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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$5.00 per year, or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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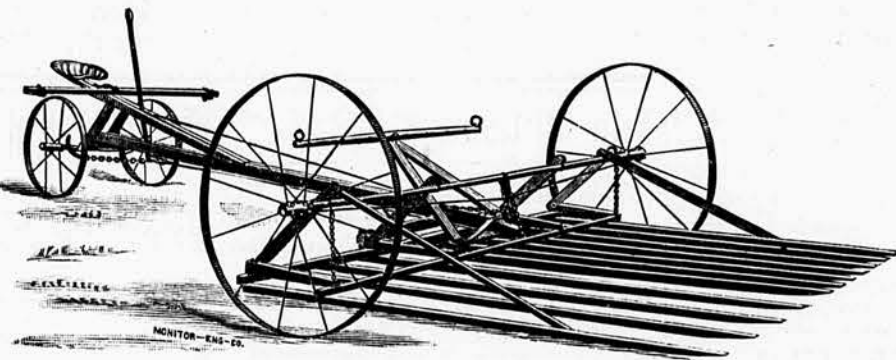
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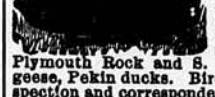
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#### WHAT WE WANT.

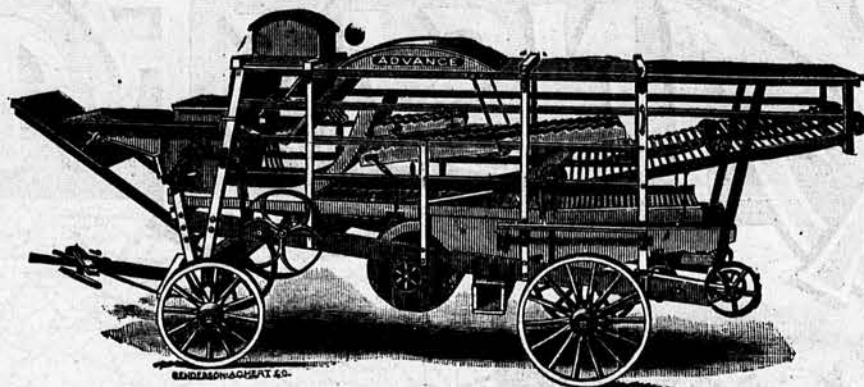
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**READ GENERAL REPORT FROM NATIONAL MILITARY HOME—Catarrh, Color-Blindness, Near-Sightedness, Quinsy and other forms of Disease Cured by one Instrument.**

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

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It penetrates the muscles, membranes and tissues, thereby reaching the seat of disease. Indispensable to the Housewife, Farmer, Stock Raiser or Mechanic. 25c., 50c. and \$1.





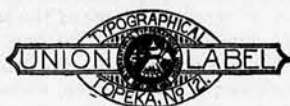
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 3—Current News. Kansas Farmer Reports.  
PAGE 4—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Plain Talk on Breeding. About Stock Food. Live Stock Husbandry. More Mutton, Less Pork.  
PAGE 5—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Raising Water for Irrigating Purposes by the Use of Pumps. Stock Peas as a Profitable Crop. Alfalfa. Discussion of Practical Questions. Chinch Bugs in Illinois.  
PAGE 6—Kansas Farmer Reports (continued). ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—National Union Company Discussed. Thoughts of a Thoughtful Man. Alliance Lectures.  
PAGE 7—THE HORSE.—A Live Question. Kansas Trotters. Notes. Gossip About Stock.  
PAGE 8—THE HOME CIRCLE.—My Mother's Hands (poem). A Mortgage Farm. Legal Advice at \$200 a Word. The Disappearing Winter.  
PAGE 9—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Bessie's Secret (poem). What Is Money? (poem). Queer Origin of Familiar Words. A Chinaman's Chopsticks.  
PAGE 10—EDITORIAL.—Kansas Farmer Crop Reports. Mechanical Power in Farm Work.  
PAGE 11—EDITORIAL.—Good Work. Our Washington Special. An Appeal for Aid for Farmine Sufferers. Centralization.  
PAGE 12—HORTICULTURE.—Spraying With Insecticides and Fungicides (continued). THE POULTRY YARD.—The Poultry Industry.  
PAGE 13—IN THE DAIRY.—Breeding for Butter. THE APIARY.—Dove-Tailed Hives.  
PAGE 14—The Veterinarian.  
PAGE 15—Tropic Fruits and Nuts. Market Reports.



## CURRENT NEWS.

MARCH 22.—Free coinage of silver bill taken up in the House for three days discussion. Roger Q. Mills, Representative from Texas, elected to the United States Senate. Great excitement in Chicago on account of the indictment of a large number of the "city fathers" for "boodle practices."

MARCH 24.—Debate on the free silver bill closed. Saved from complete defeat by a tie vote—148 to 148. It now goes to the calendar, where it will probably remain until after the next general election.

MARCH 26.—The Messiah craze is again reported among the Indians of the Territory, resulting in ghost dancing and the arrest of the prime movers by United States authority.

MARCH 27.—Startling dynamite explosions disturb official circles in Paris, France. The Behring Sea controversy, which threatened complications with England on account of Lord Salisbury's refusal to renew the "modus vivendi," or agreement by which both countries joined last season in the protection of the seals, is assuming a more pacific form on account of a message of explanation from Salisbury. There is no cause for apprehension of war.

Mrs. M. M. Davidson, the Junction City silk culturist, makes from the cocoons elegant flowers which never fade. They are very ornamental, and even if crushed they are readily restored to their proper shape, and if soiled they are made as clean and fresh as new by shaking them in gasoline.

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## KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

### FAIR PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT IN WESTERN KANSAS.

#### Farm Work Delayed by Unusual Rains and Snows.

#### Live Stock in Fair Condition—Fruit Prospects Encouraging.

The KANSAS FARMER this week publishes reports prepared by its special correspondents from nearly every county in Kansas, which contain information regarding the condition of the wheat crop compared with last year, progress of spring work, fruit prospects, and the condition of live stock, etc.

The reports are classified under six divisions, as follows: Northeastern counties, southeastern counties, north-central counties, south-central counties, northwestern counties, and southeastern counties.

These reports indicate that the largest wheat areas and best conditions are found in the western counties, and proportionately less favorable toward the east line of the State. The worst conditions are reported in the southeastern division. The fall seeding time was very unfavorable—altogether too dry, but the winter has been unexceptionally favorable, and while the growth is much later than usual, conditions may improve. There appears to be no Hessian fly, and no damage apprehended. The area this year is not so large in the eastern and central counties, owing to the unfavorable fall, but some larger in the western, where the reports say the "ground is soaked to unknown depths."

Spring work has been very much delayed by the unusual wet weather during March throughout the entire State, and, as a consequence, only about one-fourth of the intended oats crop has been sown, excepting in a few southern counties. However, much more will be sown, unless wet weather continues. The acreage of corn will receive a corresponding increase; in fact, the indications are that Kansas will plant the largest area to corn ever known.

Generally, fruit prospects are reported in average condition, and with a present prospect for a small crop of peaches in a few of the southern counties.

Live stock is reported in about the average condition, although thin in flesh, owing to high price of grain, which has been fed sparingly. There is plenty of feed to last until grass comes. The month of March has been harder on stock than the whole winter. Work animals are in good condition for the large amount of work to be done.

#### NORTHEASTERN COUNTIES.

Atchison.—It is hard to tell about the wheat yet. This month has been very hard on it. I hear a good deal of the late wheat will be plowed up. Can't tell yet what it will do. Ground very wet and cold. Stock in fair condition; no losses to amount to anything. There will be no peaches. Other fruit fair prospect.

Brown.—Fall wheat made a good growth in February; looks nearly as well as last year at this time; the severe cold and dry wind early in March made it a little thin, but it is all right. Plowing was commenced here on February 23; the rain and snow stopped it early in March, so there is scarcely any oats sown yet. It froze about four inches deep the last cold spell and then snowed and sleeted. Frost not quite all out yet. Peach buds were killed in January. Other fruit seems to be all right, so far as can be seen. Stock doing moderately well. Some hogs died—supposed to be cholera. Work horses in good condition and cheap. Owing to

lateness of season, more corn and less oats will be raised. Ground is well filled with moisture.

Doniphan.—The prospect for fall wheat is good. No seeding in spring wheat and oats, and will not be until next month. Condition of all kinds of stock is good. Fruit prospects also good, except peaches and the tender varieties of blackberries, which were winter-killed in January.

Douglas.—Winter wheat does not look as well as at this time last year, it being sown too late, on account of drouth last fall. Early-sown looks fine, and none winter-killed; but late-sown is damaged considerably. There will be more oats sown this spring than last, if not too wet. Fruit prospects good, excepting peaches, they being killed. Live stock looks well, and abundance of feed; work animals in good flesh. Spring work is far advanced, owing to the open winter.

Jackson.—The general condition of wheat is only moderately fair; as compared with last year, not above 75 per cent. There will be a large acreage of oats sown. Many farmers commenced seeding in the early part of this month, but the rain, snow and cold weather stopped them, so that up to the present date but few oats have been sown. Fruit prospects good, except for peaches. Some of the cherries are killed, but I think enough are left to make a fair yield. Live stock and work animals generally in good condition.

Jefferson.—The general condition of wheat is poor; average with last year about 75 per cent. We have not as yet begun sowing oats. The prospects for all kinds of fruit are good, except peaches. Horses are in good condition, especially work animals. Cattle are thin in flesh, on account of not having been fed as much grain as usual. Rough feed is plentiful, and cattle have had an abundance of that.

(2) General condition of wheat is fairly good; would say 80 per cent. of last year's condition; it has improved lately, and its weak condition of last fall is not so noticeable now. The very extensive rains have retarded farm work, and no oats are yet sown; unless it dries up soon the acreage of oats will be light, as many of the best farmers will not sow oats after the first week in April—late-sown oats being almost invariably a light crop. Fruit prospects are good for everything except peaches, blackberries and raspberries, which will be total failures. Live stock and work animals are generally in good condition, and there is plenty of feed to carry them through.

Marshall.—Condition of wheat good; as compared with last year, better. Oats seeding not begun yet, spring too backward. Peaches killed; apples and most other fruits all right. Live stock in good condition, especially work animals. Plenty of feed.

Nemaha.—Average condition of wheat 25 per cent. below last year at this time; acreage increased. Present weather unfavorable. Oats a very little sown. Ground very wet and frozen at this writing. No prospect for a peach crop. Apples apparently all right. Stock of all kinds in good condition, and feed plenty.

Pottawatomie.—Owing to the dry weather at seeding time last fall some wheat is thin; think the prospect for a wheat crop is fair. Plenty of feed of every description, and cattle looking well. Peaches are undoubtedly killed. No spring grain sown yet.

#### SOUTHEASTERN COUNTIES.

Anderson.—There was not more than 50 per cent. as much wheat sown last fall as a year ago, on account of the weather, and I don't think there is one acre in fifty that will make anything; did not come up. Oats: there was a few patches sown in February, but none in March—too much rain and snow. Fruit: cannot tell much about it yet, as the spring is very backward. Stock of all kinds are in fair condition; plenty of roughness, and corn enough for home consumption.

Bourbon.—Early-sown wheat looks well; that sown later is small and thin on the ground; acreage and condition about 20 per cent. less than last year. Recent heavy rains, snows and sleet have prevented the sowing of oats. Peaches are killed; other fruits probably all right. Live stock and work animals in fair condition. No disease prevailing.

Chautauqua.—Early-sown wheat is generally very poor; medium-sown is much better, and very late-sown is all up nicely, and the ground is very wet. Oats are mostly sown. Early potatoes will probably rot. Prospects for a fruit crop good, except peaches, which are generally killed. Live stock healthy, but the last two weeks of wet, cold weather is the worst of the entire winter on it. Work stock good.

Cherokee.—Wheat is small as compared with last year, owing to drouth last fall. A great deal of rain the past month, and snow to protect the wheat during the recent cold weather, when the mercury was down to 12 degrees. With favorable weather we expect a fair crop. The land being so wet indicates late seeding to oats. Much land was plowed during winter. Fruit prospect good, except peaches. Stock generally in good condition; hay plenty; grain a little scarce.

Coffey.—Fall wheat doing well, considering the disadvantage it had last fall; the present weather is very favorable for its growth; the average is not as good as last year. Ground too wet for oats seeding; some sown. A great deal of corn ground plowed. Stock doing well, although some are growing thin in flesh. Feed plenty; a good acreage of tame grass sown this spring. Fruit prospects good, except peaches. Work animals in good condition.

Crawford.—Wheat, the general condition not

so good as at this time last year; growth short, owing to the drouth last fall. The plant looks healthy, and I think will come out all right. Oats, very little sown yet, on account of snow and rain. A fair prospect for fruit, except peaches. Live stock in good condition; no disease of any kind known. Work animals all in good fix for spring work.

Franklin.—Area of wheat, 50 per cent.; one-half of that not worth anything; the other half fair only. Prospects poorest I have seen for seven years. Some frozen out, some winter-killed. Farmers discouraged in wheat. Some little spring wheat sown; looks very bad. Poor outlook for oats. Lots of grass seed to be sown. Corn acreage will be about the same. Peaches all killed, except some very late ones. Apples fair. Berries and other fruits fair. Taking in all, the prospects are below the average.

Labette.—Wheat is looking well, and promises good, considering late seeding. Very little oats sown yet. Fruit prospects fair, except peaches. Live stock, generally speaking, is thin and poor, largely owing to scarcity of water last fall; but work animals seem to be in average condition.

Lincoln.—Wheat almost an entire failure. The extreme dry weather last fall made seeding very late. Very little seeding to oats has yet been done. Ground full of water. Peaches somewhat injured by late cold weather; can hardly tell the extent. Other fruit seems all right. Buds are backward. The extreme wet and cold of last month has been severe on stock. Condition about the average. Work animals in good condition.

Lyon.—The general condition of wheat is yet very uncertain. Most of the seed remained in the ground without germinating until February. In many fields it is thin and feeble; in others the stand is fairly good. No intelligent estimate can be made of the outcome, nor any comparison be made with last year's crop at this period. Oats were being sown rapidly when the storm of the 14th put a stop to all farm work. Fruit prospects good, except for peaches. All live stock in fair condition, and work animals are abundant and in good condition.

Montgomery.—Wheat sown late last fall, and part coming up; may make a half crop. Much of the early-sown wheat dried up and winter-killed; have talked with many persons in different parts of the county who say that we will do well to get one-fourth of a crop. But very little oats sown in February and fore part of March, on account of cold, wet weather. Peaches are nearly all killed. Small fruits in good condition, and everything looks favorable for a good crop of apples. Stock thin, on account of scarcity of corn, and will go to grass light. Scarcely any plowing has been done this spring; but plowed last fall.

Neosho.—Condition of the wheat crop is not as good as last year; the plant is very small, but with favorable weather it may come out and give a fair yield. No oats sown yet. With favorable weather the ground will not be in condition for seeding before April 1. Stock is rather thin, and but little corn in the county.

Osage.—Owing to the drouth last fall not more than half as much wheat as the previous year was sown. It was very late in coming up, and now you have to look twice before you can see any; although it is backward farmers are expecting a good crop. About three weeks ago oat seeding commenced in good earnest, but the rain, snow and freezing stopped it, and it will be several days before it can be resumed. Prospect for fruit, excepting peaches, good. Feed, especially hay, plenty. General condition of live stock and work animals, first rate.

Wilson.—Condition of wheat very poor, not more than one-fourth the usual acreage sown, and that very late; plant very weak and badly damaged. Oats but very little sown yet, on account of snow and rain; a very large acreage will be sown. Fruit buds have not developed enough to indicate the prospects yet. Stock in worse condition than usual, owing to snow and rain storms in February and March. Feed plenty and to spare.

Woodson.—Wheat is poor. The fall was too dry. The supply of grain is short. Much stock suffered severely in the storms and rains since January 1, and quite a loss is taking place on account of lack of grain. Plenty of hay and rough feed. Peaches supposed to be killed. Clover is frozen. Tame grass is all right. A shortage of hogs exists. Number of cattle, as well as quality, on the decline; cause, low prices.

(2) Wheat good; about same acreage as last year. Oats: some sown, too wet for farming; considerable to be sown if weather is favorable. Much ground plowed last fall for corn. Fruit all right, except peaches, they are a failure. Stock in fair condition; work animals in fair condition. Plenty of feed till grass comes, and some to spare.

#### NORTH-CENTRAL COUNTIES.

Dickinson.—Wheat is backward; average not equal to that of last year; plant healthy; no Hessian fly. Weather unfavorable for seeding; soil too wet. Fields sown before the last snow storm are looking first rate. Peach buds killed; apple and pear prospects good; cherry and plum fair; small fruits uninjured by frost. Working teams in good condition; cattle in fine order; hogs healthy and thriving; no disease among stock.

Ellsworth.—Wheat, condition good; no appearance of being winter-killed; average probably about same as last year. Oats seeding stopped on account of cold storm. Farmers

(Continued on page 6.)



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 20, 1892.—Col. W. A. Harris, Crulokshank Short-horns, Dexter Park, Chicago.  
APRIL 21, 1892.—M. R. Platt, Galloways, Kansas City, Mo.  
JUNE 1—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.

### PLAIN TALK ON BREEDING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In whatever undertaking we engage, whether it be for mere pleasure or for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood, every one will admit that one of the first principles of true economy is to make a good beginning if we expect a profitable ending. When an architect desires to erect a building to stand against the elements of nature, he selects his material from wood of a close and compact fibre, perfectly sound, and noted for its durability. The carriage-maker takes the same wise precaution in choosing the material for the carriage he is about to construct. Neither of them would think for a moment of using timber that had become rotten, flawed, checked or warped, from long exposure to the sun and rain. The farmer, when planting time comes, selects his seed from the very best that he has on hand. He plants the finest and best matured potatoes, instead of the little ill-shaped and scabby ones which are unfit either for human food or for market; he sows his wheat and oats of the brightest and plumpest grains that his granaries afford; his seed corn must be of the largest and soundest ears with the longest and smoothest grains. Why is all this great precaution? It is because the architect knows that if the building is to stand a creditable monument to his skill, it must contain only sound material; because the carriage-builder knows that, no matter how fine the polish put on with paint and varnish, no matter how well the vehicle may bear inspection while standing in his shop, if there is the slightest flaw in the wood, it will not stand the test of hard driving upon the road; because the farmer has long ago learned from the great "book of nature" and in the "school of experience" the indisputable fact that "like produces like," and unless his plantings are of the very best, he cannot expect the best in return for his labor.

And yet, with all these manifestations of sound judgment and wise precaution in other things, how many of these men will exercise anything like the same care in the selection of breeding stock upon the farm? It is no uncommon occurrence, in traveling over the country, to find brood mares with weak eyes, ring-bone, bone spavin, bog spavin and thoroughpin, or some other defect which, the owner will nearly always tell you, just makes the mare unsalable, but does not lessen her value as a brood mare. We have known men to make a business of buying up old mares from off the road, and from livery stables, mares that, on account of heaves, roaring, lameness, broken-down constitution, or because of some vicious habit, were no longer considered worth their keeping; and, buying a cheap stallion, go into the breeding business. Such a proceeding may be economy to the person engaged in it, inasmuch as, that in case of failure, as there is little invested there can be little lost; but it is certainly a means of bringing into the country a lot of low-grade horses. We do not wish to convey the idea that this obtains in the breeding stables where our blooded horses are found; for these are generally in the hands of intelligent men, who, being well versed in the laws which govern breeding, have made their selections with such discretion and care that Kansas can to-day show many horses that any State might well be proud of.

The farmers, we are sorry to say, are the ones who oftenest make this mistake. They upon whom the country must depend for the great bulk of the horses, both for the markets and for supplying the demands of agriculture at home. Being financially embarrassed, at times the temptation is irresistible to sell the sound, well-bred mares when a good round figure is offered, and keep the old, the blind, and the crippled, from which to raise colts. We are well aware that circumstances sometimes make such sacrifices almost unavoidable; but far better let the unsound mares go for just what they

will bring, than to keep them and let the sound ones go; for, if any one man more than another deserves to drive a pair of high-headed, fine-stepping horses, that man is the farmer who raised them.

But there is another, and even more prolific, source of evil in the business of breeding, than the unsound mare, and that is the unsound stallion. How many stallions can you find in your own county that are strictly sound and free from vice? No doubt the owner of the "mongrel stallion" will tell you a very plausible story as to how his horse came by his defects. He assures you that the enlargement on the front pastern joint was caused by breaking through a bridge, and, although it looks just like a ring-bone, it is no such thing; and that unsightly bump, at the seat of bone spavin, was caused by a kick while in the act of service; he assures you also that, although his eyes are a little sore to-day, there never was anything wrong with them until he caught cold the other day while driving against a heavy wind, when he knows they have been showing attacks of periodic ophthalmia every two or three months for the last year, and have not been entirely clear for the last six months. If he finds you are "taking in his story" to suit him, he will likely tell you that the great-grand sire of his horse was an imported thoroughbred trotting Messenger, and his dam was a thoroughbred English Morgan, but he has forgotten the name of the man who owned her in Kentucky. He assures you that his horse always makes his colts just like himself, and we do not doubt it, for he is ten times more likely to make every one of them with a ring-bone, or a bone spavin, than he is to give them the slightest tinge of either Messenger or Morgan blood. But the mongrel is not half as liable to catch the average farmer as is the unsound horse with a genuine pedigree. Even in the best breeding stables, where the utmost care is taken, weak points will sometimes crop out; animals will be found which, not being up to the standard, the reputable dealer does not care to place upon the market as first-class. These are separated from the others and sold as "culls;" the males are sometimes castrated (as they always should be), and sold as geldings, but sometimes they are sold entire, at a low figure, to would-be stallion keepers with limited cash but excess of gall, who take them to out-of-the-way country districts, and there advertise them in flaming posters as having come from Mr. —'s noted stables. They dispel, with flowery speech, any doubts arising in the minds of the farmer as to soundness of limb or body, and then proclaim that, as an inducement to farmers to breed good horses, they have put the fee for services several dollars below those of other stallions in the country, well-known to be high-bred and to have cost a high price, thus ensnaring the patronage of men who, knowing the high standing of the firm from which the horse was purchased, (but not knowing that he was sold by that firm as a cull), take it for granted that the horse is all right.

It would certainly be a source of profit to all honorable and conscientious breeders, as well as to the farmers, if our government would take the matter in hand, as do some foreign powers, and allow none but sound stallions to go upon the stand for service; or, if this is interfering too much with the rights of a "free-born American," then let all stallions be examined each spring, before going upon the stand, by qualified men appointed for that purpose; let certificates be given, of soundness or unsoundness, as the case may be; then let it be a compulsory law that these certificates be published in the stallion bills, that all men may know just what each horse is, without the risk of being deceived by the fine talk (and kindly proffered drinks) of the keeper. If the Legislature of the State of Kansas would enact a law to bring about such a regulation in the breeding of horses, it would not be many years until many of the hereditary diseases now so common would become rare, and the marked improvement in our horses would soon lead other States to follow us.

As we view this matter from the standpoint of a veterinarian, we may be more critically inclined than are those who are only casual observers; but could they be afforded the opportunity to see for themselves, as we have done, we think their views would coincide with ours. Many farmers do not read enough; or, reading,

do not put their knowledge into practice. "That everything brings forth after its kind," is a well-established fact in the breeding of animals; and, although they may not show in the young colt, nor even in the early years of maturity, all such defects as spavin, ring-bone, curby hocks, weak eyes and many others, in sire or dam, will be transmitted in the form of a predisposition to the same disease in the progeny.

S. C. ORR, V. S.

Manhattan, Kas.

### About Stock Food.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been an interested party in the discussion of the beet question for stock feed, and I wish to add my mite.

First, let us ask the question: which is the valuable part of the beet to the average Kansas farmer, the sugar or fat making qualities, or the loosening, or, as I would call it, the appetizing qualities? If we decide on the sugar part, then, by all means, raise the sugar beet. Then the question of cost arises. It will take an immense amount of labor to raise the sugar beet, to dig and clean them—especially if it happens to be wet when they are dug—and the protection that must be given them from frost, (as any kind of a beet is worthless if frozen). If we decide the other way, we can raise the mangel wurzel with a great deal less labor. The harvesting will be less than half the cost of what it would be to gather sugar beets, and the crop two and a half to three times as great. Both must have the same protection as to frost, etc.

Then the question comes up: what is the matter with the turnip for feed? They require no labor to raise beyond putting the ground in good shape, and thoroughly harrowing it after the seed is sown. This is the secret part of raising a crop of turnips. A year ago this winter, I had one hundred bushels of turnips. Some I buried, and the major part piled in the field and covered with hay and straw, just enough to exclude the light and air. These heaps froze solid. While frozen, I fed the buried ones, and whenever they were thawed I fed those from under the hay. As far as practical results were concerned, I could see no difference between those that had been frozen and those that were not.

That year my corn crop was a total failure. I cut the fodder and fed it with turnips to my milk cows, and I never had them do better. As to the quality of the milk, permit me to say that I live within two miles of the original Belle Springs creamery, and that I had no trouble to dispose of all the milk I could take there. Last fall the turnip crop was a total failure here, and I have been feeding Kaffir corn and white milo maize. If acceptable, some rainy day I will write out my experience with them as feed for milk cows. I am getting twenty acres ready to plant with Kaffir corn and milo maize, half and half.

Z. W. COLEMAN.

Navarre, Kas.

### Live Stock Husbandry.

In a recent issue of the *Industrialist*, Dr. N. S. Mayo, of the State Agricultural college, offers veterinary counsel now because during the next few weeks there will be a large amount of sickness owing to several causes, among which, he says, are sudden changes of the weather, the condition of animals after the winter's keep—either too thin or too fat, the overworking of animals not used to it, and not in proper condition. Then, too, it is the season of the year when many young animals are born, with their resulting ills and mishaps.

Good care will prevent one-half the diseases of domestic animals, and good nursing will do more toward saving the sick ones than any other one thing.

Of the diseases which are affected by changes of the weather, "distemper" is quite important. It is undoubtedly a germ disease which usually attacks colts, similar to measles in children, the changes of the weather and unthrifty condition of colts in the spring acting as predisposing causes. As soon as a colt contracts this disease, he should be placed in a warm and dry place, and blanketed, given a laxative diet—such as bran mash, roots, etc., oats, bright hay, and plenty of good water. Good nursing will do a great deal towards mitigating the disease.

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We also expect to get many cases of lung

disease, caused principally by allowing horses to stand in a draught while very warm. Horses, when first put to work in the spring, sweat with little exertion, so great care should be taken not to warm an animal up and allow it to stand in a cool place. Care and a good blanket will prevent a majority of lung troubles in horses.

"Scratches," or "grease heel," is common in spring, caused by standing in mud or filth; this causes an inflammation in the oil glands situated in the hollow above the foot, and is often difficult to cure. It is also caused by perspiration running down the back of the leg and drying in the back of the heel. This disease is easily prevented by keeping the heels clean and giving the animal a dry stall to stand in. With horses that are predisposed to this disease, a little carbolized lard or vaseline rubbed in the heels is excellent.

### More Mutton, Less Pork.

The *Orange Judd Farmer* treats its readers to the following sensible paragraph: "Dr. Galen Wilson says the flesh of the sheep offers greater immunity from disease and filth than that of any other animal. They do not thrive in the mire, nor wallow in the trough they feed from. They consume neither garbage, vermin, decaying meats, nor rotting vegetables. Their flesh has never been known to impart scrofula or trichinae to those who eat it. The sheep is a dainty feeder, and cleanly in all its habits; it cannot subsist on filth, nor can it long survive its environment. They are, of course, subject to disease, but, unlike cattle, hogs and fowls, they give ocular evidence of their ailment, and that they are unfit to slaughter for human food, almost as soon as attacked. Mutton is wholesome, nutritious, and easily digested, and those who partake of it may have reasonable assurance that it is clean and free from all germs of disease. More mutton and less pork on our tables would be best for both the producer and consumer. We are making some progress in this direction, but there is yet room for considerably more."

A correspondent of the *Journal of Agriculture* selected two hogs of the same size, weight, age and thrift. To one he gave an ounce of salt daily; to the other none. The one salted had a much keener appetite than the other, and in three months weighed fifty pounds the most.

Colman's *Rural World* is responsible for the following interesting statement: "In the year 1706 the average weight of fattened steers in the London and Liverpool markets was but 310 pounds. This, too, at the average of five years. In 1755 this average had increased to 482 pounds. In 1880 the weight was 650 pounds, more than double that of 1706. The average weight of the fattened steer to-day is four times what it was in 1706, only 184 years ago."

### On the Billow or the Rail,

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are a most desirable companion for the traveler. They are an excellent remedy for the nausea and fatigue which many persons suffer who travel by water or land. Visitors to malarious localities should have it with them as a safeguard. Incomparable for biliousness, dyspepsia and bowel complaint, and as a means of checking la grippe and rheumatic twinges.

Nature has decreed that, in some parts of the country at least, it should be cold in winter; but she has generously provided for those who seek a milder climate. To the winter resorts of Texas, viz.: Austin, Houston, San Antonio, Rockport, Corpus Christi, Galveston, Lampasas and El Paso, and Deming, N. M., the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway will, until April 30, sell at very low rates round-trip excursion tickets having a transit limit of thirty days in that direction, with a final limit to return until June 1, 1892, being good to stop off at all stations in the State of Texas within the transit limit of the ticket. This road will also sell at greatly reduced rates round-trip excursion tickets to California and Mexican points, limited to six months from date of sale, granting stop-overs both going and returning. For further information, call on or address

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## Agricultural Matters.

### Raising Water for Irrigating Purposes by the Use of Pumps.

By I. L. Diesem, and read before the fourth annual meeting of the Finney County Farmers' Institute, held at Garden City, Kas., February 26 and 27, 1892.

It will be an established fact in the very near future (to a few, at least, it is now) that water can and will be raised to the surface successfully with pumps, and the mode of power being that of wind, which, in any prairie country or on arid lands such as you find in this vast space of country that at one time was called the "Great American Desert," you will find is very cheap to the inhabitants thereof and plenty of it that can readily be used by wind-mill power for this purpose, especially so where the water supply is so vast and unlimited, which is commonly called the "underflow" in our country, and which, in a great many instances, lies very close to the surface, but more so along the river valleys of our glorious State. There are now pumps in use that will raise water successfully from twenty to thirty feet, and, as this mode of procuring water advances, I have no doubt that other improvements will follow whereby water can be raised from a greater depth than this. Various persons of us know even now where, in different localities and in different parts of southwestern Kansas, plenty of water can be had at this depth (from twenty to thirty feet) outside of the low river bottoms. I do not wish to confine this to the valleys of the different rivers alone, for I believe that in many cases where the water lies as close to the surface as this, even on the table lands or high prairies, the supply will be equal to the demand. If the underflow and water supply in what is commonly called the upper Arkansas valley of western Kansas is so unlimited as is claimed, and I may say, as we are led to believe by many of our great writers and professors on formation of the earth, the supply is so great and beyond the demand that the common farmer or tiller of the soil should no longer waste any time in figuring how long the supply will last. Life is too short. But he should, on the other hand, put his mental as well as his physical powers to work combined to solve the problem—how to get the water, first, and second, the cheapest way to get as much as each person or individual should have to grow his crop in any one season; and then procure pumps, windmills, etc., with a view to that end. I will say here, bear in mind that when you are once in shape to pump your own water, you have then settled upon your farm a perpetual water right that cannot be shut off by corporations or ditch companies. I wish to impress this fact upon your minds, that in supplying your own water in this way you do not need as much water in the summer season as you would otherwise in taking water from a ditch company. Irrigation companies do not pretend to supply you longer than about six months in any one year, viz., from about April 1 to October 1, and in most instances actually furnish it only about three months in any one year. I say, you do not need as much in the summer season. Why? Simply because you have the entire twelve months of any year to pump your water and irrigate. Put your water on in the fall and in the winter; in fact, I will say that water in this prohibition State is good any time. I am a firm believer in thorough irrigation before seeding any crop. But as I have said something above in this article about ditch companies, I do not wish it understood that I am opposed to ditch companies, for I am not. Any of us who have lived and farmed under irrigation know that to operate a ditch successfully with many odds against

them, such as these: "There is no water in the river;" "that last high water tore out our dam;" "the west gate is gone;" "the bank is broke on the main canal and has flooded Hartland or some other town;" "some patron up at the head of the ditch is taking all the water;" etc. And I say with all these things against them, it is hard work and little glory. They are good things, and the more water there is in the river, the "gooder" the thing.

I have a fourteen-foot wheel that raises two and one-half gallons of water per stroke, and, in an ordinary wind, will make from thirty-five to thirty-seven revolutions in a minute, which would equal three barrels per minute, or 4,320 barrels in twenty-four hours. It is necessary to have reservoirs to pump in while you are not irrigating. They should be large enough to hold what you would pump in from five to eight days, so that any time you are not needing, you will be laying up water. These reservoirs can be built in this country by taking out the earth on the inside of your reservoirs to a depth of twelve to fourteen inches, and use it to make the banks, and in this way spoil no land on the outside. The best way that I have found to cement the bottom so it will hold water is to run water into the same out of the ditch when there is a rise in the river, and the water is riley. The sediment in the water very soon settles in the bottom, and will cement it so it will hold.

The sides of the reservoir will need protection by siding up with timber, stone or cement, so as to protect the banks from washing when it is windy. One foot of water in depth in a reservoir 60 x 175 feet will irrigate an acre of ground under ordinary circumstances, and if care is taken to have your ditches in good shape and everything prepared as it should be, it can be made to and will irrigate a half more. The time is very near at hand when the farmers using water for irrigation purposes—no matter what source the supply comes from, whether from the river, by pumps or otherwise—will be compelled to be more economical with it and not allow so much to go to waste. It will become necessary to save it as it is necessary to save your grain and gather it from the field.

Now, in regard to the supply of water in river bottoms. I do not hesitate to say that you can get almost any supply you want by putting down points, one or more, owing to the supply you want, and thus avoid laying out an amount of money for digging a well, which, when you once have it, you will very soon make up your mind you would sooner have the points, and not have the expense of keeping up the curbing in a well, which is necessary to be done. I irrigated the last season about eleven acres from my reservoir, using one eight-inch gauge pump, and a fourteen-foot wheel. My judgment is, with more reservoir room I will be able to irrigate more land the coming season from this one pump and mill than I did last year.

### Stock Peas as a Profitable Crop.

By H. C. Brooks, of the United States Experimental Grass and Forage Station, and read before the Finney County Farmers' Institute, held at Garden City, February 26 and 27, 1892.

I will say that the Southern cow peas can be grown successfully here in southwestern Kansas. We have not grown them to any extent here at the station, but I feel satisfied from the yield of our small plot of 1891 that there can be grown more bushels per acre than any other grain. We have tried different varieties of Indian corn for three years, and have made an absolute failure. Now it is necessary for a substitute. My honest convictions are that the Southern cow peas are one of the substitutes, for they are a very prolific grower, and can be sown with oats and harvested at a very small ex-

pense, or sown alone, and turn your cattle and hogs in and you will obtain good results.

It is said that they make excellent hay when cut green. I would like to see the farmers of southwestern Kansas take more interest in growing stock peas. We expect to experiment on a larger scale this year.

Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the Manhattan State station, says: "I tried about a quarter of an acre, with a view to use them for green manure. They were sown the first of July in ground that had been in wheat, and by the first of October the peas stood two feet high and so thick that you could scarcely walk through them. They were then plowed under for manure. If they had been sown a little earlier they would have made excellent feed."

### Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Those who are just engaging in the growing of this most valuable crop have been ably advised through your columns. But it may not be out of place to offer a suggestion or two to those who have been engaged in the business a few years. It is now too late, in the writer's opinion, to offer suggestions to those who would secure the best results as to preparation of the seed-bed for sowing. We will venture to suggest, however, to such as have left the preparation of the soil to this late date that there is very little danger of giving the soil too much work of any kind. The plowing should have been done two months ago, at latest, and as deep as possible. Then just before sowing, in the latitude of southern tier of counties of Kansas, not later than April 5 to 10 (ten days earlier would be better), prepare the soil as thoroughly as though gardening were intended. Sow twenty to twenty-five pounds seed per acre, and let it alone for six months, and you will be a grower of alfalfa as long as you can own that tract of land. But I meant to suggest to the freshman rather than the sophomore class in alfalfa-raising. Those who properly prepared their ground do not need any suggestions, but, like myself, some may have paid the penalty of inferior preparation and find themselves with an inferior stand. To such I would suggest, go over your ground at proper seeding time, sowing upon the bare spots a double portion of seed, and then run a smoothing harrow over the entire piece regardless of such portions as contain a good stand. Let this latter process apply to all pieces of alfalfa, whether the stand be perfect or not. It will smooth the surface made rough by pasturing or otherwise, and it will generally improve the condition of the crop. Do this as soon as this article comes to your notice, if you have not already done so. JR. CLASS.

Medicine Lodge, Kas.

### Discussion of Practical Questions.

During the last few months several inquiries on various agricultural subjects have been addressed to this office. These have covered a wide range and some of the most important have been submitted to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER. The fact that every number of this paper is read carefully by many thousands of the most intelligent farmers in the United States is a guaranty that these inquiries will come under the notice of practical men of large experience and will be answered by unimpeachable authority. An instance of this is afforded in the returns from the inquiry as to a tame grass hog pasture for central Kansas. The replies to this have been most complete and satisfactory and have shown, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that not only central Kansas, but the far western portion of the State, may have abundance of the best possible hog pasture by using alfalfa. Further, our

correspondents have given minute directions for the preparation of the soil, seeding, and care of the growth of this plant, so that hereafter no one who reads the KANSAS FARMER need lack this important element of prosperity.

The editors of the KANSAS FARMER extend the invitation to all farmers to raise and discuss through its columns all practical questions of importance to the tillers of the soil.

### Chinch Bugs in Illinois.

The Illinois Experiment Station has issued a bulletin in which is reported a rather formidable prospect for a severe battle with chinch bugs. The success with which our Chancellor Snow has contended against these despoilers of crops by spreading contagious diseases among them, does not seem to be fully appreciated in Illinois. The bulletin gives about a page and a half to the several methods of combating the enemy, and devotes but a few lines to the method which has proved so successful wherever properly applied in Kansas. On this subject the bulletin says: "The subject of the use of contagious insect diseases is still in the experimental stage, the relations of this method to various weather conditions being as yet particularly doubtful. Its promise is such, however, as to make it well worth while for any one interested to try the experiment thoroughly and carefully. For this purpose application should be made to the undersigned [the consulting Entomologist] for material for infection, a large quantity of which we are now growing by artificial methods for distribution in the spring."

The poor man who buys a large farm with borrowed capital and gives a mortgage on the place, being the helpless victims of extortionate money-lenders whose interest must come whether crops are made or not, and with high taxes, heavy expenses and a few unfavorable seasons, in a large majority of cases fails, and the farm, with the improvements for years, goes into the hands of the mortgage-holder. The fact is, the poor farmer, like the poor merchant, should begin on a small scale and build up gradually.

The farmers who are successful are those who never lose sight of the fact that the farm is a home; that everything done toward beautifying and improving the place is enhancing its value. With this fact uppermost, as it should be, farm work becomes a labor of love—something more than a dollar and cent struggle.

### The Mythological Facts.

"Somewhere upon the unknown shore,  
Where the streams of life their waters pour,  
There sit three sisters, evermore  
Weaving a silken thread."

Lovers of classic paintings are familiar with that famous group, called the "Three Fates." Fate seems cruel when it deprives women and girls of health. But in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription they find a cure of untold value for nervous prostration, sick headache, bearing-down pains, bloating, weak stomach, antever-sion, and all those excruciating complaints that make their lives miserable. All who use it praise it. It contains no hurtful ingredients, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or its price (\$1.00) will be refunded.

White Wyandots hatched in March and April will begin to lay in six months and give the farmer the benefit of high market prices during the winter and spring. Pure breeds are the best.—*Agriculturist*.

### Dame Nature is a Good Book-keeper.

She don't let us stay long in her debt before we settle for what we owe her. She gives us a few years' grace at the most, but the reckoning surely comes. Have you neglected a cough or allowed your blood to grow impure without heeding the warnings? Be wise in time, and get the world-famed Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which cures as well as promises. As a blood-renovator, a lung-healer, and a cure for scrofulous taints, it towers above all others, as Olympus overtops a mole-hill. To warrant a commodity is to be honorable and above deception, and a guarantee is a symbol of honest dealing. You get it with every bottle of the "Discovery." By druggists.



## KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

(Continued from page 3.)

about half done seedling. Too early to tell about prospects for fruit. Stock of all kinds are healthy. Feed plenty.

Geary.—Wheat: early-sown, good; late-sown, poor. Oats, but little sown yet; amount to be sown about same as last year. Fruit: peaches mostly winter-killed; all other fruits fair to good. Live stock fair to good.

Jackson.—Plenty of feed. Stock in good condition. Wheat looks good. No oats sown yet; large acreage to be put in. Rye looks well. Apples bid fair; no peaches. Lots of rain. Roads very bad. Will be no farming done in March.

Jewell.—Wheat all right; acreage about 25 per cent. larger than usual. Oats sowing just barely commenced. Ground is too wet to work. Peaches are killed, but prospects of other fruit good. Stock in good condition, and feed plenty.

Mitchell.—Condition of wheat good; growth small, compared with last year. Very little oats sown yet; will be late on account of wet. Fruit prospects good, except peaches and blackberries, which are killed by the cold. Condition of live stock good, except cattle, which seem to be worse than usual this time of year.

(2) Wheat in good condition, though very short on account of being sown late last fall; acreage perhaps 5 to 10 per cent. greater than last year. But few oats put in yet, on account of weather. There will be an average acreage put in. Fruit prospects good, except for peaches and apricots, the fruit buds of which were killed by the severe cold of January. All kinds of stock in good condition generally. No disease among any kind in this county.

Ottawa.—General condition of wheat good; mostly sown late, on account of fear of fly, but is healthy and green; average same as last year. Oats are partly sown; but nothing has been done for two weeks, owing to bad weather. Peaches are probably killed. Apples and cherry buds seem all right. Live stock has wintered quite well. Work horses in good condition.

Republic.—In 1891 wheat sowing was late; cause, dry weather; much being done in latter part of October and first part of November, consequently the general showing is now poor. The average is an increase of at least 30 per cent. over previous year. Oats: a few fields have been sown, where ground was fall-plowed; but ground is too wet and cold for plowing. Average will perhaps be same as last year. I notice much of last year's growth of peach trees badly frost-stunned, and fruit buds all killed. Other fruit buds do not seem injured. Rough feed for stock is in excess of demand. Stock healthy and looking well. I think corn acreage will be decreased perhaps 20 per cent. The season seems backward twenty days; ground covered a quarter of an inch with snow and sleet.

Riley.—Wheat is in extra fine condition; average about 90 per cent. of that of last year. Owing to late spring many farmers are not yet done sowing oats; but the acreage of both oats and corn will be fully up to the average of other years. Fruit prospects are good. Live stock in general is looking well. Most work animals are in good condition, and feed plentiful.

Trego.—Condition of wheat excellent, average considerably above last year. Very little oats sown, owing to the ground being too wet. All kinds of live stock in good condition; work animals in better shape than in the last nine years.

Washington.—Wheat, in fair condition; acreage about 10 per cent. greater than last year. Oats, not many sown yet—ground frozen too hard to plow; the acreage will be about the same as last year. Fruit, no peaches this year, I think; apples and other fruits all right yet. Live stock in good condition generally; work stock in good shape.

## SOUTH-CENTRAL COUNTIES.

Butler.—Wheat, average condition 50 per cent. No oats sown yet, ground too wet. Apple prospects good. Live stock is in first-class condition; no disease existing in either cattle or hogs.

Barton.—Wheat is in fine condition; not so large in growth as usual at this time; very little benefit by pasturing of wheat or rye this winter; but the ground has been sufficiently moist since winter set in to keep it in fine condition. Oats and barley were sown to quite an extent before this last stormy period, which set in about the 5th of March, and the ground is still very wet; that sown reported all right. Fruit trees have suffered no visible injury; and are in good condition; peach buds are supposed killed by some, and others think there are plenty of live buds left. Stock of all kinds in better condition than for years; no disease.

Barber.—Wheat in good condition, but not forward as much as last year at this time; ground well soaked and prospects good. Oats seeding late, owing to the visitation of cold wave on the 14th inst.; some oats were sown before. Prospects for fruit very doubtful; apricots killed; peaches, enough left for home consumption. Live stock generally in good condition; but some herds are very poorly, with light losses already; work animals are in fine shape for spring work, and a surplus of grain remaining in the county.

Cherokee.—Prospects for wheat very discouraging at this date; a very light acreage sown, not more than one-third as much as last year, and it looks as though it could not make more than half a crop. There has been no oats sown this month. A very few were sown in February, where ground was plowed in the fall. Stock of all kinds are generally looking well, with plenty of feed to last to the first of May.

Harper.—Condition of wheat fine; average compared with last year, fully as good. Oats, about 50 per cent. sown, on account of so much rain; much of the oats grown is to plow yet. The prospect is good for all varieties of fruit but peaches, and yet there will be plenty of peaches for home consumption. Live stock fair condition; work animals are in good working order.

Kingman.—The wheat is in fine condition. It was sown late last fall, but the favorable winter gave the plant a good start. I hear no complaint of the fly. The acreage is not quite as large as last year. There will be more oats sown this spring than usual; some already in the ground. The peach crop will not be as large as last year; most of the budded fruit is killed. Prospects for all other kinds of fruit good. All kinds of stock has wintered well and in good condition.

McPherson.—Condition of winter wheat good, about the same as last year at this time; has been covered with snow over a week but came out nice and green from under it. Some oats were sown during week ending March 12; some thought they would be damaged, but they are all O. K.; not as large acreage will be sown, however, owing to the wet condition of ground; this will increase the acreage of corn. Fruit prospects not so good as last year. Condition of live stock good. Plenty feed to spare. Considerable stock being fed in this county for spring market.

Reno.—Wheat is looking well, though there are some few fields of late sown that seem to be a little thin on the ground; but everything seems

to be favorable for it now. Some farmers have their oats sown and are a little fearful of the long continued cold, wet weather rotting them. Plowing will again be in order in a few days. Large amount of wheat in farmer's hands in this neighborhood. Peaches all dead; apples are all right.

Stafford.—When the snow all goes off it will be so wet that we can not get in the field for two weeks. It will put the wheat in fine shape. Our wheat was mostly all late sown and the fore part of the winter was very dry, and it did not come up till after the rains in February, when all came up in good shape. The acreage is one-half larger than it has been for five years. The early farmers had their oats sown two weeks ago, but are likely to sow again. Hogs are nearly all gone; most of them went for less than 3/4. Corn is 25 cents per bushel. Wheat mostly all sold. A large number of steers are being fed in this county, and they are holding for 5 cents per lb. The young stock is doing fine on account of dry winter. There will be a large amount of prairie broken this spring. Old land is all in wheat. Fruit buds are all right yet, but are liable to get caught by late frost.

Sumner.—Wheat, owing to fall drought, the prospects are quite varied, from very good to quite a poor stand; none winter killed. Oats, during the week ending March 12, some seeding was done. Ground generally yet too wet. Fruit prospects good I believe in regard to apple, cherry, plum, etc. Peach prospect variable. Stock in good condition; but little pasturing wheat this year.

## NORTHWESTERN COUNTIES.

Cheyenne.—Condition of winter wheat is very good, at least 50 per cent. better than last year; however, it is too early to give the actual condition. The ground has been covered with snow almost continually since December 1. Spring work has been seriously retarded, on account of damp, snowy weather; still a good deal of spring wheat has been sown; the acreage will be unprecedented. Very few oats will be sown until the middle of April. Barley, sorghum and broom corn will be planted freely. Live stock and work animals in excellent condition.

Decatur.—General condition of wheat good. Larger area sown than last year. Seeding progressing rapidly. But little fruit in the county. All kinds of live stock in fine condition. An abundance of feed in the county. Farmers more hopeful and are making another extra effort for a large crop.

Ellis.—Much late sowed wheat did not come up last fall; but up now and looks well. Looks better than last year, 25 per cent. more this year. Oat seeding really has not commenced, though a few acres were sown in February. Ground is very wet now. Increased acreage this year. Promising for all kinds of fruit. Enough peach buds left to make a good crop. Live stock generally thin. Work horses fair condition; full as good as usual at this time of year.

Norton.—The winter wheat has gone through without the least injury and is now in excellent condition—never better. No spring sowing as yet. There never was a time in the history of this county when all conditions were more favorable for spring work. Farmers are in good spirits. A larger acreage of wheat and rye than usual was sown last fall. We look for a better crop here than last year. Fruit of all kinds passed the winter in good shape and will be all right, unless there are late frosts. All hopeful for 1892.

Osborne.—General condition of wheat better than usual; average 110 per cent. Very little oat seedling done yet. Ground too wet to work. Live stock and work animals in good healthy condition; a few horses and cattle lost by feeding in stalk fields. Fruit prospects good.

Sherman.—There were hundreds of acres of winter wheat and rye sown here last fall, in fact some of the farmers were sowing winter wheat last month. Winter wheat and rye are all right. The ground is in good condition and has been all winter. No oats or barley sown at present. The average of wheat and rye is far ahead of last year. I should say about double. Trees, both fruit and forest, are in a healthy condition; they all made a rapid growth last season. Horses are in good condition for work. Cattle are in good condition; plenty of feed, large stacks of straw to be seen yet standing, fodder and millet hay on hand yet. Hogs about all shipped out of the county. Cattle are in demand, especially steers. There are hundreds of bushels of wheat at present in the hands of the farmers, not sold, waiting for a better price.

## SOUTHWESTERN COUNTIES.

Clark.—The acreage of wheat is about the same as last year, with everything favorable for a fine yield. The precipitation for the last sixty days has been 5 1/2-100 inches. The fields are wet down to permanent moisture for the first time since the settlement of this county. Oats and barley seeding was only begun when interrupted by the late cold snap. A large acreage of both will be seeded this spring.

Finney.—Prospect for Finney never better. Ground thoroughly soaked to a greater depth than ever before at this time of year. There has been an unusual amount of rain and snow. A large acreage of fall wheat sown, and its condition the very best, much better than a year ago, and last year's crop was fine in this county. Not a large acreage of oats has yet been put out, owing to the ground being too wet to work, and continued snow; a larger acreage, however, will be sown than last year. Considerable spring wheat and barley has been sown, and is coming up in fine condition. A severe freeze on the night of March 17 has killed the peaches, apricots, and probably the cherries and plums. Apples are thought to be all right. Stock, generally, has stood the winter well, and are coming through in good condition. Work animals are, as a rule, in good condition; and by the way, there are some fine stock and work horses being brought to the county. A fine grade of work horses are also being bred here. Farmers have no occasion for complaint at the present outlook. They have made money the past year, and the prospect is improved from the last year.

Ford.—Wheat is very good on an average. There is about the same acreage as last year. Prospects very good. There will be a good acreage of oats and barley sown this year. Good prospects for fruit. Cattle came through all right, and plenty of feed to last till grass comes. Work animals are in good condition.

Garfield.—General condition of wheat good; average better than last year; seeding was generally late, but ground has been in fine condition to bring it out; good stand; ground is wet deep and in fine shape to advance its growth. Very few oats or barley sown yet, on account of the heavy snow of the past ten days; ground too wet to work. More water in streams than usual. What few fruit trees there are give good promise. Many cattle are weak on account of improper feed and care, and some "loosed"; other herds in good condition. Work stock in better condition this spring than usual, as most people have had more grain.

Grant.—The general condition of wheat is very good, and average compared with this time last year is fully 200 per cent. Owing to storms, etc., during this month, there has not been many oats sown yet; but there will be a large acreage sown soon as the weather will permit. No fruit to speak of; horses are mostly in good condition; cattle not so good; losing a good many during

these storms; caused by feeding too much sorghum, which keeps them comparatively fat, but weakens; one man has lost over forty head out of a herd of 140 (or thereabouts). The prospect for this season is very flattering for the people of this and adjoining counties, and all are working with more interest than ever before, and I hope all will be amply paid for their efforts.

Greeley.—Prospects for wheat are better than they have ever been in this county, on account of a large amount of snow and rainfall; we have 10,000 acres in winter wheat. Oat sowing has begun; the acreage will be large. Fruit trees are all right. Horses and cattle are in good condition. We have plenty of roughness and grain on hands. The sheep industry is fast growing in this country.

Kearny.—Winter crops better than last year. Ground in good condition all winter, eight inches snow just melted and raining now. Acreage double last year. Peach crop injured by recent cold spell. Young orchards of other classes of fruit in good condition. Stock in good shape.

Kiowa.—Condition of wheat, rye and winter barley is good. Have had an abundance of moisture and present outlook is good for a good yield. Farming has been retarded by recent deep snow. Condition of stock is fair. Some loss, however, was sustained during the recent snow storm, where shelter was not provided. The pit fruit has suffered as follows: Peaches, plums, cherries; per cent. killed; 90, 95 and 20 respectively.

Madison.—A large acreage of wheat put in last fall, looks fine. Have had plenty of rain and snow to wet the ground deeper than ever known here. There will be a large acreage of barley put in; two car loads shipped in for seed. Fruit not injured yet. Cattle are looking thin; grass on hand not good this winter; plenty of hay to carry all stock through in good shape.

Scott.—The general condition of wheat is about the same as last year, very good. Oat seeding has been delayed by the recent snow. Fruit trees are in a good condition, hence, at this date, the prospects of an abundant fruit crop are good. Live stock, including work animals, generally are in a rather poor condition.

Stevens.—Wheat good; grew all winter, and the last ten days' snow insures a fair crop; twice as large acreage as last year. Rye the same. Some oats sowed before the snow, none up; will be considerable put in next week if it gets dry enough. All stock in fine condition and plenty of feed. Will be three times the amount of broom corn planted over last year.

Wichita.—Wheat has survived the winter remarkably well and is in a promising condition, the winter having been favorable and the soil never before in as good condition. The average condition is probably 50 per cent. better than last year, and the acreage more than double. Oat seeding was in progress until the recent heavy snow; but a much larger acreage of spring wheat and barley will be sown than of oats. But few trees have as yet become old enough to bear. There having been an abundance of feed, stock, especially work animals, are looking well.

## Alliance Department.

## National Union Company Discussed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I desire to notice briefly Mr. Romigh's criticism of my article on the National Union Company.

First, Mr. R. says: "To start with, the customer is assured a rebate of 2 per cent. upon gross purchases. All cash purchases, too. Let me ask," he continues, "what merchant in Topeka would not quadruple that 2 per cent. for all cash sales?" It seems to me, Mr. R., you do not comprehend the situation at all. The National Union must meet competition just exactly as other merchants do. They must sell for cash, just as cheap as other merchants do, or they cannot sell at all. It would be silly for them to expect the public to take their goods at the usual time prices and pay cash, when other merchants would sell for 10 per cent. off their time price for cash. The proposition of the National Union Company is to sell goods for cash only at the current cash price, and to their customers who are members of labor organizations in good standing, give a rebate of 2 per cent. upon their individual gross purchases and a division of net profits in proportion of one to ten of capital and trade.

Now, as to the equity of this division of \$1 of capital stock receiving same share of profits that \$10 of trade does. It looks to me that this is equitable, for if goods are sold at a net profit of 10 per cent., when one has traded \$10 worth he has contributed \$1 to the profits of the business, and should have the same share of profits that \$1 capital stock receives. Now, to put this in a different way. To do this I must quote Mr. R. He says: "Suppose Shawnee county store inventoried \$10,000, we will suppose its gross sales amount to \$100,000 and that the net profit is 10 per cent., or a cash profit of \$10,000. This is to be divided by the ratio of \$1 capital to \$10 gross purchases, and as the gross purchases are just ten times the capital, the division is just half and half; capital one-half, or \$5,000, and gross purchases one-half, or \$5,000. Five thousand dollars profit to \$1,000 capital is 50 per cent. profit, while \$5,000 profit to \$100,000 gross purchases is 5 per cent. profit. Thus you see that capital's gain is ten times that of the store's patrons. And this, Mr. Snyder tells us, is not only equitable, but generous to customers. He will have to try again before he convinces me," etc., etc. I desire to congratulate Mr. R. on the ingenious fallacy he has evolved from these

figures. I am lost in admiration of the brilliant illusion. Seriously, I do not know whether Mr. R. is a professional man or not, but no common "clodhopper" ever put figures into so plausible a fallacy.

Suppose the goods in question to have been sold at a gross profit of 25 per cent. and handled ten times during the year. Certainly every time it was turned over it was risked. Really, then, there was \$80,000 risked for the \$100,000 worth of goods sold. Now divide the profits in the proposed proportion, and you have \$5,000 for the \$100,000 of gross purchases, \$5,000 for the \$10,000 started with, which was really \$90,000 at risk during the year, and you have 6 1/2 per cent. to capital risked and 5 per cent. to trade furnished. Now, pray, what risk did trade take? Absolutely none. What does trade get out of the present prevailing system of business? Nothing.

The proposition of the National Union Company is simply to divide profits with its customers for the sake of their patronage. We take no risk, nor put a dollar into the enterprise, and certainly if the goods of this company are not as cheap as any we will not buy them.

I desire to say that personally I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the National Union Company more than any other Alliance man has. I have my opinions, which I am free to express, and I recognize other's rights to theirs, and accord them the same degree of charity I should be pleased to have them accord me.

EDWIN SNYDER.

## Thoughts of a Thoughtful Man.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Allow me to make one or two suggestions for the consideration of your readers. The first relates to individual wealth. It is often stated that a large amount of the wealth of the country is concentrated in a few hands, and the statement is usually accompanied with another statement, that if these millionaires did not have so much, the poor people would have more. That large fortunes are to be deprecated in general, and that they are injurious to the possessors, cannot admit of a doubt in the minds of thinking men. But if the rich did not have their fortunes, is it true that the poor would have them distributed among them? If the rich men of the country had been so constituted that the wealthiest of them could not amass more than \$10,000 or \$20,000, or if laws were framed to prevent it, would the poorer classes be any better off than they are? There is no justification, nor yet excuse for the manner in which many men become wealthy, nor for the uses to which wealth is put by them; but with nobody wealthy how is the poor man's condition improved?

The other suggestion is, that there has been no legitimate business carried on in the United States that has been so uniformly successful as farming. I venture the opinion that there have been fewer failures among farmers than any other class of business, in proportion to the number engaged. I will go further and say that I do not believe there is any class of our business population that is so well off now financially as the farmers. The merchants and mechanics especially are in worse condition than the farmers. They do not publish it, nor is it wise for them to do so. The number of broken bankers far outnumber broken farmers in proportion. I am not now referring to causes, only stating some facts for reflection. Nor am I underrating the discouragements and losses of farmers. I know a great deal about them. I have all my life been a farmer, and that only, for years last past. If I am right in my statements, and I defy successful contradiction, where is the justice or propriety in asking the government to loan them money at a low rate of interest to the exclusion of the mechanic, the merchant and the manufacturer?

Topeka, Kas. N. C. McFARLAND.

## Alliance Lectures.

The following are the appointments of S. M. Scott, State Lecturer, for the month of April:

Junction City, Geary county, April 7.  
Concordia, Cloud county, April 8.  
Belleville, Republic county, April 9.  
Mankato, Jewell county, April 11.  
Smith Center, Smith county, April 12.  
Phillipsburg, Phillips county, April 13.  
Hill City, Graham county, April 15.  
Stockton, Rooks county, April 16.  
Alton and Osborne, Osborne county, April 19.  
Waldo, Russell county, April 20.  
Russell, Russell county, April 21.  
Wellington, Sumner county, April 23.  
Anthony, Harper county, April 25.  
Kingman, Kingman county, April 26.  
Eldorado, Butler county, April 27.  
Eureka, Greenwood county, April 28 and 29.  
Iola, Allen county, April 30.

Yours, J. B. FRENCH,  
Topeka, March 23. Secretary.

For a disordered liver try BEECHAM'S PILLS.



## The Horse.

### A Live Question.

The question of stallion fees is provoking considerable comment from the breeders and owners of stallions. The argument—if it can be termed that—has very many sides to it, and we presume every polemic who has had his little say is very positive that he is on the right side. The positions assumed by the different parties engaged in the controversy do not differ to any great extent. The necessity for a "marking down of a certain quality of goods" is apparent from a comparison and summing up of the most able contributions on the subject. The recent combination sales of harness stock at Lexington have furnished a lesson to breeders in many ways, and particularly as to stallion fees. The progeny of a stallion who demonstrated his capacity to sire speed—early and extreme—and whose descendants are taking rank in the role of producers are in demand, but the produce of a sire whose claims are based only upon the length of his pedigree and the fact of his trotting a mile in fast time did not fetch amounts that should be expected for colts by a horse of his merit as a performer and an individual. A fast record is certainly a very high recommendation for a stallion, and a strong line of ancestors is most surely desirable, but whether those horses which have trotted a fast mile will prove to be greater producers of speed than a horse with a lower mark the track achievements do not prove, and for that very reason the fees demanded by some breeders for the services of untried sires is in comparison very ridiculous. The stallion with a long and arch pedigree, but whose speed is undeveloped, or was never exhibited and proven by tests in races or against time, furnishes a similar example.

We realize the high state of perfection that has been attained in breeding the trotting horse and are proud of the horse that is distinctively American, but in considering things we should not look wholly on the bright side, but pay attention to that which can be remedied. A sire that has proven his worth as a progenitor is entitled to and will command a large sum of money as a stud fee. That has never been denied, but the state of affairs to which the articles that have been written apply mostly is where a horse with or without a record, long or short pedigree, is standing for a sum, in many well-known instances, equal to that which is charged for a demonstrated sire of speed. The colts of the untried sire will not bring more—as a brief glance over the figures at the Kentucky sales will show—than the amount of the service fee, while the produce of a speed-producing sire are eagerly sought for at prices which yield a profit to a breeder. Business methods should prevail in the breeding of the light harness horse as in other interests.—*Breeder and Turfman.*

### Kansas Trotters.

*Western Resources* says: "Among the breeders and owners of Kansas trotting horses, R. I. Lee, of Prairie Dell farm, Topeka, holds first place. He owned and developed, and for years stood in Kansas the fastest stallion (Robt. McGregor 2:17½) that has ever made a season in the State. He bred the fastest trotting gelding (Turk 2:22¾) bred and raced in Kansas, as well as his dam, besides raising his sire and owning the sire of his dam. Mr. Lee bred the fastest yearling (Mary 2:39¾) as well as her sire and the sire of her dam. The greatest Kansas-bred stallion, Fergus McGregor, with six in the 2:30 list, also owned from birth, and stood the good stallion Coriander, that has six in the list, also owned and stood the sire of the dam of the fastest Kansas-bred mare (Grace W. 2:22¾). In 1891 twenty new 2:30 performers were sired by stallions belonging to Mr. Lee when their dams were bred."

This is a greater number of trotters than the stallions belonging to all other Kansas owners sired. For 1892 Prairie Dell farm stallions represent the most fashionable blood, and tested by success, breeding and merit, have no equals in the State. The Wilkes blood is represented by two half brothers to Allerton 2:09¾, out of Robert McGregor mares, and Nutwood (king of living trotting sires, with seventy-seven in the 2:30 and seventeen in 2:20 list, and who stands at \$1,000), by a gilt-edged son with two crosses of Mambrino Chief

and two of Pilot, Jr., with a producing dam and granddam, and Robert McGregor by his most successful son as a sire, with six in the 2:30 list, all Kansas-bred, which is more than any other sire has, and is double the number with a greater average of speed than has the illustrious Robert McGregor out of Kansas mares.

### Notes.

Des Moines offers \$60,000 in stakes, purses and specials for their August meeting.

J. S. Ricker, Ottawa, Kas., has booked his mare Amorette, dam of Nina Medium 2:25, the fastest four-year-old ever bred in Kansas; also Clara B., by Champion Medium 2:29¾, first dam own sister to the dam of Nina Medium to J. J. Gardner's premier stallion, Happy Heir.

One hundred and eighty-two stallions that were ten years of age, or younger, at the close of last season have sired standard performers (trotters, 2:30 or better; pacers, 2:25 or better).

O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, reports the following foals by Honor (son of Red Wilkes), sire of Upright Wilkes, three-year-old record 2:25½: Black filly foaled January 8, dam by Hotspur, Jr.; black filly foaled February 22, dam by Almost Pilot; bay colt foaled February 24, dam by Magic; bay filly foaled March 17, dam by Swigert.

Mambrino Russell and Jay Bird, both foaled 1878, are the two youngest grand-sires of 2:20 trotters. The former is grandsire of Happy Bee (4) 2:17¾, and the latter is grandsire of Monbars (2) 2:16¾.

C. B. Jones, Ottawa, has purchased of C. T. Bradley, Milwaukee, Wis., the bay stallion Snowstorm 3731 (full brother to Adelaide 2:18), by Milwaukee, dam by Bradley's Bay Mambrino.

The great Kansas brood mare, Lucy Woodruff, dam of three in the list, has been booked to the Missouri stallion, Whitefoot 2:22¾.

Robert McGregor 2:17½, is the sire of twenty-eight performers, and only seven of that number are "tin-cup" records. The McGregors are race horses.

The Independence Driving Park Association has offered a stake known as the Progressive Futurity, the terms of which are by far more liberal than that of any stake yet offered for either trotters or runners. It is for trotting foals of 1892, to be trotted for in 1894 as two-year-olds, the association adding \$10,000. The mare or foal is to be nominated May 2, \$5 to accompany the nomination. The other payments are, \$10 January 1, 1893, \$10 January 1, 1894, and last payment, \$25, July 1, 1894. It will be observed that it only costs \$50 to start a colt in this event, the value of which, it is estimated, will be over \$100,000. It is intended to renew this stake annually, and make it the event of the year in trotting horse annals. A new rule has also been adopted in dividing the money, 75 per cent. going to the first, 15 per cent. to the second, and 10 per cent. to the third.

Jay Bird, foaled 1878, is the youngest sire of a 2:10 trotter. Allerton entered that exclusive list when his sire was but thirteen years of age.

Twelve trotters have records better than 2:12, and Nancy Hanks 2:09, is the only one that is not out of a great brood mare.

The wiser heads among the breeders are quietly disposing of everything but the best, and so preparing for what seems inevitable in the future, the still lower price of all but the choicest. Stop breeding the old, broken-down mares and set the standard higher.

Alcyone 2:27, foaled 1877, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Alma Mater, by Mambrino Patchen, is the youngest sire of two trotters that have entered the 2:15 list. They are McKinney (4) 2:11¾, and Alcyon 2:15.

Thirty-one of the fifty-one trotters that have records of 2:15 or better are out of great brood mares.

The American Trotter says: Horsemen should breed their mares to stallions owned by men who advertise them. The owner of a stallion who does not advertise that horse, to say the least, is dead in the shell, and the horse can have little or no merit

## YOU CAN HAVE ONE FREE

Write for our FREE Illustrated Catalogue.



WE GIVE A BUCCY

(as shown in illustration.)

To any one who will sell eight (8) for us. Regular price for this buggy is \$90.00, but we are selling it when cash is sent with order, for \$45.25. We do it to introduce our goods and to show **How Money Can be Saved** by buying the CELEBRATED

## FOSTER \$45.25 BUGGIES AND \$5.25 HARNESS

We are the originators of selling first-class work direct from our Factory at factory prices. We use only the best material, and our guarantee is placed on all vehicles. We sell Buggies and Carriages for \$45.25 AND UPWARDS. If you WANT A BUCCY FOR NOTHING, order a sample and sell eight (8) for us. The money paid for sample can be deducted when you order the eight, (same as sample). Address **FOSTER BUCCY & CART CO., 11 Pike Building, CINCINNATI, O.**

or his owner would be anxious to mention the fact through the advertising columns of the turf journals.

Arion 2:10¾, is the fastest trotter whose dam and second dam are both in the table of great brood mares. His dam also produced Ora Fino 2:29, and his second dam produced Woodnut 2:16¾, Manon 2:21, and two speed-producing daughters.

### Gossip About Stock.

Jesse Axtell, of Blue Rapids, Kas., writes us that he has purchased 516 ewes of Geo. Plumb, of Lyon County, Kas. They are grades, and are crossed with a large Shropshire, which is proving fatal in a few cases. The lambs are coming very large and fine. He has also lost a large number of lambs on account of the severe weather. Mr. Axtell has about eight hundred acres of pasture and four hundred acres under cultivation, which he says he hopes to stock with sheep.

As advertised elsewhere in our columns, the anxiously looked for annual sale from the famous Linwood herd of Scotch-bred Short-horns will be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Wednesday, April 20. Beyond all question this will be the choicest offering of the season, and will be attended by the best breeders from all portions of America. The catalogue contains the pedigrees of forty-four head, of which twenty-six are females and eighteen young bulls. Col. Harris reports this stock all in fine condition.

John Kemp, of North Topeka, the well-known breeder of improved Chester White swine, called at the FARMER office a few days ago, and reported the following sales since the first of the year: Three shipped to Stafford county; two to Republic; three to Atchison; one to Neosho; two to Chautauqua; two to Dickinson; and two to Jackson. He says that he has but two more of last year's crop to ship, and is now booking orders for spring pigs, which he reports coming healthy and strong. On March 23 one sow farrowed fourteen pigs.

Truly the event of the year among the friends of the shaggy blacks is M. R. Platt's annual sale of Galloways. As will be seen by reference to his advertisement in our columns, this season's sale is set for Thursday, April 21, at his Kansas City stables, near the stock yards. It is claimed that this is the largest herd of pure-bred Galloway cattle in the world. All parties interested in this fine breed should not fail to send for catalogue of this sale. This coming sale will undoubtedly be a grand opportunity to secure valuable animals at reasonable prices.

E. L. Treadway & Son, proprietors of Cream Ridge stock farm, at Farmersville, Mo., in remitting for advertisement, write as follows: "We think KANSAS FARMER one of the best advertising mediums we have used, and besides, consider it most interesting to any one interested in farming, as it pleads the farmer's cause in those things which are for his real interest. Our stock is in best condition we have ever had it at this time of year, and we will have a large number of excellent Poland-China pigs and lambs for sale in their proper season. We are aiming to keep fewer animals than in the past, but by careful breeding have made and are making them equal to the best of their kind in the country. We have a number of elegant Percheron horses, and anticipate a good business in this line during the coming year."

### 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.**

### A JUDGE GIVING TESTIMONY.

An Important Case Summed Up As Follows.

Chronic Catarrh—Twenty Years—Settled on Lungs—Could Get No Relief—Permanent Cure at Last.

NEW VIENNA, CLINTON CO., O.

Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co.—Gents: I take pleasure in testifying to your medicines. I have used about one bottle and a half, and can say I am a new man. Have had the catarrh about twenty years. Before I knew what it was it had settled on my lungs and breast, but can now say I am well. Was in the army, could get no medicine that would relieve me. Yours truly, **W. D. WILLIAMS,**

Probate Judge of Clinton County.

While it is a fact that Pe-ru-na can be relied on to cure chronic catarrh in all stages and varieties, yet it is not often that it will so quickly cure a case of long standing as the above. Hence it is that so many patients fall in finding a cure because of their unwillingness to continue treatment long enough. Many people who have had chronic catarrh for five, ten, and even fifteen years, will follow treatment for a few weeks, and then, because they are not cured, give up in despair and try something else. These patients never follow any one treatment long enough to test its merits, and consequently never find a cure. It is a well-known law of disease that the longer it has run the more tenaciously it becomes fastened to its victim.

The difficulty with which catarrh is cured has led to the invention of a host of remedies which produce temporary relief only. The unthinking masses expect to find some remedy which will cure them in a few days, and to take advantage of this false hope many compounds which have instant but transient effect have been devised. The people try these catarrh cures one after another, but disappointment is the invariable result, until very many sincerely believe that no cure is possible.

CATARRH IS A SYSTEMIC DISEASE, and therefore requires persistent internal treatment, sometimes for many months, before a permanent cure is effected. The mucous lining of the cavities of the head, throat, lungs, etc., are made up of a network of minute blood vessels called capillaries. The capillaries are very small elastic tubes, which, in all cases of chronic catarrh, are congested or bulged out with blood so long that the elasticity of the tubes are entirely destroyed. The nerves which supply these capillaries with vitality are called the "vasa-motor" nerves. Any medicine to reach the real difficulty and exert the slightest curative action in any case of catarrh must operate directly on the vasa-motor system of nerves. As soon as these nerves become strengthened and stimulated by the action of a proper remedy they restore to the capillary vessels of the various mucous membranes of the body their normal elasticity. Then, and only then, will the catarrh be permanently cured. Thus it will be seen that catarrh is not a blood disease, as many suppose, but rather a disease of the mucous blood vessels. This explains why it is that so many excellent blood medicines utterly fail to cure catarrh.

Cold, winter coughs, bronchitis, sore throat and pleurisy are all catarrhal affections, and consequently are quickly curable by Pe-ru-na. Each bottle of Pe-ru-na is accompanied by full directions for use, and is kept by most druggists. Get your druggist to order it for you if he does not already keep it.

A pamphlet on the cause and cure of all catarrhal diseases and consumption sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.



## 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.

### My Mother's Hands.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!  
They were neither white nor small,  
And you, I know, would never have thought  
That they were fair at all.  
I've looked on hands whose forms and hue  
A sculptor's dream might be,  
Yet were those aged, wrinkled hands  
Most beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!  
Though heart was weary and sad,  
Those patient hands kept tolling on  
That the children might be glad.  
The tears fall forth, as looking back  
To childhood's distant day,  
I see those hands in ceaseless toil  
While mine were at their play.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!  
They grew feebler day by day,  
For all the work they did for me  
My life can never pay.  
And my heart is sad as I think of them  
As on her breast they lay,  
When 'neath the daisies, out of sight,  
Those hands were hid away.

But, oh, beyond the shadowy land,  
Where all is bright and fair,  
I know full well those dear old hands  
Do palms of victory bear.  
Where crystal streams through endless years  
Flow over golden sands,  
And where the old grow young again  
I'll clasp my mother's hands.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### A MORTGAGED FARM.

BY G. H. ALLEN.

Farmer Gray leaned back in his easy chair and emitted a heavy volume of smoke from his lips as with head thrown back he looked complacently upwards. He was sitting in his office enjoying his after-dinner smoke and rest before resuming his work again in the field. This introduction to the subject of our sketch would lead some persons to suppose that he was one of those easy-going, careless sort of farmers, that are too often met with in all sections of country, but particularly in the West. On the contrary, farmer Gray was a hard-working farmer, industrious, and economical of time as of everything else connected with the management of his farm. He was a very systematic and methodical farmer, and this principle manifested itself in all his work and business. He gave close attention to all details in the conduct of his farm operations, counting it a saving of time and labor to do with thoroughness and care every piece of work he had to perform. His habits of economy in the treatment and feeding of animals, in the use and handling of his farm products, and in the care of all farm implements and tools, were also in strict keeping with this idea, and he followed closely the teachings of that old maxim so valuable to all farmers, "A place for everything and everything in its place." How, then, you may ask, was it that such a man could be content to sit idle in the middle of the day—a time when farmers generally think they must be pushing their work along, leaving the question of rest until night? The answer is, the very fact of his being systematic and methodical in his work allowed him time for rest and reflection, while he accomplished more in the field than his less careful and apparently harder-working neighbor.

We found farmer Gray sitting in his office. This room, which is found in but few farmer's houses, was a comfortable-sized and well-arranged room at one side of the hall leading from the side entrance of the Gray farm house, having in the middle foreground a large, convenient writing desk with drawers and pigeon-holes for papers, a book-case on the one side containing a large number of books of inexpensive binding, but of great practical value, as they treated upon all the many subjects and questions constantly arising in the daily life of every farmer; bearing upon the various modes of conducting the different branches of farm work and crop-growing for the highest profit, and containing latest development in farm experiments and agricultural science and research. Adjacent to this was a table bearing complete files of several of the best farm papers and journals, local and general, to be had. The walls were decorated with pictures of high-bred animals, of farm scenes and rural life, which were instructive as well as pleasing, and, though not of a costly kind, indicative of intelligence and taste. This

room constituted the farmer's office, study and library, a room which he considered quite as necessary as any in the house, and in which he spent considerable time developing the plans and methods he carried out on the farm. As may be inferred from our introduction, the time when our history begins was in the summer season during the period of crop growth. It was the farmer's custom to spend an hour in his study each day after dinner for rest and recreation. His wife, who practiced the same system and method in her housework that obtained in the work on the farm, also found time for rest, and usually spent this after-dinner hour with her husband in the study; and we find her with him on this day. The children, except the youngest, a bright little miss of fifteen months, which Mrs. Gray had with her, were amusing themselves outdoors with the dog and among the poultry. The farmer's office commanded a view of the ample and neat farm yard and the broad, green fields of corn and other crops beyond. The farmer, who was contemplating these with apparent satisfaction, addressing his wife, remarked: "Mary, if those crops yield as abundantly as they now promise, we will be able to pay off the remainder of that mortgage in the fall, when we will be entirely free from debt and own the best farm in Wheatland township, and as good a one as any in Moreland county." "I shall be glad of that," said Mrs. Gray, "for then you will be unhampered and better able to carry out your plans for improvement of the farm, and perhaps we can then begin to plan for a new house also."

To explain the condition of affairs on the Gray farm more fully, we will add that farmer Gray was a middle-aged man who had been reared in the East, and after marrying had come West some ten years previous to the time of our introduction to him, homesteaded 160 acres of government land, which he improved and in due time proved up. He also entered a tree claim, filing on an adjacent quarter, for which he had also received a government patent, having fully complied with the tree claim law, possessing on said claim at the time forty acres of large, thrifty trees of various kinds, forming the source of his future supplies of fuel and fencing, and therefore promising to become a valuable resource of his farm. Farmer Gray came West with but small means, sufficient only to locate, and to stock and equip his farm in a small way. His father, a well-to-do farmer of New England, having become such as the result of his habits of industry, skill and good management, which, we have seen, our subject inherited from him, offered to furnish young Gray upon coming West ample means to start him off in good shape. But he preferred to work out his own salvation, so declined the proffered aid, and started out with only the small savings accumulated by himself. Like all other settlers in the new West, he experienced hard times and crop failures, and was obliged to follow the general custom of borrowing money to carry him through these difficulties, placing on his farm one of those 10 per cent. plasters which draw harder upon the energy and resources of the Western farmer than a mustard draft upon the chest of a pneumonia patient. But, unlike most of his neighbors, in fact the generality of the occupants of farms in the new West, he determined that he would not always be burdened with a mortgage upon his property, but that aided by a rich soil he would, with the blessings of Providence, work out this debt and as soon as possible relieve himself of its incubus. So he resolutely set to work making the most of his few advantages, studying while he labored the peculiarities of climate and needs of the soil, profiting by other's experience as observed or as related in the journals published in the interest of agriculture, which we have seen he patronized liberally, occasionally, as able, securing a book on some subject of importance to his work, thereby supplementing industry and systematic labor with intelligent thought and careful study, with the result, as seen in this narrative, that at the end of ten years from the start he was able to contemplate the speedy realization of his desires and become the absolute owner of a large and well-improved farm as the result of his resolute perseverance, while most of his brother farmers were dragging along year after year, paying the excessive interest rates and effecting no diminution of the debt upon their farms. His experience had illustrated what economy, thrift

and determination would do for the Western farmer to relieve him from the burden of debt and the yoke of the money-lender, and what he may accomplish despite adverse circumstances. He had never thought of aid from any source or agency than his own muscle and brain, and it had not occurred to him that special provision might be made for his class in shaping the laws controlling the loaning of private, or the distribution of public funds. He believed that every man's degree of success justly depends upon his own exertions, and acted on that principle, counseling others to do the same. While he felt the hardships imposed by the money-lender upon those obliged to patronize them, in the excessive rates of interest charged, he considered that the quickest and surest way to emancipate himself was by the methods we have seen that he practiced, and the result proves the wisdom of his conclusions. Farmer Gray was a public-spirited man and participated in all public affairs, social and political. But his participation was from a sense of duty to, rather than a hope of reward from the public, hence his service of that character, which, in the long run, is most valuable, and the most profitable and satisfactory in its results to the individual. His example is one which may be held up to the Western farmer with a just pride, and heartily commended to all of his brother farmers throughout the broad domain of the West as one which will surely lead them on to prosperity and emancipation from the slavery of debt and the money-lender.

### Legal Advice at \$200 a Word.

The title to this article would indicate that it is possible for lawyers to "read the stars" over less "rough ways" than those usually traveled by an Eastern farmer trying to plow a ten-acre stump lot with a team of two-year-old oxen. The title, as well as the following, is clipped from an exchange:

It is not often that a piece of legal advice costs \$200 a word, but yet this happened in this city. Not long ago Mr. Morris Butler, son of John M. Butler, who had just arrived home from an evening party at 2 o'clock in the morning, heard a carriage drive up to the house, and a moment later answered a ring at the door-bell. A young man of handsome face and energetic manner blurted out, without ceremony:

"What States can cousins legally marry in?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Butler as soon as he could recover from the effects of his visitor's bluntness, "but I will ask father."

He went upstairs, and after much knocking aroused his father.

"Father," said he, "what States can cousins legally marry in?"

"Kansas," was the single word in response, between what sounded suspiciously like snores.

Mr. Butler returned down stairs.

"Well, what does he say?" asked the visitor.

"Kansas," replied young Mr. Butler.

"Thank you!" The door was closed and the visitor was gone.

Nothing further was thought of the incident until the next day's mail brought Mr. Butler a certified check for \$200 for "legal advice" from his hitherto unknown client.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The farmer, if he did not get a better quality of grain from his ten-acre field than the above advice was to the young man, would be apt to conclude that his method of farming was faulty, and he had better try something better fitted to his capabilities. By referring to compiled laws of Kansas 1889, chapter 61, section 2 (general number 3739), it will be found that, "All marriages between first cousins are declared to be incestuous and absolutely void." That young man gave his \$200 for a worse than nothing.

### The Disappearing Winter.

Here it is nearly the last of March, and outdoors it looks like the middle of winter, with the ground covered with snow and a cold east wind blowing. It is almost discouraging, such kind of weather. Still we know that underneath the snow the green grass is waiting to appear, and that spring flowers will soon gladden us with their beauty; and, after all, it is just the time to get the sewing done, while obliged to remain indoors. The children, too, are becoming so tired of staying in the house, and ask me so many times, when will it be warm weather?

And such a time as there has been with the "grippe" this winter. One never knows how to appreciate good health until they have sickness in the family. My children have suffered with the ear-

## What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

hot flannels on the ear relieves them as quickly as anything I have ever tried. Sometimes I put a drop of laudanum on a bit of cotton, then dip it in sweet oil, warm, and put in the ear. For colds, I let them eat all the onions they want, roasted in ashes, and grease them well with a mixture made of quinine, camphor gum, lard and the juice of onions.

I was much interested in Dr. Roby's letter of last week. How often I have been at the table where parents allowed their children to drink milk, and at the same time let them use vinegar; and although nothing was said, I know they thought I was foolish because I did not let mine do the same. And how hard it is to convince children what is and what is not good for them, when they see other children allowed to do that which they are forbidden.

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Syracuse, Kas.

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Martinsville, N. J., Methodist Parsonage. "My acquaintance with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief—I cannot say now what remedy he prescribed—I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent help from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." REV. W. H. HAGGARTY, of the Newark, New Jersey, M. E. Conference, April 25, '90. A Safe Remedy.

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## The Young Folks.

### Bessie's Secret.

"I know the nicest secret!"  
Cries bonny little Bess,  
Her golden curls all flying;  
"You'd never, never guess,  
There's something up at our house  
That cries and cries and cries,  
It's head is smooth as grandpa's,  
And has such little eyes.

"Its face is red—just awful,  
With such a funny nose;  
It has such teeny fingers,  
And such a lot of toes.  
It isn't very pretty,  
Not half as nice as me;  
But mamma calls it 'darling'  
And 'sweet as sweet can be'.

"It isn't a new dolly,  
For dolls can't breathe, you know;  
It's—oh, I almost told you.  
Go—oh, I've got to go.  
I want to run and kiss it!"—  
Away flew little Bess  
Without telling the secret  
I leave you to guess.

### What Is Money?

'Tis a bee that stores honey if you know how  
to use it,  
But it stings, and then wings, if you only abuse  
it.  
What father wishes for, what mother spends;  
What old aunts leave us, what uncles lends;  
Boys cannot keep it and girls soon disperse;  
Used right 'tis a blessing, used wrong 'tis a  
curse.

### QUEER ORIGIN OF FAMILIAR WORDS.

The study of words, tracing them back  
to their origin, is a most fascinating work,  
and every person of an inquiring turn of  
mind will read with interest the following  
article by an Eastern writer:

How many different words do you use in  
the course of a single day? Scores, no  
doubt, and each one has a history of its  
own, and sometimes a very interesting one.  
Some of our common English words have  
acquired a meaning quite unlike that of  
the original word, and some are derived  
from foreign words which refer to customs  
of which nothing is known. Take, for  
instance, the word scrupulous, which  
means with care. The Latin from which  
it is derived is *scrupulus*, a small, rough,  
pointed stone. How does our use of the  
word come about? A person having a  
stone in his shoe would halt, and he  
who doubts or considers a matter with  
care, halts between two opinions, and so,  
by a somewhat circuitous process, scrupu-  
lous comes to mean with care. A similar  
origin is attributed to the word speculate,  
which once meant look out or spy out.  
The Latin *specula* is a lookout or watch-  
tower. In the time of the first Roman  
emperors, windows were made from a  
transparent stone called *lapis specularis*,  
which could be split into thin plates or  
leaves. Hence our use of the word comes  
to be what it is.

Another interesting word derives its  
significance in this way. There was once  
living in England a certain Earl of Sand-  
wich, who was a very jolly, rather undig-  
nified nobleman, and cared more for play-  
ing games than anything else. He often  
sat at the card-table a whole day at a  
time, and, as he was unwilling to stop  
playing, even long enough to eat his din-  
ner, he contrived a sort of lunch consist-  
ing of a slice of meat between two pieces  
of bread, which he could eat easily from  
his hand, and which contained sufficient  
nourishment to satisfy his appetite. So  
from this little custom of the jolly Earl  
comes our word sandwich, and, what is  
of much more value than the name, the  
convenient article of food which is almost  
invaluable for the needs of hasty or in-  
formal luncheon.

The noun lumber and the adjective  
lumbering come from old Lombard. The  
old French word *lombard* means a pawn-  
broker, and the Lombards of Europe were  
money-lenders or pawn-brokers. Lom-  
bard street in London was so named be-  
cause so many people in this business  
lived there. The room where the Lom-  
bards used to store their unredeemed goods  
was called the Lombard room, and, after  
a time, the lumber room. By an easy  
transition lumber came to mean any un-  
used possessions, and a rude, clumsy, use-  
less fellow was called lumbering.

Words beginning with Saint have suf-  
fered greatly by common usage. Many  
years ago, in the Isle of Ely, there was  
annually held a fair called the fair of St.  
Audrey, which the people in all the coun-  
try around were accustomed to attend. A  
coarse, showy lace, made by the peasants  
and known as St. Audrey's lace, was  
always sold at these fairs, and our word  
tawdry came gradually, from an incorrect

pronunciation of St. Audrey, to mean  
anything cheap and showy.

Because many idle people, in the time of  
the crusades, wandered about the country  
pretending that they were going to Rome  
on a pilgrimage, we have the words roam  
and to roam. The same practice also  
gave rise to saunter, as you doubtless  
know, because these same idle people often  
asked charity, saying they were making a  
journey *à la Sainte Terre*, that is, to the  
Holy Land.

Salary comes from a word meaning salt.  
The ancients held salt in high esteem and  
always set it before a stranger whom they  
wished to honor. When the Israelites  
were rebuilding their temple, Artaxerxes,  
the King, bestowed on them certain treas-  
ures, "and salt without prescribing how  
much." The word *salarium*, from which  
salary comes, meant, originally, the  
money paid to soldiers to buy salt.

Foolscap is so called from the custom of  
using, for a water-mark, on paper of the  
dimensions 17½ x 31½ inches, the figure of  
a fool's cap and bells, worn by the king's  
jester, and when we now speak of fool-  
scap paper, we refer, without thinking of  
it, to an old mediæval custom of Europe.

Etiquette is from an old French word,  
*estiquette*, a label or ticket attached to a  
bundle or bag to explain its contents.  
How did it reach its present meaning? It  
came to be applied to a small ticket which  
was presented to a person who was to ap-  
pear at court, or on some grand occasion,  
and on it was written a list of all the  
forms and ceremonies which must be care-  
fully observed. Hence, we have etiquette,  
meaning the forms required by good  
breeding.

A curious usage is that by which horse  
is prefixed to words to indicate unusual  
size, strength or coarseness; as, horse-  
chestnut, horse-radish, horse-muscle and  
horse-laugh.

Do you know why the stormy petrel or  
Mother Cary's chickens are so called? It  
is supposed that the name petrel is derived  
from St. Peter, and these little petrels, like  
the apostle of old, can walk on the water.  
There is an interesting, though not very  
well authenticated, story that the petrels  
are called Mother Cary's chickens because  
the Italian sailors, who may have been  
first to use the term, believed that these  
birds were sent by the Mater Cara, as they  
called the Virgin Mary, to give warning  
of an approaching storm.

In the year 1247 a priory was founded in  
London for the purpose of furnishing en-  
tertainment to the Bishop of Bethlehem,  
whenever he should be pleased to visit the  
city. Who would suppose that our word  
*bedlam* would ever have been derived from  
such a source as this? In the sixteenth  
century King Henry granted this priory to  
the city, and it came to be used as an  
asylum for the insane. The word Bethle-  
hem-house came, after some years, to be  
Bedlam-house, and finally bedlam.—*Ken-  
tucky Homestead.*

### A Chinaman's Chopsticks.

"Did you ever see the chopsticks the  
Chinese eat with?" asked the boy who  
wants to find out everything.

To find out everything is praiseworthy  
ambition. To be sure, it is a hopeless one.  
But if that boy lives many years, and  
keeps on extracting as much information  
from his friends as he does at present, the  
chances are he will find out a good deal.

"I have seen them eating," I replied,  
"perched up in the window of their little  
laundries, once or twice when I stopped  
for the collars and cuffs. I never noticed  
particularly how they managed it. They  
seemed very deft."

"They seemed very *daft*, I should say,"  
remarked the boy. He has a morbid  
weakness for puns, which his suffering  
relatives hope to see him outgrow. "But  
they're sharp enough at using the chop-  
sticks."

"I meant that, my dear," mildly.

"Oh yes! Well, Frank and I were in a  
fellow's place the other night—Ching-a-  
ling, or Sam Lee, or whatever his name  
was; I forget—and we watched him. He  
held the two sticks so—one between the  
thumb and first finger, the other down  
in the hollow of the thumb, and kept in  
position with the other fingers. Then he  
worked one against the other. He picked  
up threads and little scraps of paper from  
the floor, just to show us how. It was  
awfully funny, and when we laughed, he  
seemed to think that funnier yet. I  
asked him to sell me a pair of chopsticks,  
but he shook his head 'no.' He kept say-  
ing 'nes week, nes week!'

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"Polite Chinese way of refusal, perhaps.  
How long are the sticks?"

"About twelve inches, square at one  
end and round at the other, the round end  
about as big as a thin lead pencil. They  
are made of black wood—ebony, they say,  
but I don't know whether it's true or not.  
But I do think that fellow was mean.  
The Chinaman where Frank takes his  
laundry-work gave him a pair. I'll get  
'em and show 'em to you."

"If you want a pair very much, per-  
haps you can get them at some other  
place," I suggested.

"Perhaps," doubtfully. "I tried it on  
one fellow. I gave him an old Chinese  
almanac I picked up somewhere. He was  
very chatty, and he seemed to like the al-  
manac. So I thought the next time I  
went I'd ask him for a pair of chopsticks."

"Well?"  
"Well! The very next time I went to  
that laundry the fellow had moved away!  
You see, that's the trouble with all these  
Chinese chaps. They're so *titmerant*! He  
never gave me any show at all! I just  
wasted that almanac!"—*Harper's Young  
People.*

## Pears' Soap

It is a wonderful soap  
that takes hold quick and  
does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the  
skin soft like a baby's; no  
alkali in it, nothing but soap.

The harm is done by al-  
kali. Still more harm is done  
by not washing. So, bad  
soap is better than none.

What is bad soap? Imper-  
fectly made; the fat and al-  
kali not well balanced or not  
combined.

What is good soap?

Pears'.

All sorts of stores sell it,  
especially druggists; all sorts  
of people use it.

## LISTEN

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haven't, you better at once. You  
don't want to miss YOUR oppor-  
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teen lines to the inch).Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.  
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sisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, in-  
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The *American Cultivator*, Boston, Mass., suggests that if the States which have sent out lists of abandoned farms should study the subject of abandoned factories or factory privileges, the list of abandoned farms would be found to follow closely after that of abandoned factories.

The *Southern Live Stock Journal*, an able agricultural paper published at Meridian, Miss., while rejoicing that the acreage of cotton will be somewhat reduced in order that the supply may not exceed the demand, yet expresses the fear that the movement for reduction may result in the direct opposite.

From a recent editorial in the *Atchison Champion* the following extract is made: "The newspapers of the country may ridicule it as they please, but the fact remains indisputable that Senator Peffer's 'bill for creating a fund for setting our army of idle laborers at work on extensive public improvements, and thereby removing the strongest incentive to crime among the poor,' is, next to Secretary Blaine's reciprocity scheme, the wisest and most statesmanlike measure that has been proposed since the war. Every consideration of the best political economy, of humaneness and self-protection combined to urge the passage of Senator Peffer's bill or some equivalent."

The great debate in Congress on the proposition to reinstate free coinage of silver occurred on the 22d, 23d and 24th inst. The only new phase of the subject developed is the surprising growth of the strength of the opposition. The Democrats declined to make it a party issue, so that their immense majority in the House availed nothing in favor of the measure, and most of the Republicans voted against it. No direct vote was reached on the passage of the bill, but a motion to kill it by laying on the table was defeated by a tie vote, and this only after the Speaker had voted to save the bill. The usual filibustering tactics were resorted to to prevent a vote on the passage of the bill, and its friends have now practically given it up for the present session.

The resolutions adopted by the New Mexico irrigation convention indicate that the ideas of the Nationalists have not penetrated the wilds of that Territory with sufficient energy to have a controlling influence on the action of the convention. The plan proposed is clearly that of subsidized corporations, similar to the plan under which the trans-Continental railroads were built. The Nationalists would have proposed that after the experience of the country with the Pacific railroad corporations, their exactions and extortions, these great improvements in which whole peoples are interested, should, like coast and harbor improvements, be made, owned and managed by the government for the benefit of the people, and the service rendered at actual cost.

## KANSAS FARMER CROP REPORTS.

An old and valued friend of the *KANSAS FARMER*, Mr. A. G. Forney, publishes in the *People's Voice*, of Wellington, a letter in opposition to making crop reports. The ground of this opposition is that speculators are thus informed of the prospects and use all favorable reports as an argument for the depression of prices of grain at present on hand. He says:

This business is used by the gamblers in their futures and is their right hand bower. No man who is a friend to the struggling farmer and who has given the subject any thought, will furnish information upon this subject. Again, no farmer should give any information of this sort to your trustee when he is listing your property, except what is listed for taxable purposes, and there is no law to compel you to give in number of acres of wheat, corn, oats, amount of butter, eggs, pork or beef sold, or what the yield is liable to be, or anything else except, as I have said before, things and articles listed for taxation.

The article closes thus:

Now, Mr. Farmer, suppose you write to the editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* and request him to interview the manufacturers and ascertain the amount of binding twine they have on hand and the amount they intend to put out, also the number of farm implements on hand and their proposed output this spring. Yes, send your inquiry to the nail and lumber manufacturers; it would be such a great source of information. Try the clothing houses, then give the sugar trust, the oil trust, the drug trust, the coal trust, and the iron monopoly a round-up with your designated questions on a postal card. The people are anxious for this information; it would be so enlightening, you know.

All of the above industries are organized and control their output, and if a pretended friend would come around with such questions, he would be kicked out. The farmers, as a class, will never be prosperous until they organize and control their output, just as other trades do, and then keep your own secrets.

To show that Mr. Forney is mistaken as to the course that manufacturers pursue as to their business, attention is invited to the following report clipped from the March number of the *Manufacturers' Review and Industrial Record*, published at 140 Nassau street, New York. Under the head "Knitting Interests" we find over two pages of reports from correspondents at Philadelphia, Cohoes, N. Y., Lakeport, N. H., and Laconia, N. H.

We give room for the following sample:

LAKEPORT, N. H., March 5, 1892.  
Business continues in about the same condition as at my last writing. The mild winter has exerted rather a depressing effect on the woolen goods market, which applies to the knit goods business, as well as to the other branches of the woolen trade. The reason for this depression is that jobbers bought heavily last fall in anticipation of a cold winter, and consequently a brisk trade. Their expectations have not been realized, and now they are slow in placing orders, having enough goods on hand to supply their present needs. They also think prices will be lower later in the season. There is a small stock of goods on hand, but manufacturers are not crowding work at all, and the general belief is that a little later on all will be placing orders at once. The consequence will be under such conditions that prices will maintain their own, if not go a little higher. When trade really opens, manufacturers will get a fair number of orders, but the outlook is that the season will not hold out as late as it did last year.

Here follow reports of what each of the principal manufacturing concerns is doing.

The *Iron Age*, New York, the trade journal of the metal producers, in its March 17 number goes into details showing that the aggregate production of copper in the United States will be about 318,000,000 pounds in 1892 and that this will more than equal consumption, so that there will be copper for export. The same journal also makes showings as to the probable production of large iron concerns, which go to show that prices for iron must rule low.

Such reports might be copied at great length, but our space limits preclude their further extension at this time. Almost every branch of industry has one or more publications devoted to its especial interests, in which reports are periodically made of the condition and progress of the special industry represented for the information and benefit of those engaged in that industry. Some trade journals publish weekly estimates of the amount of the output. It may be that speculators and dealers in industrial products gain from these reports information which they use in their operations, but the advantage to the manufacturers of having full and reliable information of what their fellow workers are doing in the same line, laid before them periodically, so that they can shape their course with wisdom, far

outweighs all the disadvantages speculators are able to inflict on account of information gained from the reports. It is also well known to these manufacturers that the speculators get independently of these reports very accurate estimates of all matters of importance to them.

The *KANSAS FARMER* is the "trade journal" of the farmers of Kansas. It secures from the farmers, for the farmers, the most reliable reports as to crops and stock of the State. These are not sensational "boom" reports such as "bear" operators delight in, but are the conservative, honest estimates of honest men who are well qualified to estimate accurately. They are such as enable the farmer to know the situation and to shape his course accordingly. They are published at such times as to enable the farmer as far as possible to so plant as to produce such crops as will meet with a ready market. If it can be known beforehand that an enormous quantity of wheat is pretty soon to be on the market, the farmer, instead of depending on that alone, will direct his attention to something else so that the blow will not be as heavy as if he were depending on wheat alone.

In the range countries are a great many cattle and sheep which are driven into Kansas to fatten. It is a disadvantage to the farmers of any section to have thousands of heads of stock driven in if there is not grain to spare to feed them. But it is a great advantage to a community having a surplus of corn to have outside stock brought in to eat it. The *KANSAS FARMER* crop reports are used by these stockmen to aid in selecting localities for feeding.

There are thousands of people in the East who desire to find homes in the West, and if Kansas can offer them inducements they will settle inside her borders. Each family coming will bring more or less money, which will be expended here. They must buy horses, cattle, pigs, poultry and grain. All these they would buy here, and thus bring a "home market" right to every county in the State. A Scriptural passage says: "To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken that which he hath." Let any business, whether merchandising or farming, advertise that it "hath," and the chances are that it will get more. Let it advertise that it "hath not," and it is more than likely that what it seemeth to have will also vanish.

But suppose that our friend's advice were acted upon and every farmer in the State and this paper should decide to give no information as to the condition of the crops, does any sane man think speculators would thereby be deprived of the information? Farming is one of the industries that has to be carried on out-of-doors; the highways are free to the use of everybody; the railroads pass through representative farms in all parts of the State, and the speculators' crop inspectors, buyers and agents are careful to use every available means of information and to keep their principals well informed as to the entire situation. The *KANSAS FARMER* is doing the same for its patrons, the farmers of Kansas, so that they may be prepared to meet intelligently those with whom they will have to deal.

The age when knowledge can be suppressed or information can be hidden has passed. The only way to meet knowledge is with knowledge. The farmer who succeeds in the fierce competition of the present time, the tiller of the soil who holds his own with the manufacturer and the trader must know not only how matters are progressing on his own farm, but on those of his fellow workers.

A correspondent in Leavenworth county writes to ask whether hay should be salted in the mow when being stored away at harvest time, and if so, how much salt should be used. It is no doubt a good plan to put some salt on the hay, which should be sprinkled over each layer of a foot or more. A gallon to the ton would be a fair amount for bright, well-cured hay. If the hay has not been cured properly, a greater amount to the ton will improve it by making it more palatable for stock. While salt is a necessity for cattle, too much of it is apt to prove unprofitable. If cattle are allowed free access to boxes containing salt they will only take enough for their own good. If their hay is salted too much they get more of it in their stomach than they would if left to choose for themselves.

## MECHANICAL POWER IN FARM WORK.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—Please give information in your paper in regard to the cost and the efficiency of the steam engine and of the electric motor in farm work, and oblige,  
Yours respectfully,  
F. W. BAUM.

Caldwell, Sumner Co., Kas., March 5, 1892.

Thousands of men are now asking the questions asked by Mr. Baum, and many more are interested in the answers which ought now to be given to those questions. There is now more interest in the matter of using machine power in place of animal power in farm work than ever before. The recent crops and the present prices have stimulated the inquiry. In western Kansas, the men who have 100 acres in wheat wish they had 200, and the men who have 200 acres wish they had 500 acres. The owners of improved lands wish they had it all in cultivation.

Every citizen, whether land-owner or land-worker, knows that unused prairie adds little or nothing to the wealth of the community or the State.

There are vast areas of fertile soil in Kansas which have never been touched by the plow simply for want of effective power to cultivate the soil. More land per team is worked in western Kansas than anywhere else. The conditions are such that it is necessary to cultivate many acres, and to grow as many bushels of grain as cheaply as possible. In some countries ten acres is enough, in some countries forty acres is a farm, but in Kansas we must work more land. We are 1,500 miles from either seaboard and 1,000 miles from the gulf. The wheat, which is worth a good price in Liverpool, is worth less in New York, still less in Chicago, again less in Kansas City, and still less to the producer in western Kansas. We must pay the freights in grain, and to do this we must grow more bushels of grain.

There is another reason for this anxiety to have more efficient and cheaper power than animal power. Far-seeing men know very well that while the West is capable of being the granary of the world, it can only become so and remain so by reducing the cost of production. Many believe this can be done by using superior appliances which require the superior skill which our intelligent farmers can give better than the unskilled and low-priced foreign wheat-growers, that is, by using motor machines which will enable a man with a motor to cultivate the soil deeper and cheaper and faster than horse power can do it. We know that horses can pull the plow, the harrow, the drill or the reaper but fifteen to twenty miles in a day, and that even at this slow speed the work is not done so well as it should be, simply because horse power is not able to do the work required of it. We know that one man can work but two, three, or at most four horses, while with machine power one man can handle the equivalent of many horses. We know that machine power is rated higher than horse power in effective work, that it is tireless, and can work up to its full speed and power all day, all night, and every day and night, if required. We know that a motor machine requires feed and care only while in actual work, while the horse, when idle, consumes the product of the farm.

There is still another reason why there is now so much interest taken in the adoption of steam or of electric power. Until recently it has been supposed that our hot and drying winds came from the desert sections of the Southwest. But those who have carefully studied the subject now believe that our drying winds originate on our own dry and heated prairies.

The rains that fall upon our grassy plains quickly run off instead of soaking in. We all know that it is almost a waste of time to plant any crop in a hedge row, or other narrow strip of cultivated land which is surrounded by a sea of prairie grass. If a tree is set out in a small spaded spot in the prairie it is almost sure to die, and the same is true of other plants. The small patches of cultivated land in our new western counties are in the same conditions as the hedge row or the tree. It is only when large areas are cultivated that crops become more certain. The same was true in eastern Kansas in its early settlement.

In the sixties, eastern Kansas had the same hot winds, the same distressing droughts, and the same crop failures that western Kansas had in the eighties. When the cultivated fields were few and small the climate was arid; when the prairies



became small, and the cultivated fields were large, the crops became more certain.

According to figures, kindly given by Hon. Martin Mohler, there are 52,572,162 acres in the State, and 12,520,132 acres under the plow. It is now a well recognized fact that the breaking up of this one-fourth of the soil has materially increased the regularity of humidity of the climate in those sections where the largest proportion of cultivated soil exists. It seems reasonable to suppose that the breaking up of another one-fourth in the sections where there is the least cultivated soil will conserve the moisture and increase the crops in those sections.

These are some of the reasons why so great interest is taken in the adaptation of motor machines to farm work in the West. Our great plains, level and free from obstructions, seem specially adapted to the use of steam or of electric power. Here, if anywhere, one man can manage a dozen plows of larger size, at greater depth, and with greater speed. In plowing two acres, seven inches deep, it is necessary to remove 1,000 tons of earth. In cultivating our great plains there is a larger field of work for the motor machines which have so immensely increased production, improved the quality of products, and cheapened the cost in nearly all other industries.

It is possible to furnish cheap and ample power, anywhere in Kansas, at a cost of not more than 1 cent. per horse power per hour in fuel.

The farmer sees the locomotive engineer use effectively steam power equivalent to sixty or eighty horses, while himself can use but two or three. He sees electric cars run swiftly while his team tugs at a lighter load. He wearily walks a thousand miles in a year to and fro across his farm, while if he had such power as is used in other lines of work he could do his work quickly, easily, and better. The man who wearily swings the old-fashioned flail has the same feeling as he listens to the hum of the steam thrasher.

The improvements which have been made in agricultural work are almost entirely in substituting animal power for human power.

It is believed by many that the recent improvements which have been made in motors make it possible now to use them instead of animal power in farm work.

The motor machines which may become available in farm work are the steam engine, the electric motor, and oil engines. There is much to be said about each one of these systems of power, and at another time we will endeavor to state briefly the merits and the defects of each in field work.

#### GOOD WORK.

The KANSAS FARMER has frequently expressed regret that the privileges of the State Board of Agriculture were not appropriated more widely over the State. Others have even suggested that this institution is a sort of close corporation within whose charmed circle few dared to enter, and that the members meet year by year as a sort of mutual admiration society, and re-elect themselves to membership. True, every county agricultural society which holds a fair is entitled to representation on the State board. But these representations have not been sent up in such numbers as is desirable, and the comfortable assurance and old acquaintance of the regular members of the State board have tended to make the few county fair members feel somewhat strange and compare their situation to that of the proverbial "bound boy at a husking." It is, therefore, with a good deal of satisfaction that the KANSAS FARMER notes that the Secretary of the State board has been out in central Kansas, in the good company of Secretary Smith, of the World's Fair managers, working up county fairs. This will have the double good effect of making the State Board of Agriculture a representative body at its next meeting and at the same time effectively preparing for a fine exhibit at the World's Fair. Let the good work go on. The objects are worthy of the best effort.

Twenty years ago but little was done in artificial hatching. Now one may be able to find a machine in operation turning out the little downy wonders on many farms, and as fast as they are hatched cared for by the brooder as tenderly as the old hen could do. We never had broilers in January and February as we do now.—J. W. Coughley.

#### OUR WASHINGTON SPECIAL.

It takes two or three months after Congress convenes for the petitions to get started. The right of petition is guaranteed by the constitution, and in recent years it is one of those rights that are pretty freely exercised. The present Congress in particular has been fairly flooded with petitions, and a noticeable fact in this connection is that most of the requests for legislation are from the country communities. This year the "appeals from the people" are mainly for the establishment of the free delivery system in the rural districts, government aid for the silk culture industry, the passage of the "pure food bill," a law to prevent dealing in options and futures, and legislation directing that the World's Fair be closed on Sunday. Within the past few weeks these petitions have been averaging about a dozen daily to each subject. Some days the total of the petitions on these five subjects exceeds a hundred. Evidently an agitation along the line of each of these proposed subjects of legislation has been vigorously worked up, and the flood of petitions is now pretty well started.

The House Committee on Agriculture has agreed to report favorably the Hatch bill to prevent dealing in options, and as soon as the present tariff discussion is ended an effort will be made to call up the measure in the House. The same measure known as the Washburn bill on the Senate side will also be reported soon and pushed to early passage in the upper branch of Congress. As soon as one of the bills passes either house the friends of anti-option legislation will hold a conference and agree as to the various provisions to be embodied in the measure. The pure food bill, which is the companion measure, is now before the House committee, having already passed the Senate. It will be reported in a few days and placed on the calendar for early consideration. The indications are that both measures will be enacted into law at the present session.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture has reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to fix a standard for the classification and grading of wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley. The classification varies in the different market centers, under the present system, to such an extent as to confuse and often affect the price of grain to the detriment of the producer. It is believed that a uniform system of grading, established with reference to the standard classification now recognized by the several chambers of commerce and boards of trade of the United States, would not only subserve the public interest in the conduct of inter-State trade and commerce in grain, but it would result in benefit to the farmer. Under the bill proposed the classifications and grades are to be recorded by the department, and shall be held to be the standard in all inter-State commerce in grain, except when consignments are made by the owner to his private mill or warehouse.

United States Consul Knowles, of Bordeaux, in a report to the State Department, says that although there are in France 419 beet sugar factories turning out more than a million pounds a year, the country imports 340,000,000 pounds annually. Most of this comes from Germany and a small quantity from the West Indies. Eighteen million dollars a year in import duties is collected, and in order to prevent adulteration of sugar at the refineries a tax is levied on all sugars coming out of the refineries in excess of the declared quantity of the raw product registered as entering the factory.

H. N. Allen, Secretary of legation at Seoul, Corea, reports to the State Department that a peculiar disease has broken out among the cattle in that country. It is called cow cholera and is believed to be caused by bad water. It is a sort of enteric fever, with severe intestinal catarrh, resulting in inflammatory degeneration of the liver, and runs about four or five days. Death follows in nearly all cases, unless the animal be taken in the first stages of the disease to the mountains, where it is cool and the water is pure. The ravages of the epidemic have been so great that the cattle industry in Corea has been much injured.

According to compilations just completed the total wheat crop of the world for the last season was 2,238,245,081 bushels. This estimate does not include Bulgaria and Caucasus, which for the first time were reported the past year among the

wheat-producing countries. Notwithstanding the general failure in Russia, one of the principal countries included in the estimate, the world's crop of 1891 was 34,300,000 greater than in 1890. A report to the Department of Agriculture states that the prospects for the coming harvest in Russia do not improve. The weather in the wheat-growing regions has been most unfavorable, and the indications are that the coming year's crop in the Czar's dominions will not be any better than the crop of last season.

In most of the other countries of Europe, however, the outlook for good crops of grain is encouraging. Tillage and sowing operations in Great Britain and Ireland are somewhat in arrears, but the land is in excellent condition. The oat and barley areas will be largely increased by the spring sowings, and a slight increase in the wheat area is promised. The grain fields in Austro-Hungary have been somewhat damaged by cold weather in the absence of snow, but as the plant growth is vigorous it is believed the injury will not prove permanent.

It may be interesting in this connection to cite the fact that the crop statistics of many of the European countries are carried into much more detail than are those of the United States. Each month during the growing season the statistician's office conducts a detailed local investigation into the status of growing crops and reports it within the first ten days of the month. At the close of the year all the reports of the season are examined, consolidated, further investigations, including an actual census of 100,000 farms, carried on, and a detailed estimate of the acreage, product, and value of the principal crops made public during the first week of the new year.

In a report submitted to the President of the Senate, Secretary Noble, of the Interior Department, says that all of the States except Idaho and Montana now have agricultural colleges, and that all of these except South Carolina have received disbursements under the act of August 30, 1890, providing that a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands be applied to the more complete endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. With the exception of the three named all of the States and all the Territories except Alaska, the Indian Territory and the District of Columbia have received \$50,000 apiece. South Carolina has not yet complied with that section of the law which requires the fund to be divided with institutions for colored students.

GEO. H. APPERSON.

Washington, D. C., March 28, 1892.

#### AN APPEAL FOR AID FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS.

To the Farmers of America:

The vicissitudes of climate are such in all countries that not even the most favored can hope for entire immunity from the losses and distresses they may entail.

To-day it is the wretched lot of some twenty great provinces of middle and southern Russia, having a population equal to nearly one-fourth that of the whole empire, to suffer the horrors of famine.

For successive years their crops were scant, and last year they failed so almost entirely that multitudes are without food other than the refuse of their neighbors' fields, granaries, cellars and kitchens, the seed of weeds and the bark of trees ground and mixed with all these. The cattle on which they had depended for milk or service, and even their horses, needed as beasts of burden, are slain and consumed as a means of prolonging life until relief shall come from some quarter of the globe.

Starvation alone is terrible enough, but the famine in Russia has been aggravated by a fierceness of cold rarely known in a Russian winter, while fuel is so scarce that in many cases remnants of stubble and the thatching of stables, mixed with turf and dried scrapings of the barn-yard afford the only means of warming their hovels and cooking the miserable pittance of food thus gathered together.

Nor is this all. Pestilence, too, has come with all its added terrors. Hungering, freezing, and beset by famine fever, the poor peasants of Russia demand the world's sympathy as it has seldom been demanded in all human history.

What is to be done? Europe in general has been a sufferer from the drouths of 1891 and has little to

spare. But, thank heaven, America has been blest as never before. We have millions to sell, and can also give millions and feel ourselves none the poorer.

Has not a good Providence made us stewards of His bounty for this greatest of all crises—for the salvation of many millions of our fellow-men in the far-away country of a great and friendly power?

That America will respond in a signal manner who can doubt? Already the city of brotherly love has sent forth onesteamship on its errand of mercy, and another will sail from New York in a few days. But still other ships must go in like manner, that the millions of outstretched hands may not wait in vain.

The farmers, the gardeners, the fruit-growers, the dairymen, the stock-growers of the United States, are among the most intelligent and responsive of all our sixty millions. They can each give a portion, either in kind or for conversion into other produce or money, of all that they have so bountifully received. Will they wait for some miracle, or will they act?

Some, thank God, have acted already. The farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, and some other States have moved and are moving. Wheat and rye flour, kiln-dried corn meal, cured meats, and canned goods generally are on the way to the seaboard. But many cargoes will be needed ere the wants of twenty millions are met through all the months until a new harvest.

"Therefore, whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." There is no higher, truer, other law. Its fulfillment by Americans will banish the Russian famine and leave it but a horrible dream.

The railway companies have consented to carry car-loads of famine supplies to the seaboard without charge; the owners of mills and kiln-drying houses at Akron, Ohio, and at Wilmington, Del., are preparing corn at almost no cost to the donor, and when your gifts are ready, if you have no other preferred medium, application to the Red Cross, 732 Fourteenth street, Washington, will secure printed tags, in required number, that will direct them to places of consignment on the seaboard.

Farmers of America! Let your deeds in this day of calamity be fully worthy of yourselves, of matchless advantages you so richly enjoy, of this glorious land so happily inherited, of this our sacred cause so urgently demanding the glad service of all who love their fellow men!

In the name of all by whom and for whom this appeal is made,

JOHN W. HOYT,

Chairman of the Russian Famine Relief Committee of the United States.  
Washington, D. C., March, 1892.

#### CENTRALIZATION.

The centralization of the industries of the country under control of vast moneyed syndicates is taking place with great rapidity. In few directions is it more strikingly apparent than in the matter of brewing. From small establishments to large breweries, and from these to the great brewing combines is the record of only a few years. That all are not happy under this event, even under the "harmonizing" influence of beer, is apparent from the following clipping from the Chicago *Inter Ocean*: "The immense brewery corporation, capitalized at \$20,000,000, of which a full report was published in the *Inter Ocean* last Saturday, will probably entirely revolutionize the Chicago beer business. The deal is the largest and most important in the history of the trade, and rivals the famous whisky trust. The prime mover in the deal, the P. Schoenhofen Brewing Company, is the same firm that caused such a rumpus up in Milwaukee among the local brewers there by establishing the first branch of any importance for the sale of outside beer in the city. It appears that ever since the Milwaukee brewers have been making the most strenuous efforts to prevent it becoming publicly known that Chicago beer is being sold in their city. Nearly every brewer in Milwaukee is vitally interested in having this kept quiet, as there is no doubt but that it will seriously affect the entire shipping and export trade of that city, which amounted last year to somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 barrels."

The Topeka Linseed Oil Works have well-cleaned flaxseed for sowing. Write for prices and terms.



## Horticulture.

### SPRAYING WITH INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

By D. C. Burson, read before the Farmers' Institute at Oak Grange hall, Shawnee county.  
(Continued.)

I presume there is no man in the State of Kansas who has given the subject of commercial apple-raising more study, and whose judgment is more mature, and who has experienced more in spraying than Judge Wellhouse, of Wakarusa. In his article, "Apple Growing Commercially Considered," read before the American Pomological Society in Washington city, we find the following: "The canker worm defoliated large numbers of our trees and gave us serious trouble, until we found we could destroy them by spraying with London purple. Tent caterpillars, fall web worms, rascal leaf-crumpler and tarnish plant bug have each and all annoyed us to some extent at different times, but we find they can all be destroyed easily by spraying. Codling moth or apple worm has damaged us more than any other insect. We commenced spraying last year with London purple with the view of checking their ravages, and the results were sufficiently satisfactory to warrant further efforts in this direction, and we went over our trees again three times this spring, commencing immediately after the bloom had dropped and continued at intervals up to the fore part of June. We catch at the same time any canker worms, tent caterpillars, leaf roller or tarnish plant bug that may be at work." This, you see, is the experience of the largest apple-grower in America. I notice also in his report of yearly average that before he commenced spraying it was only about 25,000 bushels per year, while the two years he sprayed it was 70,000 bushels.

The Country Gentlemen says: "Reports come to us from orchardists in all parts of the country of the successful results of spraying young fruits on the trees to prevent the attacks of insects and to destroy the various species of parasitic fungus."

Prof. L. H. Bailey, horticulturist of Cornell university, says: "It is certain that spraying for insects and fungus troubles has come to be a necessary labor."

Prof. Popenoe, of Manhattan college, in his address before the State Horticultural Society in Beloit, gave numerous instances where they had experimented with both insecticides and fungicides with satisfactory results in every case largely in favor of spraying, and made it very emphatic that if fruit-growers would make the business profitable they must resort to spraying."

The Delaware Farm and Home says: "Spray! spray! Spray for insects and for fungus diseases. This is one of the secrets of successful fruit-growing."

Mortimer Whitehead says: "I believe in spraying, for I have tried and proven it."

The Orchard and Garden says: "The spraying of trees with arsenites is no longer an experiment, but takes its recognized place in the regular routine of work on the fruit farm."

Prof. Forbes, State Entomologist of Illinois, says: "About 75 per cent. of the apples exposed to injury by the codling moth are saved by spraying."

The effect of spraying apple trees with London purple to prevent ravages of the codling moth or apple worm is well illustrated by the experience of Mr. Lupton, of Virginia, as stated in a recent issue of *Insect Life*. The work of spraying was undertaken in Mr. Lupton's orchard, but was discontinued when less than one-third of the trees had been sprayed. From these trees 1,000 barrels of apples, nearly free from worms, were gathered, while from the remaining two-thirds of the orchard only 883 barrels of sound fruit were obtained, quite one-fifth of the apples from the unsprayed trees being wormy and unfit for use. Mr. Lupton estimates that his returns from the orchard would have been increased \$2,500, had all the trees been sprayed.

Waldo F. Brown, horticulturist, of Ohio (many of you Ohio men know of him), says: "Recently I saw two trays of apples, each containing 100. The fruit in one tray was taken from a tree which had been sprayed, and in the other from an unsprayed tree adjoining, the apples in both cases being taken as they grew, without assorting. The apples in each tray

were divided into three grades—first, second, and third. No. 1 being entirely free from wormholes and knots, No. 2 having one or two blemishes, and No. 3 being so small and knotty as to be worthless. In the tray occupied by apples from the unsprayed tree, there were four first-class apples, fifty-eight second-class and thirty-eight culls. In the tray containing fruit from the sprayed tree, there were eighty-four perfect apples, nine second-class and seven culls. All that is necessary to protect apples from the codling moth is to spray with Paris green, one-quarter pound to fifty gallons of water. The first spraying should be made as soon as the blossoms fall, to be followed by one or two others, depending on whether or not there be rain sufficient to wash off the poison. I am troubled on my farm with leaf-blight on pears (not fire-blight), so that before the end of August many of the trees are defoliated. Visiting our Ohio Experiment Station, at Columbus, I found that this had been prevented by adding to the water in which the Paris green was used four pounds of lime, and four pounds of sulphate of copper to each fifty gallons. The sprayed trees had perfectly healthy leaves; adjoining trees, not sprayed, had shed their leaves until the ground was covered with them."

This, you see, indorses Prof. Weed's theory of combining fungicides with insecticides.

I think this combination process worthy of further investigation. The experience of so many worthy fruit-growers is certainly convincing testimony that spraying with insecticides and fungicides not only increases the yield, but greatly improves the quality of the fruit. But as everything is measured in this country with dollars and cents, the question would naturally be asked: "Is the profit derived from spraying all eaten up by the expense involved?" This is a very sensible view to take of the matter. If the cost of spraying our orchard would be \$100, and the profits would only be increased \$75, we would not pronounce it a good business investment. So it would probably be just as well if we should consider, to some extent, the expenses connected with spraying. First, we will consider the case of the insecticide. One pound of London purple, 20 cents, and 150 gallons of water costs in proportion to where and how you get it. With this 150 gallons you can spray from 300 to 400 trees, which one man with a small hand pump can effectually spray in one day, making the cost about  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per tree. London purple in 100-pound lots can be bought at about 10 cents per pound. Judge Wellhouse makes the following estimate of the cost of spraying: "We sprayed 160 acres twice, equal to 320 acres once, and 277 acres three times, equal to 831 acres once, or a total of 1,115 acres at a single spraying. To do this we used 60,000 gallons of water, and 600 pounds of London purple, and it took forty-six days to do the work; so the expense stands thus: Forty-six days with team at \$2.50 per day, \$115; 600 pounds of London purple at 10 cents a pound, \$60; total, \$175, or a little over 15 cents per acre, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mills per tree for each spraying."

To spray vineyards with the Bordeaux mixture, the cost per acre is more than spraying an orchard with London purple. The cost of sulphate of copper (better known as blue vitriol) is about the same per pound, but there is not so much water to the pound. The entire cost of the Bordeaux mixture would be between 50 cents and \$1 per acre. So you can readily see that the expense is insignificant, not amounting to 1 cent a bushel on either apples or grapes.

The next point to be considered is the machine that is required to do the work of spraying. It is not absolutely necessary that an outfit to do this work should be at all expensive. If it was, many with small and medium-sized orchards would be barred, and have to content themselves on wormy apples. All that is required is a pump to draw the water from a vessel or tank and at the same time throw it through a nozzle with sufficient force to break it into a fine spray—the finer the better. Before making the selection of a sprayer, all of its advantages and disadvantages should be taken into consideration. If you wish to spray nothing but a large apple orchard with the trees so arranged that you can reach all of them with a two-horse wagon, you can use any spray, that is in the market, for you can

carry a barrel or tank of the insecticide and fasten the pump to either wagon or barrel. But if you have trees or vines about the yard or garden that cannot be reached with a two-horse wagon, then you should supply yourself with a sprayer that could not only be used on a wagon, but light and convenient enough to be carried from tree to tree by hand, and with it a pailful of water. With a pump of this description, the plum, cherries, pears and grapes can all be sprayed. There are pumps of this kind in the market costing only about \$10 or \$12, and with one of them 500 apple trees can be thoroughly sprayed in one day. A spraying pump, if not too unwieldy, can be used for other purposes, such as cleaning windows, washing carriages and horses, and extinguishing fires, and for other domestic uses.

I will now close this article with Prof. Weed's precautions:

"Label all poisonous preparations in plain, large letters, POISON. Never have poisonous compounds within the reach of children, ignorant persons, or domestic animals."

"In using a compound of which you know nothing, and which is reported as at all liable to injure foliage, use only weak mixtures, and if possible, try its effects first on a small scale."

"If possible own a spraying pump yourself. If you have to wait to borrow your neighbor's, the chances are that you will begin too late."

"Spray in time; begin early; do not wait until the horse is stolen, and then try to lock the door by spraying."

"Do not spray indiscriminately anything and everything. Adapt your means to your ends. Study the enemies of your crops, and then fight them intelligently."

"Of two mixtures equally effective, choose the one least liable to injure foliage. Take the trouble to add a little lime to all arsenite mixtures."

## The Poultry Yard.

### THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

By J. C. Snyder, and read before the Farmers' Institute, held at Constant, Cowley Co., Kas., March 3 and 4, 1892.

From the egg to the frying-pan is considerable of an evolution, when it is viewed in the light of science, and not in the light of a dish to be served from the table.

There are varieties innumerable, colors variable, and sizes without number; yet the product from each and all varies but little in shape, size, color or perceptible taste.

The king, on his throne; the banker, at his desk; the laborer, at his work; the felon, in prison—all are ready to put aside cares and duties for the time being to "hitch up" their chairs to a repast of ham and eggs.

As an article of diet; as a useful ingredient in *materi medica*; as something that can be depended upon to hold its place with the staff of life—bread, there is nothing that comes up to an egg—boiled, fried, poached or raw, in a pudding, soup, cake or coffee—unless it is another egg of the same calibre, or "double."

Leaving this for a moment, I will proceed with my story. I do not wish to enter into a scientific study of the why and wherefore, but I do wish to call your attention to the fact that there is money in the poultry yard. Not from the fanciers' standpoint alone, but from the standpoint of a farmer, with his old clothes on, his pants in his boots, and from the middle of the barnyard. While the credit of the income from the chickens is generally accorded the masculine side of the "ranch," I want it distinctly understood that nine times out of ten it does not belong there, but to the women folks. I do not say this to gain feminine friends, or to lose political votes, but because it is true. Were it not for the deep interest the women take in the raising of chickens, the gathering of eggs, and the marketing, the importation of eggs into this country would amount to \$200,000,000 instead of \$2,500,000, as it did last year; and all this in spite of the fine Italian climate of Kansas, the crow of the chanticleer, the lay of the hen, and the industrious "driving up-hill" of the female portion of the henyard by the whole family.

Those of you who do not raise a yard full of chickens should do so, because

those who do raise them will tell you there is money in it—probably not a nail-keg full, but enough to keep down the grocery bill and dry goods account. You need not make it a specialty, but as one of the adjuncts of the farm. There is always waste about the farm. The men do not always hit the inside of the corn-crib while unloading—a little waste there. They sometimes miss the window when shoveling in wheat—a little waste there. Small potatoes are found while digging a mess for dinner, or storing away in the fall—the chickens will eat them. A few sheaves of grain have weeds in, or are damaged in the stack—excellent picking for the poultry. Of course sometimes feeding is necessary, and can be followed with excellent results.

As I said before, I do not expect to tell you what to do or not to do—it takes time and money to do that; but to let you know that "it is so" and to start you to thinking in this direction.

Just think of it! \$2,500,000 paid to foreigners for eggs laid by the cheap-labor-pauper hens of the old countries. The patriotic pride of America should stir us up until our own dear hens should be so fed and treated that they would "rise in their might" and "shell out" eggs in quantities so great that all America could proudly say: "Away with the pauper eggs of Europe! American eggs for America!" Dear people, it lies with you, as a no small part of this great main, to do what you can to bring out this result.

Of course disease will come; our calculations will sometimes not be realized; but no more so in this branch than any other. You all know the superior qualities of good stock; how comparatively slight is the cost of introducing new and improved blood into our flocks. Any one, with an eye to business, and a love for beauty, who will take the pains and go to a little expense to grade up their stock, will have the satisfaction of seeing themselves surrounded by fine fowls and the excess of profit over inferior stock.

The poultry industry is too much neglected by the farmer. Mongrel, dunghill, or what-not seems to fill the bill. Then let us whisper to you that about now is the time to kill the old residents of the farmyard, and get new stock. If you have any respect for yourself, you will not keep that old rooster, which years ago lost its comb, with legs as large as your arm with scales. For a dozen years, at least, he has been the leader of your flock and the morning alarm. Read your farm journal; do not pick out the political part, the orchard department, or the household, but read the poultry—read the whole paper, advertisements and all.

Agriculture, if rightly pursued, does not follow beaten paths through wheat, corn, or grass. The successful farmer confines himself to no specialty; but rather studies adaptability of soil inclinations, and inclines to an overexertion in the direction of that which seems to be the best adapted to his situation. It is well that it is so. In our neighborhood we have wheat-growers, stock-raisers, horticulturists, poultry fanciers, and school teachers, each necessary for the welfare of the other; each following that which seems best fitted to his surroundings, and called for by the consuming world. We know the markets for fancy and commercial poultry and eggs are not overstocked and never will be. This is no small affair—no 2 x 4 business—and should receive the proper treatment it deserves. We are all interested in each other's welfare; we should all work earnestly and faithfully for the advancement of poultry-breeding and its kindred industries; and our endeavors should be to make them successful and profitable.

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## In the Dairy.

### BREEDING FOR BUTTER.

Extracts from a paper read before the Kansas State Dairy Association by A. E. Jones, of Topeka.

The present meeting of this association is of more importance than any that has ever been held. Breeding for butter, the dairy school, the oleomargarine fraud, the possibility of making a dairy exhibit at Chicago in 1893, and the best methods of feeding, are subjects that should receive our most careful consideration. Breeding for butter will be considered first, as this article is in more common use than any of our food products except bread. The adaptation of Kansas as a dairy State and the breeding of improved cows cannot be questioned. With our cheap corn and oats, endless pastures and the facilities for raising alfalfa (which, by the way, will produce more pasture, more hay and more milk than any other grass grown) insures our success as far as feed goes. In looking over the field it will be found that our most prosperous farmers and dairymen owe their success to improved breeds, and a rigid system of economy in the details of their business has been the means of placing them where they are. It should be remembered that farmers can do all this and still not be mean or deprive themselves of the luxuries of life. In fact, the higher such improvements are carried, the greater is the enjoyment and the more satisfactory the results. One of the most prolific sources of loss to our farmers and dairymen has been in the breed of cows kept, commonly called scrubs; the simple rule of whether this animal was paying her way or not has never troubled them. Making it a simple mathematical problem we figure it out thus: The cost of maintaining a cow per year at a fair estimate is \$35 if well kept, but if poorly fed the income from her must decrease in proportion. If used for butter this cow will make about 150 pounds a year, which at 20 cents a pound would be \$30; calf at one year old, \$7; buttermilk for year, \$4; total income for year, \$41. Deducting the cost of keeping and interest on cow, \$37, leaves the net income at \$4, a profit of \$4 for the year's work. If the milk had been sold on the creamery plan, the profits would not overrun the figures given. On the other hand we will take a Jersey cow worth \$80; her keeping would be no more than in the other case, viz.: \$35. This cow will make in the year 300 pounds of butter (mine averaged more than that last year).

Three hundred pounds butter at 20 cents, \$60; calf at one year old, \$25; buttermilk for year, \$4; total for year, \$89; keeping and interest out, \$40.50; leaving a profit of \$48.50 for the year's work, as against \$4 for the scrub cow, making a difference of \$44.50 in favor of the Jersey cow. I have said nothing about the skim-milk in either case, as most of it must be fed to the calf if butter is made. You will also notice that if the milk from the Jersey cow had been sold to the creamery and paid for on the basis of butter fat the difference would still be as great in favor of the Jersey cow. An official report from the Hoard creameries in Wisconsin for August says: "Paying for milk by the Babcock test for fat delivered showed that the dividends to patrons ranged as high as \$1.11 and as low as 65 cents per hundred. Those who are already milking the cows that gave the highest-priced milk may well congratulate themselves that their heads are level in having good butter blood in their herds, and those whose milk has the least fat in it may well ask themselves if they do not need better stock. On 1,000 pounds of milk per day the difference would be \$4.60 in favor of the man having \$1.11 milk. In

breeding for butter or milk it is of the highest importance that we keep those cows that show the largest per cent. of butter fat; on this depends our success or failure." No mature cow that produces less than 250 pounds of butter annually should be kept in the dairy. I would not discard a young cow that made 200 pounds in her first year. She may do better each succeeding year and at maturity be a valuable animal. With such cows it is hard to make dairying a failure. With the butter breeds and the beef breeds at hand, the scrub and all-purpose cow should be a thing of the past. Farmers have been led away by the idea that a cow when past service in the dairy should be one that would turn for beef at \$25 to \$30. By this blind method they have been losing that much every year on the cow's production. There is no good reason why farmers should not have the best of stock, as the prevailing price is within the reach of all. For butter-making the Jersey cow is the coming queen; her breeding and training for centuries has been directed with this one point in view. There are in the United States over 2,000 Jersey cows that have tested from fourteen to forty-six pounds of butter a week, and this butter is better flavored, firmer, will stand more heat without melting and bring a higher price than any butter made.

In comparative tests the Jersey cow has made a larger return on the food consumed than any other. Many of them will give milk 365 days in the year and continue in this every day's work until she is nearly twenty years old. I have a cow thirteen years old that gave last year 8,000 pounds of milk. This even at \$1 per hundred would come to \$80, but sold on the per cent. of fat it would come to very nearly \$100. I know a man who says he would not have a good Jersey cow because he would need to build a barn to put her in. His scrub cows he can let run out, and reap the whirlwind and give to her misguided owner one quart of "blue John" to a milking and go dry two months in the year. It is time to get rid of Pharaoh's poor cows that eat up the good ones. To get my first Jersey cow I gave three scrubs, and it was a good trade for me. The trouble now would be to find men that would make that kind of a bargain.

(To be continued.)

## The Apiary.

### Dove-Tailed Hives.

Query.—What objection, if any, have you to the dove-tailed hive?

Answer.—First, it is not a "dove-tailed" hive, and therefore has no merit as such. Look in your dictionary, if you want to know what a dove-tail is. The joint of the so-called "dove-tailed" hive is not as good as what is known as a halved joint. It is very hard to make this hive square, and it cannot be done without a try-square. Then, again, the boards are apt to shrink unequally after the hive is cut and before it is set up, and some of the boards are sure to split when they are driven together. This joint is no stronger than that of an ordinary halved hive; and the weak points are, it will split, as suggested above, and the rain will beat in around the "dove-tails" and rot them off in a very short time, if the cracks are not puttied up and the hive kept well painted.

Then the square joints of this hive are very objectionable for a farmer's use at least, however well they may suit the professional bee-keeper. The parts of the hive simply rest one upon the other without anything to hold them in place. The theory is that the bees will stick them fast and thus stop up the cracks, but we prefer a hive whose parts will be held in place without the help of the bees.

The lid of this hive is flat with cleats nailed on each end. This lid rests flat down upon the sections without any space above, and in a little while it will be stuck fast to each of them. This renders it very difficult to remove it. Before it is fastened by the bees it would be blown off by a

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very light gust of wind, if not weighted down. A lid that fits flat upon the sections without any space above will make it so hot in the super that the bees cannot work there during the warmest part of the day in the heated season.

The section-holders of this hive, as ordinarily made, are an old and discarded invention, and are cumbersome and unhandy, to say the least.

Probably the most objectionable feature of this hive is the late improvement, so-called—the "new Hoffman frame." These frames are made to fit snug up against each other at the ends when they are in place in the hive. One side of the end piece is square and the other side is beveled. The sharp, beveled edge of one frame fits against the square edge of the frame next to it, thus leaving on both sides of the end of the frame some very enticing little angles for the bees to fill with propolis. If this frame had been invented with the view of furnishing them such amusement, it would be a marked success. We presume, however, that this was not the intent of the inventor. But the bees will avail themselves of the opportunity of filling up the angles all the same. Space is left at the side of the frame to insert a follower, and the frames are to be pressed together and held there by a wedge. This is what is called "fixed distances," and there is no question but what this is a good name, for you can rest assured that the distances between these frames will be almost unalterably "fixed" after they have stood one season in a farmer's yard without being touched. The ends of the frames will be about the same as one board, and so far as their utility is concerned, one might just as well have a hive with no frame in it.

Then, again, if the frames are not rendered immovable, there is not one man in a hundred who handles these frames without killing a great many bees and endangering the life of the queen every time he takes the frames out.

This hive and these frames may be all very well for the specialist, but we write in the interest of the busy farmer and the small bee-keeper.

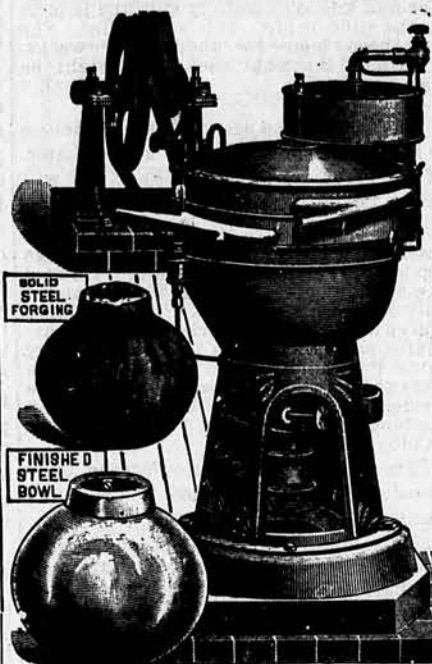
Beauty often depends on plumpness; so does comfort; so does health. If you get thin, there is something wrong, though you may feel no sign of it.

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## The Veterinarian.

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

**LAME MULE.**—I have a five-year-old mule that is lame in the stifle, or hip joint, I can't tell which. I have examined her foot and leg carefully and find it to be in the stifle or hip. It is notswelled. She has been lame for about four weeks. Please tell me what the cause might be and what to do. H. O. Greeley, Kas.

**Answer.**—If you are sure the lameness is in the stifle or hip, apply a fly blister. If not, give us the symptoms and we will try to locate the lameness for you.

**POST-MORTEM ON MULE.**—As I had not intended to open that mule, I let him go too long to tell much about him. He died the next day after I wrote to you and I only opened him yesterday. I found two places in his stomach where the wheat-beards were sticking in the outside very thick, but could not find where the beards went through, but looked natural on the inside. He was full of bloody water, and the lungs were bloodshot. G. W. L. Colby, Kas.

[The above report is in reference to a case described in the issue of the KANSAS FARMER for March 16, in which G. W. L. said his mule had been fed on headed wheat straw. The case is both rare and peculiar, and we publish it for the benefit of other readers. Thanks to G. W. L. for so kindly reporting the case to us.]

**SWELLING ON HEIFER.**—I have a three-year-old Holstein-Friesian heifer that has a swelling on her throat and between her jaw-bones. She had a calf in June, 1891, and, two weeks after, the swelling came on her throat and another one behind her ear; both broke and discharged matter and then healed up. In October the heifer was sick and both swellings came back; the one back of her ear broke and then healed up, but the other remains hard and about the size of an egg. What is it? Canton, Kas. H. E.

**Answer.**—The trouble is, probably, either lump-jaw (*actinomycosis*), or tuberculosis. Have a qualified veterinarian examine the heifer. Either disease is transmissible to other cattle and to man. Always sign your name in full when writing to us. Although we only publish the initials, we like to know who is taking sufficient interest to ask questions.

**NON-SECRETION OF BILE—LAME STIFLE.**—(1) A fourteen-year-old mare has not been eating well since January. Her droppings are a dirty, pale color and kind of sticky. She seems to be weak and short of breath, but runs and plays when turned out. (2) A horse that got hurt in the stifle last fall is still a little lame at times. Plowing does not seem to hurt at all, but it hurts him to start a heavy load. Cunningham, Kas. C. S. W.

**Answer.**—Get your druggist to put up four powders, each containing the following: Barbadoes aloes, 4 drachms; calomel, 1 drachm; powdered nux vomica, 1 drachm; give a powder in one pint of warm water once a week. Give at the same time a tablespoonful of the following powder in feed twice a day: Powdered golden seal, powdered anise seed, powdered gentian root, powdered charcoal and bicarbonate of soda, of each 4 ounces; mix. Feed liberally on bran and oats, and good hay, and give light work or turn out for exercise. Do not work next day after giving aloes. (2) Apply a blister of cerate of cantharides to the injured part and turn out to rest for a month.

**BONE SPAVIN.**—I have a colt, coming three years old, that has a hard swelling on the inside of right hind leg. It has been coming for about two months and is now a little larger than a silver dollar. I suppose it is a bone spavin, and that he hurt himself jumping into the manger. Is a bone spavin likely to come on so young an animal? What can I do for it? Brady, Kas. E. N. H.

**Answer.**—If the formation is hard, there is little doubt that it is bone spavin. If the colt is lame, or if you are sure the lump is growing, make a blister as follows:

Biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; powdered cantharides, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ounces; mix well together; rub a little of it into the lump and then tie his head from it for twenty-four hours; then rub on a little clean lard and turn him loose. Grease it twice a week until the scabs come off, then repeat the blister. Bone spavin may come on an animal at any age, and the older the animal is, the less chance there is to effect a cure. The blister will not remove the lump, but only stop its growth.

**CHRONIC COUGH.**—I have a mare fifteen years old that is thin in flesh and has a cough; she eats and drinks very little and her stools are of a clay color and are sticky. Exposure to the spring rains brought on the distemper and she has coughed ever since. Her colt has the same symptoms and a slight leakage of urine. E. W. A. Muldrow, Kan.

**Answer.**—As the mare and colt are both alike, it is evident that the mare transmitted the disease to her offspring or that your treatment is such that both are dying from neglect. Give the mare the following dose once a week for three weeks: Barbadoes aloes, 4 drachms; calomel, 1 drachm; powdered gentian, 2 drachms; warm water, 1 pint; shake well together and give at one dose as a drench. Give also, morning and night, a tablespoonful of the following powder: Powdered anise seed, charcoal, blood root, fenugreek and murate of ammonia, equal parts. Give the same remedies to the colt in doses of one-fourth size. Feed mare and colt on bran, oats and hay, and shelter them from storms and cold winds. Next time you write us sign your name in full.

**BLIND TEETH—THICK KNEE.**—(1) I would like to know if the enlargements caused on a colt's nose by blind teeth will leave after the teeth have been punched out, or will it require some treatment to remove them. (2) I have a yearling filly that has an enlarged knee from a barbed wire cut. It has been healed up for nine months, but remains large. I have been a reader of the KANSAS FARMER for a number of years. C. E. Waring, Kas.

**Answer.**—(1) The enlargements on a colt's nose do not generally come from the so-called "blind teeth," but rather from the roots of the adjacent molars. They are due to irritation at the roots of the teeth during the process of dentition; it sometimes continues on to suppuration, necessitating the removal of the teeth, but it generally subsides when dentition is complete. A sharp blister of cerate of cantharides applied to the tumor will often serve to allay the irritation. Blind (wolf) teeth, if removed, should be extracted with a pair of forceps, as punching only breaks them off and leaves the roots in place. (2) Apply cerate of cantharides to the knee once a month for three months. Rub it in for fifteen minutes, then tie her head up for twenty-four hours; then grease with clean lard and turn her loose. As the filly is young yet, the blemish will gradually disappear as she grows older. Come to us for information whenever you feel the need of it and you will never regret having been a reader of the KANSAS FARMER.

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76 page, illustrated Pamphlet on Hysteria, issued Jan'y, 1892, will be mailed to any address, on receipt of 4c in stamps. Mention this paper. Address: MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS CO., Dr. Pierce & Son, San Francisco, Cal. or St. Louis, Mo.

## PLATT'S ANNUAL SALE

## GALLOWAYS.

The event of the year among friends of the Shaggy Blacks.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892,

At my sale stable, 1801-9 Genesee St. (near the Stock Yards Exchange),

KANSAS CITY, MO.

I will sell at Public Auction 60 head of pure-bred Galloway bulls and heifers—the choicest lot ever offered in America. All registered, and of my own breeding. Catalogue now ready.

M. R. PLATT,

L. P. MUIB, Auctioneer.

Station A, KANSAS CITY, MO.

WM. A. ROGERS.

ROBT. COX.

FRANK MITCHENER.

## ROGERS & ROGERS, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Write for our Market Reports. Sent free.

# WOOL

ESTABLISHED 1856.

## SHERMAN HALL & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

# WOOL

## HAGEY BROS. COM. CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Office, Cor. Main and Olive Streets.

Warehouses, 222-224 North Main Street, 223 and 225 N. Commercial Street.

Wools handled exclusively on commission. Sales and full returns guaranteed inside of six days at highest market prices. Information by mail or wire. We have daily communication with every wool market in the world.



## CURE YOURSELF

Why waste time, money and health, with "doctors," wonderful "cure-alls," specifics, etc., when for a two-cent stamp I will send FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for the prompt LASTING cure of Lost Power, Nightly Emissions, Lack of Energy, all drains and losses, varicocele, stunted development, from early or later excesses or use of tobacco and stimulants, lack of vigor in old or young men quickly restored. I send this prescription FREE of charge, and there is no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct or advise your friends to do so. But you can do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me as it will cure where all else has failed. Write at once, as this advertisement may not appear again. J. D. HOUSE, Box 310, Albion, Mich.

# WOOL

## FUNSTEN & MOORE, Commission Merchants, St. Louis, Mo.

Market Reports sent free upon application. Wool Sacks free to our shippers. Twine furnished at lowest prices. General agents for Cooper's Sheep Dip.

### REFERENCES:

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



## Tropic Fruits and Nuts.

Some interesting information in regard to tropic and semi-tropic fruits and nuts in the United States is contained in a bulletin just issued by the Census office. The inquiries made by the bureau related to almonds, bananas, citrons, coconuts, dates, figs, guavas, kaki, lemons, limes, Maderia nuts, olives, oranges, pineapples, pomeles, pomegranates and pecans. The results of these inquiries show that the production of the fruits and nuts under consideration is confined largely to the States of California and Florida, but figs, oranges, kaki and pecans grow to a large extent in all States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. While Louisiana and Arizona has each a considerable acreage in oranges, the trees of Arizona are nearly all young and of recent planting. The march of progress in other lines of industry has not left this behind, and so rapid is now the increase in the planting of citrus fruits that it is believed by those well informed that in another decade the United States will not only produce all the citrus fruits needed for home consumption, but it will also export quite largely. The acreage of oranges of course exceeds that of all the other products, yet the possibilities of pineapple culture on the southeast coast of Florida and for one hundred miles north of Key West on the Gulf coast are such as to give promise of a very great and profitable extension of the culture of this delicious fruit. Pecan culture in north-west Florida and all the Gulf States has just begun to develop its wonderful possibilities as a reliable and profitable crop; and there is every reason to believe that in a few years the figs, olives, Maderia nuts and lemons of California will rival her wondrous crops of oranges. Arizona makes quite a showing of young orange trees, the beginning of a new industry there where the soil and climate are well adapted to the perfect development of citrus fruits, and with an abundance of water for irrigating, the development is likely to be rapid. A few trees of pomegranates, kaki, guava, pecan, pomelo, lemon, lime, fig, date and banana grow within the semi-tropic belt which extends as far north as Charleston on the Atlantic coast, and to the thirty-first parallel along the Gulf coast, southwest Arizona, and in California as far north as the fortieth parallel of latitude. Figs and almonds are grown to some extent in Oregon and Washington, olives on the Virgin river in southern Nevada, and pecans in all the Southern States. A few Maderia nuts also grow on river bottom lands in Arkansas. The value of all these products at the market price in the census year is estimated at about \$50,000,000.

## The Alexander High-Wheel Sweep Rake.

We illustrate on first page the Alexander High-Wheel Sweep Rake, which was brought out by the Loudon Machinery Co., of Fairfield, Iowa. This rake runs on steel wheels four feet high, and the rake head is flexibly connected to the axle of these high wheels in such a manner that the teeth run closely to the ground, and yet it passes easily over rough places. The "push pole" is pivoted to the rake head behind and below the axle, and the pushing of the rake balances the weight of the hay, and assists the driver in lifting the teeth off the ground when the rake is loaded. The company claims that the driver has the rake head under such perfect control that he can rake any meadow clean, no matter how close the hay lies to the ground, or can rake the heaviest millet, wheat or oats, on loose dry soil without gathering up any loose dirt. This rake is self-guiding, being turned by the horses the same as in driving a wagon. The horses are driven with lines, the same as is used in driving a team to the mow. The manufacturers warrant this rake to take larger loads, run lighter and do better and quicker work than any other sweep rake in the market. The company also manufacture a complete line of haying tools for either barn or field. It will pay any one to write for their large catalogue containing forty pages and one hundred illustrations. Loudon Machinery Co., Fairfield, Iowa.

W. F. Rightmire, having returned from Ohio, is now attending to his law practice. Parties having important cases in the different courts of the State wishing to employ a competent attorney will do well to correspond with Mr. Rightmire, of Topeka, Kas.

Choice flaxseed for sowing. Topeka Linseed Oil Works. For sale and to loan.

## Wabash Route--277 Miles.

The distance from Kansas City to St. Louis is 277 miles via the Wabash railroad, which is positively the shortest line. The train leaving Kansas City at 10 in the morning on the Wabash makes the run in shorter time than any passenger train on any road between Kansas City and St. Louis. Remember that this train leaves Topeka in the morning.

Only one night out. Just think of it. You can take the Wabash train leaving Kansas City at 10 o'clock in the morning and reach any place west of Buffalo or Pittsburg and only be on the train one night from Topeka. Take the morning train from Topeka.

The best route to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Marshalltown, Des Moines and all central Iowa points is the Wabash. Two through trains a day.

## One of the Finest.

Here is one of the many letters the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway is constantly receiving in commendation of its superior facilities in the way of brand new coaches and superior sleeping-car accommodations:

"What you said about the cars on your road was true. They were the finest I saw on my way here, and the most roomy and comfortable. Should I have occasion to travel east, I shall try to use your part of the road, and shall recommend it to others."

It will be remembered this line is the only line in the West running the celebrated vestibuled compartment Pullman sleeping-cars, in which the price for exclusive use of a drawing-room is no more than that of a section in the ordinary sleeping-car. The dining-car service is beyond comparison and its express trains are run on the fastest schedules.

## Better Than a Gold Mine,

Are the rich farming and grazing lands in the fertile Arkansas river valley in south central and western Kansas, now offered for sale by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company on easy terms and at reasonable prices.

These lands are all valuable, being original selections which have reverted to the company on canceled sales. None better can be found, either for stock and general farming or investment.

Fine irrigable fruit lands in the wonderful Mesilla valley, near Las Cruces, in southern New Mexico, equal (except for citric fruits) to any California fruit lands, are also offered at much less prices than this class of soil usually commands.

For information, apply to

JOHN E. FROST,  
Land Commissioner, A., T. & S. F. R. R.,  
Topeka, Kas.

## Oregon, Washington and the Northwest Pacific Coast.

The constant demand of the traveling public to the far West for a comfortable and at the same time an economical mode of traveling, has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first-class Pullman sleeper, the only difference being is that they are not upholstered.

They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow-white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first-class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet. E. L. Lomax, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

A. M. FULLER,  
Agent Union Pacific System,  
525 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

## The Fighting Ground of the War.

From the beginning to the end of the war, the States of Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia were the constant scene of conflict between the contending armies, and there was hardly a day during the four years, when the sound of battle could not have been heard in one or the other of them.

They are, therefore, rich in associations, and the very names of the stations as they are announced on the trains, passing through this historical region, call up memories of the terrific struggle which took place here thirty years ago. An-

tietam, Harper's Ferry, Manassas, Spottsylvania, Culpeper, Fairfax, Martinsburg and Appomattox rise in review as we pass; and Gettysburg, the one great battlefield on northern soil is not far distant.

It will be pleasure to the soldiers of the Union to visit these scenes. Thousands there are, no doubt, who have not done so since the war. And now, when the Grand Encampment is to be held at Washington, it will afford an opportunity to the Veterans such as they have never had, to review the numerous battlefields of this region.

In choosing a route to the Grand Encampment, care should be taken to select lines which pass over this historic ground.

From the West, the Ohio & Mississippi Railway runs Through Car Lines to Washington, in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Road, passing through West Virginia, Maryland and northern Virginia, with Clarksburg, Martinsburg, Antietam, Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights on the way, and forming the direct line to Gettysburg.

Or, by taking the Ohio & Mississippi Railway in connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio Route, we pass through the very heart of the Old Dominion—the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the war.

No other routes to Washington can present so much of interest to the members of the Grand Army as these, and it should not be forgotten that from St. Louis and the West, the Ohio & Mississippi Railway is their direct and best connection.

For rates of fare, routes, time of trains, and further information, address A. J. LYTLE, Gen'l Western Passenger Agt., O. & M. Ry., 105 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

## MARKET REPORTS.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts moderate, about 700 head of fed Texas rangers. Trade quiet. Heavy cattle dull. Prices somewhat lower. Shipping steers, \$3.35@4.10; corn-fed Texas, \$3.30@3.50; corn-fed Indian, \$2.95; cows, \$1.70@3.25; bulls, \$1.65@3.25; heifers, \$2.00@3.00; calves, \$2.15@5.00; stags, \$2.00@3.00; oxen, \$2.95; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.00.

HOGS—Supply large; demand fair from packers. Market steady and about 5c higher, but rough and heavy were 5c lower. The top sales were at \$4.65 against \$4.60 on Saturday. Pigs and light, \$3.00@4.65. Representative sales \$3.65@4.62½; bulk of sales at about \$4.50. SHEEP—No quotations.

## Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 19,500. Market 5c@15c lower. Top steers sold as follows: 2 loads, average 1,715 lbs., \$4.90; beef steers, \$3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.00; bulls, \$1.25@3.30; cows, \$1.50@3.10.

HOGS—Receipts 25,000. Market active and 10c higher. Mixed, \$4.45@4.90; heavy, \$4.15@4.85; light, \$4.45@4.95.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Market strong. Natives, \$4.00@5.40; lambs, per cwt., \$6.00@7.00.

## St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,900. No good natives. Texans slow. Some good Texans sold at \$3.55; native steers, common to best, \$3.00@4.30.

HOGS—Receipts 3,200. Market 5c higher. Sales at \$4.30@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500. Market steady. Natives, \$3.75@6.25.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

## Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 62,000 bushels. Market slow. On track: No. 2 hard, 72¢@74¢; No. 3 hard, 68¢@70¢; No. 4 hard, 63¢@66¢; rejected, 58¢@60¢; No. 2 red, 80¢@82¢; No. 3 red, 80¢; No. 4 red, 63¢@66¢; rejected spring, 56¢.

CORN—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 62,000 bushels. Demand good during most of the day, but closed weak in sympathy with wheat. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 33¢@34¢; No. 3 mixed, 32¢@33¢; No. 2 white, 34¢@35¢; No. 3 white, 34¢@35¢. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 30 cars at 33¢, 2 cars at 33¢, and 2 cars yellow at 32¢.

OATS—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 13,000 bushels. More on sale yesterday than for some days, but under the influence of a firm corn market, values were held steady. Demand, however, still slow. By sample on track, No. 2 mixed, 27¢@27½¢; No. 3 mixed, 27¢@27½¢; No. 4 mixed, 26¢@26½¢; No. 2 white, 27¢@27½¢; No. 3 white, 26¢@26½¢; No. 4 white, 27¢@27½¢. RYE—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 2,000 bushels. Little more doing in this grain, values steady. By sample on track, No. 2, 76¢@78¢; No. 3, 73¢@74¢.

FLAXSEED—Steady, but slow sale; 85c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—None coming in. Crushing in car lots at \$1.55 per bushel upon the basis of pure and small lots 5c per bushel less. Seed beans \$2.00 per bushel.

HAY—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 80 tons, and shipments 20 tons. Demand better and prices steady. New prairie fancy per ton, \$8.25@8.50; good to choice, \$5.50@6.00; prime, \$4.50@5.00; common, \$3.50@4.50; timothy, fancy, \$8.00@8.50, and choice, \$7.50.

## Chicago.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 78c; No. 3 spring, 73½c; No. 2 red, 83c.

CORN—No. 2, 38½c@38¾c; No. 3, 37¾c.

OATS—No. 2, 28c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 28½c@29c.

RYE—No. 2, 78c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools continue steady with a good inquiry existing. Stocks of these wools in this market are pretty well cleaned out. Prices range from 14½c for

heavy fine, 18a20c for light fine and 17a19c for fine medium, being unchanged.

## St. Louis.

WHEAT—Receipts, 270,000 bushels; shipments 86,000 bushels. Market opened lower, closing 1½¢ lower than Saturday's prices. No. 2 red, cash, 84½¢@84¾¢; May, closing 82½¢@83c; July, 78½¢; August, 78c.

CORN—Receipts, 197,000 bushels; shipments, 188,000 bushels. Market closed ¾¢ lower than Saturday's figures for options. No. 2 cash, higher, 35½¢; May, closing 35½¢@35¾¢; July, 35c.

OATS—Receipts, 730,000 bushels; shipments, 30,000 bushels. Market higher for No. 2, cash, 29½¢; May, lower, 28½¢.

HAY—Dull. Prairie, \$6.00@8.50; timothy, \$10.50@14.00.

WOOL—Receipts, 8,000 pounds. Market dull. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19a23c; coarse braid, 14a20c; low sandy, 14a18c; fine light, 16a21c; fine heavy, 13 18c. Tub-washed—Choice, 30a33½¢; inferior, 25a30c.

## "WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

## SPECIAL NOTICE

Complying with general request,

BEECHAM'S PILLS will in future for the United States be covered with a Quickly Soluble, Pleasant Coating, completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy.

Price 25 cents a Box.  
New York Depot 365 Canal Street.

## Special Club List!

In order that we may save our regular subscribers some money, and at the same time supply the very best newspapers and magazines, we have selected a few representative journals, such as are most in demand, which we offer at a very low combination rate, exclusively for subscribers of the KANSAS FARMER. If more than one paper or magazine is desired, in each case subtract one dollar from the combination rate, the remainder representing the amount to remit for that particular one. We can only supply sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER.

	Regular price.	Clubbed with Farmer.
Breeder's Gazette.....	\$2.00	\$2.50
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Western Agriculturist.....	1.10	1.75
Weekly Kansas Democrat.....	1.00	1.25
Daily Kansas Democrat.....	3.00	3.00
Topeka State Journal.....	1.00	1.50
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The Advocate.....	1.00	1.75
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Kansas City Weekly Star.....	1.00	1.25
Kansas City Daily Star.....	4.00	4.00
Western Poultry Breeder.....	.25	1.25
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Alliance Tribune.....	1.00	1.50
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Omaha Bee.....	1.00	1.75
Leavenworth Daily Times.....	3.00	3.00
Leavenworth Standard.....	1.00	1.50
Western Swineherd.....	.50	1.25
Chicago Daily Herald.....	6.00	6.00
Chicago Saturday Herald.....	1.50	2.25
Chicago Horseman.....	1.00	4.00
Clark's Horse Review.....	2.00	2.50
Western Horseman.....	2.00	2.50
Western School Journal.....	1.00	1.75
St. Louis Daily Republic.....	10.00	10.00
St. Louis Republic, Tues. & Fri.....	1.00	1.75
Smith's Small Fruit Grower.....	.90	1.25
The Arena with Art Portfolio.....	1.50	2.00
American Agriculturist.....	4.00	4.00
Harper's Magazine.....	4.00	4.25
Harper's Weekly.....	2.00	2.50
Harper's Young Folks.....	1.00	1.50
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Clark's Horse Review.....	2.00	2.50

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\$5 A DAY SUKE. \$2.15 Samples Free. Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 20 other specialties. E. E. Brewster, Holly, Mich.

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Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.  
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**SHEEP DIP.**

Cures Scab, kills Ticks and Lice, improves both  
Sheep and Wool. \$2 packet makes 100 gallons. Order  
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**FULL BEARD AND**  
HAIR (11 21 DAYS)  
Prof. Dyke's Electric Force-  
Moustache, Full Beard and  
Hair in 21 days. Guaranteed.  
Can prove this. No one else  
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cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge;  
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in vain every remedy has discovered a  
simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow suf-  
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Don't delay. Territory is being filled up. Address  
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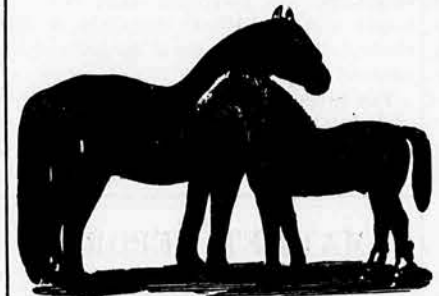
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FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 16, 1892.

Butler county—Jno. T. Evans, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Rindard, in Sycamore tp., P. O. Matfield Green, February 4, 1892, one cream-colored mare, 16 years old, scar in front of both hips; valued at \$5.

COLT—By same, one 1-year-old gray horse colt, blaze in face, left hind foot white; valued at \$10.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, clerk.  
2 STEERS—Taken up by William Bearinger, in Parker tp., P. O. Coffeyville, January 21, 1892, two 3-year-old steers—one white and one red, no marks or brands; valued at \$24.

Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. C. F. Kirk, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, December 20, 1891, one iron-gray filly, white spot in forehead, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. D. Beach, in Lincoln tp., February 1, 1892, one red and white 1-year-old heifer, under bit in left ear, small fork in right ear; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1892.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. G. Fuller, in Lincoln tp., February 1, 1892, one red steer, 2 years old, branded indistinctly on left hip; valued at \$25.

Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. A. Cowley, in Cedar tp., March 10, 1892, one roan steer, 1 year last spring, red sides and ears, crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

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**Sheriff's Sale.**

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.

Everett L. Shelton, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
George G. Ready, Sarah T. Ready,  
Ida A. Lamond, Peter Felts and  
G. W. Wilson, Defendants.  
No. 12961.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District court, in the above-entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit: Lot numbered 223, on Watson avenue, in West End subdivision to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and is appraised at the sum of \$450, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 17th day of March, 1892.  
J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.  
FRANK HERRALD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Emma F. Jourdan, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Frank P. McLennan, Defendant.  
No. 18482.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District court, in the above-entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit: Lots numbered 801, 804, 806, 808, 810, and 812, in block 11, on Madison street, in Pierce's addition to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendant, and is appraised at the sum of \$900, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 17th day of March, 1892.  
J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.  
FRANK HERRALD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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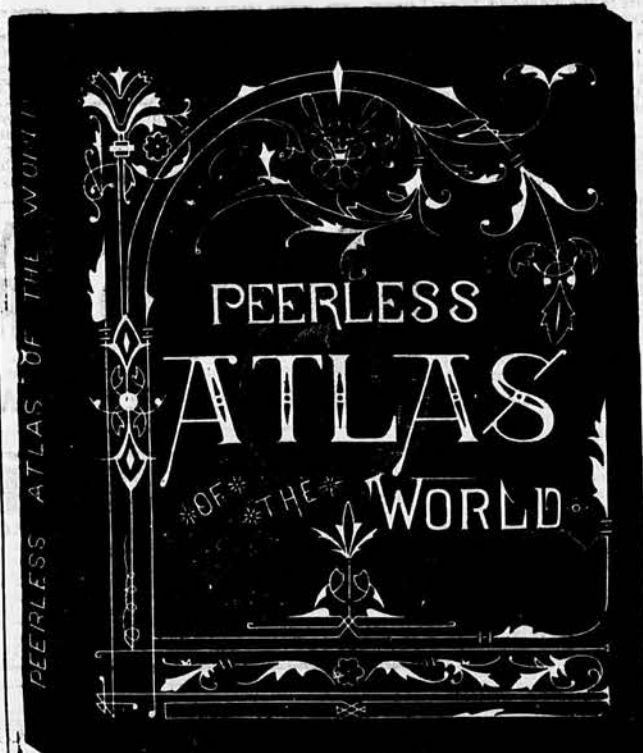
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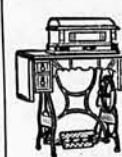
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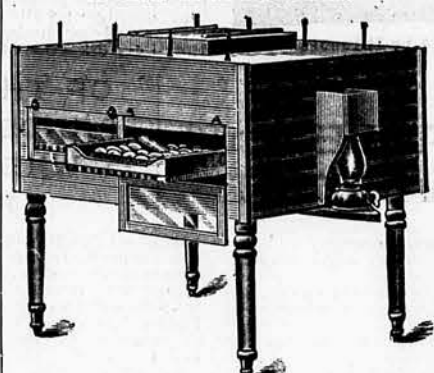
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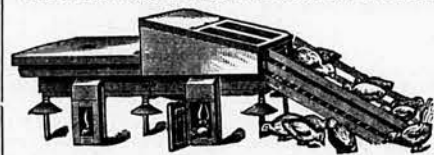
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