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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

JUNE 1—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.

### ABOUT CATTLE-RAISING.

At one of our county farmers' institutes, Hon. G. W. Gillick, of Atchison, discussed the subject of the cattle business, and gave his views as follows:

"No man can be successful in the breeding of cattle for profit without laying the proper foundation for it. To breed cattle on the farm does not mean profit, in fact, may mean loss—loss in time, care and profit. The other branches of the farm may have to be drawn upon to sustain the cattle that are exhausting other farm industries that are profitable in themselves. While that system of stock-raising may not bankrupt or embarrass the farmer, it may exhaust the profits of all other industries carried on on the farm, and thus leave the farmer financially the loser. Scrub cattle do not pay their way as beef cattle; they are fed at a loss; they cannot, with any amount of care and feed, make cattle that will sell in the market at the top price, and yet they have taken the same care, longer time to mature, more risk, and, as a consequence, more feed. These are the facts that are patent to the observing, enterprising and discreet stockman.

"Hence, such a stockman studies the economics of his vocation. He inquires where improvement can be made in his herd; how can he produce the most beef, and hence the most profit, for the feed consumed, and the time employed; how he can secure the top prices in the sales-yard, and, at the end of the transaction, have a good balance on the right side of his ledger.

"He finds that, to accomplish these results, he must improve or change the foundation of his herd, by improving and increasing the tendency to take on flesh by rapid assimilation of the foods eaten; to breed for and encourage early maturity. In short, he must build up and improve the fattening propensity of the herd, with that of early maturity. The more he can intensify these qualities the greater the saving in feed, care and risk, and the greater the profit, with the doors standing open inviting him to enter the markets where the best is wanted and the top prices are paid. This is the end of the transaction for which he should work, if he desires to obtain at the close of the sale any adequate returns. These results can only be attained, in the present depressed condition of agricultural pursuits, by placing the stock industry on a proper and profitable foundation.

"How can this foundation be obtained? is the question that may be asked, and is answered by saying that it can be obtained by starting with a less number of cattle and of a better quality, or by the use of thoroughbred males of the best quality, and breeding up the herd.

"The times are so hard financially that good, hardy, profitable, thoroughbred cattle can be had for 20 to 25 per cent. of their true value. Five of such cows for a foundation for a herd for a beginner will, at the end of five years, if properly handled, produce more actual profit than twenty-five scrub cows during the same time. And to the enterprising stockman the five thoroughbred cows will give more pleasure, enlist more devotion and inspire more enthusiasm in his calling, than acres of scrub cattle, that live only to eat and eat only to live and that part company with the scrub owner at the close of the Sheriff's sale. The man who will have the courage to exchange his twenty-five scrub cows for five thoroughbred cows of even plain pedigrees will have made a profitable exchange, and will have laid the foundation of a prosperous and profitable stock industry. If we make the calculation of the increase of such a small herd, the owner will find it as large as he can care for on the 160-acre farm in a very few years. One female as a foundation will in ten years secure to her owner a herd of seventy-two head, if the female increases regularly bred and cared for. So no farmer need fear that he cannot get a good herd of cattle if he wants them, and has the enterprise to take proper care of them, and breed them for early maturity and for beef that sells at the top prices. I do not mean

that men must keep up the pedigrees of the cattle when they get such and intend to breed only for the beef market. The keeping of the pedigree is not essential. It is very essential that you know though that the cattle you bought had straight pedigrees, and then use nothing but thoroughbred males, with good pedigrees, showing early maturity and rapid-fattening tendencies. This policy will place the man who thus starts into stock-raising for profit on the road to assured success, if he knows how to care for his herd and to feed for the best results.

"The other method is to commence by selecting the best scrub cows obtainable; then use nothing but extra good thoroughbred males. The first cross gives you a half-blood, the next of these three-quarter blood, and you can thus calculate and see how soon you will have a nice herd of cattle that will have, by a few crosses, seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths pure blood. Sell off the indifferent females to the dealer, and always keep your best, and at the end of five years, if properly fed and cared for, and the scrubby-looking females culled out and sold, you will have as large a herd of fine, early-maturing, beefy cows as the 160-acre farm can profitably maintain with the usual cropping carried on by a Kansas farmer. Early maturity is the essential quality now in profitable stock-raising. The steer must go to the block at two years old if a thoroughbred, and at thirty months if a high grade, if any profit is expected. Three-year-old steers are fed at a loss of both feed and care.

"Early maturity is not entirely with the breed, but any good stockman can increase that quality in his herd in a remarkable degree by proper feeding. Feed the calf well, and you encourage and intensify the tendency to put on flesh that secures the full growth of the animal in a short time, and thus induces early maturity in their progeny as well as the tendency to put on flesh rapidly. These two essential qualities can be rapidly increased in any herd, with an increase of profit. The stockman who will make the most profit out of his stock industry must learn to breed and feed his stock with special reference to these essentials.

"In what I have said, I have only incidentally referred to the male in the herd. It is an old saying that the bull is half the herd. This is a paradox, and yet is a truth. It is more than the truth when results are taken into the account. There can be no improvement, no building up, no early maturity in any profitable degree, no rapid taking on of flesh, no adequate return for the food consumed, unless that one animal that is half the herd possesses those very important essentials, and does transmit them in an intense degree. Hence, while it is all-important that the best females be obtained or kept in the herd, the only way to maintain those essential good qualities is to use nothing but the thoroughbred male that possesses those essential qualities and transmits them in an intense degree to his progeny. If he does not transmit those qualities, it only entails loss to use him.

"Use no grade animal, however good he may be in appearance. He gets his merits, his style and quality from the thoroughbred ancestor, but he has no power to transmit his good qualities or his fine appearance to his progeny in any important degree. The grade breeds your herd down to the scrub faster than the thoroughbred can breed them up to higher grades. In using the grade sire, you lose all that has been gained by careful breeding, and it means less profit; it means scrub farming, with all its sad consequences, and I will only trespass on your time to impress on you the necessity of extra feed and care for your bull. He needs daily exercise, regular watering and feeding. He should be kept fat—yes, very fat—when young, if you want the best results. In this you are implanting in him the tendency to take on flesh rapidly, to mature early, and to transmit these important and essential qualities to his progeny in an intensified degree.

"The selection of the male for the particular herd for which he is selected, his form, his style, size, vigor, and the quality of his ancestors, all are to be considered. His price is of small moment to the man who knows what he wants, or to the man who really desires the best foundation for his herd, with the ultimate and chief end—the profit in the business of cattle-raising. The careful observer does not

haggle over the price when he finds what he wants, for he knows that the indifferent male means a loss of \$14 to \$25 per head on every beef animal that he sends to the market."

### A Great Exhibit of Wool.

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Willits, who is in charge of the exhibit of that Department at the World's Columbian Exposition, is now taking measures for a thoroughly classified representation there of the wool industry of the United States. He has appointed a committee to look after this matter, consisting of Edward A. Greene, of Philadelphia, and Hon. John T. Rich, of Elba, Mich. It is intended to include in the exhibit one hundred samples of foreign wools taken from the collection now being made for the use of the customs service by the same committee. Of domestic wools about two thousand samples will be shown of all breeds and crosses raised in the country. The space available for this exhibit will not permit of showing many whole fleeces, which will therefore be restricted to a few taken from pedigree sheep. Generally speaking, the samples will be put up in glass bottles holding about a pound, and will be so arranged in the bottles as to show on the one side the staple and on the other the skin side of the clip. In this way both the farmer and the wool-buyer will see the wool as they are in the habit of seeing it. An effort will be made to relieve the monotony which would arise from so many similar samples, by some special decorative features, such as pictures of sheep, etc. Mr. Willits desires to secure a fine Merino ram to be stuffed and mounted on a pedestal in the center of the exhibit. He would like tenders of such a ram, whose pedigree can be traced to one or more noted sires and that is now growing his third fleece. The animal selected will be exhibited with the name and address of the breeder attached as in the case of all samples of wool, where these are known. Although the space available for this exhibit is very small, it is hoped that by using great care in the selection of the samples, it may prove of value to the wool-growers of the country.

### Valuable Horse Tips.

Study the disposition of your colts while training them.

Exercise is necessary for the development of muscle in young horses.

Never commit the blunder of breeding a good mare to a poor horse.

At this season feed the horses plentifully, but judiciously, especially the work team.

Have the teams arranged with a view of equalizing the strength as much as possible.

The best plan of feeding ground grain to horses is by mixing it with cut hay, straw or fodder.

By watering the horses before feeding them the food will be much more thoroughly digested and assimilated.

At this time feed with a view of securing vigor and strength rather than of laying on fat.

Horses will get more benefit out of their Sunday's rest if they are given the run of a lot or pasture, rather than left tied up in the stables.

Activity and intelligence are necessary characteristics of good farm horses, and if they do not possess these qualifications they have no business on the farm.

It is a mistake to breed from mares that are faulty in limb, wind or form; any defect of this kind is apt to be transmitted.

At this time linseed meal given in their rations will go a long way towards making their coats sleek. It is very beneficial with ground feed.

Horses should be reasonably well matured and well broken before being placed on the market. There is but little, if any, demand for unbroken horses, and they can be trained best on the farm.

A square-built, well-muscled horse will stand more work and more hardship than two lank, loose-jointed ones, and will not require more feed than either one of them.

When the mare is worked while suckling her foal, care should be taken to let her cool off before the colt is allowed to suck. Failing to do this is often the cause of sickness.

During the breeding season the stallion should not be allowed to get too fat; fat stallions are not sure foal-getters and do not generally get vigorous, healthy offspring. At this time care in feeding is an important item.

Oats contain a greater proportion of

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flesh-forming elements and corn a greater proportion of fat-forming elements. This is why oats are a so much better feed for horses.

Good training will develop many good qualities in the horse that would otherwise be dormant, but the training must be judicious.—St. Louis Republic.

### Live Stock Husbandry.

Lambs ought to be weaned at four or five months old, when they should weigh ninety to one hundred and ten pounds alive. Lambs that are to be kept to grow upon the farm should have a nice piece of fresh grass reserved for them when they are separated from their mothers, and their feed should be of the best until winter, that their growth may not be retarded.

Our readers should remember the difference between a growing and a fattening ration. The one feeds the muscles and enlarges the bony frame so it can be loaded up for the shambles by and by. The stomach needs to be kept healthy with cooling foods, and not overloaded. Exercise, sunshine and variety are indispensable. Lengthen out the pigs now and broaden them when the time comes.

It is not wise, truly says an exchange, to work a sick horse, if it can possibly be avoided. It is true people must work sometimes when they are sick, but they can describe their symptoms and it may then be determined that work will not harm them. The horse may be much sicker than it seems, and working it may greatly injure it. It is best, therefore, to give rest, under such circumstances, when possible.

The wool market is quite dull and the outlook for better or even last year's prices is quite gloomy, hence it is important that every sheep-owner prepare the wool for market this year with great care, otherwise it may be sacrificed to a greater extent than is absolutely necessary. A few bad fleeces may condemn the whole lot. See that each fleece is free from unnecessary dung locks or other foreign matter.

### Pigmies vs. Giants.

Lilliputian as they are in size (being no larger than mustard seeds), they achieve results that their Brobdnagian opponents utterly fail in. We refer to the efficacy of the powerful preparation known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, compared with that of their gigantic competitors, the old-style pill. Try the little giants, when dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, biliousness, or any kindred ills assail you, and you'll make no mistake—they'll disappear at once.

Give young chicks hard-boiled eggs and skim-milk to drink until they are a week old; after that oatmeal moistened with milk, cracked wheat, boiled potatoes mixed with meal.

Go tell it, ye breezes, from desert to sea, The "Prescription" has triumphed, fair women is free!

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the one princely remedy above all others! Made expressly for women, it is adapted to her special needs, and fulfills every requirement.

No condition so critical as to defy it! No emergency so great as to baffle it! As a woman's restorative and regulator, the "Favorite Prescription" is master of the situation. Positively guaranteed to give satisfaction in all cases, or money paid for it returned. The only medicine for women sold on trial!

### 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.



## Agricultural Matters.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

For the past three years the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station has given considerable attention to experiments with potatoes, covering a greater portion of the methods of culture, such as depth of planting, amount of and manner of cutting seeds, distance of planting, manures and fertilizers and manner of application, etc.

The land upon which the potatoes were grown was a deep, well-drained, heavy, sandy loam, and in excellent tilth, and of more than average fertility. No manure or fertilizers were used, except in plats specially set aside for the purpose. The variety test included one hundred and forty-two kinds. The land was furrowed three feet two inches apart and five inches deep, and the seed pieces dropped in the bottom were covered with two inches of soil. They received frequent cultivation up to the middle of July, and the ground was left as level as possible. The three years' experiments show that the following, in the order named, are the best varieties to plant: Early—Howe's Premium, New Queen, Tonhock's, Signal, Early Minnesota, Early White Beauty of Hebron, Beauty of Hebron, Early Oxford, Medium Early—Early Pearl, Thorburn, Fort Collins, Early Rose, Putnam's New Rose, Early Puritan, Freeman and Faust's. Medium Late—P. & W. Victory, Lazell's Seedling, Perfection and Supplanter. Late—Empire State, Halo of Dakota, Ideal, White Elephant, Crown Jewel and Rural Blush.

Experiments to learn whether or not the practice of many farmers of throwing away the "seed" end of the potato is a wise one, were made, with seed from the middle, the stem and seed ends. The yield of marketable tubers was found to be the largest from the seed end, with the next largest yield from the stem end. From these experiments it would seem that the practice of cutting off and throwing away the seed end is needless and wasteful. As a rule the eyes near the seed end are stronger and produce more vigorous shoots than do those of either the middle or stem end, therefore resulting in a greater and more even growth of plants, and consequently larger yield of tubers.

Experiments as to the amount of seed to plant show the yield to be four times greater from whole tubers than from single eyes, with a gradual and regular diminution of yield as the size of the seed decreased. Also, as is usually the case, the yield of small tubers was in proportion to the size of the seed pieces used. But, although the average yield of the large seed (whole) potatoes was greater than any of the smaller ones, the greatly increased amount of seed more than equalled the increased yield, and hence was less profitable than the use of halves. Where planted one foot apart the average result for three years showed that from twenty-five to twenty-eight bushels per acre gave best results.

The single eyes gave the largest yield at a distance of one and one-fourth feet; the quarters gave practically the same yield of market size at one, one and a half and two feet, but considering the amount of seed required, those at two feet furnish the largest net yield; the halves also show little difference at the distances between one and two and a half feet, but the net yield of market tubers would be largest at two feet.

A comparison of these conclusions with the results secured shows but little difference, and the largest net yield of all was secured from halves, using thirteen and two-tenths bushels of seed per acre at two feet.

In the experiments to ascertain the depth for planting, the results seem to

favor covering the seed about three inches, especially for dry seasons.

In experimenting with fertilizers, manure, ashes, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate and sulphate of potash, ground bone and dissolved bone black were used. The highest yield was obtained where manure was used as a mulch between the rows. This would seem natural, as it would both provide plant food and prevent evaporation of moisture. The manure used under the seed gave about fifty bushels more of potatoes to the acre than did the unfertilized plat, and manure over the seed in the furrow produced sixty bushels more. The average result from manure used in the different ways shows a little over eighty-four bushels per acre in its favor.

#### SUMMARY.

1. Even on fairly rich soil, manure can be used with great profit.
2. As a rule, medium-sized potatoes cut into halves lengthwise, using at the rate of thirteen to fifteen bushels of seed per acre, will produce best net results, planted one and a half or two feet apart.
3. If smaller seed is used, the eyes should be fifteen inches apart, and pieces containing two or three eyes about eighteen inches. At distances over two and a half feet the number of hills is so much decreased that the yield is lessened.
4. When potatoes are cheap, it does not pay to use small potatoes as seed, but when seed potatoes are high, tubers the size of hen eggs may be used for one year without greatly decreasing the yield.

#### Farming by Irrigation.

By L. L. Doty, read before the Finney County Farmers' Institute, held at Garden City, Kas., February 23 and 27, 1892.

The subject of irrigation is a very important one, as it interests an empire in extent. Nothing has ever been presented for consideration, affecting progress and prosperity as this one: "In all this great arid and semi-arid region, embracing more than 1,200 miles square of territory, can crops be raised, with certainty, without irrigation?"

Irrigation is no new question. It is as old almost as the human race. Back in the remote ages of antiquity irrigation began. Ruins of great irrigation works are found in Syria, Arabia, and other countries. Aqueducts and reservoirs are to be seen that were built before the time of Solomon. When Pizarra came to Mexico he found great irrigation works which carried water to make the land fertile. The British government has expended \$120,000,000 on irrigation in India.

The first work of any magnitude in the arid West was started and carried on by the Mormons in Utah in 1847. It remains for the bold pioneer of the West to improve on the crude and unsystematic methods of the old ways and to reduce them to practical and systematic methods by the aid of engineering skill and economy in the use of water. As far as the construction of ditches goes, we have about reached the limit. In a manner all the available water is now appropriated, and if very much more land is brought under irrigation new ways for supplying water must be devised, either by storage, underflow, artesian wells, and windmills, or all of them.

I will now try to give a few suggestions of how to economize in regard to the water supply. When the river is low, and there is not water enough to supply all the patrons of the ditch at one time, the water can all be turned into one or two laterals and divided among the patrons of that lateral for twenty-four or forty-eight hours; then turn it all down another lateral, and so on; and in the course of five or six days it can be turned back into the first lateral again. Thorough cultivation has a great deal to do with ground re-

taining moisture. The old Colorado and western Kansas idea of raising crops by irrigation alone is erroneous. Shallow and complete cultivation, so as to form a mulch, as soon after irrigation as the ground will work nicely, retains the moisture, and vegetation will not suffer for a longer time than if left to form a crust and bake.

There are several ways of obtaining a partial water supply to help out in case of a failure of the ditch, but they will cost some money and labor. But when water gets to be worth as much as it is in parts of California, we will not think it very expensive. With the amount of wind we have in this country and an inexhaustible water supply under us, there are but few who could not build a reservoir and get a pump and windmill and irrigate from five to twenty acres of orchard and "truck." You say it will cost too much. What do you think of an inch of water supplying five acres of land and costing \$200 per acre, or \$1,000 per inch? Such is the case around San Bernardino, Cal. There water is gold, and it is conveyed in pipes to where it is wanted, and not allowed to waste or evaporate. I could irrigate western Kansas with windmills cheaper than that. Major Powell's theory of building reservoirs on the lowest part of the farm and catching the rainfall and carrying it out in a bucket would almost beat that in this country.

Another thing I want to speak about is a measuring-box for taking the water out of the ditch. It was described in the January number of the *Irrigation Age*, and is called the spill-box. I think it is the most complete measuring-box I have ever seen, and I hope to see it introduced and in use on our system of ditches for the benefit of the man on the tail end of the ditch as well as for the company and the Superintendent.

#### Working the Soil Wet.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—So far as is possible to avoid, it is not good economy to work the soil wet. This is especially the case in preparing the soil for planting a crop. Generally it will be better to be a little late in planting the crop rather than to work the soil wet, important as it generally is to get nearly or quite all of the planting done early. But in some cases in cultivating it will become necessary to either cultivate wet or let the crop go. Weeds, if allowed to grow, damage the crop quite seriously, and if not kept down will often kill or choke out the plants entirely; and as a choice between letting the crop go and cultivating wet, it will, of course, be best to cultivate. My plan of cultivating, when it can be done, is to use the harrow or weeder as soon as possible after planting, and then follow this up with the cultivator, keeping the surface in good tilth from the start. But in a wet season sometimes neither the harrow or cultivator can be used to good advantage, the weeds and grass get a vigorous start, the soil is wet and tough, and the diamond plow must be used to turn them under and kill them out. If plowed wet the cultivations must be kept up; and especially if the sun comes out hot and dry, as the soil will bake into hard lumps, that will require the rest of the season to get into a proper tilth. But if necessary, to save the crop, to plow wet, then keep stirring as frequently as possible, until the soil is in a good tilth. Last year we had a very wet June. It was nearly impossible to cultivate all through the month, and, of course, the weeds made a good growth, while the fox-tail and crab grass got well started. I tried both the spring-tooth and diamond-shovel cultivators, but they would not cover up the weeds and grass. The one-horse diamond plow did the work, and then the cultivators were used in finishing up. Several years ago we had a wet

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season. I got my corn in early and it made a good start, but wet weather set in and kept the ground so wet that it seemed impossible to cultivate. In a short time it was either cultivate or let the weeds and grass take the crop. I used the diamond plow, throwing the dirt from the corn each way, which not only destroyed the weeds, but also afforded good drainage. The cultivator was used after this to level down and fine the soil, and I raised a very good crop of corn, when I am reasonably certain that if I had let the crop grow until sufficiently dry, there would have been no corn. N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

#### Wheat in Ohio.

After elaborate experiments with wheat the Ohio station thus states its conclusion:

It appears from this statistical study of the wheat harvests of Ohio that the average yield of wheat is increasing in the northern and central sections of the State, while it is at a standstill and standing at far too low a point for profit in the southern and southeastern counties. It would seem that the profitable culture of wheat on the steep hillsides of southern Ohio is a hopeless undertaking; that the great problem before the wheat-grower of the central belt of counties is winter-killing, a problem which may be partially solved by under-drainage and the intelligent use of clover and manures; and that in the northern counties climatic influences are more generally favorable to wheat culture than elsewhere in the State. These statistics indicate that the wheat crops of Ohio have been slightly increased by the use of commercial fertilizers, but it appears that the average cost of this increase has equaled its market value, and that a general improvement in the methods of agriculture has contributed more largely to the increase of Ohio's wheat crop than the use of purchased fertility. It would seem that the total area under wheat might be considerably enlarged, and at the same time more closely restricted to lands adapted to tillage, and that the yield per acre may be so increased that the total product shall reach double the quantity now annually produced.

The corn crop of 1892 will, of course, depend to a certain extent upon the season, but season or no season, proper choice and selection of seed and careful cultivation will be strong factors for success. Whether best to check-row, drill or list, depends upon the kind and depth of your soil.

Replying to an inquiry, how to get rid of sorrel, the Iowa *Homestead* says: "There is no practical way to destroy such pests as the sorrel except to prevent their assimilating plant food. If we can keep them down with the plow, hoe, or in any other way until all of the reserve materials in their roots are exhausted, they can not live. They must not be allowed to show green leaves for more than a day or two. Sometimes such weeds are smothered out by heavy growths of clover and buckwheat. It is easier to destroy them about midsummer than in the spring or fall."

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors a natural brown or black.



## 356 Alliance Department.

### SECOND NATIONAL SILVER CONVENTION.

The National Silver committee, appointed by the First National Silver convention, held at St. Louis, November, 1889, believing that the exigency has arisen which calls for earnest consideration and united action on the part of the friends of bimetallic coinage throughout the United States, hereby calls a convention to be known as the Second National Silver convention, to be held at Washington, D. C., May 26 and 27, 1892—one of the objects being to organize a national bimetallic association or league for the better promotion of the cause of free bimetallic coinage in the United States.

This action is impelled by the manifest determination on the part of the gold combination to suppress the silver issue for at least another half decade, and, if possible, by transmuting existing debts into gold obligations, and otherwise, to fasten forever the single gold standard upon the people of the United States, and thus to perpetuate the subtle system of robbery that has been going on for the past twenty years by means of a money standard that is constantly increasing in value.

His understanding must be defective who does not know that the demonetization of silver increased the money standard of the United States and of the world, and his conscience must be seared who would attempt to justify it.

But this increase still goes on, as gold grows scarce and dear, until the bimetallic standard, established a hundred years ago under Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson, is restored and gold relieved of the strain of being the only money of final redemption for all other forms of money and of credit.

As the money standard is raised, prices fall, industries are depressed and debts increased. The one is the counterpart of the other, and the whole is the work of legislation.

The wit of man could not devise a scheme better calculated to enrich one class at the expense of another than by the device of an increasing money standard, and under the operation of this device, since 1873, hundreds of millions of dollars annually of the wealth created by one class have been stealthily appropriated by another.

For twenty years this has been going on, and yet a Congress pledged to the people to remedy the wrong hesitates and pauses as if hypnotized by the wand of gold.

The people want no "70-cent dollars," neither will they forever tolerate, under the hypocritical pretense of "honest money," a dollar that has grown to be a hundred-and-fifty-cent dollar, and is still growing at an augmenting rate.

There may be those who are tired of the silver question, but the consequences of gold monometallism are too threatening to permit the cause of silver to be smothered, and to abandon it is to give over to ultimate slavery the tollers of the land.

No, the silver question will not down. It is an issue paramount to all others. Although it is necessarily a political question, in the sense that the remedy must be by political action, the question of free bimetallic coinage is not a partisan question, and the convention is not called for any partisan purpose, but to urge on all parties the justice and the necessity of action on a question so vital to the public welfare.

The gold monometallists are united, active and watchful, as recent events have shown. They have unlimited means at their command; they control the metropolitan press; they intimidate political leaders, dominate conventions and dictate platforms and candidates. But the people will not be enslaved, nor will they submit forever to the robbery of an increasing gold standard.

The call is extended to all who earnestly favor the immediate restoration of free bimetallic coinage in the United States, and each Congressional district is requested to send two delegates, and each State and Territory to send two additional delegates at large. Farmers' Alliance organizations, State Granges, Patrons of Husbandry, Knights of Labor, and all other industrial organizations favorable to the free coinage of silver are also in-

vited to send one delegate for each local organization.

A cordial invitation is also extended to all citizens who, by pen or otherwise, have been advocates of bimetallicism.

Members of Congress and of the Legislatures of the several States who favor the restoration of the bimetallic standard and the coinage of silver on the same terms as gold are especially invited to attend and participate in the proceedings of the convention.

By order of the National Silver committee.  
A. J. WARNER,  
LEE CRANDALL, Sec'y. Chairman.  
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1892.

#### The Birmingham Conference.

A conference of the Presidents and executive officers of the F. A. & I. U. from eleven Southern States was recently held at Birmingham, Ala., at which a manifesto covering the following points was adopted:

We have entered a crucial period in the history of our great movement in which the greatest caution, earnest deliberation, and strict adherence to our principles are necessary to preserve intact this organization.

You are congratulated upon the great harmony and unity of sentiment in regard to Alliance principles which prevails within your borders, and upon the fact that a careful canvass of the subject at this meeting has shown that practically the members of the order in these States stand squarely upon their demands with the avowed determination of holding devotion to them above that of any other method of action, and that to-day the number of those who so indorse the principles of the Alliance is much greater than ever before. A sentiment prevails that this organization must be perpetuated entirely free from any partisan entanglements. The only danger which seems in any way to threaten a lack of the fullest development and prosperity of the order are those which attend the disposition of a few men and papers to publicly criticize and condemn others for their methods. This is not of sufficient extent to damage the order, but it mars that perfect unity that should prevail, and always injures all concerned, and is contrary to the spirit of brotherly love and forbearance that should prevail. Another evil which fortunately prevails only in a very few localities is the disposition of members to seek political office at the hands of their brethren, forgetting that principle of the Alliance doctrine which declares that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

In consideration of these views as to the situation, the following rules of action are suggested as well calculated to enable this order to go through the coming ordeal of a fierce political contest, and come out strengthened and purified:

First—Let a spirit of harmony prevail, and let unity of action be the rule. Let none condemn a brother who stands squarely by the principles of the order, or speak in any way disparagingly or disrespectfully of him because they may differ as to the best methods of enforcing our principles. Grant to every brother honesty of purpose.

Second—Let fealty to the principles of the order be the true and only test of membership, and let those who value their partisan affiliations more than their Alliance obligations be informed that their order demands strict and full devotion to its principles, and leaves each to his own choice of methods, but that the method can in no case control the principle, and therefore all who affiliate should accept as supreme the principles of the order.

Third—Every member who takes the obligation always administered to those who join is first told as a condition precedent, and upon which all that is to follow is predicated: "That it shall in no way interfere with your political or religious liberty." Therefore this order as such or any of its branches, has no right to take any partisan, political or sectarian religious action. We urge upon the brotherhood of all reform organizations, and all good citizens who believe as we do, that the enactment of laws based upon our demands is for the preservation of the free institutions of our government, and to rescue the masses from degraded servitude; that they use all honorable means to secure the election of men to our national legislative council who stand pledged to work for the passage of such laws.

Finally, brethren, remember that devotion to our principles can only be emphasized and our influence made effective by voting for our demands at the ballot box. We send greeting to the brotherhood in the north and great northwest, and assure them that our hearts beat in unison with them in their efforts for industrial freedom, and we will stand by them in all laudable efforts to redeem the country from the clutches of organized capital, and that we will stand with them at the ballot box for the enforcement of our demands.

Signed by all members of the conference, Birmingham, May 4.

Bessie H. Bedloe, Burlington, Vt., had a disease of the scalp, causing her hair to become very harsh and dry, and to fall so freely that she scarcely dared to comb it. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave her a healthy scalp, removed the dandruff, and made the hair thick and glossy.

### IS CATARRH INCURABLE?

Answer No, and for the Following Reasons.

The various kinds and modes of local applications for catarrh, such as sprays, atomizers, douches, inhalants, fumigations, creams, ointments, lotions, gargles, etc., etc., have in many cases a soothing effect on the inflamed surfaces, and are sometimes useful to assist a cure; but neither of them nor all of them together ever did or ever will cure a case of catarrh. These things may give temporary relief, but it is useless to expect a cure of them. Catarrh is not a local disease, hence can not be cured by local treatment. The only hope of success in the permanent cure of any case of chronic catarrh is to devise some remedy that will stimulate the nerves which supply the capillary blood vessels. There is but one remedy that has the most desirable effect, and that remedy is Pe-ru-na. This remedy strikes at once at the root of the catarrh by restoring to the capillary vessels their healthy elasticity. Pe-ru-na is not a temporary palliative, but a radical cure. Its action is necessarily slow, but permanent.

The reason that there are any failures is either because the catarrh is complicated by some organic disease or the patient does not take the medicine long enough. The majority of people expect to be cured in a week or two of catarrh that has run for ten or fifteen years. Such people are nearly always disappointed. Pe-ru-na will cure a recent case of acute catarrh in a few days or weeks, but when the disease becomes chronic it takes longer. In no case should any one leave off taking Pe-ru-na until after writing Dr. Hartman, as a letter from him is almost sure to point out the cause of the failure.

A valuable pamphlet of thirty-two pages, setting forth in detail the treatment of catarrh, coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and consumption, in every phase of the disease, will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio.

"The selection of the proper fabric to be worn next the skin," says Dr. F. H. Bosworth, of Bellevue Medical college, New York, "is too often dictated by a consideration of luxury rather than of good health. The most important function that goes on in the skin is that by which the body is kept at an equable temperature by means of perspiration. Theoretically, this is accomplished by means of an insensible perspiration, and practically, too, except under extraordinary circumstances, when the perspiration becomes profuse. Now, this function of perspiration, or heat radiation, takes place best when the fabric next the skin is a thoroughly porous one. We have no fabric comparable to pure wool in this respect, the virtues of this fabric being, I take it, due to the fact that wool fibre is highly elastic, and also curls upon itself in such a way as that, when converted into thread and woven into a garment, it still affords a highly elastic and porous textile fabric which best admits of the escape of heat. Silk probably would never be worn as underwear were it not for the fact that it is the most expensive of the fabrics. From a sanitary point of view its use is very objectionable, in that cutaneous transpiration is interfered with. The same is true of cotton and linen, in that their fiber is perfectly straight, and is also inelastic.

In speaking of looking after the apple-tree borer, a correspondent of the *Farmer's Voice* says: "Remove the soil down to the roots and examine carefully about the base of the tree. It will be necessary to probe the bark to find the borer sometimes. Annihilate him if he is there. Examine each tree. When done replace the soil properly and apply a mulching of leached ashes. A good orchard ought to be found on every farm. Plant good sized trees, grown as near home as you can get them. Cultivate your orchard several years in root or vegetable crops of various sorts. Let no grass or weeds grow there until the trees are well into bearing."

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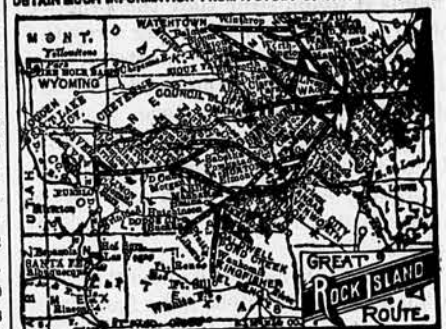


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## The Horse.

### The Trotter.

The odium that once justly or unjustly attached to the trotting horse breeding industry has, under the modern influences which have surrounded it, and by reason of a greater public interest and, consequently, a better acquaintanceship, so entirely disappeared as to be now little more than a memory. The terms, "fast horses," "horse racing," etc., were practical synonyms for loose morals, gambling and general wickedness. In those old days the goody-goody moralists were absolutely certain that the trotting horse and his master were under the direct management of his satanic majesty, who, it was believed, made no other use of them than to contaminate the good morals of the children of earth. The race track was the devil's favorite play-ground. Much of this was the result of the densest ignorance on the part of the pharisaical critics, who were so blinded by prejudice and the bias of early and faulty training that they were unable to distinguish the good things from the greater or lesser evil that was undoubtedly found connected with the industry. But step by step the bad has been forced to give place to the higher and better, until now, while not pretending that it is absolutely free from corruption any more than any other commercial industry, we present the light harness horse breeding industry to the world as being strictly moral, legitimate and high-toned, and last, but not least, profitable. Men can make evil of anything, but the light harness horse industry has called to its support, and is calling, such a class of men as make it probable that in the aggregate no other branch of commercial activity is represented in morals, intelligence and enterprise in a more satisfactory manner than it. Such has been the revolution of feeling in this direction that Judges of our Supreme courts, members of the national Senate, members of the Cabinet, scholars, statesmen and capitalists form a very considerable portion of its active membership. Ministers of the gospel, as a class, are well represented, and it is no longer a rare thing to see a horse paper ornamenting a preacher's study table. They do not propose letting the devil have all the good things. All this is highly pleasing, and matter for sincere congratulation; but the good work is not complete. Like every other business, there are certain wrongs and evils which must be daily combated and righted to insure the desired ends, and as the ultimate life and success of this broad industry rests almost entirely in the proportion of strict right and business principles upon which it is as a business conducted, the search-light needs to be turned into the sulky, into the judges' stand, into the sale ring, upon the pedigree-maker and the pool-box, and the legend, "Drop a sum of money in the slot and see the light go out," must be taken down at once; the signs point to this end. It is now a rare thing to meet a breeder who misrepresents his stock; on the contrary, it is the rule for the purchaser to be agreeably disappointed. This is wise and means that the breeders and turfmen are rapidly focusing to a point where the platform shall be "An honorable business, honestly conducted."—*Clark's Horse Review.*

### Should Colts Run Together?

The treatment of colts when weaned has been a more or less perplexing question to all breeders. The common practice is, where there is room enough, to separate the youngsters as much as possible, thinking to lessen or minimize thereby the chances of their getting hurt. Major B. G. Thomas, whose knowledge of horses and their treatment is at least up to the average of horsemen, gives opinion upon the subject highly favorable to congregating the colts in one large lot, with plenty of range. His experience, he says, is that when a colt is in a lot by himself, he is constantly fretting and trying to get to his neighbor. If the fence is not tight he risks his head by putting it through between the rails. Otherwise, he climbs upon the top rail, in all cases running the chances of being disabled. To obviate this, Major Thomas put two together. Then he found that when the colts became fat they would spend much time in play. Lean colts never play. In this play they frequently met with accidents. He

then experimented with three in the same lot. He then discovered that when two played, the third, generally interfered and put a stop to it. Seeing that three worked well, he tried five, and the result was so satisfactory in minimizing the chances of accident that he concluded it would be best to let them all run together, separating only the colts from the fillies. He has never had any reason to regret this course. He has thirty-five or forty yearlings at "Timberland," on the Lemmons' Mill road, and they are allowed to run in this way; all the fillies in one large lot and the colts in another.

At this time, when the disposition of the young stock on the farm is a matter of some consequence, the opinion of so experienced a man as Major Thomas may be of some interest to the younger breeders. His plan, besides being reasonable and feasible, has the recommendation of economy in the matter of fencing.—*Live Stock Record (Ky.)*

### Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: "The receipts of horses at the yards for the week ending May 7, were excessively large, generally of inferior quality, and as a result values were slightly easier. The buying element, with the double attraction of the week, was present in very large numbers, but the demand was chiefly for the better class of horses, especially drivers and fancy coach teams. There will be an improved demand for these from now on, and shippers would do well to shape their action accordingly. Thin, inferior and unsound horses selling very low."

"The following is a summary of prices: Streeters, 1,200 pounds, \$100@115; 1,250 to 1,400 pound chunks, \$122.50@140; draft horses, 1,600 pounds, \$190@240; drivers, \$125@200; coach teams, \$400@700; saddlers, \$200@300; express horses, \$170@200; branded range horses, halter-broken, \$25 @50; harness-broken, \$50@75."

### Cheerful Prospects in Harper County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This part of Kansas was visited on Saturday, May 7, with a splendid rain of some ten or twelve hours' duration, which will insure the wheat crop. Wheat generally looks well; some few late sown pieces rather bad. Crops all planted. Corn not all up yet. Stock in fine condition. Grass good. Peaches will not be as plenty as they were last year; prospects good for apples, grapes, strawberries, etc.

LEONIDAS CARSON.

Anthony, Harper Co., Kas.

### Steam's Up! The Moorings Cast Off.

Majestically the great ocean greyhound leaves the dock and steams down the river outward bound. But are you, my dear sir, prepared for the sea sickness almost always incident to a trans-Atlantic trip, with the infallible stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters? If not expect to suffer without aid. The Bitters is the staunch friend of all who travel by sea or land, emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers, mariners. It completely remedies nausea, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatic twinges and inactivity of the kidneys.

### Standard-Bred Filly.

I have for sale a yearling filly, sired by Honor 6694, son of Red Wilkes; first dam by Corlander 2:29½, second dam by Daniel Lambert. She is a finely-formed, good gaited and pleasant filly and will be sold low. Address W. P. Popenoe, Jr., Berryton, Kas., or call on N. Newton, at fair grounds, Topeka.

### Portland and Return.—One Fare for the Round Trip.

For the accommodation of those desiring to visit any points in the vicinity of, or at Portland, in May, during the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Union Pacific will sell tickets to Portland and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 9 to 14 inclusive, limited to ninety days from date of sale.

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### HINTS ON DAIRYING.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc. We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.**, Topeka, Kas.

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Sire, Orange County 2992 by Hambletonian 10. Dam, Clara by Webber's Tom Thumb; 2d dam by Kaiser's Mambrino by sire of Mambrino Chief 11. Dark bay, 15½ hands high, fine style and action, good disposition, speedy, and a great sire of style and speed.

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## The Young Folks.

### Aim High.

Don't falter, you'll rue it,  
Stand up to the rack,  
Be brave in life's battle  
And never turn back.  
In setting your standard  
Be sure it is high,  
There's room at the summit,  
For all who will try.

Though often you've missed it,  
The wisest of men  
Have failed in beginning,  
But tried it again,  
Again and again,  
When scorn and distress  
Waged war with each prospect,  
And baffled success.

No matter a failure,  
With principles true,  
Though you fall in the conflict  
With foes still in view,  
There's heroes unnumbered  
Made bold by your life,  
Who'll buckle on armor  
And rush to the strife.

The grandest achievements  
You may not attain,  
The top of fame's ladder  
You never may gain;  
But high as the highest,  
If all you can do,  
A pleasant surrounding  
Is left you to view.

You'll smile on the struggle  
Left far in the rear,  
And count them all cowards  
Who turn back in fear.  
There's nothing so sweetens  
The cup we must drain,  
No tonic so skillful  
To banish our pain,  
As calm retrospection  
Of honors well won,  
Of crosses borne meekly,  
Life's work nobly done.

—Emilie Clare.

### TWO BABY MONKEYS.

They are Very Small But Still Very Human.

The sidewalk in front of a New York bird and animal shop has been blockaded every day lately with a crowd of all classes eagerly watching the antics of two baby monkeys. The monkeys are one year old. They came from Java, and cost \$40 for the pair, a boy and a girl. They are so very human looking that to follow the children's example and say "the little boy monkey" and "the little girl monkey" seems the only thing to do. Indeed, they are pathetically human, with the wisest, saddest, cutest, knowingest little faces anybody ever saw. Their big brown eyes look out so wistfully as to begot a thrill of pity for the strange creatures, who are, and yet are not, of our humanity.

Many a child might envy these bits of monkeys their magnificent set of strong white teeth. The monkeys are not any wiser in the care of their teeth than some children, though, for they bite the iron bars of their cage, and eat all the candy they can get hold of. It is the candy they cannot get hold of that worries them. When a little human boy or a big human boy who ought to know better offers them "a chocolate" from the street side of the window, they look at it mournfully and say: "Now, how can you have the heart to tantalize us like that?" At least that is what they mean to say. Perhaps they have not begun to talk yet, but their funny little squeaks and cries sound so much like real baby talk that maybe a live baby could understand them quite as well as Mr. Garner.

But the funniest thing is to see them eat molasses candy. They are as pleased with taffy as people are—as "the rest of people," one would say, naturally—so comically like children do they look sitting up with a big piece of taffy gripped fast in a little hand, and their teeth stuck fast in it, almost pulling their teeth out, or their heads off, every time they take a bite.

Neither of them is too big to go comfortably into a quart cup, but every time one of them yawns he opens his mouth wide enough to swallow the other one, which, to be sure, is very bad manners, but then they are an example to many children in their fondness for one another. Though they are up to all sorts of pranks they are good-natured and never quarrel or fight.

Sometimes they have wrestling matches, and then the boy throws the girl down, of course, because he is bigger and stronger; but, girl-like, she accepts the situation and turns it to her own advantage by nestling down in his arms and making love to him until his head is completely turned, which is precisely the opportunity she has been watching for to slip out of his grasp and be off. Then, presently, when he is doing a bit of gentlemanly loading, just like a grown-up monkey, she

falls upon him from aloft and punches his head, and cuffs his ears, and sits down on him figuratively and literally.

But if she thinks she has been too hard upon him then she whips herself, as though she means it, too. These monkey babies believe in whipping—which is natural, for they look as wise as Solomon—and the spankings they give themselves and each other are exactly like the spankings that too many little human children know all about, only they seem to enjoy them a great deal more. They believe in petting, too, and the little boy pats the little girl on the back, and she kisses him. Certainly she deserves to be patted on the back and applauded for acrobatic exhibitions. She can hang by her toes and do everything the flying trapeze men do, and she does not charge a cent for it either. She is going to belong to the progressive school of young monkey women when she grows up. She knows all about physical culture now, and can take more poses than any Delsartean ever dreamed of.

Like Mrs. Edmund Russell, she has her gowns all in one piece, but then, both these monkey children are very fashionable, for they wear what a monkey modiste undoubtedly would designate as a modified Russian blouse. The blouses—his and hers—are cut by one pattern, of scarlet flannel, and they have fur all around them, just like the human woman's Russian blouse, only the fur does not come off with the blouse.—N. Y. Times.

### Chase and His Lost Gown.

Have you ever seen the Supreme court of the United States during one of its sittings? Unlike Judges in most lower courts, the Supreme court Justices wear black gowns that are much like the cassocks of church choristers. Arrayed in these sombre black gowns, the Justices, a row of seven or eight very large and very large and very learned men, present an appearance of official dignity that is most striking.

The Supreme court convenes at 12 o'clock. One day Chief Justice Chase was unable to find his robe. He searched every part of the robing-room, and even lighted a match to go deeper into his closet than usual in search of the missing gown, because the day was a dark and rainy one.

It wanted but a minute or two of 12, when the Chief Justice, almost beside himself with long searching, appealed to Ben Wade, the famous rough-and-ready Senator from Ohio, who chanced to enter the room, to help him find the lost gown.

Wade had just come in from out of doors, and so, thrusting his umbrella under one of the settees to see if the missing garment was there, he fortunately fished it out. Holding it at arm's length on the end of his dripping umbrella, he shouted: "Here Chase—here's your old shirt."

The learned Chief Justice reached his seat in the middle of the row just as the clock struck the last stroke of 12, but the spectator from the front would never have guessed that the gown which clothed so much dignity had been, ten seconds before, dangling at the end of a very wet umbrella.—Harper's Young People.

### Congress at Last Takes Action.

A bill has been introduced at Washington requiring all baking powders containing alum and ammonia to be so labeled. This is a step in the right direction, and has been long foreshadowed by the action of State Legislatures, boards of health, food commissioners, etc., in this matter. The bill affords needed protection to the public, for the evidence as to the injurious effects of alum and ammonia is very heavy; but it will nevertheless be fought bitterly by the manufacturers whom it effects who are accustomed to sell their goods as "pure Cream of Tartar," "absolutely pure," etc.

The bill is something needed. If a maker uses a drug in his powder, the name of which he does not want to have printed on his label, it is prima facie evidence that there is something wrong. We hope the subject will be vigorously prosecuted all over the country, not only as regards baking powder, but also all other food adulterations. This bill may incidentally benefit the makers of pure articles, but if it should, this is only an additional point in its favor. Following is a list of the principal brands of baking powder that have been examined and found to contain either alum or ammonia: Calumet, Climax, Royal, Chicago Yeast, Forest City, Zipps, Economy, Taylor's Un-rivaled, Rocket, Globe, Silver Star, Eddy & Eddy's, Grant's, Bon Bon, Hotel, Kenton and many other brands.

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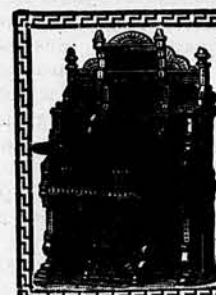
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All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders,  
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The free binder twine bill passed the House last week by a vote of 183 to 47.

The great rains of last week were followed by the usual accounts of high water and overflowing streams in Missouri and Illinois and States south.

An advance in price of coal is announced by the great Pennsylvania combine. Who expected anything else, when the estimated increase of the profits of the combine is \$6,000,000 per year? Of course, consumers will have to pay it.

The loan companies and the money-changers are to take a hand in politics this season. They have a fund to help elect men they own. Several of their tools are being industriously boomed for the Legislature and others for Congress. Spot them.

It is stated that John Good, the manufacturer of improved twine and rope-making machinery, who was reported to have entered into a contract with the National Cordage Company to shut down his works, has arranged to begin business again.

The attempt of the cotton planters to reduce the acreage so as to avoid the production of more of that staple than will be taken readily by the market, is reported to have succeeded reasonably well and caused a decrease of 20 per cent. at least in some localities. It will probably be found when the time for the cotton harvest arrives that each planter has hoped that the others would reduce their production, while his own acreage has been kept at or above the old figures.

The latest financial circular published by Henry Clews & Co., of New York, points out potent reasons for the expectation that American securities will be in increasing demand in the world's money markets. These reasons are entirely without political qualification, and yet, if they shall lead to the results which naturally follow them, we shall see politicians during the coming campaign confidently claiming that the easier money market results from the political wisdom of their particular parties.

It has been suggested that credit money be made of aluminum instead of paper, as heretofore. This metal is about as white as silver, about one-third as heavy as copper, does not tarnish, and takes and holds impressions well. Moreover, it is becoming very cheap, so that the material need cost scarcely more than the high grade of paper now used. The aluminum dollar might be made about the size of a silver quarter, but be given some different shape, say elliptical, to prevent confusion. The five-dollar piece might be made the same shape, and larger. There need be no more danger of counterfeiters than there is now in the case of the paper money. The idea is worth thinking of.

## CALLOW YOUTHS IN POLITICS.

Some sixteen months ago there was boomed in Kansas a political movement which was christened the "young crowd." It seemed to have its origin in a more or less perfectly defined idea, that the ill, which had but recently affected the political party to which all had, till then, been wont to look for political preferment, arose from the supposed monopoly of the fat places by those who needed not to tarry in Jericho. So the young crowd was organized with all the enthusiasm of youth. Some of the old politicians patted the boys on the back, commended their energy, their oratory and their devotion to the cause. Others merely made themselves agreeable to the young fellows and repeated to them platitudes about the importance of being on the right side. Others still managed to have it suggested to the callow youths that wise councils must prevail, etc.

The first of the State conventions was held last week at Hutchinson. Ex-Governor George T. Anthony was nominated for Congressman-at-large. While the ex-Governor's youthfulness is not here questioned, it should not be forgotten that he has had some experience as an office-holder and that he was Governor of Kansas during the days when many of the ardent young-crowders were in situations much like that of the ninth or tenth of the offspring of John Rogers. Mr. Anthony has also had a large and varied experience as a builder of railroads, and is at this present time and was for some years before the advent of the young crowd a member of the Kansas Board of Railroad Commissioners. With the rashness of youth Mr. Anthony has for more than a year last past been on divers occasions perambulating the country between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river and, with refreshing disregard of the free silver plank of his party's State platform of 1890, has filled the land with the sound of his oratory in favor of Wall street's mono-metallic ideas of finance, while on the invitation of the State of Kansas the railroads have generously paid him a salary of \$3,000 per year as Railroad Commissioner. Compared with an experienced youth like this Ed Greer and Ed Little and the other young-crowders are too immature to be considered in other than an all-military way.

The position of delegate to the national convention is one of honor and expense, without direct compensation. The Hutchinson convention elected six delegates-at-large to this convention. This delegation is headed by that slender youth, Hon. John J. Ingalls, some of whose political experience consists of eighteen years in the United States Senate, during a considerable portion of which he presided over this, the highest legislative body in the world. Then, again, there is Major Calvin Hood, of Emporia, who has presided over the interests of the Emporia National bank since the days when most of the young crowd were performing the part which Shakespeare mentions as characterizing the first stage. A loan agent, a colored man and a couple of lawyers are added to make out the required number of delegates.

The triumph of the young crowd in the Second Congressional district convention is quite remarkable. The convention nominated Hon. E. H. Funston for Congressional honors. This gentleman proved his youthfulness about the time of the assembling of the convention by whining like a school boy from the place which he has occupied in the House for 10! these many years; and when the older boys laughed at him he gave further proof of his infancy by getting mad and bellowing like a bull, all on account of something a newspaper correspondent had said about him.

What more can the "young crowd" ask?

At no place in the entire country are the conditions affecting crops so closely watched as at the great financial center, Wall street. Henry Clews & Co. report: "The season is late and the promise for wheat considerably below that of a year ago, so that the indications, at present, foreshadow barely an average crop; but the unusual surplus to be carried over would give us about an average supply for export. We hear from a reliable source that all the available freight room for wheat shipment has been taken up to the 1st of July, and that it provides for

some 30,000,000 bushels, all of which is under contract to be forwarded to Europe within that period."

## HOW REMEDY ANARCHISM?

A case was recently tried in Paris, France, in which the fear of dynamite seems to have had effect upon the jury in making up a verdict. The accused had blown up a restaurant, resulting in destruction of life, the provocation being the delivery of an anarchist to the officers of the law by the keeper of the restaurant. Threatening notices, purporting to come from the anarchist organization, were sent to the jury. The verdict was "Guilty, but with extenuating circumstances." The comments on this indicate that it was nearly equivalent to an American verdict of "justifiable homicide." With violent death in immediate prospect as a penalty for unconditional conviction, possibly with a grain of sympathy for the sufferings which bring men to stand at bay, it is not surprising that jurors tempered the unavoidable verdict of guilty with at least a partial justification. But suppose the example shall prove contagious, and juries the world over excuse the destruction of life and property by the violence of dynamite, on account of fear and sympathy, what condition of society will result? And is there not danger of this state of affairs? Is there a way to prevent it? The prescription usually written out without thought calls for vigorous repression, by civil power if practicable, but, failing in this, by military power. "Blow up the anarchists; shoot them down; hunt them down; put them to the sword; exterminate them." The barbarism of such a course should cause a diligent search for a better remedy, even if such a course were surely practicable and certain to be efficacious in this age of the world. Much more, with the certainty that the easy, expeditious, inexpensive and secret manufacture and use of the terrible explosive, nitro-glycerine, places another army in the field, should statesmen and philanthropists seek to remove the cause of anarchism rather than to slay its adherents. This cause is real or fancied injustice, inflicted through the means or under the protection of that organization of society known as government. In our American exultation at having so framed our institutions as to secure more even-handed justice to all than is enjoyed by the less fortunate subjects of European powers, we have not been slow to point out, by way of contrast, the oppressions, the onerous burdens, borne by the poor of other countries. That our indictments have been true, has only tended to strengthen the opposition in those countries to the wrongs we have indicated. Possibly the attention we have called to them has caused their mitigation to some extent, but to a greater extent it has fortified those oppressed, in their dissatisfaction with existing conditions. Those who reap the advantages of unequal conditions place so many obstacles in the way of reform that, despairing of relief through lawfully constituted means, the oppressed become anarchists, and refusing to await the procrastinated relief, organize for destruction of society's organization and agencies. They consider themselves at war with existing government, and, deeming the condition of war a justification of the most violent means, they do not hesitate to procure or make and use the most destructive agencies. It has been said, even in the halls of the American Congress, that the cure for anarchy is justice. It is undoubtedly true that the immediate establishment of full and even justice for every inhabitant in the world's most violent anarchist stronghold would immediately extinguish every sentiment of anarchy wherever such justice should prevail. Is it then not better that beneficiaries of the world's injustice shall sacrifice some of their ancient privileges and that justice be done and mercy prevail, rather than that the bloody work of impossible repression be relied upon?

## CEREAL PRODUCTION IN KENTUCKY.

The Superintendent of Census has issued the following statistics of cereal production in Kentucky, for the census year ending May 31, 1890, compiled under the supervision of Special Agent J. Hyde, in charge of Agriculture: Corn, 2,960,240 acres, 78,430,007 bushels; wheat, 898,694 acres, 10,707,462 bushels; oats 645,307 acres, 8,775,754 bushels; rye 45,546 acres, 423,847

bushels; barley 5,806 acres, 168,739 bushels; buckwheat 603 acres, 8,559 bushels.

The total area devoted to cereals was 4,556,196 acres, as compared with 4,695,230 acres at the tenth census.

There was a decrease in all cereals, except oats, as follows: Wheat, 261,414 acres; corn, 60,936 acres; rye, 43,871 acres; barley, 14,283 acres; buckwheat, 421 acres. The increase in oats was 241,891 acres.

## THE MEDICINE LODGE SUGAR WORKS.

On Friday, May 6, the Medicine Lodge sugar works were sold to Miss Mary Best, an English woman, who resides on her farm near Medicine Lodge. About four carloads of new machinery were ordered, with which the works will be greatly improved and their capacity increased. Miss Best has abundant financial backing in England and is herself the owner of several large farms in the vicinity of Medicine Lodge. At one time during the last sugar-making season the manager of the works found himself short of funds on account of tardiness of returns for sugar sold and was contemplating the unpleasant necessity of meeting the farmers who had furnished cane and the laborers who had made it into sugar with a plea for time. On learning the facts Miss Best promptly drew her check for \$1,000 and relieved the embarrassment.

Besides having, what Kansas sugar mills have heretofore lacked, viz., ample financial support, this mill has been placed under the best possible business and skilled management, so that it is presumed that the causes, which have heretofore been everywhere present and have prevented the full realization of reasonable expectations from the sugar industry, will here be avoided. The business of the enterprise will be under the immediate care of Thomas Best and George Horney, while the operation of the mill, the practical work of making sugar, will be under the direction of Henry Hinze, who is well known for his skill as a sugar-maker and his systematic management of the several branches of the work.

The farmers in the vicinity of Medicine Lodge have produced cane for the sugar mill for the last three years. During the last two seasons the cane has been priced according to the percentage of sugar it contained. It has been found that cane produced under thorough farming gave not only more tons per acre, but also far richer juice than that produced by less careful work. The result has been a considerable increase in the richness of the cane. The seed is reported to have averaged last season about thirty-three bushels per acre. This—a pretty fair grain crop—was retained by the farmers and is now selling at 50 cents per bushel, paying all the expense of producing the crop and leaving the money received for the cane, averaging nearly \$2 per ton, to pay for marketing it and for profit.

This purchase and sale of the sugar works doubtless marks an era in the sugar industry. Possibly less noise will be made than formerly, but a successful outcome of the present season's operations will insure ample capital for the extension of the sugar industry, and its investment under such capable and conservative management as will not fail of success.

## CEREAL PRODUCTION IN KANSAS IN 1890.

The Superintendent of Census has just issued the following statistics of cereal production in Kansas for the census year ending May 31, 1890, compiled under the supervision of Special Agent J. Hyde in charge of agriculture: Corn, 7,314,765 acres, 259,574,568 bushels; wheat, 1,582,635 acres, 30,399,871 bushels; oats, 1,463,526 acres, 44,629,034 bushels; rye, 199,146 acres, 2,917,386 bushels; barley, 7,201 acres, 165,715 bushels; buckwheat, 6,907 acres, 67,115 bushels.

The total area devoted to cereals was 10,574,180 acres as compared with 5,776,150 acres at the tenth census.

The increase in the acreage in corn was 3,896,948 acres; oats, 1,027,667 acres; rye, 164,525 acres; buckwheat, 4,449 acres. The decrease in the acreage of wheat was 278,767 acres and barley 16,792 acres, making a net increase of 4,798,030 acres over 1880.

The average yield per acre in bushels was as follows: Corn, 35.49; oats, 30.49; barley, 23.01; wheat, 19.21; rye, 14.65, and buckwheat 9.72.

The following counties show the largest



yield for the cereals named: Jewell, corn 8,400,338 bushels; Sumner, wheat 2,071,456 bushels; Sedgwick, oats 1,807,819 bushels; Barton, rye 210,880 bushels; Doniphan, barley 18,312 bushels, and Smith, buckwheat 4,889 bushels.

#### CURRENT NEWS.

MAY 3.—People's party of Maine organized, and the St. Louis demands heartily indorsed as a platform..... Robert D. Fowler, a member of the well-known "big four" beef combine, died in London, England, of typhoid fever..... Heavy snowstorm in the northwestern States and Territories, reaching eastward into Wisconsin.

MAY 4.—California Republican convention nominates four delegates-at-large to the Minneapolis convention. The platform contains a free silver plank.

MAY 5.—Kansas Republicans meet in convention at Hutchinson, and nominate ex-Governor Anthony as candidate for Congressman-at-large, six delegates-at-large to the national convention, and three Presidential electors were also chosen. Ex-Senator Ingalls elected to head the delegates-at-large. Ex-Congressman Peters was selected to succeed Cyrus Leland as national committeeman.

.....A Santa Fe train crashes through a bridge near Revere, Mo., instantly killing nine and fatally wounding three and seriously injuring fifteen persons.

MAY 6.—Gladstone refuses to hear a deputation of workmen on the eight-hour question.....The upper Mississippi river passes the high-water mark, submerging the lowlands, destroying crops, and driving the inhabitants to higher ground.

MAY 7.—The international horticultural exhibition opened at Earl's court, West Brighton, England, to encourage horticulture in its many phases. The exhibition is divided into sixteen groups, with various subdivisions and prizes.

MAY 9.—A bloody collision between the police and striking iron-workers from the World's Fair grounds, supported by groups of sympathizers.....Great floods in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. Rivers raging torrents, many of them out of their banks, causing great destruction of property.....Sixteen inches of snow reported in Nebraska.

#### AUTHORITATIVE INDORSEMENT.

The proposition to establish in Kansas a station of the United States Department of Agriculture to experiment with the application of electrical power to farm work, receives a fine indorsement from the *Western Electrician*, of Chicago. In commenting on a communication on the subject that journal says:

"In another column a correspondent refers to the possible adaptation of electricity in agricultural work. Mention is made of the great field that now exists in the West for the application of the electric system of power transmission to the machinery of the farm, and attention is called particularly to the fact that a bill has been introduced by a Kansas Senator to provide a station at which experiments with electrical agricultural machinery may be carried on.

"The project of establishing such an experimental station as the one referred to is praiseworthy, for there is no question but that electric power could be put to a variety of uses about the farm. It is only a matter of time, too, when the wealthier husbandman will be brought to an appreciation of this fact.

"One cause for the lack of progress in this application of electric power, is that the electrical manufacturer and the plow-maker are as yet strangers. Electric motors can be bought and innumerable electrical engineers found that could design a thoroughly practical central station system, through which power could be delivered, say, to centers of distribution on the farm, thence to be fed out through temporarily erected trolley wires or cables to various machines in the field; there would be no insurmountable difficulty in getting current to the moving reaper or plow, and without doubt these and other machines could be made to propel themselves. But at present there is, as far as we are aware, no manufacturer of agricultural implements that has made any attempt to co-operate with an electrical firm or company to work out details in the development of such a system. The mechanical world in general, though, is awakening to the extreme flexibility and adaptability of the electric system, and

without doubt an experimental station will direct the attention of electricians and agricultural mechanics to the now slumbering demand, and tend to bring about a co-operation that cannot be otherwise than beneficial to both classes of manufactures. So much for the development of the system.

"The question as to whether there would be economy in the use of electricity on the farm, is one that can only be answered after a consideration of the conditions of particular cases. The cost of fuel, or possibly water power and the nearness of water, the lay of the land, the area over which current would have to be distributed—these, and many other considerations in each instance, would enter into the problem.

"The establishment of an experimental station would be an important move in the right direction; it would be at least a start. When agriculturists begin to hear what can be accomplished through an agent to them now practically unknown, there will undoubtedly arise an interest which will ultimately lead to a demand, at least from the more progressive farmers."

#### KANSAS WEATHER-OROP BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending May 7, 1892:

The rainfall this week centered in Shawnee, where a little over six inches fell. The rainfall is light in the extreme western counties, with none in the extreme southwestern. It is normal in Clark and Kiowa, and above the normal in Edwards, extending thence northeastward to the northeastern counties, the greatest excess occurring in Shawnee, where it is five and sixteen-hundredths inches above the normal. It is deficient in Comanche, Barber, Harper and Sedgwick.

The conditions were about normal in the western, but deficient in the eastern counties.

The excessive rains in the northeastern counties are retarding work. In Shawnee wash-outs have caused some damage, and the high winds were unfavorable to fruit-setting. The conditions from Clark to Dickinson have been favorable and vegetation has responded all along the line. In Comanche, Barber and Harper late wheat and gardens are needing more rain and less wind. In Chautauqua and the southeastern counties the week has proved a good one for vegetation and the crops have greatly improved. Apple trees, generally, are in full bloom and promise an abundant crop.

Barber—Early-seeded fall wheat is looking better than one year ago, but is needing rain.

Chautauqua—A grand week for growing crops.

Cloud—Cloudy, damp and cold, yet a fine prospect for a big crop.

Comanche—Ground too dry for breaking sod; wheat would be benefited by rain, still the outlook for wheat is excellent.

Dickinson—Wheat and oats never looked better; much corn yet to be planted, owing to cold, wet weather; good prospect for a large crop of apples and small fruits; vegetables late this season.

Edwards—The week has been cool and favorable to small grain, but corn needs more warmth and sunshine.

Elk—The heavy rain yesterday washed out some corn; corn all planted and coming up; oats doing well; wheat not much good here.

Ford—Rain and warmer weather wanted for all crops; wheat and rye in excellent condition.

Harvey—The weather has been beneficial to all crops.

Kearney—Wheat, rye and barley look well, but growth is retarded; several moist days, however, have materially assisted, and a few warm days will obliterate any evil effects.

Kiowa—Plenty of rain throughout the county; warmer weather needed for corn; wheat doing well.

Labette—Wheat bids fair to make 75 per cent. of a full crop; oats late, but good; fruit trees dropping bloom badly, hence the crop will be light.

Lane—Cold and windy, ground getting dry and cracked, season fully one month late, wheat growing but slowly.

Marion—Wheat and oats need more rain; grass grows slowly; too cool for corn to do well.

Montgomery—Rain still interfering

with corn-planting; favorable conditions this week have advanced vegetation very much; early corn is being cultivated.

Morton—Warm weather, rain, and less cold winds needed.

Nemaha—First two days warm, rest of week chilly and damp; much corn planted Monday and Tuesday, yet the ground was wet; vegetation coming forward in spite of adverse weather.

Ottawa—The hail on the 4th were small, it was much more damaging in the north part of the county; all kinds of vegetation need more sunshine and warmer weather.

Sheridan—Cool and damp; wheat, rye and alfalfa growing very rapidly, but not warm enough for grass.

#### Gossip About Stock.

Last week the G. O. S. Cattle Company shipped 336 head of steers into Kansas from Silver City, New Mexico.

The Small Brothers, bankers of North Topeka, have purchased 1,200 head of steers from Frank Garst of the Blue Water range, New Mexico.

The National Expert Swine Breeders' Association meet at Lincoln, Neb., some time during the present month. It promises to be an interesting meeting.

C. W. Merchant, general manager San Simon Cattle Company, New Mexico, began the shipment of 3,000 beef steers and 3,000 cows from Deming to Kansas and Montana, on Friday last.

F. B. Rix & Co., of Topeka, Kas., well-known importers and breeders of coach and draft horses, write us: "We have sold to C. H. Way, of Canton, McPherson Co., Kas., the noted prize-winning Shire mare, Florry No. 1285, price \$1,000. Also bay filly, foal by Lincoln's Boast (8065) 3132, dam Florry 1285. Mr. Way has secured in Florry the best draft mare in the West. She was never beaten in the show ring, with but one exception, and then by her stable companion, Moss 1286. At the last State Fair she won first in class and first in grand sweepstakes for best draft mare any age or breed, beating Elwood's noted prize-winning Percheron mare Rosa Bonheur, and a large number of others. Mr. Way is one of the leading stockmen of his section of the State, and owns other imported stock than the two purchased of us."

Mr. M. F. Tatman, of Rossville, Kas., writes us: "During the storm of April 16, Kaw Chief's hog-house was demolished. His hogship walked out over the debris unharmed to his liberty in the pasture. A portion of the falling building struck Lotta, a valuable brood sow, which ended in her death about a week afterwards. She was a dam of great merit. During the winter I had sold the last of her sons, a youngster of great promise (sired by Kaw Chief), to J. A. Gifford, Beloit, Kas. Mr. G. had formerly owned and sold a son of Dock's Choice, which, as a breeder, greatly pleased him, by putting the style, finish and feeding qualities, so desirable, on his pigs. We have sold everything for sale except a few late fall boars, which we are selling cheap, to get more room for our spring pigs, of which we have now more than 100, and more coming, sired by Kaw Chief, Dorsey's Glory, Dock's Choice and Kaw Chief, Jr. We invite inspection of the stock in the Kaw Valley herd of Poland-Chinas."

The Short-horn sales of Sangamon county, held by S. E. Prather, J. F. Prather, John S. Highmore and J. D. Waters, at Springfield, Ill., May 4 and 5, were greatly hindered by rains, which prevailed both days, nevertheless the attendance was fair, and breeders from a distance were present. Mr. S. E. Prather can be congratulated on the fact that in this sale there was sold some of the highest, if not the topmost, priced Short-horn heifers for 1892, the prices for his favorites reminding one of old times. Mary of Riverdale 3d, one of his own breeding, and dam also bred by him, bringing \$725, to Geo. W. Lyle, Monroe, Iowa; Riverdale Blossom, \$605, to H. J. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., followed with Forest Queen of Riverdale 5th, to C. B. Dustin, Summer Hill, Ill., and Forest Queen of Riverdale 6th, \$225, to L. W. Brown & Sons, Berlin, Ill., and others, showing that Sangamon county and Mr. Prather can be mentioned as on the top of the ladder for Short-horns. Mr. J. F. Prather, to make room for his recent importations, sold three Cruickshank bulls at an average of \$131. Mr. J. S. Highmore, one of the oldest breeders of

central Illinois, closed out his entire herd, big and little, at less than they ought to have brought, yet on the whole satisfactory. Mr. J. D. Waters, a comparatively young breeder, sold his entire produce of bulls for 1891, realizing an average of \$80.50, as even a lot of youngsters as is often found. More may be looked for from this enterprising young breeder. These sales show that central Illinois and Sangamon county is yet in the lead as a breeding center.

R. S. Cook, of Wichita, formerly of Stewart & Cook, in remitting for his advertisement, says: "Herd doing splendid; sixty young pigs up to date, and several sows yet to farrow." Mr. Cook also asks the very timely and pertinent question: "Are the swine-breeders of the great State of Kansas going to sit down and let our sister States lead us in the swine show at Chicago in 1893?" He says he hopes not, and then makes the following sensible suggestion: "As there are not many breeders in the State that will make an individual show, we ought to make a combination exhibit that would be a credit to ourselves, as breeders, and to the State. Let each breeder, who can, select one or more from his herd and put them in the finest show condition possible. Then by getting together and organizing, they can send a good man to take care of them." Now let the breeders of Kansas think seriously of Mr. Cook's suggestions, and then make their conclusions known through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER.

The Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared a report, which is now in press, on the wages of farm labor, the result of nine investigations from 1866 to 1892, with prior records of wages as far back as 1840. The report shows the monthly rates both with and without board for the season or year and also by the day in harvest time. It shows that for ten years wages have been very uniform and well sustained in spite of fluctuations in prices of farm products, and that a steady demand exists, with a positive scarcity of farm labor in a large portion of the country.

#### Deer Park and Oakland.

To those contemplating during the coming summer a trip to the mountains in search of health or pleasure, Deer Park on the dome of the Alleghany mountains, 3,000 feet above the sea level, offers such varied attractions as a delightful atmosphere during both day and night, pure water, smooth, winding roads through the mountains and valleys, and the most picturesque scenery in the Alleghany range. The hotel is equipped with such adjuncts conducive to the entertainment, pleasure and comfort of its guests, as Turkish and Russian Baths, swimming pools for both ladies and gentlemen, billiard rooms, superbly furnished parlors, and rooms single or en suite, an unexcelled cuisine and superior service.

The surrounding grounds as well as the hotel are lighted with electricity, have cozy and shady nooks, meandering walks, lawn tennis courts and grassy play grounds for children within full view of the inviting verandas. Six miles distant on the same mountain summit is Oakland, the twin resort of Deer Park, and equally as well equipped for the entertainment and accommodation of its guests. Both hotels are upon the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, have the advantage of its splendid Vestibuled Limited Express trains between the East and West, and are, therefore, readily accessible from all parts of the country. Season Excursion tickets, good for return passage until October 31st, will be placed on sale at greatly reduced rates at all principal ticket offices throughout the country. One way tickets reading from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago and any point on the B. & O. system to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, or vice versa, are good to stop off at either Deer Park or Oakland, and the time limit will be extended by agents at either resort upon application.

The season at these popular resorts commences June 22.

For full information as to rates, rooms, etc., address George D. DeShields, Manager, Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland.

The dust bath to the fowl is what the wash bowl is to the individual. With the dust bath the hen cleanses her body; she uses it also for exercise.



## Horticulture.

### SMALL FRUITS.

By B. F. Smith, read before the last session of the State Horticultural Society, at Beloit.

In times past, before it was known that small fruits could be grown in Kansas, it was expected that committees would impart some information about soil, preparation, planting, winter protection, etc. But as the growers of our State have generally gone beyond the point where such information is desired, my paper will be confined to report on crop of 1891, varieties, markets, future outlook, etc.

This was the most unfavorable season for picking and shipping berries ever known in eastern Kansas. The markets throughout the West were glutted continuously with soft, half rotten Crescents. After our first week's picking we let them alone, and saved what we could of the firmer varieties.

Express freight rates on berries are about the same that existed years ago when this fruit sold in our home and in distant markets for from \$3 to \$5 per crate. Would it not be policy for express carriers to give lower rates to distant markets, and thus give the fruit-grower a chance to live and grow products that are profitable for them to handle, or will they continue the old rate and cut off the small fruit trade? This matter is worthy of some consideration by express carriers.

#### A FEW POINTS ON STRAWBERRIES.

The Michel is the earliest variety, and while it does not quite suit our ideal for commercial purposes, it gives a longer strawberry season by at least a week.

The Pearl berry is a valuable berry. It has fruited two years on our grounds. Its fruit is as large as the Downing. The plant is a strong grower, and its berries are as firm and of better color than Warfield. Warfield is one of our best commercial berries and it will grow to large size when not allowed to set its runners too closely.

All that has ever been said about the Haverland and its productiveness is true, but its berries are soft and not profitable to grow largely for commercial purposes, except for near markets.

Windsor Chief and Glendale, in my estimation, stand next to Capt. Jack for commercial purposes. They are strong, hardy growers and seem to thrive all over the country. The Bubach strawberry, as shown by all the reports in the West, is the largest strawberry ever produced. Its season is short, lasting only about ten days. To bring it up fully to what it may be made to attain in size, it should have good loose soil with some well-rotted manure to lie by the plants all winter. While it is not firm enough for long transit it serves well to create wonder and astonishment.

The Jessie and Edgar Queen are very near the Bubach in size on our grounds. Should we grow them on sandy soil, in all probability they would attain the size of Bubach.

The best shipper is the famous old Capt. Jack. Its season begins a week later than the Crescent or May King, and ten days later than the Michel. When its plants are not allowed to set too thickly its fruit will average larger than the Crescent or Michel. The Capt. Jack stands well in the estimation of all berry-growers who have to depend on distant markets.

The Mount Vernon.—This is the latest of all the hundred varieties on our grounds. From our Mount Vernon beds we get our dish of strawberries. It is not a handsome berry but its flavor is nearly equal to the best, and in firmness it is the equal of the Crescent. Its product varies according to the wetness or dryness of the season. It will not stand as much dry weather as the Capt. Jack, but when the season suits it is almost equal to that famous old variety.

Robinson.—This is a valuable new berry that has never had a professional advertiser to boom it, but some professional on new strawberries may in the future get an engraving of it and give it the send off it deserves. One good point about the Robinson is its strong, healthy plant and strong, staminate blossoms. It is as good a pollinizer as the Capt. Jack or old Wilson. The best point in this sort is its large, beautiful berries. Its ripening season comes ten days later than the Crescent, and continues several days after the old sort is out of the way. An old berry-

picker was asked at the close of the season where he made money fastest picking berries. He quickly replied on the Robinson beds. All he desired was that the other pickers be kept off the Robinsons.

#### RASPBERRIES IN 1891.

The Souhegan is failing to give the satisfaction it did in its earlier days in Kansas. We need a new early black raspberry, a native of this country. If one is introduced it will doubtless meet with favor. The Nemaha and Gregg were our best black-caps this season and sold for better prices than the Souhegan.

The red varieties of raspberries were not so abundant this season as usual. The needed pollinization was doubtless disturbed by the frequent showers of hard rain during the blooming season. The firmest reds with us are the Thwack and Cuthbert. These sorts stand better in transit than the Souhegan (black) and they sell for better prices at home and abroad.

We had a remarkably large product of blackberries all over Kansas. Our choice for commercial purposes and home consumption is the Snyder and the Taylor. The latter is nearly as large as the Kittatinny, when properly cultivated, and where its canes are kept or grown in hills three to four feet apart. The Early Harvest, though small, sells well until the larger sort come on the market.

The old Kittatinny rusted this season, as usual, so badly that its crop was not a fourth as large as the Snyder.

Stone's Hardy is the very latest sort of blackberry and about the size of Snyder, and in regard to product is about the equal of the Snyder. Its only advantage over any other sort is in its lateness. The Western Triumph is a fine large berry of fine taste, but in product not the equal of Snyder or Taylor. The Erie has many friends, but we prefer the Taylor.

#### FUTURE PROSPECTS OF BERRY-CULTURE.

What of the future of berry-culture, many of my neighbors ask? Is there any prospect of better prices in the years to come? We invariably answer, not until there is less acreage of Crescent strawberries. It will take a few years for berry-growers to learn this fact. They will continue to cultivate it a while, expecting a change in markets, but in which they will meet with disappointment. Many fruit-growers make a specialty of one sort of fruit, and when only one sort is grown by a great many large growers, is it any wonder that our markets are so frequently glutted with large products of the country? With less acreage it takes less labor to cultivate and grow the crop, less expense for fruit pickers, less work in hauling to market, less wear and tear of machinery, brain and body. Then less acreage is an assurance of better prices. The cost to produce a small crop will more than balance the small margins (or no margin) above the cost to cultivate and put a large crop on the market.

These matters are worth careful consideration by all berry-growers, whether we will continue to grow large fields of unsalable varieties, or grow less acreage out of the better sorts of fruit at a profit.

#### Small Fruits.

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

Being but a beginner, with but a small stock of practical experience, I shall only attempt to treat the subject of "Small Fruits" as I consider it affects my neighbors and the farmers of Cowley county.

I consider that the farmer is the wrong man to try new varieties, but that he should consider it a duty he owes to himself and his family, to provide them with an abundance of small fruit, which he can grow much cheaper himself than he can purchase of a dealer or a specialist, besides the convenience of having it fresh and when he wants it. And if he grows a surplus he will find it much more satisfactory to have some to sell than to have to buy. I repeat that the farmer is the wrong man to try new varieties, from the fact that such a small per cent. of even the well-recommended new varieties prove a success. He cannot afford to risk the chance of getting something that will prove a success by purchasing of traveling agents, because they represent something that looks fine on paper and come very highly recommended from some other locality. He had better let the nurseryman or the special fruit-grower of his vicinity try the new variety. By examining our State horticultural reports he will

be able to make a selection of fruits that have been tested thoroughly in his locality.

If I were to make a selection of varieties for the farmer's use, of the many varieties now recommended, I should not select more than four of the strawberries—the Crescent Seedling, Charles Downing, Captain Jack and Warfield. Of blackberries I should plant but two kinds—the Kittatinny and Snyder. Raspberries—the Souhegan, for early, and Gregg and Shaffer for late. With grapes there seems to be a greater variety succeeding in our locality than any other small fruit, and yet many of the farmers in our county do not try to grow any for their own use. I would put out Worden, Concord, Delaware, Moore's Early and a few Catawbas for late use. If the farmer wishes to grow a surplus for the market there are other kinds that have been pretty thoroughly tried, that he might add to this list. I would not overlook the gooseberry, if it is too sour to be relished by everybody, for I have always found a ready home market for all the surplus I had at remunerative prices, and think they averaged me a better price, considering the time and labor spent on them, than anything I sold last season.

#### Horticultural Notes.

Both grapes and pears are benefited by having old bones buried near them.

In making up the list of apples, do not neglect a good supply of sweet varieties for home use.

Cutting out is the surest remedy for the peach borer; move the soil two or three inches around the stem of the tree and destroy, and then replace the soil.

Sodded ground is preventive of best results in fruit-growing. Neither the best fruit nor healthy trees is possible in sod, and insect pests find that a pleasant home.

Where orchard trees are injured by careless driving when plowing, a mixture of equal parts of clay and cow dung should be immediately put over the wounds.

The birds are the fruit-grower's best friends and should be zealously protected by him. The more birds there are in his orchard the less trouble he will have with insect pests.

One of the most successful orchardists in America, in writing to a personal friend, says: "If you want wood in your orchard, prune in the spring; but if it is fruit you are after prune in August."

A strip of zinc three inches in length and one-half an inch in width at one end and cut to a point at the other, makes one of the very best kinds of labels for orchard trees. After writing upon it with a common lead-pencil, the pointed end should be clasped about a small limb on the tree.

Every family wants horseradish on the table, as well as to use in pickles. The old-fashioned method of growing it in the garden where the gutter from the house pump emptied its contents, was and is a good one. Moisture and fertility, in both of which the plant delights, were thus supplied. Plant cuttings of small roots about three inches below the surface. Make a hole with a pointed stick and drop the cutting in right end up, that is, as it grew.

In the following an exchange expresses just what we have advocated all along: "Horticultural societies should be organized in every community, and liberally sustained. Every individual who belongs to one is benefited by having his interest in such pursuits quickened and his knowledge broadened by constant contact with others who are in the same business and studying along the same lines with himself. Very often these societies are the means for combining strength in the purchase of stock and the sale of products, to the mutual benefit of all."

#### The Witty Irishman,

when told by a doctor that his liver was almost gone, said, "Faith, it's glad I am, it's allers bothered me!"

The liver more than any other organ, is the index of the body. With a morbid liver the whole system is out of gear! Most powerful for the restoration of this "citadel of health," is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Its action is direct, prompt, effectual! Recommended by eminent physicians, it has gained a universal reputation as the "Great Liver Regulator!" Correct the liver, and you cure many ills! The "Golden Medical Discovery," is warranted in all cases of liver disease and blood disorders to benefit or cure, or money promptly and cheerfully returned.

## PEOPLE FIND

That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money, and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

### It Pays to Use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and AYER'S only. AYER'S Sarsaparilla can always be depended upon. It does not vary. It is always the same in quality, quantity, and effect. It is superior in combination, proportion, appearance, and in all that goes to build up the system weakened by disease and pain. It searches out all impurities in the blood and expels them by the natural channels.\*

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Cures others, will cure you

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

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Our specialty. The greatest variety in this Western country. Send for our 1892 catalogue of plants and bulbs, to W. L. Bates, Bonetta Greenhouses, Topeka, Kas.

Headquarters for all kinds of Grass, Field and Garden Seeds. Millet and Sorghum a specialty.

#### EDSON & BECK,

Dealers in Flour, Feed, Grain & Hay.

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## Smith's Small Fruits.

Our Spring Catalogue now ready. New Strawberries, New Raspberries, New Blackberries. 25,000 Edgar Queen Strawberry Plants. 75,000 Cuthbert and Brandywine Red Raspberries. Write for prices. B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

## THE CHAMPION PEACH.

The Largest and Best EARLY FREE-STONE known; hardy and productive; has no equal. For description and prices of this and all other kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, FOREST SEEDLINGS, and SHRUBBERY,

Address HART PIONEER NURSERIES, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

## ROSES, EVERGREENS,

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

## I CURE

All Chronic Diseases, however caused, at the patient's home. Write for particulars. J. H. DYE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. Mention this paper.

## MANHOOD RESTORED.

Free Remedy. A victim of youthful errors causing lack of vigor, Atrophy, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc., will gladly send (sealed) Free to all sufferers a recipe that cured him after all other remedies failed. Address with stamp, L. A. BRADLEY, Grocer Battle Creek, Mich.

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

OUR NEW 72 page, Illustrated Pamphlet on "Nupture," issued Jan'y, 1892, will be mailed to any address, on receipt of 4c in stamps. Mention this paper. Address: MAGNETIC MEDIC TRUSS COMPANY, Dr. Pierce & Son, San Francisco, Cal. or St. Louis, Mo.



## In the Dairy.

### Cost of Creamery Outfit.

Cornish, Curtis & Greene, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., gives the following as an outfit for a creamery for from two hundred to four hundred cows:

One eight-horse-power horizontal steel return-flue boiler.  
One six-horse-power horizontal engine.  
Three thousand brick for boiler.  
Two hundred fire-brick and clay for boiler.  
One Danish-Weston separator.  
One Danish-Weston tempering vat.  
One 600-gallon Curtis patent channel-bottom receiving vat.  
Two 300-gallon Curtis patent channel-bottom cream vats, with ice-boxes.  
One 300-gallon Curtis improved factory churn.  
One Mason power butter-worker.  
One 600-pound double-beam scale.  
One salting scale.  
One sixty-gallon weigh-can, with patent self-draining bottom and Perfection gate.  
One milk-conductor head.  
Ten feet of conductor pipe.  
One-gallon dipper.  
One eight-ounce graduate.  
Two ten-inch Lee's Perfect thermometers, warranted.  
Two large ladles.  
One covered crank suction and force-pump.  
One set hoisting-crane irons.  
Two rubber mop-heads.  
One ten-barrel water-tank.  
One Larkin's buttermilk-strainer.  
One twenty-bottle C. C. & G. Babcock milk-tester.  
Nine pulleys of various sizes for outfit.  
Twenty-six feet of one and seven-sixteenth inch cold-rolled shafting.  
Seven one and seven-sixteenth inch drop hangers.  
One hundred and twenty-five feet belting suitable for the several machines.  
Twenty-five feet of one-inch steam hose.  
Twenty-five feet of hose for water with nozzle.  
Three hundred feet of one-inch gas pipe.  
Steam fittings for above, including globe valves.  
Cost of above outfit, \$1,159.

The building in which to operate this outfit, if one story high, twelve-foot posts, would cost from \$500 to \$600, according to location and cost of material in local market, and would bring the total cost within \$1,800.

If in the list a DeLaval separator is substituted for the Danish-Weston the cost will be reduced \$50.

If it is desired to further reduce the first outlay, a portable boiler, either horizontal or vertical, may be substituted for the stationary boiler, bricked in; but as the subsequent expense will be greater, it is true economy to brick in the boiler at the start.

To change this outfit from the separator plan, says the above named firm, to the gathered cream system, omit the separator, tempering vat, 600-gallon vat, weigh-can and the Babcock tester, and add three refrigerator cream-gathering tanks, cream-gathering pails, driver's cases, test churn and one hundred extra bottles. The cost of the outfit will thereby be reduced from \$1,159 to \$788.50.

To supplement the separator outfit and the building so that cheese, as well as butter, can be made, add a curing-room, eighteen by twenty-two feet, at an expense of not to exceed \$150, and put in a gang cheese-press, with the necessary hoops, curd-mill, curd-racks, curd-knives, curd-pail and curd-scoop, costing about \$108. This makes the total additional expense for converting the creamery into a combined creamery and cheese factory \$258, and brings up the total cost for building and outfit to \$2,017.

### Pea Meal for Butter.

In last week's issue we published a table showing the digestible nutriment value of peas as compared with corn and oats. That pea meal is the best feed for butter or milk or to build up the muscles of the calves and pigs, there is becoming a widespread conviction. "It is estimated," says ex-Gov-

ernor Hoard, "that one pound of pea meal is worth six pounds of bran as a butter ration. The Canada pea, sown at the rate of three to four bushels of seed per acre should yield about forty bushels of peas. In Canada many sow about equal parts of peas and oats, and thresh and grind them together, the oats serving the purpose of holding up the pea vines. Others use one bushel of peas, one of oats and three pecks of barley. It is better to put them in drills than to sow broadcast. After the peas are harvested the brood sows and stock hogs are turned into the field to pick up those which rattle out in the harvesting, and they thrive on it."

### Notes on Dairying.

Cut before it is too ripe, there is no better fodder for dairy cows than alfalfa.

Butter and cheese are two farm products the prices of which have not declined in the past forty years, but rather risen. Both are much higher now than the average a half century ago.

Some of the cheese factories in New York make a pound from nine pounds of milk, and others use ten or twelve. There is an active inquiry as to the cause of this difference of 25 per cent.

Air and heat are the great enemies of butter flavor. They change the delicate lactates into the repulsive butyric acid. The true method is to have as low a temperature and allow as little access of air as possible.

It is not an unusual thing to find one herd of ten cows giving on the same feed as much as another of twenty. The moral of this is that the man who owns the twenty is losing every day the cost of the rations for ten cows, and that he is a candidate for the poor-house unless he changes his breed.

### Creamery for Sale, Trade or Rent.

A large, well-arranged creamery, situated at Baldwin, Kas. Operated on the gathered cream plan. Fully equipped with all machinery. Has been doing a business of \$15,000 per year. A splendid location for a creameryman. Best of school and church facilities; Baker university located here. Address, SECRETARY BALDWIN CREAMERY, Baldwin, Kas.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Concerning Fowls.

D. A. C., in New York Tribune, writes: "Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a great deal," apparently fail to impress on many farmers the conditions essential to success in poultry-raising. The whole secret, aside from cleanliness and ordinary care, is to breed from healthy stock, and to do this cocks must be changed every spring, and only vigorous ones used. The whole secret of having eggs in winter is to have pullets hatched early—say in March or April—that they may be fully grown and feathered before winter; then give them warm quarters and a mixed diet, and eggs are sure to result. Hens over a year old seldom lay in winter, but a few should be retained for setting, as they make better mothers. The small breeds for eggs but the Brahmas for meat. And would it not be well for the farmer to consider that eggs often bring a low price? That his family soon tire of them, and that boiled chicken is always acceptable? Pound for pound, chickens can be grown cheaper than pork; and, when winter sets in, a long supply of fat birds, nicely dressed and drawn, may be hung in an airy loft, ready at short notice for the pot or grid-iron; and who will say the boiled chicken is not more grateful and healthy than the salt pork and corned beef everlastingly found on farmers' tables?"

### Keeping Down Lice:

The difficulty in eradicating lice after they secure themselves in the poultry house is the labor and expense, hence only cheap remedies should be recommended. If one can utilize some waste substance, it is an advantage. If the suds from the family washing are made to do service

# The Stable Shelf

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

Just as good for a man.

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

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

against lice, they will be found cheap and efficacious. A gill of spirits of turpentine and a pound of concentrated lye added to twenty gallons of suds, and the suds applied as hot as it is possible to have them, will make short work of lice. To dry the house after the suds have been applied, scatter air-slacked lime freely over every part. The lime itself is an excellent preventive and remedy, and may be freely used. Apply pure kerosene to the roosts, and clean out the nests thoroughly and burn the litter.—New Hampshire Farmer.

### Poultry Notes.

Wheat may be fed whole, crushed and cracked.

Generally two-year-old fowls make the best breeders.

Kerosene is a good cure for scaly legs. Soak them well.

Millet, rape and mustard are good for young chickens.

Flat strips make much better roosts than round poles.

Grain should only be a portion of the ration fed to hens.

Sunflower seed should be raised by every one keeping poultry.

If the hens lay well they must have a good opportunity to take exercise.

Keep the chicks in a warm, clean, dry coop, which is well ventilated at all times.

It is bad policy to save time and trouble by feeding fowls at one time enough to do them a week.

Sending stale eggs to market is a good way to get a reputation that will stick to you after you are tired of it.

After the chickens are three weeks old, feeds of small grains, mixed with a little cracked corn, will be much better than soft dough.

When your birds have bowel disease, change the food a day or two, and change grit; one-half the troubles are from lack of sharp, hard grit.

Wheat is one of the best feeds you can give your fowls to produce eggs; it is also good to feed young chicks after they are a week or two old, for their evening feed.

For chicken cholera there is no sure cure, but the best remedy is a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid in a quart of water, giving no other water to drink. The symptoms of cholera are intense thirst (the surest sign), prostration, profuse, greenish droppings, and death in a short time. Indigestion (often mistaken for cholera) does not cause the thirst, and a fowl may live a week or more. The cause of indigestion is usually overfeeding, and the best remedy is sharp grit.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is an easy food—it is more than food, if you please; but it is a food—to bring back plumpness to those who have lost it.

Do you know what it is to be plump?

Thinness is poverty, living from hand to mouth. To be plump is to have a little more than enough, a reserve.

Do you want a reserve of health? Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.  
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

## CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send two bottles FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

## \$3.50 PER DAY ALL THE YEAR

Can be made easy by any energetic person selling "CHAMPION PASTE STOVE POLISH." No brush required. No hard labor. No dust or dirt. Always ready for use. An article every housekeeper will buy. 716,000 packages sold in Philadelphia. Exclusive agency for one or more counties given competent person. Write to-day enclosing stamp for particulars. You will never regret it. Address, CHAMPION CO., 46 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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MAKE YOUR OWN CHEESE.—Send \$1.00 to C. E. Kittinger, Powell, Edmunds Co., S. Dak., for ten rennets and complete instruction for making cheese at home. Simple process. Failure impossible.

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Guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, nervousness, back ache, dyspepsia, male & female troubles and increase vigor. Book free.  
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INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in fifteen days. Never returns. A simple means of self-cure. Sent (sealed) FREE to sufferers from youthful errors. Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address with stamp, L. S. FRANKLIN, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

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No knife; no acids; no caustic; no pain. By three applications of our CANCER CURE we most faithfully guarantee cancer will come out by roots and leave permanent cure. If it fails, make affidavit properly attested and I will promptly refund money. Price of remedy (invariably in advance), \$20, with instructions for self remedy. Describe cancer minutely when ordering remedy or writing me. JNO. B. HARRIS, Box 58, Eutaw, Ala.

**EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.**  
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SURGEON  
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OCULIST AND AURIST TO Kansas State Blind Institute, Kansas City, Kas. St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Kansas City, Mo.  
Abundant references from patients. Send for question blank.



## 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.

**SPECIFIC OPHTHALMIA.**—A six-year-old mare has had a scum over her left eye since last December, and now the right eye is affected on the lower edge of the ball. The right one has only been affected for about a week, and has a yellowish cast. S. M. Spring Hill, Kas.

**Answer.**—The disease is specific ophthalmia, and can only be palliated. Feed the mare on light, cooling diet, and give twice a day in feed a tablespoonful of Glauber's salt. Bathe the eyes twice a day with hot water.

**LUMPY JAW.**—I have eight three-year-old steers that have lumps on their jaws. On some the lumps are on the under jaw and on others they are on the cheek, at the root of the ear, at the corner of the mouth, and one appears to have a lump on the inside of the mouth. The lumps are hard and from the size of a marble to the size of a pint cup. I opened one and it had thick yellow pus in it. They have been there for about three months. Garnett, Kas. J. L. N.

**Answer.**—It will require a personal examination to determine whether the lumps are actinomycotic or of a tuberculous character. Have some graduated veterinarian, whom you know to understand those diseases, examine the steers. You had better isolate the affected animals from the others at once; "eight of a kind" are enough in this game.

**CRIBBING.**—I have a two-year-old colt that for the last two weeks will stand and bite the fence and make a noise like a cribber. When he was a sucking colt I noticed the milk running out of his nose, and now sometimes when he drinks the water will run out through his nose. San Antonio, Mo. W. P. S.

**Answer.**—The cribbing is likely due to some irritation of the teeth or the stomach. Examine his mouth for irregular teeth. You may find the cause and be able to remove it. Swab his mouth twice a day with strong alum water. The water running back through his nostrils is caused by some abnormal condition in the region of the throat, which will require a personal examination to diagnose. You might apply a fly blister to the outside of the throat once in three weeks, if you have no opportunity to have him examined by a veterinarian.

**PARAPLEGIA.**—I have a two-year-old heifer that up to four weeks ago was in good flesh. She then began to look rough in the hair and grow weak, so that for the last ten days I have been helping her up. Her eyes gradually sunk back in her head until now they are completely out of sight, unless the lids are raised. She seems to be weak all over, but especially in the back. I expect she will die, but as I never saw anything like it before I would like an answer through the KANSAS FARMER. Your remedy for my two-year-old filly was a complete success. She is a fine McGregor and I am very thankful. I expect you receive some curious and, to you, foolish inquiries. But you seem to take it all right, and answer and prescribe kindly, and so that a farmer can understand, for which I think you are appreciated. I wish I could say as much for the Topeka "vets," who get their full fees. F. S. W. Willard, Kas.

**Answer.**—The disease with which your heifer suffers is a very prevalent one this season. Many cattle are dying in different parts of the country. It is a form of paralysis, due to any one or more of many causes. Exposure to storms, lack of feed, moldy hay or grain and impure water, all tend to bring it on. Animals also suffer from constitutional diseases which often terminate in paralysis before death takes place. Tumors sometimes form, causing pressure upon the brain or spinal cord. If your animal had good care, then it is reasonable to suppose that some of the latter were the cause of the trouble. A careful examination after death might

have made everything plain. The treatment in such cases, when curable, is good nursing, laxative diet and tonics. We are glad to know that you appreciate our services. Your letter is only one of many that we get thanking us for what we have done; and those same letters of appreciation help to lighten our burden. Questions, apparently simple, sometimes require both care and thought to answer intelligently, and our greatest fear is that we may not always be able to reply in a way that our readers will understand. We advocate the theory that, the higher the standard to which we educate the farmer, the more employment there will be for skilled veterinarians.

**STRANGE MALADY.**—I have lost two sows with a strange malady, which baffles the wisdom of all in this vicinity who have seen the disease. The first that became affected would move her head from side to side and snap her jaws. When disturbed she would rise to her feet, walk a short distance, then take a fit and fall over on her side. Sometimes she would drag along the ground, with hind feet projecting out behind. She was only sick about twelve hours, when I knocked her in the head. She had a fit about once every three or four minutes, and grew weaker all the time. We first thought it hydrophobia, but she was not ferocious nor did not seem to be affected by the sight of water. The second one was attacked five days afterward, but the symptoms were some different. She did not gnash her teeth, but there seemed to be an intense itching about the head. She died in about twenty-four hours after I first noticed her. Will hogs have "mad itch"? W. R. Denton, Kas.

**Answer.**—The malady with which your hogs were affected was certainly a little peculiar. We can not think it hydrophobia, from the fact that there was no disposition to attack any object. It is evident that the brain was badly affected. As the exact cause of "mad itch" in cattle is not definitely known, we know of no reason why hogs cannot be similarly affected. If you have any more cases, examine carefully the brain and spinal cord, as well as all the other organs, and report again, giving all symptoms exhibited.

**LAME SHOULDER—SICK COW.**—(1) I have a six-year-old cattle pony that has been lame for about six months. In trotting he throws his left foot slightly outward; the lower part of the shoulder seems to be a little larger than natural, while the upper part seems to be shrunken. What causes this, and can I do anything for him? (2) I also have a milch cow that will stand for hours at a time with her head down, slobbering and working her tongue, as if to throw something out of her mouth. She also throws her head around on one side and licks her fore leg. She seems to be weak in her fore parts. She has had three such spells in the last three weeks. Topeka, Kas. J. F. S.

**Answer.**—(1) The horse has probably received an injury to the shoulder joint, causing the lameness and also the enlargement. Make a blister of one part of biniodide of mercury to seven parts of vaseline; rub in with the hand all over the joint and the enlargement for ten minutes, then tie his head up for twenty-four hours, when the part should be greased with lard and the pony turned loose. Repeat the blister at the end of a month. (2) Give the cow one pound of Epsom salt dissolved in half a gallon of warm water at one dose; repeat this in three days. Throw a tablespoonful of the following powder well back on her tongue, twice a day: Powdered sulphate of iron, 2 ounces; gentian, 4 ounces; nitrate of potash, 4 ounces; fenugreek, 4 ounces; mix.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 1,287 head. Light run and buyers bid up stronger. Shipping steers, \$3.80@4.75; corn-fed New Mexico, \$3.70; cows, 2.00@3.25; bulls, \$2.25@3.00; heifers, \$2.00@3.32; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@3.75.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 2,344 head. Good, strong market, packers and shippers both buying. Range of packers' hogs, \$4.30@4.45; bulk of sales, \$4.35@4.40.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 2,484 head. Market slow and weak. Muttons, \$4.50.

#### St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 2,667 head. Market active. Fair to good native steers, \$3.00@4.40; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.70@3.75.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 3,190 head. Market 5c higher. Fair to prime heavy, \$4.50@4.65; mixed, ordinary to good, \$4.10@4.55; light, fair to best, \$4.40@4.60.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 4,600 head. Market steady. Fair to good Texans, \$4.00@4.45.

#### Chicago.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 16,000 head. Market steady to lower. Prime to extra steers, \$4.40@4.90; good to choice, \$4.00@4.25; others, \$3.50@



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3.90; stockers, \$2.65@3.65; cows, and heifers, \$2.50@3.75.  
**HOGS**—Receipts, 30,000 head. Market higher. Rough and common, \$4.00@4.50; mixed and packers, \$4.55@4.65; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4.65@4.70; light, \$4.50@4.75.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts, 7,000 head. Market irregular. Native ewes, \$4.10@4.60; Texans, \$5.25; westerns, \$5.50@6.00; prime lambs and yearlings, \$5.50@6.90.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 53,500 bushels. A fairly active and firmer market. By sample on track here, No. 2 hard, quoted at 73¢@74¢; No. 3 hard, 4 cars at 71¢, 2 cars choice at 73¢; 1 car spring at 71¢; No. 4 hard, 2 cars at 68¢, 1 car at 69¢; rejected, 5 cars at 66¢, 1 car at 64¢, 1 car at 65¢, 1 car choice at 67¢; No. 12 red quoted at 80¢@82¢; 2 cars thin 79¢; No. 3 red, 2 cars at 77¢, 3 cars at 77¢ and 1 fancy at 81¢; No. 4 red, 2 cars at 68¢, 2 cars at 70¢ and 8 cars at 72¢.

**CORN**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 39,600 bushels. A more bullish tone, buyers took hold and bid everything up. By sample on track, No. 2 mixed, 5 cars at 38¢, 2 cars at 38¢, 7 cars at 38½¢; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 38¢; No. 2 white, 2 cars at 39¢, 3 cars at 39½¢ and 5 cars at 39½¢, and No. 3 white, 88½¢@39¢.

**OATS**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 9,000 bushels. By sample on track, No. 2 mixed, 28¢@29½¢; No. 3 mixed, 28½¢@29¢; No. 4 mixed, 27½¢@28¢; No. 2 white, 31¢@32¢; No. 3 white, 29½¢@30¢, and No. 4 white, 28½¢@29¢.

**RYE**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 2,000 bushels. Demand light but values firm. By sample on track, No. 2, 66¢@67¢ and No. 3, 63¢@65¢.

**SEEDS**—Steady demand fair. We quote: German millet, per bushel, 35¢@40¢; common millet, per bushel, 35¢@40¢; sorghum, per bushel, 35¢@40¢; timothy at \$1.12 per bushel; bulk, 5c per bushel less; flaxseed, 80c per bushel upon the basis of pure. Castor Beans, crushing in car lots at \$1.55 per bushel upon the basis of pure and small lots 5c less. Seed beans, \$2 per bushel.

**HAY**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 300 tons. We quote new prairie fancy, per ton, \$8.00; good to choice, \$7.00@7.50; prime, \$7.50@8.50; common, \$4.00@5.00; timothy, fancy, \$9.50, and choice, \$8.50@9.00.

**WOOL**—Market dull and weak. Kansas and Nebraska, per pound, heavy, fine, 10¢@12¢; light, fine, 14¢@17¢; medium, 17¢@20¢; coarse combing, 14¢@16¢; low and carpet, 12¢@14¢; tub-washed, choice, 32¢@34¢; medium, 30¢@32¢; dingy and low, 27¢@30¢.

#### St. Louis.

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 17,000 bushels; No. 2 red,

cash, 86½¢; May, 85½¢; June, —c; July, 81½¢; August, 80½¢@80¢.

**CORN**—Receipts, 90,000 bushels. Market closing higher than Saturday's figures. No. 2 cash, 41½¢; May, 41½¢; July, 44½¢@44¢.

**OATS**—Receipts, 30,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 31¢; May, 31½¢; July, 30¢.

**HAY**—Steady. Prairie, \$7.50a9.50; timothy, \$11.50a14.50.

**WOOL**—Receipts, 251,000 pounds; shipments 46,000. Market quiet. Unwashed—Bright medium, 18a23c; coarse braid, 18a20c; low sandy, 11a18c; fine light, 15a18c; fine heavy, 12a17c. Tub-washed—Choice, 33a33½¢; inferior, 25a30c.

#### Chicago.

**WHEAT**—Sales by sample f o b: No. 2 red, 85½a87½¢; No. 3 spring, 83a84¢; No. 4 red, 78c; No. 3 hard, 78a79c; No. 3 white, 88c.

**CORN**—Demand good; offerings small. By sample f o b: No. 3, 44c; No. 4, 40½¢a41½¢.

**OATS**—Receipts, — bushels. Firmer. By sample f o b: No. 2, 31c; No. 2 white, 32a33½¢; No. 3, 29a30½¢; No. 3 white, 31a31½¢.

**SEEDS**—Timothy lower. Poor good \$1.20a1.23. Clover, very dull. Fair to good \$8.00a8.50. Flaxseed, firmer. No. 1, 99a99½¢; no grade 93c.

**HAY**—Receipts, 397 tons. No. 1 timothy quotable at \$12a13 on track; No. 2 at \$10.50a11.50; mixed nominal at \$9a10; upland prairie at \$8a12 for good to choice and \$6.50a7.50 for poor to fair.

**WOOL**—Kansas and Nebraska wools remain as previously quoted, being steady and in fair demand. Stocks are now all very small and consequently the movement has been light. Prices range from 14a16c for heavy fine, 18a20c for light fine and 17a19c for fine medium, being unchanged.

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References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.



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



## 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.

### Answers to Correspondents.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Will you please tell us whether it is best to wear woolen underclothing during the summer months or not, providing the occupation is an outdoor one, such as farming? (2) You said in a former article soap and water were good blood purifiers. Will you explain how the water does the work more than taking the dirt and impurities from the outside of the body? (3) If we should neglect bathing for years at a time (as many do), might it not be a source of diseases of the lungs, liver or kidneys? (4) Might not water be as injurious as drugs, if not properly applied? Supposing we should take a bath within half an hour of a full meal, or when tired, would it not be worse than no bath at all?

The "Family Doctor" is an improvement for the KANSAS FARMER.  
Topeka, May 6. I. W. P.

Woolen fabrics, thick or thin, according to the season, are very largely conducive to health all the year, and probably quite as much so in summer as winter. When the body is heated by exertion or high temperature so as to set up free perspiration, the pores of the skin open and the sweat glands pour out moisture, which soon dampens the clothing. Cotton clothing then holds that moisture much longer than woolen, and a sheath of moisture the thickness of the wet clothing around the body, and that when cooled by a draft of air or sitting in the shade, lower the temperature of the skin almost as rapidly as a "wet blanket" thrown around the bare body. That sudden lowering of the surface temperature is the origin of many a serious cold, and many an incipient cough, bronchitis or pneumonia. Woolen goods are more porous, and cause a more rapid transpiration and evaporation of moisture, and at the same time withholds the bodily heat from passing off so rapidly as cotton permits it to do. The rule holds good for in-door or out-door life equally well. But if there were any difference it would be in favor of the out-door laborer, who sweats more than most in-door laborers.

Soap and water combined are only good blood-purifiers in the sense of making the skin clean, so that the oxygen of the air can readily penetrate the pores to the capillaries and permit the transpiration of surplus moisture and other excretory waste matter.

Yes, to your third question.

Fourth—No; I would rather bathe in water just after eating than in croton oil or nitric acid. Still bathing while digesting is not wholesome. It serves to draw the blood to the surface, which ought to be in stomach, liver and lungs to aid digestion and repair. Most people bathe too little; a few, too much. A good general rule is to take a sponge bath just before retiring at night. It is restful, refreshing and promotes good sleep, generally, and the water for all general bathing should be pleasantly warm—neither hot nor cold. Only a few people can use either hot or cold baths with safety. Extremes of temperature are generally injurious, in the bath.

DEAR DOCTOR ROBY:—We have a child, a girl, now eight years old, that we have had much anxiety about from her birth, and write you particulars and for advice. (1) Immediately after her birth she attracted our attention by snoring after the manner of an adult, and (2) we soon noticed that she had a distressing rattling in her throat, but both ailments have grown less as the years have gone by, and we are hopeful that she may outgrow both. Now to the worst: When she was about six months old (in August or September), and on a very sultry day, we took her with us to the low lands, where we had gone for grapes. After several hours we returned home and soon noticed that our babe had quite sore eyes, and to this day have never been well. Her eyelids are raw and more or less inflamed all the time. She is also partially deaf—more so at some times than others.

Now, Doctor, if you have anything to offer through the FARMER that you think would likely benefit her, we will be ever so grateful and your advice will be appreciated as it only can be by her parents.  
Spring Creek, Kas. W. M. D.

The loud rattling and trumpeting or rumbling that afflicts a few children, almost always disappears spontaneously as they grow up, though it may leave them the subjects of maledictions from other people as long as they live on account of their loud snoring, a malady difficult to cure. Sometimes the amputation of an excessively long hanging palate will make

great improvement in the case. As to the sore eyes, the chances are that while in the woods she came in contact with the poison ivy so-called (*Rhus toxicodendron*), which abounds in all woods in Kansas. The deafness is probably due to the same cause. A wash of pure coffee, clear, is often very serviceable for such a case, as it is an antidote to *Rhus*. Try it and report results.

### English Nurses and Hospitals.

When all the particulars of the census are out it will probably be found that there are nearly 20,000 women in the United Kingdom who earn their living by nursing. The number seems enormous, yet becomes comprehensible when we consider that the nursing staff of the largest hospital in London numbers 250, and that the nursing staffs of the seven largest hospitals reach a total of 1,000. And there are 123 hospitals in London, besides the numerous institutions which supply private nurses, of which several employ over 100 women.

This large band of trained nurses has sprung into existence since the days of the Crimea, when the labors of Florence Nightingale first roused the enthusiastic admiration of the whole country, and how short a period has brought so great a result is shown by the fact that from her sofa in a quiet house in Mayfair, Miss Nightingale still directs the chief training school for nurses, and is still turned to for advice when committees desire to build homes for their nurses, or otherwise improve their schemes. In the loud bids for notoriety now made by many philanthropists, it is well to remember that in the cause of nursing the sick the best and greatest worker is the gentle and retiring invalid to whom Longfellow addressed "The Lady with the Lamp."—*London Daily News*.

### Rules for Longevity.

Dr. Humphreys, of Great Britain, gives his premises of longevity as follows: First, the prime requisite is a faculty of age inherited in the blood. The body must be wound up and sent into the world with the initial force necessary to carry on the living processes through a long period; that the several organs be so adjusted to one another as to form a well-balanced whole, and that the functions be so harmoniously performed that there will be no cognizance of imperfection or ailment. Second, the body must be well developed, capable of much endurance and of quick and complete restoration from fatigue; the nervous system energetic, and the intellectual powers correspondingly developed. Third, owing to the inherent good qualities of the nutritive processes, degenerate change will be slow to manifest itself if to the foregoing be added ordinary opportunities of living well under sanitary conditions, together with temperance in meat eating and alcoholic beverages.

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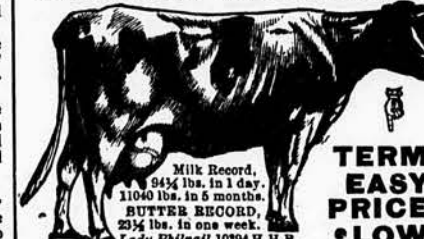
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FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 11, 1892.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.  
COLT—Taken up by Abner Austin, in Hackberry tp., P. O. Bartlett, April 15, 1892, one black mare colt, about 2 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$10.

COLT—By same, one gray mare colt, about 2 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by William Dressa, of Ross tp., five miles east of Scammon, one heifer, 2 years old, yellow with white hind feet, star in forehead and white stripe under breast.

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