A comparison of deep and shallow plowing for corn in 1890 showed a gain of 4.8 bushels per acre, or 11.9 per cent. in favor of shallow plowing. Depth, four inches for the shallow and ten inches for the deep plowing.

"Subsoiling showed no gain in 1889 for rutabagas, nor in 1890 for corn. In both seasons the trial was made on tile-drained land, where subsoiling is supposed to show to the best advantage.

"An average of the two seasons' work shows no difference in the yield from planting three feet nine inches apart,

each way, with two, three or four grains in a hill. When planted either thicker or thinner there was a decreased yield, which, in the case of thicker planting, was accompanied by a material increase in the per cent. of nubbins.

"A trial of deep and shallow tillage gave an increase of 14.3 bushels per acre, or 21.7 per cent. of the whole yield, in favor of shallow tillage in 1889, and an increase for the same method of tillage in 1890 of 12.6 bushels per acre, or 30.6 per cent. as an average of duplicate plots. Average of both seasons for all plots gives an increase of 13.5 bushels per acre, or 25.2 per cent. A plot in the set having no tillage, the weeds being removed with a sharp hoe without stirring the soil, yielded in both seasons, for the same plot, more than the deep-drilled plots, but less than the shallow-tilled. Weekly determinations of soil moisture for eleven weeks, ending August 6, in 1890, showed that the shallow-tilled plots had an average of 11.6 per cent. more moisture than the deep-tilled plots, and 10 per cent. more than the plot receiving no tillage.

"In test of different depths of cultivation with the hoe, running from one to five inches deep, there was less difference in the yield than in any test of depth of cultivation where field implements were used. It is probable that the better conservation of moisture by deep hoeing counteracts and balances to some extent the effect of root mutilation, as the New York Experiment Station has shown that the moisture increased regularly with the depth of stirring. In their test the soil was stirred with a hoe or spade, and no crop was grown on the land tested. Then a perfect mulch is formed, but, as explained in the body of this report, no such covering is made by the ordinary field cultivator when run deep.

"A light mulch of fine earth in one case, of sand in another, and in a third of chaff, spread to a depth of one-half inch, gave as large a yield for 1889 as two adjoining plots having thorough tillage. The mulched plots were never tilled.

"In a test of deep and shallow tillage where the root mutilation was equal there was a gain of 5 bushels per acre, or 10.4 per cent. in favor of shallow tillage, due, presumably, to the increased amount of moisture conserved. An effort to determine the stage of development of the plant, at which the ill effects of deep tillage are least felt, showed a gain of 5.3 bushels per acre, or 12.4 per cent. from tilling shallow, when the plants are small, and deep afterwards, as compared with deep tillage, early and shallow afterwards. The trial was not made in duplicate, and covers but one season. The results need confirmation. The result of the experiment, with frequency of tillage for two years, shows no relation between the amount of cultivation and the amount of corn harvested, so long as the weeds are kept down. This is in accord with experiments at New York, Ohio and Illinois experiment stations. A test of hilled vs. level cultivation, where all other things were equal, showed an increase of 2.6 bushels per acre, or 8.7 per cent. in favor of hilling. The results are not decisive enough to be conclusive, but point to a probable advantage from hilling. A comparison of tilling one way continuously and cross-plowing once for both seasons resulted in a gain of 2.9 bushels, or 5.3 per cent. in favor of cross-cultivation."

Salt as a Fertilizer.

In a well-considered discussion of salt as a fertilizer, A. B. Barrett says:

"The value of salt as a fertilizer for certain crops must be limited by the nature of the soil, and lack of attention to this fact has been the means of bringing considerable discredit upon the mineral as a fertilizer. A liberal

supply of salt will kill any vegetation, but like many other destructive minerals, a small quantity rightfully applied stimulates and improves vegetable growth. On soils that are lacking in salt 300 pounds to the acre is a most liberal supply, and 450 pounds to the acre has been proved quite destructive to all plant growth. Some soils naturally contain more or less of salt, and 300 pounds to the acre of such soil might be the means of causing untold injury to the plants.

"Salt has not yet taken any permanent place among natural agents, for its application on some soils produces great results, while on others it seems to have no good action at all. The true value of salt must be understood before it can be intelligently used. Salt does not enter into the plant life or growth, and plants may be grown successfully upon soils where this mineral is entirely absent. But the true benefit of the salt comes from the fact that it acts directly upon the vegetable matter in the soil, and makes it available for the growing plants to absorb. Many soils can thus be greatly benefited by salt applications, especially where heavy barnyard manure has been applied annually, or thick quantities of vegetation plowed under for fertilizers. On such soils continual applications of manure, superphosphate and nitrate of soda stimulate the plants, but they do not prepare the plant food in the soil for ready use. The salt, however, acts in a different way, and on soils of this nature its results have been so marked that it has been unhesitatingly praised as the best fertilizer that could be used. The mistake was not realized until successive uses of the salt developed all of the plant food in the soil, and its effect then steadily decreased.

"The application of the salt may be made in the winter or spring, but if made in the spring it is probably more beneficial. When spread over the land in winter the plant food may be made available before needed by the crops, and winter rains would wash it away. When applied early in the spring the seeds take advantage of the chemical change, and thrive rapidly."

Grass and Grain for the Dry Regions.

Prof. Sewell, who has had charge of the Government Grass Experiment Station for the last three years, recently gave some valuable information derived from these years of experimental work. He said:

"The land used was a dry piece of upland not irrigated, and an average sample of the land composing the plains of western Kansas. They obtained over 200 varieties of grains and grass seed from all parts of the world—India, Madagascar, Asia Minor, different parts of Africa and from the countries of Europe, but chiefly from dry countries. These seeds were planted in plots upon the farm in 1889 and most of them proved failures. A few promised success, however, and they were tried again last year in much larger plots, from five to twenty acres each. The season was unpropitious.

"In spite of this there were marked successes. Alfalfa was not one of them. It grew to about fifteen inches in height, but before it bloomed the hot winds of June struck it, and it wilted down so flat that you would have to get on your knees to see what it was. A grass imported from France, called sanfoine, grew luxuriantly, however, kept green right through the hot winds and all the fall, and made fine hay and pasture. This discovery of a good tame grass to take the place of the sparse, short buffalo grass, means a great deal for western Kansas.

"The golden discovery, however, was the yield of the Jerusalem corn, the seed of which was brought from Asia Minor. While Indian corn utterly failed, this Jerusalem corn, planted 'on

the sod,' that is, the sod simply turned over with a plow about five inches deep produced twenty-two bushels to the acre. Some ridiculous stories that had been spread about this grain, one of which was that it would grow only in extremely dry weather and would perish if any considerable amount of rain should fall. The exact contrary was true. It will produce more abundantly in proportion to the rainfall, but will produce a paying crop even in those seasons when everything else fails. The grain is so palatable to stock that they have gone through rye or Indian corn to eat it, and they do well on it. Either as hominy or ground into meal it makes a delicious food for man.

"Of ordinary rye he raised sixteen bushels to the acre, and of Poland wheat, an entirely new species to this country, he raised fourteen bushels to the acre. The rainfall averages about twenty inches, but only a little of it gets into the ground and is saved. Mulching with straw has been proposed as a remedy and a success in conserving the moisture, but too difficult and expensive to be profitable. Another plan is to plow the first season only five inches deep, then gradually deepen the plowing to a full foot. The rain soaks into the plowed land, but is brought to the surface by capillary attraction, and evaporated by the sun. Now, if you take a hard clod of earth, ram it into a tube, and put one end into the water, the water will rapidly rise through it, drawn up by capillary attraction. If you fill the tube with dust it will not rise either so far or so rapidly. So with this idea in view a harrow was made of four oak planks, each ten feet long and eleven inches wide. Through each of these 300 forty-penny spikes were driven. The planks were strapped together, forming a harrow with 1,200 short, fine teeth. Dragging this over the ground reduced the surface to dust and the moisture was saved to a noticeable extent."

Among the Pranks of the Foolish

There is none more absurd than promiscuous dosing. For instance, inconceivable damage is done to the bowels and liver by mineral cathartics and violent vegetable purgatives. What these cannot do, namely, thoroughly regulate the organs named, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can and do. Besides this, it will prevent and eradicate malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint and la grippe. Use it with steadiness.

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Go to Denver on the Fast Vestibuled Express of the Union Pacific and partake of the elegant meals served in the Pullman Dining Car running on this train.

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Take the Union Pacific and its Oregon Short Line to Portland.

The Union Pacific is the only road running through the famous Alpine Tunnel, 11,596 feet above sea level.

Bear in mind, that the Union Pacific takes second-class passengers through on Fast Express trains.

Through Pullman Palace Sleepers between Denver and New Orleans via the Union Pacific only.

Round trip excursion and tourist tickets on sale to all points west and south.

For further information as to rates, time of trains, etc., apply to A. M. FULLER, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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.,

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§ Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing our advertisers.

Alliance Department.

THE NATIONAL UNION COMPANY.

A plan to create a powerful commercial organization was some time ago presented and was entered into by many of the business agents of the Alliance. The matter has even progressed so far that several State Alliances are said to have indorsed it. A more careful examination has shown to some of the conservative Alliances that the organization of a powerful "combine," where to a certain moneyed interest should furnish the capital and the controlling authority and the Alliance should furnish the customers and under direction of the company, i. e., the capitalists, should do the work, was contemplated in the plans.

The scheme has been shown by W. S. Morgan, Secretary of the National Reform Press Association, to be for the formation of a so-called National Union Company, whose plan embraces the consolidation of the present State exchanges of the farmers' organizations (the farmers' stores), and securing one or more merchants in each of the 4,000 or more counties of the United States, where there are farmers' organizations; to pay for the goods in stock by the 1st debenture bonds of the company, and to retain its present owners as managers; to pay each State agent $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the gross sales in his territory. But should the said $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. exceed the amount of compensation authorized by the company, the surplus shall be divided as follows: Fifty per cent. to the reserve fund of the company, 40 per cent. to the treasury of the county organization, in proportion to the amount of gross sales in each county, and 10 per cent. to the national organization in accordance as the board of directors may order.

Should any State agent be particularly energetic and successful in developing the trade in his State, he will be entitled to an extra allowance, or he will be promoted to a division superintendent at increased compensation.

To each local manager, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the gross sales made by him, and to return 2 per cent. on gross purchases to the individual member of the organization in good standing. From experience, this would be about 2 per cent. on 75 per cent. of the gross sales. In this way every agent, manager and customer would be interested in making the company a success. Such unity of strength properly managed would, in a very short time, build up a company having no equal in the world and practically solve the question of selling direct from the manufacturer to the consumer. If the manufacturer receives cash at three days for all sales, makes no bad debts, saves the expense of advertising and commercial travelers—this saving alone, accruing indirectly as a profit to the Union Company, would roll up rapidly into an enormous fund. There will be a double safeguard against possible dishonesty of local managers. First, they will be required to deposit in a satisfactory bank in the State all, or at least \$3,000 of the bonds they hold, and also to give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of their duties. This bond will cover burglary as well, but in the event of the local manager being found not to be at fault by a committee consisting of the State agent and a representative from the head office, he shall be released from all loss in the matter. The bondsmen will naturally keep an eye on their client. The entering in the individual pass book of purchases for the purpose of furnishing the data for a 2 per cent. dividend to the members will be an additional check. Then the State agents will also be interested in having the sales as large as possible, in order to increase their commissions.

In addition to the 2 per cent. rebate guaranteed to the farmers, it is proposed to divide the surplus earnings, after a dividend on the common stock not exceeding 8 per cent., as follows: An equal share to each \$1 of capital stock or debenture bonds, and \$10 of purchases, it being conceded that \$1 of capital risked equals \$10 worth of purchases by individuals in the distribution of the surplus earnings.

The capital is to be \$3,000,000, with power to increase the amount of debenture bonds from time to time, as the business may require. The bonds to be divided as follows:

20,000 1st debenture bonds, par value \$50, guaranteed interest at 8 per cent. \$1,000,000
10,000 2d debenture bonds, par value \$50, guaranteed interest at 6 per cent. 500,000

15,000 shares common stock, par value \$1,000 1,500,000
Total \$3,000,000

The management of the company is to be in the hands of a board of directors, five in number; the President, Vice President, Treasurer and two members to be elected annually.

Each State is to have one agent and each county one or more stores with managers in charge. The agents and managers shall be directly under the control of the board of directors. The company reserves the right to suspend a manager for incompetency, inability or dishonesty. In case of suspension, the company will, at their option, either pay the manager cash the par value less any amount due the company from the manager of the debenture bonds, or shall return an equivalent in goods from the stock contained in his share. In either case, the debenture bonds are to be surrendered to the company. The local manager to remit in full each week total cash received to head office. Farmers who desire to be carried through the season, by presenting suitable notes of \$100 each to the local manager, and securing the local manager's indorsement of the same, the said notes will be discounted to a limited extent by the company at 7 per cent. There shall also be an advisory board of managers, to consist of the State agents. They shall meet once a year, or oftener, if necessary, at the head office of the company. Their duties shall be to consult with the board of directors as may be required. Removals of the State agents may be made by the directors for incompetency, inability or dishonesty. Any vacancies in the position of State agent shall be filled by appointment by the board of directors, confirmed by the advisory board and indorsed by the State Alliance.

Staple commodities, such as twine, bagging, cotton ties, etc., would have to be purchased in large quantities at certain seasons of the year. To provide money for this purpose, a line of discount would, no doubt, have to be established at the outset, but when the farmers had confidence in the company they would deposit from time to time with the local manager small sums of money at interest. In places where there are no banks this would be quite popular, as has already been proven. In time the aggregate amount would be so large that no doubt a financial institution would be required to take charge of it, the Union Company receiving a percentage of the profit for doing the business and acting as collecting agent. In time the cost of borrowing money would probably be saved and a profit accrue to the company, as the money department would grow into the largest saving institution in the country. It can be carried on at a comparatively trifling expense, and with practically no risk, if the management of the fund is intrusted to a sound financial institution.

The farmers will be benefited in several ways:

First.—The members will receive a direct rebate of 2 per cent. This seems small, but it is large in the aggregate.

Second.—They will secure all their goods at uniform and bottom prices, and directly from the manufacturer, without the intervention of middlemen, and many specialties, such as agricultural implements, machines, twine, cotton, ties, bagging, wagons, etc., at a considerably reduced freight rate.

Third.—They will share the surplus earnings of the company, on the basis of \$10 worth of purchases being equal to \$1 of capital that is jeopardized in the business. The plan of the division is working very successfully in all.

Fourth.—They will secure purer food, supplies, seeds, fertilizers, etc.

Fifth.—By the interchange of products between the States, and by the aid of the central company, they will in time receive better prices for their products.

Sixth.—They will not be attracted by bogus advertising. This, in many cases, no doubt, will be a great safeguard against loss, as many frauds in the past prove.

Seventh.—They will receive the benefits accruing from orders being placed with the manufacturer ahead of time, or when business is dull.

Undoubtedly somebody of ability has prepared this scheme. Undoubtedly such an organization, once put into operation with all characteristics above described fully developed, would be able to imitate the other trusts by freezing out all competition. What such a trust would do in

such a field can only be conjectured. Few will presume that it would not use its opportunity oppressively.

The Reform Press Association of the country, after such investigation as it thought necessary, decided to oppose this proposed trust as dangerous to the interests of the people, and as making the organizations invited to join it subservient to an unknown and soulless money interest.

An Address.

To all citizens of the United States, Greeting:

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to issue an address setting forth the objects and purposes of the great conference of the producers which has been called to convene in St. Louis, on the 22d day of February, 1892.

The call for said conference originated with the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union at Ocala, Fla., in December, 1890, as follows: "This body gives its sanction and call for a meeting to be held about February, 1892, to be composed of all delegates from all organizations of producers upon a fair basis of representation, for the purpose of a general and thorough conference upon the demands of each, and to the end that all may agree upon a joint set of demands just prior to the next national campaign, and agree upon the proper methods for enforcing such demands. If the people, by delegates coming from them direct, agree that a third party move is necessary, it need not be feared. That the next session of this Supreme Council elect delegates from this Order to represent it in said national conference of productive organizations for political purposes." Committees from the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Knights of Labor, the National Citizens' Alliance, and the Colored National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union met in Washington, D. C., January 24, 1891, and chose a national executive committee, and fixed the time for the coming conference at February 22, 1892, and instructed their executive committee to decide on the place of meeting and the basis of representation. The call for the great labor conference has since been ratified and accepted by practically all farmers' and laborers' organizations. The national executive committee met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 16th day of November, and fixed the basis of representation, and appointed a committee to choose the place of meeting.

This shows the call to be regular, and to be supported by millions of people scattered throughout every section of this broad land. A movement of such great extent and popularity involves great forces and must wield great power; its causes, objects, purposes and methods, therefore, are important subjects of consideration.

The causes are many and depend upon combinations of circumstances that have been transpiring for years; many of them are to-day unnoticed, and to attempt even a list of the causes would be almost an endless task, but prominent among the causes for this great movement, causes which should fill with alarm and concern every loyal citizen of this government, are: The rapid accumulation of the wealth of the nation in the hands of a few, and the general impoverishment and discontent of the masses; a financial system that furnishes a volume of money which at one season of the year is so redundant that money is worth in the metropolis only 1 per cent. on call, while at another season it is so inadequate that money ranges as high as 198 per cent. on call, thereby entailing great hardship and distress upon all classes as a result of instability of prices. The general and widespread belief on the part of the masses that the government is administered in the interest of a favored class (whether this be true or not, the fact that such belief exists is a matter of public concern) in spite of the wise and just provisions of the constitution. Boss rule methods and the distribution of millions of corruption money by political organizations; the depressed condition of all productive pursuits; the menace to free government involved in the shameful abuses of aggregated wealth, using combinations of transportation companies to control legislative and judicial proceedings; the foreign invasion which is received and allowed to exact tribute on account of the unavailability of American wealth in business; the plainly visible wide separation between the government and the people who seem to feel that

they are pushed aside for, the politician and lose a proper interest in government affairs; that monster, the mortgage, which is rapidly devouring the liberties and the independence of the grandest and best people the sun ever shown upon, and whose conscienceless exactions must soon bring on a climax of violence unless wise councils shall prevail and the cause of justice assert itself. These among the many causes are sufficient to enlist the support of all patriotic citizens in any laudable effort to wrest American institutions from such abuses and restore them to the foundations laid by the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The object of the coming meeting is, under the blessing of God, to confer and agree upon the wisest, fairest and most just means of relief in the interest of the whole people, and to announce a declaration of principles upon which all are agreed to stand and demand laws to carry out. For this purpose every organization of producers in this broad land is invited to send delegates and participate in the deliberations. For the love of our country, for the sake of your family, in view of your duty to posterity, and pursuant of your responsibility to God, come! and let this be the second declaration of independence for the American people, in which, instead of throwing off the yoke of a tyrant king, they liberate posterity from threatened industrial tyranny and slavery. The purpose of the meeting will be developed when the delegates of the people assemble. It is idle to suppose that they will adopt a set of demands without making adequate provision to enforce them. It is not for this committee to say what the purposes will be, but it is the duty of this committee to urge the intelligence, wisdom and virtue of the land to participate in the deliberations and abide the results of that meeting.

C. W. MACUNE,
HERMAN BAUMGARTEN,
THOMAS W. GILRUTH,
JOHN P. STEELE,
Committee.

National Citizens' Alliance Meeting.

A call for a meeting of the National Citizens' Alliance, to be held at St. Louis, February 20, has been issued.

The work to be done at this meeting will be the election of national officers for the ensuing year; to elect twenty-five delegates to the Industrial Council of industrial organizations that meets on February 22, in St. Louis; to revise the constitution and by-laws, ritual, secret work, and to make such changes in the organization as the general assembly shall deem necessary.

The representation will consist of the national officers, executive board of trustees, finance and judiciary committees of the national assembly, elected at the last meeting, and one delegate from each local assembly and one delegate for every additional fifty members belonging to any such local assembly chartered before February 15, 1892. No delegate will be allowed to cast the vote of any other delegate or to hold proxies to vote for another assembly than his own, and no assembly will be entitled to representation or can have its delegate admitted to the general assembly when such local assembly is in arrears for dues to the national assembly.

One hundred and eighty-five delegates from the labor organizations of the state met in conference at Lansing, Mich., December 29, to form a political federation. The Patrons of Husbandry, National Citizens' Alliance, Industrial party, Farmers' Alliance, People's party, Patrons of Industry, Knights of Labor and Prohibitionists were represented. A platform was adopted and a People's party organization perfected.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the national house is the most extreme free silver committee that has ever been known in that body.

The Supreme Council has proclaimed an Alliance holiday the first meeting in January in each year, in every sub-alliance in the United States.

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.

Send \$2.50 to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas., for letter of weather predictions for your locality for next twelve months.

Correspondence.

From Brown County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As the year is drawing to a close, the husbandman can look back over the growing season with gratitude to the Giver of all good. The corn crop is not nearly so big as expected, owing to excessive wet, which prevented proper culture. Yet we have enough to carry our stock through till more grows. The autumn was real dry, which gave us sound corn, but a poor start in the wheat fields. However, the severe cold spell of November seems to have frozen all insects, weeds, oats, etc., in the wheat fields; and being followed by a warm and damp December, it has put the wheat in good condition—the fields looking very green.

The farmers of this county have arranged for an institute, commencing at 1 p. m. on January 27, and lasting through the next two days.

The farmers of this county started a Mutual Insurance Company against fire and lightning, three years ago. Experience teaches that it is a money-saving institution for us.

Stock is generally doing well. But the price of hogs is not satisfactory, considering the valuable corn fed to them.

We had a soaking rain last night, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and it is finishing up with snow this morning. January 1, 1892. H. F. M.

Spring Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see an inquiry by A. E. Allen, of Tescot, Kas., in the KANSAS FARMER of December 30, in relation to the growth of spring wheat in Kansas. There is, or has been, a great drawback to its production—its great enemy, the chinch bug. I have raised as high as thirty-five bushels per acre, that puzzled the miller to tell it from fall wheat. But we had to give up its production on account of the bug, a good many years since. But the bug has pretty generally disappeared in our section. The last fall was so very dry that farmers did not get very much fall wheat sown; and, what was sown does not look very well. So I, for one, have sent up to Springfield, Neb., for some fifteen or twenty bushels of hard spring wheat. I have a son living at the above place that will ship it to me soon (price up there 80 cents per bushel), to fill out my full number of acres.

Now I would say to Mr. Allen that, if your neighborhood is nearly clear of chinch bugs, and you will sow very early in February if possible, and have the soil in a fine, nice condition, you may expect a crop. One and a half bushels to the acre, broadcast, is about right; but if the land is not in first-rate fix, it will take more seed. The great object is to have the stand thick. It will ripen sooner and also help to keep bugs out. Shade is death to them. If you sow late, and also have a thin stand, you had just as well say goodbye to it at once; our hot season comes on a little too soon for spring wheat in Kansas as a general thing. H. STAGGS, Valencia, Kas.

Color in Short-horns.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following letter was written by a prominent Canadian breeder of Short-horns to a Kansas breeder who wanted a bull to head his herd, but wanted a red bull with red dam and red sire, and whose ancestry were red enough to insure that he would show his color in his get—not because the Kansas breeder had any objections to any other color, but because nine-tenths of his customers insisted upon having red bulls or none at all:

—, May 16, 1891.

DEAR SIR:—I have just read yours of the 13th inst., with some amusement and a good deal of pity. I don't think any other people under the heavens can put up with as much as you Americans can do. I get lots of such letters as yours, and each one I get only adds to my amazement at the fact that ignorance and prejudice lead the fashion in so important an industry as the breeding of Short-horns.

Nearly all intelligent American breeders assure me that they like roans, but that they breed reds and reds exclusively, because the unskilled and ignorant countrymen around them do not like roans.

How will you ever overcome this foolish prejudice, when the intelligent and -killed breeders allow themselves to be led by the tastes of the ignorant farmers? The answer is, never, I believe, until you have ruined every Short-horn in the United States. I am not writing for effect, I assure you. I know that I am not going to sell you anything, but I cannot help won-

dering at you Americans. If I lived out there I would breed roans, and breed them so good, that I would sell them to any man who wanted good cattle, and could afford to pay my prices. I never saw or knew anything so extraordinary as that you people allow yourselves to be dictated to by your inferiors.

I have no bulls that are not either sired by a roan bull, or out of a roan cow. I make it a rule never to breed a red cow to a red bull, unless I cannot do nearly so well with a roan bull. I don't want very many red cattle. I can't get them good enough. I do sometimes get a nice red one when I breed a red cow to a roan bull, or, in other words, if you have not too much red blood together. Three-quarters of my herd are roans and whites. When I get good ones I am satisfied, whatever the color. We will always produce better cattle than you can do for that reason.

Yours respectfully,

The above was written by one of the most successful breeders on this continent. His cattle are mostly fine show animals. Is there not some foundation for his assertions? Let us consider that Col. Moberly's Young Abbottsford, the champion of the show ring in America is a roan, and was bred in Canada. That next to him, perhaps, is Mr. Householder's Cupbearer, a Canadian roan bull, with Vice Consul, at Waukesha, Wis., another Canadian, that would sweep the board if he had no Canadian competitors. At any rate there is food for much thought in this breeder's letter, that stockmen would do well to consider. A KANSAS BREEDER.

Sumner County Horticultural Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At the January meeting of the Sumner County Horticultural Society, the subject of spraying fruit trees was discussed at considerable length. The experience of the members was favorable to this method of protection against insect ravages. President G. D. Armstrong stated that London purple, used at the rate of one pound to 150 gallons of water, gives good results.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, February 5, at 1 o'clock, at Wellington. The subject for discussion will be "Varieties of Trees and Proper Methods of Setting." D.

Gossip About Stock.

The annual meeting of the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., January 13, 1892.

The twelfth volume of the Central Poland-China Record Association is on our table. A hasty inspection is enough to satisfy us that it is equal to the high standard of the past, and contains the pedigrees of boars from 8,697 to 9,767, and of sows from 22,970 to 26,596. Officers—President, T. M. Reveal, Clearmont, Ind.; Secretary, W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.

While in Booneville, Iowa, recently, our representative called on W. Z. Swallow, proprietor of the Pioneer herd of Poland-Chinas. Mr. Swallow is one of the oldest and best known breeders in the country. His last year's stock is almost entirely sold, sales for the last four weeks running from seventeen to twenty per week. A recent sale was made to L. Brodsky, Plover, Iowa, of Iowa Champion 2d 11541, at a long price that we are not permitted to state; also five yearling sows and one spring pig. Also sold to J. & L. Hixon, Bloomington, S. D., the noted old sow and prize-winner, Rosy Nell 3d, at a long price; also a yearling Gold Dust sow to same parties.

The announcement goes forth that Mrs. A. M. Edwards of Fremont, Neb., will, the latter part of January, make a grand closing-out sale of the East Grove herd of Poland-China swine. Sale will be January 27. This is one of the first herds as to breeding in the State, and the determination to make the closing-out sale has come about partially, at least, as we understand, because of the recent fire that consumed her house and effects. Mrs. A. M. Edwards is well known throughout fine stock circles of the West, as one of the most painstaking breeders of fine hogs. She has visited in person many of the best herds in the East and has never hesitated to pay the price when she found what she wanted, and she has uniformly bought the kind of stock that is a credit to the State of Nebraska, which stands first to-day in the appreciation of true value of good blood in swine. The splendid array of pure-blood brought to this herd in the half dozen boars there kept and to be included in this offering, is something seldom seen in any herd. They are G's Te-

cumseh 14323 (A), Gay Wilkes, Roy Wilkes, Allerton's Best, Lon Osgood and Tecumseh Fremont. These boars are of the very top as to breeding and individuality. Many of the sows are equally well selected and are the best of foundation stock. The sows will be bred and everything will be in the pink of condition. We regret to see this closing-out sale, but what is one's loss in a matter of this kind is another's gain. We hope to see this stock pass into worthy hands. We can furnish full particulars later regarding time of sale, etc.

In another column will be found the advertisement of John S. Cooper, commission dealer in horses at the Union stock yards, Chicago. Mr. Cooper has been selling horses in Chicago for upwards of twenty-five years. He has always done a strictly commission business; never handles any for himself, and can therefore fairly and impartially devote his whole time and that of his several salesmen to the interests of his customers. He is well known throughout the length and breadth of the United States, is deservedly popular and highly esteemed. If you have any horses to sell consign them direct to him, or if you want any information on the horse market write him; he will give you that which you may rest assured will be authentic and reliable.

John B. Thompson, of Plattsburg, Mo., writes: "I am pleased to say that my stock is doing well, although we have had much rain, snow and slush lately. Trade has not been quite up to expectations, yet I have sold a good deal of stock this fall. Recent sales and shipments have been: Boar to Geo. M. Dawson, Plattsburg, Mo.; young sow to I. M. Ridge, Frazier, Mo.; ducks to Mrs. M. M. Watson, Monticello, Mo.; a two-year-old sow to Mr. C. L. Hinkley, Cameron, Mo.; a yearling boar to H. C. Cox, Missouri Valley, Iowa; spring boar to D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth, Kas., and another to L. S. Hainline, Rushville, Mo.; also a chicken to the same man. Turkeys to Mrs. A. R. Jackson and G. W. Ray, Mendon, Mo. I have recently bought a new boar, in Royal Winner, an imported hog, that has never been beaten in the show ring, either in England or Canada. He won as follows, shown as the best boar 1 and under two years: first at the Bath and West of England show, in class and championship as the best Berkshire in the show. At the Royal Show, he won first in championship again. Coming across, he won at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, Canada, first in his class. He was imported by J. G. Snell & Bro., and when they shipped him wrote me: 'Next year is his year for showing; if nothing happens, he will be the best boar in America. He has good bone, stands right on his feet and legs. He has a grand head and the best hams you ever saw. His hams are just the kind we like; not bulged out at the top and cut away at the bottom. They are wide all the way down to the bottom.' I am using him on my best sows; and if like begets like, I ought to have some pigs next year that ought to do just like some I had this year—win everywhere shown."

The attention of swine-breeders is invited to the Cerro Gordo County herd of Poland-Chinas, owned by L. M. Van Auker, Mason City, Iowa, who has 200 finely bred pigs for sale. At the head of the herd stands Tecumseh's Pride, and every breeder should write for his tabulated pedigree, as it comes nearer being a model in every respect from a breeder's standpoint than can often be shown. He is the greatest son of Tecumseh 2d, who captured in three years six first and six sweepstake prizes at Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan State fairs, and through him he inherits the royal blood of the kingly Tecumsehs. Back of him is the never-to-be-forgotten Tom Corwin 2d, which when alive and in his prime could not have been bought for \$1,000; World Beater, a great sire, who sold for a big price; U. S., twice sold for \$200 and a leader in the show ring; Bess Stebbins, a brood sow of great merit. In Tecumseh 4339 this blood was combined, and he sold for \$500. Success was a leading sire and prominent as a prize-winner. Of Cora Shellenberger's produce \$3,300 were sold up to the time of her death, with five head remaining. The J. X. L. family sprung from the blood of Young Perfection and Bess Stebbins, and were a grand lot of brood sows. Tecumseh's Pride has through his dam, Duchess, on her sire's side, the purple blood of Honest Tom, Hoosier Tom 2d and Hoosier Tom, all emanating from that king and queen among hogs, Tom Corwin 2d and Bess Stebbins, enriched by the blue blood of Blocky Tom and Perfection Sow through Maid of Athens. Again, through the dam of Duchess comes another strain of the bluest of blue blood, tracing in a direct line through Maudess, Young Perfection and Lady Maud to that royal pair, World Beater and Bess Stebbins. Tecumseh 2d running back on his sire's side to World Beater and Bess Stebbins, on his dam's side to Young Perfection and Bess Stebbins. Duchess through her sire springing from Tom Corwin 2d and Bess Stebbins, and through her dam to World Beater and Bess Stebbins, we think form a combination of the "purple" rarely equaled in the kingly line of Tecumseh.

DREAD CERTAINTIES FORETOLD.

What Climate, Neglect and Want of the Proper Medicine Will Do.

There are some things which are as sure as fate and can be relied on to occur to at least one-half of the human family unless means are taken to prevent: First, the climate of winter is sure to bring colds; second, colds not promptly cured are sure to cause catarrh; third, Catarrh, improperly treated, is sure to make life short and miserable. Catarrh spares no organ or function of the body. It is capable of destroying sight, taste, smell, hearing, digestion, secretion, assimilation and excretion. It pervades every part of the human body—head, throat, stomach, bowels, bronchial tubes, lungs, liver, kidneys, bladder, and sexual organs. Catarrh is the cause of at least one-half of the ills to which the human family is subject. Is there no way to escape from it? There is. Pe-ru-na never fails to cure a cold. Pe-ru-na never fails to cure catarrh in the first stage. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh in the second stage in nine cases out of ten. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh in its last and worst stages in the majority of cases, and never fails to benefit every case, however bad. Pe-ru-na also cures La Grippe with unfailing certainty. A book on the cure of La Grippe and Catarrh in all stages and varieties sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

Topeka Business College and Institute of Shorthand and Penmanship.

The continued growth and prosperity of this institution, its high standard of excellence, its methods, facilities and the success of its students have not only shown it to be under a progressive management, but also one which recognizes the demands of the times from an educational standpoint and is fully equipped to meet these demands, and to furnish to young people of both sexes an opportunity to acquire an education which is practical and solid in its attainments and which will secure to its possessor the best possible results of his efforts.

As an evidence that this school takes high rank among those of its kind and that it has the confidence of the business public, we have but to mention the list of students from this school who have taken positions in the past two months: Chas. Fleish, stenographer, J. R. Thomas, North Topeka; H. O. Wallace, accountant, Assistant Superintendent's office, Rock Island railway, city; J. W. Riley, Deputy Register of Deeds, Wabaunsee county; Ed Chester, accountant, Santa Fe general offices, city; J. T. Gist, stenographer, Harrison & Adams, city; A. T. Black, stenographer, Webb & Lindsay, city; Ethel Walker, stenographer, Santa Fe general offices, city; Grace Kyle, stenographer, State Secretary Y. W. C. A., city; Ed Griffith, stenographer, Santa Fe general offices, city; Stella Smith, copyist and accountant, G. Y. Johnson, Knox building, city; Geo. Kent, stenographer, Santa Fe general offices, city; Albert Rosen, stenographer, State Journal, city; Lizzie Parsons, stenographer, O. E. Williams, publisher, city; Stella Wallace, stenographer, Eugene Hagan, city; Isabel Lowrie, stenographer, Cash Buyers' Union, 528 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Minnie Dennis, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

For Weak Men!

If you desire to be restored to complete vigor and manhood, promptly, permanently and cheaply, we will send you full particulars (sealed) of a reliable, unfailing Home Treatment free. No electric nonsense, no stomach drugging. Address ALBION PHARMACY CO., Albion, Mich.

Bay View Stud Farm.

O. G. Night, Sup't above Farm remarks: "I have used Quinn's Ointment on Blood Spavin, Curbs and Windpuffs with great satisfaction. I consider it has but few if any equals." Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

We will be pleased to order any paper or magazine in our clubbing list in connection with the KANSAS FARMER. Although money is scarce, a couple of dollars judiciously invested will furnish you plenty of reading for a whole year.

One dollar pays for fifty-two copies of this paper—less than 2 cents a week.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Gray Old Mill.

From the cozy acres of Hummock Meadow,
Thro' Whitmore Wood and Weatherby Glen,
A brook comes leaping in sun and shadow,
That sings old songs to my heart again;
For its water, out of the winding hollow,
That breaks and falls o'er the rocks beyond,
Is the same my young feet used to follow
To its grassy prison in Chapman Pond,
And, plunging, sport with a swimmer's thrill
In its depths by the fume of the Old Gray Mill.

It was old in the days I first remember,
That building bare, with its roof uncouth;
And the afternoons of blonde September
When I fed the sheep at the Harrow Tooth,
Made it mellow and quaint as an Alpine chalet,
In gleam of water and rock and tree,
With a charm that lured me into the valley,
Till I hung o'er the bridge in joy to see
The stream in the race-way splash and spill
From the "tub-wheel" under the Old Gray Mill.

'Twas the haunt of my childish love and wonder,
And I throbbed with the throb of its wooden wall
When I heard the great stones' whirling thunder.

Or watched the arm of the gate-beam fall;
And never a zest of play-day pleasure
Felt youth or boy to a kingdom born
Like mine, to ride, in the autumn leisure,
On the red farm wagon, with bags of corn,
That stopped by the stage-road, under the hill,
And stood long hours at the Gray Old Mill.

Down the bank the terrapins slid, and slither
The weasel prowled in the brown stone dam,
And over the pond, in the golden glimmer,
The silken milkweed gossamer swam;
The alders smirked at their own green faces,
Mirrored below in the mimic lake,
Where lazily out of the shady places
Stole the red-finned perch and the water-snake.

While the kildee fied through his sleepy bill
To the muffled drum of the Old Gray Mill.

Lame, and crooked with age and labor,
Was the miller, but sound and sturdy of soul,
With a name that meant to every neighbor
A faithful grist and an honest toll.
He dabbled, too, in an art belated,
Chiseling slabs for the churchyard's dead,
And stormy days, when the grinding waited,
The chapter line and the cherub's head
He cut and carved, with a tinker's skill,
All by himself in the Old Gray Mill.

White-haired deacon, patient and pious,
The children loved him—he had no foes;
And we never thought, with the good man
By us,

Of the sculptor lost in a miller's clothes.
But we felt a glowing—if words can term it—
For the kindly face in a frame so grim;
He seemed a seer or a holy hermit.
And his place and work were a part of him,
And a shrine to each little pilgrim still
Was the dusty door of the Old Gray Mill.

But over its ruins ramps the brier,
The clematis climbs, and thistles bloom,
No more forever will hand lift higher
The sunken gate in the crumbling flume.
Thro' the dam, all shattered and rent asunder,
The pond has fled, like a host afraid;
And the kildee pipes not there—and under
One of the rude gravestones he made,
The miller, at rest by God's good will,
Lies far away from the Old Gray Mill.

So I listen alone where the brook comes leaping
Thro' the hollow down from Weatherby Glen,
To the one live voice of a past long sleeping,
That sings old songs to my heart again.
Old playmates laugh in its tuneful flowing,
The sheep on Harrow Tooth hillside bleat,
The whetstone rings in the Turnpike Mowing,
And all the melodies, fancy-sweet,
Of boyhood dreams that never fulfill,
Come back to the grave of the Old Gray Mill.

—Theron Brown.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

THE BOY THAT EVERYBODY LOVES.

You have met him, and so have I. But it has not been my happy lot to meet him every day, for I live quietly on the farm, have no children, and many, many days, I see no boy at all, unless I except the boy of almost forty years—the boy that is still a boy, in heart and manner, almost—the one that calls me "wife."

But it is not the grown boys that I am talking of to-day, but the boys whose ages range from, say, eight to twenty. Sometimes, I meet very many of them in a day, but how seldom one among them that everybody can love, or even respect. Their mothers love them, no doubt. And, in many instances, those same mothers are greatly to blame that their boys are not nice and lovable—not always, though. In either daytime or evening, one will meet such "lots" of boys on the streets, in the stores, and on all sides—boys that should be at school through the day and at home with their mothers and sisters in the evening, learning something valuable and good. But, instead, they are on the street, learning and talking something bad, swearing and hooting, making night hideous; smoking cigars, chewing tobacco, making vulgar, disgusting speeches about some other boy's sister, that they would resent by open warfare should they hear other boys say the same of theirs. Can any one love such a boy as this? Are you that style of a boy, John, Harry or Tom? And would

you not rather that all womankind loved you, rather than loathed you, and almost thanked God, sometimes, that sons she had none?

Would you be ashamed to be known as a "mother's boy?" No greater praise could be given you, in a few words, than to be designated a true "mother's boy." There is a world of meaning in that simply-spoken sentence. I have known such boys in my life. I know them now, and meet some of them sometimes, as well as their opposites. Shall I picture them both to you? And will you tell me which one you most admire? And then please search your own heart, recall your own life, and ask yourself the question: "Am I a mother's boy?" And if you are not, resolve at once that you will be. Then see your mother's heart and face grow glad, and see how happy you yourself will be.

One of those boys that everybody loves, and always have, is now a married man. Three years a husband, one year a father to the sweetest blue-eyed baby girl; and it is needless to say that a more tender, affectionate husband and father may not be found, search where you will, for he was always the "lover" to his mother and sisters. It is no wonder they worship him, for, from childhood to manhood, he has always been that same tender, loving brother and son. He was never ashamed to admit and show his love, and his strong arms and almost bearish hugs were all the proof one needed of the intensity and genuineness of that love for his "dear home folks." Is it any wonder that they felt almost a pang of jealousy when they knew he had found room in his big heart for some one that had said "yes," when he asked her for his wife? He had been all their very own. How could they give up even one corner of his heart to a stranger? But they must smother the thought and correct their own selfish hearts. He had not rebelled, much as he loved his sisters, when they had given a goodly portion of their love to the "lover that had come to woo." Their younger brother, too, who is yet all their own, is another whom to know is to love, for he is good and lovable and winning—a true mother's boy.

Another I have in mind as I write, is a tall, stalwart fellow just over the way, a neighbor of mine. If "mother" retired at night before Benny did, he went to her room, and with his arms about her, kissed the "dear mother" good-night. But "grandma" came one day for a visit of many weeks; and this time, his "foolishness," as she termed his affectionate manner, seemed greatly to annoy her. "Benny," seems to me you're getting too big to kiss and hug around after that fashion," she said to him one morning when he came in to his mother's room to "kiss her awake." He would not intentionally annoy "the dear grandmother." So they agreed, he and his mother, that their "love feasts" should be postponed while grandma remained, and that they would do everything possible to please her. "Grandma" was not to be censured, even in their thoughts, for she had grown old and childish and fretful. Mother and son enjoyed their little visits, though, when grandma rested and slept for an hour through the day. She has gone home, to the great beyond—the home unexplored by living soul, now. And Benny, the great big boy of twenty-one, pets his mother as he did five years ago. And he is not ashamed to be called a "mother's boy." Far from it.

Another I know who would scorn the name; and moreover, it would be very inappropriately applied in connection with the name of Tom Wendal. An only son, an only child. And his mother longs for the love and attention that he never gives her. She tells that "Tommy" says, "mamma this, and mamma that," but no one has ever heard him say "mamma" anything. He is a good boy! Yes. No vicious habits, honest and industrious, but when his mother speaks to him, even in the tenderest tone, an ominous growl or grunt is her only reply. And people look on and say, "Did he ever speak a pleasant, civil word to his mother, I wonder?" Rather no son, than one like this. Don't you say so, too?

Then there are others of a different nature, still, who seem coarse, rough and cruel. Can you love a boy, or even respect him, who will deliberately abuse his best dumb friends—his horse and his dog? I know just such. Don't you? Let me tell you of just one of those boys, for whom I fear my heart can feel nothing but hatred and contempt. Perhaps I am

wrong, and too bitter in my denunciation. But my whole heart goes out in love and sympathy to the dumb creation of this world, and they who abuse these faithful, affectionate friends of ours are not worthy of one particle of love or consideration.

Willie Rea is all of fourteen now, and he claims to be a Christian. His parents are Christians, too, and Willie has been reared almost within the doors of the church. His father's voice may be heard in prayer, loud, often, and long. And Willie prays fervently, too. But, "Oh, God!" would be my prayer, "deliver that poor, pitiful pony from the cruel tyranny, the lash and abuse from his young master's hands." That was the prayer of my heart, day after day, and when I learned not long ago that Sir William Rae (?) had tired of his faithful, every-day frightened and maltreated pony, and had sold him, my heart was relieved of a great load of misery. He had been abused, poor little fellow, until a friendly pat on his pretty sides would nearly set him wild. He expected to be lashed and pounded, not petted. Kindness had been so long withheld from him that he had forgotten what it was. Constant abuse, neglect and hunger he had come to expect as his daily portion. And yet, he could not help but shrink from pain. But bless him! He is in better hands now.

Do you think God loves such Christians as these? You are not one of them, I know, my dear boy. You will be a mother's boy, and one of the boys that everybody loves, will you not?

Think of the change there would be in this great world if all boys were good and loving and true. And resolve you to be one of them. Will you?

Bertrand, Neb. NELLIE HAWKS.

Our Lincoln's Act Immortal.

[January 1, 1863]

[The following poem was sent to KANSAS FARMER with request that it be published in our first issue of January.—EDITOR.]

Our Lincoln's act immortal!

In every land and tongue,
Wherever man loves fellow-man,
His praises will be sung.
All power and pelf that end in self
Are naught but vanity;
They crown themselves with immortelles
Who serve humanity.

How glorious the sight
The Ages all can see—
He rises to the height
Of God's eternal right
And sets four million free!

For centuries of bondage
And unrequited toil,
The judgments of the Lord are true—
Our blood has drenched the soil.
But now success our arms will bless,
The captive shall go free,
And Slavery's host, with all its boast,
Go down in war's red sea.

Let Liberty's old bell
Awake the morning breeze—
To all the good news tell
That not a slave shall dwell
Between our ocean seas!

Dusk mothers, clasp your children,
And husbands, claim your wives;
The auction-block has power no more
To separate your lives.
No more you'll tread the wine-press red
Of Egypt's cruelty;
The other side of Jordan's tide
Your heritage shall be.

Sing praises unto God,
A song of jubilee—
Led through the sea dry-shod,
The wilderness all trod,
The promised land you see!

No longer scoffs the Old World
At freedom in the New,
This New Year's morn rounds out the truth
The fathers had in view;
Our standard sheet is emblem meet
Of human liberty.
For all the souls beneath its folds
With freemen shall be free.

All hail the vision bright,
A people truly free—
Where none can take by might
From others any right
They for themselves decree!
—Benoni-Benjamin.

New Year Soliloquy.

The whirl of time has brought round another year with its changes, and the air is full of memories. The social life of 1891 with all its associations is a thing of the past. Fashion's fickle tide for one more year has ebbed away. As we enter upon the new year of 1892, and look up at the blue sky, draw a long breath, and with it the fresh inspiration of the bracing atmosphere, let us listen to the many voices calling, and feel that the very heart of this great world is beating near. What a busy world this is! Yet it is a kindly, well-meaning world, with ample means of enjoyment. But personal enjoyment and amusement are not the noblest ends of existence. Fine houses and carriages, luxurious living, beautiful homes filled with objects of utility, art and taste, and all these surrounded with delicious air and sunny skies, have a distinct value. Enjoy

Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

them, in sympathy with people of kindly natures. The combination makes a certain pleasurable enjoyment to be ever appreciated. But, instead of analyzing society, let us not forget the desolated homes of want and privation, homes benighted, needing the gospel's cheery light. Many are the voices calling us from our pleasant surroundings, to distribute of the good things we have received the past year from a beneficent Father. "Freely ye have received, freely give." H.

Whooping cough, croup, sore throat, sudden colds, and lung troubles peculiar to children, are easily controlled by promptly administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy is safe to take, certain in its action, and adapted to all constitutions.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick-Headache.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

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MEDICAL SCIENCE

has achieved a great triumph in the production of

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which will cure Sick Headache and all Bilious and Nervous Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health. Of all druggists. 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

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Ne Plus Ultra Piano Collection.
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Each song has a ringing chorus.
Ne Plus Ultra Dance Collection.
Every style of dance music; not difficult.
All these books are large sheet music size.
ANY VOLUME SENT POSTPAID FOR 50c.

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OF
Stewart Hartshorn
THE GENUINE

TANSY PILLS!

Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

The Young Folks.

A Department for the Boys and Girls of the District Schools.
EDITED BY NAMIE M. BRUNER.

Suppose.

Suppose, my little lady,
Your doll should break her head,
Could you make it whole by crying,
Till your eyes and nose were red?
And wouldn't it be pleasanter
To treat it as a joke,
And say you're glad 'twas dolly's
And not your head that broke?

Suppose you're dressed for walking,
And the rain comes pouring down,
Will it clear off any sooner
Because you scold and frown?
And wouldn't it be nicer
For you to smile than pout,
And so make a little sunshine in the house
When there is none without?

Suppose your task, my little man,
Is very hard to get,
Will it make it any easier
For you to sit and fret?
And wouldn't it be wiser,
Than waiting like a dunce,
To get to work in earnest
And learn the thing at once?

Suppose that some boys have a horse,
And some a coach and pair,
Will it tire you less while walking
To say "It isn't fair?"
And wouldn't it be nobler
To keep your temper sweet,
And in your heart be thankful
You can walk upon your feet?

Suppose the world don't please you,
Nor the way some people do,
Do you think the whole creation
Will be altered just for you?
And isn't it, my boy or girl,
The wisest, bravest plan,
Whatever comes, or doesn't come,
To do the best you can? — Phoebe Cary.

LORD BYRON.

George Noel Gordon Byron, or Lord Byron, as he is more familiarly known, was born in London, January 22, 1788. His father, Captain Byron, was a profligate officer, and his mother was a foolish, capricious woman with an ungoverned temper.

When Byron was 5 years old his mother sent her "lame brat," as she called him, to school. At the age of 10 he became, through the death of his grand-uncle, Lord Byron.

Many little stories are told of the boy's affectionate gratitude as well as of his passionate temper. His mother had no influence over him. When trying to govern him, she would become so angry as to hurl things at him. He would meet her sometimes with sullen resistance and sometimes with disdainful mockery.

Two years of foreign travel led to the first two cantos of "Childe Harold," written at the age of 22. He returned to England just in time to see his mother die. Her death was a sad blow to him, for with all her defects of character she was his mother, and he had loved her passionately.

His domestic life was not a happy one, for his wife, soon after giving birth to their only child, left him, and they were in a short time divorced. He sailed from England a few weeks later.

He died in Italy, April 19, 1821, and his remains were brought to England for interment.

In appearance Byron was a fine-looking man. He had a finely-shaped head, a high and noble forehead, and large gray eyes full of expression, but one was visibly larger than the other. When speaking he showed his teeth very much, and they were white and even. He smiled very frequently—a scornful smile—not affected, but perfectly natural.

Among his noted works are "Childe Harold," "Manfred," "Ode to Venice," "Mazeppa," "Don Juan," and "Beppo." Matthew Arnold said of him: When Byron's eyes were shut in death We bowed our head and held our breath; He taught us little, but our soul Had felt him like the thunder's roll.

Franklin.

Benjamin Franklin, the youngest son of a family of seventeen children, was born in Boston, January 17, 1706. In his 8th year Benjamin, who never could remember when he did not know how to read, was placed at school, where he remained two years. His father was a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler, and Benjamin was employed in his father's shop cutting wicks and going on errands. He grew tired of this monotonous life and resolved to go to sea. To prevent this, his father apprenticed him to his brother, who was a printer. This pleased him, as it gave him free access to books, for which he evinced much fondness. He would often sit up

the greater part of the night to gratify his thirst for reading. At the age of 17 he ran away from Boston, and traveled partly on foot and partly by water until he reached Philadelphia, where he obtained employment as a journeyman printer. In the following year, encouraged by the promise of assistance to set up business for himself, he sailed for England, where he wished to purchase type. He failed to receive the promised assistance from his pretended friend and was obliged to go to work in London, where he remained one year. Returning to Philadelphia, he was at last enabled to set up business for himself, and he accordingly went into the newspaper business, where his fortunes began to mend. In 1752 he distinguished himself in the scientific world by his successful experiments in determining the nature of electricity. He was afterwards unanimously elected as a delegate to the second Continental Congress, and was one of a committee of five chosen to prepare the Declaration of Independence. He died April 17, 1790, aged 84 years.

Interesting Facts.

BELLS.—The origin of bells may be dated from the time of Moses. In the middle ages bells were often baptized and christened with great pomp.

The Sanctus bell was formerly hung in the outer turret of the Roman Catholic churches, at the sound of which all who heard bowed in adoration. The Ave Maria bell announced the hour for beginning and ceasing labor. The Vesper bell was the call to evening prayer. The Passing bell was so called because it was tolled when any one was passing from life. The Curfew bell, introduced by William the Conqueror, was rung at 8 or 9 in the evening, when all lights and fires were expected to be extinguished. The largest bell in the world is at Moscow, and weighs 443,772 pounds. In 1837 it was used as a chapel, the entrance being through a fracture in the side.

A mass of at least 90,000,000 tons of pure rock salt is located on an island 185 feet high which rises from a miserable sea marsh up the river Teche, Louisiana. How this island, containing 300 acres of excellent land, ever came into existence in such a locality is a matter of conjecture.

There is a singular natural curiosity in a lake in Vermont, consisting of 150 acres of land floating on the surface of the water. The tract is covered with cranberries, and there are trees fifteen feet high. When the water is raised or lowered at the dam, the island rises and falls with it.

The largest flower in the world is found on some of the East India islands. It is of a rich wine tint and measures a yard across. But the odor of the rafflesia is intolerable, polluting the atmosphere for many feet around. This flower fastens itself to a vine, which furnishes the nutriment required for the growth of the lazy rafflesia.

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufrasia, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Bosch's German Syrup. I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic

severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Bosch's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

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.

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HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. **LIFE IS PASSING!** Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the golden opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The golden opportunity for many is here. **MONEY** to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from \$5 to \$10 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go on. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, free. Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Box 1814, Portland, Maine.

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IF YOU HAVE ANY COINS dated before 1871, with plain date, send us a list. We pay high prices for hundreds of dates and kinds. Among coins that we want are: silver dollars dated between 1794 and 1868; dates of half dollars before 1864; quarters of all dates before 1868; all dates twenty-cent pieces; all dates dimes before 1869; silver five-cent pieces before 1867; five-cent nickels of 1877 and 1883; all dates of silver three-cent pieces; nickel three-cent pieces before 1870; two-cent pieces between 1864 and 1873; all large copper cents, also small cents with eagles on, also cents of 1863 and 1877; all half-cents; foreign coins, fractional and Confederate currency, etc. For above we pay BIG AMOUNTS over face value, if in required condition. This is a comparatively new business, and by merely keeping your eyes open when handling money, you may find many coins that we want. A short time since, a Scotchman in an Illinois town came across a coin worth \$700. Others have done even better. The New York World says: "Many people have become rich by looking after coins wanted by collectors." The Home Journal says: "Collecting coins is a very profitable business now-a-days, as there are but few in it. One Boston broker, Mr. W. E. Skinner, buys from agents all over the country, and pays them big sums for rare coins." Coins that are very hard to find in one section of the country are often easily found in others. Largest business, highest prices. Write at once for further particulars, enclosing stamp for reply, which may be worth hundreds of dollars, perhaps a fortune to you. **W. E. SKINNER, Reliable Coin Broker, 325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.**

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

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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.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

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Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders,
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

About a million dollars worth of American grain leaves New York every day to feed the hungry of Europe. The New York Press has an illustrated article describing the "Progress of a kernel of corn from a Kansas barn floor to a European steamer's hold." It estimates that the country's exports in 1892, will exceed a billion dollars' worth.

Many of our old subscribers have learned the cheapest way to renew, saving all expense of postal notes, money orders or bank exchange. Every mail brings a package of letters, each containing a one dollar bill, with a pleasant note ordering the KANSAS FARMER for another year. We have never yet heard of one of these getting lost. Send them along.

It will be remembered that at the election of 1890, in Nebraska, Boyd, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by a plurality of votes, there being three candidates in the field. The courts of that State, upon a hearing of the case, decided that Boyd, being an alien, could not qualify. This left Thayer, the Republican incumbent, still in office. Now comes the Supreme court of the United States and decides contrary to the holding of the State courts.

There is now no trouble about the "treasury surplus," which occasioned so much political trouble a few years ago. A Washington dispatch says the revenues of the government to December were \$28,500,000, or \$2,500,000 less than the expenditures during the same period. This reduces the treasury cash \$30,405,479. The balance on December 1 was \$39,126,917. There has been a decrease in the bonded debt to the extent of the 4½ per cent. bonds redeemed, but the cash balance available for the payment of debt is less than on December 1. The principal item in the disbursements for the month was \$13,125,000 on account of pensions.

The total railway mileage of the United States is 163,597 miles, an increase of 6,030 for the current year. The total number of men employed on all the railways is 749,301. The capital employed is \$9,459,444,172, or \$60,481 per mile. This is largely in excess of the market value of the property. The real value of the property is placed at \$42,631 per mile. The net earnings, after paying all expenses, including \$126,417,937 interest, were \$106,967,984. The number of passengers carried was 492,430,863. The average number of passengers to each train was forty-one. The number of tons of freight hauled was 636,441,617, and the average haul was 119 miles. The average revenue for carrying a ton of freight one mile was .941 cent; lost .604 cent. The total number of persons killed or injured was 29,034. Of those killed 2,451 were employees, 285 passengers, and 3,585 were classed as other persons, including suicides.

SENATOR PERKINS.

On the evening of January 1, Governor Humphrey delivered to Bishop W. Perkins a commission as United States Senator to succeed the late Senator Plumb.

Mr. Perkins represented the Third Kansas district in Congress for eight years. He was the Republican nominee to succeed himself in 1890, but was beaten by the People's party candidate, Ben Clover. Since the adjournment of the Fifty-first Congress, Mr. Perkins has opened a law office in Washington, and has had his family there with him, so that it has by some been claimed that he is a resident of the District of Columbia, rather than of Kansas.

Senator Perkins is, of course, a Republican. He is credited, however, with liberal views on economic questions, and he expresses great interest in the prosperity of the farmer. He is an old army companion and friend of Senator Peffer, and the latter is well pleased with the appointment.

The KANSAS FARMER, speaking for two-thirds of the people of the State, placed in nomination a plain farmer, Mr. C. Wood Davis, who, during the hours snatched from his farm work has prepared discussions of economic questions which have made him known in parts of the world which have not yet been penetrated by the fame of any of the other candidates to whom the Governor's attention had been called. That he would have better represented the plain people of Kansas than any of the others named, goes without saying. But he was not, and probably could not have been made, a part of the political machine, and his name was, therefore, in all probability, scarcely considered.

But the KANSAS FARMER will not on this account sulk in its tent and predict ugly things from the new Senator, but will expect from him a broad view of the work before him, a careful study of the great economic questions of the time, and such action as will promote the interests of the people he represents. It is more than the people will expect that he will prove as broad, as generous, as industrious in their interests and as able as his lamented predecessor. But they will expect from him the work of a strong and well-equipped man of large experience, and they will appreciate such efforts as he shall make in their behalf.

AGAINST FREE PASSES.

The Boston & Maine railroad, in an answer to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, stated that it was in the habit of giving passes as a business feature of its administration to numerous classes of persons, as follows: All cases of charity; to gentlemen long eminent in the public service; proprietors of summer hotels; employees' families; agents of ice companies and milk contractors doing business on the railway; higher officers of States and certain prominent officers of the United States; Railroad Commissioners of States; members railroad committees of the Legislatures of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont; trustees under mortgages on the property of the road; persons whose good-will is important to the road who might justly take offense if they received different treatment from that received from other railroad corporations.

This answer imposed upon the commission the duty of giving construction to the act to regulate commerce in respect to the right of a railroad company to give inter-State passes to such classes of persons. The commission says their construction of the law excludes the right of railway companies to give inter-State passes to certain classes specified in the answer, which included "gentlemen eminent in public service," "higher officers of State," "prominent officers of the United States," "members of railroad legislative committees and persons whose good-will is important to the corporation." The commission postpones its decision as to the other classes in order to more fully investigate their claims which, it is argued by the company, stand on special grounds of right.

SALE OF THE STRIP.

The Cherokee Advocate, the official organ of the Cherokee Nation, says: "After two years of negotiation and diplomatic correspondence, the 'strip' was finally ceded by the Cherokee Commission, on part of the Nation, to the United States

government, last Saturday, for the consideration of \$8,595,736.12, together with several concessions asked by the Nation."

NEW YORK CITY'S FINANCES.

Whenever a politician of almost any party during the last half century has wanted to point to an example of unparalleled political meanness, corruption in office, and extravagance unspeakable, the political society or combination in New York City known as the Tammany ring, has been cited as the awful example.

This organization has been in control of the city government for some time and on the righteous principle, tersely expressed in the injunction "give the devil his due," the following from the press dispatches from the city of wickedness is given: "With the closing of the old year the various departments of city government rendered their reports. The net funded debt of the city up to December 31, 1890, was \$97,857,230.00. To-day the net debt is \$97,521,003.91, a decrease of \$336,226.09. The general tax rates for the closing year was 1.90 per cent., the lowest since 1860. The estimated population is 1,680,796 against 1,631,232 in 1890. The police census in 1890 was 1,810,715."

The indebtedness of over \$58 per capita, needs a good deal further reduction.

MONEY ASKED.

The following are the official estimates of appropriations which it will be necessary for Congress to make for the year ending June 30, 1893, compared with the estimate for the year 1892:

	Estimates for 1892.	Estimates for 1893.
Legislative.....	\$ 7,610,110	\$ 7,267,149
Executive proper.....	143,350	175,120
State department.....	2,358,178	2,123,315
Treasury department.....	143,112,256	148,788,912
War department.....	49,194,603	47,293,376
Navy department.....	28,063,559	34,178,510
Interior department.....	167,319,867	153,509,293
Postoffice department.....	2,123,360	5,730,582
Department of Agriculture.....	3,360,995	2,812,003
Department of Labor.....	175,470	175,520
Department of Justice.....	6,146,457	5,027,350
Grand totals.....	\$409,608,693	\$407,077,137

The above estimates do not include appropriations which will be required on account of deficiencies and miscellaneous objects, which for the current fiscal year amounted to about \$44,000,000. The estimates include all permanent as well as annual appropriations for the support of the government during the next fiscal year. The estimates for permanent annual appropriations amounted to \$127,567,905 for the current year, and the total estimate for the next fiscal year amounts to \$121,863,880.

COST OF RAISING WHEAT IN INDIANA.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, raised nineteen acres of wheat in Benton county, Indiana, this past season. He hired everything done and took receipts for the expense. Here are his figures of cost and receipts as published over his name in the *Indiana Farmer*:

Land, \$50 per acre, rent at 6 per cent., \$3 per acre, \$57; fertilizers, \$98.50; freight on \$3; hauling to farm, \$5; spreading, \$11; total cost of fertilizers, \$122.50; plowing, \$20; harrowing (twice), \$15; total cost of preparing seed-bed, \$35.50; seeding, \$9; hire of seeder and cost of returning, \$5.25; total cost of seeding, \$14.25; 23 bushels seed wheat, at \$1.50, \$34.50; freight on wheat, \$1.10; total cost seed, \$35.60; cutting, binding and shocking, \$24; labor of teams for threshing, \$24.75; threshing 475 bushels at 5 cents, \$23.75; coal for threshing, \$4.05; total cost of threshing, \$52.55; total cost of wheat, rent \$57; fertilizers, \$122.50; plowing and harrowing, \$35.50; seeding, \$14.25; seed, \$35.60; harvesting, \$24; threshing, \$52.55; sum, \$341.40.

Receipts—Sold 40 bushels for seed at \$1, \$40; kept 20 bushels for seed at \$1, \$20; sold 415 bushels at 83 cents, \$344.45; commission, \$4.15; shortage, \$1.52; net, \$338.78; total receipts, \$398.78; total expenses, \$341.40; net profit, \$57.38; net profit per acre, \$3.02.

Dr. Wiley is uncertain whether the fertilizer did any good, and thinks that if beneficial at all, its benefits will be seen in future as well as the present crop. Had he obtained the same results without the fertilizer the cost of producing the wheat would have been 46 cents a bushel. With the fertilizer it cost 73 cents per bushel.

The KANSAS FARMER would like statements on this plan from such of its Kansas readers as keep accounts. It is probable that the Kansas farmer can make more money than can Dr. Wiley, or anybody else in Indiana, on the production of wheat.

CHEAP RATES TO THE ANNUAL MEETING.

For all who will attend the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, which is to convene at Topeka, January 13, 1892, a rate of "one and one-third fare" has been secured over all leading railroads in Kansas, applicable to all points in the State, including Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo. Those purchasing tickets for the meeting must get a certificate from the agent who sells the ticket showing that full fare was paid over a given road to the meeting. This certificate signed by the Secretary of the meeting entitles the holder to "one-third rate" over the same road on his return. A certificate must be secured from the agent of each road travelled over. Tickets may be purchased for the meeting on Monday, the 11th, preceding the meeting, and return tickets will be good on Monday, the 18th, following.

KANSAS STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS.

The first report of Charles F. Johnson, State Bank Commissioner for Kansas, includes statements from 219 State [incorporated] banks, and 165 private [not incorporated] banks. The National banks are not here included.

The following is a summary of the reports.

Total number of banks reporting.....	414
TOTAL RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts on personal and collateral security.....	\$17,651,210 98
Loans on real estate.....	1,550,333 91
Overdrafts.....	634,784 92
Real estate.....	2,869,172 47
Furniture and fixtures.....	500,551 29
Expense account.....	311,732 10
United States bonds on hand.....	10,360 00
Other bonds and stocks at their present cash market value.....	960,027 77
Checks and other cash items.....	26,230 34
Clearing house items.....	1,518,722 36
Currency.....	600,476 83
Gold coin.....	188,276 16
Silver coin.....	10,067 62
Fractional currency.....	3,133,508 70
Due from other banks, sight exchange.....	3,133,508 70
Total.....	\$30,257,981 27
TOTAL LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$10,451,218 08
Surplus fund on hand.....	1,075,478 93
Undivided profits.....	696,465 61
Interest.....	399,898 62
Exchange.....	71,812 01
Dividends declared but not paid.....	6,162 74
Individual deposits.....	10,677,770 35
Banks and Bankers' deposits.....	208,801 20
Demand certificates.....	1,482,978 77
Time certificates.....	2,850,798 77
Bills rediscounted.....	350,043 27
Bills payable.....	1,443,363 19
Total.....	\$30,257,981 27

BLAKE'S WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

As will be observed in a standing announcement in another column, Prof. C. C. Blake, of Topeka, who formerly published the *Future*, and later edited a department of weather predictions in the KANSAS FARMER, now proposes to calculate the weather twelve months in advance for any locality for a moderate fee.

Prof. Blake is no crank, but is the ablest and most scientific predictor of weather forecasts in this country. For a quarter of a century he has devoted his time to scientific investigations, and claims that all the laws concerning the electro-motive power and magnetic lines of force which exist on this planet also obtain between the planets and the sun in the solar system, concealed under that mysterious word, gravitation; that these forces control our weather changes, and are as susceptible of mathematical calculations as the laws of eclipses. For the last few years he has devoted his entire time to perfecting his mathematical tables, so that now he is prepared to make calculations and predictions rapidly for any given locality.

He has probably done more toward the development of wheat culture in western Kansas than any other man. For many years he showed the reasons why winter wheat would be successful there when corn would not. He says that some crop will succeed every year, whether wet or dry, if properly planted, and in his letters he points out, to all who desire it, what crops to plant, and when, so as to secure the best results the nature of the season will permit.

There is now a tin-plate consumers' association. In it are large users of tin plate, such as Armour & Co. The estimate of the association is that its members have, on account of the increase in the duty made by the McKinley law, paid \$10,000,000 more for the tin plates used in their industries, than they would have paid under the old law.

THE YIELD OF CROPS PER ACRE.

The statistical reports, of the Department of Agriculture, of the yield per acre of the crops of 1891, are practically completed.

The average yield of wheat for the entire country is very large, being fifteen bushels per acre.

Estimates of the total wheat crop of the United States for 1891, are not given in these reports, but are placed, by the best authorities, at 580,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels.

The following table shows the average for each year, commencing with the crop of 1879:

Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.
1879.....13.8	1886.....12.4
1880.....13.1	1887.....12.1
1881.....10.2	1888.....11.1
1882.....13.6	1889.....12.9
1883.....11.6	1890.....11.1
1884.....13.0	1891.....15.0
1885.....10.4	

This year there has been an increase of area in those States which have the heaviest yields, and a decrease in some of the Southern States, where average yields are always low.

Never before have there been so many reported yields of thirty, forty or fifty bushels per acre.

This is another evidence of the exceptional character of the season. It may also point to improvements in agricultural methods.

The average yield of corn is placed at 26.6 bushels per acre.

The highest yield as estimated was in New England, where thirty-five to forty bushels per acre are reported as averages. In the South, the range is from eleven in Florida to twenty-five in Maryland. In the great corn States the averages are: Ohio, 33.7; Indiana, 32; Illinois, 31.9; Iowa, 31.7; Missouri, 29.9 Kansas, 26.7; Nebraska, 26.3.

The total crop of the country is placed at 2,000,000,000 bushels, about thirty-one bushels per capita.

The average yield of cotton is 179 pounds per acre. The State averages are: Virginia, 151; North Carolina, 178; South Carolina, 160; Georgia, 155; Florida, 120; Alabama, 165; Mississippi, 190; Louisiana, 200; Texas, 195; Arkansas, 210; Tennessee, 170.

The average yield of oats is 29.3 bushels per acre; of barley, 25.8; of rye, 14.4; potatoes, 94.8; flax seed, 8.

December Weather.

Prof. Snow's weather report for December, 1891, from observations taken at the State University at Lawrence, says there have been but three warmer Decembers in our twenty-three years' record (1877, 1881 and 1889.) The degree of cloudiness was lower than in any December except that of 1890. The rainfall exceeded the average for the first time since July. The monthly velocity of the wind was greater than in any preceding December, reaching nearly 15,000 miles. The month closed with a vigorous thunder storm.

The mean temperature was 38.26°, which is 7.86° above the December average. The highest temperature was 63°, on the 2d; the lowest was 10°, on the 7th, giving a range of 53°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 32.43°; at 2 p. m., 45.76°; at 9 p. m., 37.42°.

The rainfall, including melted snow, was 2.41 inches, which is 0.88 inch above the December average. Rain or snow fell in measurable quantities on eight days. The entire depth of snow was 3 inches. There were three thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the twelve months of 1891 now completed, has been 43.32 inches, which is 7.78 inches above the average annual rainfall of the preceding twenty-three years.

The mean cloudiness was 36.56 per cent. of the sky, the month being 14.60 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) 20; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy) 5; cloudy (more than two-thirds) 6. There were five entirely clear days and three entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 33.55 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 52.58 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 23.55 per cent.

The wind, southwest, thirty-six times; south, thirteen times; northwest, twelve times; northeast, nine times; southeast, nine times; west, six times; north, five times; east, three times. The total run of the wind was 14,790 miles, which is 2,985 miles above the December average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 477.10 miles and a mean hourly velocity of 19.88 miles. The highest velocity was 60 miles an hour, from 12:30 to 12:35 p. m. on the 28th.

The mean barometer for the month,

29.074 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.084 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.050 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.087 inches; maximum, 29.695 inches, on the 11th; minimum, 28.460 inches, on the 3d; monthly range, 1.225 inches.

The mean relative humidity for the month, 76.1; at 7 a. m., 88.1; at 2 p. m., 63.2; at 9 p. m., 77.0; greatest, 100, on numerous occasions; least, 28 on the 16th. There was no fog.

INCOME OF THE FARMERS OF KANSAS FOR 1891.

The crop season of 1891 has been one during which a kind providence has made the fields fruitful, and the stock thrifty for the farmers of the Sunflower State. Added to this has been a brisk demand for everything produced on the farm at prices which, while not high, yield in the aggregate a very large income for the chief producers of wealth in the State. It is true that other years have given larger corn crops, others larger wheat crops, others larger apple crops; others still have witnessed higher prices for staple crops than have been realized in 1891. But never before has the product, multiplied by prices received, shown so large an income for the farmers of Kansas as in 1891.

The following exhibit is compiled from official returns to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and from other official sources. It is believed to be as nearly correct as it is possible to make it:

TABLE showing amount and value of farm products for the year 1891.

Names of crops.	Acres.	Product.	Value.
Winter wheat.....	bu.	3,582,006	56,170,694
Spring wheat.....	bu.	151,922	2,379,959
Corn.....	bu.	5,209,234	139,363,961
Oats.....	bu.	1,298,745	39,904,443
Rye.....	bu.	332,673	5,443,030
Barley.....	bu.	36,484	1,006,380
Buckwheat.....	bu.	3,405	44,874
Total value of cereals.....			\$105,230,172 05
Irish potatoes.....	bu.	69,542	5,483,900
Sweet potatoes.....	bu.	3,959	404,442
Castor beans.....	bu.	16,428	114,644
Sorghum.....	bu.	195,768	1,090,423 00
Cotton.....	lbs.	1,782	35,640 00
Flax.....	bu.	388,184	2,049,055
Hemp.....	bu.	247	164,500
Tobacco.....	lbs.	366	21,960 00
Broom corn.....	lbs.	58,225	28,261,450
Millet and Hungarian.....	tons.	308,093	633,405
Tame hay.....	tons.		401,640
Prairie hay.....	tons.		1,369,945
Total value of other crops.....			\$16,485,073 71
Wool.....	lbs.		2,682,474
Cheese.....	lbs.		673,772
Butter.....	lbs.		20,084,837
Milk sold other than that sold for butter and cheese.....			
Poultry and eggs sold.....			
Total value of produce.....			\$8,120,669 47
Garden products marketed.....			818,958 00
Horticultural products sold.....			1,199,468 00
Wine.....	gals.		170,369
Honey and beeswax.....	lbs.		365,221
Wood marketed.....			73,944 20
Total value of miscellaneous products.....			\$2,391,417 20
Names of animals.	Number.	Value.	Value of animals sold.
Horses.....	776,533	\$54,357,310	
" sold or for sale.....	77,653		\$6,988,770
Mules and asses.....	77,170	6,173,600	
" sold or for sale.....	7,717		694,530
Milk cows.....	759,323	18,958,100	
Other cattle.....	1,924,893	38,417,860	
Cattle sold or for sale.....	674,524		26,980,100
Sheep.....	625,911	1,564,777	
" sold or for sale.....	111,770		1,564,777
Swine.....	2,085,875	12,515,250	
" sold or for sale.....	1,668,700		10,012,200
Totals.....		\$131,986 897	\$46 240,437
Grand total.....			\$178,447,769 43

In round numbers the farmers of Kansas have produced this year one hundred and five and a quarter million dollars worth of grain, sixteen and a half million dollars worth of other crops, eight and an eighth million dollars worth of produce, two and a third million dollars worth of miscellaneous products, and forty-six and a quarter million dollars worth of animals for sale, giving a grand total of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS worth in the single year of 1891.

Comment is unnecessary. The plain figures eloquently demonstrate the importance of the farmers of Kansas, their diligence and their success.

A leading English paper, the *Mark Lane Express*, favors putting a tariff on American grain. It will be a wonder if England, one of our best foreign customers for farm products, continues to look with complacency upon our reciprocity treaties, whereby nations which buy comparatively little from us are given free access to the American markets for their leading productions, while she, one of our oldest and best customers, is required to pay to get her products into these same markets.

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing our advertisers.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The seed catalogue of F. B. Mills, of Rose Hill, New York, is a plain one, but contains a full fund of information.

The *Forum* for January, besides much other valuable reading, contains two able papers on the Louisiana Lottery, which show the enormous transactions of this great swindle and the enormity of the evils inflicted upon the country. The *Forum* is one of the ablest monthlies published in the United States.

Frank Ford & Son, Ravenna, Ohio, issue a concise, neatly arranged, readable catalogue of seeds, fruit trees and plants, which is mailed free, and should be in the hands of all before placing orders for such goods. See their advertisement in this issue.

PLEASANT HOMES.—What is more desirable than a pleasant Home? One that the surroundings are cherished by every member of the household, and are taught from childhood to love home. Then beautify your home, make it attractive, and thereby increase its value. To do this you can do no better than see the illustrated catalogue which will describe every known Fruit, Ornamental, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, and Seeds, and will be mailed free to every subscriber of the KANSAS FARMER by that well-known and reliable nurseryman, E. W. Reid, Bridgeport, Ohio. Mr. Reid has made a study of how

Curing Hams and Bacon.

The superiority of properly cured meat over that which is merely salted so as to keep is so great that it is worth while for every farmer to know the best methods. The following timely suggestions are from F. D. Coburn, in the *Breeder's Gazette*:

The best time to do the butchering is generally in December, January, and early in February, when the weather is dry and sharply cold, but not severely so—cold enough to thoroughly cool the carcass in its thickest parts, which will require thirty-six hours or more, yet nothing like hard or sudden freezing should be allowed, as that surrounds the inner flesh with a wall through which the animal heat yet in and around the bones cannot readily escape, causing souring and decay in the center of hams and shoulders while they may outwardly appear sound. When fully cooled cut up as desired and pack with or without brine as liked best. If dry salting is preferred an approved recipe names twenty-five pounds of salt, one pound of saltpetre, and three or four quarts of molasses (not glucose) or five pounds of brown sugar, as a good proportion and proper quantity for 300 or possibly 400 pounds of pork. This mixture, if with molasses, will have much the appearance of wet brown sugar. Rub and cover the pieces thoroughly with it and lay in a cool, dry place; repeat the generous salting and rubbing at the end of the first and second weeks, and after a month or six weeks smoke the meat continuously, for not less than ten days if the pieces are thick, with cobs or hickory wood preferably. A simpler way is to put a layer of meat fitted well together, rind side down, on a half inch of salt on a floor, platform, or in a box or cask. Spread it liberally with the mixture described, then put on another layer of meat and so on, finishing with the top well covered with the salt. If curing in brine or pickle is deemed preferable, pack in clean, sweet casks with the mixture as above described and with clean, cold water until the meat is well submerged; then keep it so by followers and weights on top. This should be looked after closely, for the new brine seems to shrink greatly, while the meat naturally rises to the surface unless held down, and any parts exposed to the air will spoil. Sometimes the meat is found to be rusting and the brine looking vile; then the brine should be drawn off, brought to a boil, and well skimmed of its impurities; when fully cooled return it to the meat. Brine which will not promptly float an egg or potato is too weak and requires additional salt.

The particular use or market for the product will govern as to how much or what parts are to be smoked, used as "dry salt," "pickled pork," or otherwise. Some farmers noted for the excellence of their hog products never use brine or pickle for meats, and others never cure them without. It is understood, to be sure, that these meats are slaughtered, handled and stored in such a manner as to prevent insects from having access to them. As spring approaches the smoked parts can be canvased and whitewashed or packed away in bran, oats, shelled corn or dry ashes, or hung in a dark dry cellar or smoke-house. For family use a swinging shelf protected with wire cloth in which the meat is laid or hung is very convenient, as well as secure against rats, mice and insects.

It is best that persons not familiar with the handling of meats should consult others known to be successful in it and learn their exact methods in detail, for while the foregoing directions outline the chief essentials in curing the flesh of the hog, the minor variations in it are as innumerable as the difference in tastes and circumstances.

Money in Cabbage and Celery.

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ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST,
La Plume, Pa.

In the Dairy.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COW.

From a paper read before the Farmers' Institute at Waverly, Coffey county.

A farmer's cow should be regarded as a machine designed for the conversion of food, air and water into milk, and a Short-horn or Hereford as a machine adapted to the conversion of the same articles into flesh. Having a pretty clear idea of what the farmer should want, can we direct him to the breed that will come at least close up to the highest ideal requirements? My early life having been spent with Kentucky's very best of grade cows that could be bought, and eight years just past with pure-bred and grade Holstein-Friesians, enables me to answer this question—to my own satisfaction, if not to yours. I have gradually turned away from my herd, the finest small herd of grade Holstein milkers I ever saw, to give place to pure-bred Holstein heifers that I have selected as the foundation stock of my future herd. For eight years it has been my privilege and pleasure to watch the growth and development of a herd of Holstein-Friesians. For years before I had embarked in the enterprise, I had weighed the milk of individual cows of our farm, so as to know and not to guess the relative value of each. This custom I have continued. So may I not say conclusions are the result of long observation and of very numerous practical tests? I could easily select from my own cows ten or twelve head that would, with generous feed, give 50 per cent. more milk than a third more cows of any other breed that I have ever seen or known. This result has been reached without overfeeding and without injurious forcing. But to avoid the appearance of boasting, I must deny myself the pleasure of a more extended reference to the achievements of my Coffey county herd. The reliable and indisputable testimony at my command to prove the superior and unrivalled excellence of the Holstein-Friesian breed for general farm purposes is so varied and extensive as to be seriously embarrassing. I must beg pardon of the celebrated animals and herds to whose marvelous milk records I do not refer. Bear in mind that the space that is allotted me is limited, and that I cannot spare the time for such a complete codification of records as have been made by American breeds as would leave no just cause for complaint.

And I now call to the witness stand the renowned Pieterje, with her milk record of over 30,000 pounds, or about 3,400 gallons, of milk in a year; Clothilde, with her six-year-old record of over 26,000 pounds of milk in twelve months, and a production of 92,899 pounds of milk in five consecutive years; Clothilde 2d, with her yield in three and one-half years of 64,987 pounds of milk. The entire herd of cows and heifers that were milked by Messrs. Smiths, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y., in 1882, gave an average yield of 12,888 pounds of milk. I next call to the stand the remarkable and well authenticated milk and butter records of the 896 cows that have been admitted to the Advanced Registry, whose names as recorded in the pages of the first three volumes of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Registry establish the right of this noble breed to the first rank in the estimation of the American farmer.

To refute the oft-repeated charge that the milk of the Holstein cows is of inferior quality, I would again refer to the butter records to be found on the pages of the Advanced Registry, and will also make special mention of the following astonishing, but well authenticated butter records: Pauline Paul, 963 pounds of butter in nine

months, and now on tenth month test is making more than two pounds of butter per day; Clothilde 2d, 223 pounds of butter in sixty days, and 320 pounds in ninety days; Albino 2d, only three years old, 106 pounds in thirty days; Lady Baker, 34 pounds in seven days; Natsey, 30 pounds in seven days. I would also put in the testimony of the eighty-three cows and heifers that have belonged to Messrs. Smiths, Powell & Lamb, and that have averaged over 20 pounds of butter in seven days, and the twenty-seven head of Holstein-Friesian cows that have belonged to the smaller herd of Thomas B. Wales, Jr., (of Iowa City, Iowa,) that have averaged over 20 pounds of butter in seven days. I will conclude my evidence, drawn from the milk and butter records, by calling attention to the fact that during the last eight years nearly every premium offered by State and county fairs, cattle shows and other agricultural societies, to be competed for in public milk and butter tests, have been easily won by Holstein-Friesian cows. Their victories in these contests have been so numerous and so nearly universal that no candid observer can longer question their superiority over all other dairy breeds, and especially are we warranted in making the following statement: (1) The average yearly yield of milk and butter to the cow is greater in Holstein breed than in any other. (2) On the average, they hold out their milk longer than any other breed, with the possible exception of the Jersey.

Horticulture.

Report on Gardening.

Read before the State Horticultural Society, at Beloit, December 9, 1891, by H. A. Earheart, of Kellogg, Kas.

Gardening is the oldest and most honorable occupation that man or woman can engage in. Providence surely intended that all mankind should have a fair knowledge of the business, or else he would not have placed the greatest of his creations, man, in a garden. It is natural for every one to wish for a good garden. How the "gude housewife" prizes a bountiful supply of choice vegetables; and when her liege lord fails to provide them, how often she strives to grow them unaided, for well she knows they mean health to her family, and a pleasant change from her many arduous household duties.

Southern Kansas will always be a desirable location for the expert gardener. It is only such that will succeed in growing good crops of all kinds of vegetables, for the reason that he knows that unless he gives untiring attention to the selection and growing of his crops, he is almost sure to fail. The methods practiced in other sections will not answer here. You must study, think and experiment, and evolve new plans and ways of doing your garden work. I venture to say you can grow almost everything here if you will only find the proper way.

Here in the Arkansas valley I have never used anything but green manures in the seven years that I have been engaged in gardening, and all who know my gardens will certify that I am pretty successful in growing an abundance of choice vegetables. My plan is to sow about three pecks of rye to the acre, in the latter part of August or early September (this can be done in all plats where the earlier vegetables have been gathered). You can graze it all winter, and in the spring when it comes into blossom, turn it under. In ten days it will be decayed, when you can harrow it and put in your plants or seeds. It will be one of the mellowest and most fertile seed-beds you ever saw. Its effect on the crops and ground can be noticed for several years.

I did not garden long in this section until I learned that one important secret was to be observed in all my operations, if I wished to be successful, that is, deep plowing and constant stirring of the surface, particularly in a dry season. A loose surface soil acts the same as a mulch in stopping all evaporation and keeping up a healthy plant growth. This soil is naturally drought-resisting, and by prac-

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"I have taken Ayer's Pills for rheumatism, headache, and costiveness, and also for colds, and have always been benefited. They are the best medicine ever used in my family. My son had a severe cold and very bad cough. He has taken a few doses of Ayer's Pills and is all right to-day."—Mrs. G. W. Hester, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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tieling the above system I am able to circumvent any ordinary dry season, and grow plenty of vegetables. This plan applies as well to farm crops.

Some people say this is not a tomato country, but I say you can grow a fair crop of tomatoes nearly every year if you will set your plants in deep furrows, and as they grow up, keep working the soil towards them, and finally, before they lay over, ridge them up by drawing plenty of loose earth to them, and the dry weather will not affect them much.

Many persons say and believe that the tall-growing varieties of peas cannot be grown successfully in this section. Nearly all plant the dwarfs. Plant the tall kind in this way, if you want a large crop: Draw a very deep furrow and scatter your seed thickly in the furrow (it is very necessary that the seed be sown thickly as the plants support each other, and you do not need to give them any other), cover lightly, and as the vines grow, work the dirt into the furrow until full. Continue cultivating as long as you can. By planting deeply, the drought will not affect them so soon as if planted shallow.

Celery is an uncertain crop without irrigation. It can be grown every season if planted in spent hot-beds, or highly manured beds, six feet wide, and as long as you like. The beds should be boarded up. Set your plants in rows, four or five inches apart. The frame you can put on another tier of boards. For early blanching, put boards between each row; for late dig a trench one foot wide and as deep as the celery is tall; pack the stalks in the trench as tight as you can get them. Cover the trench with boards and add litter or straw, with earth on top as the cold weather advances, to keep it from freezing. In this way it will blanch nicely and keep until spring.

Many failures in growing vegetables in this section are due to the fact that nearly all who try to have a garden are too saving with their seeds. It has been my experience that you should sow all your seeds thickly in drills, to overcome all contingencies and get a good stand of plants. When the plants have made some growth they can be thinned out.

The farmers of Kansas give too little attention to flowers, fruits, and vegetables. Let all resolve that they will beautify their places with trees and flowers, and give careful attention to fruits and vegetables, and they will bring to their homes some of that Eden that Providence intended all should enjoy.

Best Varieties of Stone Fruits for Planting. By H. Hughes, read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, March 25, 1891.

In making out a list of stone fruits for planting in this locality, I will make it from a commercial point of view. From my past experience, I would not make it too long. In planting my orchard, twelve years ago, I planted too many varieties.

In my cherry orchard, I had twelve or fifteen varieties, and now I have only about six or seven living, and only four that have paid for the planting. They are, Early Richmond, Late Kentish (or what I planted for that variety), English Morello and Ostima. I have not named any of the sweet cherries, as they have not been worthy of mention.

In my peach orchard, I had some thirty varieties, and some of them so much alike that I could not distinguish one from the other, especially in the early varieties. In making out a list from what I have grown on my place, I would name the Alexander, Foster, Montrose, Crawford's Early, Old Mixon Free, Newing Cling, Red Rarripe, Smock and Salaway. But there are some new varieties that I would add to the list. I would name the following, from what I have seen of them: Rem's Favorite, Alberta, Ringgold Cling, Picket's Late and

Bonanza. The last five I have not fruited. In my plum orchard, I have six or seven varieties. I have Green Gage, Yellow Egg, Lombard, Shropshires, Damson, Miner and Wild Goose. The last two are all that have been profitable. In planting a plum orchard I would plant the Wild Goose and Miner alternate, as I think the Wild Goose needs a fertilizer.

Rheumatism is like sand in the bearing of machinery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great lubricator which cures the disease.

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The Poultry Yard.

A HOME-MADE INCOUBATOR.

"I don't like home-made incubators, and I do not want to give directions for making them," says Fanny Field, in the *Orange Judd Farmer*, "but as several have, without the slightest regard for my feelings, asked for directions, why, they shall have them. They are not original with me, though where they were first published is more than I know. The first time I ever saw them they were in a letter from a friend. Get four boards, two of them each 4 feet long, 6 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick; the other two each 2 feet 9 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick. Nail the ends firmly together, and you will have a box 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, 6 inches high, and minus both top and bottom. Cover the top of this with a lid made of inch boards matched so they will fit like a duck's foot in the mud. Cover the bottom with a piece of zinc 4 feet long and 3 feet wide, nailing it on securely with three rows of small nails. This box is the heater.

"For the egg-drawer, take two pieces each 4 feet long, 4 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick, and two pieces each 2 feet 8 1/2 inches long, 5 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick; these four pieces nailed together form the sides of the egg-drawer. Next cut twenty-three slats 35 1/2 inches long and 1 inch square; nail these on the bottom of the egg-drawer, 1 inch apart. Next on the program comes two slats each 4 feet 7 inches long, 1 inch wide, and 1/2 inch thick, and two slats each 32 inches long and 1 inch square; mortise the ends of the 1/2 inch slats into the ends of the inch square slats. Now take some heavy cotton cloth, draw it very tight over this frame, and tack it on securely. Lay this frame, with the cloth bottom, in the egg-drawer. The cloth side must be down, for on the cloth the eggs are to be placed. Next, cut twenty slats each 2 feet 11 inches long, and 1/2 inch square; then bore twenty holes 1/2 inch in diameter in each side of the egg drawer for the ends of these slats to go in. These twenty slats when in should be 1 1/4 inches apart (so the eggs can lie between them), and should be down as close to the frame with the cloth bottom as possible and still allow room enough so that it (the cloth-bottomed frame) can be moved easily between the twenty slats and the slats that make the bottom of the egg drawer. When the eggs are between the 1/2 inch slats on the cloth, you can, by moving this cloth-bottomed frame two inches back or forward, turn the eggs half over, or bottom side up.

"The Ventilator Box.—Now make another box (of 1 1/4-inch boards) 4 feet long, 3 feet wide and 8 inches high, with a bottom of matched inch boards. Bore a dozen 1/2-inch holes in different parts of this bottom, and get twelve pieces of tin pipe each 7 inches long and 1/2-inch in diameter, and put one in each of the twelve holes; when in, they should extend up above the bottom 6 inches. These are ventilators. Fill this ventilator box with sawdust up to within 1 inch of the top of the pipes. Set the egg-drawer on top of this ventilator box, and on top of the egg-drawer set the heater. To fill these boxes so that the egg-drawer will slide in and out, and the other boxes keep their position, take two boards each 4 feet long, 12 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, and nail one on each side of the heater and ventilator box, driving the nails into the heater and the ventilator box but not into the drawer. Nail another inch-board 3 feet long and 12 inches wide on the back end. The other end is left open so the drawer can slide in and out. Next take two pieces of scantling, each 4 feet 4 inches long, lay them down where you want your incubator to stand, and set the incubator boxes on them so that the scantling will extend 8 inches on each side. Get two boards, each 4 feet 8 inches long and 8 inches wide, and lay one on each side of the scantlings for a bottom to the sawdust box, which is to surround the incubator. Now make one end and two sides of a box, or frame, to set in the bottom prepared for the sawdust box. This box or frame must be 26 inches high, the sides 4 feet 8 inches long. Set this frame over the incubator and nail it to the bottom. Make a close-fitting door for the front end. Get two pipes made to suit the chimneys of your lamps. Any common lamp will do. Have the pipes made so as to slip the lamp chim-

ney up into the pipes snug. The pipes should be 12 inches long, then an elbow, then 6 inches more pipe. Make a hole the size of the pipe in the outside box 8 inches from the front end, and 10 inches from the top; then make a hole the same size in the heater (the box with the zinc bottom) 8 inches from the front end, and 2 inches from the top; slide the 12-inch part of the pipe through the hole in the heater, leaving the elbow and the 6-inch part of the pipe pointing down for the lamp chimney to be put in. Put the other pipe in the same way on the other side in the opposite hind corner. After lighting the lamp, the chimney should be pushed as far up the pipe as possible without making the lamp smoke. If the lamp smokes lower it a little. Get six pipes 1/2 inch in diameter, and 15 inches long; bore six holes in the top of the heater, three on each side opposite to where the heating pipes enter the heater. Bore the first hole three inches from the corner, the second twelve inches from the first and three inches from the outside; the third twelve inches from the first, and three inches from the outside; put the other three the same way on the opposite hind side; put in the pipes and slide them down to within half an inch of the zinc bottom. These little pipes are meant to draw the heat from where it enters to the opposite side and distribute it equally throughout the heater. If the lamps go out when the egg-drawer is moved in and out it is because the zinc bottom is too loose. To tighten it, bore a hole in the center of the top of the heater and punch a hole in the zinc the size of the bolt you will use, then put in a bolt seven inches long with a head below, and tighten up until the zinc will not flop when the drawer is moved; then if you move the egg-drawer in and out gently (make the drawer so it will slide smoothly) the lamps will not trouble. After all this rigging is in where it should be, fill the sawdust box with sawdust, putting earth around the lamp pipes, as the sawdust is liable to take fire. And right here let me tell you to have the lamp pipes sealed together, as the heat from the lamp will probably melt solder.

"Have two reliable thermometers, one in the front part of the egg-drawer, on the eggs, with the top a little higher than the bottom; and the other in a different part. Run your incubator a few days before you put the eggs in; then you will know about how far to turn the wick of the lamp up or down in order to keep the temperature as near 103° as possible. The third or fourth day after the eggs are in, put two or three small pans of water on the sawdust under the eggs. Fill your lamp mornings and evenings, and see that the six escape pipes are at least half an inch above the zinc bottom, for if they get pushed clear down, it shuts off the draft and the lamps go out. Look at the thermometers every two or three hours during the day, the first thing in the morning, and the last thing before going to bed.

"Some who have used machines made after these directions have succeeded in getting fair hatches, and you may be equally fortunate; anyway there is nothing patented, or copyrighted, or warranted, about this home-made affair, so go ahead if you want to; and if you can think of any improvements, put them on, and then be sure and tell us all about them."

Which Breed Is Best?

D. W. H., of Argonia, asks: "Which is the most noted breed of poultry for producing eggs? What variety of Leghorns are considered best layers—the rose-comb White, single-comb White or Brown Leghorns? Also, are these varieties considered fair for table use?"

Mr. C. A. Sparks, a poultry breeder of North Topeka, states that the Leghorns are at the head of the list of egg-producers, and that the Brown are decidedly more prolific layers than the White Leghorns. The rose-combs are preferred to the single-comb varieties because less liable to have the combs frozen. The Brown Leghorns are fair table fowls, the only objection to them being their small size. Their meat is very nice. The best all-purpose fowls, where meat is an object, are the Plymouth Rocks.

A correspondent at Garnett suggests that to supply the demand for ready money the quickest and surest "winter crop" consists of a fine lot of broilers. He states that his incubator is now running, due to hatch January 7. Our poultry friends will be pleased to hear of his success in the production of a profitable "winter crop."

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The above figure represents the manner in which our Magneto-Conservative Garments are worn. It can be readily understood that they are not worn next to the skin, nor have they to be dipped in acids. The dangerous character of Electric Belts charged with acid and worn next to the skin is too well known to be repeated here. PROF. WILSON'S system is as distinct from these dangerous Copper and Zinc Belts as is a pine knot in an Indian's wigwag to the electric lights of our stores and city streets. There need not be a sick person in America (save from accidents) if our Magneto-Conservative Underwear would become a part of the wardrobe of every lady and gentleman, as also of infants and children.

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One million people in Europe and America are wearing our Magneto-Conservative garments—they cure all forms of disease after the doctors have utterly failed. There is no form of disease our garments will not cure. Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Consumption, Constipation, Stiff Joints. Our garments cure when all drug treatments fail. Twenty-five thousand people in Kansas City testify to our marvelous cures. If you suffer it serves you right. Listen to your doctors and die. Wear our Magneto-Conservative Garments and live.

READ GENERAL REPORT FROM NATIONAL MILITARY HOME—Catarrh, Color-Blindness, Near-Sightedness, Quinsy and other forms of Disease Cured by one instrument.

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, KAN., March 12, 1891. Your letter received. I answer with much pleasure. I am well pleased. The Actina has been doing good work. My left ear was nearly deaf—now completely restored. My throat has been affected for nearly ten years—have had quinsy several times—now completely cured; my eyes are greatly improved. Mr. White uses it for throat and eyes; has congested, weak eyes; has been greatly benefited. Mr. Mason, an old case of catarrh, has been greatly benefited from the use of Actina several hundred dollars with specialists, and says he has received more benefit from the use of Actina than all the rest put together; he has thrown his glasses away. One case of a comrade I mention; has been near-sighted since 14 years old, and nearly blind for five years; one eye greatly improved; has been treated with caustic; he says if both eyes were equally good he could read; he can distinguish colors, which he could not do for five years. I am coming to Kansas City as soon as I can. I want a \$16 Belt and \$2.50 Insoles. There are several other comrades in the Home who have bought your Belts, and I have heard favorable reports of their effects. A great many intend getting your Actina and Garments as soon as they get their pensions. Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIF, Co. B, 65th Ill.

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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, 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. B. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

STIFFNESS.—I have a yearling colt that is stiff in the hind quarters and does not want to get up when he is lying down. I have him running on wheat and his appetite is good. J. K. Wilmore, Kas.

Answer.—You do not give any symptoms by which we can form a diagnosis. It is probably a slight attack of rheumatism from lying on the damp ground. Give the colt 2 teaspoonfuls of turpentine in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of raw linseed oil, then give a level teaspoonful of powdered bicarbonate of potash in bran three times a day for a week. Keep him in a warm stable at night and only let him run out on warm days. If he does not improve write again, describing more fully, and sign your name in full.

WORMS IN HOGS.—Please tell me through the KANSAS FARMER what to do for my hogs. I have thirty-five head of eight-month-old shoats that have a cough and do not thrive. I am satisfied that it is caused by worms, but do not know what to give to remove them. I have tried coppers and turpentine, given in wheat bran, but it did no good. G. Bellaire, Kas.

Answer.—As worms and indigestion almost invariably go together in hogs as well as in other animals a remedy, to result in the most good, must also act as a cathartic as well as a vermicide, and, although some trouble to prepare, we know of nothing else so effectual as the following: Levant worm seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; senna leaves, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; tobacco, 2 pounds; sorghum molasses, 3 gallons. This will be enough for forty hogs, and can be increased or decreased according to the number to be treated. Boil worm seed, tobacco and sorghum in two gallons of water, and steep the senna, separate, in a gallon of hot water for an hour. Now stir the two messes well together and mix with good sweet swill or bran slop enough to make one feed for the hogs you want to treat. Before beginning the preparation of the medicine shut the hogs away from all feed and water, so that by the time you are ready they will have had a fast of at least twenty-four hours. Now put the swill with the medicine in troughs enough for all the hogs to eat without crowding and then turn them to it and keep them there till they eat it. This can be repeated again in a week or two if necessary. Do not give this to pregnant sows. After ridding the animals of worms, there is no better preventive than a mixture of one part each of salt and sulphur and two parts wood ashes kept in troughs where they can go to it at will.

WIRE CUT.—I have followed your directions, as given in KANSAS FARMER of November 25, for wire cut. The sore has improved considerably, but lacks a good deal of being all healed yet. I don't think it is proud flesh, but there is a tough kind of flesh which is apparently in the way of the new skin growing down from above. It does not protrude at the edge of the sore, but is rounding, as per diagram. * * I ink your treatment has helped it, but there is something not just right about it yet; and if you can tell from this description what it is, I would be glad to hear from you again through the KANSAS FARMER. G. R. F. Hiawatha, Kas.

Answer.—The enlargement is of the nature of cartilage, and the best method of removal is by excision with the knife in the hands of a surgeon. If you cannot have that done, then we must try a severe caustic, as mild application will only aggravate the trouble. Ask your druggist to put half an ounce of sulphuric acid in a wide-mouthed bottle and add enough sulphate of zinc to make a paste, then label it POISON. Warm some tallow and put a thick layer of it on the skin and hoof

around the cartilaginous growth to be removed, then take a wooden spatula and put a layer of the paste on the growth and tie the animal's head up so she cannot bite it. Wash the sore with warm water next day; grease with lard till the scab comes off, then repeat the cauterizing on such parts as may yet be too high, keeping the surrounding parts well protected with the tallow. When you get the sore down to a level with the surrounding surface, then use the healing applications as before. We caution you to take the greatest care in using this mixture, as it is a violent and dangerous caustic and should only be used where milder remedies will not do. Report again if in need of advice.

LAME COLT.—I have a mare colt, eight months old, that has been lame for three months. It is better at times and then worse again. The "knowing ones" say it is "cocked-jointed." The hind pastern joints are enlarged in front and seem unnaturally far above the hoofs. It avoids using the joints as much as possible in walking, and reminds you of a boy with sore heels trying to walk on his toes. The leg, from the joint down, is not shaped properly, but seems to be straight and stilly. J. F. S. Cheney, Kas.

Answer.—The condition described is so often only a symptom of some undiscovered cause (and that often very remote from the apparent seat of lameness), that we will only prescribe constitutional treatment at present and ask you to describe the case again. Give a drench of 6 ounces of raw linseed oil, and then give, three times a day in bran or oats, a teaspoonful of the following: Powdered charcoal, bicarbonate of soda and golden seal, of each 2 ounces, well mixed. Examine carefully the bottom, heels and frog of each foot. Examine for sore tendons, on front and back of legs. Can you bend the joints to proper position with the hands? Are the enlargements nearest the upper (fetlock) or lower (pastern) joints, and are they hard or soft? Does the colt have trouble in getting up when down? Is the lameness about the same in both feet? Is it a limp or stiffness? Do you hear a sharp clicking sound in the joints when it first starts to walk after having stood some time? Make it step slowly over a log, six or eight inches high, and see whether it lifts the feet clear or just drags them over. Note carefully the action of both hock and stifle joints. When resting one of the hind feet, does it place the foot in front or behind the other one? Is it tucked up in the flanks? Give us the best description you can and we will try again.

Disordered Liver set right with BEECHAM'S PILLS.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

January 4, 1892.

CATTLE.—A good line of buyers on the market. Good cattle sold well, coarse cattle sluggish and somewhat lower. Dressed beef and shipping, \$3.24 75; mixed Angus, \$4.50; corn-fed New Mexico, \$3.35; corn-fed Indian, \$3.50; corn-fed Arizona, \$3.17 1/2; 3 65; cows, \$1.25 3 50; bulls, \$1.25 75; calves, \$2.00 75; stags, \$3.25; Texas cows, \$1.40; Indian cows, \$1.85; New Mexico steers, \$2.95; Western cows, \$1.50 2 25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 3 35; milkers and springers, \$1.90 3 10.

HOGS. The packing demand was good, especially for light weights. The competition for pigs grows stronger. Prices were somewhat higher, especially for lights. Pigs and lights, \$2.75 3 65; representative sales, \$3.25 3 50.

SHEEP.—Receipts small and only stockers with light demand for same. Muttons and lambs were wanted at good prices. Sales at \$3.50 3 75.

Chicago.

January 4, 1892.

CATTLE.—Market active. Natives, prime steers, \$5.00 5 50; good to choice, \$4.25 4 85; others, \$2.75 3 75; stockers, \$2.00 2 95; cows, \$2.30 2 90.

HOGS.—Market active. Rough and common, \$3.50 3 90; mixed and packers, \$3.95 4 00; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4.05 4 10; light, \$3.85 4 10.

SHEEP.—Market steady. Native ewes, \$3.00 4 25; mixed, \$4.30 4 80; wethers and yearlings, \$5.00 5 00; Westerns, \$4.60 5 15; poor Texans, \$2.90 3 85; lambs, \$5.75 6 50.

St. Louis.

January 4, 1892.

CATTLE.—Market strong. Good native steers, \$4.25 4 50; medium steers, \$3.75 4 00; corn-fed, \$3.50 4 25; fair to good feeding steers, \$2.50 3 35; Texas steers, grassers and corn-fed, \$2.20 3 30; butchers, \$1.50 1 85; natives, \$3.10 3 65.

HOGS.—Fair to choice heavy, \$3.95 4 10; mixed, \$3.50 3 95; light, fair to best, \$3.80 4 00.

SHEEP.—Market strong. Medium grades, \$2.70 3 75; lambs, \$4.50 5 00.

A Good Horse

deserves the best remedy man can devise for his hurts. Phenol Sodique is that. For other flesh also.

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Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planned throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 8,600 cattle and 37,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock in worth with the least possible delay.

Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,588 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 555,869 sheep, 87,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.

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This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

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E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

January 4, 1892.

WHEAT.—No. 2 hard, 79c; No. 3 hard, 73 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 69 1/2c; rejected, 69 1/2c; No. 2 red, 84c; No. 3 red, 80c; No. 4 red, 72 1/2c.

CORN.—No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 3 mixed, 33 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 32 1/2c; No. 2 white mixed, 34 1/2c; No. 3 white mixed, 33 1/2c; No. 4 white mixed, 32c.

OATS.—No. 2 mixed, 29c; No. 3 mixed, 28c; No. 4 mixed, 27c; No. 2 white, mixed, 30c; No. 3 white, mixed, 29c; No. 4 white, mixed, 28c; No. 2 red, 29 1/2c.

RYE.—No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 76 1/2c.

CASTOR BEANS.—Steady and in fair demand. Crushing, in car lots, \$1.65 per bushel on basis of pure.

FLAXSEED.—82c per bushel.

HAY.—Market dull and lower. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$6.50; good to choice, \$5.50 6 00; prime, \$4.50 5 00; common, \$4.00. Timothy, fancy, \$8.50; choice, \$8.00.

Chicago.

January 4, 1892.

WHEAT.—No. 2 spring, 88 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 80 1/2c; No. 2 red, 90c.

CORN.—No. 2, 38c.

OATS.—No. 2, 28 1/2c; No. 2 white, 33 1/2c; No. 3 white, 30 1/2c.

St. Louis.

January 4, 1892.

WHEAT.—No. 2 red, cash, 89 1/2c 90 1/2c.

CORN.—No. 2 cash, 38 1/2c 39 1/2c.

OATS.—No. 2 cash, 31 1/2c.

HAY.—Prairie, \$7.50 9 00; timothy, \$11.50 14 00.

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A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE FOR CURB, SPILT, SWEENEY, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS, FOUNDER, WIND PUFF, SKIN DISEASES, Thrush, Diphtheria, all Lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone or other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, O.

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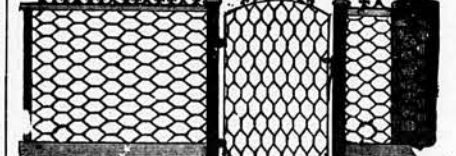
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Best Fences and Gates for all purposes. Free catalogue giving particulars and prices. Write THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO., RICHMOND, IND.

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The Apiary.

Edited by Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed. Inclose a stamp if you desire a reply by letter. We invite questions and communications from any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER who may be interested in bee culture.

Introduction.

It is the desire of the editor of this department to make it both interesting and helpful to farmers and beginners in bee culture. To this end he invites their help and co-operation. He trusts they will write him freely about the subject, asking such questions as will elicit the information they may desire.

Please remember, however, that our space is limited, and that we cannot discuss any question in these columns not of general interest to bee-keepers.

The column will be conducted in the interest of the small bee-keeper and the farmer. The specialist can find plenty of information elsewhere. It may be well to say just here what we have said in these columns before, that the keeping of bees does not require the purchasing of any expensive patent hives, or other traps that will soon be, if they are not already, of no utility. Of course those who keep even a few bees need some special tools, but they are comparatively few and inexpensive.

Winter Care of Bees.

In this locality bees winter well on the summer stand, if they have plenty to eat so located in the hive that they can reach it without breaking the cluster during the very cold weather.

If the hives can be set on the south side of a high fence it will be better for the bees, as this protects them from the cold north winds and the sudden changes which generally accompany them. A better plan is to turn a large store box over each hive, letting the edges of the box rest on the ground. The hive should rest on four bricks, or strips of timber about as large.

Fixed in this way the snow drifts can do them no harm even though they remain piled around the boxes for a month.

If not covered with a box, the entrance to the hive should be kept shaded so the bees will not fly out during warm days when the ground is covered with snow, for, if they do, they will drop down in the snow, and many of them will be lost.

Make sure, however, that they have plenty of food where they can get at it. This has been a very poor season in some localities and many colonies of bees are even now short of stores. The consequence will be that many of them will die during the winter if they are not properly cared for at once. This fatality among bees will make them comparatively scarce next year, and of course this will increase their value, so that it will pay to look after them now. The best way to feed them now is to purchase some granulated sugar—do not use any cheap grades—and melt it up into sirup, and then boil it, being careful not to let it burn, until it will make a hard cake like the cakes of maple sugar found in the stores. You can tell when it will harden by dropping a little into some cold water. When it is ready, pour it out into caking tins, making cakes about one and one-half inches thick, and seven or eight inches square. Lay these cakes on the hive directly over the cluster of bees. It is best to first lay across the frames three or four sticks one-half inch square, and lay the cake of sugar on these, as this holds up the sugar and leaves a space for the bees to cluster under it. Now lay a cloth over this, and three or four old papers on top of that. Tuck all down snugly so as to prevent any upward drafts. Put on your lid, and you have your bees so they will not starve at least. Leave the entrance to the hive entirely open.

It is well to take the shade away from the entrance and let the bees have a fly two or three times during the winter. Do this on warm days when there is no snow on the ground.

After your bees are once fixed for winter, the less you disturb them the better it will be for them. The bees form into a compact cluster during the cold weather, and any kind of disturbance causes some of them to leave the cluster, and a single bee is very easily chilled.

Remember this fact, all the heat emanating from the cluster of bees rises, and

they can follow this stream of heat, but they can not move in any other direction during very cold weather without endangering their lives.

Hence they must not only have plenty of food in their hives, but they must have it in the right place, namely, *above the cluster*. By keeping this fact in mind you may save many colonies of bees that might otherwise die with plenty of honey in the hive.

SENATOR PEPPER'S NEW BOOK, "THE FARMER'S SIDE."

In response to a general demand, Senator Pepper has prepared a statement of grievances presented by farmers and their fellow-workers in other departments of labor. The complaint, roundly stated, is this: That while they produce all the property of the country, it is fast being absorbed by the wealthy classes, as is shown in late census reports: Massachusetts, with 8,313 square miles of territory and 2,250,000 population, increased her assessed valuation during the ten years following 1880, \$10,000,000 more than did nine great agricultural States—Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, with an area of 485,365 square miles and 16,250,000 population. Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts increased their assessed valuation, during the same years, more than one-half as much as all the rest of the country.

The book is entitled "The Farmer's Side"—a suggestive title—intended to present the farmers' view of the present depression of agriculture, its cause and the remedy. In doing this, the author has condensed a vast amount of important statistical and historical information into a few hundred pages. The book reads like a romance, opening up a mine of interesting and instructive facts on every page. It treats the subject-matter from the standpoint of comparison—comparison with railroading, banking and manufacturing. Statistical tables are given—made up from public records—relating to all these subjects. The tables on production and value of farm crops, during many years, are full and complete, showing how much the farmer has fallen behind, and why. Our recent financial history is shown in copies of the laws relating to circulation, currency, coinage and bonds since 1861, with tables giving details. The philosophy of money is discussed clearly, and the destroying power of interest is treated with peculiar force. The reason why the "rich are growing richer and the poor poorer," is made plain to the most common understanding. This book will make clear to many minds what has heretofore been seen but dimly. Quoting from a circular issued by the publishers: "In a clear, forcible style, with abundant citations of facts and figures, the author tells why the farmer reached his present unsatisfactory condition. Then follows an elaborate discussion of 'The Way Out,' which is the fullest and most authoritative presentation of the aims and views of the Farmers' Alliance that has been published, including full discussions of the currency, the questions of interest and mortgages, railroads, the sale of crops, and other matters of vital consequence."

This book will have a wide sale, and will exert a powerful influence on the politics of the country, for it is the only work which pretends to cover this particular field. It is the most powerful arraignment of the "money power" ever written, and its array of testimony is overwhelming. To students of present social and political conditions it will be a storehouse of useful information, to lecturers it will be indispensable, and to everybody it will be a guide and a helper in studying the most interesting topic of the times—the "Farmers' Movement," a wise counsellor in the various stages of the great industrial revolution now in progress.

"The Farmer's Side" is copyrighted and published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, one of the most extensive book-publishing firms in the United States. It is printed in full, clear type, on heavy paper, well bound in cloth—a neat, handsome book, fit for any library, and is sold at retail for one dollar a copy. It may be ordered through this office, or we will send one copy and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$1.75, or a copy will be mailed free to any one sending us a club of four subscribers and \$4.

Any person in Kansas or the Southwest desiring a copy of "The Farmer's Side," or an agency for the same, should write to this office.

WHAT WE WANT.

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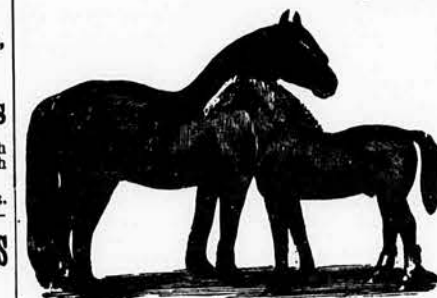
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cutter has two fifteen-inch knives that make three to
four hundred revolutions per minute. I also use mill
for pumping. I think my mill is the most profitable
piece of machinery I have on the farm. For even-
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DAVID WOODS.
It will pay every farmer to investigate the merits
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KEYSTONE
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HARROW
With Adjustable
Seeder attachment.
Does the work of
Three
Machines
at once.
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Ball Bearings save horse flesh and re-
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Sows any kind of Seed. Saves its cost every
year. Once seen—it's Keystone or nothing.
Send for Harrow book, "The Reason Why,"
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KEYSTONE MFG. CO.,
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ALWAYS IN PLACE
A loose and comfort-
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a tailor-made coat. The
most durable blanket on
the market. Impossible
for the horse to trample upon and tear it. Hood
shaped covering protects the horse from rubbing
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the tail. SIZES TO FIT ANY ANIMAL.

Send for descriptive circular at once.
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Large Smooth Wire (No. 9), Steel Stay
Guards, and Stretcher Fasteners

STOCK FENCE
Posts 2 to 3 rods apart
HOG OR SHEEP FENCE

**A POWERFUL, HARMLESS, Visible Fence for HORSE
PASTURES, FARMS, RANGES AND RAILROADS.**
You can build any height, and, by using Hog or Sheep
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Needed in every family.
SAVES 20 Per Cent.
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Address nearest office for terms.
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LEVER AND
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STEEL
OR WOOD AND
STEEL AS DESIRED.
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FARMERS Saw and Grist Mill, 4 H.P.
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ALL DISEASES OF MEN
Our treatment positively and radically cures all forms
of Nervous Disorders, Unnatural Losses, Sexual Decline,
Gleet, Varicose, Skin and Blood Diseases.
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Pleasantest, safest and surest treatment known.
Book describing it, and how you may cure yourself at
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Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Mass.
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ELECTRIC BELTS
Fat People, Enuresis
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Female Weakness, Nervous
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Lumbago, Syphilis (White Swelling), Neurasthenia
(Exhaustion) Cured. Send to, with particulars of com-
plaint. BELTS low at \$3.00. FEET WARMERS, 61.00.
Monthly Treatment by mail. Special Terms to afflicted
persons as Agents.
JOHN TRAMMONT MEDICINE CO., 191 Wabash av., CHICAGO U.S.A.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1888, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is fixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of each stray, and he must at the same time deliver a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of his county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in his office thirty days.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be made.

The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 23, 1891.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by D. C. Callen, in Madison tp., December 1, 1891, six miles west of Madison city, one gray yearling horse colt; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John D. Kelley, in Madison tp., P. O. Madison, December 1, 1891, one red yearling steer; valued at \$12.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. S. Kerr, in Americus tp., December 1, 1891, one pale red 2-year-old steer, white on belly, white spotted legs; valued at \$15.

Riley county—Geo. F. Guy, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. Sweet, P. O. Stockdale, November 2, 1891, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer; valued at \$10.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Rogers, in Pleasant tp., one red yearling heifer, small white spot on left side, white on belly; valued at \$12.50.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old roan steer, spot in forehead, branded OI on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. F. Reinhardt, in Hampden tp., one brindle steer, 1 year old, branded B on left hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Jackson, in Hampden tp., one black milky steer, a little white in forehead, white under belly; valued at \$12.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Fred Walters, in Shannon tp., P. O. Atchison, April 16, 1890, one red heifer, 3 years old; valued at \$18.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. T. Lorraine, in Marmaton tp., one red steer, white head and belly, freshly dehorned; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by William Russell, in Sheridan tp., December 1, 1891, one red and white steer, white spot in face, su posed to be 2 years old, branded with horseshoe on right hip and an iron brand on left hip.

COLT—Taken up by B. F. Bartley, one mile west and one mile north of Baxter Springs, one black colt, 2 year old.

COLT—By same, one bay colt, 2 years old.

MULCH—By same, one bay yearling mule colt.

Jefferson county—A. B. Cook, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Wiley, in Fairview tp., P. O. Oswatimie about December 1, 1891, one black and white heifer, branded M on right hip, no ear-marks; valued at \$6.

HEIFER—By same, about same time, one 2-year-old black and white heifer, branded T on left hip and P on right side, no ear-marks; valued at \$9.

Wilson county—Clem White, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Amos Cryderman, in Talleyrand tp., P. O. LaFontaine, November 27, 1891, one black 3-year-old steer, branded IO on right side and hip, fork in left ear; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 30, 1892.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

STEER—Taken up, December 8, 1891, one black steer, 1 year old, white under belly; valued at \$14.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Bartley Coyne, in Monmouth tp., P. O. Richland, December 4, 1891, one roan 2-year-old steer, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$18.

CALF—By same, one red calf, 8 months old, crop on right ear; valued at \$6.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. B. Rice, in Tecumseh

tp., P. O. Topeka, November 16, 1891, one spotted heifer, 1 year old, ears frozen off; valued at \$10.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

COW—Taken up by William Dunne, in Rutland tp., P. O. Wayside, one white and black spotted Texas cow, 5 years old, brand on left hip; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one pale red Texas steer, white stripe on right shoulder and white spot on left flank, 5 years old; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one pale red Texas steer, brush of tail white, 4 years old, brand on right side; valued at \$10.

Dickinson county—M. H. Bert, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Adolph Beckle, in Liberty tp., December 1, 1891, one dark dun horse colt, right hind foot white, about 9 months old; valued at \$12.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. T. Briggs, in Fairfax tp., P. O. Osage City, November 8, 1891, one roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. H. Hagan, in St. Marys tp., P. O. St. Marys, December 4, 1891, one bright red 2-year-old heifer, white in forehead, both ears clip ped, brand-d D on left hip; valued at \$17.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Robt. Parker, in Sedan tp., December 9, 1891, one black horse, 8 years old; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, 12 years old; valued at \$20.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. F. White, in Agnes City tp., December 5, 1891, one bay pony mare, black mane and tail; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Geo. E. Withington, in Agnes City tp., December 9, 1891, one red and white cow, branded H on left shoulder, split in left ear; valued at \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6, 1892.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. G. Morris, in Elmendorf tp., December 24, 1891, one red steer, 2 years old, dehorned, branded N on left side and M on left hip; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. L. Jones, in Emporia tp., December 21, 1891, one light roan steer, 2 years old, branded on right side; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by A. L. Sherman, in Emporia tp., December 18, 1891, one red and white steer, 3 years old, branded on left side; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John I. Williams, in Emporia tp., December 21, 1891, one 4-year-old red steer, branded on right hip; valued at \$15.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

PONY AND COLT—Taken up by M. A. Maggill, in Hickory tp., P. O. Chetopa, December 10, 1891, one pony mare, about 8 years old, small white spot in forehead, branded U on left shoulder; colt, white on each flank and white ring around stump of tail; both valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Finley Brown, in Mound Valley tp., P. O. Mound Valley, one gray horse, about 18 years old, five feet four inches high, no marks or brands.

FILLY—By same, one gray filly, 3 years old, four feet eight inches high, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Josiah Richardson, P. O. Oak Valley, December 12, 1891, one dark roan steer, 3 years old, crop off right ear, under-bit in both ears, branded M or W on left hip and triangle on right side—brands very dim.

STEER—Taken up by E. C. Sanger, P. O. Oak Valley, December 12, 1891, one red and white spotted steer, 3 years old, square crop off right ear, a slit in the under side of each ear.

1892.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

The Magazine will celebrate the fourth Century of the Discovery of America by its RE-DISCOVERY, through articles giving a more thorough exposition than has hitherto been made of the RECENT UNPRECEDENTED DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY, and especially in the GREAT WEST. Particular attention will also be given to DRAMATIC EPISODES OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The FIELD OF THE NEXT EUROPEAN WAR will be described in a Series of Papers on the Danube "From the Black Forest to the Black Sea," by POULTNEY BIGELOW and F. D. MILLET, illustrated by Mr. MILLET and ALFRED PARSONS. Articles also will be given on the German, Austrian, and Italian Armies, illustrated by T. DE TAULSTRUP.

Mr. W. D. HOWELLS will contribute a new novel, "A World of Chance," characteristically American. Especial prominence will be given to SHORT STORIES, which will be contributed by T. B. ALDRICH, R. H. DAVIS, A. CONAN DOYLE, MARGARET DELAND, Miss WOOLSON, and other popular writers.

Among the literary features will be PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, by his college class-mate and lifelong friend, HORATIO BRIDGE, and a Personal Memoir of the Brownings, by ANNE THACKERAY RITCHIE.

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1892.

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SEEDS GARDEN, FLOWER & FIELD. Seed Potatoes, FRUIT TREES, PLANTS & VINES, all best kinds. Our FREE CATALOGUE is a Novelty, as it has No Big Pictures, and gives Complete, Accurate Descriptions and FAIR PRICES for BEST GOODS. Don't miss seeing it before buying. Send address to-day to FRANK FORD & SON, Ravenna, Ohio.

PILES INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. No purge. No Salve. No suppository. Remedy mailed free. J. H. REEVES, Box 8290, New York City, N. Y.

Idleness is a Crime. AGENTS WANTED. Both Sexes, to sell "ACTIVATOR" Eye Restorer and Cataract Cure and Prof. Wilson's Magneto-Conservative Garments, for the cure of all forms of disease. Large income may be made by persevering persons. \$3 samples free. Don't delay. Territory will be filled up. Address W. C. Wilson, 1021 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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WANTED—Salesmen: who can easily make \$25 to \$50 per week, selling the Celebrated Pinless Clothes Line or the Famous Fountain Ink Eraser—Patents recently issued. Sold ONLY by salesmen, to whom we give Exclusive Territory. The Pinless Clothes Line is the only line ever invented that holds clothes without pins—a perfect success. The Fountain Ink Eraser is entirely new; will erase ink instantly, and is king of all. On receipt of 50c. we will mail you sample of either, or sample of both for \$1, with particulars, price-lists and terms. Secure your territory at once. THE PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., No. 200 Hermon St., Worcester, Mass.

ARE YOU A FARMER?

If so you are one from choice and can tell whether farming as an investment pays. Do you make it pay? Have you first-class tools, fixtures, etc.? You say yes, but you are wrong if you have no scales. You should have one, and by sending a postal card you can get full information from

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN, FARM & FIELD.

YOU MUST BUY GOOD SEEDS IF YOU WANT A GOOD GARDEN.

Those who buy our Seeds once CONTINUE TO DO SO, as they FIND THEM RELIABLE.

Try Them and You Will Not be Disappointed.

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812 and 814 N. Fourth St. ST. LOUIS, MO.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

GRAND CLOSING - OUT SALE

Of the "EAST GROVE HERD" of Prize-Winning

POLAND - CHINA SWINE,

On Wednesday, January 27, 1892,

At "East Grove Stock Farm," one-quarter mile east of FREEMONT, NEBRASKA. This will be the choicest lot ever offered at public sale, comprising my entire herd of over two hundred royally-bred Poland-Chinas. Among the noted boars are G. A. Tecumseh 14823 (A), half brother to Geo. Wilkes (the \$375 hog), Gay Wilkes and Roy Wilkes, sons of Geo. Wilkes. Alorton's Best, sired by Alorton 1198 (G), Leon Osgood, sired by Osgood 15187 (O), and Tecumseh Fremont, sired by Tecumseh Boy. Over sixty brood sows, one year old and over. Many of them noted prize-winners at some of the leading State fairs. Fifty gilts, including a large number of show pigs; or will be bred. Herd is in fine condition. Has never been affected with disease.

Sale begins at 12:30 p. m. Free conveyance from and to trains. Sale under cover, and all parties attending will be made comfortable whatever the weather may be. Lunch at 11:30.

TERMS—All sums less than \$21, payable in cash without discount. On all sums of \$20 or more, one year's time will be given at 10 per cent, on bankable notes. A discount of 5 per cent for cash will be made on all purchases of \$20 or more. Send for catalogue.

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer. A. M. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

A REGULAR SCIMITAR

That Sweeps all before it.



These will almost melt in your mouth. The "Charmer" is very productive, high quality and sugar flavor. Has great staying qualities. Vines 3½ to 4 ft. high. In season follows "Little Gem" and before the "Champion of England." We have thoroughly tested it, and confidently recommend it as the best ever introduced. Price by mail, per packet, 15 cents; pint, 75 cents.

GIVEN FREE, IF DESIRED, WITH ABOVE,

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which contains several colored plates of Flowers and Vegetables. 1,000 Illustrations. Over 100 pages 8 x 10½ inches. Instructions how to plant and care for garden. Descriptions of over 20 New Novelties. Vick's Floral Guide mailed on receipt of address and 10 cents, which may be deducted from first order.

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THE FARMER'S SIDE.

"Where we are, how we got here,
and the way out."

By Hon. W. A. PEPPER,
U. S. SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

12mo, cloth - - - Price, \$1.00.

There is a demand for a comprehensive and authoritative book which shall represent the farmer, and set forth his condition, the influences surrounding him, and plans and prospects for the future. This book has been written by Hon. W. A. Pepper, who was elected to the United States Senate from Kansas to succeed Senator Ingalls. The title is *THE FARMER'S SIDE*, and this indicates the purpose of the work.

In the earlier chapters, Senator Pepper describes the condition of the farmer in various parts of the country, and compares it with the condition of men in other callings. He carefully examines the cost of labor, of living, the prices of crops, taxes, mortgages, and rates of interest. He gives elaborate tables showing the increase of wealth in railroads, manufactures, banking, and other forms of business, and he compares this with the earnings of the farmer, and also wage-workers in general. In a clear, forcible style, with abundant citations of facts and figures, the author tells how the farmer reached his present unsatisfactory condition. Then follows an elaborate discussion of "The Way out," which is the fullest and most authoritative presentation of the aims and views of the Farmers' Alliance that has been published, including full discussions of the currency, the questions of interest and mortgages, railroads, the sale of crops, and other matters of vital consequence.

This book is the only one which attempts to cover the whole ground, and it is unnecessary to emphasize its value. It is a compendium of the facts, figures, and suggestions which the farmer ought to have at hand.

THE FARMER'S SIDE has just been issued, and makes a handsome and substantial book of 280 pages. We have arranged with the publishers for its sale to our readers at the publishers' price. The book may be obtained at our office, or we will forward copies to any address, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.00 per copy. Address this office, with \$1.75, and receive both the book and the *KANSAS FARMER* one year; or the book will be sent free for a club of four names and \$4 for the *KANSAS FARMER*.



MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY. Buy a \$12 Sewing Machine; perfect working, reliable, finely finished, adapted to light and heavy work, with a complete set of the latest improved attachments free. Each machine guaranteed for 5 years. Buy direct from our factory, and save dealers and agents profit. Send for FREE CATALOGUE. OXFORD MFG. COMPANY, DEPT B 8 CHICAGO, ILL.

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We are enabled to offer our readers a most attractive combination, by which all may obtain a copy of the "Modern Cook Book" absolutely free. This handsome and valuable Cook Book has

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IT WOULD BE CHEAP AT \$1,

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Any person accepting our offer will receive this paper one year, and also that charming home journal, the *Ladies Home Companion*, one year, together with the Cook Book, all mailed, postpaid, for less than the regular price of the two papers alone.

The Cook Book is offered absolutely free to induce thousands of our readers to become acquainted with the *Ladies Home Companion*, the publishers looking to the future for their profit, as they believe you will always want the *Ladies Home Companion* if you try it one year. Do not lose this opportunity to get the newest and best Cook Book free.

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