

# KANSAS FARMER

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SIXTEEN TO TWENTY  
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.



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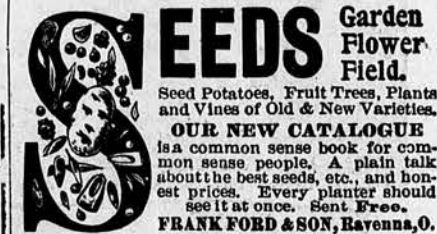
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### Hopefulness.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There has never been, during the eight years of my residence in the State, a period of greater hopefulness than the present. The winter has been all that could be desired. The wheat, of which we have a fair acreage, has been protected by a covering of snow, which has just disappeared, leaving the ground well supplied with moisture, and the plant looking green and healthful. Experienced farmers in this locality, are predicting an abundant harvest. There is nothing produced on the farm that may not be sold at some price. Hay, hogs, cattle, corn, potatoes, eggs and fruit of all kinds bring good prices; while wheat and horses may be below the cost of production. And yet, for those who produce the right kind of a horse, there is a remunerative market.

Every farmer has something to sell, and all seem to be reducing their indebtedness and are cheerful and happy.

The one thing of chief concern is that our Legislature may get down to business, and give us some much needed legislation, and make broad and liberal provisions for our State institutions, both educational and charitable, so that they may accomplish the great mission for which they were established.

There never was a time when these institutions were more in need of protection and care. The interior of the normal, at Emporia, has so far outgrown the exterior, as to admit of only a percentage of the effectiveness that would be secured with enlarged facilities; and the Agricultural college, at Manhattan, although now standing at the head of a long line of schools of the kind, is in great need of added facilities. What has been said of these two may doubtless be said of all others in the State. These demands for enlargement are proof of the wisdom in planting them—the people need and use them. Why should a liberal policy toward all of our institutions be called in question? They are at once the pride and the foundation for the future glory of our great State. The cost of such a policy to the average taxpayer would not amount to one dollar per year. In our literary schools are fitted the teachers and professional men

and women of the State, and in the agricultural school are equipped for their business, the farmers and industrialists. Admitting that some mistakes have been made in the past, is it not yet true that the States of this great Union are looking to Kansas for a worthy example of the true type of progress in the conduct of her charitable, reformatory and educational work? Shall they look in vain? A FARMER.

Lyon Co.

### Statistics of Railways in the United States.

The fourth statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, prepared by its statistician, has just been submitted. It comprises a text of about one hundred pages and contains many important summaries and comparisons pertaining to the operations of railways.

Railway mileage in the United States on June 30, 1891, was 168,402.74 miles. This figure indicates the length of single track mileage, the total mileage of all tracks being 216,149.14 miles. The length of single track per 100 square miles of territory, exclusive of Alaska, was 5.67 miles, and the length of track per 10,000 inhabitants was 26.29 miles. Some of the States are exceptionally well provided with railway facilities, as may be seen by the table of the report which shows the length of line in the several States per 100 square miles of territory. Such assignment shows for Connecticut 20.77 miles, for Delaware 16.10 miles, for Illinois 18.25 miles, for Iowa 15.12 miles, for Massachusetts 25.99 miles, for New Jersey 27.71 miles, for New York 16.19 miles, for Ohio 19.68 miles, for Pennsylvania 22.77 miles. The only countries in Europe which have an excess of 10 miles per 100 square miles of territory are Germany with 12.77 miles, Great Britain with 16.52 miles, France with 11.23 miles, Belgium with 28.71 miles, Holland with 13.83 miles, and Switzerland with 12.43 miles. No country in Europe, Sweden alone excepted, has 10 miles of line per 10,000 inhabitants; while in this country, on the other hand, but two States have less than 10 miles of railway per 10,000 inhabitants.

The increase in railway mileage during the year was 4,805.69 miles. This is less than the average of increase for several years past. The greatest activity in railway building seems to have been in the States lying south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, the total increase in these States being 1,670.83 miles. The steady increase of railway mileage in the Southern States during a year when there was general quiet in railway building in the other parts of the country indicates a healthy development.

There were on June 30, 1891, 1,785 railway corporations, of which 889 were independent companies for the purpose of operation, and 747 were subsidiary companies, the remainder being private lines. The report further shows that sixteen roads have been abandoned during the year, and that ninety-two roads, representing a mileage of 10,116.25, have disappeared by purchase, merger or consolidation. The actual number of railway corporations in 1891 is less than the number which existed in 1890, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable number of new lines were chartered during the year. The tendency toward consolidation is clearly indicated by the report. On June 30, 1891, there were forty-two companies, each of which controlled a mileage in excess of 1,000 miles, and nearly one-half of the mileage of the country is the property of these forty-two companies.

Another classification contained in the report shows that there are eighty railway companies, each of which has a gross revenue in excess of \$3,000,000. The railways of this class control 69.48 per cent. of the total mileage of the country, receive 82.09 per cent. of the amount paid by the public for railway service, and perform 83.76 per cent. of the total passenger service and 82.66 per cent. of the total freight service of the country. Out of a total of 81,073,784,121

tons of freight carried one mile, the railways in question carried 67,008,448,436. Such figures as these indicate the extent to which concentration of railway control has proceeded in the United States.

The total number of locomotives used by the railways of this country was on June 30, 1891, 32,139, showing an increase of 1,999 during the year, and the total number of cars, the property of railways, was 1,215,611, showing an increase of 45,944 during the year. The number of locomotives per 100 miles of line was 20; the number of passenger cars per 100 miles of line was 17; and the number of freight cars per 100 miles of line was 714.

The increase in equipment has not proceeded as rapidly as the increase in train brakes and automatic couplers. The increase in equipment during the year, including locomotives and cars, was 47,943, while the increase in the equipment fitted with automatic couplers was 53,716, and the increase in equipment fitted with train brakes was 39,505. The estimated increase in equipment for the year 1892 is 29,821, while the estimated increase in equipment fitted with automatic couplers is 98,563, and the equipment fitted with train brakes is estimated to have increased 96,503. These figures show clearly that at the present rate it will be many years before the total equipment of railways will be fitted with safety devices, unless Congress sees fit to take prompt action in the premises.

The number of men employed on railways in the United States during the year covered by the report was 784,285, being an increase of 34,984. The number of men employed per 100 miles of line was 486. The report brings an interesting fact to light by showing that the number of men in the employ of the railways in proportion to the total population was 1 to 87 inhabitants in 1889; 1 to 84 inhabitants in 1890; and 1 to 82 inhabitants in 1891. From this it will be seen that the population of the country increases at a less rapid rate than that portion of the population engaged in transportation by rail, which indicates the constantly growing importance of the railway industry to American industrial life.

The extent to which organized industry has increased the efficiency of labor is shown by the fact that every engineer, during the year, has on an average carried 369,077 passengers one mile and 2,329,639 tons of freight one mile. Cheap rates are easily understood when one considers such a fact as this.

### The Lincoln Pear.

Extract from ad-interim report by A. C. Hammond, Secretary of Illinois State Horticultural Society:

At Lincoln, Ill., the Lincoln pear was inspected under the leadership of W. E. Jones, the propagator and discoverer of its merits. The original tree is still standing, grown from seed planted in 1835; it is as fine a specimen of pear tree as the writer ever saw; about 40 feet high and though nearly 60 years old, is vigorous and healthy, and this season made a fine growth; has never failed of a crop, though the present season's was the lightest ever known. Another tree 15 or 20 years old, but closely crowded with other fruit trees that it only made a moderate growth, was carrying 7 or 8 bushels of fine looking fruit, while other trees of popular varieties bore only a few specimens; this tree is stock grafted about four feet from the ground. A tree on Mr. Jones' farm that he planted (a sucker from the original tree) 38 years ago, shows the same cylindrical form and vigorous habit as the parent, and probably bore 18 to 20 bushels this year. The fruit is a little larger than Bartlett, a trifle coarser in texture, season about the same, and equal, if not better, in quality; the foliage is free from blight, and fruit from scab. This pear is issued under the most favorable auspices of any pear ever brought before the public.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—All interests, trademarks, copyrights, stock, etc., previously

controlled under contract, by F. S. Phoenix, of Bloomington, Ill., are now controlled exclusively by W. E. Jones & Son.

### Building Materials for the Fair.

Prof. S. W. Williston, in charge of building stone and building material exhibit for Kansas at the World's Columbian Exposition, has issued the following instructions for the preparation and shipment of specimens of building material, etc., for the Columbian Exposition:

Specimens of building and ornamental stone should be dressed, wherever possible, in exactly four-inch cubes, to be finished as follows: Front, all polished or smooth; back, natural rock face; bottom, smooth; right side, tooth-chiseled; left side, pointed; top, ax or pean hammered.

Two blocks of each variety are necessary. In addition, an undressed block about 5x5x10 is desired, to be used in testing the physical and chemical characters. The margins of the blocks, except on front and bottom, should be chiseled, and the top should represent the upper side in the quarry. Wherever the stone cannot be finished in this way, sufficient material, with the top indicated, should be sent to permit such blocks to be cut from it.

Of manufactured materials, such as bricks, pottery, etc., two specimens of each are desired, where not of large size, and each should be accompanied by specimens of the raw material.

Of clays, limes, cements, plasters, etc., about five pounds of each specimen will be required, and should be accompanied, wherever feasible, by specimens of the material as manufactured.

Each specimen must be accompanied by a copy of the circular giving locality, etc. Neatly printed business cards may accompany specimens for exhibition.

Address all packages to Geological Department, State University, Lawrence, Kas.

### Horticulture at Chicago.

The display of all plant and vegetable life and products at the Columbian Exposition is sure to be typical of the highest attainments in gardening, and all who go, or desire to go, must feel the coming year a special interest in that "Art which doth mend Nature." We are led to consider this from a view of advance pages of Vaughan's Gardening Illustrated for 1893. This beautiful annual aims to fully cover all gardening affairs, a mirror of American horticulture to date. It is published by J. C. Vaughan, Chicago and New York. A superb floral cover with a glimpse of the World's Fair buildings, gives us a hint of the magnificent display to be expected there. Adjoining the fair grounds, this firm has arranged to grow many new and rare plants in order to show them in the best possible condition in the Horticultural building. This Chicago establishment is from four to five days nearer all Pacific coast points than any similar firm, and our readers who send for this magnificent book for 1893 will find it worthy of the great Columbian year.

### World's Fair Souvenir Coins.

One of the most creditable pieces of advertising that has been done lately is that of the World's Fair Souvenir Coins. It must have been an inspiration that led Lord & Thomas to suggest to the directory the payment of the advertising in these coins.

The advertising as designed by Lord & Thomas was unique and original. It was placed in all sections of the country, the order was completed within six weeks, and the delivery of the coins made within two weeks of completion.

The World's Fair people are eminently satisfied with the success of the advertisements as a means of selling the coins, the papers are more than satisfied with receiving the coins for their pay, and Lord & Thomas are satisfied with the credit they have received for knowing how to push the sale of a peculiar thing to a successful issue. It is rumored that they are to receive an additional order, to which they are fairly entitled. [Since the above was put in type the additional order was given as will be seen by referring elsewhere in this issue].



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 13, 1898.—Julius Peterson, Short-horns, Lancaster, Kas.

### SHORT-HORNS AND THOROUGHbred CATTLE.

(Continued from last week.)

By Col. H. M. Valle, Independence, Mo.

Now I must lead you right into a subject you have settled opinions upon, viz.:

#### IN-AND-IN BREEDING.

You can hardly find a man who don't know in-and-in breeding. Incestuous breeding is all wrong, and will lead to degeneracy and decay. All are equally wise, and wise from hearsay, never having had any observation or experience with the subject, as a rule.

Is this universal idea true? and, if so, why is it true? It is the law of nature that like begets like, but it is not the law of nature that that which seems to be alike, will, or should beget its like, because they, in reality, may be very unlike. Disease and defects added to similar ones of course intensifies them, and could you expect anything else by the law of nature? Could you expect a consumptive bred to a consumptive, not akin, to produce healthy offspring? Would they be any more likely to do this, not akin than if akin? Consumption is scrofula, disease of the blood, and the fester is fed by this diseased blood, be it akin or not, and in one case just as much as in the other, and a poisonous fountain cannot purify itself. If disease and defect beget their like on their like, why is not the reverse of this proposition true, that strength added to strength will be the equal if not greater, be it akin or not, under the same law of nature?

The Arabs have bred their race horses in-and-in, more or less, from all time, and they have not degenerated. Our thoroughbred horses have all descended from a very few imported, and, of course, had to be bred in-and-in to keep the line pure, and they are stronger today than ever.

All wild animals and birds breed in-and-in, and there is no degeneracy. The earlier breeders of what are now called Bates cattle, all bred in-and-in, and by this course brought them to their capabilities of early maturity and other good qualities. The bull, Favorite 252, was inbred six times and begat Comet, the first bull ever sold for \$5,000, and he was said to be the best bull ever bred. Maynard, Mason, Bates and Booth all inbred, and their most famous breeding stock was inbred.

Robert Bakewell, one of the most renowned breeders of the world, made his Leicester sheep what they are today, and have been for three-quarters of a century the best wool and mutton sheep in the world, by breeding in-and-in. He made the long-horned cattle—one of the best in his day—out of the most difficult and poorest material in England at that time, by selecting two cows of this breed and a bull, and never departing from this blood, and of course he had to in-and-in breed.

And I here say that inbreeding is the only possible way of fixing a strong, prepotent type, capable of reproducing itself every time, and if properly done it will never degenerate any line of blood. But in doing so you ought to know just what you are mating, their weak and strong points, just the same as you should if not akin, and never breed weakness to weakness. I believe in inbreeding and practice it, but never do so with my eyes closed or indiscriminately, and to avoid mistakes I keep several bulls for my own use, all inbred, and it is seldom, allow me to say, I ever breed an inferior animal, and, if I was inclined to boast—but I am not, since I am in Kansas, a modest State, filled with modest people—I would say, nowhere will you find bulls who will beget themselves so uniformly in any herd as my inbred bulls, because of the great concentration of their blood.

I have inbred hogs the same way. About the time your editor of the *Capital* came here, I bought his Berkshire hogs, and I have bred them in-and-in ever since, and they are stronger today than then, and always beget them-

selves, now more than twenty years, selecting, of course, the very strongest and most perfect. But the mistake breeders make is, they do not breed strength and health to strength and health, but weakness to weakness, and then charge the inferiority of the cattle to inbreeding, when the same results would have occurred if they had used a bull of that same character not inbred. But it may be said, as it has often been by ancient and modern writers, that Bates inbred until he could do so no longer, and was compelled to resort to fresh blood, hence brought into his herd the Princess bull Belvidere, but such writers and talkers are mere babblers. They have never analyzed the pedigree of the Bates cattle and that of Belvidere, for if they had they would have found the six Bates families were nothing but Princess, and Belvidere was the same blood. Inbreeding never injured any of the old noted herds, but pampering, over-feeding for a long time did injure them, and this feeding or raising question will lead me into a field where perhaps none of you dare follow; but I am used to wandering off alone in almost every scientific field, not that I prefer to differ with material man, for I would that all the world were of my mind, but since they are not, I am content with the companionship of nature and love to wander along her beautiful pathways locked arm and arm with her, treading silently over her carpet of green, listening to the happy songs of nature's birds, observing the fluttering of the leaves of nature's shrubs and trees, drinking in the breath, the air that has been breathed over and over again millions upon millions of times by human, animal, insect and plant life, freighted with the immortality taken from all these objects for the nourishment of these trees and new life; rather than wander in beaten tracks with eyes closed, heart sealed up, sensibilities clouded, repeating the jargon of the parrots, unthinking man has taught us, hence, if I am alone, I shall not be lonely.

If you would go with me to the moon I could not show you her *grappling hooks* with which she *pulls* and *hurls* the waters about, for they would not be there; but if you will go with me to the sun, we will mount her blazing car for a swift ride, and I will show you the whole earth in one day; and this grand earth, the father and mother of all created things, will stand perfectly still and look upon our racing around her with a glad smile, for such is the life and law of the earth, Copernicus to the contrary, notwithstanding.

But if you are willing, and have the courage to follow me, I will lead you and your cattle into the open air, there to leave your cattle in winter as well as in summer, with no protection but wind-breaks, natural or artificial ones, you promising to give them plenty of food, and that often in very cold weather, and I will promise you healthy cattle. Cattle soon exhaust the oxygen in a crowded stable, leaving an overcharge of ammonia which is stifling and a poison. I have been in stables where you could not see a lamp light sixty feet away for the want of oxygen, and of course there could be no healthy digestion of food in such an atmosphere.

True, cattle will not eat as much in stables as out of doors, and writers say "stable your cattle and save your hay." But do you want to save your hay in any such way? They cannot make flesh out of air alone, much less out of the impure air of stables. They need carbon, nitrogen and hydrogen, as well as oxygen, and if this is not given them the oxygen burns up the flesh and bone already formed.

But it is said it is cruel to keep cattle out in the storms and severe cold of winter; but do such men know what they are talking about? Let me ask which of two parties are the most cruel, he who lets his cattle be out doors all the time, winter as well as summer, or the one who crowds his stable with cattle at night and finds them as wet as rain in the morning, having had a poisonous sweat bath all night, and then in the morning turns them out into the cold, maybe severe storms, for the day? This

need not be answered, as there is no comparison. The protection wants to be from within instead of from without. It is impossible to properly ventilate any stable so as to avoid foul air, at the same time unnaturally cold currents.

A degree of cold sufficient to freeze the tails off of cattle or a cold rain in winter, which is the most trying on stock, is not as injurious as the poisoned atmosphere of our stables. The greatest difficulty in out-door feeding is, your cattle will not eat enough to keep them warm in very cold weather, unless you tempt them often by fresh feed. A cow with a full maw, used to being out of doors, seldom suffers from the cold. The burning of the carbon within, by the oxygen, keeps up a good degree of heat, hence raise your Short-horns out of doors, and in very cold weather feed, often and you will have strong and healthy cattle.

I have stabling for about 150 head, but I have used them very little.

#### BREEDING BULLS TO HEAD HERDS.

A man who presumes to breed bulls to head herds, assumes a very grave responsibility, and he who can do this most successfully, and does it, has attained an eminence, a position in the material affairs of this world which cannot be equaled by any gift or bestowal of place or position that any State or nation can confer on man. Official positions not legislative are mere figureheads, creatures to be looked at, and act as they are told to act by the law, originating nothing, creating nothing, and when they retire from place and position there is little left to honor them of lasting and curious fame but their signatures, whereas a man who has fixed a type of meritorious bulls—those of the best form—with a capability of making the greatest amount of good flesh with the least consumption of food, and with a power of transmitting those qualities to any other herd almost universally, and has sent abroad a hundred or more of those bulls to head herds, has conferred not only a blessing on his generation, but upon future generations for all time to come, of inestimable value. Such a man's work is immortal, as it is stamped upon immortality matter.

To attain to this position a man must understand the law of animal life and reproduction. He must know the material he is using, and then concentrate it long enough to be sure the type and habit is firmly fixed, before he offers his bulls to head herds, for, suppose a breeder sends out fifty indifferent, non-prepotent bulls, the evil and loss following this is an ever-increasing loss and misfortune for perhaps all time.

No man can know the prepotency of his bull bred by some one else until he has tested it, unless he is familiar with the family breeding of his immediate progenitors and knows he is of that concentrated blood, for a good bull may get some good calves and as many inferior ones; then, upon the use of this good product they may prove unsatisfactory breeders.

To illustrate: Some years since I bought a Duke bull, a good one, at Atwell sale at Kansas City, not for general use, for that bull don't live—not of my blood—that I could breed more than six cows to until I had tested him and his get, but for an experiment. I wanted to see how long it would take me to breed the produce of a good bull, though unlike my form and type, to that of mine, with a view of using it ultimately, if satisfactory. This Duke was bred to six cows the first and second years and one the third. Some of his calves were superior, others inferior, from my standpoint. I selected out his best male, and he was a grand, early-maturing, thick-fleshed bull, bred him to four heifers, and all four of his calves proved inferior. The next year he was bred to three cows, and I then sent him to slaughter, he weighing nineteen hundred weight, as an unsatisfactory bull, but his last three calves are very fine, though not of my type.

This experience is that of most of our breeders who use bulls not of concentrated family blood. In times past we have had breeders like Bakewell, who have bred for a fixed type of form; but who is doing that to-day? Who is breeding a herd with his individually, or seeking to improve the individuality

## Large as a Dollar

Were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start. Physicians did not effect

a cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

he was entirely free from sores." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable. 25c.

**FEELS** Good smells good and is good—Leather with Vacuum Leather Oil in it—25c, and your money back if you want it.

Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

of any of the old breeders by any fixed and unchangeable line of breeding previously determined upon? If you know such, you are wiser than I am, for I do not, either in this country or England, hence we have little beside common mixing in our breeding, and this is necessarily not prepotent.

But notwithstanding all this, there is a bright future for our stock-raisers and farmers, and it is nigh at hand. Food is man's vitality. We might say they are almost synonymous. Man is food and food is man, and food is the only absolutely necessary thing for man's existence, and we are much nearer our limit of food production than our people are aware of, and in less than twenty years we will need all our grain to feed our people, unless we add new territory to our country. By that time we will have more than 100,000,000 people, and our production this year could not near feed that number.

While our extreme limit of grain production may not be yet reached, it is greater than it will be twenty years hence. The new lands will not make good the deficit of the old worn-out land. Every crop of twenty-five bushels per acre you take off 1,500 pounds in the grain, and twice that, or 3,000 pounds in straw, making 4,500 pounds taken off with each crop of twenty-five bushels, and our rich land cannot stand this drain indefinitely without a return of the same elements, and this will prove a difficult problem in the future.

You readily see this shortage must make a much higher price for grain than is now maintained, consequently enhance the price of your land.

#### BUSINESS METHODS FOR BREEDERS.

The matter of business methods is a proper subject for the careful consideration of breeders for the reason that it is not only pertinent but practical as well. We are all well aware that the enthusiastic swine-breeder is so much absorbed that the technical and multifarious questions relating to his achievement of what is known as success in the breeding world, that he too often overlooks the pertinent questions which relate to the business.

A man may be very successful as a breeder, so far as the quality of his stock is concerned, yet at the same time he may be doing a losing business, and all for the want of proper business methods.

To get at the foundation of this subject, the successful breeder must be an improved man, that is, a man to succeed in this business must be a man of good intelligence, possess a level head, good common sense, and should be a man of unquestioned integrity. This we regard as an essential requisite, as well as necessary element of success. A man thus endowed to begin, will breed a good class of representative animals,



will achieve what is termed success in his profession.

To explain briefly what is meant by success, is as follows: A man who can breed as good stock of his class as any other man, who can dispose readily of all his surplus at current prices, and a man who not only makes a reputation for himself and his breed, but also makes money, is what may well be termed a successful breeder. The point to impress upon the breeders in this connection, is to urge every breeder to give as much serious attention to his methods of doing business as he does in endeavoring to secure a typical animal.

Every one will remember that in his conference with other breeders that he has been annoyed, inconvenienced, and frequently disgusted, because they did not give matters in correspondence the proper attention. There is only one way to do business, and that is the right way, and breeders generally lose more money every year by doing business the wrong way than they do from all other sources combined, hog cholera and swine plague possibly excepted.

An extensive acquaintance with the breeders throughout the West, indicates that the besetting sin of breeders is that they lack business methods, or perhaps the lack of business methods. We all know that it is often the case that men having very ordinary stock succeed better financially than many of the first-class breeders who have the very best kind of stock, and it is owing simply to their respective methods of doing business. The one is constantly on the alert for the customer and everything is attended to with dispatch and promptness, and the business-like manner in which he conducts his business impresses very favorably the man, and quick sale is effected at good prices.

On the other hand the man with the good stock feels that he has nothing to fear from a competitor's doings. He knows that his stock is unsurpassed, and, "Micawber-like," he is constantly waiting for something to turn up, instead of availing himself of every opportunity, as well as developing them. He loses much time and money, notwithstanding the fact that the merits of his stock entitle him to better returns.

This is a business age, strictly so, and the tendency, much as it may be deplored, is to rush things, and unless every one is alive to the situation and ready to grasp every opportunity which will in any way benefit his established pursuit is sure to fall behind and become discouraged.

The necessary equipments which every man should have who expects to do business as swine-breeder, in addition to a representative herd of breeding animals and the necessary conveniences for their proper care, is a complete set of the swine records for his particular breed, also a private herd register, which will give him the exact information regarding every breeding animal. He should also have a line of neat stationery, and if his herd is of sufficient size, and surplus stock sufficient, he should have a catalogue of his breeding and sale stock. A letter-press and filing-case should form a part of his office supplies, and all correspondence from customers should be filed for reference, and a copy of all replies made should be made. There is nothing complicated about this business system, and if each day's transactions are promptly attended to, it is simple and easy. A strict account should be kept which will show all expenditures and receipts, so that you can determine the cost of production of stock and whether the business is profitable or otherwise. Of course it is fair to presume that if a breeder's success in raising his stock without more than ordinary loss and in disposing of all surplus at fair prices, the business is profitable, however, it is important to know just how profitable and not rely on guess-work.

If raising pure-bred swine is generally a profitable pursuit, then it follows that if it is done well it is still more profitable.

A successful breeder is one who keeps posted and abreast of the times regarding live stock husbandry generally. He does not fail to get all the current

information from the agricultural press, State and government reports, and constantly adding to his store of information and experience by these means, together with his own experience and observation. If he does not do this he simply neglects his business and should retire from his profession.

The profitable disposition of sale stock is a problem with many breeders. Some men are quite successful in raising stock, but apparently have poor luck in selling, while others can sell much more successfully than they can breed. The farmer who raises hogs, usually sells them in car lots at the nearest market when they are fit for slaughter, while the fancy breeder must rely upon individual sales to other breeders or farmers who desire to improve or increase their herds. In order to do this you should have good stock and be able to impress would-be customers with the fact. In order to do this you must let your light shine, or, in other words, advertise, and do it judiciously, always locally, and if necessary, also in a general way. There is no fixed general market for breeding stock as there is for fat stock, hence you must develop a market by finding out where the individual demand is, then try and secure it. The modern method is advertising, judiciously done. When customers have been found by this means don't make the critical mistake at this juncture of misrepresentation. It don't pay. State the facts, and make every customer a permanent one, then as your business increases you can keep pace with it by adding additional new customers.

In conclusion, it is proper to state that there is every encouragement for swine-breeders having a permanent and prosperous business, provided they measure up to the proper standard as producers of improved stock and adopt practical and systematic methods of conducting their business.

"Handsome is that handsome does," and if Hood's Sarsaparilla doesn't do handsomely then nothing does. Have you ever tried it?

## Agricultural Matters.

### Experience With Johnson Grass.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of January 11, J. C. Dubois calls for information in regard to Johnson grass. In reply I will give my experience with said grass.

I lived for a number of years upon a farm in Rice county, Kansas, and during my stay there I read and heard a great deal about Johnson grass, and from the description I thought perhaps it would be a valuable addition to the pastoral resources of Kansas by coming earlier in the spring than our native grasses, and more especially by furnishing a supply of good pasturage during those seasons of drought and hot winds to which the western part of the State is so subject, when the native grasses are so parched and dried up as to be almost entirely useless, as the Johnson grass was reported to be almost absolutely drought-proof.

Accordingly I procured some of the seed, and sowed a part of it in a corner of a field in which stock was allowed to run only during the fall and winter. The other part I sowed in one corner of my pasture, on a piece of ground that had been cultivated.

The portion in the cultivated field came up all right and made a vigorous growth, and in September following there was a good growth on the ground, standing from four to six feet high. I mowed it for hay before very much of the seed was ripe, and my stock ate the hay as though they were very fond of it. But the next spring I watched in vain for the early growth of Johnson grass, and on examination I found the roots were all dead. I plowed up the ground, intending to plant it to corn, but observing that there was a scattering growth of grass coming from the seed that was scattered in harvesting the hay, I concluded to give it one more trial, and so gave it the ground again that season. It made a good growth, as before, but as it was too scattering to cut for hay I left it stand till the cattle were turned in during

the fall, when they soon mowed it to the ground. The next spring the roots were all again dead. For several years after a few volunteer bunches would appear from seed matured the previous season, but always with the same result.

As for the portion sowed in the pasture, the stock kept it eaten down so closely during the season that it made no seed, and consequently not a vestige of it was seen after the first summer.

My experience with it led me to the conclusion that as a perennial pasture, it is an utter failure in Kansas; but if seed could be obtained at a reasonable price it might pay as an annual crop. But, as "one swallow does not make a spring," if others have had a different experience with it, let us hear from them, so that by comparison we may arrive at a just conclusion in regard to it.

S. S. BOZARTH.

Topeka, Kas.

### Possibilities of Wheat-Raising in Southwest Kansas.

By J. S. Finley, of Dodge City, read before the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

This article is written more in the interest of southwest Kansas, more particularly the sixteen counties as divided by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, but is applicable to all of western Kansas west of the ninety-ninth meridian. The amount of wheat raised in the sixteen counties this year is at least 8,000,000 bushels and not one-tenth of the land is in cultivation and nearly one-half of that in other crops beside wheat, such as corn, sorghum, cane, barley, oats, rye and vegetables. If the poor plan of cultivation and planting generally followed by the average farmer, that is by plowing the ground from two to six inches deep about once in three years, then drilling in without further cultivation the second year, and the third running over once or twice with the disc harrow and drilling in about three pecks to the acre, so much wheat can be raised, how will it be when the demand of the world makes it necessary to raise the full capacity of the land and it is all put under as high a state of cultivation as it is capable of? That is, by plowing deep, say eight to twelve inches once in three years and by lighter plowing each other year, by thoroughly pulverizing and rolling the ground before or after planting the wheat either with a hoe or press drill, and by this manner of cultivation putting at least one bushel of wheat to the acre, I am satisfied that the number of bushels of wheat can be doubled on every acre of land not now so cultivated. The report of our Secretary for the month of November fully bears me out in this statement. He gives the statements of a large number of farmers from nearly every part of the State of the large yields of more or less acres, nearly every one showing the large yields were on land well and deeply cultivated. In my own experience I find it to be the case, and the largest yield in this, Ford county, sixty-one bushels to the acre, raised by Judge Weston near Ford City, the ground was plowed deep in July and August and planted in September. If by this manner of cultivation such results can be realized, what will be the possibilities of this southwest Kansas when the world demands the wheat and the other nine-tenths of the land is put in cultivation? I believe that southwest Kansas can raise 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and will do so as soon as there is a demand for it throughout the world at remunerative prices, and, although we can raise wheat at 50 cents per bushel and live, we cannot lay up much money or pay off very large mortgages. If the price of wheat should go up to \$1 per bushel at the railroad stations in southwest Kansas, we would astonish the world the next year or two after and likely break the price down to 50 cents again. We believe out home that there is no limit to the raising of wheat, nor do we believe that alternating crops is essential to the result, as we find by good cultivation the older the land is the better the crop for, say, ten to twelve years, as long as any land has been cultivated to wheat here, though as great a statistician as C.

## Two Stepping Stones

to consumption are ailments we often deem trivial—a cold and a cough. Consumption thus acquired is rightly termed "Consumption from neglect."

## Scott's Emulsion

not only stops a cold but it is remarkably successful where the cough has become deep seated.

*Scott's Emulsion is the richest of fat-foods yet the easiest fat-food to take. It arrests waste and builds up healthy flesh.*

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Wood Davis says, "The limit of wheat-raising has been reached in America." I believe that it has hardly begun to be realized how much we can raise, and, even if the population in this part of the State should not increase in proportion to the demand of the world, we can, with the modern appliances that are now being used, such as the steam plow, that can prepare fifty acres of ground per day and plant it, and as we fully expect soon to have the aid of electricity to aid us we will try and fully meet any demand the world can make for bread. And when some system of irrigation has been systematized and put into practical use for the purpose of irrigating land, and not to irrigate the pockets of corporations with foreign gold, the quantity of wheat raised will be only limited in my humble opinion by the demand the world will make for it at fair prices. And I believe the demonetizing of silver has very little to do with the price of wheat, but supply and demand is the only reason for wheat to be low or high, as witness the present price of hogs. For though the demand from Europe brought about by reciprocity may have raised the price 1 cent per pound it certainly has not raised it 3 to 5 cents per pound, and, therefore, I look forward hopefully to see the price of wheat go once more to \$1 per bushel on the plains of Kansas and to see the most wonderful crop of wheat raised on these broad plains that will sink into insignificance anything that has gone before.

### Falling Off a Log.

"As easy as falling off a log," is an old saying. When it was first uttered, nobody knows. Nothing is easier, unless it is the taking of a dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These act like magic. No gripping or drenching follows, as is the case with the old-fashioned pills. The relief that follows resembles the action of nature in her happiest moods; the impulse given to the dormant liver is of the most salutary kind, and is speedily manifested by the disappearance of all bilious symptoms. Sick headache, wind on the stomach, pain through the right side and shoulder-blade, and yellowness of the skin and eyeballs are speedily remedied by the Pellets.

Minter Bros., one of the oldest commission firms at Kansas City, was established 1879. Do a strictly commission business in grain, seeds, hay and mill produce. Consignments given personal attention and sold by sample on its merits, also make liberal advances. They have one of the best wheat salesmen on the board. Try them.

### We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1890 were \$1,904,199.38, total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 14 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

### Blossom House.

Kansas City, Missouri, is convenient to all parts of the city. The Blossom House is the tallest building just across the street from the Union depot, and a splendid meeting place for the farmers and stockmen from all parts of the country, who are usually found there. It seems to be the headquarters and general place of meeting for all Kansas men when attending conventions or bringing stock to that market. It certainly deserves the business from Kansas that it is receiving.



## The Horse.

### EXTERNAL CONFORMATION OF THE HORSE.

#### SCALE OF POINTS FOR COACH HORSES.

A copy of an advance bulletin from the Veterinary Department of the Michigan Agricultural College Experiment Station, on the "Conformation of Horse, Governing Selection," is at hand and will interest all horsemen, as each breed is represented and the scale of points for both sexes of each breed will be given from week to week in this department. These points given are not supposed to be perfect, but are better than ever has been given. It is hoped that breeders will take up each point and suggest any improvement that is possible, so that in the near future a scale of points may be adopted as authority:

#### THE COACH STALLION.

Head—Ear fine, not too large, forehead broad and flat, bones of nose straight and dished on lateral surface, cheek muscle well developed, eye prominent, nostrils flexible, mouth not too deep, 5.

Neck—Crest well developed, neck itself being lengthy and properly muscled to carry head well, 5.

Withers—Well developed, back straight, loins broad, 5.

Croup—Only moderately sloping, dock coming out high up, the tail well carried, 5.

Chest—Well ribbed up, deep from above downwards, full in the bosom, ribs well sprung, 5.

Shoulder—Moderately sloping, fully muscled, 5.

Forearm—Muscles well developed and standing boldly out, 5.

Knee—Broad from side to side in front, deep from before backwards; should be critically examined for malformations, 5.

Knee to Foot—Cannon clean, broad from before backwards, with skin lying close to bone and tendon, pasterns moderately oblique and strong, 5.

Foot—Wall moderately deep and strong, heels full and round, frog well developed, sole concave, 5.

Haunch or Upper Thigh—Muscle standing boldly out and well defined, hind-quarters broad, 5.

Gaskin or Lower Thigh—Well developed with muscles standing boldly out, 5.

Hock—Broad from before backward, thick and strong from side to side, 5.

Hock to Foot—Hind cannons clean, broader from before backwards, and flatter than the front ones, skin lying close to bones, pasterns oblique, but strong, 5.

Foot—Smaller, with sole more concave than in front.

Color—Bay, chestnut, black, brown, roan, with reasonable modifications (a good horse may be a bad color), 5.

Skin—Soft, mellow, loose, not like parchment, 5.

Temperament—Docile, not sluggish, but energetic, free from nervousness, 5.

Style and Action—Free and elastic, knee well bent, front feet lifted well off the ground when in motion, general appearance, 5.

Weight—1,100 to 1,400 pounds, 5.

Height—16 to 17 hands, 5.

#### COACH MARE OR GELDING.

Head—Not so masculine looking as the stallion's, but of the same general outline, 5.

Neck—Clean out, having crest well developed and wiry, windpipe standing in relief from the muscles, showing the jugular gutter well defined, 5.

Withers—More prominent than in the stallion, back straight, loins broad, 5.

Croup—Slightly sloping, dock coming out well up, the tail well carried, 5.

Chest—Well ribbed up, deep from above downwards, ribs well sprung, 5.

Shoulder—Moderately sloping, thoroughly muscled over the blade bone, 5.

Forearm—Muscles well developed and standing boldly out, 5.

Knee—Broad from side to side in front, deep from before backwards; should be critically examined for malformations, 5.

Knee to Foot—Cannon clean, broad from before backwards, skin lying close to bone and tendon, pasterns moderately oblique and strong, 5.

Foot—Moderately deep and strong, heels full and round, frog well developed, sole concave, 5.

Haunch or Upper Thigh—Muscles standing boldly out and well defined, hind quarters broad, 5.

Gaskin or Lower Thigh—Well developed with muscles standing boldly out, 5.

Hock—Broad from before backward, thick and strong from side to side, 5.

Hock to Foot—Hind cannons clean, broader from before backwards, and flatter than the front ones, skin lying close to bone and tendon, pasterns oblique but strong, 5.

Foot—Smaller, with sole more concave than the front ones, 5.

Color—Bay, chestnut, black, brown, roan, with reasonable modification (a good horse may be a bad color), 5.

Skin—Soft, mellow, not like parchment, 5.

Temperament—Docile, not sluggish, but energetic, free from nervousness, 5.

Style and Action—Free and elastic, knees

well bent, and feet lifted well off the ground when in motion, general appearance attractive, 5.

Weight—1,050 to 1,300 pounds, 5.

Height—15½ to 17 hands, 5.

### Horse Market Reviewed.

#### CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, says: "The market continues very much as it was last week, without any evidence of improvement either in demand or price. Good chunks from 1,250 to 1,400 pounds are selling more freely than any other kind. The heavy snowfall of to-day should increase the demand for streeters and general-purpose horses and lend some assistance to the market generally. Good drivers and actors in limited demand at fair prices."

"The following is a summary of prices:

Streeters.....\$ 90@105  
1200-lb. chunks.....120@135  
1450-lb. chunks.....140@165  
1600-lb. draft horses.....185@220  
Range horses, none on the market.

#### KANSAS CITY.

General receipts of horses for the week were liberal, with the demand only fair for all classes except for draft and express. The supply of these two classes was not near equal to the demand. The severe storms and heavy snows throughout the entire South has practically suspended trade with that district for the present. There were a number of Southern buyers on the market, but advices from home made them hold off or buy low with the expectation of holding over. There was little or no demand for streeters. The market was at its best on Tuesday and stock sold almost as well as the week before. Top Southern mares did not suffer much, but the plain ones were \$2 50 to 5 00 off. Good draft and express horses continue strong at quotations. If the weather should break in the South the prospects are that next week's market will be splendid.

Draft, extra, 1500 lbs.....\$125@175  
Draft, good, 1300 lbs.....85@115  
Drivers, extra.....120@210  
Drivers, good.....75@ 95  
Saddlers, good to extra.....75@175  
Southern mares and geldings.....35@ 75  
Cav-lry.....@100  
Western range, unbroken.....20@ 50  
Western range, broken.....30@ 80  
Matched teams.....15@300  
Western ponies.....10@ 20

#### MULES.

Mules were not affected by the Southern storms as most all of the local dealers were short and they bought all the offerings at prices. The 14½ to 15½-hand mules were steady at quotations. Big mules quiet but firm.

14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.....\$ 55@ 70  
14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.....75@ 85  
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs, extra.....95@110  
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs, good.....80@ 90  
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs, extra.....125@135  
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs, good.....110@120  
16 to 16½ hands, good to extra.....130@165

Private Sales.—7, 14-3 hands, \$542.50; 2, 14 hands, \$110; 1, 14½ hands, \$75; 2, 15½ hands, \$255; 1, 14½ hands, \$70; 2, 15 hands, \$185; 11, 14½ hands, \$790; 22, 14½ hands, \$1,660; 9, 15 hands, \$810; 2, 14½, plug, \$140; 5, 15 hands, \$540.

For rheumatism and neuralgia use Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain. It is an infallible cure. 25 cents.

### A Prize-Winning Percheron Sire.

Our first-page illustration is from a photograph of the famous Percheron sire Turc 6539 (10052), owned by Mark M. Coad, of Fremont, Nebraska. Turc is a coal black, weighs 2,000 pounds, and was awarded first premium and sweepstakes this year at the Nebraska State fair, and was at the head of the herd which won against all draft breeds. Mr. Coad's Maple Grove Stud, with Turc at its head, has held this place in Nebraska the past five years over all draft breeds. Two yearling horse colts and two yearling mare colts sired by Turc were awarded first and second premiums at the same fair, and his horse foals were awarded first and second premiums and a mare foal first premium. No draft stallion in the West has made any such record of winnings on himself and on his progeny as Turc the past few years. A horse closely related to Turc, bred in Nebraska and owned at Maple Grove, gained first prize and sweepstakes at the Kansas State fair this year in competition with twenty-five stallions, from five different States, which is significant as to the character of native-bred Percherons. Home-bred Percherons from Maple Grove farm, have been winners for past few years as against imported horses, demonstrating that horses properly bred at home are superior to the imported.

### Cheerful Horsemen.

W. J. Wroughton & Co., of Cambridge, Nebraska, write the KANSAS FARMER:

"We have sold since October 1 above thirty-five head of stallions and jacks, the same going into Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Dakota. The prospects now are that we will clean up over one hundred head of stallions and jacks by April 15. All over the West there seems to be a grand uprising of the farmers and stockmen against the 'scrub' horse and the

small jack, and the evidence is stronger today than ever in this Western country that the 'scrubs must go,' and the place be filled by stock well worth the money. Men visit our stables and say they care little for a few hundred dollars in the value of an animal, so they can get what they want. We have added to our establishment a choice lot of Catalonian and Mammoth Kentucky jacks and so far have not been disappointed. We are getting good prices but are selling superior stock, and those contemplating visiting our stables need not expect to find cheap stock, only in the sense that the best is the cheapest. We want seventy-five more customers this year, and believe we will get them."

### Are Your Horses Insured?

Below is a list of losses paid in 1892 by the Northwestern Live Stock Insurance Company, of Des Moines, Ia. This amount paid in losses should be pretty conclusive evidence that the Northwestern is keeping its promises made to its policy-holders. Notwithstanding the fact that the Northwestern sustained losses in 1892 amounting to \$40,000, the company is in better condition than at any time since its organization, nearly seven years ago. The company obtains all of its risks through special salaried agents, and has no local agents anywhere. Their representative for Kansas is C. E. Allison, of Topeka, who will furnish any information desired concerning the methods of the Northwestern. This is the only live stock insurance company operating in Kansas under the supervision of the Insurance Department, and a late report of the company to the Commissioner shows the assets available to policy holders to be nearly \$175,000. The company is now operating in nine States, and in each State is directly under the Insurance Department and subject at any moment to any inspection by the Commissioner of Insurance for any of the States in which it is operating. Write to any of the following-named horsemen, to whom losses have been paid in 1892, as to whether or not their losses have been settled in full:

J. C. Williams, New Providence, Ia., \$300; C. and H. Heitzman, LeMars, Ia., \$500; W. McCulla, Estherville, Ia., \$300; J. E. Brown, Racine, Minn., \$700; Thomas Whelan, Winthrop, Minn., \$1,000; I. N. Evans, Milledgeville, Ill., \$500; S. R. Russell, Newton, Ia., \$300; C. A. Patten, Springfield, Ia., \$350; C. K. Schaller, Ia., \$500; J. A. Reid, Elgin, Ill., \$500; Mark Fenton, Eldora, Ia., \$300; Conrad C. Knapp, Stitzer, Wis., \$500; Ed. Stolp, Sandwich, Ill., \$600; Lundquist & Peterson Bros., Grove City, Minn., \$500; Clancey Bros., St. Paul, Minn., \$800; J. E. Hepp, Gray, Ia., \$500; W. S. Deal, Corwith, Ia., \$550; Eaton & Woodin, Fonda, Ia., \$300; Fred Iben, Holstein, Ia., \$1,000; F. A. Morrow, Osawa, Ia., \$300; McAllister & Johns, Keswick, Ia., \$700; R. L. Allen, Dows, Ia., \$400; H. S. Richardson, Center Junction, Ia., \$800; Chris Rummert, Reinbeck, Ia., \$800; F. M. Peppers, Albia, Ia., \$500; F. M. Grier, Deep River, Ia., \$1,000; Eagleson & Moody, Jefferson, Ia., \$400; A. D. Hardie, Estherville, Ia., \$1,000; E. A. Doak, Steamboat Rock, Ia., \$500; L. C. Greenleaf, Metz, Ia., \$500; Amos Foote, Salina, Ia., \$750; Albert Leidtke, Grinnell, Ia., \$1,000; Temple & McDonald, Blue Earth City, Minn., \$800; Downs & Sherman, New Sharon, Ia., \$400; W. J. Walker, Monmouth, Ill., \$500; John Weier, Ridgeway, Wis., \$500; Thomas H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn., \$500; Cooper & Newell, Whitewater, Wisconsin, \$500; Robinson & Chance, Mt. Airy, Ia., \$600; M. W. Sheldon, Manchester, Ia., \$400; J. W. Height, Deep River, Ia., \$300; G. and J. Giltner, Fairfield, Ia., \$500; W. E. Cook, Carmi, Ill., \$700; R. J. W. Bloom, Garner, Ia., \$400; T. P. Russell, Seaton, Ill., \$600; Thos. Madigan, Rockwell, Ia., \$400; C. B. Shove, Minneapolis, Minn., \$400; J. P. Hensley & Sons, Smithfield, Ill., \$300; Homer Blattler, Cedar Bluffs, Ia., \$400; J. C. Smith & Bro., Austin, Minn., \$400; W. A. Greenlees, Charles City, Ia., \$600; J. B. Gribben, Minneapolis, Minn., \$300; W. Mullin, Winfield, Ia., \$500; P. M. Robinson, Mt. Airy, Ia., \$500; W. J. Peverill, Brewster, Minn., \$500; A. O. Jordan, Kite River, Ill., \$500; W. H. Charlton, Minneapolis, Minn., \$500.

### Trade-Mark Case.

Judge Thayer, of the United States Circuit court at St. Louis, recently granted a perpetual injunction, and reference to a master to assess the damages sustained by the plaintiff, in a suit against Joseph Tegethoff, instituted by The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg. Defendant Tegethoff is restrained from making or selling imitation Hostetter Stomach Bitters in any manner whatever; either in bulk, by the gallon, or by refilling empty Hostetter bottles; and from the use of the word "Hostetter" in connection with any article of stomach bitters, thus protecting the plaintiff in the exclusive use of the word "Hostetter" as a "Trade-name."

Well Machinery Send for illus. cat'g. Peck Mfg. Co., 69 1/2 St. St. Louis, Mo.

## Saddle-horse.

For every degree of back-irritation, Phénol Sodique. A raw place takes on a proper scab in a night. For all flesh.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.  
At druggists. Take no substitute.

### One of the Finest.

Perhaps it would be in accordance with the fitness of things to say the finest, without any qualification. Meaning the 1893 catalogue of Wm. Henry Maule, the well-known seedsman of Philadelphia, Pa. It is certainly a beauty in its wealth of illustration and arrangement of matter. Every page of the 140 large ones which the book contains, is a marvel of typographical beauty. The numerous colored plates and colored covers set off a work which must certainly be acknowledged to be very near perfection. Its beauty is not its only good feature, however. The farmer and gardener will find in its pages hundreds of attractions. The Freeman potato, Prizetaker onion, Mastodon corn, and other specialties which have made Mr. Maule's name famous, are flanked by other novelties in fruits and flowers worthy of the Columbian year. Special collections of vegetable and flower seeds will be found, just what is needed in the home garden and flower beds. Among the flower novelties we notice the "Nymphæa," or Pink Water Lily Dahlia, which from its description and accompanying colored plate, we should think would create a decided sensation among flower lovers. Another noteworthy thing is the Columbian Rose Offer, of five noted new roses and ten standard ones, all well-rooted plants, for \$1. During the year Mr. Maule proposes to distribute \$2,750 in cash among his customers, divided into prizes for orders for seeds, and for specimens of vegetables and flowers grown from his seeds, ranging from \$500 down to \$2. This has been a special feature with Mr. Maule for a number of years, and he must have found it a paying investment, judging by the increasing amount of prizes each year. The names of those who thus secured prizes last year are in this catalogue. Of course the farmers will be deluged with seed and plant catalogues during the coming weeks, of which possibly a dozen will be worthy of study, but we doubt if any of them will equal the subject of this notice.

### Wanted.

In every county in Kansas, a first-class man as agent to represent the Kansas Mutual Life. Address

J. P. DAVIS, President,  
Topeka, Kansas.

**ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM**

Suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since the first day's use of Ely's Cream Balm, have had no bleeding, the soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York.

**\$6** Buys a Combined Seed Drill with five attachments. Used twenty years. Write for circulars. E. MOSHER, Holly, Mich.

**ENGINES** If you want to buy a strictly first-class outfit at low figures, address The W. C. LEFFEL CO. Greenmount Av. SPRINGFIELD, O.

**POSITIVELY FREE.** Our Beautiful NEW CATALOGUE, illustrated with Colored Portraits, and giving full particulars of all our famous **ORGANS AND PIANOS.** Sold for CASH or on EASY TERMS of PAYMENT to suit everybody. **ORGANS \$35.00. PIANOS \$75.00.** SEND AT ONCE FOR CATALOGUE. Write to **CORNISH & CO.,** New Jersey.



## The Farmers' Forum.

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

### RESTRICTED SUCCESSION—I.

BY DAVID MARTIN.

[The KANSAS FARMER will present in this and the two succeeding numbers a discussion of a remedy for the universally recognized evils of the rapid and permanent concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. These articles were originally written as one paper, and as such appeared in the Atchison Champion. The subject is "Restricted Succession," and is considered under three heads, as follows: "I., The Situation," which appears below; "II., The Law of Succession," which will appear in the FARMER of February 8; "III., A Remedy Suggested," which will appear February 15. These articles were prepared by Judge David Martin, of the great law firm of Waggener, Martin & Orr, of Atchison. The name of the author is sufficient guaranty of able and accurate presentation as well as authoritative statement as to all points of history and law.—EDITOR.]

A tendency of the epoch of our history, commencing with the civil war and extending down to the present time, seems to be the accumulation of vast wealth in the hands of the few. At the beginning of the present century it is doubtful if there was a millionaire in the United States; the number was not great at the beginning of the civil war; now there are at least ten thousand of them, and many of these possess wealth ranging from ten to a hundred millions or more. Statements have been made from unofficial sources to the effect that 50,000 families own half the national wealth, leaving the other half for about 13,000,000 families; and that 250,000 persons control three-fourths while the remainder of the 64,000,000 of our people, stated in round numbers, possess but one-fourth of the real, personal and mixed property of the country. These statements, not given as exact, are probably very erroneous, and yet they must be acknowledged to possess at least a modicum of truth. If, however, we multiply the number of wealthy families and persons as above stated by two or by four and accept the product as the truth, still the result is sufficiently startling; and it is time that some corrective other than now in force, should be applied toward the prevention of the threatened evil of wealth almost fabulous of the few, and poverty abject and hopeless of the many.

Since it is the impartial sentence passed upon all "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," no man should consider it a hardship to work for the subsistence of himself and those dependent upon him. But when an industrious man, by the exercise of his best exertions, is unable to obtain the necessities and ordinary comforts of life for himself and his family, he is apt to become discontent with his lot, and especially so in the comparison with his neighbor who revels in all the luxuries and delights afforded by a superabundance of wealth. When men, discontent from whatever cause, become very numerous, the safety of the State is menaced. If the source of such discontent be the fault of society, or of the laws, usages or customs established by, or operative within the State, then better that the State remove the cause than that the discontented, driven to desperation, be compelled to resort to force, violence or revolution as a remedy for existing evils. And though no particular fault be traceable to the State, yet if an evil causing much discontent be remediable by it, the necessary and appropriate remedy should not be withheld.

It is doubtless true that discontent is becoming deep-seated and widespread, not only in Kansas, but throughout the United States, because of the vast accumulation and concentration of capital in the hands of the few, and the prevalent conviction that this is to the detriment and injury of the many, and that the struggle of the masses for comfortable existence and subsistence is becoming more pronounced and difficult

with each succeeding year. But the people, even those most intelligent and most interested, cannot agree either as to the causes or the proper remedies for the existing evil. Some say we are governed too much, others too little; some that we have too many laws, others too few. Intelligent men employed in the protected industries do not agree among themselves whether a protective tariff is beneficial or hurtful to their interests. Farmers of the greatest intelligence differ as the effect of option dealing in grain and provisions—some claiming that the system is highly detrimental to their interests, while others maintain that they are sometimes benefited and never injured by the struggles of the bulls and the bears for mastery in the markets for agricultural products. These are but examples of numerous matters of difference that might be cited.

The inability of the people to reach an agreement as the causes of the enrichment of the few, and the assumed consequent impoverishment of the many, has had the effect of causing some to remain inactive on the principle that when a man does not know what to do, it is better to do nothing; and moving others to prescribe remedies perhaps entirely unsuited to the public ailment, or altogether impracticable. There are those who have even advocated the re-organization and re-establishment of society upon a new basis—co-operation, communism or anarchy. Few believe, however, that any of these would be compatible with our civilization or practicable.

It may therefore be safely assumed that what is called the competitive system will continue in vogue; and while this is so there must be differences in wealth—rich people and poor. Poverty, though an inconvenience, cannot be totally abolished. During the eighteenth century much progress was made toward the equality of the civil and political conditions of mankind in Europe and America, particularly in France and the United States; and advancement in the same direction has been made during the present century, particularly in the abolition of slavery. Here there are no titles of nobility, and all men, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, stand upon an equal footing before the law as to civil and political rights. The disparity in wealth, moreover, is great, and generally understood to be increasing.

(To be continued next week.)

### Home and Farm Mortgages.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Three years ago the Western Economic Association of St. Louis appealed to the voters of the United States to petition Congress to have the eleventh census show the mortgage indebtedness and the tenure of farms and homes, the argument being that such an inquiry would tend to give the ratio of the distribution of wealth. The investigation is nearly finished, and it will have the percentage of owned and rented homes and farms in every city and county in the United States. Enough data have already been published to predict a most startling showing. Briefly stated, three fourths of the city populations live in rented houses, and in some cities and States it runs as high as 90 per cent. Of the remaining fourth, one-half own their homes, but under mortgage to their full credit value, that is, they are virtually tenants. This means that under the industrial feudalism now developing, seven-eighths of our city population are liable to be turned out of work at the end of the week, and with their families into the streets at the end of the month.

The condition of the agriculturists is but little better. One-third of the farmers of the entire country are tenants, one-third own their farms, but under mortgage to their full credit value, thus rendering them virtually tenants; and only one-third own their acres free from debt. By comparison with the census of 1880, there has been an alarming increase in tenant farmers. In Illinois, for example, the growth was from 24 per cent. in 1880, to 36 per cent. in 1890; and in Montana it was ten-fold. In every State in the Union the per-

centage has increased in the last decade; and more startling still, in nearly every State the absolute as well as the relative number of farms has decreased, though the acreage has increased, showing the concentration of farms into fewer hands, and the remorseless reduction of the real tillers to the condition of serfs. The investigation demonstrates the truth of the assertions that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer," and that the American workingman is becoming the American slave, and the American farmer the American peasant.

Passing by the causes of this revolutionary tendency, it is of the utmost importance that this inquiry should be repeated every ten years, so that by comparison we may discover in which direction we are moving. The interrupted duration of the Census Bureau has hitherto made permanent legislation on this subject impossible, as the bureau has existed for only about six years of each decade, every census requiring new legislation and a reorganization with new men. But there is now before Congress a proposition to make the bureau permanent by continuing six or seven heads of departments and the necessary staff of clerks in place during the four intervening years and employing them on collateral statistical work, forming an experienced nucleus around which to reorganize the bureau at the beginning of each decade. It is not the creation of a new bureau, but the permanent continuance of an old and constitutional one. There is no doubt that it will result in better statistical work at less cost than by the present wasteful and unskilled method. But the general law effecting this reform contains no provision for a repetition of the "home and farm inquiry." By incorporating such a provision now, the inquiry will be permanently established without any further legislation, and if a sufficient public demand were made, such a clause would be inserted in the bill.

With a view to evoking such a demand, the Western Economic Association, of St. Louis, issues this second appeal to the people of the United States. The practical step is for any organized body to adopt resolutions of the following tenor:

WHEREAS, There is now before Congress a proposition to place the Census Bureau on a permanent basis; and

WHEREAS, We believe it to be properly the business of such a bureau to show the distribution as well as the production of wealth; therefore be it by [insert here the name of the organization adopting the resolutions and the locality],

Resolved, That we favor the permanent establishment of the Census Bureau, and we request that it shall be made a part of its permanent duties to collect data at each decennial period to show what percentage of the people of the United States occupy their own homes and their own farms, and what percentage are tenants; and of those occupying their own homes and farms, what percentage have their property free from debt, and what is the value thereof; and of the homes and farms under mortgage, what is the value thereof, and what percentage of the value is so mortgaged.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Congressman from this district and to the two Senators from this State.

The appeal is not political, but purely economic, and is made to you personally, the reader. The next time you are in a meeting of the Knights of Labor, Trades and Labor Union, Farmers' Alliance, the Grange, political meeting, religious body, or what-not, introduce resolutions of the foregoing character, and have them adopted. Also write your Congressman a personal letter on the subject.

As the bill will shortly come before Congress, prompt action is necessary.

B. C. KEELER,

Secretary Western Economic Association.  
St. Louis, Mo., January 1893.

As Sure as the Sun Shines on a Clear Day, Just so surely will a neglected attack of liver complaint multiply other bodily troubles. To the prompt, certain relief of this ailment, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is particularly adapted, as well as in the indigestion, constipation and sick headache, of which it is the parent. The liver is always affected in malarial complaints. These are cured and prevented by the Bitters, potent too in rheumatic, nervous and kidney disorder.

### FREE MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A Specimen of the Information Taken from the Family Physician No. 2.

Rhinitis—Catarrh of the nose and frontal sinuses, producing scabs and discharge from the nose, and frontal headache.

Conjunctivitis—Catarrh of the eye, causing red, watery eyes, and sometimes loss of sight.

Otitis—Catarrh of the middle ear producing deafness, roaring and cracking noises, Tonsillitis—Catarrh of the tonsils, which enlarge them more or less, cause snoring, affect the speech, and interferes with swallowing.

Pharyngitis—Catarrh of the pharynx, giving rise to sore throat, hawking, spitting and frequent attacks of the quincy.

Laryngitis—Catarrh of the larynx, producing hoarseness, loss of voice, and sometimes croup.

Bronchitis—Catarrh of the bronchial tubes, bringing on cough, soreness of the chest, and occasionally spitting of blood.

Consumption—Catarrh of the lungs, causing cough, expectoration of pus, night sweats, loss of flesh and shortness of breath.

Gastritis—Catarrh of the stomach, which soon leads to dyspepsia, indigestion, sour stomach, water brash, and loss of appetite.

Hepatitis—Catarrh of the liver, the symptoms of which are biliousness, heaviness in right side, furred tongue, sick headache and constipation.

Nephritis—Catarrh of the kidneys, or Bright's disease, followed by rapid loss of flesh, great weakness, pain in the back, and in some cases convulsions.

Cystitis—Catarrh of the bladder, causing frequent micturition, pain, smarting, heat, sediment, and great nervousness.

For all these conditions Pe-ru-na is a specific cure—the only remedy which meets all the indications in these cases. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located, and therefore is the proper remedy for all of the above named affections.

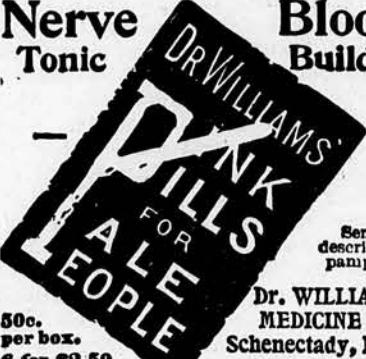
This valuable book on catarrhal diseases sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O.

## FAME.

Chauncy Depew, at Yale college, the other day, said that the class of '53 became famous, because half of them went into journalism and puffed the other half. Fame consists in getting your name in the newspapers, and this is about all there is to it. Give two men of equal abilities, the one who attains the greatest success is generally the man with the best health. The main secret of health is to avoid pulmonary trouble; in other words, don't take cold; if you do, and are subject to them, write your address on a postal card and send it to the Sylvan Remedy Co., Peoria, Ill. We will send you by return mail a trial bottle of Reid's German Cough & Kidney Cure. It is the best cough remedy in the world, for it contains no poison.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,  
Peoria, Ill.

**Nerve Tonic**



**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE**

**Blood Builder**

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

**Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO.,**  
Schenectady, N.Y.  
and Brockville, Ont.

50c. per box.  
6 for \$2.50.

## Weak Nervous Sufferers

From Youthful Errors, loss of Manly Vigor and vital drains can be permanently restored to **HEALTH AND MANHOOD** at their own home, without exposure and at a small expense by our new and never-failing method. **Private Diseases, Varicocele, Stricture, Syphilis and Female Complaints** cured for life. Consultation **FREE**. Send Stamp for question list. Address: **ILLINOIS MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 183 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.**

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**DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED** by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold **FREE** by F. Hacco, 848 B'way, N.Y. Write for book of proofs **FREE**



## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### The New Moon.

BY MISS MARY E. JACKSON.

"Wife, it is new moon now," the English gardener speaks,  
"A good wet moon, 'twill be these many weeks—  
It dips one silver horn towards the earth.  
I now must plant my vines, and cereals sow,  
And e're it waxeth old my crops are sown,  
Such as the sickle and reaper gather home;  
But bulbs and tubers lie till the moon is old,  
Then I'll bury them deep in the moist mold."

See the silver crescent upon yon western sky;  
A maid looking o'er her shoulder counts  
The little coins within her purse, repeating  
words,

Mysterious words learned in years gone by.  
Those magic words will bring a gallant knight  
Laden with wealth and costly jewels rare  
To German maidens who to the new moon fair  
Of repeat these strange inaudible words with  
care.

A sound of merry voices, 'tis a festive day—  
Jewish ladies keeping their new-moon feast;  
Though strangers far from Judea's holy land,  
They laugh and romp and spend in joyous play  
Their festive day. They lay aside their burdens  
Till the day is ended, another has begun.  
Thus to thee, fair Luna, earth's nations bow,  
Crowning thee ever Queen of the silent night.

### THE COLUMBUS FAIR.

If the selection of Chicago as the site of the World's Columbian Exposition at first awakened any other than feelings of security for the national reputation, the people of this cosmopolitan place, on being granted the privilege of the great fair, at once and with one accord, entered into such energetic and liberal measures as to dispel all doubt of success. From the day when the location was first determined upon until the present time, nothing but a spirit of splendid rivalry has existed among the citizens of Chicago. With the commendable enterprise which has characterized this youthful giant of American cities her best people have taken hold of the work of the great fair.

At the inception of the Columbus Fair, Chicago provided a fund of \$10,000,000, of which one-half was in the form of subscriptions to the capital stock, and the remaining part resulted from the bonding of the municipality. Since that time the general government has made its munificent gift, and the people have undertaken to double the sum by purchasing the souvenir coins at \$1 for each 50 cents of value.

Since the enterprise was fully inaugurated, so great has been the application for space by private and governmental exhibitors that it has been found necessary to materially enlarge the plans for the exposition. Changes are constantly being made which will greatly increase the expense as well as the interest of the exposition, and Chicagoans are carrying these extra charges, very confident if the next Congress does not come to her relief, she will pick up the additional burden and add still further to the lustre of Chicago's proud name for liberality and pluck.

Fortunately for Chicago, when she began to grow with marvelous rapidity, there were among her rulers men of sufficient sagacity to set aside 3,290 acres of her valuable territory for park and boulevard purposes. Upon this feature of Chicago the work of improvement has been constantly going on until nearly 100 miles of continuous scenic driving is cared for by the city.

The site set aside for the great exposition of 1893 is that portion of Chicago's celebrated South Park system distinguished as the Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance, containing about 633 acres. The location was chosen particularly because of its proximity to the business center of Chicago; yet in its natural state it is most picturesque and beautiful. It has for its background the city of Chicago, with its towering buildings and its black smoking chimneys and furnaces, and for its frontage Lake Michigan, stretching away in varying shades of blue until lost in the colors of the sky. Now the untamed surface of the park is being made into delightful lawns, charming lakes and waterways, or covered with stupendous buildings of highly ornamental design. Later, statuary, fountains, bridle-paths, bridges and artistic floral designs will be employed to complete this most charming picture.

The buildings will cover an area of about 200 acres, and under their spacious roofs will be gathered the most complete and comprehensive exhibits of the nineteenth century. From France, with her three million dollar display, to Bermuda and Danish West Indies, with a couple of thousand dollars, is a long drop; and betwixt these little and big displays will be Brazil and China with a half million each, Germany with nearly \$700,000, Guatemala,

with \$200,000, Ecuador with \$290,000, Austria with \$120,000, Costa Rica with \$150,000, twenty other foreign nationalities and nearly all the States and Territories with from \$20,000 to \$150,000 for exposition purposes. The building under course of construction, as well as the plans now submitted, indicate intention on the part of foreign countries and the domestic States to have the structures erected by them characteristic of the country, and yet in each instance having regard to the highest style of architecture.

The site has one and a half miles frontage on Lake Michigan, and during the exposition it is proposed to have marine displays of the most magnificent character. Along Midway Plaisance will be located special features of display, such as the Moorish Palace, the "Bazaar of all Nations," "Street Scene in Cairo," "A Scene in Constantinople," "Maori Village," sliding railroads, panoramas and cycloramas. There will also be a system of lagoons upon which for trivial fees the gondoliers will convey passengers, and miniature steamboats and sailing craft carry light loads from one part of the park to another.

Not only has every arrangement which human ingenuity has contrived to amuse and instruct restless mortality been provided at the grounds proper, but in the city there is a thorough awakening to the fact that the enlightened people of the world are preparing to make the attendance at the Columbus Fair the greatest the present age has yet recorded.

New Orleans in 1884 was crowded to its utmost capacity during the time of her exposition, and yet it was as but a side-show compared to the one of 1893. In Paris 100,000 people were compelled night after night to walk the streets for want of a sleeping space, and it was as a two-ring show beside this great three-ring and menagerie bid for popular approval. All the available buildings of Chicago are being transformed into hotels and lodging-houses, and many new hotels, some of mammoth proportions, are being constructed to care for the guests of the city, yet great as will be the effort of Chicagoans to not only provide sufficient comfort, but to do it cheaply and without extortion, she will materially fail.

What will 450 hotels, now on a paying basis and presumably nearly filled to their capacity, do when the gates of the exposition open! Not likely raise their rates materially, but it will be futile for the ordinary sojourner to secure a resting place short of three weeks notice.

To avert the inconvenience and discomforts of the visitors as much as possible, one of the best plans yet proposed is the construction of several large hotels in the vicinity of Jackson Park, which are to be run in the nature of club houses. The largest of these hotels, "The Great Northwest hotel," has six hundred commodious rooms which to members are furnished at the rate of \$1.00 per day. The company guarantees their members this uniform rate and at all times to have rooms in readiness for its subscribers.

While this arrangement requires a prepayment, yet to one who contemplates visiting the city it will not only result in a material saving, but will also enable visitors to the fair to avoid the rush on trains and the jam at the gates. To visit the theaters by night trains will be found much easier than to visit the fair during exposition hours. A company has also been formed to build floating hotels to be anchored off Jackson Park, but as yet the actual construction of the same has not been begun, and as to the success nothing can yet be said.

The means of reaching the grounds are many, and do not in the worst features compare with the measly mule cars of New Orleans. First, there is the elevated railroad, furnishing to many a novel and delightful ride. There is also the Illinois Central, running trains every few minutes, the three lines of cable cars with trains of three or four cars every five minutes, and the vast service on Lake Michigan, which can be increased to equal the demands of travel. It is estimated that nearly 60,000 people can be landed, per hour, during the day at the doors of the exposition.

While there appears no doubt of the ability of the visitors to the city to reach the exposition, a most unpleasant scramble will frequently take place at the gates and in getting on and off the various modes of transportation.

N. B. C.

### Around the World in Eighty Days.

Did Jules Verne ever think that his imaginary Phileas Fogg would be eclipsed by an American girl, who once made the circuit in less than seventy-five days? But Phileas had to take "second money." The fame of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has gone around the world long ago, and left its record everywhere as a precious boon to every nation. In the whole world of medicine, nothing equals it for the cure of scrofula of the lungs (which is Consumption). Coughs and bronchial troubles succumb to this remedy, and the blood is purified by it, until all unsightly skin blotches are driven away. Don't be skeptical, as this medicine is guaranteed to every purchaser. You only pay for the good you get.



PIN MONEY is the money which a wife has to expend for herself as she chooses. It may be the amount allowed her by her husband from his wages, salary, or income, or the earnings of her own hands. However it comes, pin money is precious, and those things which it buys are guarded with jealous care. The expensive lace, the rich embroidery, the silk handkerchief, or the sheer linen dress are carefully worn and kept from soil, but in time they must be cleaned.

There are two ways to do it. One with common soap or washing powder; Result—fading and injury.

The other with Ivory Soap; luke warm water; a warm (not hot) iron; Result—it is as good as new.

More Ivory Soap is sold every year and more women are saving their pin money by the Ivory Soap way.

C. 3.

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### A Story of William Henry Harrison and Dr. John Scott.

From the fact that the maiden name of the late wife of President Harrison was Scott, and that that name has been a Christian one in the Harrison family for three generations, there is a popular impression that the President and Mrs. Harrison were distantly connected by ties of blood as well as by the closer relationship of man and wife. Though a natural conclusion, this belief is incorrect. There having been no consanguinity between President and Mrs. Harrison, the way in which the Scott name came to be so freely used as a Christian name in the Harrison family is for more than one reason of interest.

The late Mrs. Harrison was a lineal descendant of Robert Scott, a member of the Scottish Parliament before the union of the crowns. This Robert Scott was an old Covenanter hero, who lived in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and fought at the battle of Bothaness Briggs for the covenant and the crown. He opposed the union of the crowns during the reign of Queen Anne, because of the ignoring of the Scottish crown and name in the then new Parliament of Great Britain. For this, with others deemed guilty of the same offense, he was immured in the Tower of London under penalty of losing his head, but was released by an amnesty of George I, who was brought over from Hanover to take the throne by virtue of being a descendant of the Stuarts. After Robert Scott's release, in disgust with his native country, in company of a friend, the Earl of Belhaven, he emigrated to the north of Ireland, and from there, in 1725, his oldest son, John, came to America and became the founder of the family in this country.

In the Revolutionary war the Pennsylvania Scotts, as might have been expected from their lineage, were prominently identified with the struggle for independence, and it was no less on account of distinguished services on the part of her ancestry than because she was the wife of the President of the United States, that the late Mrs. Harrison was elected first president of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

After the independence of the colonies was assured, three brothers of the Pennsylvania Scotts, seeking their fortunes in the then far southwest, settled in Kentucky. One of these brothers was Dr. John Scott, between whom and William Henry Harrison, afterward ninth President of the United States, a romantic friendship—a love passing that of brothers—existed. In their youth, and prior to the marriage of either,

they had made a compact that their loyalty to each other should be perpetuated in their off-spring—that the eldest son of William Henry Harrison should be named Scott, and that the eldest son of John Scott should be named Harrison.

This compact was faithfully observed. William Henry Harrison married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, and his oldest son was duly called Scott Harrison, and his son was named Benjamin Harrison. John Scott also met his matrimonial fate, and when he became the father of a son the child was named Harrison, and was in his day one of the earlier eminent physicians of Illinois.

It seems a curious circumstance that a member of the family from whom many years afterward and many miles distant from its original dwelling place Benjamin Harrison chose a wife should have been instrumental in introducing into his family as a Christian name her surname of Scott.—*Washington Post.*

### How She Became a Missionary.

"I'm doing missionary work a good deal of the time," was the reply of one of the most charming women of New York, to a friend, who asked how she busied herself. "I see by your looks you wonder what I mean by that. I'll tell you. A few years ago life was a burden to me. I had been a victim to female weakness of the most aggravated character for a long time, and the doctors failed to help me. Existence was a long, steady, terrible torture—a lingering, living death. One day I saw Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription advertised in the newspaper. Something in the advertisement impressed me favorably. I caught at the glimmer of hope it held out as the drowning man is said to catch at a straw. Still, I did not dare to hope. But I got the medicine, and behold the result! I feel so well, so strong, and O, so thankful, that I go about telling other women what saved me. In no other way can I so well show my gratitude to God, to the man who has proved such a benefactor of women, and my love for my suffering sisterhood."

### Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal.

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

### Important to Fleshy People.

We have noticed a page article in the Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send two cent stamp for a copy to Thayer Circulating Library, 36 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.



## The Young Folks.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.  
My Mother's Voice.

BY MAY RIPLEY-M'NAB.

I stood without the chapel door,  
And listened to the music swell,  
Higher and higher in sacred waves,  
Till at the gates of Heaven it fell.

Familiar voices joined to tell  
That we shall meet beyond life's sea,  
From whose dark shore we only catch  
A glimpse of immortality.

And far above the cloister's chant  
A sweet voice rang, whose melody  
Had often 'round my cradle waved  
In earliest days of infancy.

Perhaps 'twas not the loveliest voice  
Which echoed through the church that day,  
But it was sweeter far to me  
Than any which has power to sway

My heart through all the passing years  
Which intervene since she has crossed  
Into God's chapel, mingling there  
Her dear tones with angelic hosts.

When I shall stand without the gates  
Of Paradise, and lingering there  
Shall list to angel rhapsodies  
Echo from every palace fair,

Far out above each silvery strain  
My mother's voice shall float to me,  
And bid me enter through the gates  
To blissful immortality.

### PLEASANT PASTIMES.

One of the favorite social diversions among young people this winter is the circulating library party. Each guest invited to the evening's entertainment selects a book title for representation. No elaborate costuming is expected or required, the aim being rather to make a hit with the smallest possible means at command. For instance, at a recent party a young lady wore in her hair a pair of pretty combs with the price tags still attached. A casual observer might have thought she had completed her toilette hastily and overlooked them. But keener wits detected their old friends "The Newcomes," with an explosion of laughter. One young man plaintively paraded an extinguished candle to symbolize "The Light that Failed." A leaf of a calendar for March 15 did duty for "Middlemarch," and a button-hole decoration of a bit of scarlet wick, affixed by a gilt toothpick, was held to represent "Pickwick."

"Three Feathers," "In Silk Attire," "The Woman in White," "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," "White Wings," "The Scarlet Letter," and similar titles can be rendered literally if one chooses. It is not well always to be as occult as was a certain young gentleman who bore on his back a long, slender capital A, made of white wire. This device occasioned much bewildered conjecture, and not one correct guess. When called upon to explain, he protested that any one with an eye should be able to see that it was "In no sense A broad." This was only reluctantly admitted as an adequate rendering of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad." One representation which called forth many futile guesses was a white card-board shield, decorated with a cat rampant, with a pencil attached by a string to its tail, and the motto "E Pluribus Unum," which eventually proved to be that indispensable feature of a circulating library—the catalogue.

Each guest on arriving receives a tally-card with pencil attached, and proceeds to write at the head of the card his or her own name and book title. About an hour or an hour and a half is allowed for "circulating" in quest of information. Each one guesses as many titles as he can, and records them with the owners' names on his card. When the bell is rung for time the cards are collected, and the name and title at the top of each card is copied to obtain a correct list. This list is read after the cards have been returned to their owners, and each cancels his incorrect guesses. The greatest number of correct guesses receives a prize, and the lowest number a booby prize.

The book-title idea is also applied to a bright table game called "book-title illustrating." Paper and pencils are dealt out. Each participant makes a mental choice of a book title, and keeps it sedulously concealed from the rest. Each then proceeds to make as telling and graphic an illustration of his title as the limits of time and paper will admit of. Much elaboration is not desirable, as that consumes space and makes the movement of the game too slow. Space must be left at the top of the paper for a list of guesses. When time is called and work ceases, each passes his sketch to his next neighbor, who, after a brief study, registers his guess at the title at the top of the page and turns it down on the under side, then passes it on to his next left-hand neighbor, receiving in turn another sketch on his right. Each paper thus makes the round, returning finally to its original owner, who writes on it the correct title, which is then compared with the recorded guesses.

Sketching games and matches of all kinds

are popular in these days of universal art education, when almost every one can wield a pencil or crayon to some extent.

At a recent young girls' luncheon, at which a band of whilom schoolmates celebrated a reunion, a series of animal sketches provoked unbounded mirth. In the dining-room the girls' places at table were indicated by cards bearing, not a name, but instead some pretty or witty quotation with a personal allusion to the destined occupant of the place. At the conclusion of the meal, on their return to the drawing-room, they found the furniture increased by a black-board on an easel planted before them. Its presence was explained later.

A folded scrap of paper was handed to each of the young ladies, bearing the name of an animal, which they were admonished to keep secret. They were then advised that they were expected to come up to the board in turn, and make a sketch of the animal assigned them, while the on-lookers were to guess at the subject of the representation.

Let any one who thinks it is easy to sketch even a familiar animal from memory make the attempt, and see whether or not the result will remind her of the proverbial German professor's camel. One young lady, whose talent for decorating with pen and brush is the admiration of her circle of friends, had the horse assigned to her, and managed to elaborate one which was promptly classified as a donkey by the majority of those present. On the other hand, a girl who protested that she could not draw a line, with a few telling strokes made a capital success of a kangaroo. It turned out that she had recently visited a menagerie in company with some small cousins, and had been compelled to make a lengthy study of the animal's attitudes and ways and means of locomotion. None of those present possessed the accomplishments of Nast as a rapid delineator, but the entertainment proved a success, nevertheless, or perhaps for that very reason, and will no doubt be duplicated with all sorts of variations in the course of the season.—Harper's Bazar.

### Borax in the Home.

Only within recent years has the low price of borax brought it within the means of everyone as a household assistant, and it would not be surprising if there were still many who would be found but partially aware of the ways in which it can be made helpful. Until within the last quarter century it was principally the product of eastern countries and Italy, and was imported to this country and sold at a high price.

The article known as borax, which chemically speaking, is the bi-borate of soda, was found in the development of California and Nevada to exist in such quantities that a long farewell might be given to the imported article, if only these deposits could be made available; and it was not long before American capital had extensive reducing works in operation, with such capacity as to not only supply the home demand, but to allow of the export of large quantities. It now sells at less than a quarter of the price prevalent thirty years ago, and is therefore available for every use to which it is adapted.

And it can be used a great deal more generally and helpfully than is appreciated. It may not be amiss to state some of the methods of use, as given by those who have made the matter a subject for thought and careful experiment, with a view to lighten labor and brighten the home of the laborer.

For all washing purposes, borax softens the water, loosens dirt, saves soap and labor, reduces the wear on clothes, and is soothing to the skin, making the hands soft and white, and will not injure the finest fabrics.

Borax is also the best preservative known for fish, flesh, or fowl; and for these purposes, immense quantities are used; a light sprinkling of powdered borax will preserve them from decay or putrefaction.—Good Housekeeping.

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A perfect insurance against theft or accident is the now famous



BOW,

the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled or wrenched from the case. Can only be had on cases containing this trade mark.

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which are just as good as solid cases, and cost about one half less.

Sold by all jewelers, without extra charge for Non-pull-out bow. Ask for pamphlet, or send to the manufacturers.

Dr. SYDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London, Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics," actually writes as follows: "From the careful analyses of Prof. ATTFIELD and others, I am satisfied that

### VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocoas.—It is certainly "Pure" and highly digestible.—The quotations in certain advertisements (from Trade rivals) from my book on Therapeutics are quite misleading, and cannot possibly apply to VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

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SPRAY YOUR TREES WITH A COMET FORCE PUMP. Throws steady stream 50 feet. Washes carriages, windows, etc. Sells at every house. Price, with Brass Plunger, \$2. All Brass, \$2.50, which includes hose and spraying attachments. Does same work as high-priced sprayers. Circulars free. Wide-awake agents will secure territory at once. Write to-day. H. B. Rusler, Mfr., Johnston, Ohio, U.S.A.

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Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders to  
**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

Wall street appears to have given up the scheme to have the silver law repealed by the present Congress. Only four and a half weeks of this term remain, and the silver men will see to it that no violence is done to the people's interests in this matter. The tactics of delay will suffice if other methods fail.

The Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Co., of Boston, has recently commenced to compete with the American Sugar Refining Co. (Sugar Trust). The new company starts with a capital of \$1,000,000, and its plant has a present capacity of 1,800 barrels per day. Possibly the advent of this new concern may have something to do with the recent decline in the price of refined as well as the advance in the price of raw sugar.

The valuable volume on "Common Injurious Insects," by Prof. V. L. Kellogg, of the State University at Lawrence, has been published by the State and may be had by applying to the author and inclosing 5 cents for postage. The KANSAS FARMER has, however, decided to do for its subscribers even better than the State does for the people at large and will send this volume postpaid to as many of its subscribers as request it until the supply is exhausted.

A revolution has, within the last few days, occurred within the Sandwich Islands, by which the government of the Queen was overthrown and a provisional government was formed. The revolution was practically consummated on January 18, and a committee appointed to proceed to the United States and endeavor to have the Sandwich Islands annexed as a territory of this country. Within the last few days an English war ship has been dispatched to Honolulu with the probable intention of protecting whatever interests Great Britain has in the situation. The proposition of annexation meets considerable favor at Washington.

The city of Chicago has recently enacted a "milk ordinance," which provides in general and in detail such regulations as are intended to protect users of milk and its products from fraud in having sold to them any impure, diluted or unwholesome milk or cream. The ordinance defines what shall be deemed pure milk and cream in such a way that any sample may be tested scientifically. The enforcement of the ordinance is confided to a division of the Department of Health, presided over by a Deputy Commissioner of Health, who is to have the necessary scientific qualifications and is to receive a salary of \$3,000 per year. The ordinance is to take effect on the first Monday in May, 1893.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Aside from the election of a United States Senator and the re-election of the present State Printer, the Legislature has accomplished nothing since our last report. On Monday of this week Speaker Dunsmore, of the Populist House, delivered a letter to Speaker Douglass, of the Republican House, requesting that in order that needed legislation may proceed, he submit some proposition for the adjustment of the differences and closing as follows: "If no such adjustment can be made we [the Populist House] will be under the necessity of promptly proceeding to business without the valuable aid and advice of yourself and political friends, and let the people of Kansas judge between us."

To this Speaker Douglass made a lengthy reply, reviewing the situation from the Republican point of view, and closing as follows:

"Let there be no misunderstanding, therefore, as to their [the Republicans] position. With the best of personal feeling, I beg leave to assure you that the constitutional House of Representatives is here to perform the high duties entrusted to it by the people and here it will remain."

It thus appears that the difficulty is no nearer settlement than three weeks ago.

## BLAINE PASSES THE DARK RIVER.

James G. Blaine, the best known man in America, died at his residence at Washington, D. C., on Friday, January 27, at 11 o'clock. The public has known for a long time that Mr. Blaine was ill; but for political and other reasons many contradictory reports have been telegraphed. Some have represented him as at the point of death and others have, with equal positiveness, pictured him as in comparatively robust health.

Many attempts have been made to account for the immense popularity of Blaine and the enthusiasm which has been aroused whenever for several years his name has been publicly mentioned. His personal magnetism is spoken of by those who have met him; his statesmanship by those who agree with his politics; his diplomacy by those whose chief admiration is for shrewdness. But when the character of Mr. Blaine shall have been fully weighed it will be found that his chief strength lay in his aggressiveness in combat and his heroism in defeat. During a long public career, during which, as expressed by another, "he was Secretary of State in two Cabinets, Speaker of the House for three terms, Senator from Maine for years, and once a candidate for the Presidency," James G. Blaine contended for his positions with the earnestness of conviction, and, when defeated for his party's nomination for the Presidency through no fault of his own, he became the most cheerful and effective supporter of the successful aspirant; when at last the nomination came, and, after it, defeat at the polls, Blaine never sulked, never lost confidence in his countrymen and his country's institutions. Well informed, warm-hearted, industrious, diligent in the use of opportunities, full of suggestions, and decidedly human, so that all could recognize in him, not only the towering strength of the giant, but the impulses and foibles of common men, Blaine was fit to be a marked man among men, and when to these are added his spirit, energy and boldness in forensic contests, his fidelity to friends and his heroism in defeat, we have the elements which made him the idol of a hero-worshipping nation and that almost without regard to party.

## COMMON INJURIOUS INSECTS OF KANSAS.

The FARMER has made arrangements to supply to its subscribers, free of all charges, copies of a treatise on the "Common Injurious Insects of Kansas," by Assistant Professor Vernon L. Kellogg, of the University of Kansas. This treatise is an account in simple language of the most important insect pests attacking the crops of the farmer, gardener and fruit-grower. The account of each insect tells how it may be recognized, gives the story of its life,

and its mode of injury, and the most approved remedies for its attacks. The book treats of about sixty different insect pests, contains 126 pages and sixty-one illustrations.

Ten thousand copies of the treatise were printed by the State for distribution among the farmers, gardeners and orchardists of the State. No provision has been made by the State, however, for defraying the postage, but the FARMER, recognizing the value of the book to its patrons, will send it, post-free, to any of its subscribers making application for it.

## SENATOR MARTIN.

On Wednesday of last week, Judge John Martin, of Topeka, was by the Legislature of Kansas elected to the office of United States Senator to succeed to the seat made vacant by the death of Preston B. Plumb, and temporarily filled by the appointment of Bishop W. Perkins.

John Martin has from the earliest days of Kansas been a leader of the Democratic party; he has repeatedly been elected to places of public trust, although residing in a community which has at all times been overwhelmingly Republican. He has thus been elected to the Legislature from Shawnee county. The circumstances of his elevation to the bench are peculiar and interesting. He is an able attorney, and during the early years of the existence of the prohibitory law in Kansas had been employed in the defense in several cases of violation of this law. When, on the accession of Governor Glick to the office of chief executive, the presiding Judge of the Topeka district resigned, and Judge Martin was appointed to the bench, those whom he had ably defended against prosecution under the prohibitory law threw up their hats in exultation. Great was their disappointment when under the responsibilities of his judicial position Judge Martin's court immediately became a model of efficiency in the faithful execution of the law. At the expiration of the time for which he was appointed, Judge Martin was supported by people of all parties, and was triumphantly elected.

During the recent campaign he was a leader of the fusion movement, and while avowing his faithfulness to the Democratic party, declared his sympathy with the more conservative demands of the People's platform. As a Democrat with Populist principles he is now elected to the United States Senate. No one expects he will favor the most radical of the Populists' demands, and yet everybody is assured that the more conservative of these demands will receive his hearty support.

Personally, Judge Martin is one of the most courteous and affable of men. A native of Tennessee, he is a representative of the type of gentlemen which is unfortunately at this time too much out of fashion. His honesty of purpose; his kindness and generosity; his cultivation and taste; his information and industry; his ability and experience, together with his broad-souled sympathy with all conditions of mankind, make him a fit representative of the people of Kansas, and a worthy successor of the lamented Senator Plumb. He will represent the Kansas of to-day ably and well and the only regret that can arise is the purely partisan one on the part of his political opponents that his elevation did not occur at the hands of their organization.

Speaking for those who desire the faithful and able representation of the State in the highest legislative body in the world more than they desire the temporary advantage of any political organization, the KANSAS FARMER is entirely satisfied with the election of Judge Martin to the Senatorship.

The KANSAS FARMER has inquiries for two specialties in poultry, viz.: Toulouse geese or their eggs, and for peafowls. Those desiring peafowls are referred to the advertisement of Mrs. D. S. Sale, Axtell, Kas., on page 20 of this paper. It is time breeders of geese were making themselves known.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

## REPORT OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Regents and faculty of Kansas State Agricultural college have just published the eighth biennial report of this excellent institution. This college is, first of all, a school, a finely equipped and splendidly conducted institution of learning. The instructors are men and women of ability, experience and devotion to the work. The buildings, and means of illustration have been provided by the State and are extensive and well adapted to the purpose.

The secondary object of the college is the prosecution of original experimental work. The equipment for this work and its execution by the aid of the students are of untold advantage to those who are so fortunate as to avail themselves of the opportunities of the Agricultural college and experimental station.

Kansans will take a good deal of pride in the knowledge that this institution has progressed with a steady pace until it is now the largest of its class in the world. Speaking of students the report says:

"The attendance during the past two years, reaching an enrollment in each of nearly 600, is unprecedented in any similar institution. The average age of these students, nearly 20 years, and the extent of territory from which they come, embracing some eighty-two counties of this State and more than a dozen neighboring States, as shown in detail by the President, indicate the hold which the college has upon the people, and the actual adaptation of its methods to the needs of young men and women who are seeking preparation for the industries of life. While the large majority of these 600 students do not complete the full course of study, statistics recently gathered show that the mass of them appreciate the advantages their college life has given, and their warm sympathy for the work of the college is maintained wherever they go. The graduating classes of the past two years have been much larger than ever before, being respectively fifty-two and thirty-six, an increase over the average of any previous two years of eighteen, or nearly 70 per cent.

"The whole number of graduates since the first class, in 1867, is 320, of whom 105 are young women. Statistics published in the last annual catalogue show that barely 15 per cent. of these are engaged in professional life, as lawyers, ministers and physicians; and while all the rest are found in twenty-five different employments, 35 per cent. are directly connected with agriculture and agricultural interests."

But when it is remembered that there are about 200,000 farmer families in Kansas and that in these families are 500,000 or 600,000 children, each of whom to be equipped to the best possible advantage should spend four of the first twenty-one years of his life in this or some other institution of higher education, it becomes apparent how insignificant is the State's preparation for the complete education of its youth and how very small a proportion are able to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded. The time should long ago have passed when education was for the few. But this branch of the subject is too extensive for adequate consideration here. The Kansas Agricultural college is a splendid illustration of what may be more fully developed in the future.

The management is very modest in its asking, at the hands of the Legislature, for the means of expansion. Certainly if the youths of the twentieth century are to have the opportunities which are their due this institution will have to develop many times more rapidly than is suggested by the report under review.

The writer is not unmindful of the fact that the college is only just beginning to be crowded. But could the advantages of its course of instruction be fully appreciated by the great body of the farmers' sons and daughters the doors would have to be closed in the face of the majority of those who would crowd for entrance. The State will, doubtless, presently provide ample means of education for its youth and fully apprise them of their oppor-



tunities. When this is done the showing of the present report will be looked upon as an exemplification of the small beginnings of great things which will have followed.

#### CAN KANSAS PRODUCE SUGAR AT TWO CENTS PER POUND?

In the early eighties, when sugar was selling at about 8 cents per pound, Dr. Peter Collier, then Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, conducted an extended series of experiments to determine the value of sorghum as a sugar-producing plant and to ascertain if possible the probable actual cost of producing sugar from this source. This investigation took a wide range, including the cost of producing the cane, the value of the seed and other by-products, the cost of manufacturing, and estimates of the amount that should be obtained per ton of cane. The importance of improved cultivation, of the use of pure varieties, and, indeed, of the careful scientific work which has since been done was largely forecasted.

Dr. Collier's figures pointed to about 2 cents per pound as the probable cost of producing sugar when the proper conditions should be observed. The apparent absurdity of anybody being able to produce sugar at 2 cents per pound from the then discredited sorghum brought from the conservatives, who are always ready to cry failure on any innovation from the ways of old, such a shower of denunciation as contributed largely to the displacement of Dr. Collier from his position as Chemist of the Department of Agriculture. On the other hand, every investigator who took the pains to examine these investigations was convinced of the reasonableness of the conclusions.

Then came the speculator, and armed with the authority of the most conscientious and thorough investigators, presented the fact that sugar was selling at 8 cents per pound and in his generosity he doubled the 2 cents per pound estimate as to the ultimate cost of producing sugar and showed to capitalists still a margin of 100 per cent. on the cost of production. The result of this was the precipitate formation of sugar manufacturing companies. Unfortunately neither the promoters of these enterprises nor any one connected with them had any adequate knowledge of sugar manufacturing. It was still more unfortunate that the fact that, to produce the percentages of sugar indicated by the investigations, any plant must have the best possible cultivation. Inadequate machinery, incompetent operatives, unsuitable raw materials, insufficient capital, and, speculative business managements were cause enough to insure the successive failures which marked the progress of the sugar industry through the middle eighties. But to these was added another, viz., the complete extinction of the 100 per cent. margin allowed by the promoters of the enterprises on account of the decline of the price of sugar.

The years 1891 and 1892 thus found the field cleared of speculators, most of the few remaining factories manned by competent operatives, well equipped with machinery and supplied with cane, the producers of which at least partially realized that its value depended upon its quality as distinctly as on its quantity.

The present situation as to the cost of the production of sugar in the United States is stated by Dr. Wiley, Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, under date January 4, 1893, as follows: "The present actual cost of the production of beet, cane and sorghum sugar in the United States is almost the same for every variety, and is perhaps a trifle over 4 cents a pound."

The fact that within a decade the manufacture of sugar from sorghum has been introduced and has advanced so rapidly as to overtake the old-established cane sugar industry and to stand on an equality with the beet sugar industry which had only to be transplanted from Europe, and the further fact that, from the despised sorghum, sugar is now produced at an actual cost of only half of its selling price eight years ago, while numerous experiences

point to its ultimate production at not to exceed a cost formerly deemed absurd—of not more than 2 cents per pound; these, added to the fact that this plant is most at home in Kansas, constitute a favorable answer to the question which forms the caption to this article.

#### HE INVESTS IN KANSAS.

In the KANSAS FARMER of November 30, 1892, appeared a brief editorial referring to an Englishman who was then prospecting this country with a view of employing his time and money in some safe and reasonably profitable investment. The editor of the FARMER received a large number of responses which were placed in the possession of the party referred to, viz., W. H. Revis, of Nottingham, England.

Mr. Revis has located in Kansas and writes from Medicine Lodge to say: "I have found so much in this immediate neighborhood that appears to me to offer profitable employment for both personal attention and capital that I have finally decided to invest both here. \* \* \* If you see or communicate with any of those who have taken the trouble to respond to your invitation, kindly assure them of my appreciation of their efforts to give me useful information. From all I can see I am fully convinced that there are innumerable opportunities for the profitable use of English capital in this country, the fertility and natural resources, of which have very much astonished me. I am none the less struck with the readiness of the people to render every assistance and information to a mere stranger in learning all about the business openings, and that, I am sure, without interested motives on their part. In writing home to friends I have spoken strongly in this sense and I hope to have done something already to create an interest in Kansas amongst my own small circle of acquaintances."

There is much in Kansas to interest John Bull. He observes with pride that a very large percentage of the people—larger than in any other State—are of English blood, which he believes to be the best blood in the world. He is not disturbed in the least at our political extremes, for in these he recognizes the perfect exemplification of the free and independent thought and action inherited from an English ancestry and which have given to the United States her institutions and her unparalleled advancement and which he recognizes as having characterized the moving spirits of England when she laid the foundations of her greatness. While Englishmen are somewhat in doubt as to many of the demands which have formed the basis of the political revolution in Kansas, the ultra free trade plank of the dominant party is in his estimation such an evidence of political wisdom as commands respect for the entire platform, or at least leads to the conclusion that if any unwisdom has crept in it will be promptly eliminated before serious harm can result from it.

But the abounding natural resources of Kansas, the rapid and permanent development of her productive capacity by her intelligent and industrious people, the value of her annual surplus of food stuffs actually produced, are in themselves sufficient assurance to all unprejudiced investors that this State presents the most desirable opportunities for the use of both energy and capital.

Will some of our correspondents inform our readers through the FARMER the quickest and cheapest way to get green food for hogs where grass is scarce?

A correspondent asks full instructions in the matter of raising castor beans. No doubt many readers of the KANSAS FARMER can give the desired information and that it will be gladly received not only by this correspondent but by numerous others.

State Printer Snow was re-elected by vote of the Legislature in joint session last Thursday. The election of State Printer had been passed at the regular time by the Senate and Populist House, and it was supposed that the program would be to allow Mr. Snow to continue in office in de-

fault of the election of a successor. But it became evident, on examination of the law, that under this program his term of office would expire immediately on the election of his successor in January, 1895, whereas by being elected now the term of office will continue until the regular time of expiration, namely, July 1, 1895, making a difference of about six months in the term of the present incumbent; these six months covering the time of publication of various reports and of the legislative printing, so that Mr. Snow could ill afford to curtail his term of office by permitting the present Legislature to neglect to re-elect.

#### Carp Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Perhaps there is no other pursuit that will afford more pleasure, with the same expense, and a greater profit, than the culture of German carp. I will give no theory of management, but simply what little experience I had with them. Having constructed a pond, by building a dam across a ravine, backing up the water so as to get a depth of five feet at the deepest, as a winter quarters for the fish, tapering out into nothing for a place to spawn, with a ditch along the side of the pond to draw off the surplus water, in June, 1890, I bought one hundred head of German carp, averaging from four to five inches in length, and placed them in the pond. Not seeing any signs of fish in the pond, only that the water was somewhat muddy, often tried to catch with the hook, but found out that carp won't take the hook, so I got a seine, and in September, 1892, seined the pond—a little over two years after I put the fish in—and caught thirteen carp, averaging eight pounds in weight. These fish made such a growth without any extra food, only what they naturally found in the pond. Now this may seem perhaps somewhat fishy to some of the readers, but it is true, and can be proved by some of the neighbors who helped to seine, also tasted the superior quality of the fish and pronounced them No. 1, went home cured from the belief that fish culture cannot be made profitable, also with the determination to build a pond and raise their own fish. Now there are thousands of farms in Kansas where such ravines or even mud-holes, with a little work in the season of the year when a farmer has a little spare time, could be turned into a fish pond. Such ponds can be utilized in many ways besides raising fish for family use, which is a good diet all the year round for a change. No green scum will cover the pond after it is well stocked with fish. It is a splendid place for stock to have access to during the hot summer days. It can be made a pleasure resort by planting trees along the border, and have a small boat for the children to amuse themselves with. In winter ice can be cut. In short, with a little courage and perseverance such useless ravines can be turned into the nicest and most valuable spot on the farm.

Canada, Kas. H. J. SIEBERT.

#### Douglas County Horticultural Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The January meeting was held at the residence of E. A. Coleman. The forenoon was devoted to "Helps," which proved that many farmers and fruit-growers had been materially helped from the sale of fruit, and that it had also helped the cities, as evidenced by the large amount of fruit being sold and shipped from here. Others spoke encouragingly of the future prospects of intelligent fruit-growing. Dinner was ample and good.

After dinner W. E. Barnes spoke of the present healthy condition of orchards, improvement for the last three or four years when injured by large loads of fruit and drouth, and recommended often stirring of the soil, shallow culture to retain moisture in the soil and improve the quality of fruit and prevent the premature dropping so prevalent in dry weather.

A. H. Griesa said proper trimming was essential to long life of trees, conducive to better fruit and more of it. A friend dissented, but the pruning was generally sustained.

N. P. Deming said one should not believe all said or reported about spraying to destroy insects. The solution used is often too strong; one pound of

Paris green to 300 gallons of water and a little fresh slacked lime is sufficient. Spraying should be withheld while the trees are in bloom.

Jas. Kane said, to prevent fungus diseases as well as for insects, spraying should be done in time to be a preventive, and that no success had resulted from spraying to stop orange rust on blackberry.

The Secretary replied that rust was a disease of the roots and their buds, and no remedy is known except to dig out and throw away.

Coal tar was recommended to prevent injuries from rabbits and insects. Others used wagon grease or dead rabbits, while others' experience was that some kinds of wagon grease are decidedly injurious.

A. H. GRIESA, Secretary.

#### Shawnee County Dairy Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee County Dairy Association will be held in Lincoln Post hall, Topeka, on Tuesday, February 7, at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp. It is earnestly desired that there shall be a large attendance. Every dairymen who can should be present with his family. The following program will be presented, and all subjects will be open for discussion: "Butter-making," R. L. Wright; "Feeding Dairy Cattle," Phil S. Creager; "The Holstein-Friesian Cow," J. B. Zinn; "How to Produce the Best Winter Food for Dairy Cows in Kansas," Peter Heil; "The Jersey Cow," A. E. Jones; "The Pig as an Adjunct to the Dairy," Geo. W. Berry; "The Creamery vs. the Private Dairy," C. D. Peck; "How to Fit Dairy Cattle for the Show Yard," Wm. Gilchrist.

R. L. WRIGHT, Secretary.

#### Publishers' Paragraphs.

Farmers are beginning to realize the necessity of changing their seed grains every few years. If you are thinking of changing seed this year, write to the Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, who advertise some choice new varieties.

Elegant chromo covers encase the 80-page fruit catalogue just issued by Green Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. It is prepared by C. A. Green, editor of *Green's Fruit Grower*. It is a guide to fruit and flower culture. A copy of both catalogue and paper will be sent free to all readers of this paper who apply for it by postal card.

Marion Crawford is evidently utilizing his social opportunities during his present American visit for a study of American women, and in the next issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal* he will give the results of his observations and describe "The American Woman" as she appears to him after an absence of ten years; in what respects she has changed, and whether she has improved in her dress, manners and tendencies.

Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly for February contains a bright page of timely topics from the pen of Mrs. Miller. There is an appreciative sketch of Annie Besant, and an article from her pen. Those who like the mysterious, will read with pleasure the article entitled "On the Road to Karli." The fashion pages are bright and instructive and the various departments are as complete as usual. Unusual inducements are offered to new subscribers. Jenness Miller Co., No. 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The February *Arena* is unusually strong. Its contents are varied and alive with vital thoughts. Among the social and economic problems discussed are "Proportional Representation," by W. D. McCracken, A. M., author of "The Rise of the Swiss Republic," "Compulsory National Arbitration," by Rabbi Solomon Schindler, "The Power and the Value of Money," by Rev. M. J. Savage, and "Women Wage-Earners," by Helen Campbell. Liberal Theology and Psychical Research are also well represented in this issue.

One of the new industries which promises to revolutionize a considerable portion of the American continent is the making of beet-root sugar. Few persons have any conception of what is meant by this class of beet cultivation. In the *Cosmopolitan* for February beet sugar is for the first time in magazine literature thoroughly illustrated. Every step in its cultivation, the seed, the plant, the planting, the cultivation, the harvesting and machinery used for manufacture are given direct from instantaneous photographs. It ought to be widely read by those interested in agriculture in every part of the country.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the Comet Lawn Force Pump advertised by H. B. Rusler, Johnstown, Ohio, in another column of this paper. Owing to the numerous insects which prey upon the fruit, fruit trees and vines, and which are becoming more numerous and destructive every year, it has become a necessity to spray our trees with a solution to kill the vermin. The Comet Force Pump will throw the medicated water into the highest fruit trees and has attachments for spraying which do the work to perfection. With each pump there is given free a catalogue which tells how and when to spray and also gives numerous receipts for making inexpensive mixtures for spraying apple, peach, pear, cherry, plum, quince and other trees and vines. The price of the Comet Pump Sprayer is placed so low that no one can afford to be without it.



## Horticulture.

### FRUIT AND FORESTRY IN KANSAS.

The following timely article on "Fruit and Forestry in Kansas," is the production of Hon. W. L. Brown, editor of the *Kingman Journal*, and is a revision of a discussion of this subject which recently appeared in that excellent paper. Mr. Brown has the benefit of several thousand dollars worth of experience, and having finally achieved success, is competent to speak with authority on the subject:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is no question in the mind of the writer but that with twenty acres of land on every quarter section in Kansas, devoted to tree culture, crop failures would be unknown, the Kansas blizzard would lose its terrors, and farm lands would be worth double what they are to-day and the *ultima thule* of agricultural perfection would be reached in sunny Kansas. In our judgment, if the government had made one of the provisions of acquiring a title to a homestead the planting and cultivating of ten acres of timber for five years, the country and individual would have been better off. How many bushels of wheat and corn have been sold this year to buy coal to warm our dwellings and cook our food, to say nothing about the canned and dried fruit that has been used and the posts that we have bought for our fences? These articles all bear heavy tribute to the railroads for transportation. We maintain that there is no good and valid reason why there could not be enough fuel raised in every county to supply not only the country but the cities as well; that there is no good reason why there should be a car load of fence posts or a consignment of canned or dried fruits shipped to the State, and we further believe that Kansas will never have stable prosperity until she depends more on her own resources and less on the outside world. It is not the amount we make that makes us well-to-do, but the amount we save; and if, by fruit and forest culture, we can save and keep at home the thousands of dollars now spent which goes to the coal miner of Colorado, the oak forests of Arkansas and the orchardists of California, the merchant, the farmer and the day laborer will be benefited thereby.

There are many varieties of both fruit and forest trees that may prove superior to any that we now have. The standard apples, pears, grapes and small fruit, that will take the place of what we now consider the best, perhaps may not have been originated. The forest tree that will best suit the climate of our State and the needs of our people may be at present growing in some foreign country with climate similar to ours. "The world do move" is self-evident, and in no avocation more than horticulture, as can be easily proved when our mind turns back to the little sour, hard, seedling apple planted and grown by our grandfathers and compare it with the delicious, mellow and juicy Baldwin, Missouri Pippin and Winesap of the present. By way of parenthesis, let us say in this connection: Leave the matter of testing these new varieties to other men who have more means than the average Kansas farmer. Every year some new, high-sounding name is applied to some new variety of fruit. The nursery where it is claimed to have originated advertises it with glowing words and painted canvas. Unscrupulous agents push its sale at an exorbitant price and the amateur, after having been bled of his money, finds when it comes to bearing, if it ever does, that he has bought some old fruit under a new name, or worse still, has put in his time and paid his money for something that is of little or no value to him. We speak in this matter from experience, which is ours by right, as we bought and paid for it.

In establishing orchards or setting out forest trees, we submit the following rules without an observance of which, in our opinion, you can not attain success:

First, never set out a fruit or forest tree, shrub or plant unless you intend to take care of it, as it is time and money thrown away, and the failures

which to-day are laid to the claim that this is not a fruit or forest country in nine cases out of ten are due to this fact.

Second, never buy your trees or stock of any kind from a tree peddler. While they may not all be dishonest, there is enough of them so afflicted as to throw discredit on the balance of the fraternity. Bad packing, careless handling and injured stock has done more to discourage horticulturists than dry weather, hail storms and insects, to say nothing about the tree that was labeled Tallman Sweet and when it comes to bearing proves to be a Winesap, or the Ben Davis performing a freak of nature by producing a Red Astrachan.

If asked to designate the fruit best adapted to southern Kansas, we should have to hesitate before answering. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and small fruits are all at home in the rich, alluvial soil of the Arkansas valley. Apricots, nectarines and quinces, while not a sure crop, bear with regularity enough to well repay the labor and money expended in their production, but for the best fruit above all others, viewed from a financial standpoint we will take the apple, and we might enlarge on this by including, for the use of the home and family larder nothing is more conducive to health than the rosy-cheeked, health-giving apple. And we believe we speak within bounds when we say that no State is better adapted to the successful raising of this highly esteemed fruit than our own Kansas. And allow us to go on record as saying that the coming section in its culture for the Eastern market will be in the Arkansas valley, and that in twenty years from now train loads of apples billed through to New York will be a no more uncommon sight than loads of wheat are now. This belief is founded on the fact that the orchards of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and the Eastern States are retrograding and have passed the days of their greatest usefulness.

Eight years ago in New York city we bought a fine, rosy Ben Davis apple, raised in eastern Kansas, for which we paid a nickel, while three small knotty Baldwins, raised in the one-time famous orchard region of northern New York, could be had for the same amount. Thousands of bushels of our excellent crop of 1891 went to the New York market, one man alone furnishing over 30,000 bushels. But enough as to the results and expectations. In our opinion, the man who sets out an orchard, thereby getting in on the ground floor, will be the man to be envied in the future of our State. W. L. BROWN.

Kingman, Kas.

(To be continued next week.)

### Insects on the Farm.

By Prof. Vernon L. Kellogg, of the State University.

When we talk of the insect foes or insect enemies of a certain crop, we do not mean that the attacking insects are imbued with any sentiment comparable to human enmity or malice, but that these insects are foes merely because in following a purely natural instinct they do great damage to the crops. The direct injuries caused by insects are nearly all the results of the food habits of the insects, so in any study of economic entomology we strike in at once on a general survey of insect food-habits.

It has been estimated that each species of plant on the average supports three or four species of insects; but very many plants, especially those under cultivation, are the hosts of many more. Many species of insects which, before the settlement of this country, lived on plants of different species, now concentrate their attention on one or two favorite kinds of succulent vegetables or fruits. The insects of the apple and other fruit trees lived on various forest trees before the introduction of the fruits. Forest trees are particularly liable to insect attack, between five hundred and six hundred different species of insects being known to attack the oak, about one hundred and fifty attacking the hickory, eighty-five attacking the maple, and so on.

While these forest trees are conspicuous as harbors of insects, farm crops are not entirely neglected by our insect cousins. In a recently published list of

insects which are known to attack corn, eighty-two species are included. Nor are the fruits exempt; eighty-five species of insects attacking the apple are described in a well-known manual of fruit pests.

More than this, the number of injurious insects in the United States, while already large, is increasing. The introduction of destructive foreign species has done much to increase the army of insect pests. The Hessian fly, wheat midge, currant worm, apple louse, grain aphid, codlin moth, cabbage worm, currant-borer, asparagus beetle, and many others, have been introduced from Europe. In return we have sent to Europe the terrible grape phylloxera, which has worked enormous damage in French vineyards.

In any study of the food-habits of insects, we immediately perceive two plainly differing sorts of injuries; in one case the plant tissue entirely disappears, being eaten; and in the other the foliage or the whole plant shrivels up and dies. Now when we examine insects we find correspondingly two differing modes of feeding or attack, depending on difference in the structure of the mouth-parts.

All insects may be roughly divided into two great groups, one group composed of insects having biting mouth-parts and the other composed of insects having sucking mouth-parts. The biting insects have jaws or mandibles, which are strong and fitted for tearing off and masticating foliage, fruits, bark and even hard wood. These jaws do not move vertically as do the jaws of backboneed animals, but are situated one at each side of the mouth, and the movement is lateral or horizontal. The jaws are composed of a horny substance, and usually have two or three points or "teeth" on their biting faces. Insects possessing biting mouth-parts take into their mouths and swallow the succulent tissues of the plant-foliage or the dry, tough fibres of woody tissue. The beetles and grasshoppers are insects possessing typical biting mouth-parts.

The sucking insects are provided with a hollow, pointed beak or delicate, long tube (moths), and live entirely on liquid food. This liquid food may be the juices of plants obtained by thrusting the pointed beak through the protecting outer coating of the leaf; or it may be the nectar of flowers sucked up through a long slender tube, as in the case of the hawk-moths. All the true "bugs," including the chinch bug, squash bug, harlequin cabbage bug, the plant lice, etc., are sucking insects. The chinch bug injures corn, not by actually eating the pulpy substance of the leaf, as the grasshopper would do, but by inserting its tiny beak into the leaf and sucking out the life-juices.

Thus we have a convenient character for beginning in our minds a classification of insects, namely, the differences in the structure of the mouth. And we find this an especially important character from the point of view of the economic entomologist, for the first guiding principle in applying insecticides (insect-killing substances) depends on this character of mouth structure.

The points in what I have written to be remembered are: (1) The injuries caused by insects are the results of the food habits of the insects. (2) The mouth of insects is built upon two differing types, viz., a type for biting and a type for sucking, and the manner of taking food differs correspondingly in these two great divisions of insects, based upon this difference in mouth structure.

Take advice! Stop coughing at once by the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. One bottle will cure you.

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## In the Dairy.

## Cow Hygiene.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is an admitted fact that happiness, or at least contentment, is conducive to the well-being of domestic animals. It is also apparent that freedom is the natural condition of happiness among animals. They enjoy this pleasure as much as do persons, and dislike confinement equally. Considerable has been said in regard to the supposed advantage of keeping cows in the stable all winter, and forbidding them any of the freedom for which nature has fitted them. It may well be questioned whether the owner of an animal has the right to exercise the cruelty of constant confinement upon it, even if it have the result of making a little more profit. But that this result follows as a general rule is extremely improbable. A cow must suffer in health from constant confinement, even though the sanitary condition of the stable is all that could be desired. A proper amount of sunlight and exercise is as indispensable to animal health as it is to human health, and it is clear that the cow deprived of exercise and sunlight for months must become diseased, and a diseased cow cannot be expected to yield pure milk. Therefore do not condemn the generous animal to imprisonment, in the vain hope that a few more cents may be realized; but give her healthful exercise, and the freedom that makes her happy, if the best and most profitable result is desired. Nutritious food and a plentiful supply of pure water is of course a necessity if one is to expect good milk or butter that will command a high price in the market.

A. E. JONES.

Oakland Jersey Stock Farm, Topeka.

Butter.

Interesting suggestions are often made in the reviews of the markets, as witness the following from the *Kansas City Commercial Bulletin*:

"The receipts of creamery were light last week and dealers say they are having a hard time of it placing even the fine goods. It is true the trade is not objecting to the price, but they use so little that one tub goes an awful long ways. And why is this? It is because of the inroads made by oleo into the butter business. Now, the question is, are we going to sit still and let this vile substitute entirely wipe out the butter trade? There is no question at all but the butter-maker suffers more than any one else, but it remains for the dealer to take up this fight and endeavor to force oleo or butterine out of the market. If that cannot be done, as it is done in New York, then the manufacturers of the stuff should be made to put their goods on the market without coloring and let it be sold for what it is. The law requiring the package to be marked 'oleomargarine' is not sufficient, from the fact that half of the buyers do not know that they are getting hog fat for butter, and when it comes to the consumer it is hard to tell how many of them know what they are eating. Butterine men have a half column advertisement in the daily papers, each day, presenting some scientific (?) fact to the public. They draw comparisons between pure creamery butter and butterine, and claim that if creamery butter does one certain thing and butterine the same, that there is no difference between them—only that the substitute is cheaper. We would not be surprised to see a comparison made between axle grease and butterine, for to follow their lead, axle grease is used on wagons to lighten the draft and stop grinding, while butterine would do the same thing, and consequently both are identical. Fancy yourself putting axle grease on hot biscuits. There is as much logic in the comparison between axle grease and butterine as there is between the genuine article and the substitute. It does not follow that because two articles subjected to the same test and produce the same result, they are identical. For example, coal and wood both burn; gas and electricity both give light. But that

is not the question. What we want to know is, are the handlers of butter going to sit still and let this deodorized lard ruin the business? If not, now is the time to act.

"Country store-packed and dairy was in light supply and good demand if it was choice, while only a small portion of the arrivals was classed good enough for the table.

"Roll continues to be in better receipt than any other grade of butter and the inquiry for it is very good indeed. Retailers take all the choice, while packers take the common at a cent more than they will pay for the solid-packed."

## The Poultry Yard.

### A Lady's Notes on the Poultry Show.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—"Kansas State Poultry Show," were the words I saw painted on a long canvas sign, hung across the front of the old St. Nicholas hotel. Note-book in hand, I opened the door and walked in. Handing my card to the door-keeper, I was introduced to Mr. Theo. Sternberg, of Ellsworth, formerly a newspaper man and editor. And here he was with his chickens, and such chickens. I wish

was a list of all premiums in last week's FARMER, I will only adhere to notes.

There were only a few turkeys, and one pen of ducks. They were the White Pekin ducks and very fine. There were no geese, but there were some beautiful pet rabbits. Mr. Cheeksfield, of Seward avenue, Topeka, had the largest display of rabbits.

Then there were Plymouth Rocks, White-faced Black Spanish, so pretty, and the White-crested Polish, with their soft downy crests, more beautiful than any lady's imported hat. And the Rose-comb Brown Leghorns, and the Rose-comb White Leghorns, all looking more like some millinery work than living chickens.

But the pretty pigeons! I always loved a pigeon for a pet, and now I saw pigeons of all sizes, colors, and names. There were the Tumblers and Carrier pigeons. The Carrier pigeon is three times as large as our common barn pigeon and is black, with large white ears. Then the Fan-tails and white pigeons, but the most attractive ones were the ruffled crested pigeons. I had often wondered where the fashion of high ruffles, collars, full sleeves and wired wings the women are wearing at the time came from, but when I saw those *well-dressed* feathered bipeds my

of the association, the show was not a mere local affair, but a State institution, and the exhibits came from all parts of the State and from Missouri.

I met a gentleman of eastern Pennsylvania, who was passing through Kansas enroute to Denver. He said he had attended a great many fairs and exhibits of poultry, but he had never before seen as fine a display as he saw here in Topeka. He said our fowls were much larger and more healthy than in the East.

Now, before I close, I would like to say a word to the farmers' wives and daughters. Why were you not represented here at this show? In looking over the premium list I find one lady, Mrs. B. F. Scott, of, Burlington, Kas. Have the women all gone into politics, type-writing and office work, and left the men to take care of the poultry? I am at a loss to know, for there were several editors here and one preacher as exhibitors, and one gentleman told me his wife took as much interest as he did in taking care of their fowls, but she was not present at the show. Now there is no occupation that is more pleasant and safe than poultry-raising, and well adapted for women and girls. It is much better to raise the fowls on your own farms and make it pay than to crowd into the large cities, working for some one else in the kitchen, dining-room or office. The chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks are growing, while their keepers are reading, sewing or doing something else to bring in a revenue on the farm. Near some of our large cities there are women making money rapidly by poultry-raising. Now let the fourth annual poultry show of Kansas be well represented by lady exhibitors. Let our pretty girls on the farms don their snow-white bonnets and gloves, file out into ranks and march up here to Topeka with a fine display of poultry for the State fair and the poultry show.

MARY E. JACKSON.

Topeka, Kas.

### Ashes for Poultry.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—Put all your coal or wood ashes where your poultry can get at them. A good place is on the south side of some building, and if it has a wind-break on the west, so much the better. The coarse part they will eat, which will aid digestion, and the fine part they will wallow in, which helps to keep them free from lice. If you will notice you will find that the hens that wallow most in fine dirt, dust or ashes have the finest plumage and are the best layers of your flock.

C. J. C.

C. J. C.

### Our Illustration.

Young Ben, as per accompanying illustration, is a Light Brahma cock owned by the Albion poultry yards, Albion, Ill., Edward Craig, business manager. This bird reached the very high score of 94 points by B. N. Price, cut  $\frac{1}{2}$  point on account of broken wing feather. Young Ben has been a prizewinner at fairs and shows in several different States. He will be mated in 1893 with two hens, score 94 and 95, by same judge; six pullets, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 92, 92, scored by I. N. Parker, December 13, at Southern Illinois Poultry Show.

To grow old gracefully, one must live temperately, calmly, methodically; be interested in all that is going on in the world; be cheerful, happy and contented, and above all keep the blood pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's.

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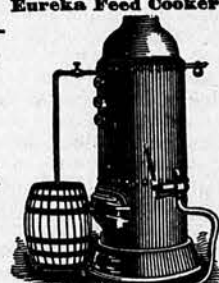
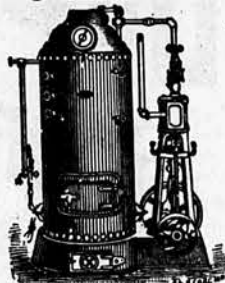
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## The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M.D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. This department is intended to help the readers acquire a better knowledge of how to live long and well. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

### Death in Legislative Halls.

Law-givers are doomed once to die, as are all other men. But they are not necessarily doomed to die prematurely. It is the general belief of mankind that men chosen to sit in high places among their fellows are always men of more than ordinary intelligence and intellectual furnishing.

No well-informed community ever deliberately sent a dolt to the seat of government to make its laws and have charge of its commercial, political, moral and social well-being. And yet it is a mournful fact that many men in public life die before their expectancy terminates. Many legislators go up to the capitals all over the country in apparent good health and die before the session is over. And to those familiar with the lives and habits of the average legislator, the cause is not far to seek. They may be model men in all the habits and sanitary relations of life before the campaign begins, but from the time the first gun of the campaign is fired to the certificate of election, it is usually one continuous round of over-work, long and intense strains of excitement, with broken rest, changed habits and often downright dissipation. If the man is anything of an orator, he must make speeches all over his district, in crowded school houses, churches and halls, where the ventilation is as bad as bad can be (except in such death-traps as the black-hole of Calcutta), and when these places are not accessible or desirable, he must speak in the open air, sitting or standing on the platforms, with bare head in chilly weather, or in gales of wind or strong drafts of air. When the speech is ended, he is "hot as a baked turkey," and often sweating like a harvester. He must then hurry off to the train or to the hotel, and there, perhaps, sit in a cold room and entertain the committee, sitting up till midnight or later, and then off on the train or in an open wagon across country to another appointment, in all kinds of weather. He must eat and drink whatever is set before him, which is often of the most innutritious character, and if he is the least bit inclined to be bibulous, he must drink poor liquor with all the bummers and heelers in the ward or precinct. He must also smoke countless vile cigars, and breathe tobacco fumes until his lungs are ready to collapse with the poison, and thus his health is greatly impaired before he sees the dome under which his wisdom is expected to enlighten the world during the winter. Arrived at the capital, he must "see a man," and that simple thing of seeing a man goes on day and night for a week or so before the gavel calls him to his seat. And it is a lamentable fact that they do not all "see a man" when they go tramping up and down the streets of a city after the gas is turned on. A good many of them see somebody else—some one with a soprano voice, and listen to the siren's song until the small hours of the morning, when, soaked in drink and wearied with dissipation they go to quarters to sleep it off. But they do not sleep it off. When the morning comes it finds them depressed, their vitality weakened, their nerves shaky, their brains clouded and dull, and although it is morning, they go out for a "night-cap" to brace up on. Finding that, they steady up a little on stimulation and go off again to "see a man." When the work of the session begins, if they have any pride or industry left, they resolutely set about the manufacture of laws for the people. And here comes a delegation from Jimtown, which the honorable gentleman from that place must see and hear. Then he must entertain them and show them the sights, and in the interest of their scheme he must see many other members and secure their influence and assistance, and to do that he often thinks he must treat and trade with them. The next day a delegation from Crowtown, in another part of the district, calls to press him into service for a scheme that is antagonistic to that of the prior delegation. So he goes through very much the same routine of dining and wining and showing them the handsome capitol, the fine city and the delightful men and women to be found in the city.

Then, if he happens to be anything but a social calf in a social lion's skin, the society people at the capital, all more or less having some legislative ax to grind, invite him to dine and dance and chatter and sit up late. And if he is of a little different turn of mind he is piloted up some dark stairway, where the dice rattle and corks pop and white chips click, and eyes strain and nerves become tense and brains throb, and fortune swells or shrinks, according to the decrees of chance. And morning again finds him looking for a consolatory cup before the round repeats itself.

And is it any wonder that the hearse and

and crape appear all too frequently at the door of the State house? Is it matter of marvel that people often say there is something about public life that inexplicably shortens it? Is it inexplicable? Is it not very plain and unmistakable? But all legislators and public men do not commit these excesses. Some are sober, abstemious, careful, do not drink or gormandize or gamble or hear the siren's song. They take great care to avoid exposure or excesses of pleasure or labor, and while they work hard and sometimes late and see all the delegations and drive the chariot of legislation with firm hand and tight rein and ringing hoof-beat, yet they are careful to take necessary rest and recreation. Men, like Thiers, De Lesseps, Victor Hugo, Kosuth, Disraeli, Gladstone and Blaine, may stand in the very forefront of human contest and the greatest activities of life and fight like Spartans and Trojans for human liberty and progress, and push the car of civilization across seas and continents, and still be hale, vigorous and clear-headed at four-score years. But such men are totally divorced from gluttony, drunkenness, debauchery, revelry and "bucking the tiger" or listening to the mocking bird and siren.

How many of each class shall we have this winter? We shall see.

### Domestic Sanitation.

The following is a brief abstract of an excellent paper on "Domestic Sanitation" recently read before the Farmers' Institute, at Edgerton, Kansas, by Dr. Boyd. Owing to the length of the paper we cannot give it in full:

The sources through which diseases may be spread are the water, the food, cellars, shops, privies, manure, decaying, vegetation, dirty door-yards, carpets, bedding, clothing, damp houses, bad air, domesticated animals, fowls, and the human body.

The water many times is the source of typhoid fever, cholera, malaria, scarlet fever and sometimes diphtheria. Cisterns are almost as unsafe as wells. The water being free from organic matter, the results being decomposition. Filters do not permit the passage of micro-organisms. They take out the insoluble precipitates and loose dirt, leaving the water clear, but the decomposition is the more dangerous. Surface wells in this country are apt to become infected with germs of typhoid fever, cholera and epidemic diarrhea. Cases have been proven where wells have been infected by privy vaults some distance away where a loose strata of earth was common to both. The well being up-hill from the privy is not a sure protection as the porous strata may dip in an opposite direction to the surface. The well should be at least 200 feet from the privy and arranged so that the surface water will not drain into it. In cases of epidemics of any kinds, springs are dangerous. So many use water from them and more or less surface water is drained into them. At Plymouth, Pennsylvania, 1,000 cases of typhoid fever and 114 deaths occurred from throwing the discharges of a typhoid fever patient upon the banks of a stream from which a great number of people took their drinking water.

In cases where there is danger of the water being impure, boiling will always make it safe. The high temperature (212°) destroys all germs.

The clothing, bedding, carpets and fabrics about a patient with a contagious disease should be disinfected as soon as possible, for they may be the cause of the disease, years after. The disease germs, like the seeds of a plant, will retain vitality for long periods, and many fatal mistakes are made because people think time will destroy the germs.

Food is another source of disease. Cholera, diphtheria, consumption, scarlet fever, smallpox and typhoid fever may all come from infected food. Seven out of eleven cases of cholera which occurred in New York city last fall, were in persons connected with food products.

Cellars should at all times be kept free from decaying vegetation and dampness. When it can be done sunlight should be thrown into the cellars and they should be fumigated with sulphur in the spring after the winter storage and in the fall before it is filled.

Slops thrown near the door or well will

form a soil for the growth of disease germs which may filter into your own well or your neighbor's well, or when dry be carried away in the dust or carried into the house in mud. It would be the cheapest in the end to drain all slops away from the house in pipes or have a large keg placed in a frame so that two men can carry it. Pour all slops in this and carry them a suitable distance from the house. And be careful not to throw slops on the roof if upstairs. It may be washed into cisterns or cellars.

All discharges of those sick with infectious diseases should always be disinfected before thrown into the privies.

Animals kept in foul barn-yards, sheds, hog-pens and stables take more feed and give less returns than clean ones, besides the danger to stock and the family. The barn-yard manure ought to be cleared up and removed a safe distance. All pipes and slop kegs should be disinfected every few days by hot lime water or copperas solution.

Privies are dangerous, whether surface or vaulted. Their contents offer food for millions of micro-organisms. The foul odor of privies is due to the action of these microbes upon their contents.

It is known that when sunlight and fresh air are intelligently used that the danger of infection is much lessened. The sitting-room should be on the south and east of the building where it is exposed to the morning sun and protected from the oppressive heat of the afternoon in summer and cold in winter.

In the large cities and important seaports all these precautions and more are absolutely necessary to prevent depopulation. No one familiar with the facts can doubt that such precaution saved this country from an epidemic of cholera no longer ago than last September.

### New Books.

What a rare delight fills and thrills you when a new book comes to hand on some topic you are thoroughly wrapped up in.

To us, any well-written book on any department of nature is a boon. "The Great World's Farm," by Selina Gaye, is such a book. Any lover of nature, when it comes to hand, will wish the days and nights were longer and that daily duty were not so exacting of one's time. Beginning to read it is like passing the gates to a fair garden. What one finds inside is so fair, so charming, so exactly what was lacking to make the day and the hour perfect, that no persuasion can induce one to retreat willingly. This book should be in the hands of every young person, for its lessons are delightful. It treats of the great natural forces and laborers engaged in producing trees, plants, flowers, fruits, cereals, and all the myriad good and beautiful products of the soil. In short, it is a peep into nature's work-shop, where all her countless wonders are elaborated, where all her products are fabricated. Do you want to know the mysteries of seed and root and stem and leaf and blossom and fruitage? Then go to the pages of "The Great World's Farm," published by that princely house of book-makers, McMillen & Co., New York.

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.—The name of Sir John Lubbock on the title page, as its author, is sufficient to make any scholar or thinking man desirous of reading the book. From the pen of this gifted author, through the types and presses of McMillen & Co., of New York, comes to our table, a new book on "The Beauties of Nature." The entire book is a splendid prose poem, full of exquisite and beautiful conceptions. To call one away from the reading of it is like calling one away from a good dinner conjoined with splendid company. Twenty-three years ago Ferdinand De Lavoye gave us a charming book on "The Sublime in Nature," and in the same year some anonymous author gave us a work on the "Wonders of the Plant World." And now a master of diction, though a child of nature, gives us both the sublime and the beautiful in nature. Prof. Hacckel's travels in India and Ceylon carries the reader captive to the end of that delightful journey which is so like a dream of Paradise. Then he goes back to his Professor's chair, leaving them like strangers in a tropic wood with the lights gone out. But Sir John leads his readers like a group of friends to the

## "German Syrup"

For children a medicine should be absolutely reliable. A mother must be able to pin her faith to it as to her Bible. It must contain nothing violent, uncertain, or dangerous. It must be standard in material and manufacture. It must be plain and simple to administer; easy and pleasant to take. The child must like it. It must be prompt in action, giving immediate relief, as children's troubles come quick, grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick but bring them around quick, as children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desirable. It must not interfere with the child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Boschee's German Syrup the favorite family medicine.

world's end, and then sets up a bright aurora for them to return by. Natural scenery, animal life, plant life, insect life, mountains and forests, seas and rivers, earth and sky, and all that is given for the joy and boon of man is considered, and then the delighted reader is taken up where,

Cast up and high lifted  
Among the blue spaces,  
The sun in his glory  
Is a healing to-day,  
While round and about him  
The planets are wheeling,  
And stars keep their courses  
Forever and aye.

The book is beautifully illustrated as any work on the beauties of nature ought to be.

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## The Veterinarian.

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

**LAME MARE.**—I have a five-year-old mare that got lame about fifteen months ago. I turned her out for three weeks, and when I saw her again, there was a running sore on her ankle. The sore healed but left the ankle large, and the mare gets lame at times. Please tell me what to do. W. P. M. Evansville, Kas.

**Answer.**—Apply a blister of cerate of cantharides to the lame ankle once every three weeks and give the mare complete rest, but turn her out in good weather for exercise.

**WAS IT LUMPY-JAW.**—During the past five or six years I have had several cattle that had a swelling on the throat just below the large part of the jaw, usually about the size of a man's fist. After a time they broke and then healed. Was it lumpy-jaw? Horton, Kas. G. W. C.

**Answer.**—It was not lumpy-jaw. This disease, which is due to the parasite *actinomyces*, can only be diagnosed in its incipient stage by a microscopic examination. In the advanced stage it can easily be determined by an expert; but it cannot be described in a way that would enable one who had never seen a case to determine it with accuracy. If you have an animal afflicted, the safest way is to have it examined by an expert veterinarian.

**RUPTURED PIG.**—I have a male shote that has a rupture or, as some farmers say, it is "burst." It is not castrated. Can I do anything for it? The replies in late numbers of the KANSAS FARMER regarding ruptures do not seem to apply to this case. W. W. Wetmore, Kas.

**Answer.**—You fail to give the location of the rupture; but we suppose it is in the scrotum. Place ropes on the pig's hind feet and swing him up; then make an incision just the same as in ordinary castration, except do not cut the last membrane or sack that covers the testicle and cord. Now grasp this sack with the testicle in it; raise it up with one hand while with the other you strip it loose from the outer skin and muscles down to the body; now wrap it several times with a strong cord, then cut the outer end off about two inches from the cord and the job is done. If the operation is well done, healing will take place while the outer end is sloughing off; the cord will come away and the skin will heal just as smoothly as if there had been no rupture there.

**SICK MARE—THOROUGHPIN.**—(1) I am in trouble again and will see what you can do for me. The subject is a mare, 3 years old, of good size and thrifty. She took this stalk disease, I think. I gave her first, 1 ounce of sulphuric ether and 1 drachm of bromide of potash; in half an hour I gave her 1 pound of Glauber's salt and 16 drops of croton oil; and then gave 1 drachm of bromide every hour; and in six hours I gave her more salts and 10 drops of croton oil; and, about midnight she was the craziest horse I ever saw. I held chloroform and ether to her nose and in about one hour she got easier, but she could not swallow. Her jaws were closed like lockjaw and were in that way for two days, then began to get better slowly. Now what ailed the colt, and what would you have done? There have been more affected in the same way, but had no trouble with the jaws. (2) A stallion got cut on the hock joint, at a year old, and, while lame stood on the other leg till a lump as big as your fist came at the place of thoroughpin; he is now 4 years old and not lame. What can be done for him? Can the bunch be dissected or cut open? E. R. B. Delphos, Kas.

**Answer.**—(1) As you do not give any of the symptoms before beginning your heroic treatment, we have nothing upon which to base a diagnosis. Your treatment was enough to make any horse crazy; the greatest wonder is that her jaws did not remain forever locked. We do not know what ailed the colt, and you have given us no means of find-

ing out. We would have called in a good veterinarian. (2) As the stallion is not lame, let the bunch alone.

**BLACK-LEG—QUESTIONS.**—(1) I have a lot of calves, about 9 months old, fat and thrifty; one got lame and died, and when I skinned it I found it had died with the black-leg. Please give some compound to be mixed with the salt to prevent it. (2) How can I get a boar's tusks off? (3) Is there any danger of getting a mare, that is in foal, too fat by feeding three quarts of bran and two or three ears of corn twice a day; she is not working? B. F. G. Hutchinson, Kas.

**Answer.**—(1) This disease generally attacks cattle running on low, marshy ground, where there is a rank growth of vegetation; but sometimes it makes its appearance among highly-fed young cattle in dry yards. It is not necessary that the animals be fat, as many suppose, but only in a thrifty, growing condition. A change to a poorer quality or a smaller quantity of food for a few days, will often check the ravages of the disease for a time. There have been many compounds recommended as prophylactic remedies, but it is a question whether any of them have any real virtue or not. Of the different mixtures recommended, the following is as good as any: Take sulphur, saltpetre, Glauber's salt, wood ashes and common salt, of each equal parts, thoroughly mixed together, and place in troughs where the cattle can go to it at all times. The preventive inoculation theory was lauded very highly at one time, but, for some reason, it has never gained much popularity. (2) They can be cut off with a pair of pinchers such as a horse-shoer uses to pinch off the wall of a horse's foot. (3) That all depends upon the mare's size, her present condition and her tendency to take on fat. If you find her getting too fat diminish her feed a little.

**BULLETIN RECEIVED.**—Through the kindness of W. H. Morrison, Superintendent, Madison, Wis., we are in receipt of Bulletin No. 6, Wisconsin Farmers' Institute. This is not a pamphlet of only a few pages, as the word bulletin generally implies, but a volume of over 250 pages, finely illustrated and neatly bound in flexible covers. The first sixteen pages contain a description of the University of Wisconsin, and an enumeration of the advantages offered to young men who desire to become intelligent tillers of the soil. The remaining pages of the work are filled with proceedings of the Farmers' Institute, consisting of papers by intelligent, practical men on the preparation of the soil, the planting, cultivation and gathering of the various crops. There are also articles on "Swine-Feeding," "Sheep Industry," "Dairying," "Economy in Cooking," and "Poultry Raising." Each paper is followed by an interesting discussion, and, altogether, the book is one which cannot fail to be both interesting and instructive to any one engaged in agricultural pursuits, if carefully read.

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### Dorset Horn Sheep Owners.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—The second annual meeting of the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America was held at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York city, Wednesday, January 11, 1893. The attendance was the largest in the history of the organization.

The Secretary's report showed that there were 2,038 sheep on record and that the transfers numbered 308. The association reports 162 flocks, scattered over twenty-four States. New York leads the list with 65 flocks, Pennsylvania 32, Connecticut 15, Ohio 10, Indiana 9, New Jersey 5, Massachusetts 6, Minnesota 2, Vermont 3, Canada 2, Iowa 1, Colorado 1, Michigan 1, Oregon 1, Kentucky 1, Delaware 1, South Carolina 1, Maryland 1, Virginia 1, Illinois 1, West Virginia 1, North Carolina 1, Missouri 1, and Wisconsin 1.

The invitation extended to the association by the Director General of the World's Columbian Exposition, tendering the use of Assembly hall at Chicago for semi-annual meeting during the Exposition, was unanimously accepted and a vote of thanks extended to Chief Buchanan for the courtesy extended the association. After considerable discussion the following scale of points was adopted:

(1) General appearance, head well up, eyes bright and alert, and standing square on legs, 20. (2) Broad, full chest, brisket well forward, 10. (3) Broad, straight back, with well-sprung ribs, 15. (4) Heavy, square quarters, set on short legs, straight legs well apart, 10. (5) Legs white, with small, light-colored hoof, 5. (6) Head small, face white, nostrils well expanded, nose and lips pink in color, 5. (7) Neck short and round, set well on shoulders, 5. (8) Horn neat, curving forward, and light in color, 10. (9) Good foretop, and well covered on belly and legs, 10. (10) Wool of medium quality, good weight, and presenting an even and smooth white surface, 10. Total, 100.

It was decided to incorporate the association, and the President and Secretary were instructed to secure the necessary papers.

The display of Dorsets to be made at the World's Fair was taken up and discussed at some length, and it was resolved to make a creditable display, fully illustrating the many superior qualities of the breed. The show will be made under the general direction of the association, and will be creditable alike to breeder and breed.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, T. S. Cooper, Cooperstown, Pa. Vice Presidents, C. I. Allen, Terryville, Conn.; M. M. Small, Cooperstown, Pa.; H. E. Fletcher, Minneapolis, Minn.; John A. McGilivray, Toronto, Canada. Secretary and Treasurer, M. A. Cooper, Washington, Pa. Executive Committee—J. M. Ham, Washington Hollow, N. Y.; J. B. Wylie, Washington, Pa.; George E. Jones, Litchfield, Conn.; W. E.

Kimsey, Angola, Ind.; W. J. Baldwin, Thorndale, Pa.

The evening session was addressed by Prof. H. H. Wing, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., "What Shall We Feed, and How?" He said feeds differ from one another in different ways, the chief of which are the following: 1st, chemical composition; 2d, palatability; 3d, special adaptability to particular purposes. He handled his subject in an able and entertaining manner, and at the close of his address was loudly applauded.

The next speaker was John A. McGilivray, Esq., Toronto, Canada. Subject, "Our Sheep." The speaker, though a lawyer, is a practical sheep-breeder, and his address was forcible and eloquent, and furnished food for thought from a practical standpoint. His address throughout was worthy of the speaker and highly entertaining.

At 11 p. m. the meeting adjourned to meet at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York city, December 28, 1893, at which time a banquet will be held in connection with the annual meeting. The members will be served Dorset lamb upon that occasion, furnished by H. F. Turkington, East Morris, Conn.

M. A. COOPER, Secretary.

Washington, Pa.

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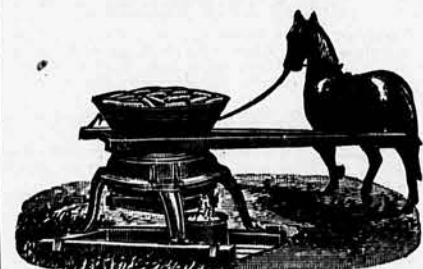
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Positively the best mill in the market. Has the largest capacity, the lightest running, most durable, and yet the most simple in construction.  
For catalogue and prices write  
BLUE VALLEY FOUNDRY CO., Manhattan, Kansas.

**"BOSS" FEED MILL.**

Puts Fat on Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

The Drainage and Farm Journal says of experiments tried: "Feeding crushed corn and cob to milk stock increased milk flow one-half."

**THE BOSS FEED MILL**  
Is Warranted as Represented.

Grinds 10 to 20 bushels feed per hour. Write for special circulars and prices.

**STANDARD IMPLEMENT CO.,**  
Station A. KANSAS CITY, MO.

**CATTLEMEN**

**ARE YOU INTERESTED IN DEHORNING.**  
Newton's latest improved patent dehorning knives, revolving and sliding shears, each one making a draw cut; cuts perfectly smooth. Do not fracture the head nor horn; cause no heat, quick. No. 1 Revolving Shears, \$6.00. No. 2 Sliding Shears, \$8.00. No. 3 Sliding Shears, \$10.00.  
EACH ONE FULLY GUARANTEED.  
Money refunded. Ask your dealer or write to  
H. H. BROWN & CO., DECATUR, ILLS.

**MONEY SAVED**  
By Buying Direct from Manufacturer.  
**CURRIE**  
We make Wood and Galvanized Steel Mills, Wood and Steel Towers.  
Mills Sold on Trial and on Time.

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**I. X. L. THEM ALL. QUALITY TELLS.**

**THE BEST STEEL MILL. STRONGEST STEEL TOWER**  
No long story here, but send for Catalogue of Wood and Steel Mills, Pumps & Tanks. For Goods or Agencies address  
THE PHELPS & BIGELOW WIND MILL CO., KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.  
Goods shipped from DALLAS, KANSAS CITY, MINNEAPOLIS or KALAMAZOO.

**FARMERS DO YOUR OWN BLACKSMITHING**  
Send for circular. HOLT MFG. CO., Cleveland, O.

THEY WASH THEIR CLOTHES WITH



**CLAIR ETTE SOAP.**

That's where they get their style.

MADE ONLY BY  
**N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS.**

No. 3—Four Horses, for Binders.

**GAMBLE'S DRAFT EQUALIZERS**  
NOTWITHSTANDING  
**THE RECENT LAND-SLIDE,**  
To parties desiring to do their own wood-work, painting, etc., during the winter months, we will furnish the IRON-WORK, malleables, hooks, couplings, bolts, etc., complete, at a very low figure. With each set go specific directions, measurements, etc., for the wooden parts.  
Drop us a card for circular. Name and address will be sufficient.  
**DES MOINES EQUALIZER CO., M'F'RS., DES MOINES, IOWA.**

**Harness and Buggy—Free Offer.**  
A \$10 set of harness for only \$4.55. A \$100 top buggy for only \$49.75. You can examine our goods at your place before paying one cent. Send for illustrated catalogue, giving prices to consumers that are less than retail dealers actual cost. Send address and this notice to Alvah Mfg. Co., Dept. C295 Chicago, Ill.

**HAWKEYE GRUB AND STUMP MACHINE.**  
Works on either STANDING TIMBER OR STUMPS. Will pull an ordinary grub in 1/2 minutes.  
Makes a clean sweep of two Acres at a sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. The drop on a few acres the first year will pay for the Machine. Send postal card for illustrated Catalogue, giving price, terms, testimonials, also full information concerning our IXL Grubber. Address Manufacturers, JAMES MILNE & SON, SCOTCH GROVE, IOWA.

**MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
**THE GREAT Southwest SYSTEM.**

Connecting the Commercial Centres and rich farms of  
**MISSOURI,**  
The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Towns of  
**KANSAS,**  
The Fertile River Valleys and Trade Centres of  
**NEBRASKA,**  
The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining Districts of  
**COLORADO,**  
The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of  
**ARKANSAS,**  
The Beautiful Rolling Prairies and Wood lands of the  
**INDIAN TERRITORY,**  
The Sugar Plantations of  
**LOUISIANA,**  
The Cotton and Grain Fields, the Cattle Ranges and Winter Resorts of  
**TEXAS,**  
Historical and Scenic  
**OLD AND NEW MEXICO,**  
And forms with its Connections the Popular Winter Route to  
**ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA,**  
For full descriptive and illustrated pamphlet of any of the above States, or Hot Springs, Ark., San Antonio, Texas, and Mexico, address Company's Agents, or  
**H. C. TOWNSEND,**  
Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

**DOUBLE BREECH-LOADER \$7.50. RIFLES \$2.00. WATCHES**  
**BICYCLES \$15**  
All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to THE POWELL & CO., 166 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

**HARNESS** \$4.95 Buggy Harness. \$1.95 Riding Saddle. We will sell everything pertaining to the Harness business direct to the consumer at factory prices. Illustrated catalogue sent free.  
**NATIONAL HARNESS CO. Cincinnati, Ohio.**

**The Perfection Horse Tail Tie**  
Beats cleaning a Muddy Tail All Polished Metal.  
Sample, 25c. **DES MOINES NOVELTY CO.,** 129 W. 4th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

**HOLD THAT HORSE**  
No matter how "hard-bitted" the animal with the "Success" Bit it is under absolute control of the driver. A humane bit having but one single steel bar. Instantly changed to plain straight bar bit by adjusting reins. Guaranteed. X C or Japan, \$1.00. Nickel Plate, \$1.50. Postage paid. **Wm. Van Arsdale, Racine, Wis.**

**J. I. C. DRIVING STILL LEADS THEM ALL. IT WILL CONTROL THE MOST VICIOUS HORSE.**  
75,000 sold in 1891. 100,000 sold in 1892.  
**THEY ARE KING.**  
Sample mailed X C for Nickel, \$1.50. Stallion Bits 50 cts. extra.  
**RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO. J. P. Davies, Mgr.**

**NEVER MIND THE FREIGHT.**  
You will more than save it in buying a  
**Victor Standard Scale**  
The best in the market. For circulars, prices and fair play, address,  
**Moline Scale Co., Moline, Illinois.**

**\$10,000 IN PREMIUMS**  
Given away to those who purchase our Great Family Remedy which is Guaranteed to permanently cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility and even Consumption in its early stages. If you are sincere and really want a speedy, cheap and permanent cure of the above-named Complaints, we will gladly send you a trial package of our Wonderful Medicine Free, and postpaid, thus giving you a chance to test its merits, free of all cost. Write to-day. We give a Guarantee to cure any of the above-named complaints. Address,  
**EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., 29 Park Row, N. Y.**



## MARKET REPORTS.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## Kansas City.

January 30, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,650 cattle; 50 calves.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
1.....	1,520	5 40	75.....	1,483	5 80
11.....	1,410	5 10	21.....	1,420	5 05
18.....	1,455	5 00	39.....	1,378	4 80
20.....	1,312	4 75	88.....	1,300	4 70
42.....	1,383	4 50	89.....	1,312	4 40
50.....	1,125	4 35	87.....	1,087	4 30
16.....	1,283	4 25	27.....	1,109	4 10
35.....	907	3 90	18.....	906	3 80
42.....	1,492	5 85	1.....	670	3 25

## INDIAN STEERS.

26..... 870 2 65 49..... 904 3 50

## TEXAS COWS.

28..... 688 2 65

## NATIVE COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
1.....	760	75	4.....	817	1 50
1.....	760	1 60	1.....	880	2 00
2.....	995	2 00	12.....	850	2 25
12.....	744	2 35	20.....	815	2 30
19.....	865	2 40	25.....	819	2 50
23.....	1,015	2 60	28.....	874	2 55
20.....	782	2 75	21.....	833	2 80
26.....	801	2 85	26.....	791	2 90
10.....	752	2 80	37.....	1,111	3 00
24.....	955	3 10	14.....	1,116	3 15
12.....	858	3 20	15.....	1,328	3 60
11.....	1,071	3 25	6.....	1,033	3 25
58.....	859	3 35	3.....	1,080	3 50

## NATIVE CALVES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
4.....	5 50	2.....	9 00		
2.....	10 00	11.....	2 85		
2.....	4 00	11.....	2 50		

## STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
22.....	1,037	3 85	13.....	841	3 80
12.....	1,050	3 75	4.....	767	2 50
15.....	604	2 80	52.....	1,060	4 05
20.....	747	3 20	5.....	624	3 40
15.....	906	3 85	7.....	896	3 80

## HOGS—Receipts, 3,133.

## PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
22.....	165	7 30	70.....	179	6 75
81.....	160	6 85	115.....	160	5 40
107.....	111	5 00			

## REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
10.....	248	6 80	77.....	260	7 15
75.....	212	7 25	82.....	217	7 50
87.....	200	7 70	81.....	186	7 80
80.....	233	7 62½	66.....	239	7 70
75.....	237	7 72½	82.....	235	7 75
67.....	236	7 77½	69.....	272	7 80
31.....	265	7 80	12.....	271	7 85
64.....	277	7 90			

## SHEEP—Market weak.

155 stks. .... 68 3 25 256..... 89 3 90

## St. Louis.

January 30, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200. No good natives.

Natives, common to best, \$3 25@5 00; Texans, \$2 40@4 10.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000. Nothing good on sale.

Sales were at \$7 00@7 80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300. Market steady. Natives, \$3 25@4 75.

## Chicago.

January 30, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 17,000. Market slow and prices steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 19,000. Active, strong and 10@20c higher. Sales ranged at \$7 30@7 90 for light, \$7 55@8 00 for heavy packing and shipping lots; pigs, \$5 75@7 55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000. Market fairly active and prices steady.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

## Chicago.

January 30, 1893.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—Receipts, 177,000 bushels; shipments, 13,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 72½c; No. 3 spring, 61½c; No. 2 red, 72½c.

CORN—Receipts, 170,000 bushels; shipments, 71,000 bushels. No. 2, 44½c; No. 3, 40½c.

OATS—Receipts, 234,000 bushels; shipments, 156,000 bushels. No. 2, 31½c@31¾c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 34½c@35c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 32½c@34¾c.

## St. Louis.

January 30, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 73,000 bushels; shipments, 22,000 bushels. Market closed ½c lower than Saturday. Cash, 68½c; May, 73c; July, 73c.

CORN—Receipts, 256,000 bushels; shipments, 75,000 bushels. Market closed ¼c higher than Saturday. Cash, 39½c; May, 43½c@44c; July, 44½c@44¾c.

OATS—Receipts, 34,000 bushels; shipments, 5,000 bushels. Market dull. Cash, 32c asked; May, 35c.

WOOL—The market was strong. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 22½c; Kansas, Nebraska and Northern territory, 16@20c; Texas, Indian Territory, etc., 22@23c for choice, and 18@21c for fine to fair medium; Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Northern territory, 17@19c. Coarse—Missouri and Illinois, 12@15c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15@17 for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15@16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 12@16c. Fine to good medium wool, 16@20c. Fair to choice tub-washed at 30@32½c.

## Kansas City.

January 30, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 1,501,386 bushels; corn, 308,032 bushels; oats, 87,908 bushels, and rye, 19,678 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 131,500 bushels.

A very good demand was had for all No. 2 and prices steady. Low grades were slow sale. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 60 per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 3 cars choice 60 pounds at 66½c, 20 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 66c; No. 3 hard, 5 cars 58 pounds at 64c, 2 cars 57 pounds at 63c, 1 car spring, thin, at 62½c, 3 cars white spring at 56½c; No. 4 hard, 1 car 56 pounds at 60c, 1 car white at 55½c; No. 2 red, 2 cars 60 pounds at 70c, 1 car at 70½c; No. 3 red, 87@89, 1 car spring at 63c; No. 4 red, 62a@65c, 1 car at 63c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 89,500 bushels. Market fairly active. By sample on track, local, No. 2 mixed, 35½c@36c; No. 3 mixed, 35c@35½c; No. 2 white, 36½c@37c; No. 3 white, 36c@36½c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 10 cars local at 36c, 3 cars at 36c, 6 cars at the river at 39½c, 3 cars Memphis at 43c, 4 cars Memphis at 42½c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 35½c, No. 2 white, 3 cars local at 37c, 4 cars at the river at 41c; No. 3 white, 2 cars local at 36½c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 7,500 bushels. Demand fair at the prices. By sample on track, local, No. 2 mixed, 29c@29½c; No. 3 mixed, 28½c@29c; No. 4 mixed, 27½c@28c; No. 2 white, 31c@31½c; No. 3 white, 30c@30½c; No. 4

white, 29c@29½c. Sales: No. 2 mixed 2 cars at 29½c; No. 3 mixed 2 cars at 29c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 9,500 bushels. Active. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 54c@54½c; No. 3, 52c@53c.

MILLET—Steady but slow sale. German, 35c@43c per bushel, and common 30c@35c per bushel.

CASTOR BEANS—Steady and in good demand. We quote at \$1 43 per bushel in car lots; small lots, 10c less.

FLAXSEED—Active and firmer. We quote at \$1 05 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 280 tons, and shipments, 60 tons. Market dull for everything. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$7 50; good to choice, \$5 50@7 00; prime, \$5 00@6 00; common, \$4 00@4 50; timothy, fancy, \$10 00, and choice, \$9 00@9 50.

## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 18, 1893.

Woodson county—H. H. McCormick, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. T. Weide, in Toronto tp., P. O. Toronto, November 12, 1892, one brindle two-year-old steer, branded with two dim letters on left hip, hole in right ear.

STEER—By same, one red-roan three-year-old steer, branded X on left hip, both ears cropped, upper-bit in left ear.

Harper county—William Duffy, clerk.

4 HORSES AND COLTS—Taken up by A. A. Hiatt, in Blaine tp., December 15, 1892, one horse, one mare and two colts (sex not given), two bays, one gray and one brown, one branded U on left shoulder, one branded L. M. J. A. L. M., one with bald face and one with spot in face; valued at \$60.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G. O. Maxwell, in Pottawatomie tp., P. O. Cleburne, December 14, 1892, one red steer with white spots, 3 years old, under-bit out of each ear; valued at \$24.

STEER—By same, one nearly white steer, 3 years old, under-bit out of each ear; valued at \$24.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by James Dunn, in Center tp., December 20, 1892, one two-year-old mare colt, some white in forehead, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by John Whitworth, in Emporia tp., November 19, 1892, one three-year-old black mare, blaze down forehead, three white feet; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by E. J. Alexander, in Emporia tp., December 10, 1892, one two-year-old red steer, bush of tall white, broad sharp horns; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by W. H. Hickox, in Center tp., December 30, 1892, one dark bay mare, 2 years old, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. B. Hoffman, in South Salem tp., December 16, 1892, one white mare and brown sucking colt; valued at \$14.

MARE—By same, one gray mare; valued at \$10.

FONY—By same, one bay mare pony, no marks or brands; valued at \$8.

COLT—Taken up by H. H. Burt, in Fall River tp., December 28, 1892, one dark iron-gray horse colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Ottawa county—J. S. Richards, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Hake, in Center tp., December 25, 1892, one red and white steer, 2 years old; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, 1 year old; valued at \$10.

CALF—By same, one red and white heifer calf about 6 months old; valued at \$5.

Smith county—J. W. Holmes, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by John S. Blankenship, in Lincoln tp., P. O. Dispatch, December 31, 1892, one red cow and calf; valued at \$16.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 25, 1893.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Samuel Garlita, in Buffalo tp., P. O. Caldwell, December 17, 1892, one bay horse pony, weight about 800 pounds, white hind feet and a little white on both front feet, left front foot cut with wire; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. M. Canady, in Lincoln tp., one red steer with some white spots, 3 years old, brand on right hip, crop off right ear, under-bit in left ear; valued at \$20.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. A. Chamberlin, in Hackberry tp., P. O. Bartlett, January 3, 1893, one light red Texas steer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one medium-sized light red Texas steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by William Halligan, in Washington tp., P. O. Holy Cross, December 31, 1892, one brown mare colt, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

McPherson county—O. E. Hawkinson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. G. Williams, in Empire tp., November 26, 1892, one sorrel horse, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Bourbon county—G. H. Requa, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. W. Hall, in Mill Creek tp., November 14, 1892, one red two-year-old steer, bush of tall white, ends of both ears cut off, scar or brand on left hip, weight about 1,400 pounds; valued at \$14.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1, 1893.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, Jr., clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. L. Anderson, in Fawn Creek tp., January 2, 1893, one white heifer, 3 years old, branded T with above on left side; valued at \$10.

COW—By same, one black and white cow, 10 years old, branded G on left hip; valued at \$8.

Bourbon county—G. H. Requa, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. F. McGuire, in Franklin tp., one red steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red-roan steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Howerton, in Rossville tp., one horse pony, of a brown color, aged 4 or 5 years, left hind foot white, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. The address of John Howerton, the taker up, is Rossville, Kas.

PONY—By same, one gray horse pony, 5 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up January 2, 1893, by W. F. Treff, Fairmount tp., (P. O.) Glenwood, one cow 16 years old, dark roan, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

## THE ST. JOE,

The Latest, Cheapest and Best Hive

made. Send for a sample hive made up with sections and starters, only \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free.

ST. JOSEPH APIARY CO.,

E. T. ABBOTT, Manager. St. Joseph, Mo.

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

500 BUSHELS OF SEED SWEET POTATOES—For sale. Ten best kinds. For particulars inquire of N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING NICE—In the hog line? Then don't fail to attend the Grand Closing-out Sale of the Lawndale herd of Poland-Chinas, February 14. Write for catalogue. Also 800 bushels of seed corn. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

WANTED—Situation on ranch by man and wife who have had considerable experience in taking care of stock, as also in the management of milk. Address "A. B.," Detroit, Kas.

TOWER'S  
IMPROVED  
SlickerIs the only  
Absolutely  
Water Proof Coat!Guaranteed  
NOT  
to Peel, Break or Stick  
to Leak at the Seams.

There are two ways you can tell the genuine Slicker; the Fish Brand trade mark and a Soft Wool on Collar. Sold everywhere, or sent free for price. A. J. TOWER, Manufacturer, Boston, Mass. Our Shield Brand is better than any waterproof coat made except the Fish Brand.

## SENT FREE!

Unitarian papers, tracts, etc., sent FREE to any one addressing MISS ANNIE E. HOWARD, 164 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

THE  
Farmers Success Incubator  
is the best simplified and most  
successful incubator made. Every  
machine warranted. Send  
stamp for circular.  
LOUIS KUHNER, Decatur, Ill.

## TIMBER CLAIM TREES AND FRUITS!

Large stock one and two-year Cottonwood, Locust, Mulberry, Ash, Cedars, Maples, Black Walnut, Sweet Gum, Box Elder, Sycamore, Peach, Apple, Pear and Cherry trees, Dewberry, Blackberry, Raspberry and Strawberry Plants. Lowest prices. Write for Price Lists and save money. GEO. C. HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

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Offer to furnish first-class Room, Breakfast and Supper at \$2.50 per day. For full particulars address,

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## SELF-FEEDER,

Six, 10, 12, 15 and 20 horse-power

## TRACTION ENGINES,

24x40 to 40x64 SEPARATORS,

Wagon-Loading Elevator and Measure, Automatic Stackers, etc.

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S. M. BAYLES, SOUTH ST. LOUIS NURSERIES.

Largest Grower of Nursery Stock in the West.

HE CANNOT DO ANY FURTHER, NEITHER CAN WE, But if you will write to us and say you saw our ad. in this paper, we will send you Free our PRICE LIST of goods that should be in Every Family in the land. We Guarantee our goods. You will be pleased, sure. Write to-day. CHAS. J. DOLD CO., Kansas City, Mo.

HE CANNOT DO ANY FURTHER, NEITHER CAN WE, But if you will write to us and say you saw our ad. in this paper, we will send you Free our PRICE LIST of goods that should be in Every Family in the land. We Guarantee our goods. You will be pleased, sure. Write to-day. CHAS. J. DOLD CO., Kansas City, Mo.

HE CANNOT DO ANY FURTHER, NEITHER CAN WE, But if you will write to us and say you saw our ad. in this paper, we will



**M. S. PETERS. FARMERS AND FEEDERS. W. G. PETERS.**  
 CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP TO  
**PETERS BROTHERS,**  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 Rooms 119, 120 and 121 Live Stock Exchange, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
 We guarantee you the highest market price. Money furnished at reasonable rates to feeders.

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**J. H. MOFARLAND, Secretary, Chicago.**  
**D. L. CAMPBELL, Vice President, Omaha.**  
**H. F. PARRY, Manager, St. Louis.**

**Campbell Commission Co.**  
 (SUCCESSORS TO JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.)  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.  
 Your business solicited. Money advanced to feeders. Our market reports sent free.

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**W. H. H. LARIMER, ED. M. SMITH, CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.**  
**W. H. H. LARIMER, ED. M. SMITH, CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.**



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 In answering this advertisement please mention the KANSAS FARMER.  
**KANSAS CITY, Mo.**

## The Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All of the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,505,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders	213,923	4,290	29,078		
Sold to shippers	446,601	586,663	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

**C. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, E. RUST,**  
 General Manager. Secretary and Treasurer. Assistant Gen. Manager. Superintendent.

All cannot possess a

## \$10,000 Souvenir

(This sum was paid for the first World's Fair Souvenir Coin minted.)

in the shape of a coin, but many can have fac-similes of this valuable work of art—only special coin ever issued by the U. S. Government—for \$1 each.

United States Government

## World's Fair Souvenir Coins—

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people.

As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

## \$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing \$5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but 5,000,000 of these coins to be distributed among 65,000,000 people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand,) and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

## For Sale Everywhere

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrangements to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send \$1.00 each for not less than five coins, by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, all charges prepaid, to  
**Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.**

## GET A GOLD WATCH.

The KANSAS FARMER has desired, for a long time, to make a premium offer of a fine watch to club agents. For that purpose we have written to many watch manufacturers and dealers, getting prices and testing quality, and not until recently have we found what we were willing to offer. The representation of the PREMIER SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH will give a fair idea of the appearance of the one we have selected. It is not a solid gold watch. It is not worth \$100, nor \$50, but we doubt whether you could get so good a watch in your local stores for less than \$25.



In order to be sure of the quality before making this offer, we ordered one for our own use; and if you could see the immense pride with which we pull out that gold watch in a crowd of elderly boys, just to tell them the time of day, you would certainly think it was valued at one thousand and thirteen dollars.

We do not keep the watches "in stock," but send each order to be filled by the Watch Company, with whom we have a special rate. The benefit of this rate we will give our readers if they care to order a handsome watch.

From this company, which we know to be reliable, we have the following guaranty: "We guarantee to take back any defective or unsatisfactory case during any period within five years."

You can be supplied with WALTHAM, ELGIN, HAMPDEN, COLUMBUS or SPRINGFIELD STEM-WIND and STEM-SET movement. No watch key needed.

These watches look like gold watches, and to all outward appearances resemble a solid gold watch worth \$150 or \$200. The outside of the watch is gold, but underneath is alloy. The warranty is that the gold will not wear through inside of five years, and with good care will last a lifetime.

OUR OFFER is as follows: The KANSAS FARMER one year and the Premier Gold Filled Case Watch (hunting case), \$10. The Watch alone, \$9.50.

We do not specially solicit purchasers for the watch alone, as our offer is made for the benefit of subscribers. Otherwise we are not in the watch business.

We will give this watch as a free premium instead of cash commissions to any one who will send us twenty subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER and \$20. The names can be all from same post-office or from twenty different postoffices. Remember, it is a Solid Gold Filled Hunting Case, with any of the above named movements, in EITHER GENTLEMAN'S OR LADY'S SIZE.

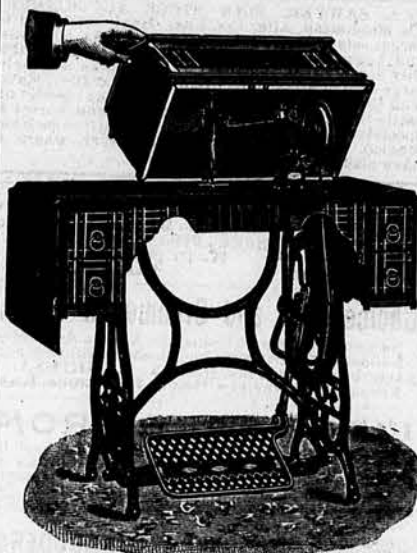
Address

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

## THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

If You are Thinking of Buying

## A SEWING MACHINE.



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

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

READ:—We will deliver, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, the "KANSAS FARMER" high-arm sewing machine, all complete, with full attachments, and warranted by the manufacturers for five years, for only \$20, including a year's subscription to the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER.

Or, if a less expensive machine is wanted, we will deliver, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, the "NEW SINGER" high-arm sewing machine, all complete with attachments, and manufacturers' warranty, for only \$15, including a year's subscription to the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER.

These prices are, of course, for strictly cash with the order.

Address all orders to

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.



## 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

in your own home. First class Sewing Machines shipped anywhere to anyone in any quantity at wholesale prices. No money required in advance. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Latest improvements. All attachments free.  
 \$50 "Arlington" Machine, \$19.50 | \$60 "Kenwood" Machine, \$22.50  
 \$55 "Arlington" Machine, \$20.50 | \$65 "Kenwood" Machine, \$24.50  
 Self Setting Needle, Self Threading Shuttle and Automatic Bobbin Winder.  
 We also sell Standard Singer Machines at lowest wholesale prices, \$9.50, \$15.50 and \$17.50. Send at once for free catalogue and save money.  
**CASH BUYERS' UNION, 160 W. Van Buren St., B. 371, Chicago.**

## HORSES!

**FARMERS** Can get the market value of their horses and save the profits of middlemen by shipping direct to  
**J. S. COOPER CORNER BARN, CHICAGO.**  
 Established 27 Years. References: National Live Stock Bank, Chicago National Bank. SPECIAL SALES OF "WESTERN RANGE HORSES."

## PILES, FISTULA,

And all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a note. In the end you will find them expensive liars. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 100 West Ninth Street. Rooms 30-31-32 Bunker Building.



# SEED CATALOGUE FREE!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

## Clover, Timothy, Grass Seeds, GARDEN SEEDS.

1426 & 1428 St. Louis Ave.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO.

### TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. Special:—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

**EXCHANGE**—Three fine lots, east front, on Topeka avenue, center of city. House on each lot, all rented. Will trade for a good farm in eastern Kansas or Missouri. Write, with full description of farm, price, etc., to S. M. Wood & Co., Topeka, Kas.

**1500 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY OHIO SEED** potatoes of my own raising, from strictly select Iowa and New York seed of 1891. Price \$1.50 per bushel, sacked and delivered on board cars, cash to accompany order. Orders filled as soon as weather permits. Albert Tomlinson, North Topeka, Kas. Reference, Citizens' Bank.

**IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE** at one-fourth his value, or will trade for stock. W. H. Vanatta, Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—160 acres in Chase county, Kas. Some improvements. Price \$1,200. Will trade for cattle. Address "J. S.," KANSAS FARMER office.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—A farm of 70 acres, three miles from Topeka, fair improvements, fruit, etc. Address J. E. McLeod, 318 East Eighth street, Topeka, Kas.

**WANTED**—Three hundred bushels of new, clean, large German millet seed. Address and send sample, Walter E. Treadwell, Anthony, Kas.

**ORCHARD FARM POULTRY YARDS**—S. C. White Leghorns exclusively (Knapp strain). Seventy-five elegant young cockerels for sale; also eggs from carefully mated pens that will produce prize-winning chicks. Birds for 1893, scored: cockerels 95, 95, 94; pullets, 98, 95, 95, 94; hens, 94, 94, 94; breeding pen, 1894, by Judge Emery. Send quick before best are taken. Cuthbert and Blackcap raspberry plants for sale cheap. John Cowi, Bx. 1034, Emporia, Kas.

**A GENERAL NURSERY STOCK**—Send for price list. B. P. Hanan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

**WANTED**—Boy about 15 years old to help on farm. Good home and steady employment. State wages wanted. Deroy Danielson, Lawn Ridge, Cheyenne Co., Kas.

**PROLIFIC POPCORN**—Send 10 cents to Dan Babst, Dover, Kas., for sample of the Prolific Popcorn, which grows from eight to twelve ears on a stalk.

**FOR RENT**—80 acres near Topeka, about 30 in fruit, 25 in pasture, 5 in grape and other small fruit, at a bargain. Call or address F. G. Rees, Grantville, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—For real estate or other good property, one gray Percheron stallion, 7 years old. Geo. W. Peterson, Leonardville, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—For Jersey cow, a five-year-old Jersey bull. Send for pedigree. Ed. Hammond, Look Box 532, Junction City, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—The registered Percheron stallion F. Bernadotte 2d (5318); color, brown bay; 16½ hands; weight, 1,800; coming 7 years old, fine disposition, good style and action, a prize-winner and right in every way. Have used him four years and must change. Price way down and terms easy. Wm. Cutter & Sons, Junction City, Kas.

**INCUBATOR AND BROODER LAMPS**—The Hydro Safety Lamp. It is absolutely safe. Free from smoke and soot. J. P. Lucas, Western Agent Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—Standard-bred stallion, dark bay, 16 hands, 1,800 pounds, foaled 1894. Can trot in 2:35; brother to Ottawa Chief 2:35½. He is sire of fast colts. Sound and right sure foal-getter; good breeder. Black grade coach colt, 3 years old, 16 hands, will make horse of 1,600 pounds; extra good colt in form, style, bone, etc. Black Jack, meaty points, foaled 1887, good style, form, bone, etc., heads, quick performer as any horse; sure foal-getter. Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for other stock at cash price. Inquire of A. Hansen, Brookfield, Mo.

**WANTED**—Good traction engine. For Sale—Portable engine. S. Rohrer, New Basel, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Choice pumpkin seed from the greatest stock pumpkin in the U. S. 10 cents per package. Address Mrs. Mary J. Heath, Bookwalter, O.

**FOR SALE**—Imported French Draft stallion. Also one three-year-old Percheron-Norman and one one-year-old of same blood. All registered and strictly first-class animals. Also ten half-blood Norman colts, nearly 4 years old, five of them mares. Will sell all or any part at prices that will make it an object to a buyer who will come and examine the stock offered. Will sell part on time, or trade for cattle. Write for particulars. Address J. Gamble, Elyria, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Poultry, mated, the cockerels with fine plumes. \$5 per pair delivered at depot. Mrs. D. S. Sale, Axtell, Kas.

**WHITE SEED CORN**—Ninety-day Early Dent. Large ears for early variety. Planted three acres June 16, 1892, and got sixty-five bushels per acre. Had orders for 200 bushels more than could fill last spring. Secure a few bushels now and have a variety that will make a heavy crop regardless of short seasons. Price \$1.25 per bushel f. o. b. here. Reference, First National Bank. J. R. Eskew, Box 336, Shenandoah, Iowa.

**FOR SALE**—Forty acres fine grass land near Meriden, Kas., cheap for cash. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Good mare, 8 years old. Dr. Roby, Topeka.

**DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERY**—Spring 1893. Large stock of apple trees and grape vines, 500,000 and 2 year hedge. Everything in nursery line. Send for catalogue. Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Imported English Shire stallion Chatsworth, registered. Has proved a good sire. Wm. Roe, Vinland, Kas.

**200 CANVASSERS WANTED**—In Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, to take orders for Kansas-grown fruit trees, etc., grown at the Seneca Wholesale Nurseries. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—A fine imported registered full-blood Clydesdale stallion, 7 years old. Would exchange for unimproved good land or city property. Fine jacks, mammoth stock, on reasonable terms. Address or call on Burdick Bros., Carbondale, Kas.

**SALE—CHEAP**—Fine registered Shire stallion, 3 years old last fall. Oldreive, Florence, Marion Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Improved farm of 300 acres, in Jackson county, Kansas, on Rock Island railroad. Depot and postoffice on farm. Nearly all under cultivation. Running water. Would make capital stock farm. \$25 per acre; terms to suit. Address J. R. Dague, Straight Creek, Kas.

**I WANT TO BUY**—One hundred first-class fresh cows and upstarts. H. A. Hodgins, Upstairs, 626 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

**\$7 PER HUNDRED FOR FIRST-CLASS APPLE TREES** at THE SENeca NURSERY. Also pear, peach, plum, cherry and all other fruit, ornamental and shade trees, and millions of forest tree seedlings, small fruit plants, grape vines, etc., at wholesale prices. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

**WANTED**—A blacksmith to take charge of new shop. J. W. Milne, Putnam, Kas.

### MILLET AND CANE SEED

Wanted. Send samples and will make bids. J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Choice Light Brahmas. Wm. Plummer, Oage City, Kas.

**BELLEFONT NURSERY**—Trees and plants for lumber claim culture in western Kansas. Black and honey locust a specialty. Sixteen years experience in growing forest trees in western Kansas. Prices of plants: 4 to 8 inches top, \$1.75 per 1,000; 12 to 18 inches top, \$2.50 per 1,000; 20 to 30 inches top, \$3.25 per 1,000. No return on large orders. No agents. Lowest prices possible. Packed and shipped with promptness and care. Address to J. E. Mellecker, Bellefont, Kas.

**MODELS**—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdum & Sons, 1013 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DR. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST**—Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Canada. Veterinary Editor KANSAS FARMER. All diseases of domestic animals treated. Ridding castration and cauterizing done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office: Manhattan, Kas.

**S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER**, S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of standard and herd books of cattle and hogs. Complete catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

**ALFALFA** Jerusalem, Red and White Kaffir Corns, Milo Maize, Cane Seed and Millet. Fresh stock. W. P. HAYWOOD, Lakin, Kansas.

### Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

New and tried Small Fruits, the Kansas Raspberry—a Black-cap for the peach, Roses, Shrubbery and Evergreens. Price list free. A. H. GRIEBA, Kansas Home Nursery, Box J, Lawrence, Kas.

### FOR SALE FROM

18 Varieties of STANDARD POULTRY, kept in separate yards. Our Company consists of Experienced fanners, and business managers. 4 cts in stamps. Albion Poultry Yards, Albion, Ill.

**INCUBATORS and BROODERS** Brooders only \$5.00. 120 testimonials. 40 premiums, medals, and diplomas. Best machine ever invented for hatching and raising chicks, turkeys & ducks. For catalogue address Geo. B. Slinger, Cardington, O.

### ROSE LAWN FRUIT FARM.

NEW FRUITS LARGE STOCK. Eighty Varieties Low Prices. Catalogue Free. Address DIXON & SON, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas.

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

### ALLIANCE SEED HOUSE.

The Seed House for the People. Pkts. 2 to 3 cents each. Other seeds cheap in proportion. We warrant our seed to be fresh and of first quality. Send for catalogue. To any one sending a stamp to pay postage and packing we will send a sample packet of our seed FREE. Any one needing seeds should correspond with us before buying. ALLIANCE SEED CO., Gove City, Kas.

### GREAT CROPS OF SMALL FRUITS

AND HOW HE GROWS THEM. Is the title of a book written by R. M. Kellogg, Proprietor of the Rushmore Fruit Farm, Ionia, Mich. This is not only one of the largest plantations of small fruits in the great fruit belt of Central Michigan, but probably raises more fruit to the acre than any other farm in the country. The book explains in detail the BASIS OF HIS PHENOMENAL SUCCESS. Price FREE. 25 cents, but we have arranged to send a copy free to all our subscribers who will send their address, stating they are readers of the KANSAS FARMER, to R. M. KELLOGG, Ionia, Mich.

**SEEDS** J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 UNION AV., MILLET A SPECIALTY. Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed. KANSAS CITY, MO.

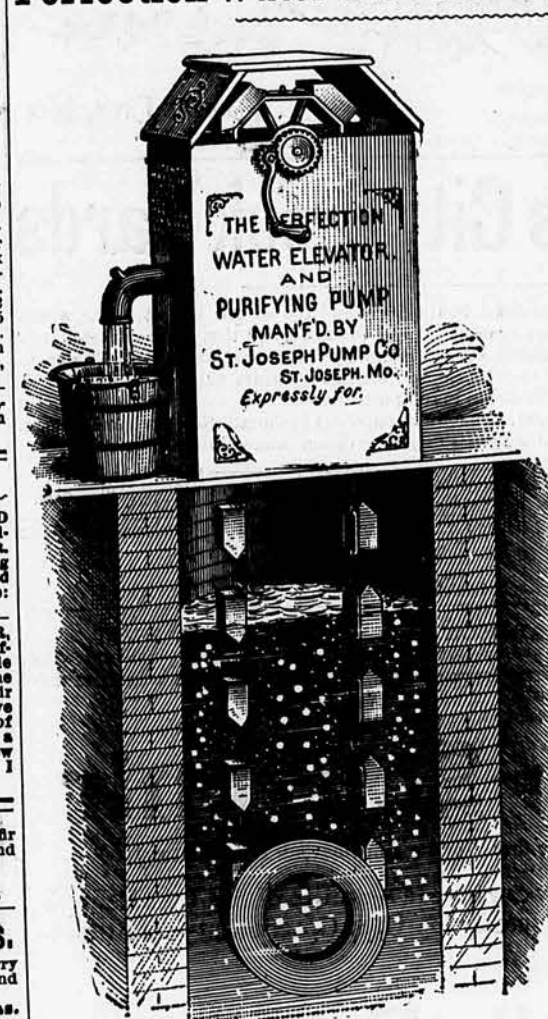
**SEEDS** T. LEE ADAMS, 419 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, Sheridan & Pratt's Poultry Food, Oyster Shells, Animal and Bone Meal.

**SEEDS.** ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY. Cane and Millet Seeds, Red Kaffir, Jerusalem, Rice and Brown Dhoura Corn, Black and White Hulled Barley, Onion Sets. McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kansas.

**SEEDS** Our Novelties: Glass Radish, Jerusalem and Kansas King Corn, Denver Lettuce and Kansas Stock Melon. Our Specialties: Onion Seed and Sets, Alfalfa, Esper-sette, Kaffir Corn, Cane, Millet, Seed Corn, Tree Seeds for timber claims and nurseries. Everything in the seed line. Catalogues mailed Free on application. KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

**FARMERS, AS WELL AS ALL CLASSES, NOTICE!** Did your Pump freeze up, or last summer did the water in well or cistern become foul? If so, buy at once a

## CELEBRATED Perfection Water Elevator and Purifying Pump



Which is Intended for a Fine Home, a Moderate Home, a Cheap Home.

For the rich, those in moderate circumstances, and especially for the poor man, its durability makes it the cheapest pump on earth.

Dealers, ask your jobbers why they don't sell eight and ten cars of the old filthy cucumber or wood suction pump in a year like they used to? They will tell you the "PERFECTION" has superseded them, as well as other pumps.

Dealers, you will have to buy the "PERFECTION." The consumer will demand it. Why should you hesitate, when the following jobbers have been handling them for the past five years? Write to them at once—any of them with whom you deal.

### JOBBERS:

Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Co., St. Joseph, Mo.  
Kansas City Pump Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
Snodgrass & Young Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
Bradley-Wheeler Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
A. J. Hearwig Hardware Co., Atchison, Kas.  
English Supply & Engine Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
Witte Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
Cahill & Collins Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Or to the Exclusive Manufacturers,

### ST. JOSEPH PUMP CO.,

E. A. KING, Sec. & Gen. Man. St. Joseph, Mo.

### HOW DOES IT PURIFY THE WATER?

Every bucket descends full of air and ascends full of water. For every gallon of water drawn a gallon of air (the vital element) is circulated through the water from the bottom to the top. This not only thoroughly agitates, ventilates and purifies the water, but it forces a large surplus of oxygen from the air into the water, and this surplus of oxygen is sufficient to consume all impurities or organic matter in the foulest water. It is an admitted fact by thousands using them that this purifier is the only pump that will destroy wigglers, water bugs, water lice and make foul or stagnant well or cistern water pure and sweet, removing all color, bad taste and smell. After a few days' use the old ifiness and insipidity is replaced by a sparkle like that of a mountain spring. In short, it will make bad water good and good water better.

## Public Sale of PURE-BRED HORSES

February 15, 1893 at DALLAS CENTER, IOWA.

The undersigned will sell to the highest bidder at above date and place 10 Imported and Native French Draft Stallions from 2 to 6 years old; also 12 Imported and Native Registered French Draft Mares from 3 to 6 years old; and 2 French Coach Stallions. Stock strictly first-class. Terms of Sale—Cash, or time of one year or longer will be given on good bankable paper, with 6 per cent. interest; 3 per cent. discount for cash. Dallas Center is 21 miles North-west of Des Moines on Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. and has 3 Passenger trains each way, daily. Send for Catalogue.

WM. COLLARD Auctioneer. F. PETERS & SON.

## POWER FROM GASOLINE

DIRECT FROM THE TANK CHEAPER THAN STEAM.

No Boiler. No Steam. No Engineer. BEST POWER for Corn and Feed Mills, Baling Hay, Running Separators, Creameries, &c.

### OTTO GASOLINE ENGINES

Stationary or Portable. 1 to 50 H. P. 8 to 20 H. P.

OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS, 33d & Walnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Send for Catalogue, Prices, etc., describing work to be done.

**BEEKEEPERS SEND FOR** Sample copy of **CLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE.** A Handsomely Illustrated Magazine and Catalogue of **BEE SUPPLIES** FREE. AMOS I. ROOT, Medina, O.