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## The Stock Interest.

### THE EFFECT OF "FREE WOOL."

In its query department, the *Rural New-Yorker* recently published two inquiries which, with some of the answers given by its correspondents, we reproduce below:

1. If Congress should, at an extra session, put wool on the free list, what, in your judgment, would be the immediate effect on wool-growers in your section?

2. What changes in breeding or feeding would you recommend?

In our section it would be all the better; it would cause sheepmen to raise better sheep, both for mutton and wool. Of course there would be calamity howlers who would try to break down the price; but there would be a great many more people who would eat mutton and wear woolen garments and sleep under woolen blankets. There would be no more profitable stock in the near future than sheep, wool and mutton combined.

ALEX. TURNBULL.

Delaine Merino Sheep, Cedarville, Ia.

Placing wool on the free list would reduce the price of Michigan wool from 8 to 12 cents per pound to start with, as there would be an inrush of foreign wool in excess of the demand. My advice to our farmers would be to go entirely out of the fine-wool business, making that, at all events, a secondary consideration. Holding, as I do, that the man who wears out his farm is a sinner against himself and posterity and believing that keeping sheep is a natural way of maintaining the fertility of soil, I should still urge the necessity of keeping long-wooled breeds.

C. J. LUCE.

Ex-Governor of Michigan.

If Congress puts wool on the free list every Merino breeder in this section will sacrifice his flock either by sending them to market or crossing with the mutton breeds. The breeder's aim must be to get the greatest amount of the best mutton at the lowest cost. To do this, heavy-fleeced sheep will have to be discarded and only those of the very best mutton quality be kept. Early maturity and an extra quality of mutton will be at a premium.

GEO. MCKERROW.

Sussex, Wis.

Where the mutton breeds of sheep are kept, wool is of secondary importance, and "free wool" would not make much, if any, change in the sheep industry. The sale of lambs and the carcasses of mutton would not be affected. But where sheep are kept primarily for the wool, the repeal of the present duty would about kill an already depressed industry, and we'd see another slaughter of sheep to get rid of them such as has before occurred. The only change to be recommended in breeding and feeding is for owners of Merino and all grade or common flocks to use rams of one of the Down breeds, and get their flocks fit for prime mutton as quickly as possible, and then to feed accordingly.

Mr. Kisco, N. Y.

J. W.

At this time we are unable to pass an opinion as to the effect the placing of wool on the free list would have on wool-growers in this section. We can only say what we know up to the present time. We can easily see the effect in our business from the outcome of the present election, as buyers seem to be unsettled, and do not know just what they want. The demand seems to be considerably lighter than last year, although the prices in our class of sheep are firm, and the prospects for the Shropshires in America was never more flattering than in the fore part of 1892, and should sheepman be obliged to change their breeding and feeding, on account of the low prices of wool, we cannot recommend a better breed for the general farmer than the Shropshire, and the raising and feeding of early lambs for early market, as the early lamb market, in our opinion, has never yet been filled, and we know of no more profitable business on the farm than the raising of early lambs for early consumption.

W. C. NICHOLS & SON, Cresco, Ia.

I cannot see how wool could bring as much money as it does now, if placed on the free list, since now it brings more in this country than in any other. It is good farming to raise sheep at present, and I think it a good rule to let well enough alone. We cannot positively say what the effect of "free" wool would be, but when we are doing the best of any nation on the face of the earth, we ought to be

content to let things remain as they are. I do not think it would be profitable to raise sheep if the duty were taken off foreign wool. I don't think farmers would raise sheep when doing so wouldn't pay them. I am sure a large majority of the farmers in this section would be glad if Congress would let the tariff on wool remain as it is. Most of them are breeding their grade Merino ewes to Shropshire rams and selling the lambs for mutton. I do not know of a better way to make money from sheep than this under any circumstances.

C. H. WILLIAMS.

Church's Corners, Mich.

If Congress passes a bill putting wool on the free list, as it undoubtedly will at its earliest convenience, it would have no effect, in my judgment, in changing the plans of breeders of sheep in this State. The stud flocks of registered American Merinos have always been kept up to a high standard by careful selection and breeding, no matter whether the price of wool was up or down, and they will continue to be cared for in the future; for not only have we a demand for good Merino rams in the West, but Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are taking many of our best annually. Breeders of sheep, other than pure Merinos, have in view mutton as well as wool, and putting wool on the free list will not change their prospects, as mutton production is not likely to be overdone, and the wool will all be wanted to take the place of shoddy. I would advise the breeders of the different breeds of sheep to make no radical change, but keep their flocks and improve them all they can. Wool and mutton will always be wanted; and the relation of supply to demand will rule the markets at home and abroad.

J. H. EARLE.

President New York State American Merino Breeders.

We do not think that if wool were put on the free list it would materially affect sheep-raisers in this section. In the first place, we do not believe it would materially affect the price of wool; and, again, the time has long since passed here when farmers could afford to raise sheep for wool alone. The farmers who are making money with sheep in this State, and we think in all of the other agricultural States, are those who are breeding sheep for mutton as well as wool, getting a good carcass of mutton and all the wool they can get from it, most of them using Shropshire sires, which prove to be giving the best results. In this country any ordinary farmer can make a lamb bring as much money at ten months as he would bring at two or three years, if kept so long, as the wool would not, with twice the protection we now have, pay for the keep; it is more profitable to sell the surplus as lambs for mutton. We are breeding Shropshires, not necessarily to see how large we can make them, for we do not think that is the point to be reached from a profitable standpoint, but to see how quickly we can make them weigh one hundred pounds, the most profitable weight at which to sell them, and we also challenge any flock of pure-wool Merino sheep in our country to shear with us for value of wool per head. It does not make so much difference what the clip weighs when it comes off the sheep as it does what it is worth. We would rather have twelve pounds of wool worth 25 cents than twenty pounds worth 15 cents per pound. It costs less to get the former to market, and buyers seek it, while in our markets buyers have to be sought to take the latter.

Alleghen, Mich.

FOSTER BROS.

Wool-growing in this section is a secondary consideration. I think the only effect of putting wool on the free list would be that the sheep-breeders would receive a few dollars less for their clip of wool. It would not affect the number of sheep kept. Although a believer in a tariff on wool myself, yet I do not think the people of this section will be foolish enough to let the question of tariff or no tariff interfere with their sheep breeding. Should the duty on wool be repealed, I would breed more and more towards the best types of the mutton sheep, but would always select the largest, closest-wooled ewes for breeders. I would use thoroughbred rams every time and breed up the flock. By this method we can produce more and better wool, with an increase in the number and weight of our lambs. The average farmer will never notice the difference between keeping a ewe that shears six pounds and one that shears eight pounds. I look to some of the long-

wool breeds to increase the length and weight of the fleece. As for feeding, I believe it is a good rule to keep fewer sheep and keep them better. Keep sheep in good thriving condition from the time they are born until they leave the farm. This means better lambs, more and better wool and a better flock in which the farmer can take more pride.

Watkins, N. Y. CHAS. CHAPMAN.

Since a protective tariff was placed on wool, flocks of fine-wool and mutton sheep have increased rapidly in Ohio. The flockmasters had confidence in their business, and the industry was not a matter of speculation. Although the supply might be great and the demand not very encouraging, they knew full well that American labor and American industry were protected. Should wool be put on the free list, in my judgment, sheep husbandry would be greatly crippled, our flocks would go down as they did a few years prior to the passage of the McKinley bill. The expectation of the removal or reduction of the tariff on wool has already had a marked effect on the prices of sheep. The drop has been the shepherd's lamentation, and is keenly felt by breeders of all parties. Below is a clipping from a correspondent in this county, which shows clearly the feeling of wool-growers in this section:

The election of the free trade party on November 8 knocked into a cocked hat an industry about to be started here, viz., a large sheep ranch. Some Eastern capitalists and a gentleman from this city intended to make the venture. They expected to start with 10,000 sheep, but their hopes went glimmering on the election of the free trade party.

Ohio farmers in this section will raise sheep if there is any possible chance for remuneration. Much of our land is especially adapted to pasturage, and the fertility of the soil is kept up better by sheep than by any other stock, and, in case the duty is taken off wool, it is my opinion the breeding and feeding of the mutton breeds will predominate. There are already gaining favor among breeders and feeders in this State.

G. A. HENRY, Bellefontaine, O.

### Modern Horse-Raising.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There never was a time in the history of this country when good horses fetched a better price than at present; but in order to sell at such prices they must be first-class of their kind, and have been raised with a specific object in view—whether for heavy draft, coach or speed purposes. I do not propose to deal with either the first or last named in this article, as I am well aware there are writers much better able to put forward the claims of both kinds of horses than myself.

It is with the coach horse that I have been familiar all my life, and therefore feel I have some claim to know what I am writing about. To my idea, coach or carriage horses are best divided into two classes, viz., the large, or family carriage horse, and the smaller, more showy horse for park phaeton, Victoria, or any other stylish "rig." I propose to deal with them in the order named, and first say a word for the large, but stylish, family carriage horse. How to breed, break, and finally dispose of him, is, or should be, something of interest to every farmer or horse-raiser, and, when nondescript horses are selling for prices which, to say the least, are not remunerative, I think is the time for a careful consideration of the claims of horses which will pay, and pay handsomely, for raising. Many men will at once say, "We have not got the right kind of mares." I say, we have in Illinois—and I have seen plenty of just as good mares in Missouri, in Kansas, and even as far West as Colorado—that we have plenty of the right kind of mares, and it is only the indifference or the lack of knowledge or intelligence displayed by the average horse-raiser, who listens to nothing but the voice of the "scrub" stallion peddler, who naturally cries down all horses standing at a higher service fee than his own, whatever their merits may be, and the result is, the farmer has a surplus of "scrub" horses to sell all the time, and no buyers. Whereas, if he had the kind called for in any of the best horse markets in the United States, he would be able to dispose of them at very good prices, either at home or there, and have buyers after them all the time.

To breed this class of horse, I would take any nice, smooth mare, fifteen hands high or over, and not impregnated with draft blood, and breed her to a good Cleveland Bay stallion. Why? First, I would get the size—sixteen hands or over; second, I would, in a large majority of cases, get the color—bay, with black legs; and third, on account of the uniformity with which a good Cleveland Bay breeds, I would have no trouble in mating or making up good, saleable teams. I would break them to be bridle-wise at 2 years old, then give them a good summer's run on pasture, and complete their education

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*Nothing in the world of medicine has been so successful in diseases that are most menacing to life. Physicians everywhere prescribe it.*

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

In the spring following. And I would say, right here, there is a great deal more in the proper "bitting" and breaking of a carriage horse than most people think, or why should the Canadians, who have no better horses than we have, be able to fill most of the Eastern cities with handsome, well-mannered horses, and sell them for an average of \$500 per head or more? I say, from experience, it is nothing but the extra attention given to the "bitting" and breaking of their horses which gives the Canadians the "pull" over us in the Eastern markets, and there is a big field open here for improvement in that direction and money to every one who adopts the best and most desirable system for getting a horse to appear at his "best" whenever the time comes to sell him. To my idea, the over-check should never be used, as it draws a horse's head into an unnatural position, and entirely does away with that handsome carriage or coach in the neck, without which no horse has the proper "coach" appearance. His head, on the contrary, should be subjected to a system of "reining" in which would tend to help him carry it in the approved style, with little or no "check" of any kind required.

And now, to find a market for such horses. Chicago and other large cities have good auction sales all the time, and I would refer you to the weekly reports for the prices good coach horses bring. But I prefer to sell my teams at home, as I can get better prices, and up to now have always been able to find a good customer when I had a team. It may be necessary to do a little advertising, but that is the way other men sell their goods, and a man who has good, well-mated carriage horses to sell need have no fear of finding buyers through such a medium, and he will be more than repaid for the outlay in advertising by the enhanced price he will obtain by selling at home, and no intermediate man around, who, in the stables of many large cities, often make it their business to spoil the sale of a team of horses, so that they can wear a man out with expenses, and then buy the team themselves.

And now, let us look at what is the best way of breeding and handling the smaller, but more showy, Victoria, park phaeton or four-in-hand style of coach horse. First, it is absolutely indispensable that such horses have a smooth, handsome appearance, and quick, high, nervous action, combined with intelligence and docility. "The Hackney" stallion, bred on nice, blood-like mares fifteen hands or over, is the horse that will produce these results, and no other breed of horses exists that can do it so well. He has come to stay, and he will put money into the pocket of any farmer who is wise enough to use him, but the blood must be on the side of the sire to get the best results. This suits most all horse-breeders, and will produce what all the best city dealers are asking for at "big" prices and can't get, even then. I heard of a man, fifty miles south of Topeka, who lately refused \$300 for a two-year-old filly, bred in this way, and I have sold quite a number of weanlings for \$150 each whose mothers cost me from \$75 to \$125 each, bred identically the same. Such colts must be "bitted" and broken properly, when the time comes, and they will always sell, and to people who are both willing and able to pay very good prices for them. I would employ the same method in breaking as in the larger style of carriage horse, paying particular attention to keeping a good arched crest, which, with the well-sloped shoulders, short back, broad quarters, heavy muscle, and the characteristic high knee action of the Hackney, will sell any horse living, and at such prices in these degenerate times as will astonish the producer and help lift the burdens that many farmers find pretty hard to bear at present, besides helping keep the boys away from the allurements of the race-track, which we all know are not very desirable.

R. P. STERICKER.

Springfield, Ill., December 21 1892.

We are not surprised that people will not take a new cough remedy, when they know the value of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.



## Agricultural Matters.

### EXCELLENT YIELDS OF KANSAS WHEAT.

Last week's KANSAS FARMER gave some general remarks by Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, as to the liberal yields of wheat reported by the correspondents of the board. Below we present some of the reports of the correspondents of the board giving short accounts of the crops and how they were produced. For lack of space we have selected only the reports of forty bushels per acre and upwards.

George Joss, Hiawatha, Brown county, 15 acres; 41 bushels machine measure per acre; Red Russian variety; grown on upland which had been cropped 28 years without being seeded to wheat; plowed in July; used pulverizer once, harrowed twice, and drilled 1 bushel of seed per acre about October 1; pastured the crop until April 25. I think pasturing it late caused the plants to stool better.

Wm. Pinkerton, Chase county, 24 acres; 36½ bushels per acre machine measure; grown on bottom land cultivated 16 years; drilled the seed on corn stubble with common hoe drill, using 1½ bushels of seed per acre. On account of the ravages of the Hessian fly, late sowing is considered safer than early.

C. F. Winton, Ashland, Clark county, two fields, 48 acres and 43 acres; first field, 42 bushels machine measure per acre; second field, 33 bushels machine measure per acre; variety, Little May; grown on valley land. The fields were separated by a narrow strip of wild land or sod; plowing was commenced on the east side of the south strip during the first week in August; 5 acres were plowed, when plowing was stopped for two weeks. The plowing on the south field was finished the second week in September. All of the ground was dragged while the plowing was fresh, with what is called a smoother, made of two 4x4 timbers, 14 feet long, nailed to cross boards 2½ feet long; four horses were used on the drag; this left the fresh-plowed ground pulverized and mellow as a garden. The wheat on the 5 acres plowed first was stacked by itself, and threshed out 54 bushels per acre; all of the south field yielded 42 bushels per acre, while the field north, not plowed until three weeks later, made 33 bushels per acre. Date of seeding, from September 15 to October 10; ground plowed north and south; seed used per acre, 1 bushel, and drilled east and west over both early and late plowing at the same time.

John Toley, Lyle, Decatur county, 18 acres; 46 bushels per acre machine measure; grown on second bottom, old ground; plowed 5 to 6 inches deep during August and September; drilled seed with press drill, 1 bushel per acre, early in September.

T. C. Iloff, Talmage, Dickinson county, 15 acres; 45 bushels per acre machine measure; Ebersole variety; grown on bottom, old land; plowed during August, 5 inches deep, and harrowed three times; used 1½ bushels of seed per acre; drilled from September 15 to 20. This wheat was pastured all winter.

D. C. Cook, Bucklin, Ford county, 10 acres; Red Russian variety; 44 bushels machine measure per acre and 45 by weight; grown on upland, old ground; plowed in September, and well pulverized; drilled ½ bushel of seed per acre during the first week in October.

C. M. Beeson, Dodge City, Ford county, 15 acres; 52 bushels per acre by weight; grown on second bottom, old ground; drilled among corn stalks; 3 pecks of seed per acre; date of seeding, September 15.

John Cameron, Junction City, Geary county, 20 acres; 41 bushels machine measure per acre, and 43 bushels by weight; grown on bottom, old ground;

plowed 5 inches deep during the first week in August; spread a light coat of barn-yard manure, and harrowed as soon as plowed; drilled 1½ bushels of seed per acre; date of seeding, September 25.

Thomas Weidman, Wabash, Geary county, 8 acres; 42 bushels per acre; grown on old ground, upland; plowed 6 to 8 inches deep, in June; seeded ½ bushel per acre with drill, September 12.

Seigel Carr, Lakin, Kearney county, 10 acres; 65 bushels machine measure per acre; grown on upland, old ground, under irrigation; plowed and dragged latter part of August, 6 inches deep; drilled 1½ bushels of seed per acre about the middle of September.

Fred Brane, Ackerland, Leavenworth county, 6 acres; 47½ bushels per acre, machine measure; grown on second bottom, old ground; plowed August 20, 4 inches deep, and harrowed; drilled 1½ bushels of seed per acre, September 18.

Geo. P. Metzger, Bayne, Lincoln county, 20 acres; 53 bushels per acre by weight; bottom land, old ground; plowed during July, 4 to 5 inches deep; date of seeding, 20th and 21st of September; 1 bushel of seed per acre.

John N. Randolph, Fowler, Meade county, 9 acres; yield 45½ bushels per acre by weight; Turkey variety; valley land, broken in 1855; burned off the stubble, plowed the land and harrowed it thoroughly; plowed about August 1, 6 inches deep; drilled the seed deep October 10, using 1 bushel of seed per acre. I also had 20 acres of Turkey wheat, sown November 12 to 15 on corn ground, and cut in with disk harrow, which yielded 37½ bushels per acre, machine measure.

W. S. Chapel, Asherville, Mitchell county, 60 acres; 40 bushels per acre by weight; bottom land, old ground; plowed 6 inches deep during August, and using harrow and pulverizer before seeding; drilled with hoe drill 1½ bushels of seed per acre, from October 1 to 15.

Fred Baxter, White City, Morris county, 17 acres; 41½ bushels per acre by weight; bottom land, old ground, plowed 4 inches deep, in August; drilled 1½ bushels of seed per acre, September 15 to 20.

R. Drake, Council Grove, Morris county, 30 acres; 40 bushels per acre by weight; bottom land, old ground; plowed 7 inches deep, harrowed and rolled during August; drilled 1½ bushels of seed per acre September 15.

G. W. Gorman, Kill Creek, Osborne county, 11½ acres; yield, 43 bushels per acre machine measure; tested 64 pounds.

M. W. Safford, Logan, Phillips county, 8 acres; 46½ bushels per acre machine measure, and 49 bushels 36 pounds by weight; upland ground, broken 8 years; plowed 10 inches deep, in April, and 4 inches deep, in July; drilled ½ bushel of seed per acre, early part of October; ground was summer-fallowed.

W. M. Deeming, Logan, Phillips county, 70 acres; 40 bushels per acre machine measure, and 41½ bushels by weight; old ground, covered both bottom and upland; summer-fallowed; plowed 6 inches deep, in June, and very shallow in August; drilled ½ bushel of seed per acre during latter part of September; the crop of wheat tested 62 pounds per bushel; very perfect.

Peter Hansen, Logan, Phillips county, 16 acres; yield, 44 bushels per acre by weight; ground, hillside sloping to southeast, and farmed 18 years; summer-fallowed; plowed 8 inches deep, in April, and 3 inches deep, in August; drilled 1½ bushels of seed per acre about September 15.

John Lilak, Wilson, Russell county, 5 acres; 50 bushels per acre by weight; Turkey variety; upland, old ground; plowed immediately after harvest and thoroughly harrowed; plowed 5 inches deep; drilled 1 bushel of seed per acre September 12.

S. Love, Harlan, Smith county, 31 acres; upland, old ground; 48 bushels

per acre by weight; plowed during latter part of July and early part of August, 6 inches deep; drilled 1 bushel of seed per acre, from September 10 to 15.

Mr. Jackman, Wooddale, Stevens county, 70 acres; upland, old ground; 40 bushels per acre machine measure; ground stirred and drilled; quantity of seed per acre, 1 bushel.

#### Success in Southwest Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—From the first settlement of southwestern Kansas, up to within four years, it was the rule to expect to hear appeals for aid from all quarters of this region. It is no longer the case with any part of our great State. Attention is now attracted by the State agricultural reports and other trustworthy information, showing a vast partially developed wheat belt with untold possibilities. Secretary Mohler says: "The remarkable success in wheat-growing in western Kansas through to Colorado, in recent years, is a new revelation to our people generally. Stevens county, in the extreme southwest, reports a yield of forty bushels of wheat per acre from one bushel of seed; Clark county, forty-two bushels from one bushel of seed; Wallace county, on the Colorado line, thirty-nine and one-half bushels from seven-eighths of a bushel of seed; Rawlins county, thirty-six bushels from three-fourths of a bushel of seed; Decatur county, forty-six bushels from one bushel of seed. These crops are grown without irrigation."

Success would no doubt have been as great at the first settlement, had there been a proper knowledge of the kinds of crops best suited for this region. This information came at last through great expense and hardship to the hardy pioneer, but too late to benefit great numbers of early settlers, who were discouraged by constant failures, and finally returned to the East from whence they came.

I presume there is no section of country in the United States in which so many non-residents are financially interested as southwestern Kansas. Every crop report, every word of hope, of encouragement, with reference to this section, is read with keen interest.

By taking the crop reports by counties, in connection with the latest census, it will be seen that more than 100 bushels of wheat were raised this season for each man, woman and child in southwestern Kansas. Barley has also been grown to some extent, yielding in many instances sixty bushels per acre. Rye, also, is a standard crop and never fails.

The papers have been full of wonderful results with alfalfa—at first only under the ditch along the Arkansas valley, but now everywhere, without irrigation on valley lands. This year, which has been unusually dry, I cut forty-five tons of splendid alfalfa from eight acres—four crops in one season.

We have been trying, year after year, to raise corn to feed and fatten our stock, but with indifferent success. At the same time experiments have been made with innumerable so-called substitutes for corn, such as milo maize, African millet, Jerusalem corn, red and white Kaffir corn. All of the above are sure crops, but of vastly different values as substitutes for Indian corn. The milo maize and African millet yield the greatest amount of fodder, with a considerable amount of grain. The Jerusalem corn is a good grain crop, matures quicker than any other, but shatters out badly. The red Kaffir corn is the most valuable of any so far experimented with. While the yield of fodder is not large, it is of excellent quality, and from its erect, low-growing habit, it is readily headed by a wheat header. The heads are ricked until fed to cattle or hogs, or threshed for greater economy in feeding hogs or horses. The yield of grain is enormous. Forty to seventy bushels, weighing sixty-one pounds per bushel, is the ordinary crop. Experiments in fattening both cattle and hogs go to show that it is as good as the best yellow corn. My hogs will not touch corn as long as there is any red Kaffir corn in the feed lot. Our sheepmen will grow it largely the coming season.

With wheat, barley, rye and alfalfa an assured success, and in red Kaffir corn a perfect substitute for Indian corn, in all kinds of feeding, you may

## Thousands of Dollars



I spent trying to find a cure for Salt Rheum, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to lie down in bed, could not walk without crutches, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the sores soon healed, the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

for seven months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

confidently look for wonderful developments in this part of the State.  
Ashland, Kas. W. J. WORKMAN.

#### Forage Plants.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In looking over my note-book, I find that Jerusalem corn and brown dhoura commenced heading out July 15, and the first crop of heads was ripe August 22. At this time I cut the heads off. The yield of seed was large. The heads on both turn down. The second crop of heads on the Jerusalem ripened before frost, but on the brown dhoura they did not. The fodder on either one of them does not amount to anything with me, and the brown dhoura took the sorghum blight, and I think I have some other kinds of forage plants that there is more profit in than either. The teosinte is a native of the tropics, and does not mature seed in this latitude, and this is the cause of the seed being high, but the yield of fodder is wonderful. One grain will produce as many as forty or fifty stalks. Towards the close of the season the field is a solid mass of green corn. The leaves resemble corn, only they are longer and narrower. But the question is, will it pay to raise a crop without any grain and pay \$2 per pound for seed? Bulletin No. 22, of the Louisiana Station, reports that it matured seed in that State.

The white and red Kaffir corn, white and yellow milo maize all commenced heading out August 5, and I finished cutting up and shocking October 14. After giving the white Kaffir corn a trial alongside the red, I have dropped the white from my list, as the red is so much better in the following points: First, the white shatters its seed badly when it gets dry. Second, there is a large per cent. (about one-fourth) of the heads that do not get out of the husk, and the consequence is that part of the head molds and is a loss. The yield of fodder is the same, but in grain the red beats, as the seed is more compact on the heads of the red than on the white. My crop of red Kaffir corn this year is yielding forty bushels per acre, and if I had had it thinner on the ground, the yield would have been larger. As to drought-resisting, there is no difference. In fodder, the yield is about twice that of corn; the blades are about the same as corn and only two inches apart on the stalk. It will yield well on thin land, but, like all other grain, the better the land the larger the yield. White milo maize plants grow from ten to twelve feet high, with large, erect heads of white seed. It takes a long season for the seed to ripen. A season of five months is none too long. The yield of seed and fodder is large. Drought and hot winds have no effect on the plant. Yellow milo maize grows from five to seven feet tall. The plants grow vigorously and stool from the ground up. I have counted as many as twelve stalks and heads from one grain. The heads turn down. In fodder, its yield is more than any one of my list, but with me only the first heads that come out ripened, and I should think for the South the yield would be large. It cannot be planted as thick as the other varieties on account of its stooling, and it stands the drought as well as the others. One item I want to speak of before I close—that is, in getting the variety of seed we order. I visited one man's farm that bought seed for African millet, and in looks it compared with my white milo maize. Now he or I was fooled. So with my crop of brown dhoura. It does not compare with that of Bulletin No. 18 of our experiment station report. Some one is wrong, but how shall we remedy this?

Emporia, Kas. J. R. COTTON.



## Affiance Department.

## THE ROMANCE OF RUPEES.

Hon. Frank Betton, Labor Commissioner of Kansas, who has given economic questions as close and intelligent study as any man in the West, sends us the following interesting and timely article on the silver question:

"EDITOR CHAMPION:—Mr. Moreton Freeman has published an article very lucidly presenting the India side of the silver question. He is an Englishman and a prominent representative of the bi-metallic party which is daily gaining recruits from the masses of the English people. He says that no unprejudiced person of fair intelligence, who will take the trouble to 'go to the bottom of the facts,' can fail to become convinced that the fall in the price of silver represented in the rupees, the standard of value in India, on the London Exchange, is the hammer which is beating down the price of staples, such as wheat and cotton, in the European markets.

"He alleges that India has borrowed an immense amount of English capital for the construction of her railways, frontier defenses, etc., and that the interest on this debt, amounting to £16,000,000 annually, is payable in gold in London. The revenues of India are collected entirely in silver rupees, mined from under the hearthstones of the hovels in India, inhabited by 280,000,000 poverty-stricken peasants. To meet this annual interest charge of \$80,000,000, the silver rupees must be sold and the gold bought.

"This exchange is accomplished by a weekly sale in the Bank of England under the supervision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The sale is made to the highest bidder, not of the actual rupees, but orders for rupees, known as 'India council drafts.'

"European merchants who import the products of India, desire these drafts to pay for their purchases and employ a broker, who buys for all, thus forestalling competition, and who, naturally, in the interest of his employers, buys as cheaply as possible. Should the Secretary deem the bids too low and refuse to accept, the merchant can quote the low market price in London and threaten to buy the silver in bulk, ship it to India and have it coined at the mints there.

"On the other hand, the Treasurer of the United States of America, in making his monthly purchases of silver, quotes the market price in London and pays accordingly. Thus the two great silver markets of the world are constantly 'bearing' silver; the one waiting upon the other.

"Mr. Freeman asserts that the evidence collected by two royal commissions in England, confirmed by independent inquirers in India, demonstrates the fact, that, for the last fifteen years, the value of the rupee at its home in India has not diminished; that an ounce of silver—three rupees—will buy as much produce or labor in all the up-country markets of India as it ever did.

"The India farmer is now getting the equivalent of one ounce of silver for a bushel of wheat in the London market, and, as the purchasing power of the rupees in his home market has not diminished, he is able to make a living profit, while his American competitor, the farmer in Kansas or Minnesota, must sell at the same rate or cease to export his wheat.

"Mr. Freeman calls attention to the most important and significant fact that this awful competition fostered by London speculators in silver, ever cheaper and cheaper, has destroyed the landed interests in England since the monetary revolution of 1875, and has gone far to strangle the farming industries in America by the gold standard for payment of mortgages and all deferred money payments.

"Confirmatory of Mr. Freeman's conclusions, statistics show that owing to the rapid development of the India railway systems, built by English capital, for which nearly £16,000,000 is paid annually in interest by the people of India, America, in 1884, sold in the English market bushel for bushel of wheat with India, while in 1880 we sold there eighteen bushels to India's one, the value of our wheat exports falling during the four years named from \$190,000,000 to \$72,000,000. These facts ought to awaken inquiry."

Mr. Betton's letter strengthens the po-

sition of the *Champion*, that American financial policy ought to be an independent one. The United States of America playing second fiddle to the silver speculators of London and the gold syndicate of the Bank of England!

That about expresses the dimension of our financial status as a nation this morning.

England exercised but precious little more influence over the financial policy of the old thirteen colonies, prior to the Revolutionary war, than she does over the financial policy of the United States to-day.

Every bank syndicate north of the Potomac and east of the Appalachian range is a tail-piece to the Bank of England. They are all in the same boat. They are parties to make money scarce and dear. They all want high-priced coin and cheap produce. Wall street is England's duly accredited agent in America. There has not been a financial measure adopted by the American Congress since 1872 except by and with the consent and approval of Wall street. That this state of affairs can much longer endure is impossible.

The reign of Wall street in American finances has contributed nothing to the prosperity of the people. Any policy patterned after English ideas must produce English results. It has built up great fortunes for a few and lowered the price of the products of the many. The Romance of the Rupees is one of the blackest pages in English financial history. It is the tale of legalized robbery of the tolling millions to gratify the lust for sordid gold. An American Congress cannot afford to forget that the only object of wise legislation is to guard and promote the interest of "the plain, common people." Legislation in the interest of coins is not in the interest of the citizens unless the coins are placed within reach of all honest industry alike.—*Atchison Champion*.

## "Screw Up" Interest Rates.

L. B. Pierson, Representative-elect from Allen county, was recently furnished, by J. S. Gilbert, a loan agent of Kansas City, the following copy of a letter received by him from his Eastern correspondent. Comment is deemed unnecessary:

NEW ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO.,  
160 Broadway, New York, Dec. 17, 1892.  
J. S. Gilbert, Esq., Kansas City:

DEAR SIR:—We have your favor of the 14th relating to the situation in Kansas, and we are greatly interested in all you say. The information is very valuable to us. Our investors are constantly discussing the Kansas situation with us, and many of them absolutely refuse to take a Kansas loan. We have tried to convince everybody that there is no danger of any legislation which would be inimical to the interests of our business, but in some cases our efforts are entirely wasted. We, ourselves, have held a position in relation to the matter which your letter simply confirms. However, we think it would be wise to be a little more exacting respecting security, character of loans, etc., in Kansas from this time on. We do not suppose it is necessary to refer to the matter of rates, for we are confident you will do the best you can to screw them up. I think, as a matter of education, it might be a good thing for the people of Kansas to be obliged to pay about 10 per cent. on their mortgage indebtedness for the next few years. The people would get a lesson in that way in sound finances which they might not get in any other way.

D. O. ESHBAUGH, President.

## Help! Help!

How often has the cry been uttered in vain! But there is help for sufferers from liver complaint and constipation, those exceedingly prevalent disorders. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will completely remove them. The malarious, the rheumatic, the dyspeptic and the nervous also derive unspeakable benefit from the great remedy.

## We Sell Live Stock.

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

Well Machinery Send for illus. cat'g. Peck Mfg. Co., 60 4th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found an advertisement headed "First-Class Farm Wagons," which our readers will do well to carefully read. Time and service have tested these wagons. Reports show them to be in good order after twelve years' constant use. They are built for service, from well selected timber and are well ironed. When you buy a wagon select a good one.

There is not a seedsman or nurseryman in the country who exercises more care in the production of pure seeds with strong germinating qualities, or in growing strictly fine bulbs and plants, than does H. W. Buckbee, of Rockford, Ill., who has an illustrated advertisement in another column of this paper. He produces and has for sale all kinds of farm, garden and flower seeds, plants, bulbs, etc., and sells them at prices that virtually defy competition. His beautifully illustrated catalogue, with descriptions, prices, etc., will be furnished free as per advertisement.

Great are the comforts, convenience, and indeed a multitude of blessings bestowed on mankind through the genius of invention. Kertley Bros., of Kansas City, who display their wonderful city water-works "for the country" in the *Home, Field and Forum*, are certainly entitled to exalted claims in this direction. They have rendered it easy and inexpensive for many country homes to enjoy the luxury and convenience of flowing water in any or every room. Their invention will supply you with a fire department. With but the slightest exertion you can thoroughly water a large area of lawn or garden, beautify your grounds with fountain. Send for their descriptive catalogue; it will tell you all about it.

The Appleton Manufacturing Company, with factory at Appleton, Wis., and offices and sales-rooms at Minneapolis, Minn., and at No. 19-31 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of a very superior line of American and Hero Grinding Mills, Hero Feed Cutters, Chief and Royal Tread Powers, Peck's Husking and Shelling Attachments, Common Sense Word Saws, etc., are making a special offer to all people buying goods of them during December. They propose to furnish free to everybody buying over \$20 worth of goods for cash one of the World's Fair Souvenir Coins. They will also make special prices during that time. Their advertisement is now running in this paper, and all would do well to send immediately for their catalogue and instructions how to obtain this valuable memento.

The December number of the *Irrigation Age* is at hand. As usual it is filled to the covers with valuable information concerning the progress of irrigation throughout the West. The typographical appearance and general make up of the *Age* show a marked improvement and indicate the prosperity which this journal now enjoys. The number just at hand announces a great feature for the coming year, that of the publication of a series of Columbian issues dealing with the progress of each State and territory in the arid region. These issues will be printed on the best book paper, finely illustrated, and will be distributed from the Salt Lake office throughout the United States and the visiting centers of the Old World. This series will begin with the California issue of February 1, 1893.

*Childhood* is the name of a new monthly magazine, edited by Dr. George William Winterburn. It covers a field not hitherto occupied, being for parents and about children. It contains thirty-two double column pages, and is sold at the small price of 10 cents a number, or \$1.00 a year. It is believed that there are a very large number of parents who desire to give their children the advantage of the best training. *Childhood* will attempt to be the guide of such, and, by presenting the subject in all its phases, by means of short, well-written contributions, to supply information which cannot be found elsewhere. The first number contains articles by Julian Hawthorne, Miss A. G. Lytton, Prof. Lester F. Ward, Francis C. Sparhawk, Dr. Stonewall Johnson, Emma Marwedel, Rev. A. D. Mayo, Florence Hull, Prof. W. K. Wickes, and Kate Tannett Woods. Among the subjects discussed editorially are, "The Unwisdom of Parents," "The Indian Youth at Carlisle," "Physical Exercise for Children," "It Takes Time to Grow a Man," "The Divine Gift of Insight," "Natural Differ-

## "August Flower"

What is It For?

This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the bigger, older, balder-headed boys. Life is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sermon we turn and ask: "What is AUGUST FLOWER FOR?" As easily answered as asked: It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this brimful. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

ences in Children," and "The Child as a Plaything."

The young men and young women who aspire to obtain academic or college educations, and whose parents cannot well afford them that expense, will be interested in the work of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, which has offered for the year 1893 one thousand scholarships at any of the leading colleges or schools of the United States, upon the condition of introducing the magazine into certain neighborhoods. Yale, Vassar, Harvard, Ann Arbor, Chicago, the Southern colleges, the great schools of art and medicine, all are alike open to the ambitious boy or girl who is not afraid of a little earnest work. The *Cosmopolitan* sends out, from its New York office, a handsomely printed pamphlet to any applicant, telling just what is necessary in order to secure one of these scholarships. The scholarship itself includes board, lodging, laundry and tuition—all free.

## "Great Crops of Small Fruits"

and how he grows them," is the title of a book on small fruit culture, written by R. M. Kellogg, proprietor of the Rushire fruit farm, Ionia, Mich. This is not only one of the largest plantations of small fruits in the great fruit belt of central Michigan, but probably raises more berries to the acre than any other small fruit farm in the country. It gives a full detailed account of his methods of work; the easiest and quickest way of doing everything. The price of the book is 25 cents, but we have arranged to send all our subscribers a copy free who will send their address and say they are a subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER. Address direct to R. M. Kellogg, proprietor of the Rushire fruit farm, Ionia, Mich.

Geese winter well on apples and clover hay. All vegetables they eat with avidity. No class of fowls can be wintered so cheaply.

Bayard Taylor's widow is going to tell in an article which she has written for the *Ladies' Home Journal*, what it means to be "The Wife of a Literary Man."

With many clergymen, public speakers, singers and actors, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the favorite remedy for hoarseness and all affections of the vocal organs, throat and lungs. Its anodyne and expectorant effects are promptly realized.

## CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering, from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren st., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.



## FLUOTUATING CATTLE SITUATION.

The FARMER is in receipt of a communication from the old established live stock commission firm of Offutt, Elmore & Cooper, of Kansas City, relative to the cattle situation, which contains points of significant interest to stockmen at this particular juncture.

The letter says that the cattle market has been going up for the last week at an alarming rate, and prices to-day are from 75 cents to \$1 higher than one week ago. We say alarming, because such a phenomenal rise looks unhealthy, and will likely bring in enough cattle to break down the market as suddenly as it went up—but not so far down. While the market seems to be sensitive and fluctuating, we believe that each ebb and flow will register an advance, and that, generally speaking, prices will be satisfactory and remunerative during the entire winter and spring. To-day cattle are selling on an average \$1 per hundred higher than one year ago on the market, while as feeders they were laid in nearly that much cheaper than those a year ago. The cattle situation, as we analyze it, is that producers are sore from the disastrous experience of late years, and whatever confidence they had in their property has been pounded out of them by the result of holding on for higher prices last year. They want to get out this year at first opportunity. Every rise in the cattle market furnishes that opportunity for profit to them, and there is a regular stampede to take the benefit of it. This is indicated by the general green, short-fed character of offerings. Growing out of this condition, as we said before, we rather expect a fluctuating market. There is, however, no plentiful supply of beef cattle, in our opinion, and if they were properly distributed, in an easy, confident way, each feeder selling or shipping according to his own private convenience from day to day, prices would average higher and results would be more satisfactory to both the beef men and the feeders. The fact is, that most of the damage is done now-a-days by too much posting about the market. Telegraph, fast mail and freight service bring a quick and overwhelming response to any particular demand. A favorable prospect is noted and wired all over the country by a score of commission men. Everybody is posted about a favorable day. The fast trains bring them in on time, and that very day proves to be the worst, because it promised best. Our observation is that, while a shipper should, of course, reason as to general time of marketing and be governed in that respect somewhat by market conditions, market conditions should have little to do with selecting any particular week or day, but he should consult his own convenience, shut his eyes to Kansas City or Chicago and go ahead. For instance, there has for some years been the reasonable expectation that the cattle market would be dull during the winter holidays, owing to game, poultry, etc., but that immediately after New Year there would be a bracing up of movement and prices. This is good logic and gradually shippers began to act on it, until more recently January has been our worst month, from being overcrowded, and Christmas week the best market, owing to this general expectation that it would be the reverse. We would advise a little less dependence on the coming January for these reasons. The West will profit more this year from live stock than grain."

## Horse Market Review.

KANSAS CITY.

The horse market was quite active during the past week on good stock of most all classes. Rough stock and streeters suffered the most. Prices were steady and very little different from the week before. There was very little stock left over in first hands. The majority of the purchases were by local dealers, who were shipping on orders. The offerings were of the inferior kind, and the general complaint is that stock is coming in too rough haired, even when it is fat. This is a big item with the Southern dealers, and always influences the price from \$5 to \$10.

The run of Western branded horses was quite light, and but very little demand. The prospects are that there will be an excellent trade from the South after the first of the year.

Draft, extra, 1500 lbs. \$125@175  
Draft, good, 1300 lbs. 85@115

Drivers, extra.....	120@210
Drivers, good.....	75@ 95
Saddlers, good to extra.....	75@175
Southern mares and geldings.....	35@ 75
Cavalry.....	@100
Western range, unbroken.....	20@ 50
Western range, broken.....	30@ 80
Matched teams.....	150@300
Western ponies.....	10@ 20

## MULES.

The mule market was quite brisk, and anything in the way of a good, smooth, young mule, from 14½ to 15½ hands sold fully up to quotations. Big mules were steady, but the demand was light.

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

## CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: "There has been no change in the market during the past week. The demand has been chiefly for small horses and farm mares, and these sold fairly well—in fact, very well for the time of year. Although the holidays are near at hand, there is very little evidence of dullness, and this week's business is fully up to the general average of the past month. Immediately following the holidays there will be a revival in trade, and all kinds of horses will find ready sale at good prices."

## Gossip About Stock.

The Jersey cow, Madam Bloomfield, mentioned in Prof. Georgeson's paper, read before the State Dairy Association, was bred and sold by the La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., of Topeka.

Dr. S. C. Orr, Manhattan, Kas., is receiving a very general and cordial support from our leading stockmen for the position of State Veterinarian. He would make a good one.

G. W. Berry, of Barryton, Kas., has purchased the Cruickshank Short-horn bull, Royal Thane, sired by Cupbearer, and bred by Col. W. A. Harris, and his dam was sired by the famous bull, Duke of Richmond.

The last quotations from Kansas City show that the hog market presents an interesting study. Prices average \$2.50 per hundred weight higher than one year ago—an astonishing difference—but there are not enough of hogs to suit the average producer or to cut a large figure in our commerce. They will probably remain high all winter. Tops to-day, \$6.45; bulk \$6.25 to \$6.35. Heavy finished hogs, suitable to the Mexico trade have the preference.

Visiting breeders at the coming conventions in Topeka, will have an opportunity to bid in person or by proxy on a fine Jersey bull calf, six months old, owned by J. R. Ashbaugh, 514 West Tenth street, Topeka. The bull combines the blood of Pogue's Victor Hugo, Stoke Pogue 3d, St. Heller, Champion of America, Excelsior of Jersey, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Grace Darling, Alphea, representing the breeding of more twenty-pound cows than all other Jersey blood combined. Will take highest price offered by January 12, 1893.

The advertisement of Hon. T. A. Hubbard's great stock farm will appear elsewhere in our columns. This beautiful farm joins Rome, Kas., where is to be seen the largest herd of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine west of the Mississippi river. At present the herd consists of two hundred head of the choicest pigs, one hundred of which are now offered for sale. No breeder in the West has a better reputation, and his stock are found just as represented, which can be testified to by many in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, who have received their foundation herds from the Rome Park stock farm, which has carried off the honors from many of the most prominent State fairs.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found the advertisement of one of the largest and most favorably known jack importing and breeding establishments in the world. The establishment is well located at Bowling Green, Mo., and has at this writing about two hundred head of imported mammoth Catalonian jacks on hand to select from, aged from 2 to 6 years, black with mealy points; large, smooth, flat bone; long bony heads; long tapering ears; fourteen and one-half to sixteen and one-half hands in height, and weighing from eight hundred to twelve hundred pounds. They all have fine style, action and finish, and are fully guaranteed to be good breeders. As the demand for this class of stock is on the

increase it will be well for parties desiring to secure a choice animal to call on or write Mr. Luke M. Emerson at once, not failing to mention this paper.

The attention of our readers is called to the card of the Siegel, Welch & Clawson Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City. This firm merits consideration from shippers and feeders of live stock. Each department is looked after by a member of the firm, thus insuring better service than when left to disinterested employees. They have a large amount of available capital for the use of patrons. Furnish, free of charge, daily market reports. Give them a trial.

Among the firms well and favorably known at the Kansas City stock yards is that of Hale & McIntosh. They are rustlers in every sense of the word and business entrusted to them will be executed with the utmost dispatch. Their office is usually full of stock men, who do business with them, and the general activity in their premises indicates the favoritism of this concern with those who make consignments of stock. Mr. Hale, the senior member of the firm, is one of the old-timers, who has developed a large business by strict attention to his customers' interests. Mr. McIntosh is a comparatively new member of the firm, but has had a life experience as a buyer and seller of live stock of all kinds. No stockman will regret a business transaction with this aggressive firm.

Those of our readers who desire to secure a start in pure-bred English Red Polled cattle should look up the advertisement of Ira S. and L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Mo., to be found elsewhere in our columns. These gentlemen have had about eight years experience with these cattle, and now have a herd of one hundred and seventy head, as well as about two hundred head of half and two-thirds blood. It is claimed by many that these cattle are the hardiest of all breeds, and will do well where others fail. Their large size, fine robes, beautiful form and color recommend them to public favor. As they have no horns they can be fed, housed and moved upon the cars much more safely and comfortably than any breed with horns. For early maturity, ease of fattening, weight and quality of beef they are especially recommended.

## Wallace County Farmers' Institute.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Farmers' Institute for Wallace county organized with Wm. Carney, President, and Judge Neibling, Secretary, attended by Profs. Graham and Georgeson, of Kansas Agricultural college, also Prof. Quick, of the Agricultural college of Colorado. Owing to cold and storms the attendance was not large.

Much interest was manifested in remarks made by Profs. Georgeson and Quick on the benefit of farmers' institutes. Paper by Prof. I. D. Graham on "Education for Farmers." The subject of sheep for small farmers was discussed by Profs. Quick, Georgeson and J. P. Wiles. "Bee-Keeping for Western Kansas," by T. J. E. Perry, with comments by Profs. Quick and Georgeson, recommending the Rocky mountain bee plant and alfalfa as food for bees, the same to be convenient to the bee house. Prof. Quick gave a verbal address on wheat-raising, with experiments in Colorado—deep and shallow plowing—favoring deep plowing. Prof. Georgeson gave his experience at Manhattan with varieties and various conditions of the soil.

The institute then completed a permanent organization, with Wm. Carney, President, and Judge S. E. Neibling, Secretary.

A vote of thanks was then given the Professors for their attendance and assistance in the first farmers' institute of Wallace county.

OBSERVER.

Sharon Springs, Kas., December 23, 1892.

"A snake in the grass" is all the more dangerous from being unsuspected. So are many of the blood medicines offered the public. To avoid all risk, ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is just out for the new year.



All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. Be not deceived by imitations.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

Makes the hair soft and glossy.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."  
—Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prevents hair from falling out.

"A number of years ago, by recommendation of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop the hair from falling out and prevent its turning gray. The first effects were most satisfactory. Occasional applications since have kept my hair thick and of a natural color."  
—H. E. Basham, McKinney, Texas.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

Restores hair after fevers.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."  
—Mrs. A. Collins, Dighton, Mass.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prevents hair from turning gray.

"My hair was rapidly turning gray and falling out; one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor has remedied the trouble, and my hair is now its original color and fullness."  
—B. Onkrupa, Cleveland, O.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

## APOPLEXY &amp; PARALYSIS

If you are subject to dizzy spells, swimming in the head, or blind staggers, fainting spells, or severe Headache, you are liable at any moment to get a stroke of Apoplexy. If you are subject to cold hands and feet, numbness or creeping sensations, heaviness and dead feeling in the arms and limbs, you are liable at any time to get a stroke of Paralysis. No person ever gets an attack of either without these symptoms. It is strange, but it is a fact just the same, that the Red Cross Constitutional Medicine is the only preventive, or positive cure for Apoplexy or Paralysis. We will test it in any case and will forfeit one thousand dollars to any person who gets an attack of Apoplexy or Paralysis after using this medicine. It is a system regulator and blood purifier for men, women and children, for which there is no substitute. One dose of this medicine will relieve Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, or Headache immediately. Call or address Red Cross Medicine Co., 521 & 523 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

## Farmers, Order First-Class Wagons Direct.

Equality With Merchant Buyers!

Complete with seat and brake, 2½ inch, \$41—3 in., \$42—3½ in., \$44—3¾ in., \$47. Extra—Foot Board, \$1—Side Steps, \$1.  
Carload (30 wagons) \$2 per wagon off prices. Fifteen wagons, one order, same discount as carload. Four or more wagons one order, \$1 per wagon off. Order any number of wagons from one up. Several dollars per wagon saved in freight by carload. Freight to Hutchinson, carload, \$3 per 100 lbs.; less than carload \$1.15—Olathe, C. L. 27½; L. C. L. 65—Garden City, C. L. 73½; L. C. L. 149—Topeka, C. L. 34½; L. C. L. 34—Wichita, C. L. 52; L. C. L. 115. Other points on application.

F. M. Setzler, Roseboro, S. C.:—"We have tried your wagons years ago, and they have proven to be the best ever brought into our country."

J. F. Mangum, Pine Tree, S. C.:—"I have used one of your wagons a number of years, and it has proved a good one."

Send money with order, or deposit it in Bank and send Cashier's certificate of deposit, and I will draw at sight with Bill Lading attached. If no Bank, deposit with reliable merchant and send certificate of deposit.

Address W. H. GARRETT,

316 Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo.

## Sheriff's Sale.

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

Wilson S. Dodge, Plaintiff,

vs.

The Topeka Sugar Company, A. K. Case No. 13525.

Lee and Robert I. Lee, Defendants.

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 23D DAY OF JANUARY, 1893, 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:

Five acres in the southeast corner of the east half (½) of the southeast one-fourth (¼) of section 31, in township 11 south of range 15 east, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said east one-half (½) of the southeast one-fourth (¼); thence 40 rods west; thence 20 rods north; thence 40 rods east; thence 20 rods south to place of beginning. Also a part of lot No. 5 of section 29, township 11, range 15 east of the sixth principal meridian, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest one-fourth (¼) of the southwest one-fourth (¼) of said section; thence north parallel to the west line of said section produced to the Kansas river; thence southwesterly up the said river to its intersection with the said west line of said section; thence south on said west line of said section to the northwest corner of the southwest one-fourth (¼) of said section; thence east on the north line of said southwest one-fourth (¼) of said section to place of beginning. Appraised at the sum of \$2500.

Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and is appraised as above set forth, 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 15th day of December, 1892.

J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

WAGNER, MARTIN AND ORR,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.



## The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Were I a Star.

BY MISS J. RAPLEY HAGUE.

Oh! would I were the star that shone  
Above my mother's grave,  
In purest radiance all my own  
That lonely mound I'd lave,  
Till every leaf and quivering blade  
Reflect my light afar,  
And, e'en her form be rearranged,  
If I were but a star.

I'd shine into forgetfulness  
The careless deed and word,  
And banish far the fretfulness  
That pierced her like a sword;  
Vanish the ravages of pain,  
My light erase the scar  
Of sad neglect, and joy should reign,  
If I were but a star.

I'd flash o'er her dear grave the smiles  
We lavished in our youth,  
I'd shorten all the weary miles  
Between us now—forsooth  
Her jeweled crown would pale my light  
When, in the "gates ajar,"  
I'd meet my darling mother's smile,  
If I were but a star.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

THE LITTLE PITCHERS TO THE FRONT.

BY COR CORRELLI.

It was a mild day for the 1st of December. The sun shone brightly, dispelling the clouds that at daybreak threatened a storm.

Mrs. Pitcher, having finished her morning's work, came to the door and watched the tiny sparrows in their aimless flight here and there—one moment perched saucily in rows on the eaves, the next drifting to her feet with the noiselessness of thisledown.

Suddenly, shading her eyes with her hand, she glanced down the road, remembering that a neighbor passing early on his way to the village store, where also was the postoffice, had kindly volunteered to bring their mail.

"I declare for't," she muttered, "I do believe that's him a comin' now! If 'tis, he's made 'mazin' good time. But there! I don't 'spose he's got nothing for us. The boys don't seem to remember it's so near Christmas," she mused sadly, as she went in and closed the door. "I sh'd think some of 'em might come. There's Jefferson; we've never seen his wife." She sat down, rocking herself to and fro into such a beautiful, impossible day-dream that Mr. Pitcher had to say Abigail twice before she could collect her senses enough to see the open letter he held out to her. "Here's something that'll wake you up, I reckon." And grandma fluttered round for her glasses and grasped the letter. She hurriedly read the first few lines. "Massy sakes!" Then she took off her glasses, polished them carefully on a corner of her apron, and as carefully readjusted them. Had she read aright? Yes, there it was, written in the plain business hand so familiar to them.

"We have been 'deep in a grand conspiracy," it said. "And this is the outcome. We are all coming home for a jolly Christmas. Louis and Harriet and their three children, Ben and Sara and their little ones, Jeff and his bride, and sister Emily and Robbie, which, with my bunch, will string out a baker's dozen or two of us. We old ones are hankerin' for a sight of the old place and the two dear old folks there. And if there should be any old-fashioned mince turn-overs and dough-nuts, mother's old boys can take care of them." Grandma's glasses became so blurred that they had to be polished again and again. At last she came to the postscript, in a bold, boyish hand. "Dear grandpa," it ran, "you must think out some awful nice stories to tell us about when you was a little boy, 'cause I can 'member lots you did tell me long time ago."

"Bless the child!" said grandpa. "Harry wrote that, and it's five years since the boy was here."

A second scrawly postscript followed the first.

"Dear old grandpa: Couldn't you jus'

make a big chimbley, so't we could roast ches'nuts and taters in the ashes like you uster when you was a little boy and went to see your grampa. You remember you told us 'bout it."

And still a third, printed by six-year-old Nellie, said: "I don't want nuffin, only to kiss you bofe norful hard."

"Well, well," said grandpa, and grandma was so astonished she could only echo, "Well, well!" But they soon rallied enough to comprehend that the Pitchers all, both great and small, an army of them in fact, would march upon them for a week's visit at Christmas time.

"Deary me! Jeff must have the east room with the new carpet and fixins, and Ben and his family can have the west room; that's roomy enough for two or three beds;" and then she sighed as disconsolately as though this would not be the crowning event of all her longings for months past. "Where can I stow 'em all, father?" she asked, helplessly.

Now, grandfather Pitcher gloried in emergencies, and this was a good strong one. He had already grasped the situation. With all his seventy years he could be quite frisky when the occasion warranted. Those appealing postscripts had gone straight to his dear old heart and he promptly declared to himself that "them children" should not be disappointed in any sort of innocent fun they hoped to find at grandpa's. "Ho! Abigail," he chuckled, "you needn't go to worritin' over it. I've got some plans, so't'n you'll see what you'll see. Let 'em come. I hope you don't want to hinder 'em, seel'n' as it'll be the fust time they've all been here to onct sence they exodusd off there, and left you and I and the chimney corner to ourselves?"

"Now, Abel! It ain't that, you know it ain't. It's the *how* and *where* of it that beats me."

Grandma polished her glasses very industriously while she talked. It was a way she had when troubled. Grandpa put on his hat. "Well, mother," he said, as he went out, "I s'pose there's enough round here and down to the store to stock the pantry, and that'll be the *how* on't. I'll tend to the *where*." He went out and seated himself on the wood-pile. Hinks, the hired man, was driving iron wedges into the heart of a huge oak log to rend it asunder. After the first few words he stopped, and taking off his hat, began to scratch his head. Grandma was watching and knew that Hinks was pleased. That was his way of showing it. By and by he shook himself, put on his hat, and, taking his ax, walked off in the direction of the wood-lot. Grandpa and Hinks maintained a mysterious silence in regard to their plans, and would give grandma no sort of satisfaction when she questioned them. In the course of a week or more a great many logs were cut and hauled, and then they had to tell. They had a real old-fashioned "raisin'." All the men folks round came and worked with a will, when they found out what it was for. The women came, too, and helped to cook the dinner. They were all glad to oblige 'Squire Pitcher, who was greatly respected in the neighborhood. There was the finishing up to do which would take some time, but Hinks thought they could manage it, as the corn was all gathered and the heavy work finished. He was young and strong and faithful, and grandpa wisely deferred to his judgment in many things.

The new house was "chinked" and plastered with mud inside and out. Not a breath of wind could creep in. A huge stone fire-place yawned at one end, the "chimbley" being completed in the orthodox manner of mud and sticks. A puncheon floor was laid, smooth enough to allow the little Pitchers, and the big ones, too, for that matter, to "trip it," when disposed. The stout oaken door rejoiced in a wooden latch that seemed to say, "Pull the bobbins and I'll fly up." Stout pegs were driven into holes in the logs, upon which rested shelves, filled with brown and yellow ware and shining tins, with which they could do some veritable housekeeping. A partition was made across the other end, making a snug bedroom, in which was placed two beds and a real trundle-bed—the same in which the "old boys" had once cuddled down to sleep. Grandma shed some tender it, as it was brought from the attic, "where it had reposed so long," and could almost fancy that she ought to croon a gentle lullaby over it. Grandpa, just now practically

## DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

inclined, thought it would help to settle one of the troublesome "wheres." Pots and pans, and even a tin bake-oven, were so prominently disposed, as to suggest a desire to be useful in the coming festivities, and then, to complete the picture and make it the counterpart of the dear old room where nearly fifty years before grandma had begun her first simple house-keeping, strings of apples, long since dried, alternating with red-peppers, were festooned from the ceiling. Bunches of popcorn stared suggestively down at the generous can of maple syrup standing in a corner. A "sugarin' off" under Hink's management would be rare fun. It was a happy day when, everything complete, the ponderous yule-log was rolled in and placed on the hearth, a brisk fire built in front of it, from which it could crackle out good promises and a welcome to all new-comers.

Neighbor Wiggins' folks, on their way to the store to do their Christmas "tradin'," seeing the smoke curling out, stopped to see how things were "goin' on." Everything looked so cheery that grandpa, forgetting his seventy years and his rheumatic limbs, tossed up his old white hat and shouted, "Hurrah! The little Pitchers to the front," and then, his long white hair streaming out behind, he went capering "all hands round," promenading "up and down the middle," swinging grandma on the corner, all the time whistling "Clear de Kitchen," like any boy. Grandma was dreadfully scandalized and kept saying, "Abel! Abel Pitcher!" But the tumult, which brought Hinks to the door, caused such laughing and clapping of hands, that she had to give in and laugh with the rest.

"Well, 'Squire," said his neighbor, as, breathless, grandpa ceased his antics. "I don't see that you'll have to be relegated to the rear."

"Not a bit of it," said grandma indignantly. "Abel! 'll keep step with the spryest of the Pitcherses, you may depend on't."

One day, a week before Christmas, grandma was out to "Fort Sumter," as the new log house was called, when she heard a small tempest in her own kitchen. Hastening in, she found Miss Sophia Timmins bustling round with a quite-at-home air.

"Good mornin' Miss Pitcher. You see I'm on time," she rattled off. "The 'Squire told me to come down and stay till the mornin' was over. Said he didn't want you to hev a mite o' care, and I 'spose, seel'n' as it isn't the first time I've presided over this department, that I'm the one that can move things right along. Only the bakin', Miss Pitcher. I hev baked for 'em more'n onct, but I calkerlate to pacify all them Pitcherses you'll hev to show your hand at that. So you can jest git about it, and hev it done with."

Grandma knew Miss Timmins very well, and received her "ordering" very cheerfully.

O, dear! such an array of good things as reposed on the pantry shelves after two or three days of baking and roasting and boiling. Pies of golden pumpkin, and mince, apple turn-overs, cakes of snowy whiteness and rich spicy blackness, gingerbread and tarts, roasts of beef and pork, turkeys and chickens, and great glass dishes of cranberries that quaked delightfully. Miss Sophia kept the pantry door locked, lest Hinks would find the savory, spicy orders that issued therefrom too strong for him. She intended to guard against depredations of claws or fingers.

The weather had been fine, as though made to order, but on the day before Christmas furies of clouds were piled higher and higher, until the sky was overcast, and a regular down East snow storm was ushered in, simultaneously with the Pitchers army, and then such a stamping and shaking of snow ensued, and so much hand-shaking and embracing and kissing, that grandpa and grandma emerged from the thickest of it all, looking much as though they had been threading their way through a tamarac thicket. Tears and smiles were intermingled on their dear old faces, and grandma forgot to polish her "specs," though in truth she had forgotten to put them on.

It would take reams of paper were I to tell you of all the "doins" that were crowded into that blessed week. And I will only hint at some of the jolliest things which were constantly transpiring.

It was Christmas eve, and after a "preliminary" feast, the young Pitchers

marched out and took possession of "Fort Sumter," where, after a thorough inspection of the premises, they were soon deep in the manufacture of taffy and popcorn balls. Suddenly the latch flew up with a snap, and in walked a veritable Santa Claus, with the regulation corpulence and an immense pack on his back. He made a fine speech in a very guttural tone, which was received very respectfully, though, as he bent over in opening his pack, knowing winks were freely exchanged. Such beautiful gifts as he brought forth! Something for all, from the oldest down to wee Rubble. And then they treated him to "twists," of taffy, and each one insisted on giving him a "double" kiss, as the best thank offering for the lovely things he had come all the way from the north pole, on old Father Boreas' car to bring them. Had the old gentleman listened at the latch-string he would have felt his ears tingle, even under his fur cap, at the revelation, for grandpa's device was quite transparent to those bright eyes, though all were too well bred to even smile while the bogus Santa was present.

The next morning, when Hinks came out to rebuild the fire in front of the old yule-log, which was scarcely charred as yet, he found "Fort Sumter" invested by a silent enemy. Many loud "halls" came from the imprisoned garrison, consisting of seven of the largest boys, before Hinks succeeded in shoveling a passage through the snow from the kitchen door to the fort. Through the "grand canon" they rushed to a steaming breakfast and there we will leave them.

O, no! I must tell you of their appreciation and reverence for this day. Grandpa read to them that beautiful story, which can never grow old, of the dear Christ child and his message of "Peace, good will to men," and then offered a tender prayer, the memory of which will never leave them through their lives. Then, led by Harry's violin, their fresh young voices floated through the old house in a Christmas chime—

"Peace upon earth the angels sang;  
Good will unto man the chorus rang.  
Glory to God, the Christ has come;  
His bright star shines in the clear blue dome."

The sun came out brightly, and by the next morning a shining crust would be formed over the deep snow on the hill-sides, and then for a grand 'boggan ride. Hinks had been at it secretly at odd moments, and had constructed sleds enough for a Canadian frontier village.

That evening, one and all assembled in the "hall" at "Fort Sumter." Silence fell on the waiting Pitchers, and once more the latch flew up with a snap, this time to admit grandpa and grandma arrayed in their quaint old wedding finery. Taking their places at the head, couple after couple fell into line, and then to the music of Harry's violin, they led off, as on their wedding night, to "Money Musk," winding up with the old "Virginia Reel."

And this is the way the little Pitchers came to the front.

Vidette, Kas.

### New Year Reflections.

I can hardly realize that the year of 1892 is so nearly at an end. But busy hands and feet make time flee fast.

I always dread to see the New Year come, for who can tell what it has in store for us? The old year has been kind, and, it is always hard to bid old friends farewell.

Two of our old poets have passed through the pearly gates. Will the New Year bring us any that we like so well?

"And the statelsy hips go on  
To their haven under the hill;  
But O, for the touch of a vanished hand  
And the sound of a voice that is still."

Let us resolve, with the coming of the year, to do all things well. Whatever we undertake, do it the very best we can, and whenever you dread anything, commence work on that at once, and you will be surprised to find how easy it was, after all. Half the work lies in thinking about it.

Shake hands, "Kansas Housekeeper." You seem like an old friend. Seventeen years is a long time to take one paper. What changes have occurred since then. As you suggest, it would be nice if we could help to make the "Home Circle" of 1893 more interesting than ever before. Let each one try, anyway.

A Happy New Year to you all.  
L. M. DUFFEE,  
(Formerly Bramblebush),  
Syracuse, Kas.

Blow, blow, blow! That disagreeable catarrh can be cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the constitutional remedy.



## The Young Folks.

### The Old Year's Blessing.

I am fading from you,  
But one draweth near,  
Called the Angel-guardian  
Of the coming year.

If my gifts and graces  
Coldly you forget,  
Let the New Year's Angel  
Bless and crown them yet.

For we work together;  
He and I are one.  
Let him end and perfect  
All I leave undone.

I brought Joy to brighten  
Many happy days;  
Let the New Year's Angel  
Turn it into Praise.

If I gave you Sickness,  
If I bring you Care,  
Let him make one Patience,  
And the other Prayer.

If I brought you plenty,  
Wealth's bounteous charms,  
Shall not the New Angel  
Turn them into Alms?

I gave Health and Leisure,  
Skill to dream and plan;  
Let him make them nobler—  
Work for God and man.

If I broke your Idols,  
Showed you they were dust,  
Let him turn the Knowledge  
Into heavenly Trust.

If I brought Temptation,  
Let Sin die away,  
Into boundless pity  
For all hearts that stray.

May you hold this Angel  
Dearer than the last—  
So I bless his Future,  
While he crowns my Past.  
—Adelaide A. Proctor.

### A New Year's Wish.

I wish you a happy New Year! May roses strew  
your way,  
And paths be glad and peaceful on which you  
start to-day.  
May golden shafts of sunshine bring just a lit-  
tle rain,  
And gracious gifts of pleasure hold just a  
shade of pain.  
For skies are fairer which the clouds may  
sometimes overcast,  
And pleasures are the best which come when  
grief and pain are past.  
And if among your roses the ivy is entwined  
Your heart will beat the nearer to the heart of  
all mankind.

I wish you a happy New Year! Ah! who could  
wish you less?  
May all the tender charities that heal and  
soothe and bless  
Be scattered at your feet like flowers, and may  
you ever impart  
To all the weary souls of men the joy within  
your heart.  
For hearts that hold no love know not the joy  
it is to live;  
Our lives are measured by the joys which we  
to others give.  
May charity and kindness your life and mine  
improve.  
My joys shall be the brighter for the joys I  
wish to you.  
—Chicago Herald.

### THE READING HABIT.

Of all the habits that can be cultivated,  
none is more productive of pleasure and  
improvement than that of reading, pro-  
vided the books be well chosen.

Reading is a recreation—the rest and re-  
freshment that make one feel like a new  
being—but it is much more. It is not only  
the wine of mental life, it is its daily  
bread. The study of text-books will by  
no means take the place of general and  
varied reading. One may be master of  
several languages and yet not be well  
read. One may have many accomplish-  
ments, and even be proficient in one or  
more branches of science, and yet be un-  
intelligent on general subjects for lack of  
a habit of judicious reading.

The quantity of reading that may be  
done in a year by the employment of even  
small portions of time is surprising to  
those who have not observed the matter.  
It is a delight to think of the amount of  
information and keen intellectual pleas-  
ure obtained by those who follow the "re-  
quired readings" of the Chautauqua  
courses after spending less than an hour a  
day upon them, and equal advantages  
may follow more desultory reading if it be  
well chosen.

A lady whom we know is the head of a  
large family, entertaining much company,  
and doing a great deal of benevolent work.  
All these things leave her but little time,  
yet at the end of a year she will be found  
to have read more, and to have better  
assimilated what she has read, than the  
majority of men or women of leisure. In  
her the reading habit is very strong, and  
leads her to improve every chance moment.  
Her memory is good and her mental facul-  
ties clear, so that she can keep many  
separate threads of thought in mind with-  
out dropping or tangling any. Hence she  
finds it profitable to have several books on  
hand at once. For her own "den," where  
she is most likely to be found when she

has more than a few moments at her dis-  
posal, she has always "solid" work of  
some sort—history, biography, travel, or  
popularized science. In the sewing-room,  
where she may have to wait short inter-  
vals between "fittings," are kept volumes  
of selections. On her dressing-table is al-  
ways another book. In her parlor a small-  
volumed Shakespeare is ever at hand. In  
the dining-room are newspapers and  
magazines. In a drawer in the hall table,  
ready to be taken when she is going out,  
are novels or books of short stories, to be  
read in carriage or horse-cars. Thus she  
is never obliged to wait idly through even  
those moments of waiting which are in-  
evitable in every large family.

A very great advantage of this lady's  
habit is that her whole family receive the  
benefit of her ever-overflowing mind. Her  
children bring their studies, her husband  
his interests, and she her reading to the  
common fund of intellectual enjoy-  
ment. The table hours are charming.  
The husband's business is one involving  
unusual cares and responsibilities, and he  
is often too tired to read, but, by his wife's  
flow of lively chat upon ever-fresh topics,  
his mind is, as he expresses it, so "irri-  
gated" that it becomes rich and fruitful,  
instead of the arid waste which a mind ex-  
hausted by business, and unrefreshed  
from without must be. Her children de-  
rive from their mother's varied stories  
countless bits of information which enable  
them to better understand their lessons,  
and are constantly stimulated to greater  
efforts.

This useful and interesting woman  
makes no pretensions to learning, and with  
the exception of writing and speaking the  
English language with unusual purity and  
fluency, has no accomplishments; but she  
is singularly well informed.—Harper's  
Bazar.

### The Year.

The Egyptians, it is said, were the first  
who fixed the length of the year. The  
Roman year was introduced by Romulus,  
738 B. C., and it was corrected by Numa,  
713 B. C., and again by Julius Cæsar, 45 B.  
C., who fixed the solar year as being 365  
days and six hours. This was denomi-  
nated the Julian style, and prevailed gener-  
ally throughout the Christian world till  
the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The  
calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in  
this particular, that the solar year con-  
sisted of 365 days, five hours and forty-  
nine minutes, and not 365 days, six hours.  
This difference at the time of Gregory  
XIII. had amounted to ten entire days.  
To obviate this error Gregory ordained in  
1582 that that year should consist of 365  
days only; and in 1751 it was ordered to be  
so used in England; and the next year  
eleven days were left out, the 3d of Sep-  
tember, 1752, being reckoned as the 14th,  
so as to make it agree with the Gregory  
calendar. The Russians still adhere to  
the Julian calendar (called now old-style),  
which is twelve days behind the reckon-  
ing of the Gregorian.

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bow (ring) which cannot be pulled or twisted  
off the case—the



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To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.  
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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The second week in January will be a veritable "farmers' week" at Topeka, with the annual State meetings of the State Board of Agriculture, Improved Stock Breeders' Association and the Kansas Swine and Sheep Breeders' meetings. A conference of such intelligent and representative farmers must certainly prove of great interest and value to every one who will take advantage of the reduced railroad rates and be present.

There has just been granted to H. J. Adams, of this city, through the local patent agency of T. S. Brown, letters patent on a portable power pump. This pump is designed to be moved from one well to another and operated by horse power, and is fully adapted to irrigating purposes on a large scale in those localities where water is found in quantity below the surface. In many sections large crops could be assured by but one flooding at the proper time. With this machine irrigating can be done cheaply, and it is an important addition to the farmer's outfit throughout the arid West, and adds an element of safety in the farmer's calculations.

There are some 320 graduates of the Kansas State Agricultural college; there are also four regents of the college, whose terms expire and whose successors will be for appointment by Governor Lewelling and confirmation by the new Senate. While it will not probably be wise to constitute the entire board—possibly not even a majority—from the graduates or past students of the college, yet it is undeniably true that the work of the institution and the details of its needs are better understood by those who have completed its course of study, than they can be learned by persons unacquainted with the work. The KANSAS FARMER therefore heartily seconds the suggestion of the *Industrialist* that the graduates "are well worthy of a representation upon the Board of Regents."

The veteran agricultural journalist, Orange Judd, of Chicago, died in that city yesterday morning. The meager dispatch conveying the announcement gives no details. The deceased was the founder of the *American Agriculturist*, which under his management became the leading paper of its class. Through financial reverses he lost control of that journal, and afterwards, in connection with his sons, founded and successfully conducted up to the time of his death the *Orange Judd Farmer* at Chicago. His death will bring emotions of sadness to many thousands of readers who have been helped, not only in the material interests of the farm, but also to better and purer lives by the honest counsel, the fearless defense of the right and exposure of frauds which have characterized the voluminous writings of Orange Judd.

## A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO THE KANSAS FARMER FAMILY.

This holiday week the KANSAS FARMER completes its thirtieth volume, and experiences an avalanche of renewals of old subscriptions, while the new subscribers are giving the old a close race as to which shall be in the majority. The publishers feel confident from present indications that the year 1893 will add more new names by five to one than have been placed on the list in one year in the history of the KANSAS FARMER. The subscription department, however, cannot be snowed under, and our friends will be taken care of as rapidly as their names are received. Many letters of appreciation testify to the value of the paper as an aid to the farmer. One subscriber writes that he would not lose two numbers for the cost of a year's subscription. Another says that in numerous instances a single number has contained information which was of more value to him than a whole year's subscription. But why repeat what every reader knows? The KANSAS FARMER is made for the farmers of Kansas; it is adapted to their needs; it conveys information nowhere else to be found in so convenient a form for the use of the tillers of Kansas soil, the producers and keepers of Kansas flocks and herds; the makers of Kansas orchards and vineyards and those engaged in the other multifarious industries of the farm. The editors and publishers hope that the "Merry Christmas" of their friends will be followed by a "Happy New Year," characterized by abundant crops, thriving herds, good prices and fair prosperity. This is the great holiday week of the year; the time for reckoning up with the past and developing plans for the future, and especially the time for subscribing for the periodicals which shall assist in and brighten the work of the coming year. The KANSAS FARMER will appreciate all that its friends, old and new, may do for it, in calling the attention of neighbors to its value. It is pleasant to note that this is the practice of a great many subscribers, and that in remitting their subscriptions they find it convenient to enclose those of friends or neighbors. No more valuable holiday present for a relative or friend can be procured for \$1.00, and it is a reminder fifty-two times in a year of the friendship which prompted the remembrance.

The KANSAS FARMER for 1893 will be better than that of any previous year. Its several departments will be kept up to the highest standard of excellence. The old favorite contributors have all been retained and valuable new ones added. Of the 200,000 farmers in Kansas at least 100,000 must be on the lists to receive the KANSAS FARMER regularly before the publishers will feel satisfied with their opportunities. Now, altogether, publishers, editors, contributors, subscribers, readers and friends generally to make the thirty-first volume of the "old reliable" better and give it a wider circulation than any other agricultural paper in the country. And may all have a happy and prosperous New Year.

## THE GRADING OF KANSAS DAIRY PRODUCTS.

At a recent meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association there was a competitive contest for certain premiums offered by manufacturers of dairy supplies. Similar awards have been made at the annual meetings of the dairymen in other States. Considerable dissatisfaction was caused by the very low grading of Kansas exhibits. The judges explained that it made no difference, inasmuch as all samples in this competition were considered by the same scale. They admitted, however, that a much higher rating, according to quality, was given in Iowa and other States. It is thus made to appear that Kansas is unable to produce the highest grades of these products, while it is undeniably true that in the great markets, Kansas dairy products hold an enviable position.

Imported judges and everybody else may as well understand that Kansas demands recognition for all she is entitled to, and will not be satisfied with a lower rating than her products merit, and if we are not to have credit for as good work as we do, in comparison with neighboring States, let it be understood that our good name is not for sale for any such consideration, and unless judges who can look

upon Kansas products with equal favor accorded to those of other States, judges and premiums may be left beyond our borders. It is not intended to convey the impression that those who offered the prizes had anything to do with the low rating; they probably were honestly mistaken in their selection of judges.

## THE WEST SHOULD FURNISH THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Several weeks ago the KANSAS FARMER, after looking over the field, suggested that the most suitable man in the United States for the Cabinet position of Secretary of Agriculture is Ex-Governor Geo. W. Glick, of this State. It will be remembered that eight years ago, when this paper was edited by Hon. W. A. Peffer, now United States Senator, its support was given to Governor Glick for this appointment.

That the West, the Mississippi valley, is entitled to this position is apparent when from a moment's consideration it is remembered that of the billion dollars' worth of exports from the United States during the last fiscal year, over four-fifths consisted of agricultural products from this region, and that of the agricultural exports the entire amount is produced in this great interior basin with which Governor Glick has all his life been identified, and whose development he has assisted in the capacity of leader. He is an extensive farmer and stockman, fully abreast with the agricultural progress of the age, and will, if appointed, administer the office in a manner creditable to the administration, and will be found a valuable member of the Cabinet on account of his excellent judgment and his executive ability.

Since our suggestion of Governor Glick's name, the papers whose editors are acquainted with him, have, without regard to party, been coming to his support, as witness the following from the Kansas City Gazette:

It is well known that eight years ago President Cleveland had definitely decided upon Ex-Governor Glick as the most suitable man to place at the head of the United States Agricultural Department, but that at the last moment questions of patronage politics and geography interfered to make other arrangements seem a necessity. Now, when he again has the opportunity, it is believed Mr. Cleveland is likely to invite Governor Glick to the position for which he was the original choice, and for which, as all Western men know, he is so especially well equipped.

He has had a long and active experience as a legislator, and is noted as the only Democrat whom the State, when yet tremendously Republican too, ever consented to honor with its Governorship—a position in which he displayed superior executive ability and a comprehensive grasp of affairs, particularly those pertaining to the industrial interests. He is not better known, either, as a public man than as a progressive farmer and an enthusiastic advocate, improver and breeder of the best live stock, on an extensive scale.

From the fact that he is as thoroughly qualified for the position, and more nearly in touch and active sympathy with the interests of agriculture than any other Democrat mentioned as a possibility, we think the great central West, where these interests are paramount, should insist upon his recognition, and that Kansas, regardless of party, should do what they may to encourage the giving of this important and merited appointment to one of their fellow-citizens.

## FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please inform your readers, through the FARMER, the methods, etc., for a farmers' institute in this State? How they are constituted, by whom controlled, managed, and supported. Whether the State furnishes any assistance in the way of lecturers, etc., and oblige yours very truly and many other readers. B. F. MOORE.

Cherryvale, Kas., December 18, 1892.

Farmers' institutes can generally be arranged for without much trouble, for such communities as desire to hold them. It is necessary that somebody in the community see that the preliminary arrangements are made. This may be done by individuals, farmers' clubs, Alliances, or other organized bodies. The first thing to do is to write to Prof. G. H. Failyer, chairman of the institute committee of the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kas., and inform him that it is desired to hold an institute; then arrange for a number of papers on practical subjects, by residents of the community. The Agricultural college usually sends two or more of its professors, who deliver addresses and take part in the discussions. It is expected that half of the program will be filled by farmers and farmers' wives of the township or county in which the institute

is held. The work for the local organization or committee consists in arranging for these papers, providing a place of meeting, and creating a local interest by notifying the public generally of the time and place where the institute is to be held. The college committee attends to printing the program. The representatives of the college have their traveling expenses and hotel bills paid out of a fund provided for that purpose.

The KANSAS FARMER is greatly interested in all these gatherings and will generally send a representative, who, if opportunity is afforded, will read a paper and take part in the discussions. Our friends will therefore confer a favor by giving us early notice of the arrangements for holding the institute. We can assist in promoting the interest in the institute by mentioning it in the KANSAS FARMER.

It was stated before that local farmers' organizations, Alliances, etc., might perfect the preliminary arrangements. It is, of course, to be understood that politics are to be excluded from these meetings, but it ought also to be understood by this time that the Farmers' Alliance is and means to be a non-political organization. But if in any community the leadership of the Alliance organization would be likely to deprive the institute of the hearty co-operation of farmers not members of the Alliance, it will be better to make a temporary and independent institute organization in which all can take part. If from any cause the desired official assistance cannot be obtained in an institute for any locality, it is not necessary on that account to become discouraged. Write to the KANSAS FARMER, stating what you want and what you have done, and we will, in most cases, be able to supply the deficiency by furnishing able lecturers and others to assist in the work of the institute.

## INQUIRIES FOR INFORMATION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would be pleased if some practical Kansas farmer would give me a little advice in regard to the best kind of spring crop to grow on prairie sod broken this winter or early spring. I would especially like to hear from those that have had experience with flax, Kaffir corn and barley; also oats. I hope some practical man will give me light, as I have been in Kansas but a short time and have a great deal to learn.

L. B. HAINES.

Trivoli, Kas., December 19, 1892.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Who has any milo make (red) for sale? Would like to hear from your correspondents as to what is the best forage plant to raise for stock in Kansas.

Longford, Kas.

A. D. ARNOLD.

Our correspondents will find a very full and able discussion on the question of forage plants in this week's KANSAS FARMER. Milo make seed can be had from any reliable seed house. Watch advertising columns of the KANSAS FARMER. These correspondents undoubtedly realize the advantages afforded by a first-class agricultural paper published in and for the part of the country in which they live. There are thousands of readers of the KANSAS FARMER who will be able to give them valuable suggestions, and no doubt some of them will do so through these columns.

A reader of the KANSAS FARMER who has recently settled at Maumung, Tex., writes for information as to farming on the dry plains, and particularly as to how to secure hog pasture, and the best methods of propagating walnut trees. About a year ago, the question of hog pasture was fully discussed through these columns, in answer to a similar inquiry, and the universal answer of those who have had experience on the dry plains was in favor of alfalfa, the success of which, when properly handled, is remarkable. Black walnut is indigenous to a large part of Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas, and while not a rapid growing tree, it does well. The best method of propagating in a dry climate, is to bed the seeds or nuts under a couple of inches of garden soil, during the fall or early winter, and keep them wet enough so that the frost will crack them. In the early spring, before they have sent out long sprouts, they should be planted where they are to grow. After a walnut tree has once become established, any serious disturbance of its taproot is fatal to the production of a thrifty tree. Inquiries as to forage plants are fully answered on the third page of this week's FARMER.

The Southwick Baling Press, for sale by the Sandwich Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., Station "A."



### THE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENT STATION AT STERLING.

The readers of the KANSAS FARMER have long known of the existence of a station at Sterling, conducted for the United States government by A. A. Denton, for the improvement of the saccharine properties of sorghum cane. The success achieved has been beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, and has added another to the demonstrations of the fact that some plants, at least, are as susceptible to improvements by selection and breeding as are animals. The work which has been attended with such gratifying results has shown also that the achievements of the past are meager as compared with the possibilities of the future. The immediate and visible return for the expense and labor bestowed at this station is the production of a sugar cane which enables Kansas manufacturers to successfully compete with those of longer experience in the production of this staple. The indirect result should be the stimulation of experimenters to apply the methods of science to the improvement of every useful plant. It may not be possible in the case of all of these to produce as marked results as have attended Mr. Denton's work with sorghum, but there is no reason to doubt the possibility of making such changes and improvements in crop plants as will add greatly to the profit of their production.

The United States Department of Agriculture has contributed much useful work for the development on the great industry which it represents, but it is doubtful if for far-reaching consequences the value of the experiments made at Sterling has been surpassed.

This work has, however, been greatly embarrassed and somewhat interfered with by the uncertainty of its continuance from year to year. At the present time it is entirely undetermined whether it will receive any attention for the season of 1893.

In addition to the work of improving the cane, other experimental work was successfully carried on in 1892. It has long been hoped that some method might be devised whereby the farmer may produce a sirup containing all the sugar which the original juice held, and might do this so cheaply as to be able to market it to the sugar factories where the further work of separating the sugar should be performed, thus prolonging the season for the manufacturers and distributing the benefits of the industry over wider areas than can be reached when the cane must all be hauled to the factory. In the production of such sirup the Sterling station was eminently successful in 1892, and is able to market the product to advantage to the Medicine Lodge Sugar Company, whose manager expresses as his only regret that there is not more of it. The success of this season in this direction certainly merits its continuance for another year. The Department of Agriculture would make no wiser use of the funds which may be placed at its disposal than to authorize Mr. Denton to prepare to work 500 tons of cane into sirup, to be further treated at either Fort Scott or Medicine Lodge. This would demonstrate the cost of sirup, the yield of sugar and the price which can be paid by the sugar factories. If this can be done successfully or profitably, then the product of the sugar factories can be largely increased, and their benefits extended over areas in which no factories can profitably be erected. Of course the work of seed selection should be continued not only for 1893, but for a long series of years. Indeed it seems but reasonable to suppose that the Department of Agriculture, having found an enthusiast in this work, a man whose ability is as well known in Europe as in America, would place at his command the means of extending this line of experiments to other plants, and would perpetuate the station under his charge. There can be no doubt but that improvements whose value is beyond computation, may be made in the plants constituting the field crops for the semi-arid plains.

#### Shawnee County Dairymen.

A meeting will be held in the court house, at Topeka, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, December 31, 1892, for the purpose of organizing a county or district dairy association. Arrangements are also expected to be made looking to-

ward the making of an exhibit of Shawnee county dairy products at the World's Fair. All parties interested in progressive dairying or in prospective dairy legislation by the incoming Legislature, are earnestly urged to be present. Turn out and organize for your own interests.

R. L. WRIGHT,  
J. B. ZINN,  
THOS. MCCAULEY,  
THOS. BROADBENT,  
G. W. BERRY,  
A. E. JONES.

### A DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

There has recently been published a pamphlet of twenty-two pages on the subject, "Wagon Roads as Feeders to Railways." This is a part of the effort to inaugurate an effectual movement in favor of good country roads in the United States. The greater part of it is devoted to quotations from leading railway officials on this subject.

In some countries the success of any new movement depends upon arousing the interest and securing the co-operation of the titled classes. It is related that, at the time of the introduction of potatoes into France, the common people could not be induced to use them as an article of diet, however much they were in need of the cheap and excellent addition to their food supplies, until, at a great dinner of nobility, they had been partaken of and their excellence decreed by the high-born guests.

Certainly improvement of the highways of nearly all portions of the United States is greatly needed for the convenience of the people, and it is hoped that, out of the present agitation, may be developed such advancement as will comport with our stage of civilization.

But the suggestions contained in the title of the pamphlet under consideration as to some aspects of the association of the people of this country are, to say the least, entertaining. Is it the intimation that not only the wagon roads, but also the common people who use them, exist for the use and benefit of the railroads and through them for the benefit of the people who manipulate them? Is there here the suggestion that the corporations have ceased to be instruments whereby society is served, but have become the instruments whereby society serves? Perhaps the gauge of thought in this matter is stated in the following, which is the opening paragraph of the letter of the President of the Illinois Central railroad company to the compiler of the pamphlet:

"It gives me great pleasure to write you on the subject of good roads, knowing full well their value to all lines of transportation."

In our ever-changing civilization, are we yet to find that we build roads for their value to transportation companies? that we open farms for the benefit of carriers and manufacturers? that we develop mines for the benefit of smelters? and that we carry on our multifarious enterprises and industries in order that usurers may prosper more abundantly?

But that it is understood that this movement is to benefit the people who use them as well as to enable them to contribute more to the prosperity of the railroads, is shown by the following quotation from the *Financier*, of New York, given on the twenty-first page of the pamphlet:

"The importance of this movement cannot be over-estimated, and the subject should be thoroughly discussed and prompt action taken by the railroad companies. Good highways are essential to the success of railroads, as they are the direct feeders by which a railroad acquires business. . . . Find a place where the highways are kept in first-class condition and you will find the people who reside in the neighborhood prospering and the population increasing regularly. Look for a place with unimproved roads and you will find business stagnant and the people impoverished. Let every one lend a helping hand for the improvement of the common roads, and the prosperity of the country will increase wonderfully."

The Cincinnati *Price Current* makes the following approximate showing of the situation of wheat supplies in the United States on December 1, in comparison with last year:

	1892.	1891.
Production, bu.....	500,000,000	612,000,000
Forward, available.....	25,000,000	.....
Total.....	525,000,000	612,000,000
Consumption, five mo. 130,000,000		129,000,000
Exports, five mo.....	90,000,000	106,000,000
Total distribution.....	220,000,000	235,000,000
Remaining.....	305,000,000	377,000,000
Deduct for seed.....	53,000,000	53,000,000
Available surplus.....	252,000,000	324,000,000

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of information which indicates that the letter from Jacksonville, Florida, signed Mrs. F. A. Warner, offering to send Span-

ish moss on receipt of postage, etc., is a scheme to defraud. The publishers, therefore, take this, the earliest opportunity since receiving the information, to caution readers not to send either money or stamps to the above address.

### PROGRAM FOR THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE MEETING.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture will convene in Music hall, Topeka, January 11, at 4 o'clock p. m., and continue in session three days or until the business coming before it shall be disposed of. The afternoon session of the first day will be devoted to the reading of the reports of the officers and committees. At the subsequent sessions the following program will be presented:

#### EVENING SESSION.

Address of welcome, Governor L. D. Leavelle.

Response, President A. W. Smith.

"Colorado Agriculture: Its Relation to Kansas," by the Secretary.

"Fruit Growing on the Farm," Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville.

"Live Stock Markets of Kansas; History and Development," Edwin Snyder, Oskaloosa.

"Economy and Profit of Farming," I. L. Diesem, Garden City.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12—MORNING SESSION.

"The Selection, Care and Management of the Hog," T. A. Hubbard, Wellington.

"What Shall the End Be?" No. 4, A. P. Collins, Salina.

"Building a Farm Home in Western Kansas," Ben. C. Rich, Ellis.

"Possibilities of Wheat Growing in Southwest Kansas," J. L. Finley, Dodge City.

"The Condition of the Sugar Industry in Kansas," George F. Kellogg, Sterling.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Alfalfa," John H. Churchill, Dodge City.

"Short-horns and Thoroughbred Cattle," Colonel H. M. Valle, Independence, Mo.

"Commercial Fertilizers," Fielding Scott, Erie.

"Review of the Steer Feeding Experiment at the Agricultural College," Prof. C. C. Georgeson, Manhattan.

"Meteorology," J. T. Lovewell, Topeka.

#### EVENING SESSION.

"Tuberculosis," Dr. C. J. Sihler, Kansas City.

"The Kansas Farmer and the Beef Question," T. M. Potter, Peabody.

"Experiments of 1892 in the Artificial Dissemination of the Contagious Diseases of the Chinch Bug," Chancellor F. H. Snow, Lawrence.

"Taxation," A. C. Shinn, Ottawa.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13—MORNING SESSION.

"The Western Sheep Industry," H. A. Heath, Topeka.

"The Dairy Business," Prof. James Wilson, Ames, Iowa; director Iowa Experiment station.

"Water Circulation in Soils, with Experiments," H. B. Hilton, Topeka.

"The Horse of the Period," D. K. Babbitt, Hiawatha.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Progressive Cattle Breeding," John McDiarmid, Kansas City.

"Clover Culture," Henry Wallace, Des Moines, Iowa; editor *Iowa Homestead*.

"Geology of Some Kansas Soils," Prof. Robert Hay, Junction City.

Short speeches by delegates.

#### EVENING SESSION.

Address (subject not given), Wm. B. Sutton, Russell.

"Teaching the Household Arts," Mrs. Nellie S. Kenzie, Manhattan.

"The Kansas Farmers' College; Its Condition and Needs," President Geo. T. Fairchild, Manhattan.

All papers, when read, will be subject to discussion.

The election of officers will be held on Friday, at such hour as the meeting may desire.

An open rate of one and one-third fare has been given by the railroads from all points in Kansas, and from Kansas City and St. Joseph. Tickets will be sold January 9, 10 and 11, and will be good for return until January 16.

People with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald, can stop the falling, and get a good growth of hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

### A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

What to Give--To Whom to Give--And How to Give.

Everybody is going to make somebody a holiday present. What shall it be? To which ones of my many friends shall I give? and how can I afford the expense? are questions not easily answered by many people. To enable everybody to make a present which may prove to be of great value to all, and is an appropriate gift to nearly every one in this catarrh-stricken land, and at the same time cost only a few moments' time and a postal card, is the purpose of The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O. Send the address of as many of your friends as you believe will appreciate the gift to the above Drug Company and they will mail a copy of the new Illustrated Pills of Life free and post-paid—a beautiful, useful, truthful, helpful treatise on catarrh in all stages, coughs, colds, consumption, bronchitis, and all of the climatic diseases of winter. This offer holds good until January 30, 1893.

### THE IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS.

Program of the third annual meeting, to be held at Topeka, January 10 and 11, 1893:

#### TUESDAY.

10 a. m.—President's annual address; reports of officers; appointment of committees; reception of new members.

2 p. m.—"Kansas Sheep Industry," H. A. Heath, Topeka; (Subject not given), Hon. Geo. W. Gilck, Atchison; "What I saw in England and Scotland," Hon. W. A. Harris, Linwood; "The American Farmer," John McDiarmid, Kansas City; "Something About Sussex Cattle," Wallace Kirkpatrick, Hoge; "Some Hereditary Diseases of Horses," Prof. N. S. Mayo, Manhattan.

7:30 p. m.—"The Advancement of the American Trotter," O. P. Updegraff, Topeka; (Subject not given), Alvin H. Sanders, editor *Breeders' Gazette*, Chicago; "The Infectious Diseases of Live Stock in the West and their Practical Prevention," Dr. Billings, Nebraska; "The Farmer's Cow," H. W. Cheney, North Topeka.

#### WEDNESDAY.

9 a. m.—"Economy and the Balanced Ration," Phil S. Creager, Topeka; "A Talk on the Trotter," W. B. Sutton, Russell; "By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them," *Western Resources*, Lincoln, Neb.; "Dairy Institutes," Prof. C. C. Georgeson, Manhattan; "The Berkshire," G. W. Berry, Berryton; "The Dairy Cow: Her Future Relation to the Agriculture of Kansas," R. L. Wright, Topeka.

A rate of one and one-third fare has been obtained over all roads, good from January 9 to 16.

The Kansas Swine Breeders will hold a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, January 11.

### KANSAS SWINE BREEDERS.

The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will meet at the Copeland hotel, Topeka, Tuesday, January 10, at 1:30 p. m.

Under the present prosperous condition of the swine industry, with a bright future before them, the breeders should make the coming meeting the largest in number in attendance and the most enthusiastic in point of interest ever held by the association.

The following are names of breeders who have consented to prepare papers and others who have been invited and are expected to be present:

Address by the President, M. B. Keagy, James Mains, "Elements of Swine Husbandry."

T. A. Hubbard, "Mistakes of Breeders."

W. S. Hanna, "Swineology."

P. A. Pearson, "Advantages and Disadvantages of Showing at Fairs."

W. E. Gresham, "The Score-card."

R. S. Cook, "Value of Pure-bred Boars to Farmers and Feeders."

V. B. Howey, "Poland-China vs. Berkshire."

M. B. McCoy, "Family Strains and Line Breeding."

H. A. Heath, "Business Methods for Breeders."

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders and the State Board of Agriculture hold their annual meetings during the same week, and reduced railroad rates will probably be secured for all who attend the meetings.

GEO. W. BERRY,  
Berryton, Kas. Secretary



## Horticulture.

### COMMERCIAL VINEYARDING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If it was my intention to plant a commercial vineyard, I would look with zealous care to three points of interest, viz., (1) soil, (2) location, and (3) varieties. As to first, I would choose a rather non-productive soil—for corn or other crops,—a deep, well-drained sandy loam, where the grape roots could reach permanent moisture, if possible. This they will do at the depth of twelve or fifteen feet.

It is often said that any land that will produce good corn will produce good grapes. This is certainly a mistake, as our heavy clay or even gumbo, will often produce the best corn, yet such land is very productive of fungus growths, which are very destructive to the fruit and foliage of the grape. Vineyards planted on heavy land are always the first to be attacked by mildew and rot. The roots cannot, and will not, penetrate to any considerable depth. Again, such land is the best home for the rootgall louse and phylloxera, which are very destructive to many varieties of the grape, while the above named enemies are not at home, nor can they do any considerable damage where there is much sand or grit. With a vineyard planted in well-chosen soil, as above mentioned, I would not expect to see (here in Kansas) even a trace of rot or mildew. The grape is best at home in warm, sandy land, and will stand much drouth without showing any signs of distress. But since we may add much to the quality of the fruit by a well-chosen location, I would choose an eastern or southeastern exposure. I would do this in order that the vineyard should receive the first rays of the morning sun, so that all moisture would evaporate as early as possible. This alone will also prevent rot and mildew. I do not wish to be understood to say that grapes will not grow or even do fairly well if not planted in the best of soil or location, as many a table has been furnished with fairly good fruit taken from vines grown on heavy land, or even gumbo. But such land is not capable of producing as good results as good, well-drained, sandy soil.

As for varieties, I would look for a succession of early, medium and late. In making such choice, I would scarcely expect to do without making some mistakes, as there are many new and promising varieties which would probably be well to add to the list, but have not been sufficiently tested. To select out of one hundred and thirty-seven varieties, which I am testing, I could probably throw out one hundred without making any mistake, but after that I would test them further. About eight years ago A. M. Purdy wrote me that he had a dozen varieties that were better than the Concord. I believed at that time he was making a mistake. Yet, at this time there are several varieties that I would, all things considered, class with, or even above, the Concord. Yet the Concord is the grape for the careless grower. In choosing varieties I would look well to the origin. I would not select any hybrid with vinifera blood, as I would expect some defect which would make it unfit for a profitable market grape. I have tried nearly all of Rogers' hybrids and find some serious defect which makes them unprofitable for a market grape. Neither can we look for the best results in the ripary class, as they are best fit for wines alone. Yet we have some promising hybrids where the ripary is one of the parents. The Clinton-Taylor and Elvira belong to the ripary class. Neither can we expect a market grape from that class known as the estivalis, as they are small in size and only fit for wine, and are the best grape we have for that purpose. In fact, we may expect the best results from the pure Labrusca and its hybrids. This is seen in the Niagara. This is a cross between the Concord and Casaba, both Labrusca. Mr. Lodeman says, in a recent article: "We turn instinctively to the Concord, for this is pre-eminently the strongest type of American grapes. No other grape has given us such a famous brood. There are nearly or quite fifty named pure seedlings of it, among which are such varieties as Worden, Moore's Early, Eaton, Hayes, Cambridge, Rockland, Cottage, Calvarie, Esther, Lady Pocklington, and Victoria. These run through deep black purple, to red and white, and all of them possess many strong

points, especially in vigor and productiveness. As one parent of hybrids and crosses, Concord has given us Niagara, Moore's Diamond, Brighton, Lady Washington, Jefferson, Conquerer, and many others. Employment of the most profitable and virtile stocks, either as a parent of pure seedlings or as parties to hybridization, the Concord is one of the first requisites of success." A. L. ENTSINGER.  
Silver Lake, Kas.

### Remarkable Growths Under Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It will no doubt interest many of your readers to learn of some of the remarkable growths of vegetation and some of the large crop yields that have occurred in the Pecos valley during the past year.

For instance, Capt. J. S. Shattuck, of Eddy, raised several Chinese cling peaches that were three and one-fourth inches in diameter and that weighed nine to ten ounces each. Jas. T. Hartigan, of Eddy, raised some Lemon cling peaches three inches in diameter that weighed eight to nine ounces each. Col. John W. Poe, of Roswell, raised some Pound Pippin apples four and one-fourth inches in diameter that weighed one and one-fourth pound each. Sam. Hughes, of Eddy, exhibited

pounds and ten ounces, and E. S. Motter, of same place, a sugar beet weighing seventeen and one-fourth pounds. J. T. Hartigan, of Eddy, sends in a Muscat grape vine, grown during the past summer, that measures sixteen feet six inches, and L. W. Holt, of Seven Rivers, a Mission grape vine, of one summer's growth, twenty-three feet ten inches long. R. F. Gilbert, of Seven Rivers, sends in samples of one season's growths, on his farm, as follows: Branch of Osage orange, sixteen feet three inches; branch of apple tree, seven feet four inches; branch of peach tree, six feet six inches; branch of cherry tree, eight feet ten inches; branch of plum tree, eight feet seven inches. James Hogg, of Seven Rivers, furnishes a branch of cottonwood tree eighteen feet and one inch, grown in one summer, and J. Rourke, of Eddy, a castor bean stalk twelve feet four inches high. All these specimens are now on exhibition at the bank building in Eddy, and are daily inspected by dozens of new settlers who are coming in. No sensible man can, after examining them, doubt for a moment that the Pecos valley is one of the richest in the world. Ed. Scoggins has eight acres of alfalfa that he has cut five times, the total yield being seven and

## The Poultry Yard.

### Black and White Minorcas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to write a few words in favor of these breeds. It appears that they were first imported in this country by Capt. Sargent, of Ketter, Me., and were first advertised by Mrs. Cynthia Sargent (his wife) in the *Poultry Keeper*, April, 1880, and in 1886 and 1887, the principal importers were J. D. Nevins, Francis Mortimer, Hathway Brothers and Geo. H. Northup. Then, like all other breeds, they had a set-back by some importing poor stock, and even introduced Black Leghorn blood, but those who bought good stock, and kept it pure, are now reaping a bountiful reward. Judge George H. Northup, of Raceville, N. Y., says the Minorca class was the strongest class out at the fairs this fall. They are a well-established breed in England. They are a race of solid black birds, with large, bright scarlet single combs and wattles and white ear lobes, with an intense metallic lustre on the plumage, which is as dense and as beautiful as the Langshan. In comb, ear lobes, shape and color of plumage, they resemble



A PAIR OF BLACK MINORCAS.

a sheaf of oats four feet five inches high, and the superintendent of the Garrett ranch, Roswell, one that is four feet three inches. Both specimens are well headed. J. E. Young, of Malaga, sends in a stock of alfalfa three months old, the tap-root of which is over two feet long, and Col. Poe a cluster of same, two years old, containing one hundred and sixty stalks, all from one seed, the tallest being four feet two inches long. The tap-root of this cluster is nearly one inch in diameter and was over five feet long. Hodge Wilson, of Eddy, furnished a sheaf of millet four feet eleven inches high, and Ed. Scoggins, of same place, one that is five feet one inch. A stock of bamboo cane, on the Blankenship farm, near Eddy, grew to a height of fifteen feet five inches, and a stalk of corn from the Greene farm, near Eddy, measured thirteen feet two inches. A watermelon, grown on J. T. Stone's farm, near Roswell, is twenty-four inches long, forty-one inches in circumference, and weighs seventy-four pounds. Another watermelon, grown by Fischer Bros., of Eddy, weighed forty-five pounds, and Julian Smith, of the same place, shows one that weighs forty-three and one-half pounds. Alfred Necker, of Eddy, raised a silver squash that weighed seventy and one-half pounds, and Julian Smith one that weighed sixty pounds. O. F. Bassett, of Eddy, shows a sweet potato weighing five

one-half tons to the acre. He sold the hay at \$16 to \$18 a ton, the cash returns amounting to over \$125 an acre. Maynard Sharpe has a field of sorghum that yielded over five tons to the acre, and that is selling at \$12 a ton. C. W. Greene raised one hundred acres of Egyptian corn that has yielded \$60 to \$75 an acre for the seed alone. In addition to this, he gets three to four tons of fodder to the acre. Julian Smith, I. T. Franks and John Plowman, all of Eddy, have gardens that have yielded, in cash, \$300 to \$500 an acre. Many others have realized equally good results, but I will not intrude further on your space to recite them. I only desire to show that Pecos valley farmers are prospering, notwithstanding the slanderous reports sent out from certain rival districts.

G. O. SHIELDS.  
Eddy, New Mexico, December 16, 1892.

Only good things are imitated, therefore be sure that you get the genuine Salvation Oil, if you want to cure your rheumatism.

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

Get up a club for the FARMER.

the W. F. B. Spanish, but not in face, that being red in the Minorca, and the comb is larger and the legs shorter than the Spanish. It is also a larger bird, a good cock weighing eight to ten pounds. Indeed, it would seem as if the W. F. B. Spanish had sprung from them. They are a very stylish bird, having a majestic carriage, close, compact body and of stout, squarer build than the Spanish, and are really very handsome and ornamental. They are highly esteemed by all English fanciers, on account of their egg production. Mr. Stephen Beale, the well-known English writer, places them first among all fowls as layers, and says they will lay from 200 to 225 eggs a year. The eggs are very large and clear white in color. Then they are said to be a better table fowl than the Spanish, and as chicks they are extremely hardy and easily reared, mature very early, and pullets lay when very young. Being of a quiet disposition, they stand confinement well. They are non-sitters. The white Minorcas are the same as the black, all the difference being that their plumage is white instead of black.

Judge G. H. Northup says five years ago he thought it would be a great benefit to the breeders in this cold climate if there was a small rose-comb Minorca, and went to work and perfected the idea direct from his strain of Minorcas. So we now will have a rose-comb Black Minorca as soon as the Judge gets ready to put them on the market.

J. P. L.



## In the Dairy.

### DAIRY INSTITUTES.

Read before the Kansas State Dairy Association, at Topeka, December 18, 1892, by Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the State Agricultural College.

The term "institute" has become a popular name for gatherings in which the chief object of the attendance is to learn from each other's experience. In that sense "farmers' institutes" are common every winter, not only in this State, but in all the more progressive agricultural States. In like manner "dairy institutes" are held in many States where dairying is acknowledged to be a leading industry. Such institutes are held, for example, in Wisconsin, New York, Nebraska, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and other places. Kansas, which in many other respects leads her sister States in material progress and advanced ideas, has so far been content to look on in idleness. Is it not time that we here in Kansas seriously took this matter of dairy institutes, or, in other words, the development of the dairy industry, under consideration?

Kansas is, and always must be, pre-eminently an agricultural State. Her soil and crops rival the best that are to be found in other States, and by reason of her location in a temperate latitude and the low cost of feed, which are important factors in successful dairy work, she presents unrivaled facilities for the development of the dairy industry.

Kansas is, in fact, a dairy State already, or we should not be here on this occasion. The ultimate and inevitable outcome, the result of the governing conditions in Kansas, is that dairying will take rank with stock-raising and wheat-growing as the leading branch of the farming industry.

Is it desirable that this should be so? For an answer to this question look at the dairy districts in other States. You will find that these districts are noted for their prosperity. Nor do you need to examine the farmer's bank account in order to find it out. The big, comfortable barns, the vast dwellings, the rich pastures, the fine cattle, and the numerous creameries tell the tale. I have seen districts in Kansas where the same cause has produced similar results, and it is of our conviction that skillful work in the dairy brings prosperity to the farmer that we are here to consider how best to extend the industry over the entire State. I believe it will be generally acknowledged that dairy institutes held in various parts of the State would be of great benefit to the individual farmer. What is needed is to set the people to thinking and studying, and nothing so brightens the understanding and accelerates thought as to exchange ideas with other people and discuss questions of interest to all concerned. The institute is the best, if not the only, means to bring this about. The question is not so much in regard to the desirability of holding institutes as to how it will be possible to inaugurate and maintain them. The State Agricultural college has encouraged this class of work for many years past, by aiding the capital farmers' institutes all over the State; but, manifestly what little work that the college can do is inadequate to meet the requirements of the case. There appears to be but one way to inaugurate and maintain dairy institutes of a character that shall prove to be of real practical benefit, and that is to delegate the duty of maintaining them to the State. By no private means or enterprise would it be possible to hold such institutes. The first step in that direction would be the appointment of a State Dairy Commissioner, who should have the matter in charge, and the Legislature should appropriate a sum of money each year sufficiently large to enable him to engage dairy experts to

lecture at farmers' meetings in all parts of the State. This is nothing new or untried. The States I have named have institutes organized on this plan, and it is found to accomplish the end sought satisfactorily. Kansas should lose no time in imitating their example.

First—Because the development of dairying will enrich the State and increase the prosperity of her people more than can be done through the growth of farming in other directions.

Second—Because the dairy industry in Kansas has reached a stage where a little judicious aid will raise it to the high level it occupies in other States.

Third—The institute should be supported because no other method of instruction is so far-reaching in its effects, in that it brings the school to the people and not the people to the school.

Fourth—It should be supported because dairying implies improved systems of culture. It necessitates that clover and grasses should be rotated with other crops; that the cattle be stabled in winter, which facilitates saving of manure and the consequent enriching of the soil.

Fifth—Dairying should be encouraged by the State because the prosperity of the people means the prosperity of the State. The little money needed would bring a hundred-fold in return for the State.

Sixth—Because progressive, enterprising Kansas is falling behind her sister States in this particular. Her pride alone should not permit her to be out-done by any of them.

Seventh—The dairy interest should be fostered because Kansas is, by nature, adapted to this kind of farming. The climate is suitable, feed is abundant and cheap, and the great markets within easy reach.

Eighth—The State should support the institutes because the sum required is insignificant compared with the benefit that will accrue.

Ninth—Because the dairy interest is strong enough now to demand recognition from the State.

Tenth—Because, if one may judge of public opinion from the view held by leaders in this matter, the people want it done.

The office of the institute is not so much to furnish chunks of information, as to arouse and nourish an enthusiasm which shall lead the people to study and investigate for themselves. It is not the knowledge which is thrust upon you, like pills down an unwilling throat, that does you the most good, but that which one is impelled to seek by love for the truth. The instruction which the institute affords is by way of pointing out how knowledge may be gained. One person relates his success to another and the implied lesson is, "Go thou and do likewise."

Let us have dairy institutes, so organized and so conducted that they shall leaven the whole State with a realizing sense of the sure reward which always does, and which always must, follow intelligent, skillful work in the dairy.

### A Good Reason for Living.

"She lives to love and loves to live, She loves to live because she lives to love."

Many think it is a sin to be sick; being so, one cannot bestow their affections on others as the Creator intended; being so, it certainly is a duty to cure yourself. Most women, these days, need an invigorating tonic. Worn-out teachers, "shop-girls," dressmakers, milliners, and those subject to tire-some labor, have found a boon in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a soothing and strengthening nerve, inducing refreshing sleep, relieves dependency and restores to full use all the appetites and affections of one's nature. It is sold, by druggists, under a guarantee from its makers that it will, in every case, give satisfaction, or price (\$1.00) will be promptly refunded.

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

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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, or 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.

**BULL AILING.**—I have a Polled Angus bull, 2 years old, that has been sick for about two months. At first he failed to keep up with the other cattle or to notice the cows, and showed signs of pain in urinating. He has gradually grown worse until now, when he attempts to urinate he steps about, backs and switches his tail as if in great distress. Sometimes the urine runs freely and sometimes it just dribbles away. I gave him some sweet spirits of nitre but it made no improvement. I would be pleased to hear from you through the KANSAS FARMER. Sabatha, Kas.

**Answer.**—The probability is that your bull has *cysto calculi*—stones in the bladder. These deposits sometimes form in the bladder and set up an irritation, causing the animal to exhibit the symptoms given. An examination can be made by passing the hand into the rectum and feeling over the region of the bladder, when, if there is a stone there, it can be felt. Should such be the case, its removal will be necessary by an operation, which can only be performed by some one well versed in the anatomy of the parts.

**Pigs DYING.**—I have been bothered with a disease among my pigs. They do well till they are from 6 weeks to 2 months old, then they begin with a hacking cough and thump at the sides, lose flesh and in a week or two die. I have cut some of them open and found their lungs clogged with blood and the lung kind of rotten. I always let my pigs out where they can get plenty of green feed, and never shut them up till they get to be of a hundred pounds weight. I also give them swill to drink. Roxbury, Kas.

**Answer.**—Your pigs seem to have what, by some writers, is termed "malignant epizootic catarrh," but is mentioned in the report on hog cholera for 1889, by the "Bureau of Animal Industry," as a contagious inflammatory disease intermediate between the specific and eruptive diseases and erysipelas, partaking of the nature of each. The germ which produces the disease is generally developed in filthy pens or, where the animals are running at large, by sleeping in manure heaps, in old sheds or under old floors in the accumulated dust and filth of years. In cases where the disease is well advanced the animals may as well be killed and buried. All healthy animals should be separated from the others and put in clean, dry yards, and be given roomy beds of clean straw and have a good supply of a mixture of equal parts of salt, ashes and charcoal to go to "*ad libitum*." If it is desired to attempt treatment in the first stages, give 15 to 20 grains of powdered white hellebore in half a pint of milk, and, when the animal has vomited, give 2 or 3 grains of tartar emetic. Treatment is not generally very satisfactory.

**INQUIRIES CONCERNING SHEEP.**—I want to ask the following questions: Many a man has raised sheep here and quit it, principally on account of foot-rot. As this is not a boggy or swampy country, what causes it? I see in "Animal Parasites of Sheep," issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., it says: "Foot scab, which is due to *Chorioptes communis*, Verheyen, var. ovis, is of rare occurrence." What does it mean? The book says it is an itch, the same as scab on the body. Is it the same as foot-rot? C. E. M.

**Answer.**—Although we have neither time nor space in this department for a discussion on the subject under consideration, yet we will endeavor in a brief manner to answer the questions, in hopes that some one else may become interested and favor brother M. with the desired discussion. In our own vicinity we cannot say that foot-rot prevails to any great extent. We have personal knowledge of several fine herds of sheep, and have not heard a single complaint. The disease is rarely or never found in localities where the surface soil is compact and dry and the vegetation short; but, on the contrary, it is found where the ground is boggy or where the surface soil is soft and loose and kept constantly moist by frequent rains and the vegetation is luxuriant. There are different opinions in regard to the contagiousness of the disease. If we

hold that it is contagious, then we must concede it to be of microbial origin, the loose, damp soil only being most favorable to the development of the microbe. The statement in "Animal Parasites of Sheep" means that the form of scab which infests the feet and legs of the sheep is the ovine variety of the parasite known as the *Chorioptes communis*, so named by Verheyen. Itch, scab and mange are all different names for the same disease. Foot-rot attacks the hoof.

### Thrashed a Man Twice His Size.

The other day a small, harmless looking man entered a New York street car, and accidentally trod on the toes of a big six-footer. He apologized, but the six-footer wasn't satisfied. He talked for some time, and finally invited the little man to leave the car and settle the matter on the sidewalk. Greatly to his astonishment, the latter accepted. Those who witnessed the contest say that it didn't last long, but that the big fellow had to be carried home in an ambulance, while his diminutive antagonist walked away with a cheerful smile. And so it is with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're not half as big as most of their rivals, but they do their work quietly and thoroughly. For sick headache, biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, etc., there is nothing like them. They are the only liver pills absolutely sold on trial! Your money back, if they don't give satisfaction.

Now give the hens variety, clean and warm quarters, grit and exercise. If they don't lay, and sometimes they won't under the best treatment, don't get disgusted. Well cared for they will lay all the more eggs by and by. Prices will not be so high, but better a hundred dozen at 25 cents than ten at 40 cents. Bear in mind the truth that fowls pay if kept right, however much they may choose their own time for laying.

### Man or Woman, Ghost or Human.

We cannot say what will cure ghosts, but many men and many women who look like ghosts rather than human beings, through sickness, would regain health and happiness if they would try the virtue of the world-renowned remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Torpid liver, or "biliousness," impure blood, skin eruptions, scrofulous sores and swellings, consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), all yield to this wonderful medicine. It is both tonic and strength-restoring, and alterative or blood-cleansing.

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To avoid manipulation and illegitimate use of its tickets, the Wabash Railroad Company has found it necessary to discontinue the granting of stop-over privileges on all kinds and classes of tickets, and after January 1, 1893, passengers will be obliged to purchase tickets from point to point. The new arrangement, however, which will be fully explained by any of the company's agents, will be found to be equally as convenient to the traveling public as the old, while the company will be enabled to protect itself from imposition.

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## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

December 28, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,150 cattle; 48 calves. Following are some of the sales reported for the *Drovers' Telegram*, including the highest and lowest in each class mentioned:

#### DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
29	1,341	4 55	37	1,285	4 40
49	1,177	4 00	9	992	3 85
13	1,013	3 30	14	1,063	3 75

#### C-F. COLORADO STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
53	1,075	3 35	40	1,148	3 75

#### TEXAS COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
4	972	1 50	35	708	2 10

#### COWS AND MIXED.

The supply was small and hardly enough to interest buyers. The most urgent buyers paid a good deal higher—up to Thursday's prices or better. Some of the others would not stand much rise. It was a holiday market and no criterion for the remainder of the week.

#### NATIVE COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
17	1,120	1 75	14	983	2 50
17	1,010	1 85	11	870	2 75
6	831	2 75	10	1,044	3 25

#### NATIVE CALVES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
18	750	1	1	500	

#### STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
5	640	2 75	1	670	2 75
19	820	2 75	2	775	2 80

#### HOGS—Receipts, 1,000.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
49	132	4 20	43	123	4 25
39	146	4 80	87	110	4 90
6	108	5 00	62	174	6 15

#### PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
59	201	5 80	87	188	6 10
99	187	6 20	63	220	6 25
65	270	6 30	80	262	6 35
59	290	6 45	71	268	6 45

#### REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

SHEEP—Nominal at \$4.25.

[The stock markets, except in Kansas City, and the grain and produce markets in all Western cities, had a long Christmas. Operations being suspended on both Saturday and Monday. There being thus none of these markets to quote, this important feature of the KANSAS FARMER is necessarily omitted this week.—ED.]

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

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## The Family Doctor.

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

### When Does a Man Die?

A correspondent asks us the above question. At first thought it might seem easy, at answer. But, in fact, it is one of the hardest questions to answer, truly, that can be put to any intelligent mortal. While these lines were being written, a very intelligent business man with a wide and varied range of experience in the business affairs of life, and an editorial writer of considerable note, stepped into our office for a prescription. The question was put to him, "When does a man die?" and he answered promptly: "Why, when the breath leaves the body; when the heart stops beating; when the organs of the body cease to act." That is probably the fair and well phrased answer that nine out of ten intelligent people would make to the question.

But among pathologists who study life and death more closely than the average person, that answer is entirely inadequate and erroneous. They know that life has often resumed its throne and sway in the temple not made with hands, hours or even days after breathing had stopped, after circulation had ceased. Many cases are authenticated where a person has been taken from the water—drowned, with no respiration, no circulation, the body cold and all signs of life gone, and yet by certain processes of manipulation, such as pouring and expressing the water from the lungs, and forcing fresh air into them, applying external warmth and artificial respiration, and persisting, with the aid of friction, electricity, etc., life has resumed its sway and manifestations. Cases are on record where, from disease, people have been pronounced dead by competent medical authority, have been placed in their coffin, remained there one or more days, to all appearances as lifeless as any other corpse, and then come back to the activities of life. Cases of so-called trance are numerous, where all the discernible functions of the body have ceased for days, weeks and months, when no one was able to say whether death or life held sway, and yet life ultimately sat upon the throne and swayed the scepter of being. According to Luke, the daughter of Jairus was dead, and yet the great physician of Galilee, when called in, said, "Weep not; she is not dead but sleepeth." "And they laughed him to scorn, knowing that she was dead." But when commanded to rise, life resumed its sway and she arose and sat at meat.

If these persons are not actually dead, then where is life while they simulate death? Where is the spirit? Is it out of the body and gone, no man knows where? or is it still in the tissues? Is it in the brain? or the spinal cord? Is it in the great sympathetic nerve? Is it in gray matter? or in white matter? Is it in any

part? Is it in all parts? Who can say? The physical frame is built up of cells, and cells are built out of the sixty-five primary elements of the body, and these elements are built out of molecules of formative matter, and these again out of the atom, which is the smallest conceivable particle of matter. Does life reside in the atom, the molecule, or the mass or aggregation of molecules called the body? When life ceases to manifest itself in the whole body, does it still continue in the molecule? And when the molecule is dead, does life still exist in the atom?

Many facts and circumstances seem to say aye to that query. Let a man be shot down suddenly, soon after dinner. He is dead to all the known tests for bodily life. But watch him; see how the stomach goes on and completes, or partially completes, digestion, though there is neither breath nor heart beat. Open the coffins of your dead and see how many shaven faces at the funeral have a growth of beard and longer hair.

There is a great probability, as science is now beginning to teach, that we have two deaths instead of one. That the first is the physical, corporeal death—death of the mass as a whole, and later, death of the molecule or cell, and that the one may occur a considerable time subsequent to the other. There is no definable period of cell death, short of the period of actual chemical decomposition, when nature calls matter back into her laboratory for new uses. Organic, or somatic or bodily death is that change which renders psychic or soul manifestation impossible, so far as external appearances go. But if the soul resides in the cell or the molecule or atom instead of the mass, then death is not yet, though you cease to pulsate or breathe or digest. And when the nutritive process is thus cut off, then the cell must die, too, for it cannot live un nourished for a long time. The exact time it retains life without nutritive renewal is not determined. And then, if the soul resides in the atom, as some believe, then life may still hold on its way when cell and molecule are both dead. And if, as some thinkers hold, the atom never dies, then man never dies, and life is truly eternal and everlasting.

Aggregations of men and of matter may disintegrate, and yet the component parts may survive. So that aggregation of matter and the manifestation of energy and vitality which we call life may all be broken up and cease to act, and yet the soul may live on. It is not necessary for the ego to quit matter to be immortal, for, so far as we can ascertain, matter itself is immortal, "from everlasting to everlasting." And here we strike the great metaphysical and psychological discussion of the ages, "If a man die shall he live again? A proposition we do not care to discuss here, for if a man never dies, then he never lives again.

Now, repeat your question of when does a man die, and we answer, "Never."

Tennyson said of the brook:

"For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever."

So the soul may say of the body:

"For cells may come and cells may go,  
But I live on forever."

### Temperance Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—By another year, Boston will probably be a prohibition city. The majority in favor of license two years ago, 15,249, was reduced a year ago to 4,096, and by the recent election, December 13, to 1,148. This is a remarkable showing. The liquor power knows its significance. To the friends of temperance it offers untold hope and encouragement.

The services of Hon. John A. Murray (author of our present prohibitory law) have been secured by the State Temperance Union for a year. He will devote his entire time to organizing law and order leagues in counties where the law is violated. The Murray Law is all that can be asked for in the way of legislation. All it needs is the right sentiment back of it. It can and will be enforced in any community where a dozen of the leading citizens say "it must" and then go to work along that line. Organization and agitation only are needed. The Union invites persons in localities where the law is not enforced, to correspond with Mr. Murray. His address is Topeka.

The proposition to call a Constitutional Convention was a blow at prohibition, as every one knows. The fact that it fell 40,000 votes short of the number required to carry such a proposition, gives solid satisfaction to the friends of prohibition. It is well known that the liquor interest is always out in full force. As this interest failed by 40,000 votes to carry its proposition, and at the same time 80,000 people failed to vote on it at all, who had they voted, would have voted against the provision to revise the constitution, it seems certain, allowing plenty of provision for shrinkage, that the supporters of the saloon must expect to increase their vote by a round hundred thousand, before they can hope to succeed in Kansas.

Topeka.

F. O. POPENOE.

## IT SAVED HIS BABY!

God bless the children. Anything that alleviates their sufferings and that restores them to health when they are afflicted, is deserving of great praise. When we consider that half the population of the world die before they reach the age of five years, we can see what a boon any remedy is that banishes the chief danger of childhood, for 80 per cent. of deaths in these infants come from croup. Mothers will read the following short epistle with interest:

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 30, 1892.

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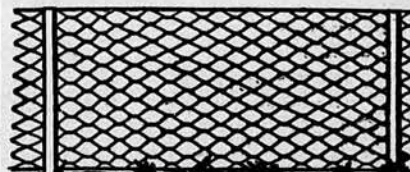
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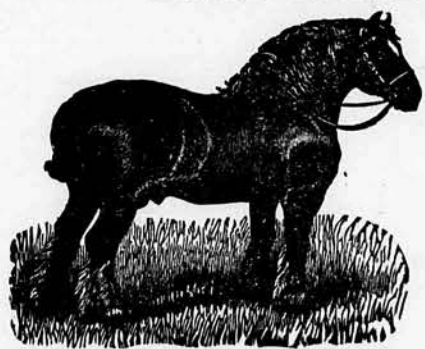
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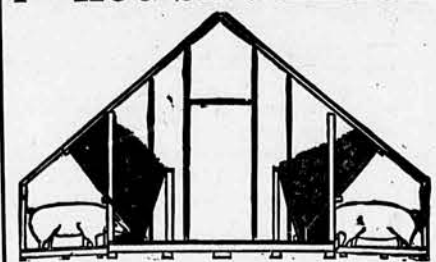
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### THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 14, 1892.

**Chase county.**—M. K. Harman, clerk.  
**COW AND CALF.**—Taken up by A. Lehnher, in Cottonwood tp., P. O. Clemente, December 2, 1892, one light red cow (and small calf), no marks or brands, white under tail and end of tail white; valued at \$13.

**Pottawatomie county.**—T. J. Ryan, clerk.  
**STEER.**—Taken up by M. N. Hartwell, in Spring Creek tp., P. O. Blaine, November 1, 1892, one brindle steer, branded R on right hip, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

**STEER.**—By same, one red steer, 3 years old, under-bit out of each ear and upper-bit out of each ear and both ears cropped; valued at \$25.

**McPherson county.**—O. E. Hankinson, clerk.  
**STEER.**—Taken up by Otto Stromquist, in McPherson tp., November 14, 1892, one spotted steer, about 3 years old, branded W on both sides, slit in both ears; valued at \$20.

**Woodson county.**—H. H. McCormick, clerk.  
**STEER.**—Taken up by S. C. Gustin, P. O. Quinoy, November 15, 1892, one red steer, 2 or 3 years old, crop off left ear, brand something like F with bar under it on left side.

**STEER.**—Taken up by Jim Young, in Perry tp., P. O. Center Ridge, November 4, 1892, one dehorned steer, supposed to be 2 years old, swallow-fork in point of right ear, slit in bottom of right ear, slit in top and one in bottom of left ear.

**Greenwood county.**—J. M. Smyth, clerk.  
**STEER.**—Taken up by D. J. Hook, in Janesville tp., December 8, 1892, one small red yearling steer, small portion of right ear cropped or frozen off; valued at \$12.

**Rooks county.**—Chas. Vanderlip, clerk.  
**STEER.**—Taken up by John Matheson, in Richland tp., P. O. Nicodemus, November 24, 1892, one dark red steer, marked with two g's on right side, white on left flank; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 21, 1892.

**Barton county.**—R. P. Typer, clerk.  
**COW.**—Taken up by Mrs. Phoebe Lamb, in Pawnee Rock tp., December 7, 1892, one red and white spotted cow, 6 years old, slit in right ear; valued at \$15.

**Woodson county.**—H. H. McCormick, clerk.  
**STEER.**—Taken up by R. J. Allen, in Center tp., P. O. Yates Center, December 5, 1892, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded R on left side, slit in each ear; valued at \$15.

**Chase county.**—M. K. Harman, clerk.  
**STEER.**—Taken up by D. W. Eastman, in Metfield tp., P. O. Thurman, December 12, 1892, one dark red steer, 2 years old, branded W on left hip; valued at \$20.

**Lyon county.**—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.  
**COW.**—Taken up by Jos. H. Heacock, in Center tp., November 11, 1892, one red dehorned cow, tip off left ear, supposed to be 7 years old.

**STEER.**—Taken up by G. W. Richards, in Center tp., November 12, 1892, one dark red two-year-old steer, small fork in right ear.

**STEER.**—By same, one dark red one-year-old steer, branded W on right hip.

**MAH.**—Taken up by F. M. Weaver, in Waterloo tp., December 1, 1892, one blue-roan three-year-old mare; valued at \$40.

**Wabaunsee county.**—C. O. Kinne, clerk.  
**COW.**—Taken up by H. F. Meseke, in Washington tp., P. O. Temple, one dark roanish red cow with small white spots all over the body, dehorned, brand on right side near back, 3 years old.

**STEER.**—Taken up by T. S. St. John, in Wabaunsee tp., P. O. Wabaunsee, one two-year-old steer, dark red, some white on right side, bushy tail, branded R. O. over left hip above hip bone; valued at \$18.

**Greenwood county.**—J. M. Smyth, clerk.  
**STEER.**—Taken up by N. N. Platt, in Janesville tp., P. O. Hamilton, December 12, 1892, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, dim brand on left hip, crop off right ear and swallow-fork out of left ear; valued at \$12.

**Brown county.**—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

**STEER.**—Taken up by Jesse Holt, in Mission tp., November 7, 1892, one dark red or brindle steer, yearling past, hole through left ear.

**STEER.**—By same, one light red steer, yearling past, hole in left ear.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 28, 1892.

**Cowley county.**—J. B. Fishback, clerk.  
**MARE.**—Taken up by R. E. Howe, in Spring Creek tp., P. O. Maple City, November 9, 1892, one roan mare, fifteen hands high, 3 years old, black stripe along back from withers to tail, right hind foot partly white; valued at \$40.

**Woodson county.**—H. H. McCormick, clerk.  
**COW.**—Taken up by Ernest Stockbrand, in Center tp., P. O. Yates Center, December 10, 1892, one pale red cow, some white on belly; valued at \$10.

**Lyon county.**—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.  
**STEER.**—Taken up by J. P. Rossillon, in Center tp., December 12, 1892, one two-year-old medium size red steer, no marks or brands.

**STEER.**—Taken up by R. J. Rudolph, in Fremont tp., December 10, 1892, one red two-year-old steer, branded on left hip, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$20.

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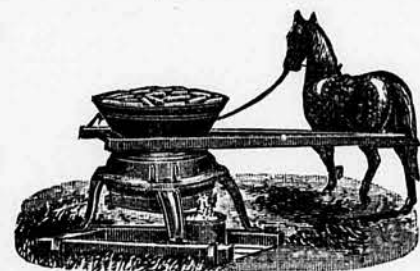
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