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# Agricultural Matters.

MORE ABOUT CHINCH BUGS.

Following is the eighth monthly report of the chinch bug experiment

I present in this report a continuation of the laboratory investigations upon the natural history of the white fungus disease (sporotrichum) and the gray fungus disease (empusa).

On June 28 the spores of sporotrichum were transferred by means of a sterilized needle from the dead body of a chinch bug to fifteen culture plates. The culture medium was a mixture of beef broth and Irish moss, enough of the mucilaginous decoction of the moss being added to the beef broth to give a solid medium at 80° F. Within fortyeight hours the spores had germinated and branching mycelia could be seen spreading through the medium. Within three days spores were produced in abundance, but only one spot in one of the fifteen plates was found to be a pure culture, aspergillus, mucor and bacteria being mixed with all the other growths of sporotrichum. From the one pure spot spores were transferred to three new plates, and the resulting growths were all pure.

The germinating spore puts forth a mycelium, which branches as it grows. At intervals mycelial branches shoot upwards and grow over the surface of the body cavity to be crowded with the culture medium. Conidiaphores arise from these; the conidiaphore sends off branches and the spores or conidia are abscessed from these branches in chains. The average diameter of twenty spores thus produced was 2.3 micromillimeters. It is by means of these minute spores that the fungus is so rapidly disseminated throughout a field infested with chinch bugs. These spores, however, soon lose their vitality (spores one month old would no longer germinate in our laboratory), and the fungus must make provision for its self-preservation during protracted periods of weather unfavorable to the development of conidial

Culture plates in our laboratory covered with pure cultures of sporotrichum, planted July 9, show the mycelial branches within the culture medium to be swollen at intervals to a diameter of 8.9 to 8.8 micromillimeters; the average diameter of the unswollen mycelial branches being about 2.5 micromillimeters.

It seems more than probable that the function of these hyphal bodies is to carry the fungus through the cold of winter or the drought of summer. Experiments have been started in our laboratory to test the germinating power of these bodies, but too late to give the results in this paper.

Resting spores are also found on the culture plates, having a diameter of 20 micromillimeters, and a thickness of cell walls of 1.8 micromillimeters. Similar spores are also found in the crushed bodies of chinch bugs covered with sporotrichum.

While it was found that pure cultures of sporotrichum could be easily obchinch bugs from these pure cultures were unsuccessful.

was first noticed in our infection case June 28. Eight or ten bugs were found covered with a vigorous growth of this fungus. This disease had probably been sent in from some field where it naturally existed. Empusa continued to but for the difficulty of using heavy multiply in the infection cases and by July 12 it rivaled sporotrichum in the number of its victims. Active bugs without external signs of disease in the afternoon would be found hanging to the wheat blades the following morn- in using a traction engine to draw two empusa. If the fungus were left undis- from the Implement News:

nothing would be left save bits of the an engine, and the combination worked chitinous integument.

Attempts were made to obtain pure cultures of empusa, but without success. At first bugs covered with empusa were placed on the surface of the culture medium, in the hope that the spores would be thrown, as is the habit with this fungus, and the growth of these spores will give a pure culture. The spores were thrown in a ring about the bug to a distance of a quarter of an inch, but a rapid growth of bacteria from the bug broke down the culture medium and the empusa spores did not develop. To keep the bacteria from reaching the medium, a cover glass was heated over a Bunsen burner until it became very convexed. This was then placed on the culture side, convex side up, and upon this were placed three bugs covered with empusa. A mycelial growth was obtained in this way, uncontaminated with bacteria, but no spores were produced. We have been unable, then, to attempt the inoculation of chinch bugs with pure cultures of empusa. That the fungus has power to rapidly spread from one bug to another the experiments in our infection cases have clearly shown.

A chinch bug covered with empusa seems to be studded with minute gray beads. A thin section cut through the body of a bug in this condition shows the mycelial growth and protruding through the integument are vast numbers of broad conidiaphores, each bearing a simple conidium. It is by the sudden rupture of the conidiaphore due to turgescence that the conidia are thrown to some distance.

Where the fungus continues its growth to the complete destruction of the chinch bug, the whole mycelial mass breaks up into bodies, varying from 16x29 micromillimeters to 23.5x 27.4 micromillimeters.

In one instance, resting spores, apround bodies with granular contents and thick walls, and varying in diameter from 18.7 to 21.8 micromillimeters.

A chinch bug that died of empusa about the middle of July was confined plate October 10, and on October 13 the entire body was thickly covered with a new growth of empusa. It seems, then, that the entire body of this fungus breaks up into a resting condition and is capable, whenever the atmospheric conditions will permit, of springing into new growth.

Careful experiments will be made in our laboratory during the coming winter to test the capabilities of germination and duration of vitality of the spores and hyphal bodies of sporotrichum and empusa. F. H. SNOW.

### Plowing by Steam.

A subscriber in Colorado inquires about the practicability of plowing by steam power. The question has long been under consideration in various portions just opened for settlement, it parts of the world. Digging or spading machines have been tried and to some extent used, notably in France, accordtained, repeated attempts to inoculate ing to reports. Wire cables operated by portable engines have been used, especially in Louisiana, where very As heretofore stated empusa aphidis deep plowing is practiced for sugar cane.

The use of the ordinary traction engine is that which first suggests itself, and this would before this time doubtless have become quite general engines over soft fields. They have been used to some extent in breaking prairie in western Kansas.

Some interesting experiments have recently been made at Monmouth, Ill.,

expense of the tissues of the bugs until ago, with two gang plows attached to with such success that the farmer on whose land the trial was made purchased the plows in the field. Septembee out of proportion. The present ber 21 another set was rigged up on a farm a few miles from Monmouth, and cents, shows that there is no difficulty The ground was so dry and hard that plowing by horses would have been an impossibility, yet with the traction engine the four plow bottoms were taken along steadily and rapidly, turning about five feet as they went, and the work was done by the watch at the rate of one acre in thirty minutes. The plowing was done both by throwing the plows out and driving around the end, as is done in back furrowing, and also by rounding the corners and working continuously without lifting the plows out of the ground. The latter method is the most speedy, and with the corners properly rounded plowing can be done continuously until the field is finished, without lifting the plows out at the corners.

"With the experience they have had thus far they estimate that a ton of coal would run a traction engine a day, and would probably cost \$2. The fuel ought not to cost over 10 cents per acre for the ground plowed. Traction engines are becoming so abundant for threshing purposes that they could be utilized for I wing with no additional expense to the owner as far as investment is concerned. If the farmer purchased horses to operate the gang it would require eight horses, and they would cost from \$800 to \$1,200, which would be as much as an engine would cost. They would also have to be fed and housed through the winter, which is a matter of large expense. They are liable to die and be an absolute loss, and would probably wear out as quickly as an engine properly taken care of. The engine would cost no more than the horses to start with, would require no feed or care, nor involve any expense when not parently, were found. These were actually at work. It would require two men to operate two gang plows with four horses each, and it would require but two men to operate the engine drawing two plows, so that the number of men employed would be the same. in a moist atmosphere on a sterilized They used a twelve horse-power engine. which would be about the right size but with a sixteen horse-power engine a farmer could attach another gang plow and do half as much more work.

### Sweet Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-We do not write of these because we have much practical knowledge of their culture or storage, but rather to call attention to several points in which there seems to be lack of information and to what seems to us the need of increased acreage of the crop. We have never lived where their cultivation was made a specialty, though grown more or less for home use and supplying local markets. From what we have seen in Oklahoma, and especially in the would seem to be especially adapted to the growing of sweet potatoes. And as every other man we meet came from Kansas, and in many respects this country is much like Kansas, we presume the KANSAS FARMER is their agricultural cyclopedia of information, so we use its columns.

The first point suggested to our mind is the best method of keeping them during the winter and spring. We have had no experience and have nothing of our own to offer. But this to us seems the main point in the question as to whether it will pay to plant largely or not. A friend, whom we saw digging his crop of twenty-five bushels, said he would not sell now at 50 cents per bushel, but would hold them for \$1, as ing covered with a vigorous growth of gang plows. The following account is they would soon bring that price. Now let us look at this a little. An increase

expectations, is much more than can reasonably be looked for in any other crop; in fact, as values are at present time, it is too much. The profit would price, when Irish potatoes sell for 75 the result was a triumphant success.' in raising them. In a year when there are more fall rains they could certainly be raised at one-half these prices. Southwest Missouri farmers in a good year consider them profitable at 25 cent's per bushel, and here the conditions of soil we judge are much more favorable. Then again, even the prospective price of \$1 later on would show two things. Either it is very profitable to store them and sell later, or else that the risk and trouble of storing is very great. Now here is where we want to call out the KANSAS FARMER readers and writers. We want your experience. From what we have seen of some portions of Kansas and now of Oklahoma there must be many who have the "know how" and can tell it on paper. Everybody knows how to care for Irish potatoes, and they are as common in spring as in fall, and only differ as to quantity. But so far as we have seen it is only the few that have sweet potatoes in the spring or even until Christmas. Yet that some do keep them, and we have known the price in the fall to be 25 cents and the spring price to be \$1.25, shows that it can be done, and it would seem at a large profit. Now we might give at second hand some of these methods, but we believe we shall do more good to say "the meeting is yours, let us hear from you." And like leaders of meetings, if you don't speak up we will call upon you, so "wake up." We have just read in our old home paper that one of the successful farmers there, being about to change residences, found a box of sweet potatoes that had been overlooked from the previous year, and the "yearling" potatoes were as sound and good as those of the present year's crop. We know they are well kept in isolated cases, but we also know that the majority of raisers do not try or fail. So let the methods be made plain so that it may, if possible, become universal. A few years ago it was only the few who were successful in canning fruits, now almost every one is successful. There were a few points that must be strictly adhered to. Vegetable canning is not yet with many a complete success, yet others experience no diffi-

As to cultivation of the sweet potato, that will come up later; but we suggest something for its discussion. In several articles now on our table from practical writers in the South, none of them advocate high ridge planting, but advise low ridges or none at all. One wants a firm, hard base to prevent the long, ungainly growth of the tubers, while another first plows in ridges, then puts in phosphate fertilizers in the furrows and throws back his ridges over this, of course thus thoroughly plowing his ground.

We expect to test the keeping of potatoes, though it will be under peculiar difficulties. Shall try to rais them another year, and shall gather all the information we can from neighbors who raise and keep them successfully, and in six months and a year have something practical for your columns. Believing their cultivation might be largely extended, if some points mentioned were better understood, we confidently look for information from KAN-SAS FARMER Sources. T. M. RICE.

Burlington, Ok.

The correctness of the maxim "nothing succeeds like success" is well exemplified in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The most successful combination of alteratives and tonics, it always succeeds in curing diseases of the blood, and hence its wonderful pop-

Attend the Topeka Shorthand Institute turbed it would keep on growing at the The first trial was made some weeks of price, even approximating as in his 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

# The Stock Interest.

FINE-WOOL SHEEP IN KANSAS.

By J. F. Bayless, Yates Center, Kas., read be-fore the Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, at Topeka, September 16, 1891.

Where sheep originated, is a question difficult to answer, but probably they are the first of animals domesticated by man. And reasonably so, for they supply his two principal wants-food and clothing. And they are now found in every civilized country, from the frigid to the torrid zone. Abel was a keeper of sheep, and from his time until the death of Christ, lambs continued to be the most frequent sacrificed offerings, both of the Patriarchs and Jews, and no doubt the felting and weaving of wool were among the earliest arts.

The ancient Britons possessed sheep before the Roman invasion. During that period Britain became noted for its wool and woolen goods, and it appears that the great object of sheep-raising in Britain was the production of wool.

But prior to the Christian era, finewooled sheep were kept in Spain, and they were a sheep different in appearance from all other sheep of the world, and according to history were kept in large herds, neither had shelter or artificial food, and traveling hundreds of miles every year, from the plains to the mountains. In the beginning of the present century commenced the importation of the Spanish sheep into the United States. and we now have them and their crosses from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

And while only a few years since Kansas was an unbroken prairie, and a great portion of it marked on our geographies as a great sandy desert, I feel glad that I can say to-day that the fine-wooled sheep business of Kansas has been a success. as is plainly shown by their owners, in buildings and rich soils, and in bank accounts also. Kansas can also claim some of the best sheep in the United States, and, from personal knowledge, find the sheepmen of Kansas are more prosperous than any other class of farmers. and from personal experience and observation, I believe that fine-wooled sheep are better adapted to Kansas than any other stock.

And as fine-wool sheep breeders, what kind of sheep should we raise? We are all ready to say good ones. But what should we breed for? I think you are all ready to admit that the sheep that brings the most money with the least expense pays best.

Randall said that carcass is the first point to be regarded, even in fine-wooled sheep, for on its form and constitution depends the health of the animal. That was a very true saying, and while I admire large sheep, my experience has been that medium-size sheep generally have the best constitution, and they consume food in proportion to their size. Then, if three of medium size produce as much or more wool and mutton than two of large size, do they not pay equally as well? I fear that some of our sheepmen are running wild on size, as they did a few years ago on folds or wrinkles.

FLEECE.

Fineness, style, evenness of quality through the fleece, density and length of staple, are all very essential to constitute a good fleece.

COLOR OR YOLK.

It is, and always has been, admitted by fine-wool sheep breeders that a certain of the white or cream color to produce a dark surface is very desirable, but the yellow or beeswax gum is very objectionable. Although a gummy sheep may shear thirty or forty pounds, I have no use for him. The real intrinsic value is in the amount and quality of scoured wool produced by the sheep.

FOLDS OR WRINKLES.

Randall said the "Spanish, French and Germans approved of folds in the skin, and the French had bred them over the entire body, but they were an unmitigated nuisance, both in appearance and reality.'

The so-called French sheep that I used to see thirty and thirty-five years ago were very large in frame, loose made, short, harsh wooled, but wooled nearly all over both head and legs, and all covered over with folds or wrinkles. I have no knowledge of any other country that time we saw but few folds on the made from the fleece of the American sions.

Spanish of the Atwood family, and my heavily folded are generally not as good feeders as smoother sheep. I am free to admit that some heavily-folded sheep have the largest fleeces, but I believe that this additional weight is not a net profit when we take feed into consideration. While many good sheep have folds, and a cross on the brisket or wide dewlap has always been a mark of the Spanish, I greatly erred by getting their flocks so covered with folds or wrinkles.

Why is the Merino the best sheep for Kansas? I would say it is both a woolproducing and mutton sheep. From its earliest history it endures the extremes of weather better than any other valuable sheep, can be kept in larger herds than any which approximates to it in value, will flourish wherever the cow or horse can live.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT.

I cannot give any advice to parties in the West who graze, winter and summer, for I have not had any experience in their mode of handling. But as far as my experience goes, we need good fresh grasses, and a variety of them. Prairie glass is good, but in addition to it we want tame grasses. Kentucky and English bluegrass, red and white clover, red - top, orchard grass, and the more grasses you get the better. Change your flock to fresh pastures at least once a week, if you have good pasture. Feed no grain in summer. I have no use for a sheep that cannot live on grass, neither do I want to buy sheep that have been stuffed with grain the year round. It becomes lazy and sluggish, and is unfit for breeding. For winter hav, I prefer clever and timothy. Prairie grass will do if you cut it early and use plenty of grain. Cornfodder is very good, also sorghum and millet, when fine and cut early. I do not believe in feeding stock sheep exclusively on corn. Think we feed too much corn; should feed more oats, rye and bran, also oil meal. Stock sheep should have plenty of exercise. For fattening for the market I do not believe in feeding more than they will eat up clean, and only what their stomachs can properly digest. They ought to be kept going all the while, but not what we would call full-fed until the last six or eight weeks. Keep them as quiet as possible.

Ewes should have careful attention. By all means have them hearty and strong before lambing. Don't feed them too much corn, oats, bran and oil meal, if you have not green grass, See that your lambs don't get stunted the first year. If they do, they will never fully develop. If situated so we can it is better to keep in not very large lots. Lambs separate from older ones, als.) ewes and wethers in separate lots.

Whatever kind of sheds or barns you have, by all means have them dry and well ventilated. Never put wet sheep into a poorly-ventilated shed. Neither keep ticks, scab or foot-rot. If you have them, cure them or quit the business.

What kind of fine-wools should we keep? In brief, I have given some of my ideas of the kind of a sheep that I think pays best. The French, the Spanish of the Atwood breed, the Dickinson Delaine, the National Delaine or the Black-Top Spanish, may all pay their owners, and no doubt there are paying sheep among these different breeds or names, but whenever we hear a man say that his breed of sheep is as near perfection as possible, set him amount of yolk is necessary, and enough down as a "bragadocia." Great improvements have been made in the past, and we have reason to believe that as great will be made in the future, and I have no reason to doubt that Kansas, with her natural advantages and enterprising people, will continue among the foremost States in the improvement of the finewool sheep, both in carcass and fleece.

I am not here to praise up or run down any man's flock or breed, but to advise with my brother wool-growers how to handle sheep successfully, leaving you to judge for yourselves what breed of the fine-wools you can make the most money out of. What we need is a good protective tariff to shut out free wool from foreign countries. Shall our nation pride herself in her home wools and home-spun garments, or shall we favor free wool in favor of the wool-growers of South America, Australia and Africa? Whenever Ameriproducing a sheep of like appearance. At can citizens shall go clad in garments

sheep, then the golden fleece will be one experience in feeding has been that sheep of the richest treasures of these United States.

A Large Colt.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - In your issue of the 18th ult., I notice an item, under the heading "Gossip About Stock," with regard to a colt owned by H. S. Miller. That is a good colt, no doubt; but I have a Hambletonian colt, which for believe some of our noted breeders have size and weight, beats Mr. Miller's "out of sight." My colt was foaled on the 20th day of April, 1890, is the same color and marked exactly like old Dexter. At five months old he weighed 620 pounds, at one year old 980, and now at nineteen months old he weighs over 1,200 pounds. He has never yet been driven in harness, so I cannot say how fast he can trot, but his form and action are perfect, and he comes of fast stock, so look out-you will hear from him after a while.

HENRY MILLS. Thayer, Kas.

King of the Turf.

A dispatch from Stockton, California, dated November 17, says: "Palo Alto, the famous campaigner stallion of the Stanford stables, was placed by Marvin to-day, the campion of the world's stallions, going strong and game a mile in 2:08%. The horse went the mile yesterday in 2:101/2, which made him right for to-day's performance. Heretofore Marvin has tried to hold him down to the half to save him for the finish, but to-day he let him go away at his speed, holding him on his feet. He went along his usual track in the middle of the course with the runner close up and made the quarter in 31% seconds. On he went, strong and square, to the half in 31% seconds, making it 1:03%. Marvin held him back on the next quarter to keep him strong for the finish, making the quarter in 33 seconds and the three-quarters post in 1:361/2. On he went at a faster clip, making a wonderful finish, coming the last quarter in 321/4 seconds without a skip, going under the wire brave and strong the winner of the world's stallion record in 2:08%. Two timers made the time 2:08%, a third made it 2:08 2-5, so the official time was given at 2:08%. The game old horse trotted a square mile, only going off his feet after passing the wire. Marvin knew the stallion had speed to win the record and worked hard in repeated trials to get him out right. He was a happy man to-day, and received congratulations and cheers from the crowd. Palo Alto goes home in the morning to retire to the stud, having won the mark Marvin had set for him.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY,

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

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.

D. 1886. SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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

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

The Way to Go.

You have seen California frequently mentioned in newspapers and magazines. Perhaps a friend has been there, and writes enthusiastic letters back home about the climate and the fruits. It makes you anxious to see the country for yourself.

The time to go is in the Fall and Winter. Then work here is less pressing and California climate is most pleasing. The way to go is via Santa Fe Route, on one of that line's popular, personally conducted parties, leaving Chicago every Saturday evening, and leaving Kansas City every Sunday morning.

Special agents and porters in attendance. Pullman tourist sleepers are used, furnished with bedding, mattresses, toilet articles, etc. Second class tickets honored. Write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., for copy of folder describing these excur-

A WIFE AND MOTHER SPEAKS. Words of Value to All Parents and Families.

A Family Safeguard From Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Influenza, La Grippe, and All Diseases of Winter.

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, of Elkton, box 46, Columbiana county, O., says she has suffered with congestion of the lungs, catarrh in the head, and was troubled with a bad cough. She had tried a number of physiclans, but they all failed to cure her. She was induced to try Pe-ru-na, and immediately a marked change took place. After using Pe-ru-na her cough ceased, and in a short time her other ailments were cured. She is now completely restored to health, and gives all the credit to Pe-ru-na.

At least two people out of three sometime during the winter months, have a cold more or less severe. Very few indeed escape entirely. Although a cold is not often directly fatal, yet it is the most productive source of incurable diseases that are known to the medical profession. At least one-third of the deaths in the United States are easily traced to the effects of cold. Croup, bronchitis, catarrh, consumption, pleurisy, diphtheria, pneumonia, rheumatism, acute heart disease, Bright's disease of the kidneys, neuralgia and paralysis, are, in a thousand instances, directly traceable to a cold. A cold is the most frequent, the most dangerous, and the most neglected ill of life.

The treatment of colds ought to begin with the appearance of the first symptoms. Many years' observation has convinced thoughtful people that hot drops, quinine, hot slings, Dover powders, ginger drinks, and a host of similar remedies, are not only unreliable, but often injurious, as they all alike have the effect of causing unnatural perspiration, which is liable to be checked by the slightest exposure, and the cold increased thereby. Since a cold has the invariable effect of producing congestion of some mucous surface, the remedy for it ought to operate there also. The compound Perru-na was devised with especial reference to this effect. It operates by increasing the circulation in the mucous membranes of the whole body, and, no matter where the cold may have settled-whether in the head, throat, lungs, kidneys or urinary organs-Peru-na will immediately relieve the congested membrane and stop the discharge.

Whether the cold has settled in the head and produced catarrh or deafness, or settled in the throat and produced enlarged tonsils or hoarseness, or settled in the bronchial tubes and lungs, producing cough or asthma, or settled in the kidneys or bladder, producing Bright's disease or gravel, Pe-ru-na is the remedy to be invariably relied upon for the treatment of these cases.

Thousands of cases of colds, in all stages and phases, are treated every year with Pe-ru-na, and the combined experience and testimony is, that Pe-ru-na is the most speedy and permanent cure yet discovered. Pe-ru-na is equally valuable to prevent, to cure, and to entirely remove the effects of a cold. No family, especially at this season of the year, ought to be without this excellent preventive and cure for that most insidious, ever-present, diseasebreeding malady called a cold.

For treatise on Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all climatic diseases of winter, send for Family Physician No. 2. Address Peruna Medicine Company, Coumbus. Ohio.

Wet weather causes a decrease in the quantity of butter, because the pasture food of the cows is less nutritious. The quality of the cow's food affects the quality of her milk and butter. Cows require more than they did years ago, because they are more delicate than they were, as a rule better bred, and finer in constitutional structure.

### 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 re-T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanchip. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Is your blood poor? Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

# Affiance Department.

The Alliance Position.

The Nashville American has published an interview with Col. Ben Terrell, of Texas, National Lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance and President of the Confederated Industrial organizations of the United States, in which he sets forth the Alliance position. These views are in harmony with those of the Alliance in Kansas.

"The Farmers' Alliance," he began by saying, "bears no more relation to the People's party than to the Democratic or Republican party, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The Alliance is nonpartisan and does not seek to control the votes of its members."

"Isn't it true, Mr. Terrell, that the People's party must depend for existence upon the Farmers' Alliance?"

"Well, if the Democratic or Republican party would accede to the demands of the Alliance there would be no need for the People's party."

"Suppose neither accedes to these de-

"Then, in my opinion, the People's party will make enormous gains."

"How many bodies will the Confederation of Labor embrace?"

"The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the National Patrons of Industry, the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union, the National Alliance, National Citizens' Alliance, National Citizens' Industrial Alliance and others who come into the Confederation by February 1.

"Have you decided where to hold that meeting?'

"It will be held at either Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati or Springfield. There are three of us

"Which place do you prefer?"

"I like Louisville if we can make proper arrangements for accommodations there." 'Will the demands of the Farmers' Alliance be adopted by the Confederation

of Labor ?" "I hope so. In fact I think it is very probable. Several of the organizations which will be represented have already declared in favor of these demands."

"Will there be any other demands?" "If I had my say I would reduce all the demands so as to concern only four things: lands, lines of transfer and communica-

tion, taxation and money." "Which of these do you consider the

most important?"

"The last by all means. We are suffering more from the financial situation than anything else. This will be one of the leading questions in the next Presidential campaign. The Alliance will force it to be discussed.'

"Do you anticipate that the Democratic party will accede to your demands?"

"My opinion has been up to a short time ago that it would, but I am beginning now to think that Cleveland will be nominated, and in that event our demands will not be embraced in the platform. I am squarely opposed to Cleveland. His nomination would cost the party a great many votes in the South and West."

"Do you think Mr. Polk would accept the nomination for President at the hands of the People's party?"

"I do. But at the same time he would resign his office in the Alliance. I don't think he will be nominated, however. Weaver was the man most mentioned at Indianapolis by the third party people.

"What will be the strength of the Alliance in the next Congress?"

"We will have forty-six. Ten of these are People's party men."

### Senator Peffer's New Book.

In reviewing Senator Peffer's new book, the National Economist-offical organ of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union-says:

dustrial Union—says:

One of the brightest, most readable and comprehensive books in all farming literature that has come to the table of the Economistrecently is "The Farmer's Side," by Senator Peffer. It is neatly and handsomely bound, good size and pleasant weight, beautifully printed in full, clear type on heavy paper, and sold at retail for the reasonable sum of \$1 per copy. It is well worth the investment. A broad field of instruction is opened up; every page teems with life and energy. While a vast amount of historical and statistical information is concisely given in a few hundred mation is concisely given in a few hundred

pages, it is a true and exhaustive statement of the grievances of the farmer and his fellow laborers who produce the greatest amount, if not all, the property of this country, which is consumed, controlled and held by the 31,000 plutocrats and more, while the farmer has scarcely enough to sustain life, and never makes both ends meet at the end of the year. We learn by comparison. Senator Peffer has happily pursued that method in stating the farmer's side. He compares it with banking, railroading and manufacturing. He abundantly shows how much the farmer is behind, and gives a most tenable reason why he is in the rear. He gives our financial history; a full story of our agricultural depression; its cause and remedy is clearly stated, and his knowledge of circulation, coinage, bonds, mortgages, sale of crops is full, while he treats of money and interest with graphic, clear and trenchant power. Every wayfaring man can, by a careful examination of this book, discover why he is growing poorer and his rich neighbor growing richer.

Next year will witness the greatest

Next year will witness the greatest political struggle ever known in America; and, so far as the great industrial classes are concerned, it will be a campaign of most earnest investigation, intensified education, and energized, powerful reasoning along the line of truth and justice. Therefore every voter will feel the great necessity of having at his tongue's end the most vital facts and points at issue from the most reliable sources possible, and this invincible work contains just what each and every one is, or should see after-the truth.

Any person in Kansas or the great stroke of the Southwest wishing a copy of "The Farmer's Side," or an agency for the same, should write to the KANSAS FARMER at their earliest convenience.

#### Favor Liberal Pensions.

The Supreme Council of the National at its meeting at Indianapolis, unani- our readers to the manufacturers at Ba-

ing the last thirtyseven years. This engine embodies beauty, simplicity, strength, power and durability to the highest degree. It is made in two styles: one, the Single Motion engine, giving one complete stroke of the pump to one revolution of the wind wheel; the other, the Triple

The Gem Steel Wind Engine and Gem

Steel Tower. The Gem Steel Wind Engine, as here-

with illustrated, is the latest product of

the U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Co., of

Batavia, Ill., a firm that has made the

manufacture of windmills a specialty dur-

pump. The illustration shows the principles upon which

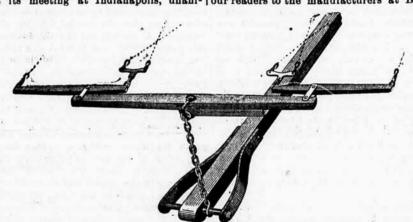
Motion engine, re-

quiring three rev-

olutions of the

wind wheel to one

the Gem is constructed, and the manner in which it operates. For a more complete description and presentation of its Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union many points of excellence, we would refer



GAMBLE'S NO. 7 DRAFT EVENER FOR THREE HORSES. Manufactured by the Des Moines Equalizer Co., 308 Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

granting liberal pensions to all disabled Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo. Union soldiers. As the Iowa Tribune truly says, this gives the lie to all who have been trying to prejudice the G. A. R. boys against the Alliance, because the farmers in the South are members of it. The N. F. A. & I. U. is a band of men who are struggling for justice, who love their fellow-man and would not hesitate for a moment to stamp out any man or movement hostile to our Union veterans,

"Who said Hood's Sarsaparilla?" Thousands of people, who know it to be the best blood purifier and tonic medicine.

### The Gamble Draft Evener.

Farmers often feel the need of a strong, well-constructed three-horse evener, not only on the plow and disc harrow, but when grain has to be hauled to market in heavy loads over bad roads. We give on deservedly high in popular favor. It is their business, and that the "busy bee" not a new device, having been in practical use for two years, but it has been received with so much favor by farmers that the manufacturers-the Des Moines Equalizer Co., of Des Moines, Iowa,-have decided to manufacture them in sufficient quantity to meet the demand and to push the business. The plan of the equalizer is sufficiently obvious from the illustration. It is claimed to be the lightest in draft of any three-horse evener made, can be used wherever three horses can be used abreast, whether on plow, drag of any kind, or on a wagon. It is made of two-inch, second growth ash, the most reliable material, and heavy enough to stand any reasonable strain and usage. Tugs can be crossed or not, as it makes no difference in the draft. Farmers in need of an evener of this kind should address the Des Moines Equalizer Co., Des Moines, Iowa, asking for Gamble's No. 7 Draft Evener for three horses.

mously passed a resolution in favor of [tavia, Ill., or their branch offices at

They also manufacture what is termed the Gem Steel Tower, which is radically different from any other on the market. It is triangular in shape, the corners being of angle steel, and the braces steel rods, each of which can be drawn up firmly independently of the others. It combines the greatest strength with the minimum of material: it is artistic in design, unique in finish, simple in construction and easily erected.

The U.S. Wind Engine & Pump Co. manufactures also the celebrated Halladay Standard Pumping and Geared Mills, the U.S. Solid Wheel and Standard Vaneless Mills, which are used for pumping and power purposes, and which enjoy the most enviable reputation, both at home and in every foreign country.

A trip through their extensive plant will be of interest to any one, besides convinc-Polk would probably be given second this page an illustration of one that stands ing the most skeptical of the magnitude of place." nowhere as compared with the industry there exhibited.

### Look at the Map.

A straight line drawn from St. Louis to Pittsburgh would pass through Indianapolis, Columbus, and other principal cities of Indiana and Ohio. The Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines describe that line and are direct to Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. For detailed information apply to any ticket agent or address J. M. Chesbrough, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 509 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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.

# GEO. W. CRANE & CO.,

TOPEKA, KAS.,

Publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, etc., and a very large stock of BLANKS, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, send orders to this, the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

# DRINTING.

C.W. Douglass, 8th & Kas. Ave., Topeks.





# COAL.

For prices of celebrated Pittsburg Coal, write to W. E. ANKRUM, Pittsburg, Kas.

You select them from 127 volumes by standard authors. Send name and address for complete list to The Illustrated Publishing Co., Topeka, Ks.

### FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The best Hollow-Ground Razor, set ready for use, with a fine Jeweled Pin, will be mailed to your address, without extra charges, for \$1 10, and warranted to give satisfaction or money returned. This offer will be good only fer a short time.

C. VOOS & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of Cutlery,

29 Dey St., New York City.

🐨 Our Inducements are Better than Ever. We will assign the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to sell the Celebrated Taylor Adjustable Ladies? Shoe in the whole or nart of this Soute. 500 of our sgents average from \$5 a Day to \$5,000 a Year; no other shee like it; big profits; eas: to make sales. Address with 2c. stamp, CONSOLIDATED ADJUSTABLE SHOE CO., Lynn, Mass.

CALIFORNIA. The finest and most Productive Fruit Lands in the Call VALLEY, 90 miles from San Francisco, at \$50 to \$150 per acre, on easy terms. Round Valley Fruit Lands, in Tu are county, South California, \$40 to \$70. Excursions every week. Free fare to purchasers of forty acres. For Maps and full information apply to CALIFORNIA LAND CO., 389 Sibley St., St. Paul, Minn.



A perfect and practical Type Writing machine for only ONE DOLLAR. Exactly like cut; regular Remington type; does the same quality of work; takes a fools cap sheet. Complete with paper holder, automatic fred, perfect type wheel & inking roll; uses copying ink. Size 3x4x9 inches; weight, 12 oz. Sat-isfaction guaranteed; Circulars free; AdENTS WANTED. Sent by express for \$1.00; by mail, 15c. extra for postage, R. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 65 CORTLANDT ST., N. Y. CITY. the same q

### Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Shawnes county, Kansas. Mary West, plaintiff,

Mary West, plaintiff,
vs.
B. D. West, defendant.
TO B. D. WEST: You are hereby notified that you
I have been sued in the District court of Shawnee
county, Kansas, by Mary West; that her petition was
filed in said court on October 21, 1891, against you,
and that plaintiff prays in said petition for a divorce
frem you, and that unless you answer said petition
so filed as aforesaid, on or before the 18th day of January, 1892, said cetition will be taken as iru and
judgment rendered against you as prayed for in said
petition, dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between you and said plaintiff, and
granting to plaintiff the custody of the child
MARY WEST.

By Hazen & Isenhart, Attorneys.

[SEAL.] Attest:

S. M. GARDENHIBE.

Clerk District Court.

"A Christmas Present that comes every week in the year."

# The Youth's Companion.

550,000

Copies Christmas Companion.

The Double Christmas Holiday Number of The Companion and the beautiful picture, "A Yard of Roses," will be sent in time for Christmas to New Subscribers who send \$1.75 at once.

# 52 Xmas Presents and "A Yard of Roses.

50,000 Copies Extra of "A Yard of Roses" Ordered for Christmas.

The Volume for 1892 will Contain

The **Gift** 

Many Notable Features. Among them are the following. The Full Prospectus will be sent on Application. Nine Illustrated Serial Stories. Articles of Practical Advice. Railway Life and Adventure.

700 Large Pages.

100 Stories of Adventure. Sketches of Travel. Charming Children's Page. Weekly Supplements.

The Best Short Stories. Hints on Self-Education. Household Articles. Five Holiday Numbers.

of the Year.

When subscribing mention this paper.

Subscriptions sent at once with \$1.75 will obtain The Companion Free to January 1st, and for all of 1892.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

Gossip About Stock.

H. H. Hague, Walton, Kas., writes: "Stop my advertisement, as I am sold out, due to your valuable paper bringing me inquiries daily for sheep and poultry."

The Kansas Agricultural college has a yearling Holstein-Friesian bull that weighs 1,000 pounds. He was sired by Consul Gerben and his dam is Empress Josephine 5th.

Mr. W. H. S. Foster, of Fostorio, Ohio, reports to our Chicago manager that his product of calves this year exceeds any previous year, and he states he has twenty of as fine Holstein calves as can be found anywhere.

Mr. A. Wetmore, Oneida, Kas., has purchased the very fine ten-months-old bull, Astral's Aaggie Wayne, sired by Cornucopia 2d's Aaggie Wayne 5154, out of Astral 4864. He made the purchase of W. J. Mosher, Ontario, Ill.

"A public sale of Poland-China swine will be held at Richmond, Mo., February 18, 1892, by Geo. W. Falk. The offering will consist of thirty grand brood sows, including his 1890 prize-winners; also thirty October pigs and a few boars. Watch for further announcements.

further announcements.

George E. Brown, importer and breader of Cleveland Bay and Euglish Shire horses and Holstein-Friesian cattle, Aurora, Ill., has issued a very handsome catalogue containing many fine illustrations of his most noted horses and cattle. Every lover of these breeds should get one of Mr. Brown's catalogues, and see what he has to sav about them. to say about them.

to say about them.

Messrs. Linscott Bros., Holton, Kas., write that they propose holding a breeders' combination sale at their place, on February 17 and 18, 1892. Already thirty entries of well-bred horses have been received, including the get of Evermond, 2:24½; Corbin's Bashaw,2:26½; Stephanus, 2:28½; Monroe, 2:27½; Corlander, 2:29½; Free Trader, 2:37; Dal Brinosin, of three in 2:30 list; Fergus McGregor, sire of six in list; Glenwood, son of Nutwood; and Attorf, son of Almont, etc. Attori, son of Almont, etc.

The Chester White Record Association was organized January 20, 1890, and was placed under the management of the Swine Breeders' Journal, with W. H. Morris. editor, as Secretary. Considering the difficulties it has had to meet and overcome, this association has certainly made an astonishing success. To-day it represents thirty-eight stockholders, representing ten States and Canada.

resenting ten States and Canada.

The committee appointed at the annual meeting of the American Clydesdale Association to complete arrangements for the annual sale of Clydesdale stallions and mares, have appointed Wednesday and Thursday, February 17 and 18, 1892, as the dates for holding the sale, which will be held, as previously announced, at the Union stock yards, Chicago, Ill. The number and quality of the animals contributed to the sale insures the attendance of the best class of Clydesdale breeders, and will doubtless attract a large number of buyers of high-class stock. The consignments include stock of breeders in New York and from States as far west as Nebraska. Nebraska.

Nebraska.

A coming event of special interest to stockmen is A. B. Matthews' dispersion sale of "doddies." Probably the finest animal of the Aberdeen-Angus breed ever brought to America is the famous Baron Vallant 4052, imported by Mr. Matthews. This animal has stood at the head of the Bonnie Blue Angus herd for the last nine years, and is claimed to have won more honors than any bull of the breed in this country. He is certainly a typical animal, and has made a record as a sire surpassed by none. Such herds of cattle as have been developed at Little Blue are seldom seen, and the dispersion of the same on December 17 will be of immense benefit to the country. What is Mr. Matthews' loss will be gain to the general public. Free trains on the Missouri Pacific leave the Union depot at Kansas City for the farm on the morning of the 17th at 9 and 10 a. m. The sale will be made under cover and all will be made warm and comfortable, regardless of the weather.

We this week call attention of our receiver to the covernment of the control of the control of the control of the covernment of the covernment

in 1818; Glenwood, son of Nutwood; and Attorf, son of Almont, etc.

It is well known that C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas., is rapidly pushing forward as one of the most enterprising breeders in the great Mississippl valley. As the Holter Friestan Register says, "we confidently predict a brilliant show ring future for the herd he is establishing. M. E. Moore was the only real competitor for another year he has bought at \$1,000 each the two famous members of the Moore herd—Gerben 4th and Josephine 3d."

J. M. Olive, Hume, Mo., advertises for sale ten black Spanish jacks, which are described as being from fourteen to fitteen hands high and from three to five years old. He also offers a few Missouri-bred jacks. These animals may be seen at Deec Park stock farm, the home of Mr. Olive, near Hume. Mr. Olive guarantes his stock to be the best of their kinds. Besides being a farmer, he is Vice President of the Cittzen's bank at Hume, and his guaranty has a financial basis. Prices will be made to suit the times.

The attention of our judge to the advertisement of Messrs. The seen and the man and the state of the present time broad to suit the times.

The attention of our factors in the distribution of the Cittzen's bank at Hume, and his guaranty has a financial basis. Prices will be made to suit the times.

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# The Some 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 avariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

#### Rest.

My feet are wearled, and my hands are tired,
My soul oppressed—
And I desire, what I have long desired—
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain; In barren ways 'Tis hard to sow—and never garner grain In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear,
But God knows best;
And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer— For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap The autumn yield; 'Tis hard to till, and when tilled to weep O'er fruitless field.

And so I say, a weak and human cry, So heart oppressed; And so I sigh, a weak and human sigh, For rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares infest
My path, and through the flowing of hot tears
I pine—for rest.

'Twas always so; when but a child I laid
On mother's breast
My wearled little head; e'en then I prayed
As now-for rest.

And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er,
for, down the west,
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall rest. —Father Ryan.

#### THE FAMILY HEARTH-STONE.

No room in the home so perfectly typifies the communism of a family, the true uniting in diversity of the individuals, as the sitting-room. It is the center of the social life of the household. It is "mother's room." There she is oftenest found in her moments of leisure, ready to hear, to sympathize, to console, and to advise. Here the father frolics with his children, here they listen to song and story read aloud, here the troubles of the day dwindle and disappear, or are softened and lessened by united sympathizing and soothing surroundings; here nuts and mild jokes are cracked, and rosy apples and fragrant oranges lend their flavor and juicy richness to the homely scene, while without the wind blows, the rain falls, or the snow

To make this room the ideal hearthstone, its furnishings should contain elements that appeal to the tastes and pursuits of each of the members of the household. There should be room, if possible, for favorite chairs and for shelves or book-cases, and tables for each one's choice of books and papers, and for undisturbed corners and cozy nooks, if each has only a chair and footstool, or portion of a drawer, or a curtained shelf. Places where the studious, the ambitious, or the thoughtful can work out their pet projects, or keep safely their treasured plans and possessions' ready for the sudden inspiration or the industrious mood, which quite as often seizes one amid the family chatter as in the solitude of one's own room. To secure all this will require considerable outlay as well as much unselfish thought on the part of the home-maker. The outlay, however, can usually be modified, adding purchases from time to time as family growth and taste may show them to be desirable. Indeed, the true furnishing of such a room, after a certain point, must be a matter of growth. Given the bare bones of chairs, carpets, tables, and curtains, the rounded form and vigorous expression of the sitting-room must grow out of the mental and moral life of the family, grow out of that social, intellectual and spiritual food on which the family feeds. Of course furnishing selected with this aim in view will be as varied as families are, for what expresses comfort and gives help and solace to one family would be tiresome, inane, or comfortless in others. Each home writes its own history sooner or later in its furnishings and arrangements. Even straitened means-that oft-berated foe of family luxury-cannot prevent the telling of the tale. Year by year slips by, purchase is made, chapter after chapter is written. What we most desire we bend our circumstances to secure. Ten or eleven o'clock, at latest, is late and therefore the home does express in the long-run what we are and what we feel. and carefully, that our home center may have less to regret. Girls can make college. This year the entering class num-

not express sordid lives, ungenerous natures, or narrow minds.

The home is for the family and not the world, and there should never be a moment's hesitation if narrow means compel the furnishing of but one room-a parlor or a sitting-room. Let the sitting-room come first. It should never, on the other hand, be the receptacle of broken-down or useless drawing-room furnishings. Good plain articles which are yet honorable in their strength and usefulness can frequently be put into the sitting-room when the state of the family finances has allowed something handsomer to be bought for the drawing-room. Too often the sittingroom receives but rickety tables, cracked ornaments, spotted upholstery, and chairs whose springs are warped out of any comfort-giving properties they may once have possessed. So, in bringing any furniture from the parlor to the sitting-room, let the housewife see to it first that it is restored to strength and rendered clean and inviting in all ways. "The best is good enough for my own," should be her watchword, not "Anything for us, and our finest for our callers."-Harper's Bazar.

### Why Brutes Are Dumb.

The American Indians, especially those of the lake regions of southern Canada, relate a curious tradition to account for the fact that all lower animals are dumb, says the St. Louis Republic. In very, very early times, they say, the father of all tribes lived in a beautiful country over against the rising sun. His form was perfect and his face handsome in the extreme, his descendants being all superb specimens of humanity. Knowing of their accomplishments and being much given to flattering each other, they became very haughty and arrogant. As a punishment for their bigotry the Great Father warned the father of the tribes in a dream that a deluge would be sent to drown them from off the face of the earth. In the dream which forewarned the father of the tribes of the great calamity impending there was presented to his visionary view the form and outlines of a raft, which was to be used in saving a remnant of this bigoted people.

In those days all animals talked as men do, and, when the father of the tribes informed the beasts of the field of his dream, and of his intentions concerning the building of a great raft, they protested, declaring their unwillingness to accompany him on any such expedition. But the man's superior intelligence prevailed. He built the raft, and lo! had hardly finished when the great flood came. The man's family and pairs of every beast took passage and floated for many months on the surface of the deluge. The clouds cleared away on the second day after embarkation, and for seventeen successive moons the man used the sun as a guide, continually steering toward his place of setting. But the animals, every one of them (who, it will be remembered, had the power of speech), protested against sailing to the west, declaring in one voice that they preferred steering toward the sun's rising place. These murmurs had been going on for some days, when, to the infinite joy of the man, who had been holding the fort against this horde of creatures who had the voices of men and the reason of beaste, great spots of dry land began to appear. Finally this rudely - constructed ark grounded, and the man and his family and the beasts were again permitted to press the face of the earth with their feet. But a great and lasting calamity had overtaken the animals. For their murmurs against the man while on the water they were deprived of their power of speech, and have remained dumb from that day.

## Gentlemen Callers and Late Hours.

In some neighborhoods a custom prevails among young people which is detrimental to health and morals. It is more common among the uneducated, but we regret that it is also practiced in more refined circles. This is the habit of young men staying until a late hour, sometimes till morning, when they call on young women. This custom is the cause of much trouble in the families. Mothers, if you care for your daughter's purity and refinement, do not permit such a custom. enough for a young man to stay if he calls early; yes, and if he call late. They will

known their rules, and if young men do not respect them enough to leave at a proper time it would be best to dispense with their acquaintance. If girls are womanly and reserved they will never have occasion to check undue advances, and will eventually have the company of none but refined gentlemen.

#### "Land Bill Allen."

George Wheaton Allen, better known as Land Bill Allen, one of the noted characters of Ohio, died November 20, at the county poor house, near Columbus, aged 83. He was the originator of the land bill by which it was sought to give all settlers coming to Ohio in the early days 160 acres of land He had spent over \$60,000 of his personal money in agitating the movement, and it was the dream of his life, and he continued its agitation during activity. An effort was made recently to get some data from him for use, but his memory had in a great measure failed him. He was born in Windham county, Conn., in May, 1809, and received the benefit of a fair education. His father was a tailor and extensive land-owner, under whom the son served an apprenticeship before they removed to New York. They resided in succession at Providence, then in Batavia, N. Y. He lea: ned the printer's trade and came to Ohio in 1830. He settled in the vicinity of Columbus and became a peddler, claiming to be the first engaged in this and the auctioneer business in central Ohio. On the side of his peddling wagon he had printed "Land Bill Allen" and "A home for all." The energies of a life and all he could make were finally spent in the effort to get the and bill through Congress. He was at one time worth an immense fortune, but his hobby reduced him to a small cabin in Plain township, this county, where he spent his latter years. The little home was taken from him a short time ago and sold at Sheriff's sale. Being without means of support, he was taken to the infirmary, against his loud protests. Since his confinement at the poor house the superintendent has received many letters from all parts of the country, inclosing contributions for Allen's aid, and others proffering him the comforts of the Old Men's Home. Among the latter were letters from Philadelphia and Elizabeth, N. J. The land settlers in the West also have been generous in their contributions through sympathy for the man who made it possible for them to gain homes. The contributions, which have been pouring in from various parts of the country, will be sufficient to purchase a lot in the cemetery and erect a respectable monument to the memory of the land bill agitator.

## A Story of an Elephant.

There is a beautiful story of an old elephant engaged in a battle on the plains of India. He was a standard-bearer, and carried on his back the royal ensign, the rallying point of the Poona host. At the beginning of the fight he lost his master. The "mahout," or driver, had just given him the word to halt, when he received a fatal wound, and fell to the ground, where he lay under a heap of slain. The obedient elephat stood still while the battle closed around him and the standard he carried. He never stirred a foot, refusing to advance or retire, as the conflict became hotter and fiercer, until the Mahrattas, seeing the standard still flying steadily in its place, refused to believe that they were being beaten, and rallied again and again round the colors. And all this while, amid the din of battle, the patient animal stood straining its ears to catch the sound of that voice it would never hear again. last the tide of conquest left the field deserted. Mahrattas swept on in pursuit of the flying foe, but the elephant, like a rock, stood there, with the dead and dying around, and the ensign waving in its place. For three days and nights it remained where its master had given the command to halt. No bribe or threat could move it They then sent to the village, 100 miles away, and brought the mahout's little son. The noble hero seemed then to remember how the driver had sometimes given his authority to the little child, and immediately, with all the shattered trappings clinging as he went, paced quietly and slowly away.—The Household.

In 1885 Harvard's entering class in the academic department was 275 men, and, This being true, let us not be impatient; have all their sensible things said by that up to that date, was the largest number of let us proceed thoughtfully, unselfishly, time, and if the call is ended they will freshmen ever entered in an American

# Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depres-sion, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dys-

pepsia. Read the following: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, e feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to mend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass. N. B. Be sure to get only

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bers about 450. There are now 2,600 students at Michigan university. The new Stanford university, at Palo Alto, Cal., opens with an attendance that surprises the most sanguine. From all other educational institutions reports are equally flattering. Interest in higher education seems to be keeping pace with the growth of the country.

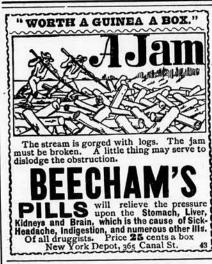
#### The Æolian Harp.

In olden times the people were very ignorant in many things, and very superstitious, too. They had thousands of deities -one for almost everything you could think of. The one that they thought presided over and controlled the winds they called Æolus. A musical instrument is often constructed in such a manner that the wind blowing over the strings causes sounds that are more or less musical; this is called in honor of the old-time deity an Æolian harp. Any boy or girl can make one. Take two little wooden wedges, make a little split or notch in the larger end; take a horse-hair or a silk thread nearly as long as the window is wide, tie a knot in each end, slip the thread into the notches and separate the wedges till the string is taut; push them tightly between the sashes of the window; the air rushing in will give a peculiar musical sound.

A better but more complicated instrument is made as follows: Take a board, or ment is made as follows: Take a board, or a shallow box, which is still better; drive several nails part way in either end and upon these nails stretch your threads. If the nails are different distances apart, thus making the strings of different lengths, as they are in a piano, they will emit sounds of a different pitch. When it is done raise the window and slip it under and the current of air rushing in will do the rest.

## If Pestered Day and Night

With nervousness, take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and so tranquilizes the nervous system. The basis of recovery is a reform in errors of digestion. The epigastric nerve and brain are united in the closest bond of sympathy, so that dyspeptic symptoms in the gastric region are always accompanied by hurtful reflex nervous action. Both are remedied by the Bitters, which also cures malaria, biliousness, rhenmatism and kidney



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# The Houng Folks.

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

#### Geography.

Geography's a study
My views of which are muddy;
I wish that I might toss the book away.
And there's my sister Kitty,
Who's very smart and pretty,
She laughs at all the dreadful things I say.

O'er the last examination
I felt so much vexation,
For all the answers that I gave were wrong.
I said that Yokohama
Was in southern Alabama
And the capital of Holland was Hong Kong.

And I said that the Nebraska
Was a river of Aleska,
And flowed into the Carribean sea;
That the island of Tesmania
Was south of Pennsylvania,
And San Francisco on the Zuyder Zee.

And then I said Tampico
Was a town of Porto Rico.
The Andes mountains between Spain;
Aso that Dutch Guiana
Was southeast of Montana,
The Bay of Biscay on the coast of Maine.

What can be done about it?
I'd like to do without it;
I wish there was no cities, lakes or bays,
No rivers, mountains, islands,
No lowlands and no highlands,
And then more happily would pass my days.

I. E. Armituse.

# A LOAF OF BREAD.

We wonder how many lassies (who are so proud of their white, fluffy loaf, or the less fortunate ones with their dark, happygo-lucky one,) ever stop to think of the many, many hands required to bring it to its present state, be it black or white. A city lassie couldn't tell you a story half as interesting as my little country girl who has agreed to tell us what she knows about a loaf of bread:

One day I went to town with papa after a choice variety of winter wheat, which a friend who owned a seed store had stored away for him. The wagon was filled with bags of the grain and other bags were piled high above the wagonbox, and we rode home on the top of this great load, which was to be used for seed wheat; our boys were then preparing the ground for its reception. The next day at noon the boys came in with a rather pleased expression on their countenances, and announced that they had finished plowing for wheat. As we glanced over the newly-plowed field, with the rich black dirt thrown up in such nice long, even furrows, I wondered if they had ever become discouraged over the immense amount of work required on that forty acres of land. While pondering over that I heard papa tell the boys they might have a half-holiday, providing they would return in time for chores and bring with them Mr. Lee's harrow, to which they cheerfully consented, and drove away in excellent spirits, returning at the promised time and bringing the harrow with them. The next morning they were out bright and early ready to begin harrowing the plowed ground. It was a long time, however, before this was finished, as they were prevented from working by a spell of rainy weather. But patience and perseverance always conquer, and the forty acres were made as smooth as harrows could make them; not, however, until the first of October and the time for sowing was at hand. Papa used to scatter it abroad by hand, but he now uses a drill, as the seed may be sown more evenly in that way. One of the boys followed along after the seed had been drilled with a roller which crushed the hard lumps of dirt and made the ground nice and smooth.

They didn't pay any more attention to the wheat, but I watched some of the seeds after a nice rain had fallen. Some were swollen to an immense size; some had bursted, and others had begun to sprout, while some were just pushing their way through the ground. By and by the black soil began to assume a different color; the whole field soon wore a gay green suit, which contrasted strangely with the leafess trees and yellow cornfields around it. But not long, for soon the soft snow came falling down, covering everything with a cloak of dazzling whiteness.

Then winter began to break away and the approach of spring could be seen in a hundred different ways. As the season advanced, the wheat grew taller and became tinged with yellow, until finally the whole field became yellow, and the golden heads nodded and bowed gracefully to

each other, keeping time with the melody of the wind. I dreaded to have it ripen, because it brings so much work to all; but dreading will neither hasten nor keep back the ripening of grain. As soon as it was ripe papa got the self-binder in working order and began cutting it, and as I stood watching the golden sheaves which fell under the keen blade of the reaper, thence thrown in systematic order to the binder which bound it with stout binding twine, I couldn't refrain from invoking a silent blessing on the man who invented the reaper.

But the reaping machine of to-day is the product of the combined skill of so many inventors that it would be a difficult matter to find out which one should receive the most of our thanks. Papa told me that when he was a little boy they used sickles, scythes and cradles for cutting the grain, which required ever so much more time and labor. Then the reaper was invented, but with that the men had also to follow along after and bind the sheaves. This part of the work was very often done by women, and I thanked my lucky stars that I didn't have to follow along behind a reaper on that hot, sultry afternoon, either to bind wheat or pick up bundles, which the boys were doing. They put the bundles in shocks preparatory to stacking them, which followed in a short time, and the much-dreaded threshing time was close upon us.
(To be continued.)

# John Milton.

John Milton, born December 9, 1608, and sometimes called the "Homer of Britain," is ranked next to Shakespeare among the

At the age of 16 he entered the college of Christ's hospital, at Cambridge, where he remained eight years, taking the degree of M. A. at the age of 24. While there his classmates nicknamed him "The Lady," on account of his remarkable beauty and almost feminine ways. The name was sometimes used in a sneering way at first by the rougher ones, but they soon began to honor and respect their "Lady," who became a great favorite.

He was an accomplished musician and the author of two well-known hymn tunes, "Norwich" and "York."

Some exquisite poems were written in his youth. Among them are "Lycidas' and "Comus," and other of his short

He traveled in Italy, which was one of the dreams of his youthful days, and visited blind old Galileo.

Milton was married three times. His first wife died; his second one deserted him; his third, a very estimable lady, was of much comfort and help to him in his afflictions.

Constant study affected his eyesight, and the last twenty years of his life he was totally blind. During this time he composed "Paradise Lost," "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes." For "Paradise Lost" he received the sum of £5, with the promise of the same sum when 1,300 copies were sold.

He died of the gout November 8, 1674, aged 66 years.

### Quotations.

But 'tis a common proof,
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder
Whereto the climber upward turns his face;
Whereto the climber upward turns his face;
But when he once att ins the upmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base,
By which he did ascend.

William Shakespeare.

To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die.

To live in hearts we leave behind,
Thomas Campbell.

Is not to die.

When musing on companions gone,
We doubly feel ourselves alone.

—Str Walter Scott,

## Questions--No. 14.

[The boys and girls who read this paper are invited to contribute to this department.]

1. In what two countries of Europe were the most famous nations of ancient times?
2. In which country of Asia do the most intelligent Mongolians live?
3. Why will more time be required to cook eggs, by boiling, on the top of a high mountain than at sea level?
4. From what nation did we get our

mountain than at sea level?

4. From what nation did we get our common law?

5. When a steam whistle is sounded at a considerable distance from the observer, which is perceived first, the escaping steam or the sound? Why?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS NO. 12-NOVEMBER 25.

1. The exact area of a circle cannot be found, as it involves an indefinite amount of decimals.

of decimals.

2. That is a question which has lorg puzzled the minds of scientists, and is one which has never been satisfactorily answered.

3. Monaco is situated on a promontory socia sic. Board an

# IN A DAY.

LAWRENCE, KANS., Aug. 9, 1888. George Patterson fell from a second-story window, striking a fence. I found him using ST. JACOBS OIL

He used it freely all over his bruises. I saw him next morning at work. All the blue spots rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.

ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

in the Gulf of Genoa. It has an area of six square miles and a population of 2,000.

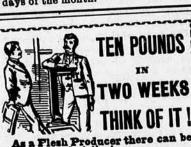
4. The foundation of the wall is solid granite. It is 1,800 miles long, 15 feet wide and 18 feet high.

5. This beetle is famous on account of the honor given it by the ancient Egyptians. They sometimes made monuments of them four or five feet in length. Many mystical ideas are connected with it; thus its thirty toes were thought to symbolize the days of the month.

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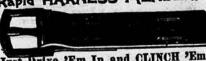
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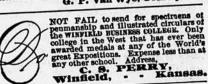


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To insure prompt publication of an advertisement send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.

references are given.

EF 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.

The ex-Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, died at a hotel in Paris, France, just after midnight, December 5. After a long, and in many respects an admirable reign, during which his country made great progress, including the liberation of slaves by royal decree, this potentate was deposed and a republic was established in

The Pennsylvania Farmer truthfully remarks that "Because a farmer takes an active part in politics is no reason that he is neglecting his farm any more than the business man is his business when he interests himself in that direction. Neither should the farmer be censured any more than the business man because he wants things run for his benefit once in a while."

The Kansas Supreme court, last Saturday, decided that the State Railroad Commissioners have not the authority under existing laws to enforce obedience to their orders, but that these are only advisory. The court intimated that proper proceed ings in the Supreme court would result in trial of issues, and on proper proof of direliction of duty on the part of railroads the proper orders would be enforced.

From the commercial reports for last week it appears that the "speculative markets" tended downwards. This concerns the great speculative gamblers more directly than other people, although it is unquestionably true that the wealth which is accumulated by the speculator, as well as his more or less extravagant living, has to be provided by the productive industries of those who are not, like him, parasites.

Since 1886 the Pullman Palace Car Co. has refused to pay its taxes in the several counties of Kansas. The matter was decided against the company in the United States Circuit court in November, of that year, but the case was taken to the Supreme court of the United States, which tribunal has decided against the company and has clinched it by denying a motion for a rehearing of the case. This rich company, as well as common people, must now pay taxes in Kansas.

The stray cow swindle has been practiced of late in the vicinity of Kansas City. Briefly, it is worked thus: A farmer takes up a stray cow and duly advertises her. Jones comes along and inquires about the cow, saying he has lost one. The farmer makes him describe his cow and the description does not fit the stray at all. The farmer shows the cow to Jones, who declares it is not his. Presently another man comes along having lost a cow. His description is exactly that of the cow taken up, and the farmer gives him the cow, whereupon, living far from home, the "owner" of the cow offers to sell her to the farmer, and finally does so for \$30. Presently the real owner of the cow claims her, proves property, and the farmer realizes that he has been swindled by a couple of sharpers. suing the course marked out. If the in- Governor of Kansas.

MILLIONAIRE SAGE'S OFFICE AT-TACKED.

On last Friday, a man appeared at the office of Russell Sage, one of the New York "money kings," and not obtaining \$1,200,000, which he demanded, instanter, blew the office and himself up with dynamite. The dynamiter, himself, was instantly killed, some of the employes of the office were fatally injured, the office was badly wrecked, and Mr. Sage was slightly hurt.

Little is known of the dynamiter. By some he is believed to have been alone in the design, and by others he is believed to have been one of a gang. The New York police are looking after this phase of the matter with diligence.

This is the most astounding instance of the use of violence for the enforcement of a demand for money which has occurred

in any country. We read of attempts of nihilists of Russia to relieve themselves from the oppressions of despotism by blowing up the Czar with dynamite, and of various plots involving the use of dynamite against other governments of Europe. The press of this country has been in the habit of treating these as partly justifiable, on account of oppressions inflicted by these governments; as, at most, misguided parts of justifiable efforts of the people to substitute democratic, or at least republican forms of government for those which, having existed for centuries, are so entrenched in power as to defy all ordinary methods for dislodgement. Thus the expressions of public sentiment on bomb-throwing, when the object has been the injury or destruction of some form of monarchy, have, on this side of the water, assumed an apologetic turn.

During this time there has increased in this country (whether with good cause or not does not alter the fact) a conviction that the so-called "money kings" are becoming a combined and oppressive tyranny, which has obtained such an entrenchment in our institutions that it cannot be dislodged, that it is absorbing the wealth of the common people by processes to which resistance is of no avail.

But when the cranks of this country resort to the bomb against the "money kings," as the cranks of the old world resort to the bomb against the despotisms under which they suffer, we are thrown into consternation to quite as great an extent as if public sentiment here had not at least half excused bomb-throwing in Europe as a dernier resort in a desperate

The KANSAS FARMER is uncompromisingly opposed to such methods, and recognizes the fallacy of the reasoning which seeks to justify any but regularly ordained legal methods of remedying whatever of evil or injustice has developed under our system. It cannot refrain, at this time, from deploring the fact that the press of the country is largely responsible for the existence of a feeling which finds its strongest development in the minds of unbalanced persons, usually denominated cranks, that unlawful violence is sometimes justifiable as the only effective remedy for oppression. This view is fostered, not only by the attitude of apology for the use of dynamite to rid society of oppressive institutions and rulers in the old world, but it is developed in a remarkable degree by the course of intolerance and villification pursued in opposing leaders in measures intended to reform abuses by regular legislative methods.

An aggravated instance of malicious abuse of this kind appeared in the Topeka Capital in which an attempt was made to convey the impression that Senator Peffer has, at some time, spoken in favor of the confiscation of property. The following appears as editorial in the Capital last Saturday morning:

The New York bomb-thrower, who demanded a million dollars of Russell Sage, had no doubt read Senator Peffer's speech on confiscating

Senator Peffer needs no defense against so base an insinuation, among people who have followed closely his speeches, and it is not for the purpose of defending him that attention is here called to this unmanly attack upon a leader of a movement which is backed by more than half the farmers of Kansas, and to whose efforts in behalf of the poor and fairly wellto-do, a great many others besides farmers are looking hopefully. When such a leader is thus attacked, the chief purpose is to intimidate him and others from pur-

timidation succeed and men dare not become representative of such movements, the remedy by legitimate means appears to be entirely hopeless, and the course which has been condoned by the press as to European oppressors, is by cranks assumed to be the only one left for those who in this country struggle against the oppressions of trusts and syndicates and the greed of millionaire schemers.

That such an opinion should become prevalent even among cranks would be deplorable. The responsibility of the press, with its unbridled power to build up and to tear down, calls for better judgment and less chicanery than that displayed in the short editorial quoted above.

#### SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REP-RESENTATIVES.

After a long and closely-contested battle, Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, was, on last Monday night, elected as the Democratic caucus candidate for Speaker of the House. His chief contestant was Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, who, throughout the long and exciting race, was only a few votes behind Mr. Crisp. This nomination insured Mr. Crisp's election.

Since the Speaker, through the appointment of committees and by his rulings from the chair, has a greater influence on legislation than it is possible for any other member to exert, the election of the incumbent of this office is the most important preliminary act of the House.

On this account the position of the Speaker on leading questions is indicative of the position of the majority party, and when the majority is excessive, as in the present Congress, these are the positions

of the House. In a speech delivered at the "Western States Commercial Congress," at Kansas City, last April, Mr. Crisp set forth very clearly his views on "taxation," including, in this term the tariff. His positions were: (1) that the tariff is a tax paid by the consumers of dutiable goods; (2) that the tariff on foreign products increases the cost to the consumer of domestic articles very nearly, if not quite, the same amount; (3) that no tariff law can protect or benefit the producers of cotton, corn, wheat, flour and pork; (4) that high protective tariff laws do not benefit the laborers in protected industries, but are a positive injury to them; (5) that protective tariff laws are in aid and furtherance of trusts and combinations; (6) that a high protective tariff is injurious to the farmer in that it deprives him of a satisfactory foreign market for his surplus; (7) that the taxing power of the government should not be so exercised as to unduly burden agriculture in the interest, or supposed interest, of manufacturers or com-

merce. In summing up, Mr. Crisp said: "\* \* A tariff bill might be passed which will raise sufficient revenue for the purposes of government, which will impose the least tax or burden upon the necessaries of life; which will enlarge the free list so that prices may be lowered; which will tax little, or make free, the raw material used in manufacturing, so that such goods may be made cheaply; which will interfere but little with the fair exchange of our surplus products abroad; which will destroy trusts and combinations to increase prices; which will encourage manufactures; which will foster commerce and which will build up and make profitable our agriculture, which is now so much depressed. Such bill might at the same time be so passed as to reduce our prices. present great taxation: to protect Ameripetition with cheap foreign labor; and to further and advance the real business interests of the country."

In common with his fellow Democrats of the South, Mr. Crisp is for the free coinage of silver. In this he agrees with Governor Hill, of New York, and it is generally understood that his election is, in a considerable degree, a victory of the Hill over the Cleveland forces in the Democratic party.

A meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association has been called to meet at Topeka, on Wednesday, January 13, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The oldest newspaper in Kansas, the Atchison Champion, is for sale. This is a

#### ABOUT HOLDING WHEAT.

A valued friend of the KANSAS FARMER writes: "What is your honest opinion about holding wheat for a better market in April or May? I have about 1,200 bushels, which tests fifty-three pounds per bushel. They grade it No. 4. I have been offered 55 to 57 cents per bushel. They pay from 63 to 65 cents for the best.

"Our banker here says he thinks the wheat market will get lower instead of higher. He says the great cry, 'hold your wheat,' this fall, was caused by the bull and bear speculators bribing the press.

"Are the market reports as given in the KANSAS FARMER strictly reliable? Our grain-buyers here say they are not.

"Our banker also says this appeal to the farmers to hold their wheat was a political scheme, as we do not hear any more about it since the election."

The KANSAS FARMER can scarcely give advice in individual cases, for the reason that the advisability of any course of action depends upon many circumstances, which in the nature of the case this paper can know but little about. Among these may be mentioned (1) the financial condition of the individual. If he has no debts pressing and does not have to pay interest, the case is very different from that in which the reverse is the case. (2) The facilities for safely holding the grain. If he has a good granary, proof against rats and mice, as well as against rain and dampness, the case is very different from that in which storage charges must be paid or the grain be indifferently housed.

As to the course which the market is likely to take there is some difference of opinion among persons who give intelligent attention to this subject. The facts of the situation as it is developed are given from time to time in these columns. The case may be summarized at present as follows: America has an enormous wheat crop, amounting to about 600,000,000 bushels, of which about 235,000,000 bushels are for export. To this export surplus Canada adds about 15,000,000 bushels. The crop failures of other parts of the world have been so widespread that, considering wheat and rye as the bread crops, the immense surplus of the North American fields will all be consumed long before another harvest, leaving a deficiency of 78,000,000 bushels of wheat and 305,000,000 bushels of rye.

An effort is in progress to introduce Indian corn as a bread-making grain in Europe. It is probable that it will be largely successful. This will, in part, make up the deficiency above noted. It is not now known how much corn we shall have to spare, but probably not enough to make up the immense deficiency in wheat and rye. The first meaning of these conditions is of course that many poor people in the old world will live on even shorter rations than heretofore, and that some will starve, indeed some are now starving.

The natural effect of such conditions is to make wheat high before another harvest. While the present immense crop is being marketed, the demand for which there is money is abundantly supplied. But after the grain is "out of first hands," if controlled by the usual laws of supply and demand, the price should advance. It is not possible to foretell the influence of powerful speculative manipulations upon the market, but it is probable that after most of the grain shall have gone into dealers' hands the preponderating speculative influence will be on the side of high prices, as it is now on the side of low

The KANSAS FARMER has had nothing can labor against ruinous and unjust com- to do with originating any of the "hold your wheat" circulars. They have been published broadcast in papers of every kind, and it is not probable that either "bulls" or "bears" had any influence in getting them into any of the periodicals. Certainly the "bears," who are interested in keeping prices down, had nothing to do with the publication. The "bulls," who are interested in raising prices, may have devised and set on foot the plan in order to raise prices of grain for which they had contracted at specified prices to be delivered to them at a future time. So far as the FARMER knows there was no politics in the "hold your wheat" circulars.

The KANSAS FARMER market reports are prepared with great care, with the sola object of giving reliable information to the readers of the paper. No one in part of the process of settling the estate of any interest ever suggests any change or its founder, the late John A. Martin, ex- distortion of the figures. Neither would any such suggestion be for a moment

tolerated. There are some things which money cannot buy, and one of these is the integrity of the KANSAS FARMER. This is so well known that no attempt has ever been made to influence our market reports, although possibly some parties might make money out of such misrepresentation if it could be obtained.

In thus traversing the points of our correspondent's letter the FARMER has endeavored to direct attention to considerations essential to the formation of a correct judgment as to holding wheat. The ultimate decision in each individual's case must rest with himself and depend, to some extent, on circumstances, which in no two cases are identical.

#### A COMING EVENT.

There is always a keen relish in the anticipation of forthcoming events when of special consequence. All are familiar with the old saying that "coming events cast their shadows before." It is not only the "shadows" but the events as well that the KANSAS FARMER wishes to notice

Is Kansas to be properly represented at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893? This is a question that should concern every patriotic and public-sprited citizen of Kansas. Considerable effort and time are being expended by a number of our citizens trying to accomplish some tangible results, but the progress made is discouragingly slow, and while the board of managers is hopeful and confident that Kansas will as usual be well to the fore in due time, yet there is no gainsaying the fact that there has not yet been done enough to assure a creditable exhibit, excepting preliminary work of organizing and many promises of future assistance. The real work, in fact everything, is yet to be done. The present board of managers has the responsibility but not the funds, and consequently is handicapped in its efforts to make any apparent progress in the Kansas display. The year 1891 is nearly gone, and whatever is done towards making a creditable exhibit must be done in 1892, which is so near at hand. Let every citizen of Kansas not only resolve, but do something towards helping and encouraging the proper representation of Kansas at the World's Columbian Expo-

If it is necessary for a special session of the Legislature in order to secure the necessary funds, the KANSAS FARMER believes that the members of the Legislature would willingly give a few days time for this special purpose without cost to the State. If this should be found impracticable, then the present organized effort must proceed at once in an aggressive, persistent and never-ceasing manner towards popularizing the movement. Already a plan has been proposed that would be in line and add considerable revenue to the fund. The State Fair Association proposes that the World's Fair board of this State co-operate with them in holding a grand fair next year, and the net proceeds above expenses be turned into the Columbian Exposition fund. This is a plan that would secure funds as well as exhibits. The arrangement should be extended to the Southern Kansas fair at Wichita. These two fairs are the principal ones in Kansas, and for the sake of funds and exhibits it would be advisable for these associations to enter into a cooperation and equitable arrangement that would do much to insure a creditable exhibit at Chicago in 1893, in connection with other plans proposed and in operation.

# PRICES AND PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT.

In its December number the Northwestern Agriculturist says: "It is not likely that the price of wheat will drop next year. Not once in a score of years is such a crop as that of 1891 grown in this country, and yet all the surplus is likely to be consumed abroad before another crop comes in, leaving no reserve to carry over to next season. The winter wheat area is large for next crop, but much of the spring wheat must go in on spring plowing, as comparatively little fall plowing has been done in the No. 1 hard region. Wheat on spring plowing is always precarious. Sometimes it is good, but oftener a failure. But under the most favorable conditions, it is not likely that another crop like that of the past season will be grown all over this country for a century, and next year's crop is just as likely to be short as it is to meet the demand or create a surplus."

### THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Details of the terrible famine now prevailing in Russia are only meager, and no doubt humane people derive a larger enjoyment from their reading than would be possible were the whole truth published as it would be in any other country than Russia.

The extent of country over which the famine exists is immense. It is said to extend from Odessa, on the Black sea, to Tobolsk, in Siberia, a distance of 3,000 miles, and to vary in width from 500 to 1,000 miles. Thirty-five or forty millions of people in this vast region are suffering for bread. How intense and how universal this suffering is will perhaps never be known. But it is worth while for the common sympathy of mankind that we take a glimpse at some of the reports. One of these accounts tells of a man and of his two children found dying in the streets of Kiev. Restored for a moment, one of the children attempted to explain the cause of their condition. "We had nothing at all to eat," she said, "and when we cried for bread father said we should be better dead. He put some poison in the beer and gave it to my brother and myself, and then he drank the rest. We took it because father said we should never be hungry any more. My brother-," but she became unconscious again and soon died with the unfinished tale upon her lips. Another story illustrates more vividly the desperation of starvation. "One woman, a type of many," it says, "maddened by the pangs of hunger, left her husband and sold herself to an unmarried man, taking all the children with her to his house. 'At least I shall have food,' she said in defense of her course, 'and it will be easier for my husband to rub along for a time without such a charge as the young ones and myself."

In an article in the Volga Messenger, a parish priest describes some of the heartrending scenes that are witnessed daily. Many of my parishioners," he says, 'have had no bread for two or three weeks, and are sustaining life as best they may on grass and the foliage of trees." Pigweed, the sale of which has enabled many an unscrupulous speculator to add to his fortune, and the refuse left after the manufacture of linseed oil are also used for food. "During the space of two days," says the priest again, "I administered the last sacrament to sixteen persons dying of hunger."

When it is inquired what has been done to relieve this misery, Russian misgovernment and Russian superstition are brought into notice. When the famine was foretold by the Minister of Finance a year ago, the clergy prescribed the prayers of the official liturgy. Then the peasantry unearthed the bodies of drunkards and threw them into rivers, lakes and ponds in the pious belief that it would open the fountains of heaven and drench the thirsty fields with copious showers.

The Russian government has undertaken by direct contribution, and by forbidding the export of grain, to afford relief. But speculators had taken advantage of the delay and both bought up and shipped off great quantities. The government made the sale of corn a crime, but to meet the demands of the tax-gatherer the peasants sold the article by stealth at the usual price, and purchasers, reaping immense profits at an enormous advance, became suddenly rich. It suggested potatoes and cabbage as substitutes for rye and corn, but there were no potatoes and cabbages, and had there been the peasants were without money to buy them with.

### OORN FOR FOOD IN EUROPE.

Special Agent J. C. Murphy, charged with the introduction of Indian corn as a human food into Europe, has made a report to Secretary Rusk covering his work in Great Britain. In it he reviews the conditions which seem likely to encourage the use of this cereal food in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, and points out the various channels through which he has sought to introduce it and the necessity for the co-operation of private individuals and commercial bodies in this country to take advantage of the work already done by the government in this direction. Secretary Rusk has caused to be prepared for publication, in conjunction with Special Agent Murphy's report, a chapter upon the value of maize as food,

Department, in which are shown the chemical composition of maize and its relative value for food purposes by com-parison with other cereals. There is also a chapter, prepared by the Assistant Statistician, Mr. B. W. Snow, under the direction of the Statistician, offering some additional observations as to the possibility of extending the use of this cereal among the people of Europe as a human food, and presenting a number of statistical tables showing the yield and value of our corn crop and the extent of our available resources in supplying home and foreign demand. The report is now in press and will be shortly ready for dis-

#### WHEAT OROP.

The wheat crop of 1890, and estimates from preliminary data for the crop of 1891, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, appear in the following tables, which have been arranged in two divisions, the first showing the winter wheat and the second the spring wheat States:

11.2		
	1891.	1890.
sas	47,848,000	28,195,00
		29,984,00
nigan		20,271,00
ana		27,928,00
ols.,		18,161,00
sourl	27,515,000	17,638,00
tucky	12,222,000	9,152,00
nessee	11,512,000	7,878,00
v York		9,288,00
v Jersey	2,124,000	1,680,00
nsylvania	20,864,000	16,049,00
aware	1,250,000	919,00
yland	7,297,000	6,208,00
ginia	7,218,000	5,614,00
th Carolina	4,975,000	3,156,00
th Carolina:	992,000	750.00
rgia	2,323,000	1,411,0
bama	2,251,000	1,319,00
sissippi	483,000	286,0
88	6,435,000	3,575,0
ansas		1,575,0
st Virginia	3,142,000	2,326,0
fornia	34,071,000	29,121,0
gon		12,865,00
BOTT	11,000,000	12,000,00
Total	377,215,000	255,344,0
SP	RING.	- m 50.
nesota	56,993,000	38,356,00
consin	14,202,000	13,096,0
a		19,041,0
oraska		15,315,0
rotas	78,000,000	40,411.0

ashington..... Vevada....daho..... Montana.... Montana.

New Mexico.

Utah.

Arizona.

Maine.

New Hampshire. Vermont..... Connecticut..... Total ..... 212,745,000 Total crop......589,950,000

250, 1,370 ( 1,488,0 1,105,0 2,279,0 311,00 543,00 140,000

143,918,000 399,262,000 Total area, acres. 39,219,000
Yield per acre. 15.0
Average price. Value. 36,087,154 8334,773,678

Kansas has become the greatest producer of winter wheat. If the population of Kansas is 1,500,000, the State has produced nearly thirty-two bushels of wheat for each unit of the population. This is over six times the average requirement for bread. The entire country has produced nearly nine bushels per capita, or less than twice as much as is required for bread. Probably one-tenth of the entire crop will be used for seed.

## A CORRECTION.

In reporting on the results of deep plowing at the government station at Medicine Lodge, the KANSAS FARMER used figures furnished by the officers in charge. It has since transpired that a serious error was made whereby the yield was given at nearly double the actual figure. The statement was that sorghum cane had yielded thirty-four tons per acre. This should be corrected. The highest yield was eighteen tons per acre.

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

We desire to call our readers attention to the liberal offer which appears in this issue of our paper made by the Glen Camera Co., 294 Broadway, New York city. Do not miss it.

MR. GLADSTONE FORGETS-His political perplexities long enough to write for the Youth's Companion. Next year he will describe a young inventor of rare gifts and lofty character. The Companion is the only American weekly for which Mr. Gladstone writes.

In his report, a synopsis of which has been published, Postmaster General Wanamaker states that his plan of free delivery of mail in rural districts has met with encouragement beyond all expression. Since it has been ascertained that the increase of business resulting from by Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the this free delivery is such that the in- Beecham's Phile are faithful friends.

creased revenue covers the extra expense, there seems to be no reason why the system should not be immediately put into general operation. This can be brought about very soon if every farmer will write his Representative in Congress and his Senators, urging their support of this measure. When so great a convenience as the daily delivery of mail at the farmer's door can be extended without adding to the burdens of the government, there should be no question about its immediate advisability.

In speaking of one C. C. Crouse's opposition to the labor interests of the country, and his energetic friendliness to the corporate money power, the Junction City Tribune says that the journals edited by John Davis and W. A. Peffer were among the very few papers of this State which took the side of the railroad employes in the great Southwest strike of 1886. In the columns of the KANSAS FARMER and Junction City Tribune can be found the list of grievances causing the strike, in opposition to the Railroad Commissioners, who officially reported that said strike was "absolutely without cause." Davis' defense of the men against that official attack was widely published and widely read.

#### This is the Right Way.

Kansas people should go east via Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines, the direct route to Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and other eastern cities. Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars and Modern Day Coaches on three daily trains from St. Louis to points in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. For detailed information apply to any ticket agent or address J. M. Chesbrough, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 509 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

#### Of Interest to Horsemen.

Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses that have been used steadily, either on the farm or for road work, quite probably have some strains whereby !ameness, or enlargements, have been caused, or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit, and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course, it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

### Cancer Conquered.

The KANSAS FARMER is always alert to warn, entertain and advise the people of its patronage. One of our solicitors, on two different occasions of several months apart, has personally visited and interviewed Dr. M. S. Rochelle, medical director of the Wichita Remedy Company, of Wichita, Kas., and critically examined his method of curing cancer. Not treating it only, but absolutely and permanently curing every case he treats.

Doctors Jenner, Koch, Pasteur and Keeley may have reached and blessed more patients than Dr. Rochelle, but certainly have not more surely healed those touched than the Kansas Conqueror of Cancer. Dr. Rochelle has moved quietly and slowly with his remedy, till his success, unbroken with the failure of a single case in several years practice, has fixed his cure of cancer as one of the wonderful blessings to suffering humanity. The Wichita Remedy Co. advise and urge cancer sufferers to go and go promptly to their sanitarium at Wichita, and the company guarantees a cure of every case treated by Dr. Rochelle, and that, too, on reasonable terms, and without the use of knife or caustics. As the old way of healing by bleeding the life out of a patient is now condemned by modern medical science, so cutting or burning out a cancer is now found to aggravate, scatter and intensify the disease. Dr. Rochelle says few come till injured seriously by abortive treatment, which means additional expense, suffering, and possibly death.

# Borticufture.

### MISSOURI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The thirty-fourth annual session of the Missouri State Horticultural Society was held at the enterprising and beautiful little city of Sedalia, on December 1, 2 and 3, by invitation of the Pettis County So-

The forenoon and afternoon of the first day were occupied in arranging one of the finest displays of fruit ever shown in the great fruit-producing State of Missouri. Of apples there were over 200 varieties on exhibition, including several remarkably fine specimens of unknown seedlings. The floral display was large, the quality magnificent, and the arrangement most beautiful.

The attendance was the largest in the history of this progressive association, and the ability displayed and practical information imparted cannot be excelled within the great Mississippi valley.

President J. C. Evans is recognized as one of the ablest in the field of horticulture, makes a wise presiding officer, and is a most thorough, courteous gentleman. The same is truthfully said of Secretary L. A. Goodman. In fact this society has a fine set of officers throughout.

Following the opening exercises, in the evening, "The German Theory of Disease as Applied to Vegetation," was delivered by Dr. J. M. Allen, of Liberty, Mo., and was in every respect an able paper and was listened to with the closest attention. Some new ideas were advanced by the Doctor, and it was easy to be seen that his address had made a very marked impression on his audience. He is a splendid reasoner and handled the subject like a veteran.

This evening session was largely attended by the intelligent, appreciative citizens of the beautiful, enterprising, future capital city of Missouri-Sedalia. The musical exercises of the entire session were most magnificent and soul-stirring.

The most valuable papers read before this session of the society were: "Wastes in Horticulture," by Prof. J. W. Clark, Columbia; "How to Grow the Strawberry," J. N. Menifee, Oregon, Mo.; "How to Grow the Raspberry," W. C. Freeman, Brookline, Mo.; "How to Grow the Blackberry," Jacob Faith, Montevallo, Mo.; "How to Grow Currants, Gooseberries, and Quinces," Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo.; "Fruits on a Dairy Farm," G. B. Lamm, Sedalia; "Sheep on a Fruit Farm," L. T. Kirk, Sedalia; "How to Grow a Nursery," A. Ambrose, Nevada, Mo.; "How to Grow a Vineyard," H. Yeager, Neosho, Mo.; "Comparative Value of the Larger Fruits," J. H. Monsees, Beamau, Mo.; "Fruit Along the Missouri River," J. T. Mider, Wathena, Kas.; "Strawberry Observations," B. F. Smith, Lawrence. Kas.; "How to Grow an Apple Orchard in North Missouri," N. F. Murray, Oregon, Mo.; "In South Missouri," A Nelson, Lebanon, Mo.; "Apples for Shows," C. I. Robards, Butler, Mo.; "Some Suggestions About the World's Fair," L. A. Goodman, Westport, Mo.; "Commissioners and the Horticultural Exhibit," N. H. Gentry, Sedalia; "Horticultural Growth," Dan Carpenter, Barry, Mo.; "Harmless Drinks," Mrs. Boler, Sedalia; "Something Found in the Ground," Dr. E. S. Curry, Christy, Mo.; "Co-operative Shipping," F. McCoun, St. Joseph, Mo.; "Insect Architecture," Miss M. E. Murtfeldt, Kirkwood, Mo.; "Present Problems." Edwin Walters, Kansas City; "Business Longman, editor Rural World, St. Louis; "The Farmer's Flower Garden," Edward Brown, Sedalia; "The Farmer's Yard," H. T. Burris, Clinton, Mo., "Shaw's Garden," Prof. Wm. Trelease, St. Louis; "Refrigerator Cars," J. M. Rice, Sarcoxie, Mo.; "How to Grow a Peach Orchard," W. G. Gano, Olden, Mo.; "How to Grow a Pear Orchard in East Missouri," R. J. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; "In West Missouri," Wm. Maxwell, St. Joseph; "How to Utilize Our Fruits," Wm. Broadbeck, Oregon, Mo.; "Bugs," F. A. Sampson, The foregon, Mo.; "Bugs," F. A. Sampson, Sedalia; "Injurious Fungi," F. Lionberger, Hugo, Mo.; "How to Grow the Plum and Cherry," G.W. Hopkins, Springfield, Mo.; "Trials of an Apple Packer," Henry Speer, Butler, Mo.; "How to Make and Plant a Lawn," Prof. M. G. Kern, St. Louis; "The Mission of Flowers," Mrs. G. Dugan, Sedalia; "Birds," Prof. H. W. Specking, St. Louis; "Comparisons in Fruit-Growing," Capt. E. T. Hollister, St. The Mission—December 3, 1891. Mr. Burrous finding for capons, denot want to buy any more pounds that are necessary. George Q. Dow. North Epping, N. H.

Maj. Holsinger, of Rosedale, Kas., is successful with the currant, both in shady and open ground.

The gooseberry is one of the most profit and open ground.

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The goose Sedalia; "Injurious Fungi," F. Lionberger, Hugo, Mo.; "How to Grow the Plum and Cherry," G.W. Hopkins, Spring-

Louis; "Old Orchards," R. Lynn, Tarkio, Mo.; "The Uses of the Beautiful," Ralph Smith, Laclede, Mo.; "What Good Do Horticultural Societies Accomplish?" Prof. G. L. Osborn, Warrensburg, Mo.

As we expect to publish most of these excellent papers during the year we will attempt no quotations in this report.

One of the most important things accomplished during the session was the recommending of a standard dry measure, size of fruits, and standard packages. The recommendation is as follows:

Standard Packages.-A standard apple barrel, as provided in section 8,858, revised statutes of Missouri of 1889: Length of barrel, 281/4 inches, with chimes of 3/4 of an inch at the ends. The diameter of the heads, 171/4 inches. Diameter of center of barrel inside, 201/2 inches. (R.S. 1879-7667) This is the same size used for flour barrels. Six-basket crates, for fancy peaches and the 1/8 bushel boxes for the medium. Full dry measure quart boxes for all small fruits, except the red raspberry, which shall be a shallow fruit box. Standard apple size for the Ben Davis not less than 21/4 inches in diameter, free of worms or scab. Size of standard apples: Winesap, Genet, and other apples of this size, not less than 21/4 inches in diameter, free of worms, scabs and bruises.

The Committee on Transportation reported as follows:

ported as follows:

Whereas, It is an undoubted fact that the shipments of fruits and vegetables are much greater in volume than the shipment of grain in the United States, and that their production is increasing so rapidly that the supply is annually forcing the prices down to a point at which it is becoming unprofitable, and will have to be abandoned unless the common carrier is made to realize the importance of this line of business, and to extend farther facilities, accommodations and better rates, and Whereas, The said products are in almost all cases loaded by the shipper and unloaded by the consignee and carried by the railroad companies at the risk of the owner, with a guarantee of payment of freight charges, entailing no loss upon the company in case of loss or damages in transit, and Whereas, From the perishable nature of goods it is necessary to unload and dispose of them as soon as possible after arrival, and from the style of packages they are easily and quickly unloaded and do not detain the cars so long as is usual with the shipment of grain; therefore be it

Resolved, That in view of these facts it is the belief of the members of the Missouri State Horticultural Society that the horticultural products of the country are justly entitled to the same class is grain, and give us the same rate, feeling certain that the increased volume of business will amply compensate them for doing so.

Your committee would respectfully rec-

Your committee would respectfully recommend that the Secretary be instructed to cause these preambles and resolutions to be printed and a copy be sent to all general freight agents throughout the country, accompanied by a personal letter. Officers elected for the ensuing term were: President, J.C. Evans, of Harlem; Vice President, N. F. Murray, of Oregon Secretary, L. A. Goodman, of Westport; Treasurer, H. Nielson, of St. Joseph.

NOTES.

For strawberries, prepare the ground in the fall, and plant as early in the spring as frost will permit.

Less acreage and better cultivation should be the "watchword."

E. T. Hollister, commission merchant at St. Louis, claims that the Crescent seedling strawberry fails to give satisfaction after the second or third shipment. He knows of no locality where the Huffman seedling does not succeed rement. He knows of no locality where the Huffman seedling does not succeed re-markably well.

Huffman seedling does not succeed remarkably well.

A representative of one of the largest berry box manufacturing establishments says that they only make seventeen different sizes of quarts, of which only two will hold a quart. He says that they study only to please their customers. Surely this is an eye-opener to the consumer, and should most emphatically receive his displeasure and earnest protest. Blackberries gathered in the morning will not ship so far in good condition as those gathered in the afternoon—unless it should be a rainy day.

Taylor's Prolific is considered one of the best blackberries in Missouri.

There is no plantation complete without both the Snyder and Taylor blackberry.

The location and quality of soil fnakes a wast difference in the culture of berries on the same farm.

vast difference in the culture of berries of the same farm.

Mr. Mohler, of Warrensburg, Mo., last year picked nearly 5,000 quarts of black-berries from one-half acre.

A Missouri horticulturist gathered 224

bushels of Snyder blackberries from one

In trimming the blackberry cut off two-

# 'T IS VERY STRANCE

That people will suffer from pimples and blotches when they might speedily remove these disfigurements by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood of impurities.

"My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I could find

"When I was eighteen years old I was "When I was eighteen years old I was pimples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough cure, and I confidently recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—Madison Parker, Concord, Vt.

"When I was eighteen years old I was troubled with a bad, humor. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles, which caused the eruptions to dry up and scale off, leaving my body, arms, and legs in a clean, healthy condition. I have not had any symptoms of the complaint since."—W. R. Allan, Dennysville, Me.

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

has spent sixty-seven years in investigating and experimenting in grape culture, and succeeded in producing at least three of our best varieties, viz., the Jewell, Ideal and Paragon. All his great results have been produced on a few feet of ground. Plant the Red-cap raspberry in the apple orchard.

Dr. Curry, in his lecture, exhibited an ear of corn grown from seeds found in one of the Mound Builders' burial places. He said that a stalk grew from one of the seeds planted by him to a height of fifteen feet, was seven inches in circumference at

feet, was seven inches in circumference at the base and was unlike any of the corn grown in the present day.

# The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY SHOW.

DECEMBER 16-23.—Third annual show of the · Kansas State Poultry Association, at Topeka, Kas.

#### Capon Items.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I am often asked what variety of fowls are best to caponize - what kind makes the best capons? The only satisfactory reply I could make to such a question would be to say, those that make the best poultry to eat. Some think one variety better eating than another, and some go so far as to claim that the Leghorn is a good table bird, but when they get to that point I move on. I do not know of one single thing a Leghorn is good for except to lay white eggs, fly over fences and scratch up gardens. All of these qualities they have to perfection. In caponizing a Leghorn, however, the same result is obtained as with any other breed, but proportionate to the size of the breed. That is, all make the same percentage of gain in weight, and quality of meat is also improved. A person may reckon on a gain of from 40 to 50 per cent. in weight, over and above what the natural weight would be, by caponizing. If I were keeping poultry for market purposes, as well as for eggs, I should not select such light breeds as the Leghorns. I have found the Plymouth Rock makes a very nice, firm, plump capon. May-hatched chicks, caponized in July, will make seven to ten-pound capons by January. I have not grown capons of all the different breeds, but from those I have, I see no reason why they all do not make nice market birds. Some, of course, are slower to mature than others, but such kinds are apt to be heavier. I think the Indian Game would make splendid capons, and I tried to obtain a few to experiment on last season, but could not I have never caponized one, but several people in different parts of the country have promised me they would, and send me a report. They are very solid, heavy birds, and after being caponized it seems to me they must make heavy capons with lots of breast meat. Perhaps if the Indian Game were crossed on the Plymouth Rock, and then crossed back, the result would he something extra fine for eating purposes.

The markets East do not call for extra big capons, although there is a greater demand than supply for all kinds. Capons weighing from ten pounds up are taken mostly by hotels and restaurants, many taking the place of turkey. But families generally prefer capons that weigh seven or eight pounds, as that weight gives them just about the amount they can consume, and waste is avoided. People who pay 28 cents a pound for capons, do not want to buy any more pounds than

The harsh, drastic purgatives, once deemed so indispensable, have given place to milder and more skillfully prepared laxatives; hence the great and growing demand for Ayer's Pills. Physicians everywhere recommend them for costive-

# STEKETEE'S



# IMPROVED

What They Say of Steketee's Hog Uholera Cure:

BRIDGETON, Mo. - I am well pleased with your og Cholera Powders. BARNEY SOLOMON. RUBERA, ILL.—I will say in regard to your Hog Cholera Cure, that my hogs look better since using your powders.

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

A. D. BELL.

Bitters, if they are as good as your Hog Uholera Cure.

Bitters, if they are as good as your Hog Uholera Cure
Is for worms. Your Powders do kill worms.

GEO. RLEIN.

These Powders are 50 cents per package at the drug stores, er 60 cents by mail; three for \$1.50, express paid.

P. S.—Steketee's Heg Cholera Cure is the same thing as used for Pin-Werms in Heree. Address

G. G. STEKETEE,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mention Kawsas Fabrus.



# CAPONS. Every farmer and poultryman should caponize his cockerels, whether for market or home us. You can add \$1.00 in value to every cockerel you caponize. Dow's Caponizing Instruments

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Are Simple, Plain an. 4 Cheap.

Full set, with instructions, sent anywhere for \$2.50 (post-paid). Address

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Our book "Capons and Caponizing," in cloth, 50c., paper, 25c.

# MASON & HAMLIN Examine the new Mason & Hamlin Plano and Organ

remarkable purity of tone and great durability are secured, and phenomenal capacity to stand in tune. The ORGANS is TRINGER was patented ORGANS in July, 1883, and is a verifor American ingenuity, being pronounced by experts "the greatest improvement of the century" in planos. American Pianos and Organs are superior to all others. Mason & Hamlin Organs have long been the Standard the world over. The Mason & Hamlin Plano is fast becoming as famous as the Mason & Hamlin Organ, and illustrates that Highest STANDARD OF which has alized the latter PIANOS Excellence ways characterized the latter world's Exhibitions since Paris, 1867. Illustrated catalogues free.

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excellence is simply impossible.

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Queen Washing Machine
One washer sold at wholesale price where we have
no agent. For full particulars and catalogue, address

# In the Dairy.

Rules for Butter-Making.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England has published some excellent rules for butter-making, which are as applicable in this country as elsewhere, and from the list we condense:

1. Rinse all dairy utensils in cold water. 2. Scald with hot water and rinse again with cold.

3. Always use a thermometer.

4. Churn the cream at a temperature of 58° to 60° in summer and 60° to 62° in

5. Give the churn good ventilation, and churn at forty to forty-five revolutions to the minute.

6. Stop churning when the butter has formed in pellets the size of small shot.

7. Draw off the buttermilk, and pour pure water into the churn until it runs off clear and uncolored.

8. Make a strong brine, and pour into the churn through a fine sieve.

9. Remove the butter and work it with the ladle or upon a butter-worker. Never use the hands. To these may be added the precaution to allow the butter to stand eight or ten hours, then work carefully to expel the excess of water, and insure solidity, when it is ready for printing or the tub. If these directions are followed, the streaks in the butter will never appear.

#### Bananas as Food.

Bananas are becoming more popular every year. And it is with reason that this is so, as they are said to possess in themselves all the essentials to the sustenance of life for both man and beast. They belong to the lily family, and are a developed tropical lily, from which by ages of cultivation, the seeds have been eliminated and the fruit, for which it was cultivated, greatly expanded. In relation to the cearing qualities of this fruit, Humboldt, who early saw the wonders of the plants, said that ground that would grow 99 pounds of potatoes, would grow 33 pounds of wheat, but that the same ground would grow 4,000 pounds of bananas, consequently to that of wheat is 133 to 1, and to that of potatoes 44 to 1.

Churn in twenty-five to thirty minutes if possible. Milk containing large butter globules produces cream that will churn quicker than that containing small glob-ules.

Select the cows for a special purpose. A man starting a cotton factory does not purchase machinery for manufacturing woolen goods. If you expect butter from cows secure butter-producing cows, not beefy ones.

Nervous excitement will cause a cow to withhold her milk. Rough treatment of cows produces nervous excitement, which arrests the natural process of nature. Fright interrupts the normal condition, causing a shrinkage in the flow of milk.

Frost injures butter. Butter that has been frozen soon gets off flavor when exposed to a warmer temperature. Butter kept but a short time in cold storage soon spoils after exposing it in a warmer temperature. Keep your milk, cream and butter away from severe cold and frost.

Cream and milk can be churned together; but it takes longer, and the butter will not come evenly. It is a costly method and should not be practiced. If cream is churned before the proper time it will not be of perfect flavor, and more time will be required to churn the cream.

Money in Cabbage and Celery "Blood will tell." Good crops can not be grown with poor strains of seed.

For sixteen years Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue giving full particulars regarding them will be sent free to any one interested. When writing for it enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps and we will also send "How to Grow CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold to any grower who has never read it. Address

> ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, La Plume, Pa.

Topeka Shorthand Institute, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

# "August Flower"

A. Bellanger, Propr., Stove Foundry, Montagny, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower for Dyspepsia. It gave me great relief. I recommend it to all Dyspeptics as a very good remedy."

Ed. Bergeron, General Dealer, Lauzon, Levis, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower with the best possible results for Dyspepsia."

C. A. Barrington, Engineer and General Smith, Sydney, Australia, writes: "August Flower has effected a complete cure in my case. It acted like a miracle."

Geo. Gates, Corinth, Miss., writes: "I consider your August Flower the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia. I was almost dead with that disease, but used several bottles of August Flower, and now consider myself a well man. I sincerely recommend this medicine to suffer-ing humanity the world over." •

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

GOOD NEWS ● FOR THE MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS OF Tutt's Pills.

It gives Dr. Tutt pleasure to an-counce that he is now putting up a

TINY LIVER PILL

which is of exceedingly small size, yet retaining all the virtues of the larger ones. They are guaranteed purely vegetable. Both sizes of these pills are still issued. The exact size of TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS is shown in the border of this "ad."

IF YOU WANT TO

H. R. EAGLE & CO.

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Send 6 cents for Catalogue, everything you eat, use and wear,

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Mention this paper when ordering.

MO Grees LAST & BEAR like WHOLE Garden says: Novel, USEFUL, to the point. Orange Judd Farmer: Ably written; gives trusty INFORMATION. Cal. Fruit Grower: Surprising LOW prices! Apple, Pear, Cher-y, Plum, PRUNE, Peach, Apt', Quince, Nut, Or. Trees, Grafts, ROBEB—everything. No larger stock in U.S. No BETTER, No cheaper. STAKK BROS., 12th 6t., Louisianna, Mo.—Founded 1825; OLDEST. 1600 Acres; LARGEST.

VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New Price List and our pamphlet on "Cost and Profit." HART PIONEER NURSERIES Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.

ROSES, EVERGREENS, VINES, Small Fruits, Fruit & Ornamental Trees. Good assortment of varieties for the West. "Live and let live" prices. Correspondence solicited. Address CECIL'S FRUIT FARM & NURSERY, NOATH TOPEKA, KAS.

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Always have something to put on wounds. Phenol Sodique arrests inflammation immediately. Natural healing follows.

Equally good for all flesh.

If not at your druggist's, send for circular. HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmace

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Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine, Better

ent out and have it to refer to.

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The Deaf Hear Blind See Catarrh Impossible



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 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 wigwam 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.

Just as cataracts and all diseases of the eye are cured by "Actina," so do our garments cure all forms of bodily dis-ease. Send for pamphlet and price

One million people in Europe and America are wearing our Magneto-Conservative garments—they cure all forms of disease after the cotors have utterly failed. There is no form of disease our garments will not cure. Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Consumption, Constitution, Stiff Joints. Our garments cure when all drug treatments fail. Twenty-five thousand people in Kansas City testiff 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.

Oured by one Instrument.

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, K.As., March 12, 1891.

Your letter received. I sanswer with much pleasure. I am well pleased. The Actina has been doing good work, My left ear was nearly deaf—now completely restored. My threat has been affected for nearly ten years—have had quinty 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. Masca, an old case of externh, has been greatly benefited; he is an old case; has spent 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 it years old, and nearly blind for five years; one eye greatly improved; the other was treated with caustic; he says if both eyes were equally good he cold read; he can distinguish co ors, which he could not do for five years. I am coming to Kaness City as soon as I can. I want a sit 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 WALBIFF, Co. B, 65th III.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—We have a Patent on Actina, No. 341,712, also Copyright and Trade-Mark on the word Actina. We will prosecute all infringers.

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able, finely finished, adapted to light and heavy with a complete set of the latest improved attachments free. Each machine guaranteed for years. Boy direct from our factory, and save dealer and agrents profit. Send for BERE CATALOGUE.

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Why not produce the same marvelous results? You can if you will read and heed SECRETS OF SUCCESS" by the "Gilt Edged Farmer." - Write for particulars. H. H. DEWEESE

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and DOUBLE WIRE SUSPENSORY Our os
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ousness, Dyspepsia,
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It will pay you to correspond with us.

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# The Veterinarian.

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

DECAYED TEETH.—I am a subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER, and I have two mares that I am sure have decayed teeth. I would like to have a competent veterinary surgeon examine their teeth and extract them if necessary. Do you travel? I know that some surgeons visit certain places at stated times.

A. F. P.
Carnatro, Kas.

Carneiro, Kas. Answer .- We are glad to know that you re a subscriber to the Kansas Farmer. He that readeth the KANSAS FARMER well, shall surely have corn both to keep and to sell. Yes, we will travel to any distance for a reasonable fee, but we do not visit any certain towns at stated times. We only go when called.

Cough in Mule.—I have a four-year-old mule that coughs and runs at both nostrils. When he walks, and even when I go to harness him, he wheezes as if he was sore, but he never blows or puffs like a wind-broken horse when pulling. He is a stubborn, lazy deadhead; was in good condition when I got him and is getting fat now. We have no veterinarian in this county, and I will be thankful for any information you can give methrough the Kansas Farmer.

Blakeman, Kas.

Answer.—A nasal discharge may be due

Answer.—A nasal discharge may be due to any one of so many different causes that we cannot venture an opinion on your description of the case. As there is danger that such a case might prove to be glanders, we advise you to keep him away from other animals and handle him carefully until you can have him examined by some competent party. When satisfied that it is not glanders, you can give him a tablespoonful of the following powder in bran or oats three times a day: Powdered blood root, powdered licorice, ground Jamaica ginger, muriate of ammonia and nitrate of potash, of each 4 ounces; mix. The wheezing sound may be due to nasal polypi-tumors in the nasal chambers, and if so, their removal will require the skill of a qualified surgeon.

Wire Cur.—I have a four-year-old mare that was cut on barbed wire last May. The cut is just above the hoof on the inside quarter of the left front foot and will not heal on account of proud flesh. I have tried everything recommended by a local horse doctor—burnt alum, vitriol and powdered sugar—without effect, and I would like to get a remedy to remove the proud fiesh at once.

C. F. N. Cain. Kas.

Answer.-In prescribing through this column we aim to give only such remedies as could do no harm in the hands of the unskilled, but as your case seems to be so obstinate, we will try heroic treatment and warn you to be careful. Get your druggist to put half an ounce of sulphuric acid in a wide-mouthed bottle and add enough powdered sulphate of zinc to make it the consistency of paste and label it Poison Now make a wooden spatula small enough to go into the bottle, and, after tying the animal's head up cover the surrounding parts with a good coating of tallow, then coat the proud flesh all over with the mixture. In two or three days, or as soon as the scab seems to be loose, wash it off with warm water and apply the paste again. Repeat this until the proud fiesh is all gone, then apply, once a day with a swab, a little of the following: Turpentine, 1/2 pint; gum camphor, 1/2 ounce: mix.

Sore TEATS.—Our cows are troubled with lumps at the base of the teats, and in two or three weeks scabs form and then come off and a white fluid escapes and the rudder is feverish. It comes on fresh cows first and then the others take it. It disappears in the spring and does not bother in the summer, but makes its appearance again in the winter. The cows run in the stakes and are fed corn at milking-time.

LaFontaine, K24.

Answer. - The grable is day it hum ri

in the blood caused by dry food and corn and probably aggravated by leaving the teats wet after milking in cold weather. Give each cow two tablespoonfuls of Epsom salt in bran mash night and morning for a week. Make a liniment as follows: Dissolve 1/2 ounce of camphor gum in 4 ounces of turpentine, and then add 4 ounces of olive oil and 2 drachms of carbolic acid. Shake these well together, and, before each milking, oil the teats thoroughly and then wipe it off with a cloth. Now complete the milking, then apply the oil again and leave it on. Avoid the filthy and injurious practice of wetting the teats with milk.

QUERY.—I turn my cattle into the corral with my hogs at night, and they eat cobs upon which the hogs have left a few grains of corn. Two of my neighbors cautioned me against letting cattle eat after hogs. They say that what hogs have eaten over is poisonous to cattle and that they have known it to cause death. Now can this be true, or have my neighbors, who are good truthful men, been mistaken as to what caused the death?

Severy, Kas.

Although we have often heard.

Severy, Kas. Answer.—Although we have often heard it said that food chewed over and then left by hogs acted as a poison when eaten by cattle, yet we have never had an opportunity to test it. We do not think there is anything actually poisonous in the saliva from a hog, but food chewed up, mixed with saliva and then rolled in the filth of a hog corral, would have a tendency to create a disturbance in the stomach of any animal which might eat it, and considering that the practice is a filthy one, to say the least, it would be well to heed the advice of those good truthful neighbors, and be on the safe side.

# MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Kansas City.

Ransas City.

December 7, 1891.

CATTLE—The supply of corn-fed cattle was called the largest of the season. Quality was mostly common to medium, with a liberal percentage of corn-fed rangers, and a few good to choice cattle that sold from \$4 00a5 16. Dressed beef and shipping, \$3 10a5 15; corn-fed Colorado, \$3 25a3 60; corn-fed Indian Territory, \$3 00; corn-fed New Mexico, \$2 75; corn-fed Western, \$3 10; cows, \$1 00a3 00; bulls, \$1 50a2 50; heif-ers, \$1 45a3 15; calves, \$5 00a9 00. Range cattle: Texas steers, \$2 25a2 90; Texas cows, \$1 75a2 00; Indian Territory steers, \$2 90; Colorado steers, \$2 30a2 40; New Mexico steers, \$1 80; Western steers, \$2 30; Western cows, \$1 40; stockers and feeders, \$2 20a3 20.

HOGS—The quality was good; local demand brisk; all of the packers on the market. The top was \$3 85 for one load; bulk of sales, \$3 55a 80. Pigs and lights, \$2 00a3 35.

SHEEP—Supply light; mostly Colorado stock lambs. The small offerings of muttens soli readily at the highest prices of the season. Quotations: \$4 40a4 50.

CATTLE—Receipts 24,000. Beef steers, \$2 90 a 6 75; stookers, \$1 75a2 70; feeders, \$2 35a3 25; buils, \$1 25a2 35; eows, \$1 00a2 85; Texans, \$2 22 a 3 06 HOGS—Receipts 40,000. Mixed, \$3 50a3 80; heavy, \$3 50a4 00; light weights, \$3 35a3 65. SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Natives, \$2 60a5 10; lambs, per cwt., \$3 50a5 40.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 900.
mon to best, \$2 50a5 00; Texans, common to best, \$2 00a3 55.

HOGS—Receipts 4,100. Sales were at \$3 10a

SHEEP-Receipts 900. Natives, \$3 60a4 60.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 108,000 bushels. Marketsteady and fairly active for soft; hard wheat slow. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 89c: No. 3 hard, 78c; No. 4 hard, 88a72c; No. 2 red, 87c; No. 3 red, 82c; No. 4 red. 73a78c.

CORN—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 103,800 bushels. Market steady and very good. Cars scarce. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 3 mixed, 37c: No. 4 mixed, 38c, No. 2 white, mixed, 384/c.

OATS—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 15,000 bushels. Demand good. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 39/4c: No. 3 mixed, 29/4c: No. 4 mixed, 28/4c: No. 2 white, mixed, 28/4c: No. 2 white, mixed, 28/4c: No. 2 white, mixed, 28/4c: No. 3 mixed, 28/4c: No. 3 white, mixed, 30/4c.

RYE—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 15,000 bushels. Demand good. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 30/4c: No. 3 white, mixed, 30/4c.

RYE—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 11,500 bushels. Demand fair. By sample on track: No. 2, 81c: No. 3, 77c.

CASTOR BEANS—Steady and in demand. Crushing, in car lots, \$1 65 per bushel on basis of pure.

FLAXSEED—Selling fairly at 85c on basis of

of pure. FLAXSEED—Selling fairly at 85c on basis of

pure.

HAY — Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 550 tons. Firm and demand good. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$7 50; good to choice, \$6 50a7 00; prime, \$5 50a6 00; common, \$5 00. Timothy, fancy, \$10 00; choice, \$9 50. whe truno 2 red, 91% a 92c.

() 4 Ts 32.32% c.

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# THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 25, 1891.

Osage county-J. H. Buckman, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Henry Deister, P. O Meivers, November 7, 1891, one red steer, 8 years old, crop and under-bit in right ear, dehorned, white face; valued at \$22.

STEER—By same, one red muly steer, 1 year old; valued at \$40.

Barber county-W. T. Rouse, clerk. Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Peter Ruffing, in Medicine
Lodge tp., November 4, 1891, one bay mare posy,
about 4 years old, weight about 890 pounds, white
strip in forehead and lett hind foot white from hoof
to pastern joint, no marks or brands; valued at 830.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. Winters, in Ætna tp.,
P.O. Ætas, July 13, 1891, one brown-roan horse pony,
about 7 years oll, about 13% hands high, weight about
650 pounds, branded T on lett hip, C and D joined together on lett aboulder and brand similar to T on lett
leg, white in forehead running near to right eye; valued at 815.

FILLY—Taken up by Alonzo Haff, in Kiowa tp.,
P. O. Kiowa, November 4, 1891, one ateel-gray filly,
dark mane and tail, 13 hands high, light blaze in face,
no marks or brands; valued at 815.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

Douglas county-M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

Doughas county—M. D. Greenjee, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm Brown, in Wakarusa tp.,

November 8, 1891, one roan cow, 6 years old, branded
H on right rump, crop off right ear; valued at \$18.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. J. Sisson, in Plumb tp.,

P. O. Harveyville, October 7, 1891, one large iron-grey
mare, about 8 years old, nick in tip of left ear; colt
at side; valued at \$75.

MARE—By same, one small bay mare, 4 or 5 years
old white strip in face, both hind feet white; valued
at \$35

old white strip in face, both hind feet white; valued at 485 MARE—By same. one bsy mare. 2 years old, had bell on, white in face and white hind feet; valued at 425. MARE—By same. one bsy mare, 3 years old, white in face, white hind feet; valued at 425. COLT—By same, one brown horse colt, 1 year old, star is forehead; valued at 420.

Lyon county-C. W. Wilhite, clerk. STEER—Taken up by James Greer, in Pike tp., November 10 1891, one 2-year-old light roan steer, dehorned, both ears cropped; valued at \$25.

STEER—Takea up by E L. Bugbes, in Center tp., November 10, 1891, one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, dehorned, end of left ear silt, right ear cropped; valued at \$25.

Pottawatomie county - L. D. Hart, clerk. STREE—Taken up by Vincent Umscheid, in Potta-ratomic tp., November 9, 1891, one nearly black earling steer, white star in forehead, white on belly; alued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one brindle yearling steer, white stripes on head, white belly, left ear cropped; valued at \$12.

Brown county-N. E. Chapman, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Peter Reid, in Mission tp., November 1, 1891, one black mare pony, about 2 years old, ne marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

# FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 2, 1891

Morton county-T. G. Williams, clerk. COW-Tsken up by John Moore, in Miscouri tp. October 26, 1891, one red cow, blind in one eye, brand H H I L; valued at \$10.

Nemaha county-W. E. Young, clerk. STEER-Taken up by Lewis Senner, in Berwick tp., P. O. Berwick, October 21, 1891, one red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

PONY-Taken up by R. L. Clelland in Harrison tp., P. O. Goffs, November 9, 1891, one light bay mare pony, white strip in face, two white hind feet, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Anderson county-S. Durall, clerk. STEER—Taken up by N. G. Nelson, in Reeder tp., Tovember 18, 1891, one red and white steer, 2 years ld, ring in left ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$16. STEER—Taken up by A. Babcock, in Welda tp.,

November 3 1891, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, dehoraed, small notch in under side of right ear; valued at \$16.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STERR—Taken up by D. S. Richards, in Center tp.,
November 2, 1891, one red-roan steer. S years old,
branded N on right hip; valued at \$50.

STERR—By same, one 3-year-old steer, red, some
white in forehead, branded N on right hip, both ears
are marked, an oval cut on under side of right ear;
valued at \$50.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by T. W. Wilson, in Rock Creek
tp., P. O. Chaik Mound, Nevember 3, 1891, one dark
bay filly, puny size, 3 years old, unbroken, no marks
or brands; valued at \$20.

Osage county-J. H. Buckman, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. B. Arts. in Valley Brook tp., P. O. Ossge City, November 1, 1891, one white and black Holstein steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$14. STEER—Bysame, one red steer, 2 years old, branded O on hip; valued at \$14.

Morris county-G. E. Irvin, clerk. STEER-Taken up by John Zursuchen, in Warren tp., Oct ber 23 1891, one red seer, about 1½ years old, both ears ilt and two plees cut out of lower side of left ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at 24

Franklin county-O. M. Wilbur, clerk. STEER—Taken up by C. T. Sears, in Williamsburg tp., ene roan steer, 8 years old, denormed, obscure brand on right rump.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9, 1891

Riley county-Geo. F. Guy, clerk.

STEER - Taken up by H.H. Gravenstein, P.O.Stock-dale, November 7, 1691, one white steer, 1 year old; valued at \$12.

HEIFER - By same, one red and white heifer, 1 year old; valued at \$5.

HEIFER - By same, one roan heifer, 1 year old; valued at \$5.

McPherson county-A. J. Drake, J. P. McPherson county—A. J. Drake, J. P.

MARE—Taken up by B F. Dole, in Canton tp., November 21, 1891, one black mare, weight 910 pounds, 15 hands high, saddle mark on back; valued at \$40.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

HOBSE—Taken up by Michael Maberry, in Lafayette tp. November 14, 1891, one dark bay horse, 3 years old, branded W. on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, one bright bay horse colt, 2 years old, branded with W on left shoulder, scar on left arm; valued at \$30.

FILLY—By same, one bright bay filly, 1 year old, branded W on left shoulder, white spot on right j w: valued at \$30.

FILLY—By same, one bright sorrei filly, white spot in forehead, blind in right eye; valued at \$30.

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.

Linn county-H. A. Strong, clerk. STEER—Taken up by M. Ross, in Blue Mound tp., November 16, 1991, one red 2-year-old steer, brand similar to Q on right hip; valued at #18. Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STRER—Taken up by W. S. Houghton, in Reading tp., November 23, 1891, one dark red steer, 2 years old, branded KiT on left side, crop off right ear; val-ued at \$15.

Franklin county-O. M. Wilber, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. A. Towle, in Williamsburg tp., November 10, 1891, one red yearling steer, with mark on under side of left ear.

STEER—By same, one red and white 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands.

STEER—Taken up by W. L. Blackstone, in Harrison tp., November 30, 1891, one roan yearling steer; valued at \$12

Greenwood county-J. M. Smyth, clerk. STEER—Taken up by L. M. Livingston, in Pleasant Grave tp., November 24, 1891, one 3-year-old red and write steer, two under-bits and hog ring in lett ear; valued at \$35. CALF—Taken up by John Epp, in Quincy tp., No-vember 28, 1891, one red steer calf, some white on belly, no marks or brands.

Osage county-J. H. Buckman, clerk.

tp., F. O. Melvern, November 20, 1891, one roan steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. STEER—By same, one 2-year old black muly steer, whits on belly; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county-J.C. Atkinson, clerk. STRER—Taken up by J. J. Mu ray, in Garden tp., one red steer, 1 year old, branded B on left hip, hele in each ear; valued at \$7.

STRER—By same, one red and white spetted swayback steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$8.

HEIFER—By same, one roan helfer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$9.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. B. Campbell, in Washington tp.. November—, 1891, one light roan steer. 8 years old, dehorned, branded on right side and underbit in ear.

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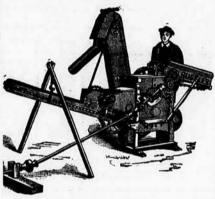
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