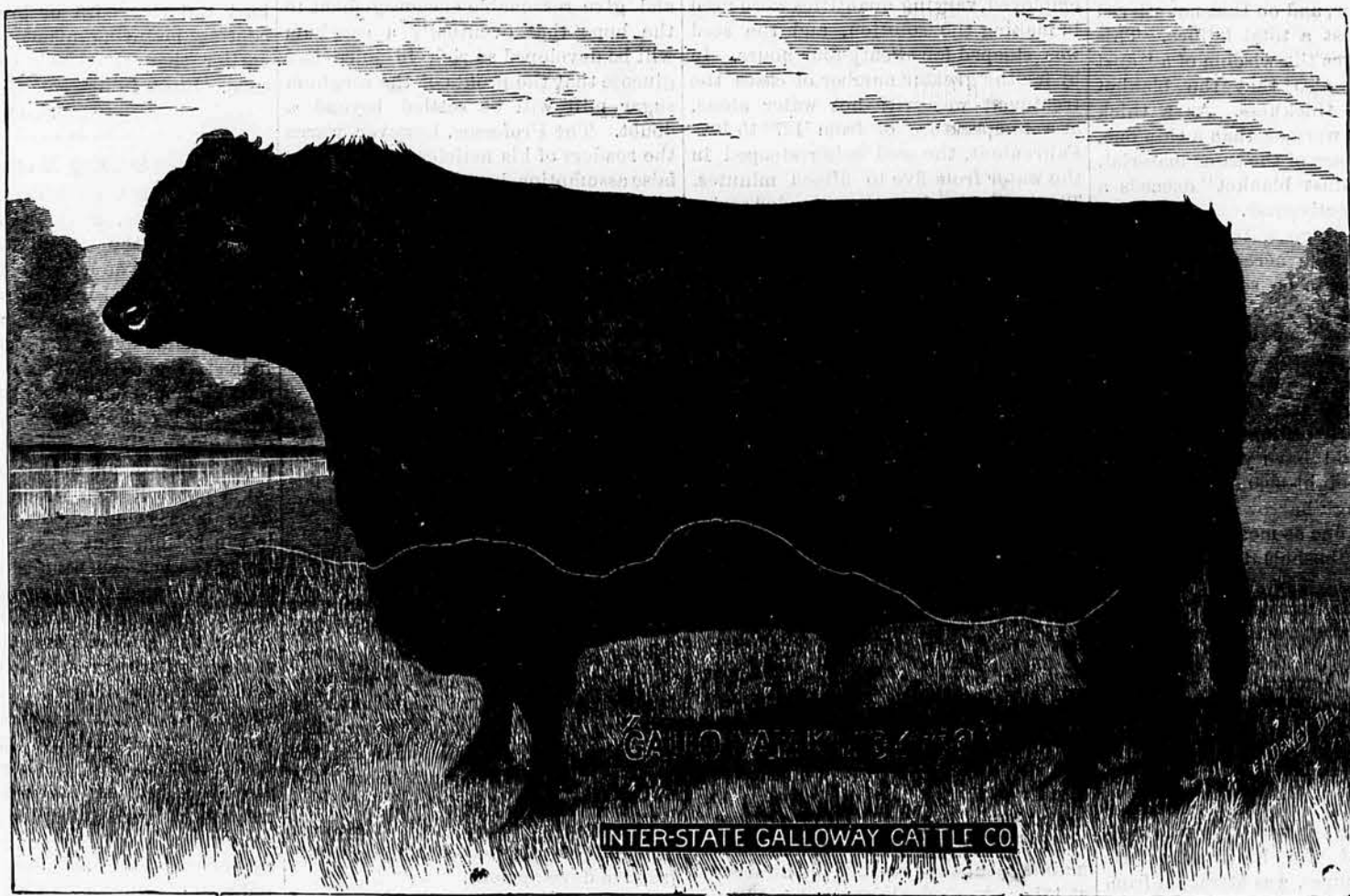


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GALLOWAY KING 1779 (1794) — OWNED BY INTER-STATE GALLOWAY CATTLE COMPANY.
Dispersion Sale of 175 Head, at Kansas City, November 5 and 6, 1891.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Promoting Moisture by Tillage. Smut in Wheat. Experiments With Sorghum. From Stevens County. Smoking Meats.
PAGE 3—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Mixed Foods for Horses and Neat Stock. Right Kind of Stock on the Farm. Horse Statistics. Cheap Potatoes for Hogs. Pulse of Animals. Live Stock Notes.
PAGE 4—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—The Kansas State Alliance. Resolutions of the K. R. P. A.
PAGE 5—Gossip About Stock.
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—The Royal Road to Fame (poem). She Saw Him Off. Baby is Dead. Potatoes Baked in Ashes. Farming Can Be Made to Pay. The Longest Day.
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—The Raising of Jairus' Daughter (poem). Ancient Peru. Thomas Babington Macaulay. Questions. Quotations. Topics for Composition.
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—State Meeting Farmers' Alliance. Bonded Warehouses. The New Turf Queen. An Important Publication.
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—On the Artificial Adaptation of Crops to Climatic Conditions. Coal Product of the United States. Publishers' Paragraphs.
PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—Nursery Industry of the United States. The Carolina Poplar Tree. Can Peach Trees be Grafted? Fruit at the Kansas City Inter-State Fair.
PAGE 11—IN THE DAIRY.—Dairying at the World's Fair. Losing 80,000,000 Pounds of Butter.... THE POULTRY YARD.—What Lime Will Do. How Much Room. Preparing for Winter. Poultry Notes.
PAGE 12—The Veterinarian. Market Reports.

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T. C. TAYLOR, Green City, Mo., has fifty head of registered Poland-China pigs for this season's trade at farmers' prices. Inspection of stock and correspondence desired.

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. Of the best. Cheap.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4693 B., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatoh, Atchison Co., Kas.

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HOGS Duroc-Jerseys. Best prize stock for sale. C. J. STUCKEY, ATLANTA, ILL. PIGS

G. A. H. HERD.—Jas. Purcell, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeder and shipper of registered Poland-China swine of the most fashionable strains. Herd consists of 150 head. Can supply show pigs or sows bred, as desired. Correspondence invited.

(Continued on page 16.)

Agricultural Matters.

Promoting Moisture by Tillage.

The KANSAS FARMER is on record as an advocate of fine surface soil cultivation. It is well established that such tillage encourages moisture and consequent nitrification, by capillary attraction, which greatly increases the crops in dry weather. Therefore, as there is scarcely a summer without dry spells, it is wise to prepare for them.

Upon this subject a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that during the droughty spell of the past season interesting experiments were tried with a plat of cabbage. A portion was hoed often and the soil fined deeply. Another portion was kept fined an inch, and the remainder was not disturbed except to pull out any weeds. The crop on the deeply-stirred portion made an excellent growth, on the shallow-stirred about half the former, and on that not stirred there is almost a total failure. This not only proves the wisdom of a "dust blanket," but also that the blanket should possess thickness. As a thick bed blanket is warmer than a thin one, provided both are of the same material, so a thick "dust blanket" exceeds a thin one in effectiveness.

A few years ago a team was kept harrowing on nine acres for fourteen days. This was to be sown to wheat. The harrowing was prolonged because the weather was droughty, in the hope that sufficient moisture would be coaxed to the surface to prevent the added commercial fertilizer from burning up the seed. With ordinary cultivation, this land would have yielded twenty-five to twenty-eight bushels to the acre, but the thorough harrowing made the surface soil as fine as meal, and a crop of forty-three bushels to the acre was the result.

One or two illustrations of the working of capillary attraction may be of interest. A highway embankment had recently been enlarged and extended. At one side the new earth reached the gutter, through which flowed a small stream of water. It was observed next day that there was a damp strip in this added earth, next to the gutter, and the dampness extended seven feet toward the center of the highway. This moisture, of course, was attracted from the stream in the gutter. But come to throw off a spot of the new earth, the old, hard road-bed beneath was found to be as dry as ever. It was so compact that it had no capillaries. Compaction had obliterated them. At a point in the new earth, about three feet from the gutter, was a stone of considerable size. Back of this stone from the water was a dry strip, widening as it receded from the stone. This proves that water moving by capillary attraction tends to proceed in a direct line; and if this be obstructed, it goes off in a tangent and does not return to the line.

In further illustration of this principle, a square piece of old muslin cloth with a projection on the bottom was nailed by the upper corners to the side of the house, the part of the cloth that was longer than the rest of the square extending into a tub of water. Here, also, the moisture proceeded up the muslin in a right line, with very little lateral movement.

These observations go to show that to moisten the soil, every part of it, there must be a continuity of capillarity in a right line, and that there is but very slight lateral action. And this proves that for best results, all the soil to a certain depth should be made fine, and that there should not be a stone or a clod to obstruct the free, natural action of the ascending moisture. The soil should be fined at first as deep as plowed. After the crop is planted, the depth of fining should diminish as the roots of growing plants take possession, it being advisable not to disturb roots by too deep cultivation.

There has not been too much said

about breaking the crust of soil in hoed crops after every rain, to give the earth a chance to breathe. Crust on the soil may be likened to a crust of filth on a human being; it clogs the pores, and the "insensible perspiration" of neither can pass off to keep up healthy action.

Smut in Wheat.

The second report of the Kansas Experiment Station on fungicides for stinking smut of wheat appears in Bulletin No. 21 of that station.

"A tabulated statement of the results on 128 experimental plats, all sown with smutted grain, the seed in about half the plats being untreated, and the remainder treated with various fungicides, such as Bourdeaux mixture, Eau Celeste, sulphate of copper, acetate of copper, nitrate of copper, chloride of copper, chloride of mercury, bichromate of potassium, and hot water. In the cases where chemical fungicides were employed, varying quantities were used in making the solution, and the seed was steeped for twenty-four hours. In by far the greater number of cases the treatment was with hot water alone, at a temperature of from 127° to 138° Fahrenheit, the seed being steeped in the water from five to fifteen minutes. The conclusion from the extended series of experiments is stated in the following terms:

"The stinking smut of wheat is effectually prevented by treating the seed with water at a temperature of 131° Fahrenheit, fifteen minutes. For cheapness, as well as for greater efficiency (without injury to seed), this is recommended over all other fungicides. Not only is the yield increased by an amount equal to the portion destroyed by smut, but in nearly all cases there is an extra increase, usually much beyond this amount.

"The method of carrying out the hot water treatment is simple and easily pursued, even with considerable quantities of seed. Provide two large kettles or boilers over the fire, the first containing water in which the temperature is maintained at, say, 110° to 120°, and the second containing water at 131°, and never rising higher than 135°. The first is for the purpose of warming the grain before dipping it into the second, otherwise it would be impossible to maintain the temperature in the second at 131°. A good thermometer should be procured and used constantly while treating the grain. The seed to be treated should first be placed in a barrel, or other large vessel, filled with water, and stirred until all the grains are thoroughly wet. Smutted and imperfect grains will rise to the top, and should be skimmed off. The seed may remain in the cold bath as long as half an hour, although a few minutes will be long enough. It should then be taken in quantities that will depend on the size of the hot water kettles at hand, and placed in a vessel that will permit the entrance of the hot water on all sides. The best way of constructing such a vessel is to make a heavy wire frame of suitable size and cover it with wire netting, the meshes small enough to prevent the grain from passing through, while permitting free ingress to the water. Fill this basket about half full of seed and dip it into the first kettle, raising it and lowering it a number of times, so as to bring every grain in contact with the water. Then plunge the basket into the second kettle. Have at hand both cold and boiling water, and if the temperature in the second vessel falls below 131°, bring it up by adding a little of the boiling water; if it rises above 132°, lower it by adding a little of the cold. Leave the seed in this bath for fifteen minutes, keeping the temperature up all the time, and agitating the grain so that the water touches every part of it. Then remove, immerse in cold water and spread it out to dry.

"The essential points to be observed

are: First, maintaining the proper temperature; second, the volume of scalding water should be at least six or eight times greater than the seed treated at one time; third, the basket should not be entirely filled with grain; fourth, leave the seed in the second vessel of water fifteen minutes."

Experiments With Sorghum.

Prof. Failyer, of the State Agricultural college, has written a good article for the *Industrialist*, in which he gives some interesting results obtained by experiments with sorghum. For three years past, he says, the chemical department of the experiment station has been engaged in attempts to improve the quality of sorghum as a sugar plant by seed selection. Seeds have been selected from stalks showing the greatest yield of juice and the largest percentage of glucose. The results for the three years are certainly gratifying and give reasonable encouragement to the hope that eventually a sorghum will be developed so rich in juice and glucose that the profits of the sorghum sugar mill will be settled beyond a doubt. The Professor, however, warns the readers of his articles against any false assumption, based upon the results given. "The apparent improvement," he says, "may prove to be apparent only," and another season may see the quality go back to its former stage or even below it.

The nature of the results obtained from the experiments may be understood by the following illustrations:

The variety known as Orange and Amber crossed gave from an average sample 12.7 per cent. of cane sugar in 1888; 14.8 per cent. in 1889; 14.6 per cent. in 1890; 16.5 per cent. in 1891. The best stalks in corresponding years contained respectively 14.2, 17.5, 16 and 18.2 per cent. The summer of 1890 was an unusually unfavorable one, and that of 1891 an unusually favorable one. Taking these facts into consideration, the figures above certainly point to a gradual advancement. The same thing is indicated by the sugar in the product from the seed of three stalks planted separately. The product from last year's richest stalk is the richest this year. Another variety called Medium Orange, just worked out, shows a progressive development.

While the adverse conditions of another season might show a falling off, it is not at all probable that the quality will go back to what it was at the beginning of these experiments. The results show an evident improvement brought about by seed selection and cultivation. It is but reasonable to presume that a continuation of these methods will eventually produce a sorghum showing an average of 20 per cent. of crystallized sugar in its juices. Prof. Failyer, however, assures us that if an average of 15 per cent. of crystallized sugar of an average purity of 80 per cent. can be obtained the success of sugar-making from sorghum is fully assured. Some factories, using the ordinary run of cane, report an average mill juice for the season containing 10 per cent. of sugar and a purity coefficient of 60. Thus it can be seen what a revolution in the sorghum industry would result if the richness of the juice can be increased 100 per cent. or what stimulus would be afforded by improvement to the extent of 50 per cent.

It is to be sincerely hoped the experiments at the State Experiment Station will be continued in the same line for a few years more at least.

The great Dr. Boerhaave left three directions for preserving the health—keep the feet warm, the head cool, and the bowels open. Had he practiced in our day, he might have added: and purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; for he certainly would consider it the best.

Don't become constipated. Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

From Stevens County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Stevens county is "booming." We need more hands to take care of our broomcorn, melon seed, feed, and to put in wheat. The ground is in fine fix and will be all the fall; will be one-third more wheat put in than last year. Turkey wheat is selling for seed at 75 cents. Some of the loan companies are furnishing seed on a good many claims. Wheat did not make as good yield as common, owing to the dry weather in April, and it being the only dry April since we settled here, we are encouraged rather than otherwise with the turnout. Melons and broomcorn have been a profitable crop this year where people had sheds. We are getting as high as \$75 per ton. Feed is abundant. Indian corn made a fair crop, some going forty bushels to the acre, and rice and Kaffir corn and the maizes of all kinds are immense. The Jerusalem corn does not seem to lead the rice corn or brown dura excepting maturing about three weeks earlier than the black or white rice corn. Stock in fine condition.

S. O. AUBERY.

Smoking Meats.

A cheap but good arrangement for smoking meats, hams, or shoulders can be made by the simple use of a box and barrel. The box should be about eighteen inches high and wide enough for a barrel to set on it when it is turned bottom side up on the ground. Cut a hole six inches square in the bottom near one end—cut a door place a foot wide and six inches deep in the upper edge of the other end of the box. Then place it in position on the ground and set the barrel, from which both heads have been removed, over the hole cut in the bottom—but which is now the top of the box—suspend the meat from sticks laid across the top of the barrel, and cover with a blanket or canvas to retain the smoke. The smoke can be made in an iron vessel just inside the doorway cut in the end. This opening should be closed with a board to prevent a draft, which would cause the material to blaze. Hickory chips furnish the best material for smoking meats, but corn cobs are good. Any such temporary and combustible arrangement of course needs close care and watching to prevent its taking fire, but with reasonable care the danger is small. Never attempt to smoke meats in a barrel inside of any building. A neighbor of the writer a few years since lost an expensive barn from its taking fire from a barrel arrangement for smoking. In smoking in a barrel or hogshead, with the fire in the bottom, there is always danger of fire from the drippings of the meat upon it. In the box and barrel arrangement above described all such danger is avoided. The fire is too far away to heat the meat sufficiently to cause any dripping of fat, and even if there should be any it could not come in contact with the fire.

You Needn't be a Shaker

To have the shakes that are produced by chills and fever or bilious remittent fever. Prevent them and every other form of malarial disease with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the grand fortifier and defensive medicine of the age. Dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and debility are also remedied by this beneficial medicine.

Don't Read This.

With each succeeding day comes an increased demand for better service on the railways of our country. The Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railways to the front, as usual, have been leading in these lines of improvement for some time, and running Through Pullman Sleepers between Salt Lake City and St. Louis via Denver.

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

The Stock Interest.

Mixed Foods for Horses and Neat Stock.

Refusal of feed by some animal is a frequent occurrence in the experience of every stock-owner. The trouble referred to is not due to special disease and is not of sufficient moment to require any attention other than giving of such food as will tempt the animal's appetite.

The causes of the loss of appetite may be, over-work or, the opposite condition, too little exercise; fault with the food which the animal refuses, and, faulty general management. In fact the cases referred to arise from all kinds and combinations of circumstances short of recognizable disease of any organ or function.

To meet the indications of such cases as these is the purpose of a recent bulletin by the Rhode Island State Agricultural Experiment Station.

In many cases of refusal of food it will be found that there is no real loss of appetite, but that because of soreness about the mouth, or disease of the teeth, the animal cannot eat. Of course an attempt should be made in every case to discover if the foregoing or any other condition causes the refusal of food; for in many cases the removal of the cause of the trouble is all that is necessary. In other cases the refusal to eat is due to continued over-feeding; and when the trouble has its origin in this practice, short rations for a day or two is all that is required. The manger of an animal in this condition should be watched, and whenever, after the allowance of a reasonable time for eating, the manger is found to contain untouched food that food should be immediately removed; the succeeding feed being reduced a corresponding quantity. So treated the animal is allowed just so much food as it will eat up clean. There is no more certain way to cause an animal to refuse its food than to give more than is wanted and then leave the surplus in the manger from one meal-time to another.

But it often occurs that food is refused for no apparent reason; the animal at the same time becoming thin and weak, simply for want of sufficient food. It is in just these cases that the numerous "condimental" and other proprietary foods appeal to the owner—and in many cases to the animal. Now it has been proven repeatedly that the nutritive value of these foods, as compared with the common, uncombined food-stuffs, is not increased by the condiments which they contain; but on the other hand it is true that the condimental foods are not without value; that value coming of the fact that such foods do rouse the appetite and by exciting an increased flow of the digestive juices, they do, for a time at least, give an impetus to nutrition.

The following formula is given as one that is useful in the greater number of cases: Ground or crushed oats and corn meal, of each, five pounds, oil meal one-fourth of a pound, common table salt two ounces. If the animal seems in need of a tonic or is troubled with intestinal worms, there may be mixed with each ration as above given, a desertspoonful of powdered gentian, and a small teaspoonful of the dried sulphate of iron; these to be had of any druggist.

If, as sometimes occurs, the animal refuses the ration containing the iron and the gentian, a little starvation is all that will be required to cause him to take it; the dislike ceasing, once the animal has been persuaded to partake of the mixture.

Of course the food ingredients may be changed to meet the indications of individual cases, and as intelligence may direct.

All of the so-called condimental foods are based on attempts to apply the principles included in the foregoing formula; but the results of these attempts have been, in some cases, an absolute failure; the "food," as shown by analyses made at the Connecticut Experimental Station, containing less nutriment, pound for pound, than common bran. And, as noted in the bulletin of the station referred to, "the extravagant claims made by the proprietors of these foods may well excite suspicion as to their value."

Professor Stewart, the authority quoted, emphasizes the proposition that sugar is a valuable feed-stuff, by relating an experiment in which a work-horse that had become thin had 100 pounds added to his weight in thirty-five days as the result of

feeding three pints of molasses on clover hay, the hay being given *ad libitum*.

In feeding sugar, of whatever kind, care should be taken that there shall not be fed a sufficient quantity to over-tax the digestive powers; failure to exercise such care causing, not only acute indigestion, but permanent injury to the digestive organs.

Right Kind of Stock on the Farm.

Many farmers fail of complete success, says the *Homestead*, "because they are trying to raise a kind of stock on the farm, for which the farm was never intended. Some farmers try to raise large breeds of cattle on rough, hilly land, and wonder why it is, that, with all their care, the stock continually decreases in size. Others, with rich, level land, persist in growing scrub cattle or under-sized breeds of stock, and wonder why their revenues are not equal to those of their wiser neighbors. Others with land well adapted to grazing, but not grain-growing, persist in growing cattle and hogs at a small profit, with great waste of fertility of the soil, when, were a large portion of the farm given to the growth of mutton, it would yield fine profits, and increase its fertility. Some farmers are wearing themselves out by dairying where there is no good market for milk, cream or butter, while others persist in raising steers and keeping a cow a year for the chance of a calf, in localities where the dairy cow would put money in the bank, and color in the cheeks of the "better half." To adapt the stock to the farm is a matter that requires careful study. Many farms are now profitless, for the simple reason that the owners are working at cross purposes with nature. It is folly for a man to wear his life out in working hilly, thin land. If he will devote half the energy that is wasted in this way, to the study of some line of farming, adapted to the land, he will have much better success. On all such lands try the sheep business, in a small way at first, increasing it with increased experience. The time is now at hand when corn will have good market value outside the hog, and the hog will not be grown merely as a condenser of corn freights. It is therefore wise to raise fewer hogs in proportion to cattle. Much of the success of farming depends, not merely in having the right kinds of stock on the farm, but the right proportion of the kinds of stock kept."

Horse Statistics.

A recent census bulletin reports that the number of horses in the United States, June 1, 1890, was 14,976,017; a gain of 4,618,529, or 44.59 per cent. in ten years. There were also 2,246,936 mules, and 49,109 asses in the country at the same time. There were foaled in 1889, 1,814,404 horses, 157,105 mules, and 7,957 asses; a total of 1,979,466. In the same year 765,211 horses, mules and asses died. The State having the most horses is Illinois, with 1,335,289; the next is Iowa, with 1,312,079; the next, Texas, with 1,025,876; Ohio has 880,677; Indiana, 720,035; Wisconsin, 460,740; Minnesota, 461,509. Missouri leads in mules, with 245,102; Texas follows close after with 220,596. Alabama has more mules than horses, 133,892 of the former to 121,207 of the latter. In Mississippi they are equally divided, 155,000 each; but Georgia, like Alabama, shows its preference for mules by having 156,860 of them to 103,501 horses. South Carolina also has a mule majority of nearly 27,000. From 1860 to 1870 horses increased 14.34 per cent.; from 1870 to 1880, 44.95 per cent., and from 1880 to 1890, 44.59 per cent. The small net increase between 1860 and 1870 probably being largely due to the war.

Cheap Potatoes for Hogs.

The price for potatoes this fall is the lowest on record in Colorado. With every harvest there are large quantities of small potatoes which do not add to the price of marketable product and should always be separated from those which are to be offered for sale. What to do with these small potatoes is no longer a question with progressive farmers. They should be fed to hogs, and when used for this purpose they must be cooked. To simply boil them in an old-fashioned iron kettle, or in a box with wooden sides and sheet-iron bottom, is a very good way to cook them, but steaming them is the most effectual and neatest way to prepare them for hog feed.

Aside from their digestibility in a cooked form they are productive of better results

in cold weather as a pig feed because they are stimulating. Potatoes should not be cooked till they fall to pieces nor fed as a mash. They should be treated similarly to the potato which is "boiled with the jacket on" for table use—fed dry. Pea meal, corn meal, or barley meal should be fed with the potatoes, or shorts may be used to advantage. A perfect ration is formed by feeding at the rate of 270 pounds of pea meal with 790 pounds of potatoes for each 100 pounds of gain in a ten-months-old hog. It will take 307 pounds of shorts and 920 pounds of potatoes to produce the same results as the first ration given.

With corn meal and potatoes 262 pounds of meal with 789 pounds of potatoes will produce 100 pounds of pork. It takes 448 pounds of potatoes to produce the same number of pounds of pork that 100 pounds of corn meal will produce, or a ratio of 4.43 to 1.00. The same rations, nearly, obtains with pea meal. In using barley meal as a ration, 300 pounds of meal and 810 pounds of potatoes will produce 100 pounds of pork. These figures are based on a feeding period of six weeks and are deducted from actual working formula adopted by some of the most expert hog-feeders of Iowa and Illinois. A nine-months-old hog taken from alfalfa and fed on either of the above rations for six weeks will increase in weight 100 pounds, if he is big enough to eat this quantity of feed. The amounts given are sufficient, however, to feed three Berkshire hogs for six weeks and increase their weight 33½ pounds each within that period. Whether it is for one, two or more hogs the ratio is the same. The weight of potatoes is for the steamed product.—*Denver Field and Farm*.

Pulse of Animals.

The pulse of the horse can be most easily detected upon the lower jaw, just forward of the curved portion, where the artery crosses the cord and bone at the same time; it may also be felt, and often its pulsations seen, upon the long ridge above the eye, or may be found inside the elbow. In health it beats forty times a minute, and when more rapid it denotes fever or excitement. If slower, weakness. In cattle it may be found over the middle of the first rib, or in the artery upon the ankle joint, and should have from fifty-two to fifty-five beats a minute. In sheep it is easiest found near the middle of the inside of the thigh, and should beat seventy-five to eighty times per minute. Although not included in the query, we add that the rapidity of breathing is often as indicative of disease as the pulse, and while the horse naturally breathes nine to twelve times per minute, cattle vary from eleven to fifteen times, and faster or slower indicates nearly the same thing as it does in the pulse, unless it results from over-exertion.

Live Stock Notes.

It is not humane, but cruel and foolish, to expect an old, worn-out horse to do as much as a young and sound animal.

Whenever you can get more for a gelding than he is worth to you on the farm, sell him; but keep the best mares for breeding.

Don't use heavy harness. Light ones, properly made of good leather, are stronger and last longer, while being easier on the horse.

Often have we been pained to see teams overloaded. It is better to make two trips than to strain the horses or get them in the habit of balking.

Box-stalls are much better than common, narrow stalls for horses, especially when they have worked hard all day. You like a wide bed, so does a horse.

At two years old the colt should be broken to all harness and used to everything at sight. He should not be driven by playful boys or impatient men.

Too many imagine that when they water their horses three times a day—morning, noon and night—they have done all that is necessary. Often nature demands more than this.

Be very careful about feeding corn meal during hot weather. Corn is too heating. But don't spare the oats. The well-fed horse stands up under constant work, while the under-fed falters, and too often falls by the wayside.

To tell the age of sheep: At one year there are two large teeth in the center of the jaw, and two are added each year up

to five years, when the sheep is said to have a full mouth. After this the age cannot be told by the teeth with accuracy.

If you are a wise man and can't praise your neighbor's stock, you will simply not say anything about them. Don't think because your neighbor has bought a stallion that he has been necessarily cheated and has bought a failure. Give the horse a chance to show by his progeny what he is.

Charles Marvin, a writer in one of our exchanges, says that for a two-year-old stallion I think three or four mares are really beneficial. I would not give him more than six, and they should be well distributed over the season. For a three-year-old stallion, twenty mares should be the outside limit and they should be well distributed, too. A four-year-old stallion can comfortably cover thirty to thirty-five mares, and a five-year-old should take a full season. I believe fifty mares furnish a heavy enough season for any horse to make.

We desire to impress each and every one of our readers, especially the farmers, with the fact that horses hard at work will thrive better on cut feed mixed with ground grain than they will where grain is fed whole. The saliva is more readily brought into contact with the mass of food. Hence it digests with less exhaustion of the digestive organs, leaving more of the strength to go to work. A horse exercised only slightly may be fed whole grain, but even then part of it will come out undigested, and will do little good. This is in accordance with the general practice of farmers, who find it pays for teams working hard to furnish them the food that is most easily digested.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A teaspoonful of salt dissolved in one-half glassful of water is excellent to allay nausea in sick headaches.

Bargains in Books.

We have a stock of very valuable and salable books which we will sell at *one-half the usual selling price* to readers of the KANSAS FARMER. These books are the remainder of a large lot which we bought for cash, and in order to close them out soon we make a *special price* on them as follows:

"A NORTHMAN SOUTH," or the Race Problem in America, by a Northern man who spent many years in travel and life in our Southern States. A history of the colored brother, his present condition, and what to do with him. Paper, 10 cents.

"THOUGHT AND THRIFT."—A book of 358 pages, on subjects in every letter of the alphabet for all who labor and need rest—a looking forward, by Joshua Hill. Price in paper 30 cents by mail, or in cloth 60 cents.

"LADIES' GUIDE TO NEEDLE WORK AND EMBROIDERY."—This book is what its name indicates and is very useful to the lady members of the family. It contains 158 pages, will full descriptions of all the various stitches and materials, with a large number of illustrations for each variety of work. In paper 25 cents, postage paid.

"HINTS ON DAIRYING."—This is a nice little volume in flexible cloth cover which treats the subject in a practical way in chapters as follows: Historical, conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc. Price 25 cents, postage paid.

Address all orders to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Alliance Department.

THE KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.

For weeks past both Democratic and Republican papers all over the country have been predicting the certain disruption of the Kansas State Alliance in consequence of the factional fight that was declared certain to ensue between the McGrath and anti-McGrath elements of that body; and during the session of the past week these papers have all contained what purported to be accurate reports of the long-anticipated and much-hoped-for row, by reporters sent to Salina for the purpose of bringing it to pass if possible. The names of certain parties who were present were day after day associated with one side or the other of this imaginary contest in such a way as to be calculated to excite bitterness between individuals and lead, if possible, to personal encounters and criminalities. It was designed that these reliable (?) reports sent out to Topeka and Kansas City papers should get back to Salina and be read by the delegates, when it was expected that the words put into the mouths of individuals, and acts said to have been done by them, would cause the long-anticipated row to materialize. That this was the intent and purpose of these reports is evident from their uniform character. That there had been an understanding between the several reporters just what kind of reports should be sent out is evident from their uniform correspondence. Had there been no such understanding and had each composed his story without consultation with the others, there would have been more variation in regard to details. Fortunately for the organization, the experience, the observation and the education of the past two years enabled the delegates and visiting members to the State Alliance to discover the true character and purpose of all this expenditure of genius involved in these reports, and they felt perfectly flat upon that body. They served merely as subjects of merriment with all present.

The fourth annual session of the Kansas State Alliance was harmonious from first to last, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The much-hoped-for row did not materialize. President McGrath adhered to the announcement made by him months ago that he should not be a candidate for re-election, and his name was not suffered to go before the State Alliance. The election was as peaceable as could be desired, and the result was undoubtedly satisfactory to the entire body as it will be to the membership of the entire State. The President-elect is an old soldier, was a former Vice President of the State Alliance, and is a man honored and respected by all who know him. He was the People's party candidate for State Treasurer last year. He is a man of the strictest integrity and honor, and one into whose hands the destiny of the order in this State may be safely committed during the coming year. Its interests will not suffer under his administration, and as our enemies have been disappointed, as we knew they would be, in the anticipated and hoped for disruption of the organization, it becomes us now to renew our labors, each in his or her own sphere, for the continued prosperity of the cause in which we are all so deeply interested. Let us enter upon the work of the coming year with renewed vigor and energy commensurate with the vast importance of the results we hope and expect to accomplish.

We have not space at this time for a report of the routine work of the recent session; nor is it of sufficient general interest to demand publication in the press. This work relates to certain constitutional changes, and provisions for the continuation of the work of organization and education already so far advanced in this State. The full proceedings will be published in a short time and distributed among the members. That which all will be most interested to know is who are the officers for the ensuing year, and this information we will find room for. The officers-elect are as follows:

President, W. H. Biddle, of Butler county.
Vice President, Mrs. Fanny Vickery, of Lyon county.
Secretary, J. B. French, of Topeka.
Treasurer, A. C. Easter, of Osage county.
Lecturer, S. M. Scott, of McPherson county.
Assistant Lecturer, Mrs. Fanny McCormick, of Barton county.
Doorkeeper, Geo. A. Camp, of Sumner county.

Assistant Doorkeeper, T. P. Walton, of Wabaunsee county.
Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Smith, of Gove county.
Chaplain, A. C. Hillman, of Dickinson county.
Judiciary Committee—W. S. Hanna, of Franklin county; J. McNaughton, of Leavenworth county; J. M. Neville, of Anderson county.

Delegates to Supreme Council—First district, L. H. Gest, of Jefferson county; Second district, Mrs. Laura L. Lowe, of Linn county; Third district, M. A. Householder, of Cherokee county; Fourth district, W. H. Biddle, of Butler county; Fifth district, A. Shearer, of Marshall county; Sixth district, Joseph Darling, of — county; Seventh district, Mrs. Fanny McCormick, of Barton county.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.
WHEREAS, The enemies of the F. A. & I. U. have asserted that we are not in harmony with our declaration of principles, therefore be it
Resolved, That we reaffirm our allegiance to the St. Louis and Omaha demands.

WHEREAS, We believe that the liberties we now enjoy have been secured to us by the patriotism and valor of the nation's defenders, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Union soldiers of the late war be granted a service pension; also that the difference between the gold in which the bondholder was paid and the currency in which the soldier was paid be made up to the brave defenders of our country.

Resolved, That the F. A. & I. U. of Kansas heartily endorse the step recently taken in organizing a National Woman's Alliance.

WHEREAS, Certain monopoly sheets are claiming that the F. A. & I. U. of this State are hostile to organized labor, and whereas enemies of the F. A. & I. U. are inducing labor unions to pass resolutions denouncing the farmers as enemies of the labor unions in this country, therefore be it
Resolved, That we deny that we are hostile to labor organizations; but, on the contrary, we believe in the principles of organized labor, as their interests are identical with ours; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers of Kansas Alliance Exchange be requested to give preference whenever possible to those manufacturers who employ union labor.

WHEREAS, One of the greatest evils in politics is the demoralizing means used in electioneering, which not only destroys the purity of the ballot, but strikes at the heart of our free institutions, therefore be it
Resolved, That we use every and all means possible to overthrow all impure and demoralizing influences used in electioneering.

JOSEPH DARLING.
J. R. BOUTON.
HENRY SHAPCOTT.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS.
Resolved, That this council most heartily endorse the past course as National Lecturer of Bro. J. F. Willis and recommend his re-election as National Lecturer.

Resolved, That we condemn the actions of the partisan press toward L. L. Polk, our National President, as unjust, malicious and false, and that we have unbounded confidence in his ability, honesty, and sincerity of purpose.

WHEREAS, It has been fully demonstrated that the soil of western Kansas, with the aid of water, is not inferior to the best lands in the United States in fertility.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a liberal appropriation of money by the general government for the purpose of establishing a system of irrigation in western Kansas and other States, and further that our Senators and Representatives in Congress, without regard to partisan politics, be requested to use their influence to get an appropriation for said purpose.

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the fourth annual session of the Kansas State Alliance in convention assembled, hereby express our appreciation of the efficient services of our late President, Bro. Frank McGrath, in the extension and building up of our noble organization and the advancement of its interests; and we desire to express confidence in the sincerity of his motives and the purity of his purposes; and we extend to him our unqualified thanks for his labors during the past year.

Resolutions of the K. R. P. A.

The Reform Press Association of the State of Kansas, in session at Salina, on the 20th day of October, 1891, hereby reaffirm adherence to the principles of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Citizens' Alliance and other industrial organizations summarized and embodied in the Cincinnati platform of May 20, 1891, and further declares as follows:

First—We recommend the utmost toleration of all differences of opinion and of judgment upon all questions that may come before the present session of the State Alliance, and express the hope that the session may be characterized by wisdom and harmony, and the highest possible regard for the interests and welfare of the organization, and of the People's party which has grown out of the educational influences exerted by the order.

Second—We reaffirm the sentiments expressed in the resolutions adopted by this association at its meeting in the city of Hutchinson, on the 24th day of February, 1891, and in order that there be no mistake as to the true sentiment of this association upon a question concerning which we have been knowingly and maliciously misrepresented, we hereby further specifically declare:

First—We favor a liberal service pension to every soldier and sailor who has a record of honorable service in the army or navy of the United States.

Second—We pledge ourselves to favor every measure that shall be designed, in any manner to render full and ample justice to every Union veteran.

Third—We favor the payment to every Union soldier and sailor, of a sum sufficient to make good the difference between the currency in which he was paid while in the service, and the money in which the obligations to the bondholders were paid.

Fourth—We favor these propositions not as a charity, nor in consideration of fealty to or affiliation with any political party, but because of honorable service rendered in the army and navy of the United States.

We hereby return our hearty thanks to the citizens of Salina and to the Mayor of the city, through whom the welcome to our organization has been extended.

[Signed,]
S. McALLAN,
E. H. SNOW,
W. S. WAIT,
W. L. BROWN.

MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Intermittent Fever.

A Brief Synopsis of a Medical Lecture by Dr. Hartman at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

Malaria is a poison generated by decaying vegetable matter, especially prevalent in the hot months of late summer and early fall. A sharp frost generally stops its ravages. It may be taken in the food, drink or air. A large dose of the malarial poison produces what is known as chills and fever or fever and ague. The chills may occur every day, every second day, or every third, or even fourth day.

Large doses of quinine in many cases will break up the chills and restore the patient to health, but more than half of the cases quinine fails to cure, or even benefit. It is not only the uncertainty in which quinine operates to cure chills and fever which makes this drug objectionable, but the injury which this drug is capable of doing to the nervous system and brain. The remedy Pe-ru-na, which is by far the most reliable chill cure to be found, not only can be depended on every time to stop the chills, but it does no harm to the nerves or brain, even though it be taken in very large doses and repeated a long time.

The dose of Pe-ru-na sufficient to break chills is a wineglassful every two hours for four doses during the intermission or remission, followed by a tablespoonful every hour until the symptoms cease, and then a tablespoonful every two hours until the cure is permanent. No other medicine whatever is required. Any medicine in this disease is better received by the stomach during the remission than during the hot stage. It is seldom that a second chill occurs after this treatment is begun, but the above treatment should be repeated after each chill, if any do occur. Pe-ru-na is the surest and safest anti-periodic, anti-pyretic in existence, and there is no need for a single failure in the use of it if it is used with persistence and judgment.

But malaria is not by any means always so pronounced in its symptoms. It often will pester a person for months without making him sick abed, but making him genuinely miserable! Creeping rigors, coated tongue, appetite changeable, cold, sweaty hands, and many indescribable sensations of genuinely disagreeable kinds. Melancholy feelings, a discouraged, listless state of mind, mental depression and confusion of the mind, surely indicate the presence of malaria. This form is called malarial biliousness. For this "walking malaria," which neither puts one to bed nor allows him to work or study, without great effort, Pe-ru-na is a safe, prompt and efficient cure. A course of Pe-ru-na will entirely cleanse the system of every particle of the malarial poison. Therefore, if you have any kind of bad feeling which you attribute to malaria, by all means follow this treatment. It at once restores the appetite, clears the befogged senses, and brings back the hopeful state of mind which malaria is sure to destroy.

In all forms of irregular malaria like the above, which are unaccompanied by a distinct chill, Pe-ru-na should be taken exactly as directed on label of bottle. A person taking a course of treatment with Pe-ru-na for any malarial affection will find not only that he will be relieved quicker than with quinine, but that his system is not deranged in the slightest particular by the drug. Pe-ru-na gently stimulates the nervous system to resist the malarial poison, and at the same time gradually eliminates the poison itself from the system, which quinine or similar preparations can not do. In old cases of malaria, where the victim has gone the round of all kinds of treatment, has hopelessly swallowed everything recommended for the chills, and still continues to have them at the slightest exposure to cold, wet, or fatigue, Pe-ru-na demonstrates its superiority over all other medicines by permanently curing all such diseases.

For a complete treatise on Malaria, Chills and Fever and Ague, send for the Family Physician No. 1. Sent free by the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Stockings should fit smoothly. There is no more frequent cause of callous places, corns or other afflictions of the feet than ill-fitting stockings that lie in creases under or around the foot. Whatever economy it is necessary to practice do not

resort to the folly of making over stockings, leaving in the feet those inevitable hard seams which are sure to cause the wearer suffering and annoyance.

Our Illustration.

This week we present to our readers on our title page a cut of the most famous Galloway bull in America, Galloway King 1779 (1794), owned by the Inter-State Galloway Cattle Company, Kansas City, Mo. This bull was formerly named "McPherson of Killmington (1794)." He was bred by Mr. Joseph Neilson, of Killmington, Scotland, and selected by the well-known judge and breeder, Maxwell Clarke, of Culmalt, for his own herd, but was secured and imported by Mr. A. B. Matthews and placed at the head of the Inter-State Galloway Cattle Company's herd. He is a bull of wonderful constitution, great substance, grand length, deep-ribbed and thick-fleshed, and an impressive breeder. No other Galloway bull in America has had its offspring so widely diffused. They have been distributed from Indiana on the east to the Pacific slope and center of the Pacific on the west. His breeding is of the best, three of his sons in a single year winning the highest honors in Scotland, and his sons and daughters have been exhibited with marked success at Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, Denver, Reno, Oakland and Sacramento. While representatives from the same herd to which he belongs have won the grand sweepstakes beef prizes at New Orleans in 1885 and at both Kansas City and Chicago in 1887.

It will be seen by our advertisement that the Inter-State Galloway Cattle Company will sell their entire herd, consisting of one hundred and seventy-five head, without reserve, at Kansas City, Mo., November 5 and 6, when lovers of this hardy, shaggy, beefy cattle will have an opportunity of securing some of the blood of this famous Galloway King.

Read and Reflect—The Noxall Incubator

Under the control of George W. Murphy is still on top. A circular purporting to be a statement of individuals who had signed a recommendation of Mr. Murphy and his incubator, withdrawing their names from such recommendation, is now being distributed.

Careful examination discloses the fact that these withdrawals are in substance only to the effect that the parties were not experts or by personal use acquainted with the merits of the Noxall or any other incubator, but none of these parties have withdrawn their recommendations of Mr. Murphy as an honest and trustworthy man.

If the Noxall Incubator were not the best and cheapest machine of its kind, would the older and established concerns take the pains to hunt up each of these guarantors of Mr. Murphy's character to prove that they are not experts in the incubator business? It is because the Noxall is better and cheaper than this disturbance is raised. Mr. Murphy depends upon what his incubator has done and will do. And before purchasing elsewhere, invites you to examine and learn where and of whom you can buy the best and cheapest.

That each and every person whose name is published as signing a recommendation of Mr. Murphy or his incubator did so sign, without any deception on his part, can be shown by reference to the papers in Mr. Murphy's possession.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. MURPHY & Co.

Broomcorn.

Kansas has a splendid crop of broomcorn, a slight increase in area over last year, with a larger and better yield than was ever grown in the State. The quality of the brush was never better. And in view of these facts it is gratifying to announce to growers the following telegram received from St. Louis regarding the market:

[Telegraph to KANSAS FARMER.]

ST. LOUIS, October 23, 1891.

Broomcorn excited, wild, advanced.

HAGEY BROS.

The firm of Hagey Bros., broomcorn commission merchants, are bound that the St. Louis market shall have a share of the Kansas crop, and promise quick sale and authorize shippers to draw \$30 per ton on consignments. Every grower will receive quotations regularly by writing this enterprising firm.

Gossip About Stock.

The Morgan Horse Co., of Dundee, Ill., report to us that their famous colt, Senator Morgan, was recently sold to a party in LeSueur county, Minn. Senator Morgan is a handsome colt, and brought a good price.

J. Browse Oldreive, of Florence, Kas., is a close observer and seldom is on the wrong side of a fact. He was right in his surmises regarding the grand sweepstakes mare, Flora, at the State Fair last month, being a Shire mare, and owned by Frank Rlx, of Topeka.

Foster Bros., breeders of Shropshire sheep and other fine stock, Monterey, Mich., are sending out a very well gotten up catalogue of their Shropshire sheep. Our Chicago manager writes that they are doing a prosperous business, and that they have a large stock of splendid sheep from the best flocks of England. Those of our readers interested in sheep would be repaid by sending for one of these catalogues.

G. L. Busch, breeder of Percherons and Denmark saddle horses, Washington, Mo., in writing the KANSAS FARMER, says: "I have been breeding and importing Percheron and French draft horses for the last twenty years and have not spared time nor money to get the very best. Always saved the best for my own breeding, and am now offering the public a rare chance to get the very best stock at their own prices. The reason for making this sale is, that I am getting too old for this kind of business, and have quit farming." See Mr. Busch's sale advertisement elsewhere in our columns.

The Kansas herd of Poland-Chinaswine, owned by A. H. Viles, Sabetha, Kas., is one that does credit to the name. The stock do not receive unusual care, merely such attention as any good farmer should bestow on his stock, and yet they look like thoroughbreds, because they are such, both as to pedigree and individual excellence. Mr. Viles evidently understands both the theory and practice of breeding a profitable class of hogs, and if he does not produce a show herd for the fair next season that will add to the breed's laurels in Kansas, the writer is very much deceived in his knowledge of prime Poland-Chinas.

The second annual sale of Poland-China swine by J. D. Ziller will be held at the fair grounds, Hiawatha, Kas., on Wednesday, November 11, 1891. The sale comprises one hundred head of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas, consisting of sows with pig, brood sows, gilts and a fine lot of boars. The spring crop of pigs are mostly sired by the famous boar, All Right's Chip 6666. Five of the choice All Right's pigs will be given to purchasers who come from a distance. It should be understood that this is no sale of culls, but the entire crop of 1891. Mr. Ed Klever, one of the best breeders in Ohio, paid \$150 for a full brother to the boar at the head of Mr. Ziller's herd, at the Ohio State fair this fall. The writer knows this stock and advises bargain seekers to attend this sale.

Our representative in attendance at the public sale of Colthar & Leonard, Pawnee City, Neb., October 23, reports the sale very satisfactory; a good crowd in attendance. Ninety-five head of spring pigs were sold for \$2,097, an average of \$22 per head. Among the professional breeders present who were buyers were John O'Connell, of Malcolm, Neb.; Eli Zimmerman, of Hiawatha, Kas., and J. A. Worly, of Sabetha, Kas. Mr. Zimmerman took a good many of "the choicest 'plums,'" buying eight for \$219. When a good boar was offered the farmers did not stand back for a few dollars, bidding well up to breeder's prices, while many invested in a boar and four or five sows as foundation stock for a herd. No pains were spared to make all present comfortable, and Messrs. Colthar & Leonard are to be congratulated on the success of their first annual sale.

For Weak Men!

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

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

No More Sickness After Using Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure.

So says R. M. Boyd, of Tecumseh, Mich., in a letter to Mr. Steketee, September 29, 1891: "Last fall I had trouble with my hogs; lost quite a number. Steketee's Hog Cure was recommended. I used two packages on the balance I had left, and since then have lost no more nor had any more sickness."

Mr. D. P. Anthony, of the same place, writes: "You will not have any sickness with your hogs if you use Steketee's Hog Cure. I used it on my sick hogs last fall and it worked like a charm."

Farmers, now is the time to have it on hand, in case of sickness. Don't let the druggist bluff you by saying, "I have something better," because it is only to get rid of some worthless stuff. If they have it not send 60 cents in stamps and I will send it by mail. Address.

G. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

It is a woman's nature to pet something. If she has nothing to pet, she is in a pet herself.

Old furniture that has a dull, greasy look should be rubbed with turpentine and then polished.

Use vaseline or oil upon boots and shoes. Either will keep the leather in better condition than blacking, and make the foot-gear warmer.

Money in Cabbage and Celery.

"Blood will tell." Good crops can be grown with poor strains of seed.

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

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST,
La Plume, Pa.

VACATION SONGS

For Seashore and Country.

COLLEGE SONGS.

New edition, with many new songs. Paper, 50c.; cloth gilt, \$1.

COLLEGE SONGS FOR GIRLS.

Handsome title in colors. 120 pages. Heavy paper, \$1.

JUBILEE AND PLANTATION SONGS.

An unrivalled collection of "before de war" songs, as sung at Hampton and Fisk Universities. Paper, 50c.

MINSTREL SONGS.

Old-time plantation melodies in new dress. Over 100 wonderfully pathetic songs. Heavy paper, \$1; boards, \$1.25; cloth gilt, \$2.

COLLEGE SONGS FOR GUITAR.

COLLEGE SONGS FOR BANJO.

Two volumes of College Songs, arranged with brilliant, effective accompaniments.

Any book mailed free on receipt of price.

Send postal card for full Catalogue of War, University, Students', Barnabee, and Father Kemp and Merry Making Song Books.

Oliver Ditson Company

453-463 Washington St., Boston.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

C. H. DITSON & CO. J. E. DITSON & CO.
887 Broadway, New York. 1228 Chestnut St., Phila.

FIVE 2-cent stamps will get a sample of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Phila., Pa. Agents wanted.

SILVERWARE Samples FREE Agents wanted
Address R. K. SILVER CO. WALLINGFORD, CONN.

PLAYS-PLAYS-PLAYS

SPEAKERS, DIALOGUES, ENTERTAINMENTS. Catalogues Free.
THE DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 Rouse St., New York.

AGENTS send for How I Made a House and Lot in One Year. Our copyrighted methods free to all desiring a Home, or business change. \$75 to \$100 Monthly. Teachers and Ladies find big pay for spare hours. TREASURY PURCHASING AGENCY, 27 4th Ave., New York.

WE WILL PAY YOU

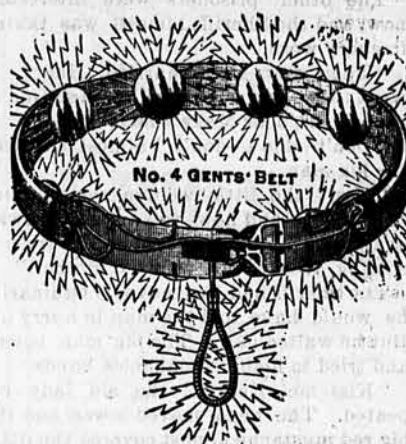
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received a coin worth \$75. A man in Orange, N.J., picked up a cent worth \$12. An Iowa lady came across a dime worth \$34. A Kansas farmer found in his cash a half-dollar worth \$49.75. A Texas clerk got a quarter for which I paid \$29. The above are but a few of many coins worth big prices, many of which are found daily. **OLD COINS WANTED** \$1,000 for 1864 dollar, \$5.75 for 1863 quarter, \$2 for 1866 ct., and Big Prices for 990 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 325 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Royal Road to Fame.

My Uncle Ephraim was a man who did not live in vain. And yet, how he succeeded so I never could explain. By nature he was not endowed with wit to a degree. But folks allowed there nowhere lived a better man than he. He started poor, but soon got rich; he went to Congress then. And held that place of honor long against much brainier men. He never made a famous speech or did a thing of note. And yet the praise of Uncle Eph welled up from every throat.

I recollect I never heard him say a bitter word. He never carried to and fro unpleasant things he heard. He always doffed his hat and spoke to every one he knew. He tipped to poor and rich alike a genial "howdy-do." He kissed the babies, praised their looks and said: "That child will grow to be a Daniel Webster or our President, I know!" His voice was so mellifluous, his smile so full of mirth. That folks declared he was the best and smartest man on earth!

Now, father was a smarter man, and yet he never won such wealth and fame as Uncle Eph, "the deestrik's favorite son." He had "convictions" and was not loth to speak his mind. He went his way and said his say as he might be inclined. Yes, he was brainy; yet his life was hardly a success. He was too honest and too smart for this vile world, I guess! At any rate, I wondered he was unsuccessful when My Uncle Eph, a duller man, was so revered of men!

When Uncle Eph was dying he called me to his bed. And in a tone of confidence inviolate he said: "Dear Willyum, ere I seek repose in yonder blissful sphere, I fain would breathe a secret in your adolescent ear. Strive not to hew your way through life—it really doesn't pay. Be sure the salve of flattery soaps all you do and say! Herein the only royal road to fame and fortune lies. Put not your trust in vinegar—molasses catches flies!" —Eugene Field.

SHE SAW HIM OFF.

Down in Texas, several years ago, a middle-aged man was convicted of horse-stealing in a regular court and sent to the penitentiary for a long term. He was duly sentenced and the Sheriff fixed a day upon which he should be taken to the State prison. The day arrived and the official, with a string of convicts handcuffed together, was at the station waiting for the train.

While the group sat in the depot, a little old woman in black, with a face in which the fingers of sorrow had pinched great furrows, appeared at the door. She looked at the string of prisoners intently, then a light of recognition came into her face. She stepped over to the group of unfortunates and laid her hand on the arm of a big, coarse fellow with a heavy, red mustache. The man turned and looked at the little woman.

"Mother!" he exclaimed. That was all. Big tears came into his eyes. They did not stay there, but crowded one another out to chase down the rough face, red now with shame. They ran into the big mustache and off at the ends of it. Then he recovered himself. The little woman was not crying—people sometimes get beyond that.

"What—are—you—doing—here?" the big man sobbed.

"I came, my son," said the little woman with the furrows in her face, "to see you off."

"To—to see me off?" The man was dazed.

"Yes, Henry. When you were such a little boy that you had never been out of the home yard alone I went to the gate with you the first day you ever went to the store by yourself. I watched you the three blocks of the distance until your chubby feet carried you into the little country store that your father kept. Then when you were 6 and started for school, I went to the gate with you again, and told you how to act in the school-room. You went away on a visit when you were 10, and I went to the depot with you and your uncle, then. And I kissed you good-bye before the cars started."

How the tears were flowing from that big man's eyes!

"Yes," and the little woman sighed a

bit. "Then you got to be 16 and wanted to go off to St. Louis. It was hard to part with you, but we did it—your father and I—and I went to the little depot with you again and kissed you again. You remember, don't you?"

The other prisoners were interested, now, and the Sheriff himself was taking in every word.

"Then you were married, Henry. I went to see you bound by law and God to that sweet, dear Mary who is now—"

"Don't—don't—don't," almost shrieked the big man.

"Yes," the little woman went on, unheeding, "and now you are going away again, and I must kiss you. The train is coming, Henry; kiss your old mother."

The Sheriff had not moved. Ordinarily he would have told the man to hurry on. But he waited now. The big man bowed and tried to hide his manacled hands.

"Kiss me, Henry," the old lady repeated. The head moved lower, and the big red mustache almost covered the little face with the furrows in it. Then the gang started to the train.

As the cars began to move out, the little woman stood on the platform. She caught a glimpse of her big son through the car window. She waved a little black-bordered handkerchief at him.

"Good-by, Henry," she called out, feebly, and then, through force of habit, formed when she sent her little son to school, she murmured:

"Be—be a good boy."

One of that gang of prisoners told me afterward that the little scene in the depot was a greater punishment to each man there than his respective term of imprisonment.

Baby is Dead.

The following beautiful piece is from the *Telegraph Operator*:

"Baby is dead!" Three little words passing along the line, copied somewhere and soon forgotten. But after all was quiet again, I leaned my head upon my hands and fell into deep reveries of all that those words may mean.

Somewhere a dainty form, still and cold, unclasped by mother's arms to-night. Eyes that yesterday were bright and blue as the sky of June, drooped to-night beneath white lids, that no voice can ever raise again.

Two soft hands, whose rose-leaf fingers were wont to wander lovingly around mother's neck and face, loosely holding white buds, quietly folded in confined rest.

Soft lips, yesterday rippling with laughter, sweet as woodland brook falls, gay as trill of forest bird, to-night unresponsive to kiss or call of love.

A silent home—the patter of baby feet forever hushed—a cradle bed unpressed. Little shoes half worn—dainty garments—shoulder knots of blue to match those eyes, eyes of yesterday, folded with aching hearts away.

A tiny mound, snow covered, in some quiet graveyard.

A mother's groping touch, uneasy slumber, for the fair head that shall never rest upon her bosom. The low sob, the bitter tear, as broken dreams awake to sad realities. The hope of future years wrecked, like fair ships that suddenly go down in sight of land.

The watching of other babies, dimpled, laughing, strong, and this one gone! The present agony of grief, the future emptiness of heart, all held in those three little words, "Baby is dead!"

Potatoes Baked in Ashes.

Potatoes baked in the ashes are delicious; nothing is needed but a pinch of salt to flavor them. The person who has never eaten a potato cooked in that way does not know what satisfying qualities there are in that vegetable. Among old-fashioned people in the country, who had an open fire-place or a "fire-frame," it used to be quite a common occurrence to bake potatoes in the ashes. The good wife would clear a space between the andirons, brush the bricks clean with a turkey wing, kept in the corner for that purpose, put down a pile of potatoes and heap the hot ashes over them in a big mound, with live coals on top. When they were done (and she always knew just when), she would bring forward a woolen bag, and having raked them from their bed, put them in, and give them a vigorous shaking to remove the ashes.

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

Farming Can be Made to Pay.

Col. James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe county, is the most extensive and successful farmer in Georgia. In January, 1866, he started out with exactly \$500, bought 300 acres of poor land and began farming. The first year he lost his \$500, failed to pay anything on his land, and did no better the second year. Then things took a turn for the better, and Colonel Smith is now estimated to be worth \$750,000, notwithstanding the fact that he has, since the war, lost \$150,000 in bad security debts. For several years he has averaged entertaining a dozen people every day who have visited his farm to see his gigantic operations. Colonel Smith owns 16,000 acres of land in Oglethorpe and Madison counties, and he clears annually from \$30,000 to \$40,000. He runs 200 plows, employs 300 hands, has 600 head of cattle and 250 horses. He makes 2,500 bales of cotton, 20,000 bushels of corn and other farm products in proportion. He has his own guano factory, which turns out 3,500 tons a season; his own oil-mill, which makes 4,000 barrels a season; his own grist-mill, which annually grinds 20,000 bushels; his own brick-yard, which manufactures 2,000,000 brick a year; his own saw-mills, which annually cut 1,750,000 feet of lumber. He owns a first-class broad-gauge railroad, which runs the distance of seven miles from Dunlap's Station, on the Athens branch of the Georgia railroad, to Smithsonia, his home. He has also about three miles of side tracks. His cars are pulled by a splendidly-built engine having the honest name of Grover Cleveland. He recently built a branch railroad of several hundred yards as a means of economy in hauling food to his cows. He is now extending his road to Danielsville, in Madison county. He has this line already completed to the C. & N. railroad, and has just finished a \$5,000 trestle. When this line is finished, Colonel Smith will own by himself twenty-five miles of railroad. Colonel Smith is an exceedingly charitable man, and the only thing to be charged against him is that he is a bachelor. When asked why he did not marry, he replied: "Because I haven't had time, I reckon, for I am in theory a strong advocate of matrimony."—*Baltimore Sun*.

The Longest Day.

It is quite important, when speaking of the longest day of the year, to say what part of the world we are talking about, as will be seen by the following list, which tells the length of the longest day in several places. How unfortunate are the children in Tornea, Finland, where Christmas day is less than three hours in length.

At Stockholm, Sweden, it is eighteen and one-half hours in length.

At Spitzbergen the longest day is three and one-half months.

At London, England, and Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has sixteen and one-half hours.

At Hamburg, in Germany, and Dantzg, in Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours.

At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without interruption.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, and Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest day is nineteen hours, and the shortest five hours.

At Tornea, Finland, June 21 brings a day nearly twenty-two hours long, and Christmas one less than three hours in length.

At New York the longest day is about fifteen hours long, and at Montreal, Canada, it is sixteen hours.

A recipe for washing flannels, recommended by an old English housekeeper, is said to be thoroughly satisfactory to those who have tried its effects. To a

Peculiar

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

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

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

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

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

100 Doses One Dollar

gallon of hot water take one teaspoonful of the triple or strongest ammonia, and add enough soap to make a strong suds. Dip the flannels in the suds without rubbing them with soap, and then rinse them in clear, hot water. Washed in this way, they will be white and firm, not inclined to shrink or "mill," as in other methods of washing.

Grayness, baldness, dandruff, and all diseases of the scalp, and falling of the hair can be cured by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

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EDITED BY MAMIE M. BRUNER.

The Raising of Jairus' Daughter.

Within the darkened chamber sat
A proud but stricken form;
Upon her vigil-wasted cheeks
The grief-wrung tears were warm;
And faster streamed they as she bent
Above a couch of pain,
Where lay a withering flower that wooed
Those fond eyes' freshening rain.

The raven tress on that young brow
Was damp with dew of death;
And glassier grew her upraised eye
With every fluttering breath.
Coldly her slender fingers lay
Within the mourner's grasp;
Lightly they pressed that fostering hand,
And stiffened in its grasp.

The mother clasped her senseless form,
And shrieked in wild despair;
And kissed the icy lip and cheek,
And touched the dewy hair.
"No warmth—no life—my child, my child!
Oh for one parting word,
One murmur of that lute-like voice,
Though but an instant heard!"

The suppliant ceased; her tears were stayed;
Hushed were those wallings loud;
A hallowed peace crept o'er her soul;
Her head to earth was bowed
Low as her knee; for as she knelt,
About her, lo! a flood
Of soft, celestial luster fell—
A form beside her stood.

It spake not, but that saint-like smile
Was full of mercy's light,
And power and pity from those eyes
Looked forth in gentle might;
Those angel looks, that lofty mien,
Have breathed without a word—
"Trust, and thy faith shall win thee all;
Behold, I am thy Lord!"

He turns, and on that beauteous clay
His god-like glances rest;
Commandingly the pallid brow
His potent fingers pressed;
The frozen current flows anew
Beneath that quickening hand;
The pale lips, softly, panting, move;
She breathes at His command.

Loud swells the mother's cry of joy;
To Him how passing sweet!
Her child she snatches to her breast,
And sinks at Jesus' feet.
"Glory to Thee, Almighty God!
Who spared my heart this blow,
And glory to Thine only Son—
My Savior's hand I know!"

—Anna Cora Ritchie.

ANCIENT PERU.

The ancient empire of Peru embraced the whole sea-coast from Pastos to the river Maule, a line of 2,500 miles in length and embracing an area of more than 500,000 square miles. Its civilization, as told by the people themselves, is as follows: About 1000 A. D., Manco Cupac, with his wife and sister Mama Ocello, appeared on the banks of Lake Titicaca. They announced themselves as "children of the sun" sent to reclaim the tribes from the savage life they led. The savage people believed them indeed to be "children of the sun," and allowed themselves to be taught by them. Manco Cupac taught them agriculture and the arts, and Mama Ocello taught them to spin and weave.

The Peruvian empire was surrounded by minute independent savage communities, yet the Peruvians were strangely deficient in military spirit and war-like valor. The government was a theocracy. The Inca (descendant from Manco Cupac) was the temporal sovereign, the supreme pontiff. He was regarded as the descendant and representative of the great deity, the sun, who was supposed to inspire and give him wisdom. Among those simple-minded people, the Incas were treated with respect bordering on adoration. The Incas never married outside of their own families.

The Peruvians worshiped the sun, moon, evening star, rainbow, and the spirit of thunder. They had erected beautiful temples in Cuzco to all these deities, the most magnificent being that of the sun, which was covered with gold. Unlike the Mexicans, they offered no human victims as sacrifices upon their altars, but sacrificed fruit, grains, and a few animals.

Agriculture was conducted with great care. The lands capable of cultivation were divided into three shares. One was consecrated to the service of religion, the erection of temples and the maintenance of priests; the second was set apart for the support of the government, and the third and largest share was set apart for the people. It was divided among the hamlets and villages according to their number of inhabitants. A new division was made every year to meet any change in the circumstances of the people.

The Peruvians understood mechanics sufficiently to move immense stones thirty feet long. The palaces and lodges for the Incas were all made of stone, and the

blocks of stone were cut so exact and fitted so nicely (without mortar) that one could scarcely tell where they were united. Some of these buildings were covered with carved figures, but they were all evidently built on the same plan.

The ancient roads displayed the wisdom and ingenuity of the government. One of these, which extends from Cuzco to Iuito, was 1,500 miles long, and forty feet wide, all paved with earth and stone. At intervals storehouses were erected for the accommodation of the Inca and his messengers.

Huayna Cupac, the twelfth in succession from the founder of the dynasty, occupied the throne when the first party of Spaniards visited Peru in 1527. The Jesuits labored for years among the Peruvians trying to induce them to give up their idolatrous worship.

Thomas Babington Macaulay.

This English historian was born October 20, 1800. His parents were wealthy, and they sent him, their only son, to the college at Cambridge. While here he distinguished himself by winning a fellowship at Trinity. In 1826 he was called to the bar, but soon gave up all attempts at reading law. He was admitted into society, of which he soon became a great favorite, as he was bright and witty and a most brilliant talker.

Politics next attracted him, and being a fine speaker, he was successful. He became a member of the House of Commons. At this time his father lost his property, and it became necessary for young Macaulay to rely solely on his own efforts for his income, whether it be great or small. He did a large amount of literary work, but derived but little benefit from it. His parents dying added new cares, as the support of his two sisters, of whom he was exceedingly fond, depended solely on him. At last he received an appointment in India and resolved to go thither in the hopes of increasing his income. He sailed for Calcutta, accompanied by his sister Hannah, who afterward married an English nobleman at Calcutta. The financial affairs of Macaulay began to brighten. He went back to England, and in 1857 was raised to the peerage. He did not live long to enjoy it, however, as he died December 29, 1859.

His literary works comprise eight volumes, which include the following: "History of England," "Lays of Ancient Greece and Rome," "Essays," and "The Lives."

Questions--No. 8.

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

1. Name four noted German musicians.
2. Should forests be preserved? Why?
3. What was the religious condition of the people of Mexico when conquered by Cortez?
4. Who was "The Cid"?
5. Why was Patagonia so named?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS NO. 6--OCTOBER 14.

1. Those States which border on the Atlantic ocean south of the 40th parallel north latitude, and the States bordering on the Pacific ocean between the 30th parallel and the 50th parallel north latitude.
2. From the frozen waters of the frigid zone.
3. It is one of the duties of ambassadors in foreign countries to protect and defend their own countrymen.
4. The longest bridge in the world is the Lion bridge, near Sangang, in China. It extends five and one-fourth miles over an arm of the Yellow sea, and is supported by 300 huge stone arches. A marble lion twenty-one feet long rests on every pillar. The bridge was built by the Emperor Kien Long.

Quotations.

For it thrills the blood in an old man's heart,
And makes his pulses fly,
To catch the thrill of a happy voice
And the light of a pleasant eye.
—Nathaniel P. Willis.

Death rides on every passing breeze,
He lurks in every flower.
—Reginald Heber.

When Time who steals our hours away
Shall steal our pleasures too,
The memory of the past will stay,
And half our joys renew.
—Thomas Moore.

Topics for Composition.

[Contributors please send manuscript two weeks in advance.]

- November 4—Peter the Hermit.
November 11—Progress of the Nineteenth Century.
November 18—Mountains.
November 25—Beetles.

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It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

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It gives Dr. Tutt pleasure to announce that he is now putting up a

TINY LIVER PILL

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The eighth annual meeting of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association will be held in Topeka, at Representative hall, on November 18, 19 and 20. All friends of the movement are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

The National French Draft Horse Association will hold its fifteenth annual meeting in the Sherman house club rooms, Chicago, on Tuesday, November 17, 1891, at 2 p. m. All interested parties requested to be present. By order of the Secretary, C. G. Stubbs.

With the advent of mile kite-shaped tracks, the present year has been a phenomenal one for record-breaking; and just what the relation and effect the new style of track has had on these great performances, remains yet to be settled, but skillful breeding and handling is the base cause for the notable feats of the turf this year.

The yearling pacing record was lowered on Williams' track at Independence, Iowa, last week. The yearling Rollo, the property of the Jewett stock farm, of Buffalo, N. Y., was the star performer of the day, he breaking the world pacing record, making the mile in 2.31. This son of Jerome Eddy held the record at 2.37 until two weeks ago, when Pinewood wrested it from him in 2.31.

The Topeka *Capital* insists on defending the bombastic statement of Mr. Burton against Senator Plumb, which every truthful person who heard the speech will admit was as stated in the **KANSAS FARMER** last week. No doubt the *Capital* is as ashamed of it as Mr. Burton should be. We believe that Senator Plumb was as sincere in his belief last June as Senator Peffer is now, that the money in circulation is much less per capita than ever before.

A Kansas farmer, Mr. C. Wood Davis, of Goddard, Sedgwick county, on account of his thorough study of industrial questions, has been sought out by a syndicate of newspapers, with which he has just entered into a contract to make a tour of the world to further pursue his researches. It is reported that he is to receive a salary of \$10,000 per year and expenses. His contributions to these papers will be widely read and will doubtless be carefully and conscientiously prepared.

A meeting of the American Southdown Association will be held in the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, Ill., on November 18, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. This association has been rapidly increasing in members, and now nearly all of the principal breeders of this favorite breed of sheep in the country are included on its roll. Among the more recent to apply for membership are: E. W. Snyder, Tollgate, W. Va.; John H. Aylor, Gunpowder, Ky.; Thos. G. Rook, Salem, Iowa; T. C. Jones & Son, Delaware, Ohio; C. C. Shaw & Son, Newark, Ohio, and Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Can.

STATE MEETING FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union was held at Salina last week, and all matters of public interest in the proceedings are given in our Alliance Department.

As this session was held but a short time previous to election, the politicians endeavored in every way possible to gain some political capital out of the meeting, but to the credit of the Alliance it can truthfully be said that all such efforts failed, as they always should under similar circumstances.

There never was a more harmonious meeting of the State Alliance than this session, and none where the rank and file of the Alliance had more complete control than at this meeting. This was clearly shown by the fact that no scheme or clique could manipulate anything that would give one or more persons any advantage or control of the organization. Whenever the Alliance permits any person or any scheme to gain ascendancy or control of the organization, then will the order decline.

President Frank McGrath refused to allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election, but quite a number of his firm friends and enthusiastic admirers insisted that he should dictate a nomination, and by that very course defeated his preference, and a very good man for the place; but the delegates had three splendid men to select from, either of whom were well qualified for the position.

With the retirement of Frank McGrath, it goes without saying, that he was the right man in the right place, and the best President, in every sense, the Alliance has had since its organization. During his administration the order has passed through a critical period, and he has endured considerable for the good of the order, having had much more to contend with than any of his predecessors, and yet came through it all with a finerecord, and as such received a splendid testimonial, such as was never given to any other President. His greatest mistake was in thinking he needed further vindication from an element which had made a personal fight on him, supposing that they had influence with the order, which, in fact, they do not possess and never will.

The Alliance organization is in a healthy condition, as shown by the representation at this meeting. Each county was entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for 2,000 members, and there were fifty such delegates, which represented 100,000 active members, besides the seventeen counties which were unrepresented by delegates, and the large numbers which, on account of the excessive amount of work incident to the care of large crops, has kept them from regular attendance until after the busy season is over, so that necessarily a large number of members are behind with their dues, so that there is nothing to indicate a measurable falling off of the membership or any material increase since farm work began.

At this time the choice of W. H. Biddle, of Butler county, as President, is particularly appropriate, as he is a sincere and enthusiastic worker, as well as a conservative man, who represents no faction or scheme except the rank and file and the good of the order. He is a man who enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The **KANSAS FARMER** has received several requests for information, lately, concerning bonded warehouses for storage of liquors. These communications have been answered by letter. The following request was received during the past week, and for the purpose of giving the information to others who may not have access to the Revised Statutes of the United States, we publish the request and our answer thereto:

BALDWIN, KAS., October 22, 1891.
EDITOR **KANSAS FARMER**—I wish to know the law on bonded warehouses for storage of whisky. Who builds the warehouse, the government or the whisky-maker? I would like for you to give the answer in the **KANSAS FARMER**, soon.
MILTON PUCKETTE.

By referring to Revised Statutes of the United States, section 3271, the law on the subject will be found, as follows:

Every distiller shall provide, at his own expense, a warehouse, to be situated on and to constitute a part of his distillery premises, and to be used only for the storage of distilled spirits of his own manufacture until the tax thereon shall have been paid, but no dwelling-house shall be used for such purpose, and no door, window, or other opening shall be permitted in the walls of such warehouse leading into the distillery or into any other room or

building; and the warehouse, when approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on report of the Collector, is hereby declared to be a bonded warehouse of the United States, and shall be under the direction and control of the Collector of the district, and in charge of an internal revenue storekeeper, assigned thereto by the Commissioner.

The following sections provide restrictions to govern the whisky-maker, and also provides that if the warehouse in which the liquors are stored shall be deemed insecure, the whisky shall be removed to some other warehouse designated by the United States Collector and the expense thereof shall be paid by the manufacturer of the whisky.

It is an easy matter for any one interested in this law to go to the office of any United States Commissioner and examine the statutes for himself. The sections bearing on it are numbers 3271 to 3275. The government advances no money on the liquors, but merely permits the owner to hold it "in bond" until it is old enough to be sold, then by paying the government tax he can get it "out of bond," and do with it as he pleases.

THE NEW TURF QUEEN.

The world's trotting record was broken at Stockton, Cal., on the 20th inst., by Sunol making a mile on the Stockton kite-shaped track in 2:08 $\frac{1}{4}$, beating Maud S.'s time half a second. It was a fast mile from the start and the mare finished strong.

After warming her up in three miles jogging and rubbing down, Marvin came out at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to go against the record. At the first attempt he nodded for the word and the great trotter started. The runner was waiting at the half for her. She went the first quarter in 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, half in 1:04, flat, three-quarters in 1:37, and came home strong and scored in 2:08 $\frac{1}{4}$. There were six timers and every watch was the same. The crowd went wild when the time was made known.

Advertiser, by Electioneer, lowered his record from 2:22 to 2:16. L. U. Shippe's Kilrain trotted against 2:24 and made the mile in 2:22 $\frac{1}{4}$. The Palo Alto stable's Lady Well, by Electioneer, went against her record of 2:17, and made the mile in 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Maud S. made her record of 2:08 $\frac{1}{4}$ on the Cleveland track, July 30, 1885, and since that day Robert Bonner's trim bit of horse flesh has been queen of the turf. Year after year horsemen have aimed to equal her work, but not until this season was there anything on the trotting turf capable of approaching it. This year, however, it was in danger from two quarters, Sunol and Nancy Hanks, both mares of phenomenal speed. Nancy Hanks, on a regulation track at Richmond, Ind., went a mile within one-quarter of a second of the record, but sickness unfitted her for further trials, and the eyes of the horse world became centered on Sunol, and for weeks turfites have been anticipating the news now given.

Even though Electioneer's speedy daughter has clipped a quarter of a second off the record, her's can not be considered equal to the performance of Maud S., for the latter made the record on a regulation circular track, while Sunol covered her mile on a kite-shaped course. Trotting horsemen agree that there is a difference in time in favor of the kite track, but disagree as to the number of seconds. Such an eminent authority as Peter C. Kellogg (Hark Constock) places it at two seconds.

Sunol is now five years old and as a three-year-old went in 2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$, being purchased, soon after making her record, by Robert Bonner, who has the satisfaction of knowing that, barring Nancy Hanks, he has the two fastest trotters in the world. Sunol was bred by Senator Leland Stanford, of California, being by his famous sire of trotters, Electioneer, now dead. Maud S. was by Harold, out of the great mother of trotters, Miss Russell, and is now on Mr. Bonner's farm, having recently been bred to a son of Electioneer. It is doubtful if she will be trained again.

By advices received from Record, State and other associations, the tenth annual meeting of the National Swine Breeders' Association, to be held in the Sherman house, Chicago, Ill., at 2 o'clock p. m., November 17, promises to be very largely attended. An earnest effort on the part of those interested, will make the meeting of great value to this, one of the greatest and growing industries of the country. Every swine breeders' association in the country should be represented at this meeting.

AN IMPORTANT PUBLICATION.

One of the most important contributions to the present year's discussion of industrial problems is C. Wood Davis' "Compendium of the World's Food Production and Consumption." The pamphlet also includes a discussion of "The Railway" and papers on "The Market Wrecker." Mr. Davis is a farmer who for many years has lived on his farm near Goddard, in Sedgwick county, Kansas. He explained to the writer that he was led to the inquiry which preceded these publications by the sad experience of "growing poorer by each year's farming," or rather, as he put it, "by finding that his indebtedness and mortgages were growing larger each year."

While writing from the standpoint of the farmer—and that he is a real farmer is attested by his horny hands—Mr. Davis has succeeded in divesting himself of all political partisan bias and has presented a painstaking and thorough investigation of the subject of food production and consumption, to say nothing of the other papers which has at once placed him, in the estimation of investigators the world over, in the front rank of statisticians.

The **KANSAS FARMER** will have occasion in future to refer more in detail to information found in Mr. Davis' "Compendium." The general finding is that at the present time the food consumers of the world are increasing more rapidly than are the acres under cultivation; that this condition is only recent and that it must continue into the future, the disparity between the food produced and the mouths to eat it becoming continually greater, so that the demand for the products of the farm must be greater than the supply, or the scale of living must be reduced.

Mr. Davis is not blind to the fact that many schemes are devised by speculators and others to defraud the farmer of just returns for his products, and he presents vigorous arguments for legislation to prevent this injustice. But he sees a hopeful future for the farmer, better prices and greater prosperity for all workers in the United States. The darker picture of the effect upon the poor in those countries which produce too little to feed their people is only shadowed in these papers.

The pamphlet is published by the author, C. Wood Davis, Goddard, Kas. Price 25 cents.

The American Berkshire Association will publish free, in the current volume of its Record, the names of all recorded Berkshires that have taken first premiums at any regularly organized fair in the country. Exhibitors wishing a place in this list should send the Secretary of the American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ill., the names and numbers of the animals that have taken such prizes, as well as the name and location of the fair, and name and postoffice address of its Secretary.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held in Sedalia, December 1, 2 and 3. Sedalia being of such easy access from all parts of the State an unusual large meeting is expected. The leading horticulturists of the State, of course, will be there, not only with a fine display of fruit, but overflowing, as usual, with valuable practical experience and valuable information. Reduced railroad and hotel rates will be given. We trust that as many of the fruit-growers from Kansas who possibly can will attend this meeting and encourage a much-needed feeling of reciprocity.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, shows that there were on June 30 last, 676,160 pensioners borne upon the rolls, being 138,216 more than were carried on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal year. The aggregate annual value of the pensions on the roll June 30, was \$89,247-200.20. Number on the rolls in Kansas, 29,421. The report shows that the list of Revolutionary pensioners only consists of twenty widows and three daughters of soldiers of the Revolution. It is, indeed, with a feeling of reverence that we call attention to the fact that in a very few more years this small remnant of venerable persons, representing the dead heroes of that great struggle which established constitutional liberty in America, will have passed away.

ON THE ARTIFICIAL ADAPTATION OF CROPS TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

For several years successive attempts have been made to subject to cultivation and to render productive, portions of the country in which there is a deficiency of moisture, or in which the rainfall is at least so unequally distributed through the growing season as to render staple crops uncertain.

There are few sadder events than the failure of the heroic attempts of a pioneer family to establish a home and open a farm on lands whose only deficiency is lack of rain. The picture is not made less desolate by the encouragement given by spring rains and good prospects. The hope infused by an occasional bountiful crop, only to be blighted by subsequent blasting suns, leaves only deeper shadows on the lives of the disappointed.

The extent of the semi-arid regions of the United States is enormous. They vary in fertility of soil, but the millions of acres having perfect chemical and mechanical conditions, and lacking only moisture, have led to attempts at settlement, at irrigation, and finally at the artificial production of rain.

The value of these lands, if made as productive as their constitution allures men to expect, can only be estimated by comparison with the value of States in the Mississippi valley.

The oldest method of testing such lands is by artificial irrigation. Its success is certain when a sufficient supply of water can be obtained. No doubt considerable areas of the arid and semi-arid regions will thus be made productive, as small areas are now being thus utilized. But to use a comparison made by a gentleman who is largely interested in irrigation, "When all available sources of water for irrigation shall have been used to the fullest possible extent, and a map made showing the irrigated lands in black, these lands will be represented by narrow strips, giving the map much the appearance of a railroad map on which the lines of one company are made prominent." This comparison is rather apt. Sufficient water can be obtained from sources at present known, to irrigate only a small percentage of the lands which would be rendered fertile by the application of water, but which yield scanty and uncertain returns to ordinary agriculture.

In addition to the arid and the semi-arid regions there are large areas which are usually fertile, usually have sufficient rain and usually surpass other parts of the world in productiveness, but which occasionally suffer some losses from drought. There are, in general, no well-defined limits separating the always-productive—if, indeed, an always-productive region exists—from the regions of occasional drought, or the regions of occasional drought from the semi-arid, or the semi-arid from the arid.

Some of the staple crops flourish farther out towards the regions of deficient rain than others are ever produced. Thus there is a corn belt at least 100 miles wide beyond the limits of timothy and red clover. The wheat belt extends far beyond the corn belt. Some varieties of corn succeed where the seasons are unsuited to other varieties of the same cereal, and some varieties of wheat make a good crop under circumstances in which others fail. Alfalfa thrives where red clover perishes. Sorghum reaches its greatest perfection as a sugar-yielding plant where corn is uncertain.

The inquiry as to whether existing varieties of crop plants can be so modified as to render them more certain under an uncertain or a deficient supply of moisture, or whether new varieties of these plants, capable of resisting the effects of drought, can be produced, has received little attention.

It will be well to look first at the probabilities of the case.

Native plants are always adapted to their surroundings. This is a necessity of the case, for if by any circumstance, plants not adapted to certain surroundings be propagated amid those surroundings, they become enfeebled and perish, unless, indeed, their characteristics become so changed as to harmonize with their environment. It is a popular belief that plants do so change. Thus corn produced from seed brought from the North is thought to ripen earlier than that produced from seed of the same variety brought from the South.

How these changes came about may be

conjectured. And the fact that under identical circumstances, in the same field, in the same row, in the same hill, there are wide variations of excellence, considered together with the fact that like tends to produce like, gives ground for the expectation that excellence of product, under existing circumstances may be accentuated by selecting for planting the seeds from the best.

One plant may succeed better than another by its side owing to a variety of causes. Thus, it may be more stunted from adverse influences; it may have a better prepared soil, etc., etc.; or it may send its roots deeper and thus reach moisture, while the roots of the other are parched; it may have a more hardy blossom, and perfect and distribute its pollen while its neighbor's blossom is blasted; its leaves may present surfaces which husband moisture against drying winds and sunshine which sap the other; it may grow stocky and strong to resist winds while its neighbor grows tall and slender and falls down.

These latter are "accidents" or variations of growth and development of plants, which experience has shown tend to be reproduced from plants produced from their seeds.

To now make the inquiry more specific, let the problem be stated thus: "How can a variety of corn be obtained which shall be capable of producing with certainty a good crop on the western border of the present corn belt?" Possibly it cannot be done.

The method indicated as likely to lead to favorable results may be outlined as follows: (1) Select seed of that variety which does best in the locality for which it is desired to obtain the new variety. (2) Give the crop thorough culture, including preparation of the ground, planting and tending. (3) Select seed for the next year's planting from stalks which send strong roots deep; have a stocky, healthy growth; whose leaves withstand well the wind and sun; whose tassels and silk show no signs of blasting, and lastly, which produce a good ear. (4) Plant this seed cultivate and select seed as before, and continue this from year to year.

It must not be expected that very striking results will be attained the first year, or even in two or three years. But it is almost certain that an extended series of years will produce a variety of corn of superior merit for the locality, or for any locality having like conditions.

Another and possibly more rapid method of reaching the same result is suggested by the work done for the purpose of producing improved varieties of other plants. This is the method by crossing varieties. It is well known that two varieties of corn planted together mix, often showing two or more varieties on the same cob. If the corn from an ear of this crossed corn be planted in a plot by itself, some interesting results may be expected. (1) It is likely that two or more varieties will be produced. (2) Some of these will probably resemble one parent, some the other, and some may differ from either. (3) Some varieties may combine excellences from both parent varieties, and be peculiarly adapted to the conditions of soil and climate, or all may be inferior or comparatively worthless.

If several of the originally mixed ears be used for seed, it is not unreasonable to expect that at least one superior new variety will be formed. Taking the case in which a desirable new variety is obtained, let attention be given to it alone. It will probably be found that seed of this new variety will produce plants showing greater differences from each other than are ordinarily found in the same plot. Here then is presented the finest opportunity to exercise skill in selecting seed for future planting, and thus gradually fixing a variety suited to the soil and climate in which the corn is to be grown, or as in the problem proposed on the western border of the present corn belt.

COAL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Census Bureau has lately issued a bulletin on the production of coal in the United States, which shows that the coal product of the United States reached a total of 141,220,513 short tons in the census year, valued at the mines \$160,226,323. The average value for all salable grades of anthracite was \$1.58 per ton at the mines, and the average of bituminous coal was 99 cents per short ton. In 1890

the total product included 28,649,812 short tons of anthracite and 42,831,758 short tons of bituminous coal, with a value of \$95,640,396. The product increased 97.57 per cent., and the total value 67.53 per cent. during the decade. The total number of persons engaged in the industry was 299,559, who received in the aggregate \$109,130,328 as wages.

In the tables giving the area and product at the eleventh census compared with the tenth, we find that the eleventh census reports the coal field area in Kansas as 17,000 square miles, and that of Nebraska 3,200, the total product of the two States being 2,222,443 tons; and the average price per ton on cars at the mines, \$1.49. The average number of foremen employed above ground was 69; average wages per day, \$3.37; average number of days worked, 190. Average number of mechanics employed, 160; average wages per day, 2.23; average number of days worked, 200. Average number of laborers employed, 488; average wages paid, \$1.56; average number of days worked, 197. Average number of boys 16 years of age employed, 25; average wages per day, 77 cents; average number of days worked, 156. Average number of foremen employed below ground, 103; average wages per day, \$2.46; average number of days worked, 230. Average number of miners, 4,447; average wages per day, \$1.89; average number of days worked, 207. Average number of laborers, 456; average wages per day, \$1.75; average number of days worked, 222. Average number of boys under 16 years of age, 208; average wages, 88 cents; average number of days worked, 219. Total number of animals employed, both above and below ground, 605.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Goodhue Wind Engine Co., of St. Charles, Ill., are manufacturing a new eleven-foot geared mill for general farm purposes. Our Chicago manager saw this mill in operation at St. Charles recently, and reports it a decided success.

The Wire Fence Improvement Co., of 91 Plymouth Place, Chicago, Ill., have made great improvements on their stay-guards, which is greatly increasing the sale of their fencing throughout the West. These stay-guards have made possible a radical change in fence building, and the Duncan system is highly appreciated by those who use it, and has received honors at many of the exhibitions that have been made at fairs.

The Star Manufacturing Company, of Carpentersville, Ill., are manufacturing a new galvanized steel wheel and solid steel tower wind mill. This mill is the invention of Mr. Butler, who is connected with the company, and who has procured a number of valuable patents on wind mills. Our Chicago manager recently visited their establishment at Carpentersville, and reports a very satisfactory investigation of their new mill.

Whilst a great many of our readers are looking around for the lowest market in which to purchase their supplies and saving money in this way, it would pay them to give some attention to the best way and most profitable way of disposing of their products, and no doubt the most profitable way would be to ship direct to market. In this connection we would call attention to the well-known house of Summers, Morrison & Co., commission merchants, No. 174 Water St., Chicago. This firm receives and sells butter, eggs, poultry, veal, potatoes, beans, hay, grain, broomcorn, and in fact farm produce of all kinds, and make a specialty of receiving shipments direct from the farmers and producers. We are assured by our Chicago representative that they are entirely responsible and worthy of patronage.

The Mason & Hamlin organ has long been known as the best reed organ made, and now the Mason & Hamlin piano is thought by many to be the best piano made. This is owing in part to the clever manner of holding the strings. In the Mason & Hamlin pianos the strings are held by screws in metal, and as a result these pianos are much more durable and stand in tune far longer than pianos in general. Mason & Hamlin now offer to send any of their pianos and organs for three months, giving the person hiring full opportunity to test it thoroughly in his own house and return if he does not want it longer. If he continues to hire it until the aggregate of rent paid amounts to the price of the instrument, it becomes his property without further payment.

One hundred different styles of organs and various styles of Grand and Upright pianos on hand continually. Liberal allowances will be made for old instruments in exchange. Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., Boston, New York, Chicago.

CHICAGO'S HORSE MARKET.—Chicago is not only the greatest grain, cattle and hog market in the world, but it is justly entitled to the claim of being the largest horse market in the United States. Horses are shipped here, and buyers come from all parts of the United States and Canada. The pioneer in the horse commission business is Mr. J. S. Cooper, whose barns are located at the Union stock yards. Mr. Cooper has been engaged in the business for twenty-seven years, and his record of business integrity for honorable and square dealing is well known. His barns are light, bright and thoroughly ventilated, and all consignments made him are carefully looked after. About 200 head are sold at each of his Wednesday's sales. The pavilion in which this sale takes place has a seating capacity of 1,000 persons. Our Chicago manager recently visited this establishment, and reports as per the above.

THE PERFECTION FLOUR BIN.—A flour receptacle made of tin with an aerator and sifter that will keep your flour free from must, insects, scent of the kitchen, etc., is the thing every housewife ought to appreciate. Flour may be kept in such a receptacle almost an indefinite length of time without becoming musty or tainted, as it is kept from all moisture, thus preserving it in its natural state. It avoids the necessity of reaching into barrels and sacks, and will pay for itself in a short time by saving of labor and waste. Our lady readers will notice in another column the advertisement of Sherman, Tangenberg & Co., of Chicago, Ill. The Perfection Flour Bin is having a large sale, and meets the appreciation of all good housekeepers wherever introduced. Sherman, Tangenberg & Co. offer liberal inducements to agents, and we would advise the ladies to give this matter very careful and earnest consideration, and write them for circulars.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES.—Few there are that appreciate the magnitude and importance of evergreen culture. Of this special industry Illinois seems to take the lead. Prominent among the growers of evergreens is D. Hill, of Dundee, Ill. Our Chicago representative reports a visit to this well-known nursery recently, where he spent a day looking through the grounds and viewing trees by the millions. The growth and culture of the various species of evergreens is an interesting process. The development of the treeless country of the West, and the rapid declination of our forests has created a demand for thrifty evergreens, and it is this demand that has given rise to and supports this industry. The seed is sown broadcast, and by hand in long beds some five and six feet wide. When the seedlings are from two to four years old, they are transplanted in rows twelve or fifteen inches apart. Careful cultivation and frequent irrigation is required for the successful growing of these trees. Mr. Hill's twenty-eight acres of standard evergreens and ornamental trees is kept as clean as a garden. The standard varieties most in demand are the Norway spruce Austrian pine and the Scotch pine. The Norway spruce is considered the best evergreen for ornamental purposes. The Black pine of Austria is regarded most desirable for forest planting. The Scotch pine is good for general purposes—for ornamental trees and forest planting, etc. Mr. Hill ships thousands of plants annually to all parts of the United States. He is a recognized authority on matters concerning evergreens, and his methods of planting and growing have been very successful. Mr. Hill issues a catalogue illustrating and describing the various varieties he cultivates.

"Put Money in Thy Purse."

Our lady readers will be deeply interested in the advertisement of Glasgow Lace Thread Co., which appears on our 7th page.

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,

Horticulture.

NURSERY INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Census bulletin No. 109, issued from the Census office, is a preliminary report, prepared by J. H. Hale, special agent, under the direction of Mortimer Whitehead, special agent in charge of horticulture, upon the nursery industry of the United States, which has for the first time been made a subject of Census investigation. The material from which these statistics were compiled was obtained direct from the nurserymen in all parts of the country. From the tabulations in this bulletin it appears that there are in the United States 4,510 nurseries, valued at \$41,978,835.80, occupying 172,806 acres of land, with an invested capital of \$52,425,669.51, giving employment to 45,657 men, 2,279 women, and 14,200 animals, using in the propagation and cultivation of trees and plants \$990,606.04 worth of implements. Of the acreage in nurseries, 95,025.42 were found to be used in growing trees, plants, shrubs, and vines of all ages; and the figures, based upon the best estimate of the nurserymen, makes the grand total of plants and trees 3,386,855,778, of which 518,016,612 are fruit trees, 685,603,396 grape vines and small fruits, and the balance nut, deciduous and evergreen trees, hardy shrubs and roses. The largest acreage is devoted to the production of apple trees, viz.: 20,232.75 acres, numbering 240,570,666 young trees, giving an average of 11,890 per acre, while the plum, pear and peach have, respectively, 7,826.5, 6,854.25 and 3,357 acres, producing 88,494,367, 77,223,402 and 49,887,894 young trees, or an average of 11,307, 11,266 and 14,861 trees to the acre.

The report clearly proves that horticulture has indeed been making wondrous strides in this country during the last quarter of a century, and shows a tendency of the people in the way of a more refined agriculture, in the production of not only home adornment and consumption, but for commercial purposes also of fruits, flowers, trees and shrubbery, all so refining and purifying in their influences as to ennoble all who come in daily contact with them.

While most of the first trees and plants were of necessity brought from the mother country by the early settlers, their production from seed and by budding, grafting and layering was begun early in the seventeenth century, as shown by many of the early colonial records.

KANSAS.

Kansas is represented in the tables as follows: Number of nurseries, 339; acres of land, 11,492; value per acre, \$33.39; total value of nurseries, \$1,261,780.34; value of implements, \$45,605.67; total capital invested, \$1,425,792.81. Three nurseries were established in the State from 1850 to 1860; fifteen from 1860 to 1870; seventy-eight from 1870 to 1880; and one hundred and fifty-three from 1880 to 1890. Number of men employed, 1,361, with wages per day \$1.08; number of women employed, 149, with wages per day 59 cents; number of horses and other animals employed, 974. Acres in apples 2,490, apricots 10, cherries 261, nectarines 5, peaches 155, pears 147, plums 300, quince 27, nuts 23, deciduous trees 1,463, evergreen trees 387, hardy shrubs 100, roses 22, grape vines 210, strawberries 425, raspberries 255, blackberries 573, currants 47, gooseberries 92, miscellaneous fruit trees and plants 231. Number of acres of one-year apple trees, 705; number grown per acre, 12,522; approximate cost of production per one hundred trees, \$2; average wholesale price per one hundred, \$3.93; acres of two-year-old trees, 935; cost of production per one hundred, \$2.93; wholesale price per one hundred, \$6.71. Acres in three-year-old trees, 850. Increased production since 1885, 100 per cent.; decrease in price, 27 per cent. Apricots.—Acres in one-year-old trees, 10; number per acre, 10,860; approximate cost of production per one hundred, \$3.85; average wholesale price per one hundred, \$8.40. Increased production since 1885, 172 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 41 per cent. Cherries.—Acres in one-year-old trees, 98; number per acre, 9,438; cost of production per one hundred, \$3.92; wholesale price per one hundred, \$9.03. Acres in two-year-old trees, 150; cost of production per one hundred, \$5.72; wholesale price per one hundred, \$10.45. Acres in three-year-old and over, 13. Increased production

since 1885, 200 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 75 per cent. Nectarines.—Acres in one-year-old trees, 5; number per acre, 14,000; cost of production per one hundred, \$3.50; wholesale price per one hundred, \$9. Peaches.—Acres in one-year-old trees, 155; number per acre, 12,519; cost of production per one hundred, \$3; wholesale price per one hundred, \$5.30. Increased production since 1885, 80 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 40 per cent. Pears.—Acres in one-year-old trees, 70; number grown per acre, 10,961; cost of production per one hundred, \$7.12; wholesale price per one hundred, \$11.45. Acres in two-year-old trees, 35; cost of production per one hundred, \$8.50; wholesale price, \$15.50. Acres in three-year-old and over trees, 42. Increased production since 1885, 100 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 40 per cent. Plums.—Acres in one-year-old trees, 147; number per acre, 10,115; cost of production per one hundred, \$5.90; wholesale price per one hundred, \$10.15. Acres in two-year-old trees, 133; cost of production per one hundred, \$7; wholesale price per one hundred, \$14.19. Acres in three-year-old and over trees, 20. Increased production since 1885, 75 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 35 per cent. Quinces.—Acres in one-year-old trees, 11; number per acre, 12,860; cost of production per one hundred, \$1; wholesale price, \$10.16. Acres in two-year-old trees, 16; cost of production per one hundred, \$5; wholesale price per one hundred, \$12. Nuts.—Acres in one-year-old trees, 10; number per acre, 10,000; cost of production per one hundred, \$1. Acres in two-year-old trees, 13; cost of production per one hundred, \$1; wholesale price per one hundred, \$2. Evergreens.—Acres in one-year-old trees, 170; number per acre, 56,110; cost of production per one hundred, \$3.32; wholesale price per one hundred, \$5.71. Acres in two-year-old trees, 57; cost of production, \$4.33; wholesale price, \$9.83. Acres in three-year-old and over trees, 160. Increased production since 1885, 300 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 46 per cent. Hardy shrubs.—Acres in one-year-old shrubs, 42; number per acre, 15,750; cost of production per one hundred, \$4.50; wholesale price per one hundred, \$7.50. Acres in two-year-old shrubs, 40; cost of production per one hundred, \$6; wholesale price per one hundred, \$9.65. Acres in three-year-old and over shrubs, 18. Increased production since 1885, 150 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 50 per cent. Rose plants.—Acres in one-year-old plants, 12; number per acre, 6,755; cost of production per one hundred, \$6; wholesale price per one hundred, \$12.50. Acres in two-year-old plants, 10; cost of production per one hundred, \$6; wholesale price, \$12. Increased production since 1885, 150 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 50 per cent. Grape vines.—Acres in one-year-old vines, 117; number per acre, 20,453; cost of production per one hundred, \$1.12; wholesale price, \$2.80. Acres in two-year-old vines, 93; cost of production per one hundred, \$1.68; wholesale price per one hundred, \$3.20. Increased production since 1885, 100 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 35 per cent. Strawberries.—Acres in one-year-old plants, 425; number per acre, 71,000; cost of production per one hundred, 13 cents; wholesale price per one hundred, 25 cents. Increased production since 1885, 100 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 32 per cent. Raspberries.—Acres in one-year-old plants, 255; number per acre, 13,000; cost of production per one hundred, 45 cents; wholesale price per one hundred, 76 cents. Increased production since 1885, 75 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 50 per cent. Blackberries.—Acres in one-year-old plants, 382; number per acre, 21,350; cost of production per one hundred, 37 cents; wholesale price per one hundred, 87 cents. Acres in two-year-old plants, 191; increased production since 1885, 150 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 65 per cent. Currants.—Acres in one-year-old plants, 26; number per acre, 21,941; cost of production per one hundred, \$1.10; wholesale price per one hundred, \$2.25; acres in two-year-old plants, 21; cost of production per one hundred, \$1.50; wholesale price per one hundred, \$2.50. Increased production since 1885, 300 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 45 per cent. Gooseberries.—Acres in plants, 50; number per acre, 11,711; cost of production per one hundred, \$1.40; wholesale price per one hundred, \$3.07; acres in two-year-old plants, 42; cost of production per one

DOCTORS RECOMMEND

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in preference to any other preparation designed for the cure of colds and coughs, because it is safe, palatable, and always efficacious.

"After an extensive practice of nearly one-third of a century, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is my cure for recent colds and coughs. I prescribe it, and believe it to be the very best expectorant now offered to the people. Ayer's medicines are constantly increasing in popularity."—Dr. John C. Lewis, Druggist, West Bridgewater, Pa.

For croup and whooping cough, take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

hundred, \$1.82; wholesale price per one hundred, \$4.50. Increased production since 1885, 350 per cent.; decreased price since 1885, 55 per cent.

Total number of salesmen employed in Kansas is given as 1,404, at an average monthly salary of \$46.62.

The Carolina Poplar Tree.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have received from Mr. W. R. Macklin, Haddam, Kas., a twig of a tree that he has propagated with success from the cutting, and of which he speaks as follows: "I find this tree to be a very rapid grower. Some cuttings have made a growth of six feet this season. About June 1, 1899, I stuck a few little cuttings of this tree into the ground and some of the trees are now thirteen feet high. Is it long-lived, and what is its value as a forest tree?"

The twig sent was compared with the twigs of the several sorts of cottonwood trees growing on the grounds of the State Agricultural college, and as near as can be judged from the portion sent, it belongs to the Carolina poplar. Some consider this tree a distinct species, while others call it a variety of the common cottonwood, from which it differs sufficiently in growth, however, to warrant a distinct consideration as a timber or ornamental tree. Its rapidity of growth is notable, and it presents a better appearance while young, at least, than the common cottonwood. I think it has shown a cleaner foliage and less liability to rust than the latter. As to its length of life, I can say nothing from personal knowledge, as all of our trees are of recent planting. From all appearance, however, there is nothing to fear on this point, as the tree bids fair every way to equal its relative.

E. A. POPENOE.

Can Peach Trees be Grafted?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please let me know through the FARMER if peach trees can be grafted in the same manner as apple trees. I am no "buddier," but I can graft.

HANS RASMUS.

Corning, Kas.

In the Northern States peaches are propagated only by budding. However, they often succeed in the Southern States by grafting. Although the season for budding has past, we will soon publish an article on the subject.

Fruit at the Kansas City Inter-State Fair.

Of the many handsome exhibits at the Kansas City Inter-State fair, says one of the Kansas City dailies, none attracted more attention and brought forth more expressions of wonderment and admiration than that of fruits. If these exhibits teach anything it is that ours is a country of wonderful adaptability to fruit-growing, and with favorable seasons it can, and does, bring forth as many and as fine fruits as can be raised anywhere in the temperate zone. Apples were here of all sizes and colors, large and small, sweet and sour, juicy and dry, but none that were not a perfect type of its kind. Not a speck was to be seen among the many hundred plates that were set before the beholder. Mills county, Iowa, made an especially showy display. On its tables were 200 varieties, among their entries some of the richest fruit of its kind ever shown in the West. The Flora Bell, a smooth, rich yellow, of good size, was very pretty; Lyman's Sweet, a rich gold and red, was a fit companion for it, and fairly made one's mouth water. McMayon's White is a very showy apple. It has good size, a white, glossy skin, and seems to grow to great perfection. Wealthy, a very fine, large red, and the Mammoth Pippin, a very large, green apple, were both grand in their way. This collection took first premium.

The Olden fruit farm, of southwest Mis-

souri, through its superintendent, W. G. Gano, also made a fine display. His collection comprised ninety-five varieties and it got many of the plate premiums. Osage, Douglas and Wyandotte counties, Kansas, and Pettis and Jackson counties, Missouri, also had many fine apples here, and they all won recognition from the awarding committee in one form or another.

Next to the apple display came that of grapes in fullness and richness. Thirch & Espenlaub, of Wyandotte county, Kas., had forty varieties of this luscious fruit on exhibition. They comprised every shade of color and flavor and all sizes. Among the most showy may be mentioned the Rogers, a large purple grape; the Wilder, a large black, and Goethea, a large, plump, light pink, and many pretty white, green and light shaded, the shades and sizes too numerous to mention. It is sufficient to say the whole made a superb collection, and evidences that ours is a rich grape as well as apple country. The peach display was disappointing, there being but few plates of them, whereas, as the crop was large, whole tables of them were expected. But what were shown were very fine. Mr. Gosnell, of Jackson county, Mo., had five plates of most luscious, filled with White Heath, and a very large, rich, yellow seedling. They both won prizes. The gentleman showed some very fine quinces. That there were not more peaches was explained by Major Frank Holsinger, the superintendent of the department, who said many fine baskets that had been held for exhibit had been ruined by the harsh weather the last part of September. But while peaches were absent pears were here in the greatest abundance. The display of this fruit was both large and rich. B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, Kas., had no less than forty varieties on exhibition, and many of them of the largest and richest kind. The Buerre Anjou Sheldon, a large rich brown, attracted much attention, and there were several plates of the Duchess in its grandest form. The Beurre de Clairgeau, a long pink pear, was pretty in appearance and rich in flavor. Mr. Smith raised 2,500 bushels of these pears this year, and has now 500 bushels in cold storage.

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

What They Say of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure:

BRIDGETON, Mo.—I am well pleased with your Hog Cholera Powders. **BARNES SOLOMON.**
BURNKA, Ill.—I will say in regard to your Hog Cholera Cure, that my hogs look better since using your powders. **DANIEL BAKER.**
MELLETTE, S. D.—I am well pleased with the results of your Hog Cholera Cure. **A. D. BELL.**
GALESVILLE, Wis.—I want a package of your Dry Bitters, if they are as good as your Hog Cholera Cure is for worms. Your Powders do kill worms. **GEO. KLEIN.**

These Powders are 50 cents per package at the drug stores, or 60 cents by mail; three for \$1.50, express paid. P. S.—Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure is the same thing as used for Pin-Worms in Horses. Address

G. G. STEKETEE,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mention KANSAS FARMER.

Rapid HARNESS MENDERS.



Just Drive 'Em In and CLINCH 'Em. The quickest, strongest, cheapest and best way to mend your harness. COST ONLY 25c FOR ONE GROSS IN TIN BOX. NO TOOLS REQUIRED. BUFFALO SPECIALTY MFG. CO., For Sale by Grocers and Hardware Dealers. BUFFALO, N. Y.

In the Dairy.

DAIRYING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Although the Columbian Exposition is a long ways ahead of us, yet it is none too soon to begin to make such preparations as will make it a fitting exposition of the world's achievements. It is especially important, truly says the *Homestead*, that American live stock should have full opportunity of showing what can be done with the foreign breeds under the American environment. In order to do so there must be no hit or miss methods, no guessing at what a cow can do, no blind tests or tests in which the proof of actual performance is not clear and incontrovertible, and no building up of claims for any breed on the performance of one or two cows. What is needed is the selection of a large number, say from twenty-five to fifty, of the best cows of every breed, and the churning of their milk under such a system of tests as will bring out all the facts clearly and distinctly.

A committee has been appointed, which has given a proposed system of tests, as follows:

1. The butter test proposed between the breeds must be made by the churn and scales, confirmed by analysis of butter. That we will not make a test alone by chemical analysis or any of the oil tests, and propose to make actual butter, which shall be shown by analysis to be a standard article.
2. That we think that 80 per cent. of butter fat should be adopted as standard for pure butter, fresh from the churn, but are willing that the standard should be higher.
3. That if the analysis discloses a larger percentage of butter fat, this shall be credited to the cow making the same; if less than 80 per cent. she shall be charged with the deficiency and the product discounted by the amount so found wanting, taking 80 per cent. as a standard amount of butter fat to the pound of butter.
4. That no foreign substance shall be put into the milk, cream or butter during the test, except clear water furnished by the committee making the test, and salt furnished by them.
5. It is our opinion that the butter should be thoroughly washed in the churn until the water drawn off is clear. That it should then be well worked, under the inspection of the committee, then one ounce of salt added to the pound of butter, then again worked and reweighed.
6. That the entire process of making the butter, from the time of the drawing of the milk from the cow to the final weighing, shall be in the presence of the committee.
7. That no doubt may be left of the integrity of the tests so made, and that all the different associations represented may be satisfied, each breed or association entering cattle for the test shall have a right to name one of the committee to witness the test, and each association, at its own expense, may select a chemist to be present.
8. That such steps shall be taken by the committee as they deem proper to secure a fair and true test, either locks or seals, or guards, as they may choose to satisfy themselves.
9. That the World's Columbian Exposition Company shall select one of the committee, and the government experiment station may select one of the committee and the Columbian Dairy Association one.
10. That samples of milk shall be taken for analysis, but the cow must be credited by the amount of milk so taken, in proportion as the amount bears to her whole product of milk and butter, as ascertained by the churn, scales and analysis of butter.
11. That we wish to test the entire herd of fifty cows in the herd test, to be tested singly if owners desire.
12. That the owners of the cows, or breed, shall have the privilege of managing the milk so drawn from their cows as they please, in the presence always of the committee; included in this is the privilege of setting, creaming and churning when and as they please, in the presence of the committee.
13. That accurate account shall be kept of all food given the cows for thirty days before and during the test, to arrive at the cost of the butter per pound, so made in the test, and charged to the cow on her consuming same, at actual market value, but owners shall be at liberty to feed such

kinds of food, such as is customary with dairymen, as shall be fed the cattle.

14. No tonic, stimulant or other drug shall be given to the cows during the test, except in case of sickness; and in case a cow is sick enough to require tonic, stimulant or other drug during the test, her milk shall not be saved for three days after the drug is so given.

15. That we prefer that this test shall begin thirty days after the opening of the fair and continue at least for sixty days.

Losing 60,000,000 Pounds of Butter.

It will be seen in the report of the proceedings of the Geneva, N.Y., butter school, that Dr. Van Slyke raised the question, "why does the ripening of cream make it churn more easily," and answered it, because, "the albuminous matter of cream is thus rendered less tenacious."

Following up this line of facts, *Hoard's Dairyman* says that it thinks the answer correct when it is understood that the sweet and sour cream are of the same temperature; and we do not know but it is true, when the sweet cream is made about 8 degrees lower than the sour cream. But with power churning of centrifuged cream, the time for churning either sweet or sour cream, counts for but little, for during the tests made at the West Virginia Station from December to July, Prof. Meyers does not report the time of churning sweet cream at more than 41 minutes and the shortest 11.9 minutes. But the average time, as between sweet and acid, was in favor of sour cream, even at the temperatures at which Prof. Meyers churned both creams. But the extreme of either was not alarming, while the average yield of sweet cream was about .05 of a pound of butter, more from the same bulk of cream, when 3.95 pounds of sour cream made a pound of butter.

These facts show that if it does take a little longer to churn sweet cream at 54, than it does to churn sour cream at 62, that in churning enough cream to make 300 pounds of butter—as our large factories do, each day, often, there is a loss of 16 pounds of butter in each churning. It looks rather frightful, but Prof. Meyers gives the facts that lead to the conclusion—for if there is a loss of .21 of a pound of cream on each 3.95 pounds of cream, then there is a loss of 63.7 pounds in 1,200 pounds of cream, which would make 16 pounds of butter. Can't a man afford to run a power churn 41 minutes to save that amount of butter?

Had not some of our churners in Iowa, and outside of it, better be "looking a little out," to find out what becomes of their butter yield?

To get a clear view of the enormity of a bad practice, apply the truths of the arithmetic to large masses of milk or cream. We invite the mathematical experts to phase our figures, if they can. If they wish to assault Prof. Meyers' facts, that is another question. Who has any facts to invalidate them, as he patiently made them during seven months' time? We do not know of a man. If his conclusions are even half true, we opine it would go far to reconcile both farmers and factorymen to the making of sweet cream butter. Especially so, if it be true, as the newer facts point, that sweet cream butter will ripen in the package, in a short time, as well as in the cream it comes from.

Should we pay any attention to what is learned, or plod on, and feed creamery butter and farm butter to the hogs, to make 4 and 5 cent pork?

If the churners feel justified in losing one-twentieth of the butter, for the sake of making it from sour cream, and lose one-twentieth of their own earnings to do it, then let them stand up like men and tell their patrons the dire necessities that environ them, and make them believe it, if they can. But we tell them that they are neither serving themselves, the separator men, the churn manufacturers, or the farmers.

To justify the wording of our head for this article, we will say that a loss of one-twentieth of the butter churned in this country, means a loss of sixty millions of pounds. Can it be saved? If we did not believe it can be, we would not have written the above, for we do not believe in tantalizing people about their losses, unless we think we know how they can save what they now lose.

Ayer's Pills, being convenient, efficacious, and safe, are the best cathartic, whether on land or sea, in city or country. For constipation, sick headache, indigestion, and torpid liver, they never fail. Try a box of them; they are sugar-coated.

The Poultry Yard.

What Lime Will Do.

C. D. Adams, in California *Orchard and Farm*, says: "I am a crank on lime, and buy it by the barrel, and I am sure my fowls are far more healthy than those of my neighbors. Lime will kill lice, purify the air, prevent gapes, help form egg shells, make the poultry house clean and free from vermin, correct acidity of the bowels. It is excellent for sprinkling in dust baths; it is a good disinfectant, and then it is cheap."

How Much Room.

To know how many hens should be kept on a certain space of floor room in a poultry house it will be found convenient, says an experienced poultry breeder, to use the decimal system by allowing ten square feet of room to each hen. For instance, if a house is ten by ten feet, it will contain one hundred square feet, and should accommodate ten hens. The same rule may be applied to yards, by allowing ten times as much space to the yard as is contained in the poultry house; hence, if a house is ten by ten feet the yard should be at least ten by one hundred feet, or twenty by fifty feet, or of any shape to secure one thousand square feet of space. The rule is not absolute, but will be of assistance to those who are only beginning.

Preparing for Winter.

There are many matters to be attended to now that will save labor later on. One of the most important, says J. H. Jacobs, in the *Farmer's Home*, is to lay in a supply of dry dirt, which will be found useful, and the next is to collect and save the fallen leaves, so as to provide litter in which the hens can scratch and work when they are confined inside by snows and severe weather. If lice have been troublesome during the summer the nest boxes should be removed, the material burned, and the boxes sponged with kerosene until they are saturated, and new material filled in the boxes. While the boxes are outside of the poultry house, the inside walls and roosts may also be saturated with kerosene, and the yards will be benefited by being spaded before the frost appears. These preparations will render the fowls more comfortable and make the work of management easier. Plenty of whitewash, both inside and outside, also renders the poultry house more attractive to the fowls as well as assisting to purify them.

Poultry Notes.

- Movable nests are the best.
- Feed your birds sunflower seeds.
- Keep all the pullets for early winter laying.
- Select your earliest and best cockerels for breeding purposes.
- Give your chickens a good comfortable house to live in this winter.
- Tobacco leaves or stems put in the nests and around the roosts will help to keep lice away.
- Gather a barrel of road dust and store in a dry place to supply the dust bath for the winter.
- Keep the poultry house clean and apply plenty of coal oil to perches, nest boxes, in cracks, etc.
- Give the poultry their share of the sour milk and they will pay you better for it than the pigs.
- Dealers report the poultry market very firm at advanced prices, with an upward tendency. All kinds of poultry is in good demand.
- For fattening the chickens the best food is corn and corn meal. Corn should be given to setting hens, as it helps keep up bodily warmth and digests slowly.
- When a fowl goes lame from twisted toes and cramped feet the disease is rheumatism. A thorough rubbing of the legs with some stimulating liniment is good. Avoid cold, damp floors.

About this season of the year many of the boys and girls from the farm are looking around for a first-class school to attend during the winter. Such a school is Campbell University, Holton, Kas. If you wish to take a college course, prepare for teaching or business, or take a course in music, art, penmanship, or shorthand and typewriting, this is the school for you. Charges very reasonable. The next term will begin November 10.

E. J. HOENSHEL, President,
Holton, Kas.

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Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.

BUTTER AND CHEESE-MAKERS' Manual, advertising the Hansen's Danish Butter Color, and Rennet Preparations, sent free by
J. H. MONRAD, 58 N. Clinton St., Chicago.

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.

CHOREA.—I have a calf, four days old, that is affected badly and I do not know what is the matter with it. When he is standing up he acts with his hind legs as I have seen children with St. Vitus' dance, or like a palsied old man, only it jerks and twitches a great deal worse than any case that I ever saw. He is well formed, sucks, and is lively, but such twitching. What is the matter with him? N. L. S. Menlo, Kas.

Answer.—Your calf is affected with chorea—a disease of the nervous system—a rare thing in cattle and especially in one so young. It is the same as St. Vitus' dance in children, and as the cause is generally obscure—being supposedly due to some lesion of the nerves, treatment is not usually satisfactory. If your calf is doing well otherwise we would not advise any treatment. It may outgrow the disease.

INFLAMED EYES.—I have a thirteen-year-old mare that took a bad cold and it settled in her right eye. It became inflamed, ran water then yellow matter, the eye turned white and a hole was formed in the sight by the sloughing. The inflammation has gone down but the eye looks very red, and I think it has gone blind. Now I would like to save the other eye, for I fear it is going the same way. The mare is with foal. W. H. N. Dupont, Kas.

Answer.—The chances are that your mare will go entirely blind, but we will do what we can. Feed her no corn, but oats and bran instead. Give, dissolved in drinking water, three times a day, a tablespoonful of sulphate of soda. Bathe the eyes twice a day for half an hour at a time with very warm water, wipe dry and apply around and in the eye a little of the following: Nitrate of potash, 1 drachm; sulphate of zinc, 40 grains; fluid extract belladonna, 2 drachms; rain water, 1 pint. In addition to this, apply to the apparently blind eye, once a day, with a feather, a little of the following: Nitrate of silver, 5 grains; distilled water, 1 ounce. Keep her from the bright sunlight and do not work her hard until the inflammation is all gone.

FARCY—LAMENESS.—(1) I have a two-year-old colt that had something like farcy-buds on the inside of his hind legs a year ago last spring, and there was quite a bunch on the outside of his pastern joint, but after being castrated he got better. Last spring the lumps on the outside began to grow, and the ones on the inside are hard. (2) I also have a five-year-old mare that is lame in her right hind leg, but I cannot locate the lameness. Any advice through the KANSAS FARMER will be gladly received. G. A. S. Seward, Kas.

Answer.—(1) The description of your colt looks suspicious of button farcy—a contagious disease, and we advise you to have him examined by a competent veterinarian. (2) If you will answer the following questions we will try to locate your mare's lameness: How does she hold the lame leg when at rest in the stable? Does she wear the foot most at the toe? Does she grow better or worse after traveling some distance? Can you see any difference in the size of her hocks? Does she carry her hind quarters square behind her when galloping? Are the muscles shrunken over the hip joint? Does the leg seem too long and move with a stiltly action? Tell us all you can about it and refer to this issue.

FISTULA AND POLL-EVIL.—I wrote to you last spring about a horse and you thought he had rheumatism. I followed your instructions and he got over his lameness, but he does not thrive. He ran on pasture nearly all summer and was not worked much. For some time he has been swelling first in one place and then in another, and now he is swollen on the withers and also on the top of the head as if he was getting the fistula and poll-evil. He has a good appetite but does not thrive. Page, Kas. A. W.

Answer.—Your horse seems to be getting both the fistula and poll-evil, either of which alone is enough to keep him thin in flesh. Make an ointment of 4 drachms of per-iodide of mercury and 3 ounces of lard well mixed together. Clip the hair from the swellings and rub in a small quantity of the ointment once a day for three days, keeping the horse tied so that he cannot

rub the parts. On the fourth day rub on a little lard, then grease it twice a week till the scabs come off, when the blistering should be repeated as before. Do not let the horse get wet while under treatment. If this fails to cure, it will pay you to employ some one who understands treating such cases as an open wound.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.—I have a four-year-old horse that fell, while driving, about four months ago. He got stiff in the neck and shoulders and could not get his head to the ground for several days, but soon got over it. About a month afterward he was driven rather hard and then turned out in the pasture, and when I went after him in about a week afterward, he could scarcely stand up and seemed to have no use of his hind parts at all. When turning around his hind legs wind around each other. His appetite is good, but he seems to be hurt across the kidneys and he gets no better. C. D. M. Garfield, Kas.

Answer.—Your horse has partial paralysis of the hind quarters, either the result of injuries received in the fall or of some accident while running in the pasture. Such cases are usually very tedious to treat and quite often fail to make a complete recovery. Feed the horse on nutritious, laxative diet, and give twice a day in feed the following dose: Powdered nuxvomica, 1 drachm; powdered gentian root, 2 drachms. Continue this for two weeks, then stop for one week, then give for two weeks again. At the same time clip the hair all along the spine and rub in, twice a day, a liniment composed of equal parts of olive oil, turpentine and spirits of harts-horn. If the skin becomes sore stop a few days and then repeat it.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

CATTLE.—Receipts 7,555. Fair to good native steers were very few. Some of the best 1,317-pound steers brought \$4.00, but were not fat enough to attract much attention. Such natives as were on sale were generally quoted steady. A few loads of good corn-fed Colorados were on sale and brought \$4.25. Shipping steers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; corn-fed Colorados, \$3.25 to \$3.75; wintered Texas, \$3.05; cows, \$1.40 to \$1.50; 100; heifers, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Texas steers, \$1.80 to \$1.90; Texas cows, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Colorado steers, \$1.90 to \$2.25; New Mexico steers, \$1.85 to \$2.00; stockers and feeders, \$1.80 to \$2.00.

HOGS.—Receipts 3,510. The supply was not large enough to enlist a large line of buyers. The best heavy hogs ranged \$3.95 to \$4.10. Bulk of medium weight mixed hogs, \$3.75 to \$3.90. Pigs, \$3.40 to \$3.70.

SHEEP.—Receipts for past 48 hours 5,244. A good market. Colorado, \$4.15 to \$4.25; Utah, \$4.40; Utah lambs, \$5.20; lambs, \$4.90 to \$5.15.

HORSES.—5 to 7 years. Draft, extra, \$14.00 to \$15.00; good, \$12.00 to \$13.00. Hackneys, \$12.50 to \$13.50; good, \$10.00 to \$11.00. Drivers, extra, \$14.00 to \$15.00; good, \$12.00 to \$13.00. Streeters, extra, \$10.00 to \$11.00; good, \$8.00 to \$9.00.

MULES.—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$8.00 to \$8.50; 15 hands, \$7.00 to \$7.50; 16 hands, \$6.00 to \$6.50; medium, \$1.00 to \$1.25; 15½ hands, extra, \$1.30 to \$1.50.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 20,000. Market slow. Steers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Texans, \$2.25 to \$2.75; rangers, \$2.80 to \$3.00.

HOGS.—Receipts 30,000. Market steady. Rough and common, \$3.80 to \$4.10; mixed and packers, \$4.15 to \$4.25; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4.30 to \$4.45; light, \$4.30 to \$4.35.

SHEEP.—Receipts 9,000. Market steady. Mixed, \$4.25 to \$4.70; ewes and wethers, \$2.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

St. Louis.

CATTLE.—Receipts 3,400. Market steady. Good to choice native steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; fair to good native steers, \$3.90 to \$4.50; Texans and Indian steers, \$3.10 to \$3.00; do. canners, \$1.30 to \$1.40.

HOGS.—Receipts 3,000. Market easy. Fair to fancy heavy, \$4.20 to \$4.75; mixed grades, \$3.70 to \$4.20; light, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$4.20.

SHEEP.—Receipts 800. Market steady. Fair to good, \$2.30 to \$4.00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

WHEAT.—Receipts 202,000 bushels. No. 2 hard, 81c; No. 3 hard, 77c; No. 4 hard, 71a74c; No. 2 red, 86c; No. 3 red, 80c; No. 4 red, 73a75c.

CORN.—Receipts 25,500 bushels. No. 2 old mixed, 47c; No. 3 new mixed, 44c; No. 4 new mixed, 42c; No. 2 old white, mixed, 51c.

OATS.—Receipts 81,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, 27c; No. 3 mixed, 26c; No. 4 mixed, 25c; No. 2 white mixed and red, 27½c.

RYE.—Receipts 18,500 bushels. No. 2, 80a81c; No. 3, 75a76c.

CASTOR BEANS.—We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1.75 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.

FLAXSEED.—We quote at 83c per bushel on the basis of pure.

HAY.—Receipts for past 48 hours 340 tons. We quote: New prairie, fancy, \$7.00; good to choice, \$6.00 to \$6.50; prime, \$5.50; common, \$4.00. Timothy, fancy, \$9.50; choice, \$9.00.

Chicago.

WHEAT.—Receipts 224,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 93c; No. 3 spring, 88a89c; No. 2 red, 94c.

CORN.—Receipts 105,000 bushels. No. 2, 58½c.

OATS.—Receipts 213,000 bushels. No. 2, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31½a31¾c; No. 3 white, 27½a29¾c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT.—Receipts 209,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 91½c.

CORN.—Receipts 48,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 49½a50c.

OATS.—Receipts 74,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 28½c.

HAY.—Prairie, \$7.50a9.00; prime timothy, \$9.00a12.00.

WOOL MARKETS.

Kansas City.

October 26, 1891. Market dull but steady. We quote: Missouri, unwashed—heavy fine, 15a17c; light fine, 17a21c; medium, 21a23c; medium combing, 21a23c; coarse combing, 17a20c; low and carpet, 15a18c. Kansas and Nebraska—heavy fine, 10a12c; light fine, 14a17c; medium, 17a20c; coarse combing, 14a18c; low and carpet, 12a14c. Tubwashed—choice, 32a34c; medium, 30a32c; dingy and low, 27a30c.

St. Louis.

October 26, 1891. Receipts 142,700 pounds. Market dull. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19a22½c; coarse braid, 14a20; low sandy, 11a17c; fine light, 18a21c; fine heavy, 12a18c. Tubwashed—Choice, 31a32c; inferior, 27a30c.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14, 1891.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

STAG—Taken up by Jno. Barkdull, in Washington tp., P. O. Mulberry Grove, September 25, 1891. One spotted stag, dehorned, ring in nose; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. W. Paxton, one dark iron-gray mare pony, 14 hands high, branded No on left shoulder and hip, left front foot white, under-bit in left ear; valued at \$18.

4 HOGS—Taken up by Daniel Grant, in Mineral tp., P. O. Scammon, four hogs—two barrows, one sow and one boar, about 1 year old, no marks, weigh about 700 pounds; valued at \$28.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21, 1891.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. C. Walton, one bay mare, 16 hands high, 15 years old, branded E on left shoulder, blind in right eye; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28, 1891

Cowley county—Salem Fouts, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. H. Glass, in Grant tp., P. O. Otto, one black horse, 14 hands high, white strip in face, harness marks on back and shoulder, right front foot burnt with rope—very sore, brand similar to B on left hip, PB and X on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by William H. Wolf, October 6, 1891, in Blue Mound tp., one roan steer, 1 year old past, smooth crop off right ear, and two slits in same valued at \$12.

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Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIEFF, Co. B, 65th Ill.

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Liabilities (4 per cent. basis).....	84,329,235
Surplus.....	\$ 22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
Ratio of Surplus to Liabilities.....	27 per cent.

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(Continued from page 1.)

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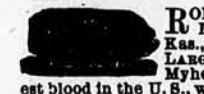
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LANGSHANS FOR SALE.—I have several hundred first-class Langshan chicks and will be able to furnish birds for the fall and winter fairs. In the meantime, I offer to sell the greater part of the present breeding stock at one-half of former prices, as I am overstocked and must make room. I have taken all of the best prizes at Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City, Topeka and Emporia, and have exhibited more birds than any competitor and have over fifty score-cards ranging from 90 points to 96, and only six lower than 92, and have the judgment of five experts, viz.: Roberts, Pierce, Hitchcock, Hewes and Emery. If you want a single bird, a pair, trio or breeding pen of the finest Langhans on earth, state what is wanted and write at once for prices. Everything guaranteed as represented. Address C. C. Deamer (successor to D. Q. Diven), Topeka, Kas.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUTOMATIC STOCK-WATERER.—Send for full descriptive circular to the manufacturers, Perry & Hart, Abilene, Kas. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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

ROSE-LAWN KENNELS AND POULTRY YARDS.—R. F. H. Vesper & Sons, Topeka, Kas., breeders of thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs. Puppies for sale. S. C. Brown Leghorn, B. P. Rock, Light Brahma and Game chickens. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send stamp for circular.

LIVE STOCK AND CITY AUCTIONEER.—Capt. A. J. Hungate, corner Sixth and Jackson streets, Topeka. Has forty years experience, and will make public sales anywhere in Kansas. Call at office or write.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Twenty Holstein cows and five calves. No better breeding no better milkers. Also fourteen choice-bred Short-horn cows and heifers. All very cheap. L. L. Sells, Lincoln, Neb.

ROSE LAWN FRUIT FARM.—Forty varieties of strawberries, both new and old, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, etc., at lowest prices. Dixon & Son, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kas.

"THE FARMER'S SIDE"—Senator Peffer's new book, is just out. All farmers, both new and old, and every one interested in present financial and political conditions should read it. It is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York City, is neatly bound in cloth, contains 275 pages of neatly-printed matter, and the price is one dollar (\$1). Send your orders to the KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

\$7 PER HUNDRED.—For first-class apple trees, at The Seneca Nursery. No agents! No commission! Buy direct from the nursery at wholesale prices. I grow my own stock. Have everything you want in apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, apricot and ornamental trees. I have millions of strawberry plants, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, grapes, roses and shrubs, forest trees and hedge plants. Fifteen thousand budded peach trees, best early varieties. Good facilities to ship north, south, east and west. Send for free catalogue. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

WANTED.—One car heavy shearing ewes, two cars choice feed, growers, and 1,000 600 other men. National Want & Supply Bureau, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Sixty cows, thirty calves, thirty yearling heifers, nine two-year-old steers. Address Box 23, Protection, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A handsome two-year-old Cleveland Bay stallion, blood-bay color, 16½ hands high, superior bone and muscle, fine style and disposition, well broken; took second premium in two-year-old county trot this fall. For further particulars address Box O, Greeley, Kas.

WANTED.—To buy a good yearling pure-bred or grade Short-horn bull. J. S. Good, Canada, Kas.

LOST.—My son, George Sells, about 40 years of age, who is dumb, about six feet high and weighing about 170 pounds, strayed from home, Wednesday night, October 21. He wore a black hat, ducking coat and blue overalls. Sandy complexioned, blue eyes, smooth shaven. Any one giving information to his whereabouts or returning him to my home, three miles north and two and a half miles west of Courtland, Kansas, will be liberally rewarded. Jno. B. Sells, Courtland, Kas.

1400 HEAD OF NEW MEXICO STEERS FOR SALE. six miles east of Lindsburg. One to 5 years old. Address J. B. Eliza, Lindsburg, Kas.

145 ACRE FARM.—With timber, one mile from flourishing city, with small residence in same—all unincumbered—to exchange for larger farm with small incumbrance. Give full description in answering. No. 2 Market street, Emporia, Kas.

FOR SALE.—For cash or on time, two imported English Shire stallions, 4 years old. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kas.

PUBLIC SALE.—NOVEMBER 10, 1891. —At J. W. Crancer's farm, one and a half miles east of Neely, Leavenworth Co., Kas., thoroughbred Short-horn and Hereford bulls, cows and heifers, grade cows and calves and two and three-year-old steers, horses, Cotswold and Shropshire ewes and rams, hogs, etc. All sums of \$10, cash; over \$10, nine months time will be given on notes with approved security at 7 per cent. interest if paid when due. Geo. B. Bell.

FOR SALE.—The hottest snap in Kansas. Good improved 160 acres, four miles from the big manufacturing city of Kansas. Best crops in Kansas. Part on time if desired. B. N. Turk, Medicine Lodge, Kas.

WANTED.—To purchase 400 bushels of pure Golden millet seed and 100 bushels pure German millet seed, which must have been grown this year and warranted pure. Address E. M. Donaldson, care First National Bank, Marion, Kas.

OTTAWA TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.—J. T. Preshaw, Manager, Ottawa, Kas. Teaches the art of Telegraphy in shortest time and puts you in positions. Write for terms and particulars.

WANTED.—Family orders for winter fruit of all kinds. Also evaporated fruit of all varieties for sale in ton lots or less. Correspondence solicited. Samples furnished if desired. N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

FARMERS and many others will fail to consider their own best interests if they do not get my list of bargains in farms, etc. Now is the time and Northwest Kansas the place to buy. 100 per cent. profit may be made in one year. Address ISAAC MULHOLLAND, Colby, Kas.

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TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO.,
Grass, Field, Garden and Tree Seeds, Onion Sets, Etc.
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OF 175 HEAD (ONE-THIRD IMPORTED)

The Premium Galloway Herd.

KANSAS CITY, MO., NOV. 5 and 6, 1891.

We will sell our entire herd without reserve, at our stables, near Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. If you want the best of the breed, you will find them in this sale.

The Oldest Premium Herd of America.

THE INTER-STATE GALLOWAY CATTLE CO.,
Catalogues ready. KANSAS CITY, MO.



Public Sale of Pure-Bred Clydesdales!

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1891,

I will hold my eighth annual sale of pure-bred and registered Clydesdale horses—about THIRTY-FIVE HEAD. Twenty-two mares and fillies, coming 2 years old and upward; eleven stallions, coming 2 and 3 years old. Highly-bred mares in foal to the great horses, Cedric, Macara and Prince of Newton.

Write for catalogues giving pedigrees and terms of sale.
The preceding day I will sell THIRTY-FIVE HEAD OF GRADE CLYDE Mares and Fillies.
ROBERT HOLLOWAY, ALEXIS, ILL.

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In order that our customers may either Store or Handle Grain, we have provided abundant facilities for Storage, Transportation and Buying. At our COUNTRY HOUSES we are prepared to BUY CASH GRAIN BY THE WAGON LOAD. At our ELEVATORS we will RECEIVE GRAIN FOR STORAGE, either by wagon or car load, issuing receipts for each lot at reasonable rates, which makes the

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Charges For Receiving and Storing Grain:

Receiving and Shipping, including 15 days' storage, per bushel, 1c.
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Winter Storage commences Nov. 15th and ends May 15th, and will not exceed Four Cents per Bushel.

OUR PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES.

Cherryvale, Kas.	25,000 bushels	Winfield, Kas.	100,000 bushels
Independence, Kas.	30,000 "	Atchison, Kas.	200,000 "
Elk City, Kas.	30,000 "	Kansas City	1,750,000 "
Wellington, Kas.	30,000 "		
Oxford, Kas.	15,000 "	Total	2,150,000 "

THE MIDLAND ELEVATOR CO.,

C. T. PEAVEY, Prest.

Kansas City, Mo.

TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

FOR SALE.—I will sell for the next thirty days thoroughbred Poland-China pigs at greatly reduced prices. M. C. Vansell, Muscatine, Kas.

MODELS.—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdon & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Seventy-five head of good three-year-old steers. Also twenty head of shoats. Price of steers \$28 each, weight 1,000. Address J. S. Andrews, Kansas City, Kas.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—One hundred two-year-old half-blood Southdown wethers. Three hundred high-grade Merino ewes. T. O. Fox, Ellsworth, Kas.

PERSONS.—Against whom mortgage foreclosure has been instituted should write to W. F. Rightmire, Topeka, Kas., if they wish to save their homes.

SHEEP AND POULTRY FOR SALE.—A few choice Cotswold buck lambs at low prices. Also prize-winning poultry at \$1.50 to \$3 each. Enclose stamp for reply. Address Sunnyside Poultry Yards, Newton, Kas.

PROMPT MONEY AND LOWEST RATES ON Eastern Kansas farms. Write us before renewing or making new loan elsewhere. T. E. Bowman & Co., 116 West Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

FOR BEST AND CHEAPEST INCUBATORS and Brooders, address for circular, Geo. B. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—Quarter section of fine grass land near Meriden, Kas. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Eighty extra good grade (farm-raised) Short-horn yearling steers, at \$15 per head, if sold by July 15. Don't write, but come twelve miles southeast of Arkalon, Seward Co., Kas., a station on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska R. R. L. Lemert.

MAPLE GROVE HERD.—Owned by Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas., breeder of first-class Poland-Chinas and pure Feltch Light Brahmas at farmers' prices for ninety days.

BLACK LOCUSTS and other forest tree seedlings, and a general nursery stock. B. F. Kanan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

HOWARD'S CATTLE RACK saves toll and expense. Agents wanted. Liberal commission. Address H. Howard, Louisburg, Kas.

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Is Made in Three Sizes.

No. 1—Two hundred and fifty egg capacity.....\$20.00
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It is as good as any and is sold cheaper than any other incubator. It hatches 80 per cent. without testing the eggs.

My Improved Kansas Economy Brooder is rat and weather-proof and is made in two sizes. No. 1—Two hundred chick capacity.....\$20.00
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Incubators and Brooders always on hand. All orders promptly filled. Circulars sent free.
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Incubator capacity 250 and 300. Heat uniform in all parts of the egg chamber. Hatches 80 per cent., and is self-regulating. Our Regulator is as sensitive as any thermometer—will turn the lamp up or down at one-eighth of a degree. If you use the American Incubator you will not have any trouble in hatching chicks. Our machine requires no sitting up at night to watch it; it does its own watching and regulating. Full particulars on application. Address American Incubator & Poultry Co., Topeka, Kansas.