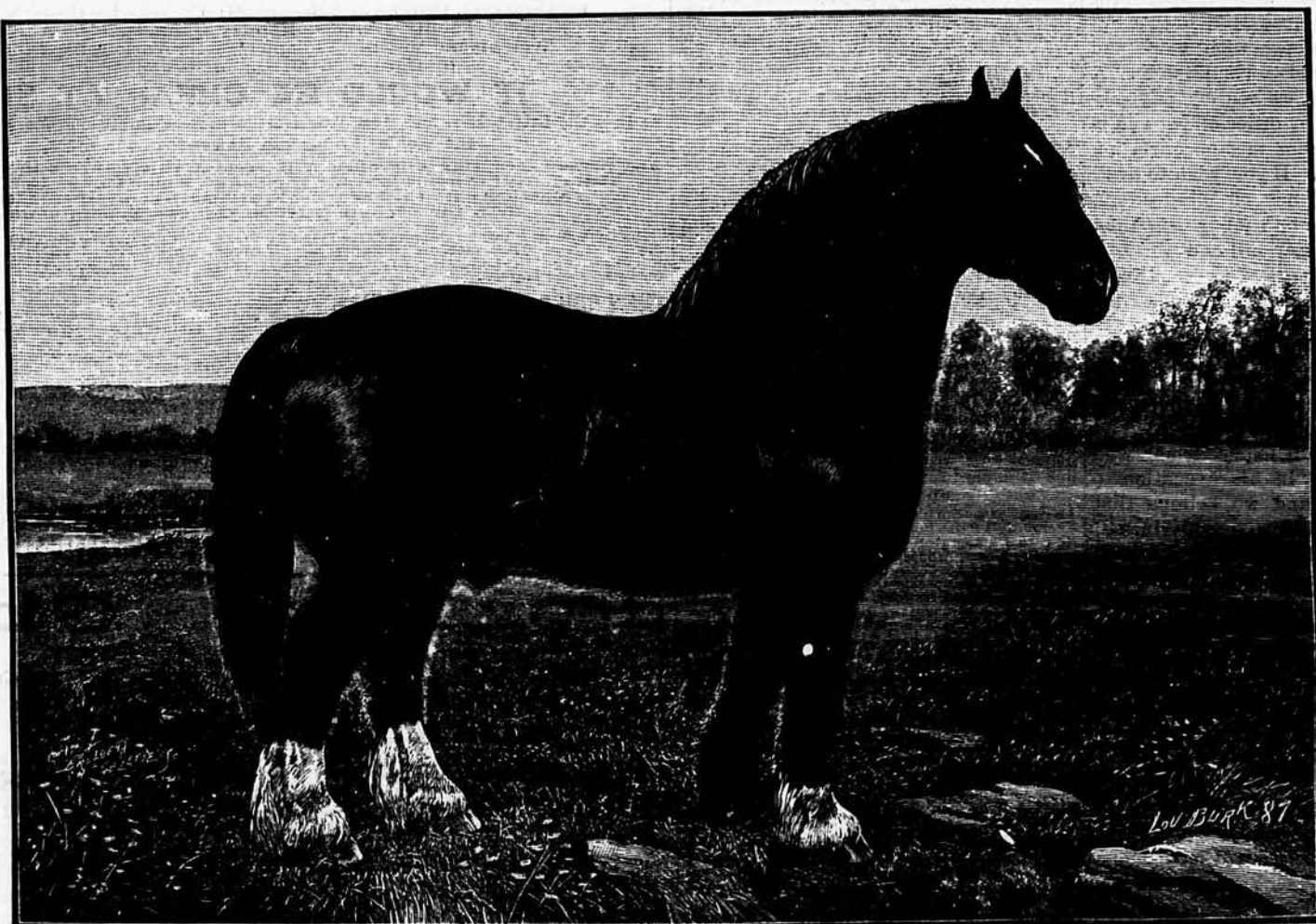


# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.  
VOL. XXX, No. 14.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1892.

TWENTY PAGES.  
\$1.00 A YEAR.



NAILSTONE DISPUTE 3787 (1183).

OWNED BY WILLIAM AUSTIN, EMPORIA, KAS.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

### HORSES.

**M. D. COVELL** Wellington, Kas., breeder of Registered Percherons. At head, Bucentaure 2378 (1097), imported by Dunham, and half-brother of his Brilliant 1271 (755). Finely-bred colts a specialty. The best my motto.

**PROSPECT STOCK FARM**.—Registered, imported and high-grade Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

### CATTLE.

**ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE**.—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

**T. M. MARCY & SON**, Wakarusa, Kas., breeders of registered Short-horn cattle, have now for sale at a bargain twenty bulls, 18 to 22 months old. Carload lots of heifers or cows a specialty.

**400 COWS, PURE-BRED HEREFORDS**.—Headed by Fortune 2090, Sir Evelyn 9650, Cheerful Boy 20629, Dewsbury 2118977, and others. Car lots and young herds a specialty. Jno. A. Moore, 561 and 563 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**.—Gerben's Royal and Empress Josephine 34's Consolation at head. Butter record in seven days: Gerben 32, Empress Josephine 34, 8 1/4 lbs. at 4 years. Everything guaranteed. Write for catalogue. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

**Holstein-Friesian Bulls**.—I have for sale several very choice young bulls, out of imported cows. Write for prices. J. S. WATSON, Emporia, Kas.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**.—Are undoubtedly the most profitable for the general farmer and the dairyman. I have them for sale as good as the best at very low prices. Farm four miles north of town. Buyers will be met at train. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

### CATTLE.

**VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS**.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

**JERSEY CATTLE**.—A. J. C. G. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. O. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

**J. H. TAYLOR**, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., Short-horns, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.

**E. L. LEMENT**, Albion, Marshall Co., Iowa, breeder of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. Only good pigs shipped. Prices reasonable.

**J. W. YOUNG**, Smithville, Mo. Best strains of Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. Make no mistake but write or see me. Satisfaction assured in stock and prices.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**. All ages, for sale. A few fancy-bred young bulls.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**. Ewes, all ages, and fifty ram lambs for sale.

**BERKSHIRES and POLAND-CHINAS**.—Fancy-bred pigs at low prices. Write for catalogue and prices. Visit Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas., for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, and Hodge, Leavensworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. **KIRKPATRICK & SON.**

### SWINE.

**MAINE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS**.—James M. Maine, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas. Selected from the most noted prize-winning strains in the country. Fancy stock of all ages for sale.

**ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs**, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4698 B., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatine, Atchison Co., Kas.

**J. C. CANADAY**, Bogard, Carroll Co., Mo. The best of improved Chester White pigs from registered Ohio stock for sale. Boars ready for service, sows in pig. Stock guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

### SWINE.

**E. G. HOPKINS & SON**, St. Joseph, Mo., breeders of choice Poland-China and Small Yorkshire swine. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Breeders all recorded. Stock for sale.

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

**12 BLUE RIBBONS** at Southern Kansas Fair. We have the choicest lot of Poland-Chinas we ever raised. Send for price and description. Stewart & Cook, Wichita, Kas.

**KAW VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS**.—M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., proprietor. Kaw Chief, full brother to the \$800 hog Free Trade, at head, assisted by three other fine boars.

**V. B. HOWEY**, Box 103, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs: \$1.25 for 13; \$2 for 25.

### BERKSHIRE

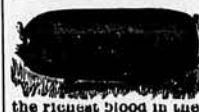
**G. W. BERRY**, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kansas. Longfellow Model, winner of first in class and sweepstakes at Kansas City, at head of herd. Orders booked now for spring.

### PIGS

### SWINE.



**JOHN KEMP**, North Topeka, Kansas, Breeder of Improved **CHESTER WHITE SWINE** Stock for sale.



**ROME PARK HERDS**.—T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshires. My herds are composed of the richest blood in the U.S., with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty. Twelve high-grade Short-horn bulls, one and two years old, red and roans.



**M. B. KEAGY**, Wellington, Kas., breeder of English Berkshire hogs of the best families a specialty. Fifty head for this season's trade. Also select Plymouth Rock and S. C. B. Leghorns, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks. Birds and eggs in season. Inspection and correspondence invited. Mention **KANSAS FARMER**.

(Continued on page 20.)

# KC BAKING POWDER.

25 OZS. FOR 25 C.

ABSOLUTELY PURE. JUST TRY IT.

F. F. JAGUES & CO., MANUFACTURERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Any one receiving a copy of KANSAS FARMER with red pencil mark across this item, will know that it is sent as a sample copy and is intended as an invitation to become a regular subscriber. Notice directions in another column concerning the sending of money.

Any one of our subscribers receiving a copy of KANSAS FARMER with a red pencil mark across this item will know that your term of subscription has expired and that you are hereby cordially invited to renew. We will always be pleased to have our old friends stay with us, but we wish to give you a chance to say whether you wish the KANSAS FARMER longer or not. Notice directions for remitting in another column.

#### ABOUT SUBSCRIPTION REMITTANCE.

In sending you subscription, it is just as safe to inclose us a dollar bill carefully in envelope, with name and address, as to send a postal note. A postal note can be cashed by anybody at any postal money order office, and is no more secure from misappropriation than a dollar bill. If you wish to avail yourself of any of our clubbing offers, and the amount to be sent is less than \$2, send us one dollar bill and the balance in 2-cent postage stamps. Direct to KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

#### WHAT WE WANT.

What the publishers of this paper desire more than any other one thing is more subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER. We want every farmer who desires to prosper in his avocation to read this paper, and we believe that the farmer who does so regularly will succeed better than the farmer who does not read the KANSAS FARMER. We desire to be of real service to every farmer throughout the entire West, as well as every member of his family. The farmer should be happy and prosperous; but to realize this he must meet with better success in his business. The KANSAS FARMER will help him to do it.

This paper has many more readers this year than ever before, and yet we want still more, and we will have more than double the present number during the next thirty days if every subscriber will only secure for us one or more new subscribers. Will you do it? We believe you will find sufficient inducement offered if you will look over this premium supplement and take advantage of some of our grand offers.

We will be pleased to order any paper or magazine in our clubbing list in connection with the KANSAS FARMER. Although money is scarce, a couple of dollars judiciously invested will furnish you plenty of reading for a whole year.

One dollar pays for fifty-two copies of this paper—less than 2 cents a week.

Send \$2.00 to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas., for letter of weather predictions for your locality for next twelve months.

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

GEO. A. McNUTT, T. P. A.,  
619 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.  
W. G. GRAHAM, Acting G. P. & T. A.,  
Parsons, Kas.  
E. B. PARKER, Ass't G. P. A.,  
509 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

### Agricultural Books.

The following valuable books will be supplied to any of our readers by the publishers of the KANSAS FARMER. Any one or more of these standard books will be sent postage paid on receipt of the publisher's price, which is named against each book. The books are bound in handsome cloth, excepting those indicated thus—(paper):

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

A. B. C. of Agriculture—Weid.....	50
Asparagus Culture.....	50
Barry's Fruit Garden.....	2.00
Broomcorn and Brooms.....	50
Flax Culture (paper).....	50
Fitz's Sweet Potato Culture.....	2.00
Henderson's Gardening for Profit.....	80
Hop Culture (paper).....	50
Mushrooms: How to Grow Them.....	1.50
Onions: How to Raise Them Profitably (paper).....	50
Silks and Ensilage.....	50
Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard.....	1.50
Silk Culture (paper).....	50
Tobacco Culture: Full Practical Details.....	2.00
Farming for Profit.....	8.00
Jones' Peanut Plant: Its Cultivation, etc. (paper).....	50

#### FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Older-Makers' Handbook.....	1.00
Canning and Preserving (paper).....	40
Grape-Growers' Guide.....	75
Fruits and Fruit Trees of America (new edition).....	5.00
Downing.....	1.50
Propagation of Plants—Fuller.....	75
Field Notes on Apple Culture—Bailey.....	75
Elliott's Hand-Book for Fruit-Growers.....	1.00
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener.....	1.00
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.....	1.50
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....	1.50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture.....	1.50
Parsons on the Rose.....	1.00

#### HORSES.

American Reformed Horse Book—Dodd.....	2.50
The Horse and His Diseases—Jennings.....	1.25
Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor.....	1.00
Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy.....	2.00
Horse-Breeding (Sanders).....	3.00
Law's Veterinary Adviser.....	75
Miles on the Horse's Foot.....	2.50
Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America.....	1.50
Yonatt & Spooner on the Horse.....	1.50

#### CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

The Dairyman's Manual—Henry Stewart.....	2.00
Allen's American Cattle.....	2.50
Coburn's Swine Husbandry.....	1.75
Dodd's American Cattle Doctor.....	1.50
Harris on the Pig.....	1.00
Jennings' Cattle and Their Diseases.....	1.25
Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry.....	1.25
Randall's Practical Shepherd.....	1.50
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual.....	3.00
The Breeds of Live Stock (Sanders).....	2.50
Feeding Animals (Stewart).....	50
A B C Butter-Making (boards).....	50
Butter and Butter-Making (paper).....	50
Hog-Raising and Pork-Making (paper).....	40

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

An Egg Farm—Stoddard.....	50
Everybody's Paint Book.....	1.00
How to Co-operate: The Full Fruits of Labor to Producers, Honest Value to Consumers, Just Return to Capital, Prosperity to All. A Manual for Co-operators. By Herbert Myrick. 332 pages, 33 illustrations, octavo.....	1.50
Grains for the Grangers—Discussing all points bearing upon the farmers' movement—B. Smith King's Bee-keeper's Text Book.....	1.00
Silk Culture (paper).....	50
American Standard of Excellence in Poultry.....	1.00
Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeper.....	2.00
American Bird Fancier.....	50
Quincy's New Bee-Keeping.....	1.50
Dogs (by Richardson).....	40
Atwood's Country Houses.....	1.50
Barns, Plans and Out-buildings.....	1.50
Arnold's American Dairying.....	40
Fisher's Grain Tables (boards).....	1.00
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist.....	1.00
Willard's Practical Butter Book.....	1.00
Practical Forestry.....	1.50
Household Conventions.....	1.50
Household Conventions.....	1.50
Husman's Grape-Growing.....	1.50
Quinn's Money in the Garden.....	1.50
Reed's Cottage Homes.....	1.25
Allen's Domestic Animals.....	1.00
Warrington's Chemistry of the Farm.....	1.00
Farm Talk (paper).....	50
American Bird Fancier (paper).....	50
Wheat Culture (paper).....	50
Gregory's Onions—What Kind to Raise (paper).....	50
Gregory's Cabbages—How to Grow Them (paper).....	50
Our Farm of Four Acres (paper).....	50
Cooked and Cooking Foods for Animals (paper).....	50
The Future by the Past, by J. C. H. Swann.....	1.00

Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

PEATS THE  
**WALL PAPER**  
MERCHANT  
CHICAGO

Retails all grades of WALL PAPER of the newest designs and latest colorings in small quantities; many patterns cheaper than your home dealer can buy them.

**GOOD PAPER, 3c. GOLD PAPER, 5c.**  
Handsome parlor paper 10-12 1/2-15c per roll with wide border and ceiling to match.  
If you intend to use any WALL PAPER whatever send 10 cents for postage on samples and his guide "HOW TO PAPER" will be sent free. Agents sample books \$1.  
See his samples before you buy.

**ALFRED PEATS, Wall Paper Merchant,**  
136-138 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

**WALL PAPER FREE**  
A large line of plain and gold samples of the latest designs and colorings mailed on receipt of 12c to pay postage. Gold papers as low as 4c per roll & borders at 1c per yd to match.

J. G. Beutler, & 1014 W. Madison-st. Chicago.

**WE WILL PAY YOU \$1 PER HOUR**  
DURING YOUR SPARE TIME. NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED. Write quick and we will only employ a LIMITED NUMBER. Address J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Estab. 1872, Cincinnati, O.

### A LARGE AND VALUABLE

# Cook Book Free



We are enabled to offer our readers a most attractive combination, by which all may obtain a copy of the "Modern Cook Book" absolutely free. This handsome and valuable Cook Book has

**320 Pages, Over 1,200 Recipes and Hundreds of Illustrations.**

The recipes are the choicest selections from 20,000 that were received from practical housewives living in all parts of the United States, to which were added hundreds of the newest, best and most practical recipes of this progressive age, all of it set in new and large type, and the whole book handsomely illustrated.

#### IT HAS A BEAUTIFUL, ILLUMINATED COVER.

It is an elegant and admirably arranged volume of recipes for practical, everyday use. Among its points of excellence are the following:

Practical Suggestions to Young Housekeepers, Necessary Kitchen Utensils, Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catsups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuit, Pies, Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Desserts, Cookies, Fritters, etc. Also for Preserves, Candies and Beverages; Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, etc. A Table of Weights and Measures; Chapters on the Various Departments of Household Management and Work.

#### IT WOULD BE CHEAP AT \$1,

As it is the Latest, Best and Most Practical Cook Book Published, More Nearly Meeting the Wants of American Homes than any other.

Any person accepting our offer will receive this paper one year, and also that charming home journal, the Ladies Home Companion, one year, together with the Cook Book, all mailed, postpaid, for less than the regular price of the two papers alone.

The Cook Book is offered absolutely free to induce thousands of our readers to become acquainted with the Ladies Home Companion, the publishers looking to the future for their profit, as they believe you will always want the Ladies Home Companion if you try it one year. Do not lose this opportunity to get the newest and best Cook Book free.

**THE LADIES HOME COMPANION** is a large and popular 16-page journal, published twice a month, and gives information about those things which ladies particularly wish to know, and is mostly written by ladies. Original or Selected Stories by eminent authors are found in each issue. A special feature is the variety of departments, each of which is conducted by a special editor. It gives the latest Fashions, arranged for practical use; timely hints to Housekeepers; cheering and helpful talks with Mothers; valuable information for lovers of Flowers; a pretty and pleasant page for pretty and pleasant children. All handsomely illustrated. It is not an ultra fashion paper, but a journal for the home circle, full of common-sense ideas and suggestions for home happiness and comfort.

**OUR OFFER!** Send us \$1.30 and you will receive the Kansas Farmer one year, and also the Ladies' Home Companion one year (twenty-four numbers). And every one accepting this offer will receive the above Cook Book, postpaid.

This offer is extended to ALL our subscribers, renewals as well as new names. Subscribers whose subscriptions have not expired, or those recently renewed, are privileged to accept this Great Offer, in which case their term of subscription will be extended one year.

Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

## For Boys and Girls.

"The only complete and trustworthy book of the kind published."

## THE RELIABLE COIN AND STAMP GUIDE.

Few people have any idea of the value of old, rare, odd and obsolete coins and stamps. Did you know that a Boston shoemaker sold a collection of coins for **TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS**? Did you know that some rare American stamps are worth as high as **SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH**? It is a fact that the rare 1853 quarter is worth \$300.00, the 1853 quarter is worth \$300.00, half cents made between 1840 and 1850 are worth \$3.00 to \$5.00 each, the large old style copper cents are worth as high as \$6.00 each. Some issues of Continental and Confederate bills are rare and valuable as well as certain pieces of fractional currency or "script." Besides these, many rarities in half cents, cents, three-cent pieces, half dimes, dimes, twenty-cent pieces, quarters, half dollars and dollars are worth a big premium over face value. The Reliable Coin and Stamp Guide gives accurate information, and you may depend upon it.

While a great many people collect old coins, there is more demand for rare postage and revenue stamps, and some comparatively recent stamps are now scarce. Collections of stamps often fetch a **THOUSAND DOLLARS**. Stamps from letters sent during the war, revenue stamps from patent medicine bottles, match wrappers, old documents, etc., are worth from **10 CENTS TO \$10.00 A PIECE**. are in great demand, and are worth from **10 CENTS TO \$10.00 A PIECE**. Look over your old letters in the garret and elsewhere; perhaps you may find some rare things. This book gives all particulars, with prices, pictures, etc., and gives addresses of reliable firms **SPOT CASH**. No matter if you handle but ten cents a day you should have this book. It is worth its weight in gold to any wide-awake person. Boys and girls should send for it and explore attics and cellars in search of old letters, which may contain rare stamps. Who knows? A small fortune may be in your very midst. Do not write for particulars; do not ask questions; do not send us the coins or stamps, but get the book. It tells all, and where you can sell them at prices given, what they are, what they look like, and why they are rare. This book gives reliable figures only; no fictions dates or values whatever. It is issued under the supervision and authority of the greatest stamp and coin collector and dealer in **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**. North America.

Price, 25c. per Copy, postpaid.

Or send us ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER for KANSAS FARMER and one dollar, and we will send the Coin and Stamp Guide free. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

## CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife, book free. Drs. GRATONY & NORMAN, 163 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

**PILES** Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no saline; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N.Y.

## LUMPY-JAW REMEDY

If you have no animal affected now, you may have. Save your own and cure your neighbors' and make big money. Recipe for \$1. Cure or money refunded. Five cents' worth will cure an animal. Can be had at any druggist's. I. G. HEAPS, ANNAPOLIS, ILL.

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

## MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN RELIEVER.

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



ESTABLISHED 1868.  
VOL. XXX, No. 14.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1892.

TWENTY PAGES.  
\$1.00 A YEAR.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 3—Current News, Agricultural Experiments, Gossip About Stock, Publishers' Paragraphs.  
PAGE 4—THE STOCK INTEREST.—The Horse Industry, Stock Farming, Live Stock Husbandry, Draft, Coach and Trotting Horses.  
PAGE 5—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Good Roads, Sweet Potatoes—Raising and Keeping, Broomcorn.  
PAGE 6—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Free Coinage of Silver, Against and For the National Union Company, Kansas State Conventions, Alliance Lectures.  
PAGE 7—THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—Answers to Correspondents... THE HORSE.—Notes.  
PAGE 8—THE HOME CHURCH.—The Song of the Singing Sands (poem), Night (poem), Summer Play-House, The Faith Doctor, Chicago and Its Battles, Selected Paragraphs.  
PAGE 9—THE YOUNG FOLK.—Adam Never Was a Boy (poem), Sign Language of the Indians, A Dakota Pioneer, The Crocus and the Sunbeam.  
PAGE 10—EDITORIAL.—Financial Confidence, The Steam Plow and the Electric Motor.  
PAGE 11—EDITORIAL.—Our Washington Special, The Storm Experiments With Sugar Beets, First Fruits of the Season.  
PAGE 12—HORTICULTURE.—Canning Factories, Pear, Missouri Pippin Apple... THE Poultry Yard.—The Hamburgs, The American Hamburg Club.  
PAGE 13—IN THE DAIRY.—Breeding for Butter (continued).  
PAGE 14—The Veterinarian, Market Reports.  
PAGE 16—THE APIARY.—A Talk About Bee Culture, Sweet Clover.



## CURRENT NEWS.

MARCH 29.—The treaty with Great Britain relating to Behring sea troubles approved by the Senate. The dispute as to the seals is referred to arbitrators. This gives great satisfaction in England..... The anarchists of Paris, France, have thrown the city into a great turmoil on account of attempts to dynamite public officials..... Under the vagrant act three negroes were sold at auction at Fayette, Mo. One brought \$25, another \$5, and the third \$1.

MARCH 30.—Great consternation in Russian government circles on account of the appearance of German balloons over Russian fortifications. The balloons are reported to be under perfect control and to be used for the inspection of the Russian defenses. The method of control is a German secret.

MARCH 31.—A tornado does considerable damage in Nebraska.

APRIL 1.—A great storm covers almost the entire central basin of the continent, culminating with death-dealing force in many States.

APRIL 3.—A great fire in New Orleans destroys 80,000 bales of cotton..... Bomb-throwing causes great consternation and the institution of marshal law in Argentina, South America.

APRIL 3.—The House passes a rigorous Chinese exclusion bill..... A great storm from the Rocky to the Allegheny mountains, less damaging than that of the 1st, but severe in many places.

The old story of the army which marched up the hill and then—and then marched down again, very nearly describes the action of the present Congress in the relation to the free coinage of silver. The House came grandly up to a three days' discussion of the subject with a great flourish of oratory and then—and then by a tie vote sent the bill to the foot of the calendar, there to sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Again the subject was brought up last Monday, this time in the

Senate, by John T. Morgan, of Alabama. A show of interest was manifested, but before Mr. Morgan had finished his speech the interest died under the general impression which so often prevails when subjects are to be talked at for show, viz., that it is policy to have the talk go on. Present indications are that the silver bill may be considered as laid by until after election. The other question on which a record of parties is expected is the tariff. This may even get so far as a vote in the House to change the tariff on some articles of import, and a vote in the Senate to change the tariff on some other articles, but it is safe to predict that neither party will take the responsibility of placing any important legislation as to the tariff on the statute book. The fate of the Republican candidates for Congress after the enactment of the McKinley law is too fresh in the minds of all partisans to permit of the rashness of real action on the part of either Democrats or Republicans.

### Agricultural Experiments.

Senator Peffer, of Kansas, has introduced a bill providing for an agricultural power experiment station. Senators Peffer and Perkins will doubtless do what they can to promote the success of this bill, and as Louisiana is so largely an agricultural State, and, like Kansas, interested so largely in sugar production, it is to be hoped that Senators Gibson and White will lend their aid to their Kansas conferees in procuring the passage of this bill.

With trusts developing in almost every direction of manufacture, agriculture remains as the one industry in which man is yet compelled to proceed with the least governmental aid. In the matter of experimental work, agriculture is peculiarly at a disadvantage, owing to the difficulty of effecting organization for combined effort in such experiments. Therefore, there seems eminent propriety in the passage of Senator's Peffer's bill for an agricultural power experiment station, and the Planter hopes that our entire Louisiana delegation in Washington will do all that it can to aid therein.

In sugar houses we can develop power at a cost of 1 cent. per horse power per hour. Perhaps we may use that power in field work at a cost in fuel of not more than 2 cents per hour. There are, however, questions of the adaptation of electric work to farm work, particularly the traction and the line connection, which can best be worked out by the Department of Agriculture for the benefit of all.—*Louisiana Planter.*

The above generous support of the important bill under consideration indicates a recognition of impending changes by thinking men in other parts of the country. The time is rapidly approaching when the toil of the noble horse in performing the heaviest work of the farm will be displaced as surely as it has been displaced in the great business of transportation. This substitution is so important, is of so general interest to the entire country that the aid of the government in determining the preliminary problems has been invoked and is eminently proper. What mechanical power has done for transportation and for manufacturing, shall it not do for agriculture also? And while the government is expending millions on rivers and harbors, and is promoting by its fostering care the manufacturing interests of the country, it is eminently proper that it shall, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, expend a small amount for the promotion of the greatest industry of them all, and by making the development for the whole people prevents its benefits falling into the hands of monopolists through the patents likely to be taken out should private capital be its promoter.

Ex-Governor George T. Anthony was last week elected to succeed himself on the Board of Kansas Railroad Commissioners. His election was the subject of interest on account of the recent order of the board giving to a few interior Kansas

cities freight rates on a few articles of merchandise corresponding with the rates given to Missouri river wholesale points. The justness of this order, so far as it goes, is apparent from its bare statement, and yet it was the cause of a vigorous fight from the river towns which have heretofore enjoyed the advantages of freight rates made to discriminate in their favor. It is one of the ironies of the situation that the fight came not from the other Kansas towns which were not included in the order of the Commissioners, and that dissatisfaction was not expressed by those which got the small favor of fair rates on a few articles because the order was not extended to all freights and all towns. It appears to have been a dangerous thing for the Kansas Commissioners to interfere just a little with monopoly. Probably official annihilation would have been visited upon Mr. Anthony had the board dared to do full justice.

Much money is expended by the government every year in making investigations of various subjects. In respect of the thoroughness of the work and value of the information gained no department is to be raised above the Department of Agriculture. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended every year to pay for publishing reports of these investigations, and the pity is that farmers are not able more generally to avail themselves of their benefits. The method of distribution may be the best that can be devised, but it is little understood and therefore actual farmers get but few of them. Readers of the KANSAS FARMER have observed that each week it contains a special from Washington, written by George H. Apperson, who is the son of a Kansas farmer. In these letters he notices "bulletins" and "reports." Bulletins are pamphlet reports of various investigations and are to be had on application to the Secretary of Agriculture. Reports are bound volumes, and when obtained at all are to be had by applying to your member of Congress. No charges are made for either bulletins or reports, and they are sent to applicants as long as the supply lasts.

### Gossip About Stock.

M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas., reports as follows: "I sold last week three pigs, trio of geese, three settings of goose eggs, and one Holstein-Friesian cow. I send more advertising for 'Two-cent Column,' as it pays me well for amount invested."

Geo. M. Kellam, of Richland, Shawnee County, Kas., the well known breeder of Galloway cattle, sold at Kansas City, last week, through the commission firm of Hale & McIntosh, a car of grade Galloway feeders that brought from 15 to 20 cents above the market for similar stock. Good judges say they were the best lot of two-year feeders on the market this season.

"Dehorn your cattle" was the motto that seemed to be framed and hung up in every cow stable in the land two years ago. The Brookside Farm Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind., desires to give every farmer and stock-raiser a practical lesson in the easiest and most painless way of accomplishing this purpose. They offer to sell fifty-two head of their splendid Galloway bulls. These would be excellent animals to bring to prohibition Kansas, as they are strictly temperate, having never taken a horn. By reference to their advertisement, found on another page, will be seen

the fact that they also will offer for sale on May 4, 1892, yearlings, two-year-olds and aged Clydesdale stallions. The Brookside Farm Co. have had years of experience and have gathered together and bred some of the finest animals, both of Clydesdale horses and Galloway cattle. Write them for catalogue.

In remitting the amount due us for advertising, Messrs D. P. Stubbs & Sons, breeders and importers of French draft, Belgian and Oldenburg coach horses, write us that they are well pleased with the FARMER as an advertising medium; that it has brought to them as many inquiries as any other paper in the country used by them. They say they still have a fine lot of young stallions and mares on hand, some of which they would be willing to exchange for lands in Kansas. These gentlemen have a good reputation for fair dealing.

We referred last week to the forthcoming Galloway sale of M. R. Platt, at Kansas City, Mo., which is to take place on Thursday, April 21, 1892, at his sale stables, 1601 to 1609 Genesee street, near Stock Yards Exchange. By mistake of the type his advertisement was made to mention the number to be offered for sale at sixty, whereas he will offer seventy head of pure-bred Galloway bulls and heifers. See his advertisement on another page of this issue. Write him for catalogue and particulars. Remember the date and attend the sale.

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

Kansas Arts and Industries is the name of a pretty illustrated monthly published at Topeka, the March number of which devotes a great deal of attention to the World's Fair.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of C. E. Kittinger, of Powell, South Dakota, who, on very moderate terms, sends rennet and full instructions for making cheese at home. Of a large number of persons who took instructions from Mr. Kittinger last year, only one reported a partial failure, which, upon investigation, was found to be due to the fact that he had skimmed the milk used. As the process don't purport to enable one to make full-cream cheese out of skimmed milk the partial failure was not surprising. Mr. Kittinger has had sixteen years' experience in cheese-making. Write him.

### Consumption Cured

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Place, Rochester, N. Y.

### To Fruit Growers.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, which appears in this issue. Their Zimmerman Evaporators for Fruits and Vegetables have for many years been looked upon as the standard machines. Parties in want of evaporating machinery will do well to write for their catalogue.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

### THE HORSE INDUSTRY.

By B. F. McCord, read before the Finney County Farmers' Institute.

There are 20,000,000 horses in the United States, which vary in value from \$10 to \$100,000. This last value may be high, but horses sell for that amount and more. I mention these figures to call attention to the necessity of care and economy in feeding and managing. Their feed would in one year pay a large portion of the national debt. I know a farmer who was so discouraged by his debts that he went to town to advertise his property for sale, so he might leave for the West. He met a friend, who persuaded him to sell his surplus horses and pay his debts, and to his own surprise he was able to do so. There is no money that is more easily earned than the price of a good colt. I think every farmer should do his farming with good mares, and raise colts. Of course, if this was the universal practice, there would be too many horses. But it is not, and up to the present time horses have never been low in price because the supply was greater than the demand.

Every farmer in our section can follow this plan and add something to his yearly income. It will take one or two extra animals, but little extra feed. Our climate is especially adapted to horse-raising. This is the home of the broncho, which has good wind and good muscle, and the best of legs and feet, and is both fleet and hardy—an animal not to be despised.

As to the kind of horses to raise, every one must decide for himself according to his circumstances. The choice will probably lie between the roadster, coach and draft horse. Coach horses bring good prices, but they are hard to raise; at least only a few will bring high prices, and the rest will be inferior. A coach horse must be large—at least 1,200 pounds—and must be handsome and stylish, with good trappy action. These qualities are not often found together in a high degree even in the coach breeds. The draft horse crosses well with the common breeds of the country, and seldom fails to improve the stock for one or two generations; beyond this the results are not so satisfactory. Boggy legs and bad feet are of frequent occurrence. The colts from good draft horses should weigh from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds at three years old, and if sound can always be sold. Like steers and fat hogs, they represent ready money, but they do not represent the most money. They are not the most profitable, especially in this country. Having little mud and but little heavy hauling, a lighter horse is more useful here. The thoroughbred is in some respects desirable; but for all work and all purposes I consider the roadster the most desirable and most profitable horse for the farmer to raise in this country. The larger ones are strong enough for the hardest work. They will walk faster, turn quicker and get to the field and to the town sooner than any other. Except for second breaking, the medium size is large enough for every purpose. If you have one or two to sell every year the handsome, well-gaited driver brings a better price than any other, and is always salable. They are more intelligent, and also freer from disease and unsoundness than any other class.

After you have decided on the type, be sure to get the best of the kind. It costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor one. Plenty of feed will make a poor steer fat, but it will not make a poor colt sell. If you do not have good mares and cannot buy them, raise them. This may be slow, but it is after all the most satisfactory. The old ones will sell for what they are worth, and the colts will be your own and to your liking.

Some may say you cannot work your mares and raise colts successfully; but you can. If the dams are worked the colts will be better. They must not be abused, and they must be cared for. They must be treated just as good as a man always treats his horse. While you are working the mothers do not fail to halter the colts.

Teach them to obey you, and at the same time to have confidence in you. They will always be more desirable and safer than if left without any handling until they are old enough to work.

As to feed, we have an abundance of the very best. Sorghum, millet, straw, alfalfa, and wild hay are all good. For colts and work horses alfalfa is excellent, if it is bright and free from dust. It is not so good when horses are on the road. For fall and early winter feed sorghum; it puts them in excellent condition. Oats is the best of all grain for horses. This is our best crop. Barley probably comes next. If you wish to push your colts, feed them liberally with oats the first two years. Do not turn them out at night too early in the spring.

In conclusion, let me say that in a community where the horses are good is always a thrifty community; just why, I do not know, but it is a fact. The agricultural fairs are good. The people live in good houses and have good bays; they are sociable and visit their neighbors; they read the papers and generally go to church; there is in all things a spirit of emulation and a spirit of progress which brings about culture and everything desirable in a community and a country home.

### Stock Farming.

Stock-raising and farming have in the past, according to the *Texas Live Stock Journal*, been too generally regarded as two separate and distinct industries. The idea seems to have gained considerable prevalence that to be a successful farmer, a man must discard and do away with live stock entirely, and *vice versa*. This is a very mistaken and erroneous conclusion, the practice of which should be at once and forever abandoned.

Every farmer should be a stock-raiser and every stock-raiser should be a farmer; each helps the other and the best results can only be attained by the combination of the two.

On almost every farm there is more or less unplowed, uncultivated land, which, if not suitable for cultivation, will produce a fine coat of the natural grasses. This land should be kept under a good fence. The grass crop is a valuable one and should be carefully looked after and utilized as feed for the stock. Every farmer has more or less straw, fodder and corn shucks, each year, all of which makes valuable winter feed for stock, and should never be sold or allowed to waste, but should be fed to the cattle and sheep that are or should be on every well-regulated farm.

In addition to the valuable foods that are necessarily grown on each farm in the production of the grown crop, there are other and better classes of feed, such as millet, sorghum, alfalfa, pumpkins, turnips, beets, etc., etc., that can be easily, cheaply and advantageously grown each year. All these will pay handsomely if properly fed to the right kind of stock.

Stock-raising is a part and parcel of the business of a farmer. Our hogs, our best beef and choicest mutton should be, must be and will be produced on our farms, while the cattle, horse, sheep or hog raiser who follows his vocation to the exclusion of farming, will do so at a sacrifice, and not meet with the success attainable by combining the two.

Some farmers may try to excuse themselves on the ground that they are financially unable to provide the live stock. It does not require much money to buy one cow and one brood sow, yet one cow and onesow will make the beginning, and even should no additions be made by purchase, these will eventually grow into quite a little herd. The best way in the world to obtain a good herd of live stock is to breed and raise them.

Every farmer should have a few brood mares which should be bred every year to a pure-bred stallion. These mares, by proper management, can be made to do the work on the farm, and in addition thereto bring a colt each year—colts that will at three and four years of age bring from \$100 to \$200 each, while the actual cost of production will be so slight as to hardly be noticed.

A farmer can also in a small way start a flock of good sheep at comparatively little cost. All the feed they will require will be for only a few months in the winter. This can be raised on the farm at very small cost, while the income from the sales of wool and mutton will add very materially to the income.

The income from a well-regulated farm

is not, as a rule, from the sales of grain, but from the proceeds of the live stock, fattened and made ready for the market by grain and other feed produced on the farm. In short, the legitimate and best paying product of farm is the live stock, without which no farmer can hope to make a permanent and lasting success.

### Live Stock Husbandry.

The market no longer demands great mountains of fat in hogs or pork. About two hundred pounds live weight makes the most desirable meat, and it is much cheaper to produce.

Elijah Filley, of Nebraska, in a recent paper before the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of that State, predicts a "sure thing" for the cattle outlook in the future. His belief is based on the knowledge of our fast-increasing population of consumers in the towns and cities, the growth of a more diversified agriculture, and the fact that the arable land of this country is practically exhausted.

A notable change is now being made in Western live-stock husbandry, which means a greater diversity of stock growing. The animal industry will show hereafter a greater decrease in the number of cattle and swine and a corresponding increase in the number of horses, mules and sheep, less beef cattle and more dairy stock. There will be an improvement in quality as the numbers of each class of stock decrease.

The one great important fact in the pig's life to make him of value is to start him right. It is astonishing how little value some farmers attach to a litter of pigs. They let the sow hustle for herself at this important time. If she does well, they think they are fortunate; if not, they are unlucky. They seemingly do not attach any importance to the fact that the sow has been a costly creature for four months before farrowing, and if the pigs are lost this cost is a dead loss. Every good hog-raiser well knows when to expect the pigs, and will be ready for them, by giving the sow the best quarters at his command. It is the careless fellow that never looks for them till he sees them.—*Texas Live Stock Journal*.

### Draft, Coach and Trotting Horses.

The fact that Kansas always leads, but never follows, was again very favorably impressed upon the mind of the writer a few days ago, on visiting the well-known stables of William Austin, successor to Austin & Gray Bros., Emporia, Kas. Believing that the nation that has given to the world such great speed horses, the best breeds of cattle, sheep, swine and fowls, as well as the highest system of agriculture the world has ever known, should not be behind in its breeds of draft and coach horses, this firm has confined itself principally to the sturdy British breeds. As Mr. Austin truly says: "Inspection will show that the horses of these stables are as good, both in point of breeding and individuality, as can be procured in the old world. They are a nice, smooth lot of useful animals, free from disease and all hereditary unsoundness." Mr. Austin does not confine himself to draft horses; and his trotting stock consists of the best strains of blood that Kentucky can produce, from such noted sires as King Rene, Gambetta, Wilkes, Stranger, Gov. Sprague, Robert McGregor, Dr. Herr, Scott Chief, and others of equal note.

As proof that Mr. Austin is doing an immense business, we will simply mention the following valuable animals sold from his stables within the past few weeks: Borderer 3788 (8839), Nallstone Bold Bendigo 3258 (11921), Nallstone Comrade 3792 (9970), Nallstone Emperor 3260 (9977), Nallstone Ambassador 3789 (11913), Nallstone Foundation 3799 (9982), Nallstone General 3262 (9984), Nallstone Guardsman 3312 (11939), Leake Lovitt 3255 (9771), Black Prince XIII 3787 (6724), Ground Swell 3253 (9477), Nallstone Trojan 3807 (Vol. 13), late Trojan III (10876), Wenona Park 1842, Nallstone Blue Jacket 3790 (11920), Nallstone Director II 3796 (11932), Nallstone Grandmaster 3801 (11938), Nallstone Top Sawyer 3806 (11958), and Deacon No. 25 (2049), Vol. 5, S. S. B. For the benefit of those who are not so well posted in horse lore, we will say that numbers in parentheses in the above refer to the Shire Horse Society's stud book of Great Britain, and that the numbers without parentheses refer to numbers in the American Shire Horse stud book.

The beautiful two-year-old Nallstone

Blue Jacket, and the noble Nallstone Grandmaster, were both sold to John Pierce, of Madison, Kas., for \$5,000. The grand English Shire four-year-old, Nallstone Trojan, was sold to Frank Keeper, of Durham, Kas., for \$2,000. Among a consignment shipped to Pratt county, this State, was the fine four-year-old Shire, Leake Lovitt, for \$1,900, and the most excellent four-year-old, Nallstone Ambassador, for \$1,700.

As a specimen of the fine, noble draft horses sold from and the many others yet remaining in Mr. Austin's stables, we present a life-like illustration on our first page this week of Nallstone Dispute 3797 (1193); foaled 1889; bred by Thomas Freckleton, Snibstone Grange, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, England. Imported August, 1891, by Austin & Gray Brothers, Emporia, Kansas; sire Barr's Honest William (2709), dam Bonny by King Tom (1273). He is a two-year-old in which any experienced horseman can intuitively recognize as one of the greatest sires that ever saw light in any country or climate. This colt is very thick through the shoulders, very large around the girth and with the roundest of barrels; possesses the back, loins, quarters, hips, limbs, flanks, stifle, arms and physical force of an equine Hercules. A glance at his breeding will show that the above is his natural inheritance. His color is a beautiful seal brown without white; will mature at 1,900 pounds, and is to-day a royal show horse.

### A Love Song in M Flat.

"My modest, matchless Madeline!  
Mark my melodious midnight moans;  
Much may my melting music mean—  
My modulated monotonies."

This young man stayed out too late, serenading his lady love. He caught a cold, which developed into catarrh, but he cured it with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, a sovereign specific for chronic cases, "Cold in the Head," Catarrhal Headache. It corrects the tainted breath, stops the offensive discharges, heals the irritated throat and nose, leaving the head clear, and smell and taste unimpaired. It costs but 50 cents, and the proprietors offer in good faith \$500 for a case they cannot cure.

An exchange says that experiments made in England showed that the larger grains of wheat, obtained by sifting, sprouted sooner, grew more rapidly, made more straw and on an average ten bushels more of grain per acre, than did the small seeds sifted out from the same lot. The wheat was also much heavier to the bushel and made better flour. As four lots of each kind were sown at different times, and the results were the same in each case, it could not have been accidental.

### Why His Wife is "Fidgety."

I have the best cook in the town,  
Whose bread is delicious and white;  
Her coffee is fragrant and brown,  
Her pastry a perfect delight.

But she daily complains of the worry they bring—

She's my own darling wife, but a fidgety thing!

Your wife is worn out, and needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the only medicine guaranteed to cure debilitated women. How many overworked American ladies we see with lack-lustre eyes and haggard faces, growing old before their time, from those exhausting ailments that men know nothing of. They can be permanently cured by this remedy, as numberless grateful women will attest. Price refunded, if it fails to give satisfaction in every case. See guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper.

### Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

### Wabash Route—277 Miles.

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

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

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

## Agricultural Matters.

### GOOD ROADS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is said that the beauty of English country life is largely due to the ease with which the rural inhabitants can reach the cities by the wagon roads.

The public roads of France are among the very best in the world, and the finest roads of that republic to-day are said to be those built by the Romans; and, although they suffered centuries of neglect, after the Romans were out of Gaul, they combined such elements of durability that, as they are now repaired, the French concede them to be the best among all their excellent roads. The modern road system of France was inaugurated under the first Napoleon, and was carried on to its splendid completion by Napoleon III. The national roads radiating from Paris communicate with all the important cities and departments of France. And, although they are under the management of the department of bridges and roads, they are practically under the control of the national government. In mountainous regions, steep grades, cuts, and fills are avoided by deviating from straight lines. Some fine engineering is displayed in the roads of the rough regions of France. These roads are macadamized, basalt being the kind of rock used mostly.

Italy, too, can boast of her splendid public roads. The famous Appian way, 330 miles in length, built centuries before the Christian era, was enjoyed by Saint Paul in his travels, and calls forth wonder and admiration to-day from travelers abroad from our own country.

I might dwell farther in describing the public roads of foreign countries, but I turn from the "isles of the sea," from the land of the Napoleons and from sunny Italy, to my own loved country—"Sweet land of liberty." But far sweeter and dearer if we had a good system of public roads (which we can have just as well as foreign countries) built and maintained by our government. Why not learn the lesson from the old countries? In our own America we must have dust in summer and mud and mire in fall, winter and spring. Away with our dirty, muddy public roads, almost impassable a great part of the year, so that, if we have an April shower, the happy thought of the sweet May flower is crowded out by the dreadful thought of the terrible roads over which we must drive, or shut ourselves up until the mud is over. Let good stone roads be built instead, and the expense paid from the national treasury. Let the enterprise be systematized and carried out as well as other government enterprises have been that are less important. Should objections be made on account of expense to the government, a better way of using some of the surplus money in the treasury, and a more excellent way, that will do the greatest good to the greatest number of people, cannot be suggested than using it to build and maintain a public road system.

Good macadamized roads would conduce to the comfort, health, happiness and general prosperity of all classes; and an activity in every department of business would be promoted. Men who, in consequence of the financial depression in our land, are thrown out of employment, and unable to find any, would have opportunity in the construction of stone roads to earn a livelihood for themselves and families, thus diminishing, and perhaps reforming that distressing and disgraceful class to our country, viz., tramps. There is no industry or business pursuit that would not be greatly encouraged and prospered by it. Then why should not our government take immediate action and carry measures into effect that would bring so much good to all? The

question of class legislation cannot be advanced here when all are benefited.

Macadamized roads would greatly enhance the value of farm property. Farm lands, not too remote from cities, would readily sell for suburban residences. These roads, well kept in the rural districts, outlined with trees, which the thrifty husbandman would take pride in planting, would be very suggestive of boulevards, and make cheerful and brighten the monotony, and lighten the drudgery of farm life. As the farmers of our land pay the larger part of the taxes poured into our national treasury, it is not unreasonable that our government should make an outlay that will bring so much comfort to the toiling classes.

We often hear the remark, "business dull to-day on account of bad roads." Often do families, much remote from cities, go without their needed supplies on account of the bad condition of the roads. Produce is unsold for the same reason. This cuts short the supply in the cities; the demand for food is not met, and, as a consequence, the grocer raises his prices and the poor often suffer for it. This trouble would all be done away with had we good stone roads. I believe that there would be fewer paupers and less insanity in our land if we had a good system of public roads. One can readily see that a great social and industrial advantage would follow a good public road system. A teamster could carry at least double the amount of produce to market at one trip that he can now at two. This would save him half the time required for marketing for mental improvement, or to spend socially, or to improve in some profitable way. And here let me add that morality and religion would be greatly promoted, which, although last considered, are by no means the least reason why we should urge the necessity of good roads. As the roads now are, many people are deprived of the privilege of attending church, lectures, social gatherings, and other places of improvement.

In conclusion, I will say that a discerning person can readily see in the event of an excellent public highway the supplying of a great and pressing industrial and social need, and which can only be brought about by legislation. JOHN VAN VOORHIS GOULD.  
Solomon City, Kas.

### Sweet Potatoes—Raising and Keeping.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For southern Kansas good varieties are, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Yellow Nansemond and Black Spanish, the first and second being the earlier and easily produced on any reasonably good soil. The other varieties require good, rich soil, particularly the Black Spanish, for which the land should be manured.

From the 1st to the 15th of April is the proper time to put the seed into the hot-bed to sprout. Some plants will then be ready by first week in May, which is early enough to begin setting the plants. Set earlier, they are liable to be lost by frosts and insects.

Cover the potatoes not less than three inches with earth that will not bake or pack, so as to exclude the air from the potatoes, as they must have air to enable them to sprout well.

Be careful not to allow the bed to get too hot; more seed is lost in this way than in any other. Sprouting by fire is preferable when extensive work is carried on; late sprouting may be done by sun heat alone by covering the bed at night and exposing it to sunshine during the day. Small potatoes may be laid almost touching each other in the bed; larger ones should have some space between them.

The common method is to plant in ridges, which are thrown up with the plow, four feet of space being sufficient for a ridge.

The land should be plowed a few

weeks before ridging, both to get it in good tilth and to make it firmer for ridging. If the work is well done with the plow little more is needed than to dress the top of the ridge with hoe or rake.

Plants should be set from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and if the soil is fine and moist may be set without watering, always having the root wet when setting.

The cultivation necessary is to keep the crop clear of weeds and grass by the use of the cultivator and hoe.

The proper time for digging the crop is when you expect hard frosts soon, as in a hard frost the upper ends of some of them are liable to be frozen, which will spoil them.

Our method of digging is with the plow. Have your plowshare very sharp. Now to cut the vines, run the plow on the share at the foot of the ridge. This done, turn squarely around, and with one deep furrow throw out the ridge, then hunt out the potatoes with prong-hoes.

Keeping the potatoes is the most difficult part. A warm, even temperature is required, from 50° to 60°. Dryness is also an essential condition. A house for the purpose, whether underground or above, should secure these conditions. They should be put into the cellar soon after digging.

Warm, fair days are best for digging, as they dry in the sunshine on such days.

An extensive potato-grower in this county keeps a stove hot in his cellar, while he is putting the potatoes in, for the purpose of drying out the potatoes. It is thought best to put up the potatoes in large bulk, and with nothing amongst them.

The best method of gathering from the field is to put them into boxes holding about a bushel. I use cracker boxes, and haul them from the field to the cellar in the boxes. This method requires less handling than any other.

They should be handled carefully and not bruised, and those that are cut should not be put away to keep. There seems to be very little difficulty in keeping them until January.

I. EASTERLING.

Cherokee Co., Kas.

With the approach of warm weather the wheat fields should be carefully watched for the first appearance of chinch bugs. It is true that the first bugs of the first brood of the season seldom do serious harm to the growing crop; but they are the progenitors of the more numerous broods which follow and which under circumstances favorable to their development sometimes do millions of dollars worth of damage. As soon as even a few bugs of the first generation appear the farmer should write to Chancellor Snow, Lawrence, Kas., sending him some of the bugs from his fields and requesting a stock of diseased bugs in exchange. By following carefully the directions which Chancellor Snow sends with the diseased bugs there is little doubt of destroying the pests before their numbers become so great as to do serious damage. By promptness it may be possible to kill off the first generation before they shall have laid their eggs, and thus prevent the production of a second generation. Don't neglect it.

So much wet weather during the last half of March has tended to retard spring work. It will be necessary, in order to be up with the season, to have all farm implements in good repair, all odds and ends of work out of the way, so that the work in the fields may be as uninterrupted as possible. A little forethought in these respects saves valuable time which, if lost at this time of the year, cannot be found later in the season.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Bilious and Nervous Ills.

### Broomcorn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Seeing an inquiry concerning the *modus operandi* of harvesting broomcorn, I felt that perhaps a leaf from my experience might prove a means of helping a fellow farmer in overcoming the difficulties sure to be met with by the new beginner in the work.

From the nature of the question I infer the culture is fairly understood, but perhaps others will be interested, so I will begin at the beginning.

The first growth of the plant, like sorghum, is quite small, so, as a means of promoting success, the ground should be thoroughly plowed and harrowed to a state of fineness greater than usually thought necessary for Indian corn.

I use a two-horse corn-planter by filling corn holes with stiff leather until of a size to throw eight to ten seeds and fasten blocks in heel of runner to distribute seed in drill shape. Some planters have drill attachment for broomcorn and most one-horse drills can be satisfactorily used. From two to four stalks per foot of row is a good stand. A little thicker makes finer brush and will do on strong soil. I plant at intervals to extend season of harvest.

We have few crops that will adapt themselves better to a thin light soil than broomcorn, but it should be planted thinner. After planting, when about to show above ground, I harrow well and make use of the harrow for culture every few days until the plants are six to eight inches high, when, if soil is reasonably clean, two or three cultivations with two-horse cultivator will put it in fine condition.

Now for harvest. Supposing a shed in readiness with shelving on which to lay the brush for drying. (We use plastering lath supported by strips at each end for shelves.)

We wait until the brush appears above the last sheath and blade and gains sufficient hardness to cut and draw from it without pulling apart, but aim to cut before the seed is ripe, as the brush is greener and consequently more valuable. Having determined that it is ready to cut a man starts with two rows, and walking backwards begins to bend alternately from each row a little higher than his knee, say two to two and one-half feet from the ground, crossing the stalks of the two rows at such an angle that the great share of heads will fall just outside the opposite row, convenient to gather and cut. Having it tabled, as described, a man or woman starts, so the heads point towards him or her, and grasping the head in the left hand, applies the knife with the right about four to six inches below where the growth of brush begins. Bend the stalk slightly as the cut is made, and usually the brush will pull away, leaving the top blade still clinging to the stalk. The skill of doing this and laying the handfuls in neat straight bunches much facilitates future handling.

The cutting should be done as soon as tabling and immediately hauled in, the seed scraped off and laid up to dry, or it will lose color. Do not spread too thick for drying, or it will mold in damp weather.

For scraping off the seed we use a cylinder, with 200 nails for spikes, driven through 2x4 pieces and bound to frame of an old thresher cylinder, which should revolve, I think, about one-sixth to one-fourth as fast as for threshing grain. Too slow will not scrape well; too fast will cut the fiber from the brush.

Balers are made to make bales about 2x3x4 feet, and I do not know where the iron parts or complete balers can be obtained. We tie with five wires of No. 12 size. Carefulness to keep all straight and neat is absolutely necessary to all branches of the work.

CLARKSON HODGIN.

Dwight, Morris Co., Kas.

## Alliance Department.

### FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your remarks of March 23, under the above title, you intimated that you did not expect the unanimous concurrence of your readers in your conclusions. Those who do not concur, however, will be inclined rather to supplement than to deny your premises. They would say, for example, it is quite true that the volume of the medium of exchange affects the prices of commodities. Other things being equal, a horse that now sells for a hundred "dollars" would sell for two hundred "dollars" if this volume were doubled. But, in the first place, money is not the whole medium of exchange. In fact it is not more than 10 per cent. of it, the remainder consisting of drafts, checks and various other forms of credit. We might double the cash element in the medium of exchange and thereby so destroy confidence that the credit element would be simultaneously reduced one-half. The result would be, instead of an increase of 10 per cent. in the volume of the medium of exchange, and a consequent advance in prices, a net decrease of 35 per cent., and a corresponding decline in prices in the face of an increasing amount of currency. And an illustration of this is not far to seek.

In the second place, changes in the volume of the medium of exchange are not the only cause of a change in prices. It is entirely conceivable that increased facilities for transportation, inventions of labor-saving machinery, opening of new lands, or, on the other hand, exhaustion of soils, bad government, changes in fashion, or in standards of living, should cause endless fluctuations in prices, or even a general advance or decline while the volume of the medium of exchange remained unchanged. Hence it is necessary to remember that a change in prices by no means proves that there has been a change in this volume.

Aside from the admitted influence of the volume of money on its purchasing power, the question of whether its value is determined more by its legal powers or by the material of which it is made, depends simply on what function of money one is considering. Legal tender acts are simply legislative definitions of the word "dollar." It is now settled that it is constitutional for Congress, in effect, to make retroactive definitions of the word. That is, it may say even in regard to contracts already entered into that the word "dollars" shall be held to mean certain bits of paper with some green ink on the back and certain printed characters on the face, regardless of what the parties understood by the word when they entered into the contract. One effect of our familiarity with written constitutions, which protect us from most legal outrages, is to make us think that whatever the constitution does not forbid, may be done as a matter of course without any consideration of the fairness or justice of it. It would strike any one as a little arbitrary and unfair to one party if Congress should enact to-morrow that any one who has contracted to deliver 1,000 three-year-old steers on the first of June next, may deliver 1,000 jack-straws, or even 1,000 elegant engravings of three-year-old steers; but the only distinction between the cases seems to be that the constitution forbids one and does not forbid the other. Hence it is quite true that the value of money as a standard of deferred payment, that is, its debt-paying capacity, depends entirely on its legal status, and the only security any creditor has for getting what he has contracted for is American honesty and love of fair play.

But paying debts is only one function of money, and that not the most important. It is primarily a medium of exchange—an object of universal desire which makes it possible for a man to trade what he wants to dispose of for money, and then trade money for something that he needs in perhaps a hundredth part of the time that would be required to make the one trade directly. Neither has a legal "clinch" on the other, and how much does legal status determine exchangeable value here? When anything occurs to lessen confidence in promises, will a man who has flour traded you as much for a flat dollar as for 25.8 grains of standard gold? If we go to war with England and she captures our acres of silver vaults in Washington, can you buy as much flour with

silver certificates as with a corresponding face value in gold? Let the men whose memories go back to 1864 answer.

So far, therefore, as concerns cash payments and future contracts no one is hurt by doubling or halving the per capita volume of currency, except as it destroys confidence in the permanency of values, and thereby discourages all large undertakings. We might issue paper money till a common laborer would again receive four "dollars" a day, and pay fifteen "dollars" for a pair of boots, and he would be hurt in that particular transaction. But it would not do a man any good to double at the same time his income and his outgo any more than calling six inches a foot would make him twelve feet tall. It would do no good, and it would put us out of joint with all the rest of the world and put a clog on commerce which would place us at an enormous disadvantage in free competition.

There is, then, nothing to be gained by any one from a change in the value of a "dollar" except with reference to debts already contracted, and here, as you have intimated, the honesty of the transaction is a fundamental consideration. To be sure, it would be much better that either debtors or creditors get less than their just dues than that all business be disarranged and future enterprises be discouraged by tinkering at the standard. A contracting standard is better for all than a fluctuating one, because the contraction can be taken into account, while no one can forecast the action of Congress if it is to interfere at will. In order to decide whether free coinage is desirable, it is necessary to know whether it will change the purchasing power of the dollar. If it will, then we must know whether the gold and silver dollar have parted company because of an advance in gold or a decline in silver; then when we have determined that as a matter of abstract justice the value of the dollar ought to be raised or lowered, it remains to be determined whether the change would do more harm than good. And the burden of proof is always on those who advocate a change.

Topeka, Kas. W. H. COWLES.

### Against and For the National Union Company.

The following resolutions and reply have been sent to the KANSAS FARMER, with a request for their publication. It is to be hoped that by the full and free discussion of this subject the true interests of the farmer may be made apparent:

BLOOMINGTON, KAS., March 28, 1892.

To the Managers of the K. A. E. Co., Kansas City, Kas.:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—The following preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously by Bloomington Alliance on last Saturday evening:

WHEREAS, It having come to our knowledge that the managers of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company are in favor of turning over the business of the said exchange to the National Union Company, and

WHEREAS, We believe that the National Union Company, which is a gigantic trust, identical with the national cordage trust, which is trying to gain control of all State Exchanges and co-operative stores, is an enemy to all co-operation; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Bloomington Alliance No. 144, as a stockholder in the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company, are strongly opposed to the managers selling out to or entering into any compact whatever with the National Union Company.

C. E. STORER, President.  
D. A. ROWLES, Secretary.

KANSAS CITY, KAS., April 2, 1892.  
C. E. Storer, President, D. A. Rowles, Secretary.  
Bloomington Alliance, F. A. & I. U., Bloomington, Kas.:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—Your favor containing resolutions and preamble relative to National Union Company is received, and been handed me for reply.

I desire to thank you for your frankness in sending us a copy of your resolutions.

I recognize your right to protest against or criticize any action of the managers of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company, and we are grateful for the gentlemanly way in which you express your disapproval. However, your criticism should apply to the county trustee stockholders who, after a thorough discussion of the plans of the National Union Company at their annual meeting in December; after spending a day in questioning and cross-questioning Brother Crose, of South Dakota, who represented the National Union Company, adopted the following resolutions, every stockholder voting in the affirmative but one, and he did not vote against them:

Resolved, That we, the trustee stockholders of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company, are heartily in favor of the plan of the National Union Company as represented by Brothers Crose and Sandusky, and we believe it to be

the only practical plan yet presented to our people for carrying out the co-operation heretofore undertaken by the Alliances of Kansas; and we advise the stockholders of the local co-operative institutions to thoroughly investigate the plan and adopt it at the earliest moment possible, if looked upon favorably.

The following resolution was also adopted and signed by the representatives at the annual meeting:

Resolved, That we, the trustee stockholders and members of the State Exchange, hereby authorize and instruct the Board of Directors of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company, after full investigation of the legality and responsibility of the National Union Company, if found to be a reliable institution, to turn over the purchasing franchise of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company to said National Union Company.

I know that many, perhaps two-thirds, of these county trustee stockholders were unfavorable to the National Union Company, but after investigation were convinced that the welfare and usefulness of the exchange would be largely increased by turning its purchasing franchise over to the National Union Company. I have not time now to enter into a detailed discussion of the merits or demerits of the National Union Company. I can only briefly answer a few of your objections.

It is not identical with the national cordage trust, so-called. (The National Cordage Company is an incorporated body, in no sense a trust). Some members of the cordage company are also members of the National Union Company, but the two bodies are as separate and distinct as your church and your Alliance, although you are a member of both. By the way, I wish we had no worse enemies than the National Cordage Company. For instance, last year they called a meeting of the several State business agents and made us terms on twine by which we were enabled to sell twine for from 3 to 4 cents lower than it had ever been sold before. Other dealers were obliged to sell as cheap as the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company did, and a vast amount of money was saved to the farmers.

The trouble with our co-operative enterprises is, we have not and can not get sufficient capital within ourselves to do a profitable business. There are very few manufacturers who will deal with us at all. The National Union, with its immense capital, is able to meet all competition. Its proposition to the members of labor organizations is, "For the sake of your patronage we will guarantee you an equitable share of the profits of the business." These profits must certainly be large, as the company will be enabled to buy direct from the manufacturers, saving the expense of locust hordes of go-betweens, who lay hold of goods in transit from producer to consumer, and nearly or quite double the factory cost of the same to the consumer. We do not put a dollar in the business; we take no risks. There are absolutely no disadvantages. Why should we be misled by the sophistries of the real enemies of co-operation and Alliance business enterprises into antagonizing an enterprise, the profits of which are so undoubted and the realization of the same by us only contingent upon our patronage? But this is already too long.

I hope in a week or two to have an article in the KANSAS FARMER (which I hope you will read—every farmer ought to) upon trusts and combines, to which I call your attention.

Fraternally yours, EDWIN SNYDER.

### Kansas State Conventions.

The following State conventions have been called by the party Central committees:

April 20—Democratic, at Salina, to select delegates to Chicago convention of June 21.

May 5—Republicans, at Hutchinson, to nominate one Congressman-at-large, State Presidential electors and delegate-at-large to Minneapolis convention of June 7.

June 15—People's, at Wichita, to nominate State officers, one Congressman-at-large, and ten Presidential electors, and to select delegates to Omaha convention of July 4.

June 30—Republicans, at Topeka, to nominate State officers.

### Alliance Lectures.

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

Hill City, Graham county, April 15.  
Stockton, Rooks county, April 16.  
Alton and Osborne, Osborne county, April 19.

Waldo, Russell county, April 20.  
Russell, Russell county, April 21.  
Wellington, Sumner county, April 23.

Anthony, Harper county, April 25.  
Kingman, Kingman county, April 26.  
Eldorado, Butler county, April 27.

Eureka, Greenwood county, April 28 and 29.

Iola, Allen county, April 30.  
Yours, J. B. FRENCH,  
Topeka, March 23. Secretary.

### CATARRHAL ASTHMA.

Its Evil Consequences to the Lungs.

A Husband's Letter Describing His Wife's Cure.

A Grateful Family.

T. W. Montgomery, of Huntington, Pa., under date of December 28, 1891, gave the following story to a press reporter, which will, doubtless, interest many of our readers. He said: "My wife was severely afflicted with what developed into a severe attack of asthma, and I wrote to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company as to the propriety of giving her Pe-ru-na. They answered me, advising me to give it to her, and enclosed special directions, which we followed carefully, and with the best results possible. I have been waiting to see if there would be any symptoms of a return of the trouble, but am happy to say that my wife appears to be fully recovered; and has been ever since and is now enjoying as good health as ever in her life. Pe-ru-na is a great medicine."

Asthma is of three varieties—catarrhal, spasmodic, and periodic (hay fever). The above case was one of the catarrhal variety, which is by far the most common kind. Catarrh of the head or throat soon begins to extend downwards through the bronchial tubes to the lungs, when it will cause asthma or consumption. In case it produces asthma it causes a loose cough with much expectoration, shortness of breath at the least exertion, with spells of very difficult breathing.

Pe-ru-na is a sure cure for this condition, as well as for all other catarrhal diseases. Catarrh of all stages, wherever located, soon yields to the beneficent action of this remedy. Pe-ru-na is the only medicine that has stood the test of time as a catarrh remedy. It acts agreeably and cures permanently.

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

Lowliness is no companion to meanness; It is the associate of true greatness.

### \$3,000 Incubator Taken to Quincy.

The following is taken from the Decatur Daily Republican, March 23, '92:

Messrs Myers & Dean, proprietors of the Leader Incubator & Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., arrived in the city yesterday morning to investigate the merits of the "Reliable Incubator," manufactured by L. Kunher & Co. The gentlemen were so well pleased with the results of the investigation that they proceeded at once to purchase the entire patent and title, which was accomplished for the sum of \$3,000 cash. The "Reliable" is a chicken hatcher rightly named, as it has been successfully operated by many families in and about our city, who can vouch for its good qualities in the highest terms.

### Fifty Dollars Made Easily.

This amount can be very easily saved by every reader of this paper contemplating the purchase of an organ or piano, while one hundred dollars is very often saved by writing to "Cornish & Co., the old established and reliable Piano and Organ Manufacturers, of Washington, N. J.," for their new handsome catalogues, showing many handsome illustrations of their instruments, prices for cash or upon easy installments. They are recommended as being entirely responsible, and we advise our readers to write early for their catalogues.

For thoroughbred and registered Clyde stallions, two to four years old, call on or write H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. Stock from imported sires and dams. Also excellent high-grade stallions. Prices and terms to suit all purchasers. Stables at Prospect farm. Take Belt line street cars from corner Sixth and Kansas avenue.

## ALLIANCE X SEED X HOUSE

Our Great 50-cent collection contains twenty-three packets of choice vegetable seeds: Beet—Eclipse and Edmond Blood Turnip. Carrot—Short Forcing, Long Orange. Cabbage—Winnings and Early Large York. Cucumber—Long Green, Giant Peru. Lettuce—Hanson, Silverball, Radish—Long Scarlet, Chardiers. Muskmelon—Princess, Emerald, Gem. Onion—Red Weathersfield, Danvers, Globe. Tomato—Aime, Mayflower. For want of space we only name part of the packets contained in our 50-cent collection, which contains twenty-three full-sized packets. We make this wonderful offer to induce every one to try our seeds. Get up a card and send yours free. Six collections for only \$2.50. Don't send stamps. ALLIANCE SEED HOUSE, Gove City, Kansas.

## The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed.

### Answers to Correspondents.

**THE KEELEY CURE.**—I. W. P., Topeka. —We have no personal knowledge of, or experience with the Keeley bi-chloride of gold cure. But, judging from the lay and medical prints of the country, it is doing a large amount of good. If but half the drunkards and opium victims of the world can be cured by it, it will then be one of the greatest blessings that ever came to the human family. From the general trend of the published statements concerning it, we are disposed to commend it.

**AN OBSCURE CASE.**—Mrs. M. K. N., Parker, Kas.—Your symptoms, as given in your letter, show your case to be too complicated and too serious for a newspaper prescription. Go to the very best physician you can find and let him study your case carefully. Then you may be cured; otherwise you are in danger.

**Note of Explanation.**—In cases like the above we can often advise our correspondents to go to some well-known and competent physician in their own vicinity, and when we know any such physician we cheerfully commend him. But where we do not know physicians to be competent and honorable we do not recommend them. There is quite as much difference in physicians as there is in horses. One horse may be dear at \$5, while another may be cheap at \$100,000. Horses have sold for more than that sum to men of good business sense and judgment. One physician or surgeon may save your life out of the most critical and unpromising conditions, while another might by unwise treatment hurry you into eternity out of some very simple ailment. Countless numbers of people have departed this life from overdosing with drugs when they did not need any drugs at all—when they only needed more rest, or more and better food, more sunlight, more exercise, or more care in their mode of living, with due attention to sanitary and hygienic conditions. Let all humanity beware of, and shun as they would a pestilence, that doctor who prescribes for the delicate human system large doses of drugs. All drugs are poisons. If not so, they would be of no use in medicine. But while the large dose is dangerous, the sufficiently small dose, rightly chosen, may prove an inestimable blessing. The world has been drugged too much. Dr. Mason Good, a celebrated English physician, after years of active practice, said: "Drugs have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined."

**DEAR FAMILY DOCTOR:**—I have been somewhat interested in your answers to questions asked you on various subjects in our paper, the KANSAS FARMER, and especially your last, the "Purification of the Blood," as it always has been preached and held that one ought to open the windows at the top in order to let out the impure air from the room. Now, Doctor, I am an old soldier and badly afflicted, and want to ask you three questions at this time, *i. e.*, (1) What is the best treatment for "congestion of the brain," caused by sunstroke many years ago? (2) What is the best treatment for "chronic inflammation of the bladder?" (3) What is the cause of my wife having chills, alternating with sweats? She is 47; has been undergoing change of life for five years. We have had ten children.

R. C. H.  
Bazaar, Chase Co., March 12, 1892.  
The gospel of science is not found in all the sermons people hear. There are some stupid and ignorant preachers, both in and out of the pulpit. Truth is not all found on the housetop, nor at the bottom of the well. The best ventilation for the ordinary house—the house that is built without any thought of it being necessary to provide ventilation, is to open a window slightly at both top and bottom. The upper opening will let in fresh air that is heavier and colder than that inside, and will allow the lighter gases to pass out of the room which are too light to fall to the lower levels. The opening at the bottom, unless very high from the floor, will allow the carbonic acid and other heavy gases to escape, and the middle opening between the check rails of the two sash will admit pure air for breathing, at about the normal breathing level of the room. A window thus arranged at one side of the room only will ventilate and not create a draft of air in the room. Drafts in any

room are the prolific source of colds, pneumonia and death. Therefore see to it that you do not open windows on two sides of any room at once, except at such time of year as the outside air is too hot to give colds, and that is very seldom even in summer.... The best remedy for the brain trouble you speak of is nitroglycerine, or as it is more correctly named in medical practice, glonoline. It is an exceedingly powerful and dangerous drug, and must not be taken except in very minute doses, anywhere from the one-thousandth to the five-thousandth of a drop of the pure drug. The most terrific headaches ever produced by drugs are probably produced by nitro-glycerine in toxic doses. But there is nothing known so good for the headaches of sunstroke as very small doses of it.... Chronic inflammation of the bladder is frequently cured by small doses of cantharides, say the one-tenth to the one-thousandth part of a drop of the pure tincture for a dose, and repeated every hour or two. Sometimes the inflammation is just at the neck of the bladder, and then it may be often very rapidly cured by dilating the neck with steel sounds made for that purpose. The wife's trouble may be due to either one of three causes: malaria, too much quinine, or change of life.

**DEAR FAMILY DOCTOR:**—I would very much like to know if there is any cure for scirrhus tumor in a child's breast without the use of the knife. I have a child who has one and am having it treated by one of the best doctors in the place, but he does not give me much satisfaction. I do not like to think of an operation; am so dreadfully afraid of the result.

MRS. J. M. C.  
Glasco, Kas., March 12, 1892.

Your doctor is mistaken in his diagnosis. Scirrhus tumor is a disease of adult life only and is never found in children. It is very seldom found in persons less than 30 years of age. It has been found in persons over 100 years old. You might as well expect to find a new-born baby with a full set of teeth or hair a yard long, or to find a white blackbird, as to find cancer in a child. Another item in your letter calls for thoughtful consideration. You say, "I do not like to think of an operation, am so dreadfully afraid of the result." What result? Are you afraid your child would get well? Are you afraid it might be cured of a terrible malady? From reading your lines one would infer that you had never heard or read anything about modern surgery. Such a sentiment makes one think that you don't know any difference between a surgeon, who is the greatest friend and benefactor of the race, and the butcher; that to your mind they are one and the same, in person, occupation and instinct. Do you for a moment imagine that the work of the surgeon, like that of the butcher, is all slaughter and no saving of life? If so, you never made so great and grave a mistake in your life. Humanity has no better friend and nothing on earth so near to a savior as the surgeon. When your own untutored hand and brain fails to rescue your child from impending death; when your kind and humane neighbors all fail, after using their best efforts; when the physician, with all the aids that *materi medica* and sanitary science afford, fails; when your minister and your church and Christian science and faith cures all fail and death seems to have won the fight and is just in the act of carrying off your loved one, the true, skillful and brave surgeon steps in and to death says "hold! stay thy hand!" and to the heart-broken mother says "have courage, there still is hope," and to the bystander says, "be brave and lend a hand," and then with the courage of a lion and nerves of steel and a heart as tender as a woman's, he lays the glittering blade close alongside the false growth that is sapping the life of your loved one and draws its keen edge close between quivering nerves and throbbing arteries close down among the well springs of life, and with a master hand severs the false from the true flesh and casts the monstrous growth loose from the body it had so nearly slain, and then gently and swiftly takes up the severed and bleeding vessels and secures them against further loss of the life current, dresses the new-made wound, and then sits by the side of your loved one with finger on its pulse, and eyes and ears and all his powers alert for any lurking or approaching danger, and stands by, without food, without sleep, without rest, in as deep concern for the life that is in peril as you feel, and then when death, baffled and beaten, slinks away, and he restores to

## WE GIVE A SET OF HARNESS

(as shown in Illustration)

to any one who will sell Six Sets for us. Regular price for this Harness is \$12.00. We sell for spot cash with order for \$5.25 in order to introduce our goods and show Buyers of Harness how to save money. We are the largest manufacturers of harness in America, and use only the best Oak Tanned Leather in our work. We sell Harness for \$5.25 per set and upward. If you want a SET OF HARNESS FOR NOTHING order a sample set and sell Six for us. The money paid for sample will be refunded when you order the Six Sets (same as sample). Address all orders to

**FOSTER BUGGIE AND CART CO.,**  
11 Pike Bld'g. CINCINNATI, O.



We sell BUGGIES for \$38.25 and UPWARD.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

you alive and well and free from peril your loved one, why do you and how can you so nearly blaspheme his high and holy office and mission in life as to deliberately write it down that you are "so dreadfully afraid of the result?" Do you not read in the public prints ten accounts of victory and life saved by the surgeon's knife to every one of its failure? Do you know the marvelous fact that over 10,000 women are alive and well to-day from whose bodies the surgeon's knife has severed enormous tumors weighing from one to one hundred pounds? Ninety-seven out of the hundred of them saved! and yet you cry out, "I am so afraid of the result!" In ninety-seven cases out of the hundred "the result" is a life saved from otherwise inevitable death. Is that the "result" that you are afraid of? Nay, my good woman, science and good surgery deserve better recognition than you accord them. The surgeon's knife is often your only means of physical salvation, your very best friend. When false growths, like a huge octopus, have you in their clutch, and your family and friends and church and State are all powerless to release you from its grasp, and the true surgeon, with his glittering blade, severs the monster's tentacles and his death clutch upon you, and gives you back to life and health, who but an ingrate and misanthrope could say "I am afraid?"

## The Horse.

### Notes.

J. H. Huggins, Toronto, Kas., recently sold to Capt. John Hoeft, of Kansas City, the bay mare, Kitty Hiatoga 2:29, by Harry Phelps 2:23, dam Bawley, by Blanco (sire of Smuggler 2:15½), and three other young mares by Boulder 6456, out of the same dam. All four are regarded as very promising and will go into training in O. B. Shank's stable, at Emporia, Kas.

Another mile track for Kansas. This will be located at Pratt, and is to be completed by June 1. It will be of the kite pattern.

It is reported that C. W. Williams, of Independence, Iowa, is going to build a grandstand to accommodate 10,000 people at Rusk Park, which will cost \$25,000. He will also build a hotel and opera house at a cost of \$50,000.

The Shawnee County (Kansas) Breeder's Association has opened a class of stakes for local horses, to be trotted for during the fall. The step is taken to encourage the breeding of the trotter in that section. This is commendable. —*Western Horseman.*

Mr. Zack Ransdell, of Topeka, owns a weanling filly that is spoken of as being a phenomenon. She is by Ion, son of Belmont, dam by Coriander; second dam by Young Waverly. It is said that she can easily trot a quarter in 45 seconds alongside of her dam.

It is estimated that Marcus Daly's losses of colts at the Bitter Root stock farm, Butte, Mont., this season will aggregate \$100,000. Five-sixths of the colts foaled have died immediately after birth. The best veterinary surgeons are unable to arrive at the cause, but consider it to be an epidemic. Mr. Daly has over half a million dollars invested in his breeding establishment.

More horses entered the 2:30 list last year in the State of Iowa than in any other State in the Union.

A couple of colts recently foaled at Senator Stanford's farm are by Palo Alto, one being out of Beautiful Bells and the other from Elaine 2:20, dam of Norlaine.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: "The month of March, always the banner month of the year in so far as it applies to the sales of horses, has kept fully abreast of the times and smashed all previous records, both in the number and variety of horses handled, but also and more particularly the satisfactory result to shippers. The month's business shows an increase of 75 per cent over the corresponding time last year. Breeders, chunks from 1,200 lbs. to 1,800 lbs.

and farm mares were in active demand every day of the month at prices generally firm and sometimes very strong, notwithstanding the receipts were very heavy, amounting at times to a perfect glut. The indications for the coming month point to a continuance of this same demand with additional inquiry for good drivers and saddlers. Shippers, breeders and others need not hesitate to forward their horses for sale here, as the ease with which 10,000 horses were handled this month clearly proves."

DuBois Brothers' premier stallion, Superior 2:17½ was seen on the streets in Denver the other day, driven by his groom. This was Superior's first public appearance since his accident at Pueblo in 1890. The horse is a game and good one.

In breeding, all things else being equal, patronize the horse whose owner makes the greatest efforts to get the merits of his produce before the public, thereby making a market for your colts as well.

Belle Brandon has more 2:30 descendants than any other daughter of Hambletonian 10. She is the dam of Amy 2:20½, Gov. Sprague 2:20½, Wilmar 2:20½ and Wildair. The latter three are sires of standard performers, and Gov. Sprague has fifty-five descendants that have standard records.

Primrose has more 2:30 descendants than any other daughter of Alexander's Abdallah. Over 100 performers have carried her blood in 2:30 or better.

Miss Russell has more descendants with 2:20 records than any other daughter of Pilot, Jr. Over 170 have entered the 2:30 list that trace to her.

Clara has the most standard descendants of the American Star mares. Most of them are through Dictator.

Lady Patriot, dam of Volunteer, Sentinel, etc., has more 2:30 descendants than any other mare that has earned her way into the table of great brood mares.

At the close of last season there were but six stallions as young as six years that had sired standard performers. Electioneer sired two of them, Bell Boy, sire of Bridal Belles (2) 2:27½, and Egotist, sire of Betsy Britton (3) 2:20½. Other sires that were older last season had been sires of standard performers at six years, and others even at five, but none that young last season were producers.

Twenty-six stallions that were foaled in 1884 and were seven years of age at the close of 1891 are sires of standard performers. Onward sired six of them and Nutwood sired four. Two of the seven-year-old sires had three each to their credit, viz: Sable Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes, and Acolyte, by Onward.

Gussie Wilkes, foaled 1881, is the youngest dam of a 2:10 trotter; therefore, Allerton 2:09½ has the youngest sire and youngest dam of the seven trotters that have entered the 2:10 list. —*Clark's Horse Review.*

May next ground will be broken in Chicago for the erection of the most elaborate sale ring ever constructed for the accommodation of breeder's sales. The building will be one block in length, by one hundred and sixty feet in width, with a speed track on the natural soil the full capacity of the building, and having a seating capacity of 3,000 people. It will be heated by steam, lighted by electricity and fitted up with all the modern improvements to make patrons comfortable, where gentlemen can take their wives and daughters and be seated as comfortable as in their own parlors, while the 2:10 trotter flies past them, coming through the eighth of a mile straight speed stretch while under the auctioneer's hammer. The most stormy or cold weather will make no difference, as the entire speed track and all will be under cover and be as pleasant as a mild summer day. The mammoth enterprise will be fitted up in the most fashionable and attractive style at a cost of \$150,000, and will be completed in time to be dedicated by F. J. Berry & Co.'s October breeder's sale.

Pond's Business college, Topeka, Kansas, has lately turned out the finest penman (not 20 years old yet) ever graduated in Kansas. Boys, if you want some of his work, free, send a few names and stamp to above address.

## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### The Song of the Singing Sands.

A little, little cot for me,  
A cabin on the grassy steep,  
Where sweet winds from the Hesper sea  
Hold secrets that I long to keep.  
Oh, not upon these later heights  
May every joy evade my hand,  
Thro' lonely days and lonelier nights  
Along the shifting, singing sand;  
Yet, I would not, as sands that sing  
Lose one long song thro' journeying.

Oh, haste, ye breezes, light that roam,  
And be my fleet foot messengers!  
Tell me if children coming home,  
Long wandering 'neath the western firs,  
In your returning currents bear  
A blessing tho' they wake or sleep;  
Bring me a dream of golden hair,  
Recalled at morn tho' I should weep,  
And leave to me in newer lands  
The mystery of the singing sands.

Here, I would have my window be,  
A beacon where'er tide may turn;  
A lamp upon life's wind-blown sea  
Where men's eyes torches ever burn;  
The altar fire of early loves  
Within whose mystic mother shrine  
Are treasured yet those white-winged  
Doves—  
Such cooling doves, and they were mine.  
Thy strong to smite, oh, winds that moan,  
May singing sands dwell in your tone.

—Marry Bird Finch, in *Arkansas Traveler*.

### Night.

Oh! sweet and beautiful is night, when the  
silver moon is high,  
And countless stars, like clustering gems, hang  
sparkling in the sky.  
While the balmy breath of the summer breeze  
comes whispering down the glen,  
And one fond voice alone is heard—oh! night  
is lovely then!

But when that voice in feeble moans of sick-  
ness and of pain,  
But mocks the anxious ear that strives to catch  
its sounds in vain,  
When silently we watch the bed by the taper's  
flickering light,  
Where all we love is fading fast—how terrible  
is night.  
—From *Ingolsby Legends*.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### SUMMER PLAY-HOUSE.

Now that the annual spring planting fever will soon be at its height, it is a good time to remind your readers how easily a summer play-house for the children can be contrived. Those who agree with an itinerant tree peddler who favored this region with his advice a few years since can use it for a summer kitchen. The said peddler, in his enthusiasm, recommended plum trees to be planted "according to nature"—in clumps—for purposes of fertilization, and if the clump was composed of a certain number of trees set in a certain shape it would make a cool, airy, shady, and altogether excellent summer kitchen. Recently I have seen an occasional clump of plum trees whose planting was probably inspired by his remarks, but in every instance I have failed to notice the smoke from the cook stove curling through the foliage. Perhaps the disadvantages arising from the summer showers interfering with the cooking operations completely overshadowed the "cool, airy, shady" features of the location.

But to return to my subject, and as the description of a fact is more valuable than the mere statement of a theory, I will endeavor to tell how the play-house now occupying the writer's door-yard was made. A strip of ground perhaps three feet wide was spaded up in the form of a circle eight or ten feet in diameter. The skeleton of the house was formed of Osage orange poles, which are said to be very durable. These were sunk about a foot in the ground before the plants were set, thus avoiding any injury to the roots. One side of the poles were flattened five or six feet above the ground, the tops bent downward and fastened to the tops of the poles on the opposite side of the house. This gave the top of the house a rounded form. It also made the sides more perpendicular, thus increasing the size of the room. Several wires were stretched horizontally around the skeleton at intervals from top to bottom on which to train the vines. One space on the north side was left without wires for the entrance. Vines were planted close to the poles so that they could be easily trained as they grew. Those now growing are two wistarias, two Virginia creepers, two bitter-sweets, one Concord grape, one Hellebore honeysuckle, and one Duchess of Edinburgh clematis. The Virginia creeper and bitter-sweet are both natives here and quite plentiful in the woods. The former is the most de-

sirable vine with which I am acquainted for covering objects. It will cling to a brick or a stone wall without support. It will also cling to a frame house for a time, but heavy rains or wind will cause it to lose its grip. A "Dutchman's pipe" was also set, but after the tender shoots were eaten two or three times by insects, it gave up the contest. As on other farms the chickens are free commoners, so the plants were mulched as soon as set, in order to save them from being scratched out, and also to save work in cultivating. On this occasion, as also on others, I have found that it is a good plan to mulch small newly-set plants, as the mulch harbors insects which often eat the tender buds as soon as they start to grow, and a very slight injury at this time will often kill the plant. An Osage orange hedge was growing about eight feet from one side of the house, so a deep ditch was dug close to the hedge in order to cut off the hedge roots and prevent them from robbing the newly-set plants of moisture and fertility. This ditch was immediately filled in again, with the expectation that by the time the hedge roots had recovered the vines would well established and able to fight their own battles. And so it proved. As soon as the vines made a comfortable shade the chickens took a fancy to the new house. So to keep them out some galvanized poultry netting two feet high was placed around the house and a low rustic gate hung at the entrance. These serve the purpose well. The netting cost 1 1/4 cents per square foot, plus the freight from Chicago. The beauty of both gate and house will depend to some extent upon the taste and skill of the maker, yet when the vines are in full leaf the framework of the house cannot be seen from the outside. As the natural tendency of the vines is upward, great care was taken to train the first growth on the lower wire in order to produce good shade at the bottom. The top will take care of itself.

When the first frosts of autumn tinge the leaves of the Virginia creeper their crimson hues make a pleasing contrast with the light green of the bitter-sweet and the darker green of the wistaria, with which they are interchangeably mingled. The grape vine makes good growth, but for some reason is unproductive; yet its few bunches are more highly prized by the children than ten times as many from the vineyard.

We have only to look back at our own childhood to know how popular this play-house is with the children, and to know that the numerous mimic "visiting parties" and "tea parties" given there will in the future be among their pleasing recollections of the old homestead.

R. H. HAWKINS.

Marysville, Marshall Co., Kas.

### The Faith Doctor.

The KANSAS FARMER has recently been favored with a copy of book with the above title, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, written by the famous author, Edward Eggleston.

To a west of the Mississippi outsider Dr. Eggleston's picture of New York society life is particularly soothing. "Bab's" silly smartness, Mrs. Van Rensselaer's Cruger's nauseating superciliousness, Ward McAllister's overwhelming asinine-ity have trained Western people to think the Four Hundred a set of idiots whose peculiar wickedness might lighten the pages of a comic opera, but whose emotions could never for a moment prove of interest to the average man with the ordinary amount of common sense.

To the rescue comes Dr. Eggleston. He tells a story that has at least the appearance of probability. The troubles of its heroes and heroines command our respectful interest. Those of the Four Hundred introduced are not perfection. They live and breathe; they are human beings.

Charley Millard, the hero, is not born with the souvenir spoon of destiny in his mouth, but by virtue of being a good man with good manners, easily takes his place among the "high rollers" of New York. His frock coat at his first dinner party annoys him, but he learns to smile at its remembrance as he grows older and discovers that "men of respectability who do not possess a dress coat are not entirely lacking in New York." This is news indeed to the readers of that toad-eating volume that describes the "Rise of Silas Lapham." Did not Henry James declare through the mouth of one of his heroines that Topeka young gentlemen ordinarily

spoke to young ladies without introduction? The West, sitting in mortification and rebuke at the thought of her difference from New York and Boston, is gratified to find that an acute observer sees no vital difference between Boston, New York or Topeka.

The heroine of the book, "The Faith Doctor," herself is very cleverly and tenderly drawn. In spite of her mistakes we all love her and sympathize with the unhappiness of the lover whose affections she so painfully harrows up. "Eleanor Arabella Bowyer, Christian Scientist and Metaphysical Practitioner" (from what school Dr. Eggleston forgets to state), is not so attractive a figure. The road to Christian Science is by no means a royal one. The wayfaring man, though he be a good ways from a fool, is sure to err therein without a long and expressive course of lectures; and when these must be several times repeated, because each school is the only sacred receptacle of the truth, and all the others lies and mesmerism, the expense and trouble are manifold. One sound-bodied enthusiastic individual asserts he has found the whole secret of living without mental, moral or physical distress. Another, just as sound-bodied and cheerful, is confident that No. 1 is not a scientist at all, his is all mesmerism; and No. 3 has still a different tale. What is left for the outsider but to do as the wise Doctor Eggleston has done. He draws one variety of Christian Scientist and lets it go at that. He is evidently not in sympathy with the one he does draw. She is always ridiculous; she is generally a painful fraud, and when she is hustled off the stage or down the stairs, you go back to the love affairs of Phillida and Charley and Philip with a sigh of joyful relief, for love is always more interesting than science.

### Chicago and Its Battles.

In the year 1685, Tonty says in his memoir, "I arrived at the fort of Chicago where M. De la Durantaye commanded." This was the first fort here of which we have any account, and was probably a stockade structure constructed by Durantaye in 1685. Tonty also marched from the Illinois with sixteen Frenchmen and 200 Indians to take part in this campaign, and according to one account he came by the way of Chicago and mustered some recruits here, perhaps from the garrison of the fort. He led his party across the country to Detroit, where he met Durantaye and two other famous pioneers, La Foret and Daniel Greysolon Du Lhut, from whom the present city of Duluth takes its name. They had a large body of French and Indians from the upper lakes, and the united force pushed on to Niagara and joined the governor general's army at the rendezvous on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, near the Seneca country. Two thousand five hundred men marched through the wilderness toward the great town of the Senecas, Durantaye, Tonty, Lhut, and their *couriers de bois* in the van. In the narrow defile the advance, separated from the main body, came upon an ambush of 300 Indian warriors, who closed upon their rear with yells of triumph, thinking this detachment to be the whole army. But better leaders for such a fray there could not be than these three intrepid Frenchmen, who held their wood-rangers steadily to their work, until suddenly through the forest came the main body, headed by four companies of the fighting Carignan regiment, and the Senecas sullenly abandoned the field. Their great town was taken and destroyed, and down to our own time their descendants knew the scene of their crushing defeat by the French as Dya-godiyu, or "The Place of a Battle."—Edward G. Mason, in *New England Magazine*.

### Selected Paragraphs.

Judging from the number of children who attend school, the United States is the best educated country in the world. The number of children per 1,000 population who attended in the United States is 197; in Switzerland, 179; Austria-Hungary, 172; Norway, 154; United Kingdom, 143; Sweden, 142; Netherlands, 125; Denmark, 123; Spain, 105; Italy, 87; Greece, 72; Russia, 24.—*Mid-Continent*.

General Booth asserts that "3,000,000, or to put it roughly, one-tenth of the population of Great Britain and Ireland, are paupers." Mr. Chamberlain says there are 5,000,000 of them, while Mr. Hoyle in-



Hood's Sarsaparilla has by its peculiar merit and its wonderful cures won the confidence of the people, and is today the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaint, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

sists that every fifth man is a pauper. Rev. Stopford Brooke says: "There is nowhere else in the Christian world such a mass of wretchedness, squalor and degradation as in England."—*Lutheran Observer*.

He told his son to milk the cows, feed the horses, slop the pigs, hunt the eggs, feed the calves, catch the colt and put him in the stable, cut plenty of wood, split the kindlings, stir the milk, put fresh water in the creamery after supper, and to be sure to study his lessons before he went to bed. Then he hurried off to the club to take a leading part in the question: "How to keep boys on the farm."—*Covington Enterprise*.

Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, the noted explorer of frozen Siberia, is writing a series of very interesting letters for the *New York Ledger*, the first of which appears March 19. The letters describe his strange experiences and remarkable discoveries in the remote and wild depths of Alaska, while conducting the *New York Ledger* Alaskan Expedition. The fascination which clothes every Arctic exploration invests the many-voyaged young Lieutenant's narrative with breathless romantic interest. The letters are illustrated from photographs taken by Lieutenant Schwatka.

### Fire! Fire! That Dreadful Cry

Is fraught with import doubly dire to the unhappy man who beholds his dwelling or his warehouse feeding the devouring element uninsured. Happily most people who can, insure—everything but health. Nine-tenths of us neglect the preservation of this when it is in palpable jeopardy. Incipient indigestion, liver complaint, la grippe, inaction of the kidneys and bladder and malaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

## "August Flower"

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used Relieved in your August Flower and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still first-class. I am never

Two Days. without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system. Constipation While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken Life of Misery with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind." ●

## The Young Folks.

### Adam Never Was a Boy.

Of all the men the world has seen  
Since Time his rounds began,  
There's one I pity every day—  
Earth's first and foremost man;  
And then I think what fun he missed  
By failing to enjoy  
The wild delights of youth-time, for  
He never was a boy.

He never stubbed his naked toe  
Against a root or stone,  
He never with a pin hook fished  
Along the brook alone;  
He never sought the bumblebee  
Among the daisies coy,  
Nor felt its business-end, because  
He never was a boy.

He never hookey played, nor tied  
The ever ready pall  
Down in the alley all alone,  
To trusting Fido's tail.  
And when he home from swimmin' came,  
His happiness to cloy,  
No slipper interfered, because  
He never was a boy.

He might refer to splendid times  
Mong Eden's bowers, yet,  
He never acted Romeo  
To a six-year Juliet.  
He never sent a valentine,  
Intended to annoy  
A good but maiden aunt, because  
He never was a boy.

He never cut a kite string, no!  
Nor hid an Easter egg;  
He never ruined his pantaloon  
A-playing riddle-peg.  
He never from the attic stole  
A con to hunt to enjoy,  
To find "the old man" watching, for  
He never was a boy.

I pity him. Why should I not?  
I even drop a tear;  
He did not know how much he missed;  
He never will, I fear.  
And when the scenes of "other days"  
My growing mind employ,  
I think of him, earth's only man,  
Who never was a boy.

### SIGN LANGUAGE OF THE INDIANS.

Make a letter A with your hands, and lock the ends of your fingers: that is a tepee, or tent. Keep your hands in that position, and bend them down so that your fingers point away from you: that's a house, and a very good one too, because it shows how the logs are interlocked at the corners of the sort of houses one sees on the frontier. If you want to say you saw something, point to your eyes. To say you heard something, point to your ears. To say you slept, or are sleepy, put up one hand, with the palm side toward your head, and bend your head as if you were going to lay on that hand. To say that you saw some one that was beautiful, put your face between the thumb and fingers of one hand, and draw your hand softly down from your forehead to your chin. A faint smirk or smile made at the same time greatly helps this sign. If the beauty you tell about was a woman, make believe take hold of a mass of hair on the right side of your head, and follow it down past the shoulder with your hand, as you see women do when they dress their hair. These signs for seeing, hearing, sleep, beauty and woman are exactly as those used by George L. Fox, the famous clown, when he played Humpty Dumpty. I have no doubt that Grimaldi, the great English clown, also used them, for they are the natural motions for expressing those terms.

Did you ever notice how the paws of small animals are curled in when they are dead? That is the sign for died or dead. Hold one hand out with the fingers bent toward the thumb to make the sign. But if you would say some one was killed, hold out a fist with the knuckles away from you, and move the wrist slowly so as to force the knuckles down as if the person was struck down. To tell about a child, hold your hand as far from the ground as its head would reach. Put a finger up to either side of the head to say "cow;" to say "deer," put up all your fingers like branching horns. But another way to tell about a deer is to imitate his loping with one of your hands. To tell of a snake, wiggle one finger in the air as a snake would move on the ground. That sign is the name for two tribes of Indians. The sign for a Sioux is to make believe cut your throat with one finger; for a Blackfoot, point to your foot; for a Blood, wipe your finger across your mouth; for a white man, rub your hand across your forehead to show how white our foreheads are; for a Piegan, rub one cheek.

The sign for water is to make a scoop of your hand, and put it to your mouth as you would if you were drinking at a stream. To tell of a lake, make that sign, and spread out your hands to cover a big space. To tell of a river, make the water sign, and then trace the meandering

course of a river with your finger. But the sign for whisky is made by doubling up one fist, and drinking out of the top of it as if it were a bottle. If you do that, and make believe to stir up your brains with one finger, or reel a little, you will describe a tipsy man. Nearly all signs in the language are made with the right hand.

The sign for a field or prairie is the same as that for a lake, but it is followed by the grass sign instead of that for water. The sign for walking is a splendid one. Hold your hand down, shut up two fingers and the thumb, and then make two fingers which are free to go forward and backward like the legs of a person walking. The sign to indicate fear—"he was afraid," or "I am frightened"—is to put your right hand on your heart, and then move that hand up to your throat, as if your heart had left your breast and gone into your throat. If you were to ask a man to trade with you, just cross the forefingers of both hands like a letter X.

It is a curious thing that the sign language keeps on growing, even now that the Indians are nearly all shut up on reservations, and do not often meet either strange white men or members of other tribes. Two recent additions to the language are signs for a railroad and for a match. To tell about a match you raise one knee and draw a finger rapidly along that leg. To speak of a railroad, you make believe turn a crank with one hand; your arm will look like a side-bar or piston-rod of a locomotive.—*Julian Ralph, in Harper's Young People.*

### A Dakota Pioneer.

"Winter pretty cold?"  
"Winter? Don't have any winter here, stranger."

"How's that?"  
"Only have three seasons—spring, summer and fall."

He was a Dakota pioneer and lived, he said, "fifty miles from any place."

"What do you do for a doctor when you're sick?"

"Never get sick."  
"But you can't help it sometimes, can you?"

"Certainly. 'Tain't possible. We won't get sick, and there's no two ways about it."

"How far is it to your nearest neighbors?"

"Fifty miles."  
"You don't have much society, then, do you?"

"Don't need it. There's five of us—mother'n me'n the kids. That's society enough, ain't it?"

"How far must you go to church?"

"Have it right in the shack every Sunday. Got an organette, Joe has, and he turns a crank and grinds out any hymn you ever heard tell of just as nice as you please. Then Marthy and all the rest of us sing; then I read something from the Bible, then we sing again, an' pray—an' church is out."

There was something pathetic in this and it went to my heart.

"How about crops?"

"They're big, I tell ye—that is, when we get 'em. Three years ago I had every promise of a splendid crop. Had lots of snow that winter—ground was plenty wet an' the wheat was lookin' fine when, all at once, we had a hot south wind that burnt everythin' up slick an' clean."

"And the next year?"

"Things looked just as promis'n'. Wheat was waist high, yellor as gold, an' I was goin' to cut it in a few days when along came a hail storm and beat the whole field down."

"Then the next year?"

"Got nipped by the frost."

"And the next?"

"That's the year, stranger, and just look at the wheat around ye. Nothing could be finer than the outlook. Guess I'll have a good crop this year, but if I don't—" He paused.

"Well?"

"Well, if I don't," he said with a quiet smile, "I'll mortgage my horses to get seed and try again. It'll be hard pinchin', but I didn't have anything when I came here and I'll stick to the country as long as I can live in it. A man can't have hard luck *always*, you know. Things are bound to turn. It's a long lane that hasn't a crook in it *somewhere*."

I wrung his hand warmly and rode away.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A man has just as much religion as he acts.

**WITHOUT AN EQUAL.**

**ST. JACOBS OIL**

TRADE MARK

**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN**

Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Swellings,  
**PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY.**

### The Crocus and the Sunbeam.

The crocus peeped above the sod and looked about on the brown earth and up into the gray sky.

A few snowflakes flitted through the chilly air and one fluttered down and fell upon the face of the crocus.

The flower shivered and the snowflake was gone.

A gust of winter air shook the crocus, but it was brave and the wind passed on.

The crocus looked about the bare, brown earth and ever up to the gray sky.

The clouds were moving slowly and the gray was changing to white.

The crocus watched and waited.

It no longer saw the bare earth; it saw only the whitening clouds.

A bit of blue came and went, and came again.

Then a sunbeam struggled through the rifted white.

Faint and fickle it looked out upon the brown earth and hid itself again.

The crocus shivered a little and waited.

The sunbeam came forth shyly as if it flirted with the flower and looked over the brown earth.

The crocus turned its face upward hopefully.

Softly the sunbeam left the clouds, and, stealing gently down, it came and kissed the flower's head and nestled in its bosom.

And then the crocus smiled and blossomed and kept the sunshine there.

## Pears' Soap

Why is Pears' Soap—the best in the world, the soap with no free alkali in it—sold for 15 cents a cake?

It was made for a hospital soap in the first place, made by request; the doctors wanted a soap that would wash as sharp as any and do no harm to the skin.

That means a soap all soap, with no free alkali in it, nothing but soap; there is nothing mysterious in it. Cost depends on quantity; quantity comes of quality.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it, especially those that know what's what.

**Sour Eructations,**  
fullness after eating, with disinclination to exertion of body or mind; irritability of temper, general weariness and debility are speedily removed by the use of

**TUTT'S**  
**Tiny Liver Pills**

and good appetite, strong digestion, activity of body and mind, sociability, buoyancy of spirits, and health and strength take their place. Price, 25 cents. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

**WORST CASES CURED TO STAY CURED IF UNCOMPLICATED BY ORGANIC DISEASE.**

**ASTHMA**

WE WANT NAME OF EVERY ASTHMATIC. Examination free by mail.

**P. HAROLD HAYES, M.D.**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

## CONSUMPTION.

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

**T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.**

**SILK DRESS FREE!**

We will give away absolutely free of cost, an elegant black or colored SILK DRESS pattern of 16 yards to any young lady in every town in America, who is willing to introduce among her friends "THE MODERN QUEEN," a large 16-page, 64-column, illustrated magazine, one of the best published. Devoted to Fiction, Fashions, Flowers, Fancy Work, Home Decorations and everything pertaining to the household. Send at once 25 cents for the magazine one year on trial and a package of elegant silks to select from.

**Address: THE MODERN QUEEN CO., 76-78-80 Center St., New Haven, Conn.**

**HOME STUDY.** Book-keeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL at student's home. Low rates; perfect satisfaction; trial Lesson free.

**BRYANT & STRATTON, 120 Lafayette St., Buffalo, N. Y.**

NOT FAIL to send for specimens of penmanship and illustrated circulars of the WINFIELD BUSINESS COLLEGE. Only college in the West that has ever been awarded medals at any of the World's great Expositions. Expense less than at any other school. Address:

**C. S. PERRY, Winfield, - - Kansas.**

**Southwestern Business College**

Wichita, Kas. Send for Catalogue.

Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphing, Penmanship, Typewriting, and all other business branches thoroughly taught. We secure positions for our graduates through the National Accountants and Stenographers' Bureau, with which no other college in the West is connected.

**AGENT** made \$71 in four days selling my Electric Corsets and Specialties. 100 PER CENT profit and Cash Prizes. Sample free. Dr. Bridgman, B'way, New York.

**PLAYS** Dialogues, Speakers, for School, Club and Parlor. Catalogue free.

**T. S. DENISON, Publisher, Chicago.**

## 40 BOOKS \$1

You select them from 127 volumes by standard authors. Send name and address for complete list to The Illustrated Publishing Co., Topeka, Kas.

**PRINTING OUTFIT 15¢**

COMPLETE, 4 alphabets rubber type, type holder, bottle ink, ink pad and T-reaser. Put up in neat box with directions for use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Worth 50c. Best Linen Marker, Card Printer, etc. Sets names in 1 minute, prints 500 cards an hour. Sent postpaid 15¢; 2 for 25¢, Cat. free.

**A. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 65 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City.**

## \$3.50 PER DAY ALL THE YEAR

Can be made easy by any energetic person selling "CHAMPION PASTE STOVE POLISH." No brush required. No hard labor. No dust or dirt. Always ready for use. An article every housekeeper will buy. 116,000 packages sold in Philadelphia. Exclusive agency for one or more counties given competent person. Write to-day enclosing stamp for particulars. You will never regret it.

Address, CHAMPION CO., 46 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**C AND Engravings**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

for all illustrative purposes. Cuts of Poultry, Stock, Views, Scenery, Portraits, Buildings, Machinery, etc., executed on short notice, and good work guaranteed. Address

**JAMES A. MASON, Engraver, Mound Valley, Kas.**

**\$50.00 A WEEK**

A bright, energetic man or woman wanted to take the sole agency for an article that is needed in every home and indispensable in every office. SELLS AT SIGHT, in town or country. \$700 in 90 days and a steady income afterward. A "Bonanza" for the right person. Good jobs are scarce and soon taken. Write at once.

**J. W. JONES, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.**

## KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

Published Every Wednesday by the  
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.OFFICE:  
KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,  
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club  
of six, at \$1.00 each.  
Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.A MEMBER OF THE  
Western Agricultural Journals  
CO-OPERATIVE LIST.New York Office: Thos. H. Child, Manager,  
150 Nassau street.  
Chicago Office: Frank B. White, Manager,  
843 The Hookery.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (four-  
teen lines to an inch).  
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.  
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements  
will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate  
of \$5.00 per line for one year.  
Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, con-  
sisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, in-  
cluding a copy of the KANSAS FARMER free.Electrotype must have metal base.  
Objectable advertisements or orders from unre-  
liable advertisers, when such is known to be the case,  
will not be accepted at any price.  
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement,  
send the cash with the order, however monthly or  
quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who  
are well known to the publishers or when acceptable  
references are given.All advertising intended for the current week  
should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper  
free during the publication of the advertisement.Address all orders.  
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

More rain fell during March, 1892, than  
in any other March of the State Univer-  
sity record of twenty-five years; the meas-  
urement was 5.72 inches, while the aver-  
age is 2.32 inches.

Hagey Bros., of St. Louis, report that  
Kansas had 469,433 sheep in 1891. If Con-  
gress will reach some settled policy as to  
the wool tariff the sheep industry of Kan-  
sas will have a good development.

A New York financial circular, in dis-  
cussing the possibility of the passage, by  
Congress, of the free silver bill, consoles  
"financiers" with this reflection: "Never-  
theless, Wall street is not seriously alarmed  
in this respect, having full confidence in  
the Presidential veto."

The publishers of the FARMER appre-  
ciate the many expressions of commenda-  
tion on the general improvement of the  
paper this year. It is the fixed policy of  
the management to constantly add origi-  
nal features and strive to better each de-  
partment of the paper. As our patronage  
increases so will the paper improve.  
There is no one thing so encouraging to  
the publishers or that is more appreciated  
than that of having every reader so well  
pleased that he will send at least one or  
more new subscribers. Have you, dear  
reader, sent one yet?

A new book of great value has just been  
issued by the publishers of the *Breeder's  
Gazette*, of Chicago, under the title, "Prac-  
tical hints about barn building, together  
with suggestions as to the construction of  
swine and sheep pens, silos and other out-  
buildings." The book embodies the exper-  
ience of a large number of leading Ameri-  
can stockmen and farmers. It is illus-  
trated with practical drawings of farm  
buildings in actual use. Every farmer  
should procure a copy of the book before  
he expends money on buildings which he  
is almost sure to see, on examining this  
book, could have been made to suit his  
purpose better. J. H. Sanders & Co. are  
the publishers, Chicago, Ill.

Several papers in Kansas have during  
the last few days published a statement  
of the condition of the crops of the State.  
This statement is based on the exhaustive  
reports of correspondents of the KANSAS  
FARMER, as they appeared in this paper  
on March 30, and would doubtless have  
commanded more confidence with all  
readers had this fact been frankly stated,  
as was done by the Kansas City *Star* and  
the papers which used the *Star's* sum-  
mary, among which we note the *Journal*  
and the *Times* of Kansas City, the *Times*  
of Leavenworth, the *Globe-Democrat* of  
St. Louis and Eastern papers generally.  
The KANSAS FARMER is glad, however,  
that the papers first above alluded to have  
the wisdom to come to the "old reliable"  
for information, and invites them to come  
again whether or not they shall have  
become identified with the list of high-  
toned papers last above mentioned.

## FINANCIAL CONFIDENCE.

In a thoughtful letter in our Alliance  
department this week, Prof. Cowles uses  
the term confidence in a way which raises  
the inquiry as to its significance in discus-  
sions of financial questions. The fact that  
confidence constitutes the basis of busi-  
ness; that about 92 per cent. of all  
transactions in this country are made not  
with money, but with drafts, checks, bills  
and accounts based solely on confidence;  
the fact that the money used in nearly all  
of the remaining 8 per cent. of busi-  
ness transactions possesses no intrinsic  
value, but is based on confidence; the fact  
that while the public knows that only a  
small proportion of this money could ever  
at any one time be redeemed in gold, yet  
through some sort of confidence remains  
at par with gold; all these add interest to  
the meaning of this word confidence.

Clearly the term as it occurs in financial  
discussions is used in more than one sense.  
One of these relates to the permanency of  
the exchange value of our money. It has  
little or no reference to exchangeability for  
gold, for this does not exist in any very  
large sense, but it refers to the constant  
readiness of everybody to receive it in ex-  
change for everything, its redeemability  
in valuable commodities and in dues to  
the government and to every individual.  
When this confidence was lost in the  
money of the Argentine Republic and in  
the scrip of the Southern Confederacy it  
is needless to say that the money became  
useless, and pending the substitution of  
some other medium of exchange great in-  
convenience was experienced.

But confidence in the money of the  
United States is well nigh perfect among  
our people. It need not here be considered  
on what this confidence is based, but,  
satisfied with its existence, we may inquire  
as to the conditions of the confidence on  
which the 92 per cent. of our business is  
transacted.

In dealings within the United States A  
is perfectly willing to credit B to any  
amount which he has confidence B will  
pay at the time agreed upon. When bills  
and other obligations are met promptly  
by debtors confidence is strong and credits  
easy. Consequently, the volume of trans-  
actions is large; producers are able to sell  
and consumers to enjoy the fruits of in-  
dustry.

If this confidence be shaken experience  
has taught the shrewd and observing to  
expect depreciation of prices. The mer-  
chant who buys goods when confidence is  
declining will be unable to sell them on  
the falling market for first cost and ex-  
pense of handling. The manufacturer  
who has invested in labor and raw ma-  
terials at prices prevailing while confi-  
dence was strong is unable to sell his  
product on the weak market which pre-  
vails after confidence has departed for  
enough to pay for labor and materials.  
Moreover, he dares not sell them on credit  
as before, for he has not confidence that  
the purchaser will be able to pay for them.  
The farmer who has invested seed,  
stock, implements and labor in the pro-  
duction of his crops, at the generous  
prices prevailing while confidence was  
strong, sometimes finds, when confidence  
has weakened, that the entire product of  
his investment and labor will not sell  
for as much as the investment, allowing  
nothing for the labor.

While confidence is strong labor is well  
employed, for there is a profit on the pro-  
duct of labor, whether employed in the  
mine, factory, store, or on the farm.  
When confidence is weakened employers  
reduce the number of their employees and  
their purchases of raw materials in order  
to save themselves from bankruptcy; con-  
sequently laborers are idle, and being un-  
able to earn, they must subsist on the  
merest necessities, greatly reducing con-  
sumption.

"Confidence" is general belief that obli-  
gations will be paid; but paid in what?  
In this country in dollars?

During the war of the rebellion the  
purchasing power of the dollar declined  
greatly, and the decline extended over a  
considerable period of time. Everybody  
found that by investing his dollar in  
property or in industry he would surely be  
able in the near future to exchange his  
investment for a dollar and more. Every-  
body who bought on credit could surely  
pay. The product of labor was sure to be  
worth more than the cost of production.  
Confidence was strong, not because the  
dollar had great purchasing power, for the  
reverse was the case.

Subsequently the exchange value of the

dollar appreciated steadily and for a long  
time. Purchases of to-day were worth  
less to-morrow, less still next month, still  
less next year, etc. The weak confidence  
which then prevailed was not the result  
of the low purchasing power of the dollar,  
for this was greater than it had been  
when confidence was at its strongest and  
was appreciating constantly. Indeed it  
will be admitted by every candid analyst  
that the lack of confidence was the direct  
result of this constantly appreciating ex-  
change value of the dollar.

The term confidence is used also as to  
the value of our dollar as compared with  
the world's unit of value, *i. e.*, the pound  
sterling. If it be assured that this pound  
sterling is unvarying in its exchange  
value, then this use of the term confi-  
dence differs in no essential respect from  
its use as to exchange value in our own  
country considered above.

In general, all fluctuations in the ex-  
change value of money are to be deplored,  
since they furnish the speculator his op-  
portunity to prey upon the industrious,  
and we shall not have attained the perfec-  
tion of money until we have a unit, a dol-  
lar, which shall be unvarying in its  
exchange value. As between an appreci-  
ating and a depreciating unit there is the  
same difference as between falling and  
rising prices of products, the same differ-  
ence as between accelerated and retarded  
industries, the preference being in favor  
of the depreciating unit, rising prices and  
accelerated industries, with large produc-  
tion, large consumption, and strong confi-  
dence in the maintenance of prices and  
the payment of obligations. But of  
course such advantages are only tempo-  
rary and are not desirable as compared  
with the steady, enduring prosperity  
which should accompany an unvarying  
standard of values. One of the great dis-  
advantages of even the very slowly depre-  
ciating standard of values is the stimu-  
lation of speculation, to even a  
greater degree than industry, to be fol-  
lowed by the sure collapse of the resulting  
boom.

An illustration of the condition of an  
appreciating unit of value is afforded by  
the financial reports of the last twelve  
months. One of the best authorities,  
Bradstreet's financial agency, reported on  
March 26 that the general average of  
prices in this country was about 18 per  
cent. lower than at the same date last  
year. Now, investments in industries  
pay an average of not above 4 per cent.  
so that the difference in the profits in in-  
vesting money in industry on March 26, 1891  
and locking it up in idleness in a safe de-  
posit vault for a year and now investing it  
is 14 per cent. and in favor of idleness. That  
is, the capitalist who locked his money up  
a year ago can now, on the average, buy  
out the one who invested in industry, take  
all of his gains and have left fourteen dol-  
lars out of every hundred. The idleness  
and misery entailed on account of this  
locking up of money and clogging of in-  
dustry, which was done to an enormous  
extent, are not a part of the financiers'  
concern. They belong to philanthropy,  
and they should belong to statesmanship.

THE STEAM PLOW AND THE ELE-  
CTRIC MOTOR.

The first effort to plow by steam power  
was made in England eighteen years ago.  
Two engines were used, drawing a gang  
of plows between them by winding and  
unwinding a cable. This is called the  
double engine system. It is still consid-  
ered the most effective method, although  
it is costly.

Sixty years ago a steam engine was  
used in England, which operated an en-  
dless cable to which a gang of plows was  
attached. This is called the roundabout  
system. It is now in use on Governor  
Warmoth's sugar plantation in Louisiana.  
The disadvantages of this method are,  
the great length of cable in large fields,  
its cost, its wear, the great loss of power,  
and the difficulty of shifting the cable to  
suit the work.

The cable system has been thoroughly  
studied by the best engineers in street  
railway work, and they estimate that 70  
per cent. of the power is lost in the  
cable.

About twenty-five years ago the Avel-  
ing & Porter traction engines, made in  
Rochester, England, came into use. This  
engine moves itself over the fields  
and draws a gang of plows. One of these  
steam plows has been used on Long Island,  
and another by Landreth & Sons, seeds-  
men. This is called the direct system.

The objections are, the loss of power,  
caused by moving its own weight over  
cultivated fields, and the injury to its  
working parts caused by dust and rough  
ground. A four-horse-power steam en-  
gine with its water and fuel is almost a  
load for the power it develops, on soft  
soil. The same is true of a fifty, or a  
hundred-horse-power boiler and engine.  
The power required to move its own  
weight subtracted from the power it de-  
velops, leaves little for useful work. The  
writer once traveled a couple of hun-  
dred miles to see plowing done by a trac-  
tion engine. The boiler and engine  
weighed 7,000 pounds, with fuel and water  
and the gang of plows it probably weighed  
over four tons. In moving over soft soil  
it was evident that the power exerted was  
large in proportion to the useful work  
performed. We do not know that correct  
figures have been given of the cost of  
plowing done by the traction engine. It  
seems desirable that such figures should  
be had, for there is now considerable in-  
quiry in this State for traction steam  
plows.

It is said there are 1,000 steam plows in  
England, that there are fifty or more in  
the sugar beet fields around Madgeburgh,  
Germany, and that some are in use in  
sugar cane fields in Egypt, and in the  
West Indies. Inquiry of those who have  
had experience in using steam plows in  
this country seems to indicate that they  
are not likely to become generally used in  
the ordinary farm work of the West. The  
steam plow seems to be satisfactory only  
where the fields are comparatively small,  
and where deep plowing, say ten or twelve  
inches, is required. It is evident that  
after eighty years of experimenting, the  
steam plow makes little impression upon  
the agriculture of the world. In manu-  
facturing, in commerce by sea, and in  
transportation by land, the steam engine  
is of very great service. It is estimated  
that it has doubled the productive capa-  
city of all the people of the earth, but in  
the work of cultivating the soil, the most  
extensive industry of all, it has accom-  
plished little.

The steam engine has been in use more  
than a century. No other machine has  
received so much study. It is probable  
that it has been improved nearly to its  
limits. Its faults for the work of agricul-  
ture seem to be unavoidable.

A few years ago an eighteen-horse-  
power boiler and engine was exhibited at  
work in Chicago. The boiler, if it may  
be called a boiler, consisted of a hollow  
sphere eighteen inches in diameter, kept  
intensely hot; a spray of water injected by  
a pump was instantly converted into  
steam at high pressure. There was no  
heavy boiler, no great body of water, and  
no danger of explosion. But it proved not  
to be durable. The Herreshoff boiler con-  
sisted of a coil of inch pipe in a furnace;  
water forced in one end went at once to  
the cylinder as high pressure steam, and  
this would seem to have advantages over  
ordinary boilers for farm work. It is not,  
however, in the scope of this article to de-  
scribe possible inventions, but rather to  
consider means already at hand for culti-  
vating the soil by mechanical power.

The electric motor has come into ex-  
tended use mainly within the last four  
years. It is now successfully applied to  
grinding material, to pumping water, ele-  
vating freight, driving presses, and above  
all other uses, to street car propulsion.  
For simplicity of construction it cannot  
be excelled, for it has but one moving  
part. For farm work its light weight  
gives it an immense advantage. It is  
rapidly driving horses out of street rail-  
way service, for it draws heavier cars  
more rapidly at less cost. It seems that  
this new motive power should be given a  
trial in farm work. It has two difficulties  
to encounter in such work, the difficulty  
of traction on cultivated soil, and the  
difficulty of line connection. An experi-  
ment with a five-horse-power electric  
motor which is now being made at the  
sorghum experiment station at Sterling,  
in this State, indicate that these difficul-  
ties may soon be overcome.

At another time we will give all the in-  
formation which can be obtained in refer-  
ence to the use of the electric motor in  
farm work.

The review of trade of R. G. Dun & Co.,  
for the week ending March 26, says:  
"Prices of commodities have declined  
three-fourths of 1 per cent. during the  
week, and are now 18 per cent. lower than  
a year ago at this time."

## OUR WASHINGTON SPECIAL.

The passage of the free wool bill by the House does not mean its adoption by the Senate. In enacting the McKinley law the last Republican Congress practically declared against free wool, and they are not yet inclined to abandon that policy, especially upon the eve of a Presidential campaign. Hence the Republican Senate will not only refuse to pass the House bill, but it will doubtless decline to give it any consideration beyond the committee. The wool interests have not appeared before the committees of Congress yet this year, possibly for the reason that no fear of a change in the law is felt. It is understood, however, that the Senate will hear some of the New England manufacturers who are clamoring for free wool of certain grades, and they will also listen to the growers if they desire to appear. The whole subject was quite exhausted in the matter of hearings by the last Congress; and as there is little possibility of any material change from the McKinley law at present, it is doubtful if either the manufacturers or the growers will encroach upon the Senate committee's time.

Chairman Hatch, of the House Committee on Agriculture, claims that the anti-option bill, as reported to the House, will have the effect of aiding the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture. The bill provides, among other things, that no dealings in future contracts shall be allowed beyond the actual product. These dealings are to be based in all instances upon the grain itself, either growing in the field or already harvested, or upon a certificate or bill of sale representing it. In this way the dealers will be able to keep the closest trace of the crop, and as the boards of trade are to be required to record all transactions, it will be easy at any time of the year to closely determine the supply. What is known as the "invisible supply," or the amount of grain remaining in the producers' hands, and unaccounted for, will largely disappear, or rather it will become visible. If this plan works as is intended, not only will some of the existing abuses be corrected, but the market prices will be more nearly based upon the laws of supply and demand.

Mr. Hatch complains that the Department of Agriculture, under the existing system, is apt to be too optimistic in its estimates of the crop. The department gets its information from a regular correspondent in each township throughout the grain regions. This correspondent is directed to report the invisible as well as the visible or marked supply. He depends upon his neighbors to say how much they have on hand in their granaries or bins, and as the tendency to exaggerate is but human, they nearly always overestimate the crop. No allowance of this is made by the department, and while the average increase in the invisible supply in each township resulting from this method is trifling, the aggregate increase for the whole country is enormous. The crop is therefore reported bigger than it really is. This abuse, too, it is thought, will be corrected by the bill reported.

The most encouraging reports of the development of the beet sugar industry in this country come from the Pacific coast and from Kansas and Nebraska. The mills in California are practically beyond the experimental stage and the success of the new industry in that section of the country is assured. The mills in Kansas and Nebraska were quite successful the past year, and reports to the department indicate that increased areas will be planted in sugar beets the coming season. The sugar thus far made in the mills regularly operated is said to be of a quality quite equal to the product of the old established mills in Germany and France. Secretary Rusk is confident that in a few years the product of the beet sugar mills will exceed the output of the cane sugar mills of Louisiana and Texas, even under the encouraging developments which the latter are making under the bounty system.

An important purchase of sugar, coffee and fruit lands in Mexico has just been concluded by W. W. DeSaville, of Philadelphia, for an American syndicate of which he is a leading member. The tract lies in the state of Tamaulipas on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico north of the port of Tampico, and contains one million acres. The company proposes to import twenty thousand Japanese laborers, who are subject to much the same climate and conditions at home, and bring the land to a

high state of cultivation. The experiment is a novel one, and if it proceeds as planned by its projectors, there may develop in our neighboring republic a veritable garden spot even rivaling the famous plantations of Japan, for this portion of Mexico is in soil, climate and variety of resources quite as rich as the most favored sections of the Orient. Especial attention will be paid to the cultivation of sugar cane, and it is proposed to establish a number of modern mills with a view to manufacturing the product for the American market. Concessions have been secured for this and other privileges, among the latter to be a new steamship line to run from Tampico to Galveston, Savannah and Philadelphia.

Some interesting experiments in electro-culture of plants recently conducted at the Massachusetts station show quite important results. Metallic plates, alternately of zinc and copper, were placed in the ground about thirty yards apart and connected by wire. Electricity was then developed, and the growth of the plants was stimulated. For instance, grapes subjected to electrical influence showed a greater percentage of moisture and sugar, and were also free from the attacks of phylloxera. Their development was also more rapid and they reached maturity earlier. Similar results were shown from this treatment of other plants.

Representative Funston, of Kansas, proposes to settle in a rather novel way an impending land question. Two or three Indian reservations are to be thrown open to settlement soon, and there is likely to be a dozen applicants for every quarter section of land. Mr. Funston has introduced a bill providing that the applicants at the several land offices draw lots for their entries, the drawing to be conducted by the Registers and Receivers of the land districts.

Mr. Meredith, of Virginia, has introduced another land loan bill in the House, this making about the twentieth measure of the sort now before Congress. Not one of these bills, most of which originated with the Farmers' Alliance members, has been reported from a committee, and it is not probable that a single measure in the line of what is demanded by the advocates of sub-treasures and land loans will receive the slightest consideration.

GEO. H. APPERSON.

Washington, D. C., April 4, 1892.

## THE STORM.

The 1st of April was signalized by what was undoubtedly the greatest storm that ever swept over the great central basin of the United States. Deaths from it have resulted in seventeen different places from Texas to Chicago. The total number of deaths has not yet been summed up, but that the destruction of life was very great admits of no doubt. Kansas suffered her full share of the destruction of both life and property. The most striking illustration of the severity of the storm is the fate of the little town of Towanda, near Wichita, where out of a population of 500 people thirty-one deaths have been reported and many more severely injured. Every building, save one, in the town was wrecked. No estimate of the aggregate destruction of property has been attempted.

Again on the 4th there was a widespread storm reaching from Denver to Pennsylvania. Reports so far received indicate that it was generally of less severity than that of the 1st. The little town of Barn Hill, near Fairfield, Ill., is reported destroyed; heavy rain and snow are reported in the Dakotas; two members of a picnic party are reported killed in Arkansas and a hail storm broke 2,200 window lights at the Kansas Agricultural college at Manhattan.

Senator Kyle has introduced a bill providing for the issuance of fractional currency to be a legal tender for sums of one dollar and under. These are to take the place of the expensive and inconvenient postal notes, which are no safer than the bills of the proposed fractional currency. Such a currency would be a great convenience to the people in making remittances of small sums. It is doubtful, however, if the banks will approve them, because of the labor of counting them in making up daily balances, and without the approval of the "financiers" of the country legislation affecting money is not likely to be had.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH SUGAR BEETS.

The chemical department of our State Agricultural college at Manhattan, under the able direction of Professors Failyer and Willard, is preparing to report, this season, the tests of last season on the adaptability of Kansas climate and soils for producing sugar beets of proper quality for sugar-making. They request that farmers in various parts of the State aid them by growing small plots of beets from seeds furnished, and according to directions given from the college. The best sugar beets are less than two pounds in weight, are long and tapering, and grow entirely under ground. Applications for seeds should be sent to Prof. G. H. Failyer, Manhattan, Kas., who will send the seeds in time for this season's planting. Before the seeds mature, instructions will be given to all growers for selecting samples. These may be sent in at the expense of the college. The beets, when grown, should be left undisturbed until instructions are received. After the sample of a dozen, or less, beets have been secured, the remainder are at the disposal of the grower.

The following instructions for preparation of ground and growing the sugar beets are based on European practice:

The best of preparation and cultivation of the soil are far more important than size of the plot. It will be better to take a plot of a few square rods and put plenty of work on it than to plant an eighth or a quarter of an acre and slight it during the hurry of the season. A very small plot should be taken if the subsoil is to be spaded. The plot should be of such proportion as to give not less than six rows.

Old ground that is in a good state of cultivation should be selected. The deeper it has been previously plowed, the better. Only that which is naturally open and porous, and which has been kept clear of weeds, will be available in this trial. Soil to which no barn-yard manure has been added for a year or more will be preferable.

The soil must be loosened to a depth of sixteen or eighteen inches without bringing much of the subsoil to the surface. This is best done by running a common plow about an inch deeper than the ground has been previously stirred, and following in each furrow with a subsoil plow, putting it down to the required depth. If a subsoil plow is not available, the experimental plot may be prepared by spading the bottom of each furrow to the required depth before turning the next. It may be prepared wholly by spading if necessary. After the soil is dried somewhat, it must be thoroughly harrowed to reduce it to a fine, mellow condition. It is best to roll the ground finally.

The planting should be done as soon as the ground is ready, so that the weeds will not start in advance of the beets. Plant in straight drills, eighteen inches apart. Drop three or four seeds together at intervals of eight to twelve inches in the drills, the distance being less with rich than with poor soil. Cover one inch deep, pressing the earth down firmly on the seed. The crop should be planted early—as early as garden beets.

The weeds must be kept down and the surface soil kept open and porous. If the weeds are not allowed to get a start, the cultivation can be done without much hand work. After the beets are well started, showing about four leaves, they must be thinned to one plant at a place, leaving the most thrifty plant and taking care not to disturb it in pulling out the others. As soon as the leaves shade the ground, cultivation is to be discontinued. Care should be taken not to injure the leaves in cultivation. Beets that tend to rise out of the ground must be covered by drawing the soil up around them. This should be done during the cultivation of the beets as directed above.

Directions for taking and forwarding samples will be sent in the fall. Let the beets stand in the ground until these are received.

It has been asserted that complaints about watered stocks have no foundation in fact; that they are creations of the brain of "calamity howlers," etc. The following words of banker Clews, of New York, whose opportunities for observing stock "watering" have been equal to those of the Western politician for observing "calamity howling," indicate an interesting state of facts: "The stocks issued by these organizations [certain companies

previously referred to] have been 'watered' to the extent of many times over the true value of their assets; what, then, will be their market valuation when the law has deprived the organizations of the power to artificially inflate prices? It requires little foresight to discover that these issues constitute a most formidable danger in the future of the stock market. Any day, a new law or a decision of the Supreme court of the United States may within twenty-four hours wipe out tens of millions of the market value of this illegitimate scrip, with consequences of the most far-reaching character."

## FIRST FRUITS OF THE SEASON.

"Bread cast on the waters after many days will return," and so we are glad that close readers of the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER appreciate the efforts of the present management and are willing to put themselves on record to that effect, as *Smith's Fruit Grower* for April has done in the following complimentary editorial notice.

The KANSAS FARMER, published at Topeka, Kansas, constantly improves. Every issue seems better than the previous one, and each year is a marked improvement over the preceding one. More money and practical talent is employed this year for the improvement of that grand old journal than ever before. The KANSAS FARMER is evidently too old and dignified to do much "blowing," preferring to win its way on its own merits. We note that the paper for the present year has been increased to twenty pages, adding some very valuable features, and yet the subscription price is only one dollar a year. The FARMER is one of our most desirable exchanges, and we have no hesitation in advising every one of our readers to subscribe. A sample copy will be sent on request.

The power and influence of expressed public opinion in shaping the affairs of this country is not realized by those who give up in discouragement the fight on monopolies. This power is felt and acknowledged by those whose occupation is to trade in monopolistic stocks. The law in which they hold public opinion is cause for encouragement to all to proclaim these opinions so as to be heard even in Wall street. Discussing the fluctuations of the stock market in a recent circular, Henry Clews, the New York banker, remarks: "Public opinion is becoming more and more decidedly hostile to whatever form of organization conspires to defeat free competition. Congress and the State Legislature find it necessary to respect this determined attitude of the people, and at no distant time the laws will be so framed that nowhere in this country will any form of corporation which aims to exercise the powers of a monopoly be able to exist under the aegis of the law. The attempts of the trusts to evade the penalties of their illegality by organizing under the loosest form of legalization to be found under State laws will become futile. The procurement of control of a system of competing railroads, under such expedients as have been adopted by the Philadelphia & Reading, will be declared illegal, because contrary to public policy. The law will be constructed with a simple purpose of preventing the defeat of competition by monopolies; and that form of prohibition will be made to apply to any and every form of organization. Of this there can be no reasonable doubt; for the present drift towards monopoly is so widespread, so utterly revolutionary in every sense in its character, and so threatening to vast interests that to suppose it can be much farther tolerated would be to assume that American citizens had lost their regard for freedom and their sense of self respect."

A correspondent inquires as to crude petroleum as a preventive of disease in hogs. We have never fed petroleum to hogs and are unable to learn of anybody who has had experience with it. It is certainly not a food, and medicine should not be given to hogs nor to any other animals unless they are sick. Petroleum has been suggested as good for hogs just as a hundred other things are suggested, but we cannot vouch for its efficiency, either to preserve health or to cure disease.

Will Carlton, the famous author of the magnificent volumes of poems, "Farm Ballads," "Farm Festivals," and "City Ballads," as well as many other beautiful productions, is about to start on a lecturing tour across the continent, planned by the greatest lecture manager of America, James B. Pond, of New York.

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

## Horticulture.

### CANNING FACTORIES.

Of late years so much has been said and written concerning the benefits to be derived to the fruit-grower by the establishment of canning factories, etc., says a writer in *Smith's Small Fruit Farmer*, that a few remarks on the subject by one who has had some practical experience in the matter, might not be amiss.

Any one who has paid the slightest attention to the subject well knows that the factory for preserving fruits has followed the development of the fruit-growing industry from one end of the country to the other. It is no doubt generally believed that the canning and drying industries have no limit to their possibilities for a profitable market on all such goods as may be preserved, but such is not the case. The consumption of dried and canned fruits seems to diminish rather than increase, as time goes by, perhaps because fresh fruits and vegetables are taking their place. As new lines of road from the South are projected and built, this fact will become more noticeable. Of late years there has been so many small fruits and apples put up, that when once the market strikes a downward tendency it seems to have no bottom, as buyer and seller alike have no confidence in the values. In 1890, when there was an almost complete failure of the apple crop in the great apple-growing sections of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and when prices on the canned and dried products were for a time on a profitable basis, it seems that the production was greater than the demand from the fact that fair prices curtailed consumption, and long before new goods were in the market prices were almost as low as in previous years, with very little trading being done. Producers may learn from this that the general consumption of these goods depends much on keeping the price within the reach of the common people, and production which exceeds this can only be a detriment to the grower. It is true that the establishment of preserving works helps to steady values of fruit products, but it is also true that where production overreaches the capacity of the natural markets which take the fruit for consumption, prices are nearly always at a point which makes it hard for the grower to determine whether to allow the fruit to go to waste or to market it. Even at low prices it is generally a question whether the factory will take produce offered, for the reason that from the standpoint of the owner, there is more chance to incur a loss than a profit.

At any rate, the factory will not handle such goods, except in a large way, there being no economy in the points of labor, etc., which go to make the cost high, if handled in a small way. Therefore in districts where the supply keeps even pace with the demand, it is a great mistake for growers to put their heads and funds together for the purpose of starting a canning factory to consume their fruit production. No money was ever made in such cases, and probably never will be. The reason for this is soon found that if the factory does not make a financial success in the district of large production and cheap labor, it is certain that it cannot do so in a district of small production, on account of the increased proportionate cost, etc. At present you can pick up almost any responsible trade paper and find accounts of factories consolidating or endeavoring to change their luck by a change of location. The writer knows of no canning factory in Kansas which has made any money in the last six years, if you take the average of gains and losses for the period.

A jobber lately wrote the Garnett canning factory for prices on their goods and received reply to the effect that they had no goods on hand, but had a factory for sale. This concern lost a small mint of money by packing apples in 1890, the only one of recent years when any Kansas packer made any money by handling fruit.

This may seem a rather pessimistic view of the subject, but it is so understood by those having experience in the matter.

### Plant an Orchard, Plant a Vineyard.

Immediate returns from the labor and expense of planting an orchard or a vineyard are not to be realized, so that it is only by the use of a little capital that

these most desirable permanent improvements can be provided. The young man is frequently too impatient to think of waiting for years for the first fruits of his expenditure of money and toil; and the old man, if he plant an orchard, realizes that those who come after him will enjoy most of the benefits of his effort. But the wise man in Kansas, whether young or old, will plant an orchard and will plant a vineyard. If not able to plant largely he will plant in a small way, a few trees and a few vines this year, and a few more each succeeding year. These should not be planted in ground which has been indifferently prepared. If possible let the plow go ten inches deep. If a subsoiler follow going eight or ten inches deeper, so much the better. Buy trees and vines from your most reliable home nurseryman. Set, with care, in holes large enough to give the roots ample room to take their natural positions. Work fine soil well in among the roots. Pack the soil well around each tree and vine. Cultivate carefully so as to have ground free from grass and weeds. Finally, read what experienced orchardists and vineyardists say in the *KANSAS FARMER* about the care of the trees and fruit. Profits begin to come after a few years, and they are larger and more certain than on average farm crops.

### Pear.

By J. M. Priddy, and read before the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, at Topeka, March 19, 1892.

The planting and cultivation of the pear has been much neglected with us, and from observation we find that some varieties have proven successful and profitable to the grower, notwithstanding many losses from the blight and other causes; but the blight is our worst enemy, and if it affects the limbs or tree remove the affected parts. Several years ago pear-growers had come to the conclusion that pear blight was a stumbling block that could not be removed. Its nature was not understood. Some pretended it came from the clouds in the form of electricity, others that frozen sap was the cause. Some claimed one thing and others another. No one having a clear idea on the subject, but all believing that pear blight was a permanent and positive obstacle to pear culture. Later fruit-growers came to understand that pear blight was caused by a fungus, the result of certain conditions of soil or atmosphere, like many other diseases incident not only to the family of fruit, but to the human family; that the pear is subject to epidemic attack; that it would appear to be a serious thing for a year or two and then disappear for many years.

Of late years there has been much less damage by blight, except last year, compared with that which existed years ago. Thus pears can be grown much cheaper than formerly, and pear-growing has been more extended. All this goes to show that the knowledge of fruit culture and fruit diseases and injurious insects and the conditions of successful culture are being better understood. By careful selections of varieties we may plant such as are most hardy and least liable to blight.

From my observation of the growing of pears in this part for profit, I would plant Seckel, Anjou, Sheldon, Dutchess, Kelfer, and might add for family use, Bartlett, Tyson, Howell, and Clapp's Favorite.

I would plant standard 12x20 feet, and dwarf 8x16 feet, so as to allow space to spray trees from cart.

Nearly all varieties of pear, if allowed to have their own way, run up like Lombardy poplars. These very tall trees are objectionable in many ways, and it is merely a matter of yearly pruning to bring them into desirable shape.

The majority of growers, however, do but little pruning, from fear of affecting the longevity of the tree; others practice topping the tree annually, beginning with one year old, cutting off the tops from two to two and one-half feet from the ground, and every winter thereafter removing about one-half of the previous year's growth from the top limbs until the tree comes into bearing at about seven years old. This pruning should be done any time after the fall growth ceases and before buds swell in the spring. Trees should be cultivated three or four years after setting out, or until they come into bearing.

It is not theory but fact—that Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the weak strong. A fair trial will convince you of its merit.

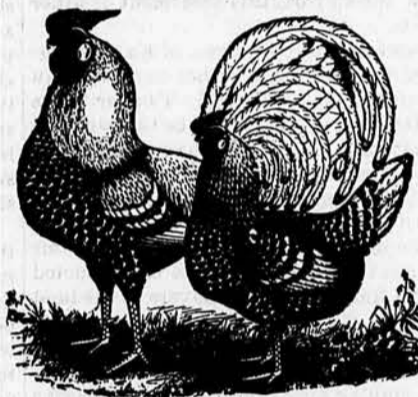
### Missouri Pippin Apple.

In Kansas and Missouri, where the soil is good and fresh, says an able Eastern paper, not many apples are quite up with Missouri Pippin as a profitable market apple. The tree, which is a thrifty grower, bears early and bears well, and the fruit, though not as highly colored as Jonathan, Ben Davis and some other varieties, makes a good appearance, and sells well. The specimens sent us some time ago by United States Pomologist Van Deman, grown on his own farm in Kansas, were fine, altogether ahead of what we had seen grown in Ohio and farther east.

The difference in soil was no doubt the main cause of the superiority of the Western-grown fruit. With Baldwins and some other varieties, the case is different, as failures with these are mainly due to planting them south of their natural locality, where the climate is too warm for them. Planting Missouri Pippin in the East could not be recommended any more than planting Baldwin south of 41°; but each in its favorite section is undoubtedly the right apple in the right place.

## The Poultry Yard.

### THE HAMBURGS.



EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been asked several times what I know about the Hamburgs, and as I am a Hamburg crank, presume I ought to try to answer the question. I do not claim that other breeds have no good qualities, for every breed has its good and bad qualities. The Hamburgs are the oldest variety known. Long before what we now call fancy fowls were known or recognized, Hamburgs were kept and bred to feather among the peasants of Yorkshire and Lancashire, in England, and by them exhibited at the small town and county fairs in their neighborhood. At that time they were known under different names, such as "Black Pheasants," "Fowl," and the Spangled variety were called "Lancashires," "Moon-Eyes" and "Yorkshire Pheasants," "Dutch every-day layers," or "Dutch everlasting layers." At the great Birmingham show the authorities, recognizing the general resemblance between the Pencilled, Spangled, and Black varieties, grouped them together under the general name of Hamburg. There are now six varieties—the Silver Spangled, Golden Spangled, Silver and Golden Pencilled, and the Black and White. The Silver Spangled seems to be the favorite among the fanciers. Their

proud carriage, their royal decoration and graceful and symmetrical forms, command attention in the show room or on the lawn and in the breeder's yard. They are non-sitters, prolific layers and small feeders, fair size and most delicious table fowls. Many breeders who have no knowledge of the deliberations at Birmingham have been puzzled to guess why the name Hamburg should have been chosen to designate a family which was mainly English. But these fathers of the paternity had too much business to transact to allow them to inquire very carefully into the history of this fowl. The Rev. E. S. Dixon proposed that as the pencilled variety was then imported by the Levant merchants from the port of Hamburg they should all take the general name of Hamburg. This term is as convenient as any other could be. In usefulness and beauty the Hamburgs stand very prominent. The plumage of every variety, either Pencilled or Spangled, Silver, Golden, Black or White, is striking. Their beauty attracts the attention of strangers at the poultry yard or show room when all other birds have failed to interest them, and if they are thus admired by spectators, surely the Hamburg fancier may be par-

doned for his unbounded enthusiasm for his favorite when he sees new beauty in his birds. The exquisite symmetry, the novel and shapely rose-comb, the snowy and delicate ear-lobes, the smooth and tapering blue legs, and graceful carriage, gives them an aristocratic and dressed-up appearance.

Records show that a Hamburg pullet will begin laying at five or six months old, and will lay from 150 to 200 eggs the first year under favorable circumstances. During the second and third years hens will average from 175 to 225 eggs per year when properly cared for. The third year their productiveness gradually declines. A great deal depends upon the strain of birds and the care they receive. Some breeders say they will set and make good mothers; but I have hens three years old and never wanted to set. They not even clucked.

In the molting season they are never left without feathers, but as one drops out a new one appears, so they are never an eye-sore to their owner. They seem to change their coat so easily that it is not a rare thing for hens to lay as steadily while molting as at any other time. To do their best Hamburgs should have free range, although they do well penned up.

The Silver Spangled are the best known and bred throughout the land. To the breeders of Lancashires and Yorkshires they owe their present state of perfection, although American breeders have done more in twenty years to perfect their combs, ear-lobes and face than English fanciers have been able to accomplish in twice that time. The plumage is English, and to English fanciers is due the credit of perfecting their beautiful marking. When poultry shows first came into fashion, their "moon-eyes" received the largest share of the awards at all the exhibitions, until it came to be considered utter foolishness to show any kind of fowl against them. They enjoyed this exalted position for several years, so that the Hamburg has a long record.

We are now organizing a Hamburg club, and shall try to show the people at Chicago next year that there are some Hamburgs, if they have been neglected whilst every other breed has been boomed for all they are worth. L.

### The American Hamburg Club.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This is the name we decided on for our Hamburg club, which was organized at our last annual State Fair, held at Topeka in September, 1891. We started with a membership of ten or twelve, and have been doing fairly well in adding new names to our list. But we are not satisfied with doing fairly well; we want to see our list increase until when the roll is called at our annual meetings, it will be answered by representatives from every State in the Union. The Hamburg is an excellent as well as a very beautiful fowl. It stands at the head of the list as an egg-producer, scoring, "according to statistics," the greatest number of eggs in a year. Our object in writing this is to bring our Hamburg club to the front. We do not want to be outdone at the World's Fair by any poultry club, and if our German cousins across the water bring over their birds, we must be there in force and with birds that will convince them that it is not necessary to live in Hamburg to raise fine Hamburg fowls. We are holding back a little with our printing matter, to give all Hamburg breeders an opportunity to join the club before our catalogue is issued. The membership fee is only 50 cents a year, a very small amount when compared to the great advantages one has by belonging to a club. Now, if every breeder of Hamburgs that reads this will help the club along by not only sending us his name and his 50 cents, but will use his influence to induce others to join, we will surely gain our object, and will occupy our merited place at the Columbian Exhibition. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and not stop pushing until our Hamburg club is at the head. All communications to be addressed to

J. P. LUCAS,

Secretary and Treasurer.

114 W. Twenty-first St., Topeka.

### Farmers, Clerks and Wage-Workers

CAN MAKE BIG MONEY SAFELY.

Possessors of small sums as well as large amounts treated alike—fully explained in our circulars—write by return mail, naming amount you have to invest. COOK COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Box B. 1220 Tacoma Building, Chicago.

## In the Dairy.

### BREEDING FOR BUTTER.

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

(Continued.)

My business in the dairy line for the last four years has been exclusively butter-making. During this time I have endeavored to keep those cows that would return the largest number of cold, hard dollars per year. It is no use disguising the fact that all of us are working for this same alluring dollar.

Among the affairs of men and nations some things need to be done for the glory there is in it, but when we come down to business we are all in the steeplechase after the almighty dollar. That such is the fact is, perhaps, justifiable. The good that is accomplished among our fellowmen can best be done with money. Butter-making has been said to be one of the fine arts. How often have we thought that the assertion was an empty sound, but nevertheless it is true to the letter.

Butter-making, like the heathen Chinese, is peculiar. You know it used to be said that every farmer's wife thought hers was the best, and in selling some of these savory lumps, an intimation as to its true character and place in the world, was sure to offend the good dame, and no argument was strong enough to work any reform with her on the butter question. Here is where education needs to come in. People are set in their ways and do not know a good article from a bad one. It is not supposed that a person would make bad butter purposely. It is habit; they don't know any better. In four years I have learned many things. I expect to keep on learning as long as I stay in the business. It is a hopeful sign of progression when we find people that are anxious to learn. If our State would take her place with other States, we must work some radical reform in this business.

There is something fascinating about the business when you come to make it a study. The secretion of the milk through the machine that we call cow; the operation of drawing it from the udder; the sitting to allow the globules of butter fat to raise to the top; the removal of the thick, golden cream; the mixing and curing process; churning when the cream has arrived at the point where it will give the most butter; the agitation whereby the fat cells are broken and the tiny specks of butter growing larger and larger as the churning progresses; the gathering into suitable size for washing and handling, the working and salting; finally the golden rolls of sweet-flavored butter makes the epicure exclaim "Eureka!"

The old custom used to be, after churning half a day and the butter would not come, was to put in a hot horse-shoe. This dispelled the witches and finished the job. Unfortunately, in this world we have all kinds of people to deal with. I heard one woman say she did not like the Jersey cow because she would not give her milk down unless she had a bucket of feed. I wish there was more of that kind of cows. Some farmers are no more honest than other classes. I once saw a roll of butter that was very nice on the outside, but when cut the inside was the vilest compound imaginable. It must have taken a great deal of time and skill to concoct such a roll of deception as this.

The difference in education is this: Instead of getting from 10 to 15 cents a pound for a "hand-me-down" article of butter, farmers should get from 20 to 25 cents for a good, custom-made article that will bear inspection. Educate the young men and women and the battle is won. Don't have any misgivings about the business being overdone.

You can sell three pounds of good butter where you could only sell one pound of poor, and with a good deal more satisfaction to your customers. One of the strongest arguments that the oleo men have is that their product is more wholesome than most country butter. Now this is the point we need to work on. The State of Kansas should have a dairy school, where instruction could be given the same as in the Agricultural college at a low rate for tuition, thus enabling the poor, as well as the rich, to share equally its advantages.

Profit is the difference between price and cost. We can't always move the price, but we can lessen the cost, and here is the whole problem of economy in dairying. Clear thinking is the first principle in economy. With education, honest methods and facilities for shipping, this State should reach out for a larger trade and become a competitor in the markets of the world. New York has built up her enormous business by her dairy schools, dairy conventions and conferences, and by enlisting the public press in that State in their behalf. By making a gilt-edge article consumption can be stimulated to strengthen demand, both in domestic and foreign trade. The former is the wider field because occupied exclusively; the latter is a supplementary resource of great importance. We possess the markets of this country and propose to keep them; we may share, while we cannot monopolize foreign markets, at least so far as to supply deficiencies in foreign production. Small foreign demand and lower prices have been caused by imitation butters and oleomargarine oil, and in the price of cheese to the spurious and sophisticated forms, which are compounds of curds destitute of their butter fats and fortified by various animal fats. These disreputable creations are crowded upon the foreign markets, and though they may not command full prices of standard American factory cheese and butter, they serve to create a false impression of the average quality of our shipments, to create suspicion and prejudice in the minds of foreign consumers. In 1889 the export of imitation butter and oleomargarine oil aggregated 70,000,000 pounds, or more than all the exports of butter for the last four years. Let us hope that our State will set a good example for those older in the business by making an article that will bring the highest price anywhere in the world, and establish such a standard for our butter and cheese as will give us credit throughout the universe.

Before the cause of consumption was known (that was only a few years ago) we did not know how Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil did so much good in consumption and in the conditions that lead to consumption.

The explanation is interesting. We send it free in a book on CAREFUL LIVING.

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

## I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

## OUR NEW 1892 FLOWER SEED OFFER.

### A Magnificent Collection of FLOWER SEEDS 200 Varieties, FREE!

An Unparalleled Offer by the Established and Reliable Publishing House! THE LADIES' WORLD is a mammoth 50-page, 50-column illustrated paper for ladies and the family circle. It is devoted to stories, poems, ladies' fancy work, artistic needlework, home decoration, housekeeping, fashions, hygiene, juvenile reading, etiquette, etc. To introduce this charming ladies' paper into 100,000 homes where it is not already taken, we now make the following colossal offer: Upon receipt of only 15 Cents in silver or stamps, we will send THE LADIES' WORLD for Three Months, and to each subscriber we will also send Free of Charge a large and magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds, two hundred varieties, including Pansies, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Asters, Philo Drummonds, Balsam, Cyrenas Vines, Stocks, Digitalis, Double Zinnias, Pinks, etc., etc. Remember, twelve cents pays for the paper three months and this entire magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds, put up by a first-class Seed House and warranted fresh and reliable. No lady can afford to miss this wonderful opportunity. We guarantee every subscriber many times the value of money sent, and will refund your money and make you a present of both seeds and paper if you are not satisfied. Ours is an old and reliable publishing house, endorsed by all the leading newspapers. Do not confound this offer with the catchpenny schemes of unscrupulous persons. Write to-day, don't put it off! Six subscriptions and six Seed Collections sent for 60 cents.

**SPECIAL OFFER!** To any lady answering this advertisement and naming the paper in which she saw it, we will send free, in addition to all the above, one packet of the new and popular imported Love-in-a-Mist, a hardy, erect-growing annual, with bright green fern-shaped leaves, finely cut, and bearing a very pretty and curious blue flower. Plants grow about 18 inches high, are of the easiest culture, and very profuse bloomers. We will also send free one copy of our Manual of Floriculture, a book of great interest and value to all who cultivate flowers.

**ANOTHER GREAT OFFER!** Upon receipt of Thirty-five Cents (our regular subscription price) we will send THE LADIES' WORLD for One Year, together with our magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds above described, likewise one packet of "Love-in-a-Mist" and our "Manual of Floriculture." Address: S. H. MOORE & CO., 87 Park Place, New York.

**THOUSANDS IN USE.**  
**DELAWARE COUNTY CREAMERY.**  
EVERY farmer who writes us this month will get an offer so low that it will astonish those who receive it. Don't lose this chance. Address, Delaware County Creamery Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.

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

**Incubators and Brooders.**  
Brooders only \$5. Best and latest invention on raising poultry. Address Geo. S. Singer, Cardington, O.

**GREAT TRIAL of CENTRIFUGAL MACHINES**  
At Cottenburg, Sweden, August, 1891.  
The **EXTRACTOR-SEPARATOR**, was awarded the **King's Cup and First Prize of Honor.**  
This is the **GREATEST TRIAL** in all Europe, and leaves the **EXTRACTOR-SEPARATOR** as the **VICTOR over All Competitors.**  
It is the **ONLY BUTTER EXTRACTOR**. It is the **Best Cream Separator**, and has a capacity of 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per hour. We guarantee this machine in every respect—material, workmanship and separation of the cream—equal to any. The bowl is made of imported Swedish steel, the best and strongest steel in the world. It is superseding other cream separators, because of the larger amount of milk separated with greater thoroughness. Send For Full Illustrated Circulars.  
**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,** Bellows Falls, Vt.,  
Manufacturers of Creamery, Cheese and Dairy Supplies.

**\$1,000 FOR AN OLD COIN.**  
and by merely keeping your eyes open when handling money, you may find many coins that we want. A short time since, a Lynn, Mass., shoe dealer found a coin worth \$1100. Recently a Scotchman in an Illinois town came across a coin worth \$700. Others have done even better. The New York World says: "Many people have become rich by looking after coins wanted by collectors." The Home Journal says: "Collecting coins is a very profitable business now-a-days, as there are wanted by collectors." One Boston broker, Mr. W. E. Skinner, buys from agents all over the country, and pays them big sums for but few in it. One coin that is very hard to find in one section of the country are often easily found in others. Largest buyers of rare coins. Coins that are very hard to find in one section of the country are often easily found in others. Largest buyers of rare coins. Write at once for further particulars enclosing stamp for reply, which may be worth hundreds of dollars, perhaps a fortune to you. W. E. SKINNER, Reliable Coin Broker, 325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

**Young Again**  
AERATED OXYGEN gives new life and makes one feel young again. Does this naturally, for AEREATD OXYGEN is a concentration of Nature's ozone. It is charged with electricity. It is readily seen what will be the result of an inhalation of such vitalized nourishment. Diseased air cells expand into activity. You feel like breathing from the top to the bottom of both lungs. You regain strength in the most simple way. AERATED OXYGEN is not a drug but a positive, permanent cure for CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LA GRIPPE and HAY FEVER. It is a HOME treatment and is sent to any part of the world. Write for our FREE BOOK of wonderful cures. We have eminent physicians who may be consulted FREE. AERATED OXYGEN COMPOUND is Only One-Third the price of other Oxygens, and is for sale only by the  
**AERATED OXYGEN CO.,** Offices 3 and 4 Central Music Hall Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.



**THE ALEXANDRA IMPROVED SEPARATOR.**  
Was awarded the Blue Ribbon at Fat Stock Show, Chicago, 1891.

This Separator has the largest capacity of any machine in the world, with this size bowl, viz.: 15 inch. With a speed of 6,500 revolutions per minute it will separate 2,500 to 3,000 pounds per hour. Two horsepower will run it. We guarantee this machine in every respect, material, workmanship, and separation of cream superior to all.  
If you need a Separator, call on us. We control the patents for the United States of the improved ALEXANDRA Separator. For particulars address  
**DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO.,**  
Sole Manufacturers,  
240 252 West Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

**MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY.**  
SOLD ON MERIT.  
Send for Special Introduction.  
Freight Paid by us.  
**MOSELEY & PRITCHARD**  
MANUFACTURING CO.,  
Clinton, Iowa.

**BUTTER** All about parchment-lined pails for shipping from 1 to 10 lbs. DETROIT PAPER PACKAGE CO. Detroit, Mich.

## The Veterinarian.

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

**BARBED-WIRE CUT.**—I have a mare that has a welt on her right hind foot; it is between the hoof and fetlock, running from the frog half way around; it is about as thick as a man's finger; it is a little sore and the leg swells a little when the mare stands in the stable. The man from whom I bought her a week ago said it was a barbed-wire cut. O. L. W. Cunningham, Kas.

**Answer.**—Keep the foot soft by greasing it every day with carbolized vaseline till healed.

**DISEASED TEETH.**—I have a pony that has a swelling on the lower edge of her lower jawbone. It broke five months ago and has been running ever since, and the discharge has a very bad odor. I took her to a man to have her teeth examined and he said they were all right. O. C. B. Wilsey, Kas.

**Answer.**—There is ulceration of the roots of some of the teeth or of the jawbone, and it will require an operation by a qualified veterinarian before a cure can be effected.

**MANGE.**—When I brought my young cattle home from the herd last fall two of them were scabby and rubbed themselves so much the blood started. They got very poor and died about the first of March. Others showed symptoms of the scab; got poor and weak and very sensitive to changes of the weather. E. E. G. Sharp's Creek, Kas.

**Answer.**—Your cattle are affected with mange, due to some one of a number of parasites which infest cattle. Make a wash as follows: Sulphur, 2 pounds; unslaked lime, 1 pound; soft water, 2 gallons; boil together slowly till well combined. Now select a warm day and wash the animals all over with warm water and soap to remove the scabs, then when dry apply the wash with a sponge. Repeat this at intervals of three or four days until all itching is stopped. Feed liberally and shelter the cattle from storms if you can.

**LUMP ON FILLY'S JAW.**—I have a filly, coming two years old, that has a lump on the right side of her face below the eye. It is hard and does not appear to hurt her; it is not sore to the touch, although she shows a disposition to turn that side of the head away from any one. It does not appear to affect the eye or nose. The lump has been there about three weeks. At first I thought it due to pulling on the halter, as the filly had never been handled any until about three weeks ago. Jetmore, Kas. H. B. H.

**Answer.**—During the process of dentition in young horses, a slight irritation at the root or fang of a tooth will sometimes cause an enlargement to appear on the outside of the facial bones, but, when dentition is complete the inflammation generally subsides and the enlargement gradually passes away. But sometimes the inflammatory action goes on to such an extent that suppuration takes place and it becomes necessary to extract the tooth and in some cases to trephine the bones and remove the accumulated pus from the sinuses. A fly blister might be applied to the lump to allay the irritation, but we would not advise an operation as long as it does not break into an open sore nor interfere in any way with mastication. If you see her cuddling her food or showing symptoms of pain when eating or drinking, then have her examined, and operated on if necessary, by a qualified veterinarian.

**REPORT.—RETENTION OF PLACENTA.**—(1) In the issue of the KANSAS FARMER for December 30, 1891, in your answer to my previous letter, you asked me to report the result. My cow has not bloated since giving her the medicine. She was off of her feed once since for about two days but did not bloat nor spit up her food. Her urine seems to be very scanty yet. (2) I have two cows that did not clean after calving. I would like to know the cause and if there is a remedy for it. I have seen in agricultural papers, directions for removing the afterbirth by hand, but I do not understand it. In my old home across the Atlantic, in Wales, we would go to the drug store and get a cleansing drench, which would bring it away all right; but I have forgotten the ingredients. Probably you could prescribe a cleansing drench. G. H. H. North Topeka, Kas.

**Answer.**—(1) We are glad to know that

the treatment prescribed had the desired effect. A heaping tablespoonful of hypsulphite of soda dissolved in the drinking water three times a week, together with a laxative, easily-digestible diet, we think will keep the cow in proper condition until she gets on grass. (2) The exact causes of retention of the placenta or afterbirth are unknown. It occurs under all systems of management, but it is most frequent after abortion. Numerous remedies and cleansing drenches have been prescribed, but many of them have no effect other than to hold in check the impatience of the attendant until nature has had time to remove the offending mass. Savin, ergot, ruta, and other remedies, have the power of contracting the uterus, but they are irritant poisons and should not be given except under the supervision of a regular practitioner. When the placental membranes are retained after calving, a good and harmless remedy to give is a pint of ground flaxseed steeped in boiling water, to be repeated again in about twelve hours. If the placenta is not expelled by the end of the second day it should then be removed by gentle traction on the protruding cord with one hand, while the other, well oiled, is inserted into the uterus and the membranes carefully detached from the cotyledons or buttons. Although this is usually a very simple operation yet, in case of a valuable cow, we advise you to call a veterinarian.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

April 4, 1892.  
**CATTLE.**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1741. Market firm for good cattle. Shipping steers, \$3.00a4.20; corn-fed Texas, \$3.15a3.25; Texas steers, \$2.80; cows, \$2.10a3.15; heifers, \$3.15a3.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.05a3.45.  
**HOGS.**—Receipts for 48 hours, 2,696. Packers' hogs, \$4.55a4.55; pigs and lights, \$3.50a4.45.  
**SHEEP.**—Supply light. Demand good. Sales at \$3.50.

#### Chicago.

April 4, 1892.  
**CATTLE.**—Receipts 17,500 head. The market was steady; closed weak. Top steers: 2 loads, average 1,592 lbs., \$4.65; beef steers, \$3.00a4.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.25a3.60; bulls, \$1.25a3.40; cows, \$1.50a3.20.  
**HOGS.**—Receipts 20,000. Market active. Mixed, \$4.40a4.55; heavy, \$4.10a4.85; light weights, \$4.35a4.97½.  
**SHEEP.**—Receipts 8,000. Market steady. Natives, \$4.25a6.00; lambs, per cwt., \$4.00a6.80.

#### St. Louis.

April 4, 1892.  
**CATTLE.**—Receipts 900. No good natives. Texans slow. Some good Texans sold at \$3.85; native steers, common to best, \$3.00a4.25.  
**HOGS.**—Receipts 1,800. Sales were at \$4.25a4.67½.  
**SHEEP.**—Receipts, 200. Natives, \$3.75a6.00.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

April 4, 1892.  
**WHEAT.**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 23,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 71a72c; No. 3 hard, 69a70c; No. 4 hard, 67a68½c; rejected, 55a60c; No. 2 red, 82a83c; No. 3 red, 79a80c; No. 4 red, 67a69c.  
**CORN.**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 32,400 bushels. A very fair and steady market was had yesterday, the South and East both buying, and while sales were not active yet a very good business was done in a quiet way. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 33½c; No. 3 mixed, 32½a33c; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 3 white, 35a35½c. Sales: 7 cars No. 2 mixed, 33½c; 6 cars at 33½c; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars at 33c, and 2 cars regular at 32½c.  
**OATS.**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 9,000 bushels. A more bullish feeling than for some days. But only such lots were taken as needed for immediate use. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 27½a28c; No. 3 mixed, 27a27½c; No. 4 mixed, 26a26½c; No. 2 white, 28½a29c; No. 3 white, 28a28½c; No. 4 white, 27a27½c.  
**RYE.**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 1,500 bushels. Prices steady. By sample on track: No. 2, 76c, and No. 3, 73a74c.  
**FLAXSEED.**—Quiet and weaker. Quoted at 85½c per bushel upon the basis of pure.  
**CASTOR BEANS.**—No receipts. Prices nominal. Crushing in car lots quoted at \$1.55 per bushel upon the basis of pure and small lots 6c per bushel less. Seed beans \$2 per bushel.  
**HAY.**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 280 tons, and shipments 20 tons. Demand good for all upper grades. New prairie fancy, per ton, \$6.75a7.00; good to choice, \$5.75a6.50; prime, \$4.50a5.00; common, \$3.50a4.50; timothy, fancy, \$8.50a9.00, and choice, \$7.50.

#### Chicago.

April 4, 1892.  
**WHEAT.**—No. 2 spring, 78½c; No. 2 red, 84c.  
**CORN.**—No. 2, 38½c; No. 2, yellow, 38½c; No. 3, new, 37½c; No. 3, yellow, 37½c.  
**OATS.**—No. 2, 22½c.  
**WOOL.**—Kansas and Nebraska wools continue steady with a good inquiry existing. Stocks of these wools in this market are pretty well cleaned out. Prices range from 14a16c for heavy fine, 18a20c for light fine and 17a19c for fine medium, being unchanged.

#### St. Louis.

April 4, 1892.  
**WHEAT.**—Receipts, 25,000 bushels; shipments 61,000 bushels. No. 2, cash, 84c; May, closing 84c; July, 77½c; August, 77c.  
**CORN.**—Receipts, 81,000 bushels; shipments, 153,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 35a35½c; May, closing 34½c; July, 35½c.  
**OATS.**—Receipts, 23,000 bushels; shipments, 5,000 bushels. No. 2, cash, 28½a29c; May, lower, 29½a29½c.  
**HAY.**—Dull. Prairie, \$6.50a9.05; timothy, \$10.00a13.50.  
**WOOL.**—Receipts, 22,000 pounds; shipments, 10,000. Market dull. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19a23c; coarse braid, 14a20c; low sandy, 14a18c; fine light, 16a21c; fine heavy, 14a18c.

## Have it Ready.

The liniment, Phénol Sodique, is so good for a wound, or worn skin, or skin disease, that it ought to be kept by a horse-owner. Equally good for human flesh.

If not at your druggist's send for circular.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

### Iowa Veterinary College.

The Iowa Veterinary college is located in the capital city of the State, the largest city in Iowa, with twenty thousand more population than any other city in Iowa. The college building is centrally located at 413 West Grand avenue, one of the main streets of the city. The main lecture hall is on second floor, commodious and so situated as to be free from all odor from other departments, as well as away from all noises of the street.

The faculty is composed of qualified men, who do their chairs honor and fill them promptly. The advantages offered by the Iowa Veterinary college are second to none, and its facilities for instructing students in the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, together with hygiene, breeding and general management of the domestic animals is ample, its clinical opportunities are liberal and its reputation will be sustained. It will take its place among others in high standing, where theoretical and practical education can be received.

The college course extends over two sessions of six months each, commencing October 1 and ending during the last week in March each year.

The museum comprises a large and interesting collection of the Endo skeletons of the lower animals, many of them donated by friends of the college. Any one wishing to donate objects for this department will receive thanks for the same with all due credit. Those wishing to visit the museum are cordially invited to do so Saturday afternoons. As we are most respectfully yours,

O. H. P. SHOEMAKER, A. M. M. D., President.

F. W. LOOMIS, M. D. V. S., Secretary.

J. A. CAMPBELL, D. V. S., Treasurer and Registrar.

## COAL.

For prices of celebrated Pittsburg Coal, write to W. E. ANKRUM, Pittsburg, Kas.

## CANCERS

### SCROFULA AND TUMORS

Permanently cured, without the aid of the Knife or Plaster, or detention from business. Send for Proof, naming this paper. Consultation free. DR. H. C. W. DESHLER, Specialist, 625 Harrison Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## An Unparalleled Opportunity TO SECURE GOOD GARDEN SEEDS

That each and every farmer should take immediate advantage of.

### A Complete Family Garden Collection

of 15 large well-filled packets of new or standard varieties of vegetables best adapted to family use, worth at catalogue prices at least 75 cents, will be mailed free to any reader of the KANSAS FARMER on receipt of

ONLY 30 CENTS.

Or we will send free of charge one package of these excellent seeds to any person sending us a

New Subscriber and \$1 for the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER.

Each collection will contain one packet of the following: BEETS, CABBAGE, CARROTS, CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, MUSKMELON, ONION, PARSNIP, PEPPER, RADISH, SQUASH, TOMATO, WATERMELON, TURNIP. Address

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

## EVERGREENS AND FOREST TREES.

For Wind-breaks, Ornament, etc., Hardest Varieties, Nursery grown Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 feet, \$10 per 100. Scotch and Austrian Pine seedlings, 12 to 15 inches, \$10 per 1000. Other sizes and varieties in proportion. Over 10 million for sale. Good local AGENTS WANTED. D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Illinois.

## PRINTING.

Estimates cheerfully given. Work guaranteed satisfactory. O. W. DOUGLASS, 8th & Kas. Ave., Topeka.

## NO TRUSS

In the World with Retention or give Relief like Dr. Pierce's Magnetic Truss. This Celebrated Truss radically cures thousands of cases. No Iron Hoops or Steel Cases. It can be worn with ease and comfort Night and Day. Perfect fitting Trusses sent by Mail. Avoid Imitations! If you want the BEST, send 4c in stamps for Pamphlet No. 1. Address all letters to Magnetic Elastic Truss Co., (DR. PIERCE & SON) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. or SAINT LOUIS, MO.

**WOOL** ESTABLISHED 1856.  
**SHERMAN HALL & CO.**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.  
Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.  
Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

**WOOL** **HAGEY BROS. COM. CO.**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Office, Cor. Main and Olive Streets.  
Warehouses, 222—224 North Main Street, 223 and 225 N. Commercial Street.  
Wools handled exclusively on commission. Sales and full returns guaranteed inside of six days at highest market prices. Information by mail or wire.  
We have daily communication with every wool market in the world.

**WOOL**

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

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

### REFERENCES:

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

## Oregon, Washington and the Northwest Pacific Coast.

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

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

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

A. M. FULLER,

Agent Union Pacific System,  
525 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

## The Fighting Ground of the War.

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

They are, therefore, rich in associations, and the very names of the stations as they are announced on the trains, passing through this historical region, call up memories of the terrific struggle which took place here thirty years ago. Antietam, Harper's Ferry, Manassas, Spottsylvania, Culpeper, Fairfax, Martinsburg and Appomattox rise in review as we pass; and Gettysburg, the one great battlefield on northern soil is not far distant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is now standard truth, with the practical ones who know how, that,—given a matured corn crop, ready to be harvested,—it costs less in time and money to cut it into the silo, than it does to harvest it in any other way, and put the crop in shape to feed animals in the same barn. Besides this, the grinding bills are saved, and there is less loss of food material in the silo, than by exposure to the weather. The animals have a more palatable food, which puts them in better condition to eat dry "roughage" that has not been ensiled.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

BOOKS OF  
INSTRUCTIONFOR THE  
PIANO.

## RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.

Over 500,000 copies sold. Price, American fingering, \$3.00. Foreign fingering, \$3.00.

## MASON'S PIANOFORTE TECHNICS.

The embodiment of the eminent author's progressive ideas with regard to TOUCH, TECHNIQUE, LEGATO PLAYING, STACCATO, ACCENTUATION, etc. With valuable chapters on MENTAL DISCIPLINE, or the MIND IN PLAYING, RHYTHM, VELOCITY, etc. The best work published for teachers and advanced students. Price, \$2.50.

MASON & HOADLEY'S SYSTEM FOR  
BEGINNERS.

With either American or Foreign fingering. Price, American fingering, \$3.00. Foreign fingering, \$3.00.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY  
METHOD.

In three parts; price each, \$1.50; complete, \$3.00. Two editions, American and Foreign fingering.

## PETER'S ECLECTIC PIANO.

Over 300,000 copies sold; price, \$3.00.

## BELLAK'S ANALYTICAL METHOD.

Price in paper, 65 cents; in boards, \$1.00.

## WINNER'S EUREKA METHOD.

The latest book issued, with illustrations of hand positions. Paper, 75 cents; boards, \$1.00. Any book mailed, postpaid, for retail price.

## LYON &amp; HEALY, CHICAGO.

## OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, BOSTON

**DeLAY'S NATIONAL HISTORICAL FAMILY RECORD**  
Is in the form of a chart 22x23 inches. Is a beautiful work of art. A good agent can average 100 sales in every township, 100 in every county. Township, county, general and State agents wanted everywhere. Best of terms given. One agent sold 17 in 2 hours; another 18 in an hour, and hundreds of others as well. Many agents make from \$5 to \$10 per day. General and State agents from \$200 to \$500 per month. For terms and territory address D. W. DeLay, Marion, Kas. Please mention FARMER when writing advertisers.

**WASHBURN**  
Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers in volume and quality of tone are the best in the world. Warranted to wear in any climate. Sold by all leading dealers. Beautifully illustrated souvenir catalogue with portraits of famous artists will be mailed FREE.  
LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR  
**DAGGETT'S SELF-BASTING ROASTING PAN**  
Needed in every family. SAVES 20 Per Cent. in Roasting, and Bakes the Best Bread in the world. Address nearest office for terms.  
W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J. Chicago, Ill. Salt Lake City, Utah. East Portland, Oreg. Oakland, Cal. Galveston, Tex.

**AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY**  
or commission, to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Agents making \$50 per week. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 128, LaCrosse, Wis.

**PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL**—For sale to our subscribers for 15 cents in 1 or 2-cent stamps until the stock is closed out. Address Kansas Farmer office.

FOR OVER QUARTER  
OF A CENTURY

Travelers have recognized in the CHICAGO & ALTON the Leading Railroad in the West. The secret of this popularity with the traveling public is Constant Progress. Every device calculated to increase the "Alton's" superiority over every rival line, as well as to increase the safety of its patrons, finds a place as soon as its practicability is satisfactorily proven.

For tickets via Chicago & Alton R. R., apply to any ticket agent in the United States or Canada.

Burlington  
Route.SOLID  
THROUGH TRAINS

—FROM—

KANSAS CITY and  
ST. JOSEPH

—TO—

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO,  
PEORIA, OMAHA,  
LINCOLN, DENVER,  
ST. PAUL and  
MINNEAPOLIS.PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CAR.  
FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO  
THE ATLANTIC COAST.

—THE BEST LINE FOR—

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,  
WASHINGTON, and all points  
NORTH and EAST.

A. C. DAWES,

Gen'l Passenger Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

**TANSY PILLS!**  
Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

## If You Want

pleasant and profitable work send us your address. Act quickly. The business is easy to learn and our instructions are so profuse and plain that a person with or without experience succeed from the start if they go ahead as we direct. Ladies earn as much as men. Boys and girls make good pay. No risk whatever. Capital unnecessary. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. A trial will cost you nothing. Make a start.

E. C. ALLEN, &amp; CO.,

Box 1032.

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

## Money Saved is Money Made

Save 25 to 50 cents on every dollar you spend. Write for our mammoth Catalogue, a 60-page book, containing illustration and giving lowest manufacturers' prices, with manufacturers' discounts, of every kind of goods and supplies manufactured and imported into the United States—Groceries, Household Goods, Furniture, Clothing, Ladies' and Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Druggists Goods, White Goods, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, Notions, Glassware, Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Buggies, Whips, Agricultural Implements, etc. ONLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS. Catalogue sent on receipt of 25 cents for expressage. We are the only concern who sells at manufacturers' prices, allowing the buyer the same discount that the manufacturer gives to the wholesale buyer. We guarantee all goods as represented; if not found so, money refunded. Goods sent by express or freight, with privilege of examination before paying.  
A. KARPEN & CO.,  
122 Quincy Street, Chicago, Ill.

## \$625 IN PRIZES

to the first persons who will tell us what two words in this advertisement spell the same backward as forward.

For the first correct answer, - - - cash \$200  
To the Second " " " " " 100  
To the Third " " " " " 75  
To the Fourth " " " " " 50  
To each of the next Twenty, \$5.00 each " 100  
To each of the next Fifty, - 2.00 each " 100

## Total Prizes in Cash, \$625

Did you ever enter one of our contests? We pay every prize and can prove it. You need not hesitate on that account.

Answers must reach us on or before June 10th. With your answer send 25c. postal note or 80c. in stamps, for one quarter's subscription to our 16 page Monthly Paper. Our June issue will announce the result of the contest, with names and addresses of the winners. This offer is made solely to advertise our publication and introduce it into new homes. In addition to the above we shall give a Warranty Deed for 100 Choice Homes or Business Lots near New York City worth not less than \$25 to \$100 each. We shall promptly give all the prizes offered here. Write your name and address plainly and enclose subscription money to  
OANWELL & CO., 41 Beekman St., N. Y.

PATENTS W. E. AUGHINBAUGH & CO.,  
Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C.  
Information free.

## ANNUAL SALE

Of Brookside Farm Company

## Of Clydesdale Horses and Galloway Cattle.

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. MAY 4th, 1892, at Brookside Farm, adjoining the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The offerings will consist of yearlings, two-year-olds and aged Clydesdale stallions, and also thirteen mares and fillies of the most noted families, all registered in the American Clydesdale Stud Book. The Galloways, a ty-two head of bulls and heifers, are the get of such noted bulls as Rodger of Oakbank, Kelking and Topman of Brookside, and from such noted families as Lucy's, Bi-ckle's and Miller's of Balig, Sateley's, Forest Queen's, May's of Castlemlk, Flora's and Countess of Wedholme. Galloways are the great dehorners. One of their gossy black curly skins brings more money than any ordinary steer. For catalogues and particulars, address  
DAVID McKAY, Secretary Brookside Farm, FORT WAYNE, IND.  
COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

## The Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,600 cattle and 87,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. The eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,447	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,852	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,590	17,872	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	535,330	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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

WORKS on any BINDER.

**Gamble's CELEBRATED DRAFT EQUALIZER.**  
NUMBER 3.  
Patented February 8, 1891.  
Turns Machine by Direct Draft. No Side Draft.  
Greatly improved in strength and finish. Sales have quadrupled every season for four years. Give your dealer an early order, and we will see that you get one at harvest time. Price, \$10 per set. Samples on view with most of the prominent dealers. Sold strictly on their merits and reputation. Send card for circular to the  
Des Moines Equalizer Company, Mfrs.,  
Des Moines, Iowa.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."  
**SPECIAL NOTICE**  
Complying with general request,  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
will in future for the United States be covered with a Quickly Soluble, Pleasant Coating, completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy.  
Price 25 cents a Box.  
New York Depot 365 Canal Street.

# The Apiary.

Edited by Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed. Inclose a stamp if you desire a reply by letter. We invite questions and communications from any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER who may be interested in bee culture.

## A TALK ABOUT BEE CULTURE.

### RACES OF BEES.

In the list comes the first race imported, that of the common, or German bee, which came across the ocean in the seventeenth century. This race was considered good until the introduction of the Italian bees. Well, the old races of black bees are not to be despised by any means. They have done us good service, but notwithstanding this, their utter extinction is not far in the future. Even now it is difficult to find a pure colony of black bees.

### THE ITALIAN BEES

are getting the start, and are by most bee-keepers considered much superior to the old German or black bees. The Italians have made a good record and one that recommends them to all who desire a first-class race of bees. The true Italian bee does not have five yellow bands. Three bands are all that can be claimed. When yellow bees show more than the last named number of bands, they are called "spots," and many consider that the excess of bands is a sure mark of deterioration in the health and gathering qualities of the bee. The darker strains are stronger, harder and much better honey-gatherers.

The three-banded leather-colored strain of Italian are the favorites with all large honey-producers and the practical bee-keeper. While the flashy advertisements of the five-banded Italians rope in many of the unsuspecting bee-keepers, they soon learn from well-paid experience that the all-yellow Italians are worthless, except for a bee to look at; old bee-keepers have found it so.

The beginner and inexperienced should consult the experienced bee-keeper on points that will prove of immense value to him. By the way, don't call on one of those old box-hive bee-keepers for information who tell you that bee papers are a humbug and useless. Call on those who read several bee papers; these are the intelligent and successful bee-keepers of the present time. Though the latter class may disagree as to which is the best hive, or which is the best strain of bees, yet such people are the ones who are posted on all important points of bee culture, and they are able to give the beginner some good sound advice, and will save him much time and money in the end.

### SECTIONS AND SECTION CASES.

The one-pound one-piece sections are in general use. Two and four-piece sections are a nuisance in any apiary. A small boy can put up ten one-piece sections in the same time it requires to put up one four-piece section. Then again, when the one-piece section is put up it stays in shape, even though they be thrown in a heap on the floor.

There are a good many styles of section cases in use. I like a section case so constructed that there is a bee space between the sections and the top of frames, and one so made that the bees cannot soil the sections when on the hive.

### THE RIGHT NUMBER OF FRAMES TO A HIVE.

This is another of those questions that is not likely to be settled to the satisfaction of all bee-keepers. The *Api* was the first bee-paper to advise the use of but eight frames in the brood-chamber of any colony of bees. Now nearly all successful bee-keepers are using but eight frames. Those who use this number of frames for one season only will not return to ten frames again. The advantages of the smaller brood-chamber are so marked that it commends itself after a short experience to all who test it.

It seems to me that it ought not to require a long argument to convince anyone who has had experience with bees the advantages the eight-frame hive possesses over those having ten frames.

### SOME OF THE HUMBUGS IN THE BEE TRADE.

There are some humbugs in the bee business. When a fellow drives up to your door and says he wants to show you a moth-proof bee-hive, you just want to look out for him. Don't invest \$5 in a patent right of that kind. You will be sold if you do. There is no such thing as a moth-proof bee-hive if bees are put in

it. And there is no such thing as a colony of bees being destroyed by moths unless a colony has been queenless a long time, and the bee-keeper is a mighty busy or careless man. A good colony of bees is not only a sure but the best preventive of the ravages of the bee moth. When a fellow wants to sell you a receipt for compounding a food to feed bees that will produce two pounds of pure white clover honey by feeding one pound of syrup, kick him off the premises.—*Henry Alley, in Apiculturist.*

### Sweet Clover.

Replying to a query about sweet clover as a honey plant, we submit the following extract from a letter of J. C. Seraner, Salt Lake city, Utah, copied from the "A B C of Bee Culture":

"Sweet clover grows here along the water courses, moist waste places, along the roadsides, and in neglected fields. It grows from six inches to as many feet in height, according to the location, and it is covered with an abundance of bloom from top to bottom, yielding in most seasons an abundance of nectar, which, after being gathered and stored, produces honey of the very best quality and color. It does not generally bloom in the first year; but in the second it commences about the 1st of July, and keeps up a continual bloom until killed by frost, furnishing bees with pasturage, generally from the middle of July until the latter part of August.

"Sweet clover is sometimes used for pasturage, and also for making hay, if cut when young, though it is a long way behind alfalfa for that purpose. Though it is sometimes relished by stock, very few would sow it for feeding. I do not think it will pay to sow it for honey alone, unless on such land as is considered worthless; but I think it would be a benefit to such land."

We fully agree with Mr. Seraner that it will not pay to sow this for honey alone.

We know that sweet clover is an excellent honey plant and yields a very superior quality of honey; and it may be well enough, as suggested above, to sow it in waste places, or along the roadside, but it will not pay to sow it, or anything else, as we have remarked before in these columns, for honey alone. There is not money enough in the bee business to pay any one to make a business of planting any kind of a crop for honey. It will pay every farmer, however, to plant such clovers as are suited to his soil, and then keep bees to gather up that which would be otherwise wasted.

### Some Strange Misnomers.

Much of the Russia leather comes from Connecticut, Bordeaux wine from California, Italian marble from Kentucky, French lace from New York, and Spanish mackerel from the New Jersey coast. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery comes from Buffalo, N. Y., but there is nothing in its name to criticize, for it is truly golden in value, as thousands gladly testify. Consumption is averted by its use, and it has wrought many positive cures. It corrects torpid liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, banishes dyspepsia and scrofula, renews the lease of life, and tones up the system as nothing else will do. What is more, it is guaranteed to do all this, or the price is refunded.

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

## BEE SUPPLIES

sale. Everything used in the Apiary. Greatest variety and largest stock in the West. New Catalogue, 60 illustrated pages, free to Bee-keepers.

E. KRETCHMER, Red Oak, Iowa.

## HIVES

Bees, Queens, Sections, Foundation, etc. No worthless ash, no patent humbugs. Everything you need. Do not buy trash at any price. Special Prices to Dealers. Special Offer to Beginners. Send your name and your friends for a Circular. Buy NEAR HOME. ST. JOSEPH APIARY CO., E. T. ABBOTT, Manager. ST. JOE, MO.

Just Drive 'Em In and CLINCH 'Em. THEY WILL HOLD ANYTHING.

You can mend your Harness, Halter or any Strap better, quicker, cheaper than any Harness maker can. COST ONLY 25c PER BOX OF ONE GROSS. For Sale at Grocery and Hardware Stores. BUFFALO SPECIALTY MFG. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## HIGHLAND STOCK FARM

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

F. B. RIX & CO., PROPRIETORS.

ENGLISH SHIRES, PERCHERONS AND COACH HORSES.



The winners of one hundred and eleven prizes at present in our stables.

Prices the lowest and terms to suit needs of purchasers. Catalogue free.

LEONARD HEISEL.

N. S. BRYANT.

## HEISEL & BRYANT,

CARBONDALE, KANSAS,



Young Wilco 1296.

Importers and breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons, Royal Belgians and German Coach Horses. The best lot of the above mentioned horses for sale to be found in this country, being of the best breeding by celebrated sires. Our stock won ten prizes at the State Fair and fourteen at the Osage county fair, at Burlingame. No firm can give a better showing for the same number of horses, and can sell at prices and terms that will command your patronage. Our horses are all young and sound and every horse guaranteed a breeder. Our high-stepping German Coaches and low, thick Belgians will please you. Do not forget us, but write or come and see us—eighteen miles south of Topeka, on the A., T. & S. F. railroad.

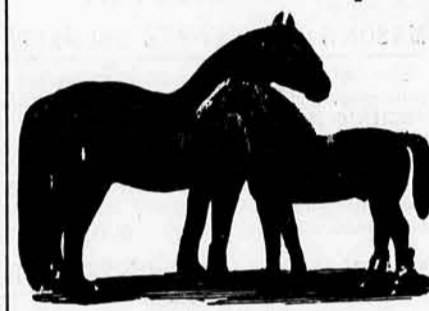
## WM. AUSTIN, SUCCESSOR TO AUSTIN & GRAY BROS., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Importer and Breeder of

### Suffolk Punch, French Coach,

ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON

And Standard-bred Stallions and Mares



My horses were selected direct from the breeders of Europe, and are descendants of the most noted prize-winners of the old world. I paid spot cash for all my stock and got the best at great bargains and was not obliged to take the refuse from dealers at exorbitant figures in order to obtain credit, thereby enabling me to sell better animals at better prices, longer time and a lower rate of interest than almost any other dealer in America.

I have also the most superior system of organizing companies and stock syndicates in this country, and insure satisfaction. I call especial attention to my references. By these it will be seen that I am not handling on commission the refuse horses of dealers in Europe. With me you get a square transaction, a good animal, a valid guarantee, and will compete with any firm in America on prices and terms besides. Write me for descriptive catalogue, and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

## The Hogate, Watkins & Foster Importing Co.

IMPORTED AND REGISTERED

CATALONIAN JACKS, OLDENBURG COACH, PERCHERON, BELGIAN, and ENGLISH SHIRE



Stock all fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous, good bone and feet. Every animal guaranteed an average breeder.

### WILL PAY THE EXPENSES

of any party or parties visiting our stables and finding any misrepresentation. Visitors welcome.

Write us for our new catalogue.

W. V. FOSTER, Secretary, Belleville, Kansas.

## H. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON, CLEVELAND BAY

FRENCH COACH HORSES.

An Importation of 125 Head, Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

Terms to suit purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Stables in town.

E. BENNETT & SON.



J.I.C. DRIVING BIT The only bit made that can be used on a gentle horse or the most vicious horse with equal and entire success. 50,000 Sold in 1889. 75,000 Sold in 1890. THEY ARE KING. Sample mailed X C for Nickel \$1.50. Stallion Bits Fifty Cents Extra. RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO. J. F. Davies, Mgr.

Buy Your WALL PAPER By Mail AT WHOLESALE PRICES Handsome New Designs, 3c a roll. Beautiful Gilt Papers, 5c a roll. Elegant Embossed Gilt Papers, 8c a roll. 4 to 9 inch Borders, Without Gilt, 1c a yard. 4 to 18 inch Borders, With Gilt, 2c and 3c a yard. Send 6c to pay postage on over 1000 samples. Address F. H. CADY, 305 High St., Providence, R. I.

**FARMERS** Saw and Grist Mill, 4 H.P. and larger. Catalogue free. DeLoach Mill Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**FRUIT EVAPORATOR**  
THE ZIMMERMAN  
The Standard Machine  
Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free. THE BLYMYER IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, O.

WITH "ADDRESS" STAMP  
**THE LEADER INCUBATOR CO.**  
For catalogue. It gives points on poultry raising and describes the most perfect hatcher. EVERY machine guaranteed reliable and Self-Regulating. EGGS turned without removing the trays. 227 N. 3rd St., Quincy, Ill.

ALL STEEL. LIGHTNING FULL CIRCLE  
  
K.C. HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

**CORN REPLANTER.**  
[Patent allowed January 6, 1892.]  
Small and neat. Can attach to any cultivator. Replants at same time of plowing growing corn the first time. Fitted to agents at 75 cents; retails at \$1.25. We sell Township Rights at \$5, with sample. Buy a township, sell to your neighbors and make money.  
**BOLINGER & SUMMERS,**  
Eureka, Kansas.

**Hard Work Made Easy**  
BY USING THE  
**Buckeye Churn.**  
One churn sold at wholesale price where we have no agent. For full particulars and catalogue, address  
**The Buckeye Churn Co.,**  
P. O. Box 142, Sidney, Ohio.

**The LAIDLAW BALE-TIE CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
ADJUSTABLE WIRE BALE-TIES.  
Headquarters for this Class of Goods  
WRITE FOR PRICES.  
Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

**HANG YOUR DOORS**  
on the Barn, or on any other Building, with Stanley's Corrugated Steel Hinges, as they are much stronger and handsomer than the old style and cost no more.  
  
THE STANLEY WORKS, New Britain, Conn.

**DO YOU KNOW**  
That the PERFECTION  
**FLOUR BIN & SIEVE**  
Combines Sack or Barrel, Sifter Pan and Scoop, preserves flour from mould and mustiness. Keeps out dust, vermin, etc. YOU OUGHT TO HAVE ONE. Ask our agent or your dealer for them, if they cannot supply you, write to us Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
Prices: 25 lbs. \$2.50 AGENTS WANTED.  
to hold 50 lbs. \$3.00  
100 lbs. \$4.00  
**SHERMAN & BUTLER,**  
26-28 W. Lake St. B 01, CHICAGO.

**ADVANCE**  
Threshers, Engines,  
Self-Feeders, Stackers,  
and Horse-Powers.  
For Catalogues and prices write  
**ADVANCE THRESHER CO.,**  
BRANCH HOUSE: 1805-9 W. 12th St. } Kansas City, Mo.

**PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS**  
  
Grinds from 100 to 200 Bushels per day according to fineness. Grinds ear corn, oats, etc., fine enough for any purpose. We warrant the Peerless to be the BEST and CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH.  
Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the  
**JOLIET-STROWBRIDGE CO., Joliet, Ill.**  
(General Western Agents for the CHAMPION WAGON, The Horse's Friend.)

**Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY**  
Established 1867. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue.  
**MORGAN, KELLY & TANEYHILL,**  
Waterloo, Iowa.

**WELL MACHINERY.**  
Send for Illustrated Catalogue, showing Well Augers, Rock Drills, Hydraulic and Jetting Machinery, Wind Mills, etc. Have been tested for years, and fully warranted.  
**The Pech Mfg. Co.,**  
LEEDS, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

BE HAPPY WHILE YOU LIVE, FOR YOU WILL BE A LONG TIME DEAD  
To be Happy buy a  
**STEEL MILL AND A DANDY STEEL TOWER.**  
  
With graphite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill requires no oil for years, therefore no more climbing towers, no more tilting towers to break down and injure you or your cattle. Needs no attention and is warranted to last longer than other mills that are oiled, and will be sent to Good Parties on 30 Days Test Trial. If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Four Corner Tower, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girts and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, strong and durable tower on the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be undersold.  
**Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.,**  
Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

**THE KEYSTONE HAY LOADER**  
  
Is a marvel. Saves Time—Labor—Hay. An economical remedy for scarce help. Will Load a Ton of Hay in 5 minutes. Gathers the Hay clean. Loads loose Grain. Loads Green Clover for Silo use. Strong, Light, Easily Hitched to Wagon. —Over 14,000 in use.—  
Send for circular "What Farmers Say."  
**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**  
BRANCHES:  
Kansas City, Mo.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Council Bluffs, Ia.  
Columbus, O.

**SPRAY! SPRAY! SPRAY! SPRAY!**  
And then fruit-raising will largely pay. **THE ROTARY PUMP** is the cheapest and best. Is light, durable, and can be operated by child. Can be attached to a wagon, sled, cart, bench, chair, barrel or bucket. The spraying nozzle must be seen in operation to be appreciated. Price complete \$10. Call on or address **BURSON PUMP & SPRAYER CO.,** Office 618 Kansas Ave. (Room 7), Topeka, Kas.

**SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES AND VINES**  
  
Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Grapes and Potato Rot, Plum Curculio prevented by using **EXCELSIOR SPRAYING OUTFITS.**  
**PERFECT FRUIT ALWAYS SELLS AT GOOD PRICES.** Catalogue showing all injurious insects to Fruits mailed free. Large stock of Fruit Trees, Vines and Berry Plants at Bottom Prices. Address **WM. STAHL,** Quincy, Ill.

**SPRAYING OUTFITS PERFECTION**  
Best, Latest Improved and Cheapest. Our Perfection and Empire Pumps stir the liquid automatically and will spray 100 Trees Per Hour. We make the Little Gem and Garfield Knapsack Sprayers and the Vermorel, fine spray nozzle, most economical spray nozzle in the world. Also a Horse Power Sprayer at low price. We sell Sulphate of Copper and London Purple at wholesale prices. Catalogue free. Write address plainly, giving county. **FIELD FORCE PUMP CO. 193 Bristol Ave. LOCKPORT, N.Y.**

**INDUSTRIAL IRON WORKS.**  
WILL DUPLICATE ANY PART OF ANY MACHINE.  
SEND BROKEN PARTS.  
**S. H. WRIGHT PROP.**  
118 E. 8th ST. TOPEKA, KAN.


**ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.**  
No. 1. Farm Harness. \$24.50. Have sold to consumers for 19 years, saving them the dealers' profits. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. War- rant for two years. Why pay an Agent \$10 to \$50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.  
No. 80. Road Wagon. \$32.  
No. 29. \$60.  
No. 41. Wagon. \$45.  
**WHOLESALE PRICES.**  
Spring Wagons, \$45, \$48, \$50, and \$53. Guaranteed same as sell for \$70 to \$85. Road Wagons, \$30, same as sell for \$35. Buggies, \$30, same as sell for \$35. Top Buggies at \$60, fine as sold at \$85. Phaetons at \$115, fine as silk. Road Carts \$10; with dash \$12; Phaeton body, cushion and lazy back \$15.  
**OUR HARNESS**  
are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather. Single \$9 to \$20; Double Buggy, \$18 to \$35. Riding Saddles all prices. 64 page illustrated Catalogue free. Address  
**W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.**

**WELL MACHINERY.**  
RUST'S  
NEW STYLE.  
Best in Market  
QUICK WORK AND NO FAILURES  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.  
**Rust Artesian Well Works, Ithica, N.Y.**

**FREE TO EVERY FARMER**  
The Wind AS A Motive Power.  
How to obtain it. ATTACH A LITTLE GIANT Power Converter to your ten foot Pumping Windmill  
  
and grind your Feed, cut Fodder, shell Corn and run the Grindstone, Churn, Wood-saw, etc. Self-acting. Will not choke. A governor regulates it according to speed of wind. "Does all you claim for it."—Wm. Mohn, Georgeville, Mo. "It far exceeds my expectations."—J. H. Brown, Climax, Mich. "Mill works like a charm."—J. M. Norton, Eagle Pass, Texas. Ask your dealer or send for illustrated circular and price list. Address **C. D. HELWITZ,** Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

**Best Fences and Gates for all purposes. Free catalogue giving particulars and prices. Write THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO., RICHMOND, IND.**

**WIRE FENCING**  
WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.  
  
RABBIT & POULTRY FENCING.  
Freight Paid. **McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO.**

**45 sold in '88**  
**2,288 sold in '89**  
**6,268 sold in '90**  
**20,049 sold in '91**  
**60,000 will be sold in '92**  
  
**GALVANIZED**  
A Steel Windmill and Steel Tower every 3 minutes. These figures tell the story of the ever-growing, ever-going, everlasting Steel Aermotor. Where one goes others follow, and we "take the country." Though sold, we were unable to make all of the 20,049 Aermotors in '91. Orders often waited 8 weeks to be filled, but now we have vastly increased our plant and are prepared promptly to plant our increase in every habitable portion of the globe. Are you curious to know how the Aermotor Co. in the 4th year of its existence, came to make many times as many windmills as all other makers combined? How we came to originate the Steel Wheel, the Steel Fixed Tower, the Steel Tilting Tower?  
1st. We commenced in a field in which there had been no improvement for 25 years, and in which there seemed no talent or ambition, and none has yet been shown except in feeble imitation of our inventions.  
2d. Before commencing the manufacture, exhaustive scientific investigation and experiments were made by a skilled mechanical engineer, in which over 5,000 dynamometric tests were made on 61 different forms of wheels, propelled by artificial and therefore uniform wind, which settled definitely many questions relating to the proper speed of wheel, the best form, angle, curvature and amount of sail surface, the resistance of air to rotation, obstructions to the wheel, such as heavy wooden arms, obstructions before the wheel, as in the vanesless mill, and many other more abstract, though not less important questions. These investigations proved that the power of the best wind wheels could be doubled, and the AERMOTOR daily demonstrates it has been done.  
3d. To the liberal policy of the Aermotor Co., that guarantees its goods satisfactory or pays freight both ways, and to the enormous output of its factory which enables it to furnish the best article at less than the poorest is sold for. For '92 we furnish the most perfect bearings ever put in a windmill, and have made an exhaustive revision of the Aermotor and Towers.  
If you want a strong, stiff, Steel Fixed Tower—or if you want the tower you don't have to climb (the Steel Tilting Tower) and the wheel that runs when all others stand still, that costs you less than wood and lasts ten times as long (The Steel Aermotor) or if you want a Geared Aermotor to churn, grind, cut feed, pump water, turn grindstones and saw wood, that does the work of 4 horses at the cost of one (\$100), write for copiously illustrated printed matter, showing every conceivable phase of windmill construction and work, to the AERMOTOR CO., 12th and Southwell Sts., Chicago, or 13 Main St., San Francisco.

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

**SOMETHING NEW!**  
**ADAM'S COMBINATION WOVEN + WIRE FENCING**  
  
For full particulars write  
**W. J. ADAM, Joliet, Illinois.**

**THE Topeka Automatic**  
• Self Regulating WINDMILL  
  
The Most Simple! The Most Durable!  
The Most Powerful!  
Mills and Tanks manufactured and furnished on short notice by  
**JONATHAN THOMAS, North Topeka, Kas.**

**I CURE** All Chronic Diseases, however caused, at the patient's home. Write for particulars. J. H. DYE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. Mention this paper.  
**DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT**  
and DOUBLE WIRE SUB-PENSORY Cures Rheumatism, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Errors of Youth, Sexual Exhaustion, Lost Manhood, Trembling and all Male and Female Troubles. SEND 5c. POST-AGE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK in English and German. **ELCRO TRIO TRUSS and BELT Combined.** Address **THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.,** 306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1892.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.  
 STEER—Taken up by A. G. Fuller, in Lincoln tp.,  
 February 1, 1892, one red steer, 2 years old, branded  
 indistinctly on left hip; valued at \$25.  
 Cla e county—M. K. Harman, clerk.  
 STEER—Taken up by U. A. Cowley, in Cedar tp.,  
 March 1, 1892, one roan steer, 1 year last spring, red  
 skin on left ear, crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 6, 1892.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.  
 HORSE—Taken up by E. M. Eldred, in Pleasant  
 Grove tp., March 1, 1892, one red heifer, two years  
 old, d. h. red; valued at \$25.  
 Putnam county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.  
 HORSE—Taken up by J. F. O'Daniel, in Pottaw-  
 atom tp., March 25, 1892, one red two-year-old  
 horse.  
 STEER—By same, one red yearling steer.  
 STEER—By same, one red and white spotted year-  
 ling steer; each animal valued at \$5.  
 Give county—W. H. Wington, clerk.  
 HORSE—Taken up by John Wortmann, in Laurence  
 tp., March 11, 1892, one roan mare pony, X on right  
 hip; valued at \$5.

Too Late to Classify.

**\$15 PICKET WIRE FENCE MACHINE.**—Where  
 not used, \$10, to introduce them. Freight  
 prepaid. B. M. Shaw, Galveston, Tex., manufac-  
 turer of wire corn harvester, and potato plant-  
 ing machine for corn planter, \$5.

**WATER-MILL FOR SALE OR TRADE.**—For good  
 water for stock. The northeast preferred.  
 Address: Kaufman & Son, Virgil, Kas.

**ROSES AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS OUR SPE-**  
 cialty. The greatest variety in this Western  
 country. Send for our 1892 catalogue of plants and  
 bulbs to W. A. Bates, Bonetta Greenhouses, Topeka,  
 Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Holstein-Friesian bulls; cash or on  
 time. Poland-China males, S. C. Brown Leghorn  
 eggs; farmers' prices. Write. M. H. Alberty, Cher-  
 okee, Kas.

**SHEEP.**—I am prepared to supply sheep to feeders  
 in lots to suit. Apply early; prices will surely go  
 up. C. de Foresta, Dorsey P. O., New Mexico.

**GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRY.**—Best of all. Ten  
 thousand plants for sale very cheap. Surplus!  
 Surplus! of 3-year apple at \$5 per 100. Peach trees  
 all best sorts, at \$7 per 100. Two thousand cherry  
 trees at same price. Order quick to  
 secure lowest wholesale prices at "The Seneca Nur-  
 ery," S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

**SHIP YOUR HAY AND GRAIN TO**  
**M. CONSIDINE & SON**

Members of Chicago Board of Trade.  
 Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers.  
 Established 1888.  
 Office and Warehouse, 115 West Lake St., Chicago.  
 Mention KANSAS FARMER.

**SHIP** C. H. DURAND, Treasurer.  
 YOUR Butter, Eggs, Poultry,  
 Calves, Wool, Hay,  
 Potatoes.  
 (INCORPORATED) Green & Dried Fruits, to  
**DURAND COMMISSION COMPANY,**  
 184 S. Water St., Chicago.  
 Drop us a postal for Stencil, Tags, etc. Liberal ad-  
 vances on consignments. Quick sales, prompt returns.

**HIGGS COMMISSION CO.,**  
**Receivers and Shippers of Grain,**  
 413 Exchange Building,  
 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance  
 Association. Liberal advancements made on all con-  
 signments. Market reports furnished on appl. Free.

A. D. JOHNSON, President. G. L. BRINKMAN,  
 Vice President

**JOHNSON-BRINKMAN**  
**COMMISSION COMPANY.**

Grain, Mill Products, Etc.  
 ROOM 328 EXCHANGE BUILDING,  
 Telephone 2623, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
 Proprietors Rosedale Elevator.

**BEE HIVES.** Basewood Sections,  
 Foundation Comb,  
 Smokers, Extractors, Bee Veils, etc. The best  
 supplies and lowest prices. Sixteen-page  
 illustrated price-list free.  
 F. H. DUNN, Yorkville, Ill.

**BRONZE**  
**POTATOES**  
**PLANTS.**  
 A SWEET POTATO that  
 should be in possession of  
 all growers.  
 Send for Circular.  
 SNYDER & GAYLORD,  
 Atchison, Kansas.

**SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH**  
**KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE**  
 SEND FOR  
 CIRCULAR. E. KRAUSER, BRO. MILTON, PA.

**IOWA VETERINARY COLLEGE**  
 413 West Grand Ave., DES MOINES, IOWA.  
 Organized and incorporated under the laws  
 of the State of Iowa Session 1892 beginning  
 October 1, 1892. Trustees—O. H. P. Shoemaker,  
 A. M. M. D., President; F. W. Loomis, M. D.,  
 Secretary; J. A. Campbell, D. V. S., Treasurer  
 and Registrar.  
 Write for catalogue.

# Farm Lands!

## WATER AND HOUSE RENT.

The Syndicate Lands & Irrigating Corpora-  
 tion is breaking out 5,000 acres of its lands in  
 Finney County, Kansas, lying under the great  
 Amazon Irrigating Canal.

THE GROUND IS VERY FERTILE

and will be watered this season from the  
 Canal, which is also owned by the syndicate.  
 Persons wanting to rent ground for Spring  
 Crops, should correspond at once with

**THE SYNDICATE LANDS & IRRIGATING**  
**CORPORATION,**  
 Telephone Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

# REMEMBER

## THAT IN THE

# Pecos Valley,

**The Fruit Belt of**  
**New Mexico,**

FARMERS COINED MONEY

during the Summer of 1891,  
 and will do so every year.

For instance:

Thomas Stokes raised 11 tons of  
 sorghum—hay—on less than two  
 acres of new ground, which product  
 he sold at \$15 a ton—cash yield over  
 \$83 an acre.

Julian Smith sold over \$300 worth  
 of garden products from half an acre  
 of ground.

W. W. Paul raised 211 bushels  
 of oats on 2 1-5 acres of ground,  
 sold at 70 cents a bushel—cash yield  
 \$67 an acre.

John W. Poe cut 600 tons of  
 alfalfa from 110 acres; value \$15 a  
 ton, \$9,000. Cash yield per acre, \$80.

L. W. Holt raised 11 1-4 tons of  
 sorghum on 1 1-2 acres, and 450  
 tons of alfalfa on 90 acres. The  
 alfalfa sold at \$15 a ton—cash yield  
 \$112.50 an acre.

We can give you plenty of simi-  
 lar examples when you come here.

Send for maps and illustrated pamphlet, giv-  
 ing full particulars.

**Pecos Irrigation and**  
**Improvement Co.,**  
**EDDY, NEW MEXICO.**

**HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,**  
**Surgeon.**  
 118 W. Sixth St. Topeka, Kas.

**EYE,**  
**EAR,**  
**NOSE**  
**AND**  
**THROAT.**  
**JOSEPH W. McKEE, A.M., M.D.**  
**SURGEON**  
**KANSAS CITY EYE & EAR**  
**INFIRMARY,**  
 8th & Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
 OCUList AND AUReIST TO  
 Kansas State Blind Institute, Kansas  
 City, Kas.  
 St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Kansas  
 City, Mo.  
 Abundant references from pa-  
 tients. Send for question blank.

Cancers Permanently Cured.

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



For Harness, Buggy Tops, Saddles, Fly Nets  
 Traveling Bags, Military Equipments, Etc.  
 Gives a beautiful finish which will not peel or  
 crack off, smut or crock by handling. Not a varnish  
 Used by the U. S. Army and is the standard  
 among manufacturers and owners of fine harness  
 in every quarter of the globe.  
**SOLD BY ALL HARNESS MAKERS.**

**AGENTS WANTED!**  
**\$800 Profit.** Money comes easy to male or  
 female agents. Write Oregon In-  
 dian Medicine Co., Corry, Pa. Mention paper

**Not a Cent** For our Remedy if it does  
 not cure you.  
**LOST MANHOOD** restored by an external rem-  
 edy. Pay us if we cure you. Sealed. Send 4  
 cents. No Poison for the stomach. French Remedy  
 Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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

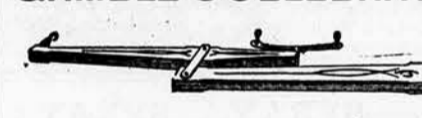
**MANHOOD RESTORED.**

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

**FOR MEN ONLY!**

**POSITIVE CURE** For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD;  
 General and Nervous Debility; Effects  
 of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young.  
 Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully restored. How to enlarge and  
 strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY  
 Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day.  
 Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries.  
 You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proof mailed  
 (sealed) free. Address ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**GAMBLE'S CELEBRATED DRAFT EQUALIZERS**



Patented April 10, 1880.  
 No. 9. Three horses for Listing Corn. Works horses 3 feet 6 or 8 inches apart as  
 desired, weight 33 lbs. Out above.  
 No. 7. Send us card with address and we will mail you cut and price of our No. 7,  
 three horses for Disc Harrows, Wagons, Mowers, Plows, Etc.  
**DES MOINES EQUALIZER CO., Mfrs., DES MOINES, IA.**

**"LATEST AND BEST"**  
**THE MARVEL OF**  
**THE COLUMBIAN FOR**



Sold on Easy Payment Plans  
 to suit all pockets, direct from  
 factory at wholesale prices.  
 Don't pay an Agent or Dealer \$100 or \$200.

Put it in your pocket. If you will write for  
 our catalogue, we can prove our statements  
 and give you facts that will astonish you.  
 Visit our immense factories and make your  
 own selection. All purchaser's expenses paid  
 Note what you have to do and DO AT ONCE.  
 Delays are dangerous.

Send for our Catalogues. Mention this  
 Paper and You get them free.  
 Reference, First National Bank this City.

Address the Manufacturers at once. Time is  
 short. The rush is great.

**CORNISH & CO.** Washington, New Jersey.  
 Established 25 years.

# HOLSTEINS!

100 Head Choicest HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.



**TERMS**  
**EASY!**  
**PRICES**  
**LOW!**  
 Milk Record.  
 1100 lbs. in 1 day.  
 1100 lbs. in 5 months.  
 BUTTER RECORD.  
 23 1/2 lbs. in one week.  
 Lady Philadel. 10394 H.H.B.  
 Comprising the most noted prize winners in Holland and  
 America. Families represented: "Philpals," "Mer-  
 cedes," "Netherlands," "Tritonia," etc. Choice young  
 bulls of these strains for sale. W. H. S. FOSTER.  
 Fostoria, Ohio.

**HOME OF**  
**YOUNG TROTTER STOCK FOR SALE.**  
**FASHION**  
**STUD FARM**  
 Bred and sold MONBARS,  
 two-year-old record, 2: 6 1/2,  
 (the greatest stake and race  
 winner of his age); PIXLEY,  
 2:16; POEM, 2:16 1/2; PRES-  
 TO, 2:19 1/2, and a host of oth-  
 ers, and now offers  
**FOR SALE**  
 Youngsters equally as prom-  
 ising and at low prices.  
 Catalogue sent free.  
 ADDRESS:  
**FASHION STUD FARM,**  
**TRENTON, N. J.**  
**BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.**  
 LADY MAUD, 2:18 1/2. LUCY, 2:18 1/2.

# COOPER'S SHEEP DIP

Cures Scab, kills Ticks and Lice. Improves both  
 Sheep and Wool. \$2 package makes 100 gallons. Order  
 of Swift & Holliday, Topeka, and  
 Funsten & Moore, St. Louis, Mo.

**\$5 A DAY SURE.** \$2.15 Samples Free.  
 Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 30 other special-  
 ties. E. E. Brewster, Holly, Mich.

# I Am Pretty



well satisfied that  
**CLAIRETTE  
SOAP**

Is the BEST LAUNDRY SOAP in the World.  
and I use it in all my washing and cleaning.  
MADE ONLY BY ALL GROCERS KEEP IT.  
N.K. FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS.

## Two Million

Hedge Plan's and Apple Seedlings for sale. F. BABCOCK, Topeka, Kas.  
Headquarters for all kinds of Grass, Field and Garden Seeds. Millet and Sorghum a specialty.  
**EDSON & BECK,**  
Dealers in Flour, Feed, Grain & Hay.  
212 214 Sixth Ave. East, Topeka, Kas.

## Rose Lawn Fruit Farm

All kinds of small fruit plants for sale. Seventy-five varieties to select from. Strawberries our specialty. Plants at lowest prices. Write for catalogue—free.  
Address: DIXON & SON, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kas.

**SEED CORN** I have a few hundred bushels of my famous Early Yellow Rose Corn (selected) for sale. Strongest, surest, earliest and largest. Yields 160 bushels per acre. Write for sample and testimonials to J. B. Armstrong, P. O. Box 772, Shenandoah, Iowa. Five bushels and over, \$1 per bushel; less, \$1.25 per bushel. F.o.b. cars.

## Smith's Small Fruits.

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

## FRUIT TREES

A full selection of all the leading varieties. A correct descriptive list of my famous Early Yellow Rose Corn (selected) for sale. Strongest, surest, earliest and largest. Yields 160 bushels per acre. Write for sample and testimonials to J. B. Armstrong, P. O. Box 772, Shenandoah, Iowa. Five bushels and over, \$1 per bushel; less, \$1.25 per bushel. F.o.b. cars.  
Also a full line of PLANTS and ORNAMENTALS. Plants Catalogue FREE and Trees by mail. Address: J. H. BLACK, SON & CO., Village Nurseries, Hightstown, N.J.

## ROSES, EVERGREENS

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

## Trees, Shrubs Greenhouse and Budding Plants.

Apple Trees, two year medium, \$5 per 100. Cherry, Pear, Plum and Apricot, 20 cents each. Lombardy Poplar and White Ash, ten to twelve feet, 10 cents. Hay-land, Bubach No. 5 Jessie and Jumbo Strawberries, \$3 per 1,000; 10,000 \$15. Raspberries and Blackberries, \$1 per 100; \$1 per 1,000. Rhubarb, \$1 per 100. Asparagus, two-year, \$5 per 1,000. 50 Rhubarb, one-year, by mail, \$1; 100 Asparagus one-year, \$1 by mail. 25 assorted Greenhouse Plants \$1.50 for \$2. by mail or express. Bonner Springs Nurseries, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

## Hardy Catalpa and Russian Mulberry FOR TIMBER CLAIMS.

Stocky trees, twice transplanted, three to four feet high, heavy roots, sure to grow, \$3 to \$5 per hundred, f.o.b. cars.  
Splendid althaea, the finest in the State; fine syringas, mock oranges, snowballs and hydrangeas; beautiful dentals, wigelas, Japan quinces, and flowering almonds, all solid and stocky, several times transplanted. Wistarias, ampelopsis, trumpet creepers, clematis, honeysuckles, and other vines in abundance.  
Headquarters for shade trees and shrubbery.  
B. B. SMYTH, Topeka, Kas.

## FOR SPRING PLANTING

Fruit and Ornamental TREES

The largest & most complete collections in the U.S.; also of ROSES, Grapes, Shrubs, Evergreens, New Small Fruits, including many Novelties, Illustrated Catalogue FREE.  
**ELLWANGER & BARRY**  
MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES ROCHESTER, N.Y.

## SEED CORN.

HOGUE'S YELLOW DENT has won more Premiums at State and National shows than any other CORN in Nebraska. \$1 per bushel. Write for Circulars. Address: R. HOGUE, Crete, Nebraska.

## THE CHAMPION PEACH.

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

WE TELL



THE TRUTH about Seeds. We will send you Free our Seed Annual for 1892, which tells THE WHOLE TRUTH. We illustrate and give prices in this Catalogue, which is handsomer than ever. It tells NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.  
Write for it to-day.  
(P. O. Box 1133)  
D.M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

### Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.  
Everett L. Shelton, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
George G. Ready, Sarah T. Ready, Ida A. Lamond, Peter Felts and G. W. Wilson, Defendants. No. 12961.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District court, in the above-entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Monday, the 21st day of April, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit: Lot numbered 225, on Watson avenue, in West End subdivision to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and is appraised at the sum of \$150, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.  
Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 17th day of March, 1892.  
J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.  
FRANK HERALD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

### Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee County, Kansas.  
Emma P. Jourdan, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Frank P. McLennan, Defendant. No. 13432.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District court, in the above-entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit: Lots numbered 802, 804, 805, 808, 810, and 812, in block 11, on Madison street, in Pierce's addition to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendant, and is appraised at the sum of \$300, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.  
Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 17th day of March, 1892.  
J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.  
FRANK HERALD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

## Weak Men

INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in fifteen days. Never returns. A simple means of self-cure. Sent (sealed) FREE to sufferers from youthful errors. Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address with stamp, L. S. FRANKLIN, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.



**KANSAS SEED HOUSE, Lawrence, Kan.**  
Headquarters for Alfalfa, Japan and Kapervette Clover, Jerusalem and Kafir Corn, Milo Maize, Fourteen Cane and Millet Seed; Johnson, Bermuda, and Tex. Blue Grass Seed, Kansas Stock Melons. Tree Seeds for Nurseries and Timber Claims. EVERYTHING IN THE SEED LINE.  
Catalogues Mailed FREE.  
F. BARTELDSE & CO., Lawrence, Kan.

## FAY CURRANT HEADQUARTERS. GRAPES

**NIAGARA.** All old and new varieties. Extra quality. Warranted true. Lowest rates. Introducers of the **EATON**  
\*See other SMALL FRUITS. New Descriptive Catalogue Free. T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N. Y.

## TOPEKA SEED HOUSE

Established 1876, by S. H. Downs, Proprietor. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Flowering Bulbs and Plants, Flower Pots and Vases, Fertilizers and Insect Destroyers and Garden Implements.

### OUR PRIZE OFFER.

We mail you for 50 cents eight kinds of Vegetable, four kinds of Flower Seeds and two Flowering Bulbs. The retail price is 75 cents. With every 50-cent order for Seeds or Bulbs ordered before May 1, 1892, we give a prize which costs at retail 15 to 25 cents. We buy these articles in large quantities for prize purposes at a price which enables us to offer a useful article with every order for seeds. Send for Catalogue. Address: TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, S. H. Downs, Prop'r, 304 & 306 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

## REID'S SMALL FRUITS, TREES, VINES, SEEDS, CRATES and BASKETS. NEW FRUITS a specialty.

Have you received our Catalogue? If not, why not? Buy direct and save one-half. Illustrated FREE. E. W. REID, Bridgeport, Ohio.

## WILSON'S SEED CATALOGUE For 1892 TELLS YOU

HOW TO MAKE MONEY ON THE FARM. A book of 116 pages full of useful information, fine engravings and colored plates, pronounced by competent judges the most complete work of the kind published.

NOT ONLY EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN, But all kinds of choice Roses, Flowering Plants, Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Rare Novelties of Great Merit, New and Thoroughbred Land and Water Fowls, Registered Pigs, German Hares, &c. In these times you can't afford to do without it. All sent free on application. Address: SAMUEL WILSON, GROVER MECHANICSVILLE, PA.

## Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association.

Incorporated and established for the purpose of encouraging and remunerating farmers who breed their mares to pure-bred and registered stallions of any of the following breeds: Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, English Shire, Belgian, French and German Coach, Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay and Hackney. Write for information and blanks to

L. M. PICKERING, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.

## GREAT "ACTINA" ONLY KNOWN EYE RESTORER. CATARRH CURE.



The Deaf Hear The Blind See. Catarrh Impossible



The above figure represents the manner in which our Magneto-Conservative Garments are worn. It can be readily understood that they are not worn next to the skin, nor have they to be dipped in acids. The dangerous character of Electric Belts charged with acid and worn next the skin is too well known to be repeated here. PROF. WILSON'S system is as distinct from these dangerous Copper and Zinc Belts as is a pine knot in an Indian's wigwag to the electric lights of our stores and city streets. There need not be a sick person in America (save from accidents) if our Magneto-Conservative Underwear would become a part of the wardrobe of every lady and gentleman, as also of infants and children.

Just as cataracts and all diseases of the eye are cured by "Actina," so do our garments cure all forms of bodily disease. Send for pamphlet and price list.

One million people in Europe and America are wearing our Magneto-Conservative garments—they cure all forms of disease after the doctors have utterly failed. There is no form of disease our garments will not cure. Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Consumption, Constipation, Stiff Joints. Our garments cure when all drug treatments fail. Twenty-five thousand people in Kansas City testify to our marvelous cures. If you suffer it serves you right. Listen to your doctors and die. Wear our Magneto-Conservative Garments and live.

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

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, KAS., March 12, 1891.  
Your letter received. I answer with much pleasure. I am well pleased. The Actina has been doing good work. My left ear was nearly deaf—now completely restored. My throat has been affected for nearly ten years—have had quinsy several times—now completely cured; my eyes are greatly improved. Mr. White uses it for throat and eyes; has congested, weak eyes; has been greatly benefited. Mr. Mason, an old case of catarrh, has been greatly benefited; he is an old case; has spent several hundred dollars with specialists, and says he has received more benefit from the use of Actina than all the rest put together; he has thrown his glasses away. One case of a comrade I mention; has been near-sighted since 14 years old, and nearly blind for five years; one eye greatly improved; the other was treated with caustic; he says if both eyes were equally good he could read; he can distinguish colors, which he could not do for five years. I am coming to Kansas City as soon as I can. I want a \$15 Belt and \$2.50 Insoles. There are several other comrades in the Home who have bought your Belts, and I have heard favorable reports of their effects. A great many intend getting your Actina and Garments as soon as they get their pensions.  
Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIEFF, Co. B, 65th Ill.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE—We have a Patent on Actina, No. 341,719, also Copyright and Trade-Mark on the word Actina. We will prosecute all infringers.**

Private Parlors for Ladies. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Address all private matter to PROF. WILSON.

**NEW YORK & LONDON ELECTRIC ASS'N, MRS., 1021 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.**

**CLOVER** Garden, Tree, Field and Grass Seeds, SEED GRAINS-ONION SETS-PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS. **MILLET**  
Send For Our Illustrated Catalogue—FREE.  
**TIMOTHY** TRUMBULL, STEARN & ALLEN SEED CO., BLUE GRASS  
1426-1428 St. Louis Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

### SWINE.

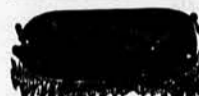
**TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.**—Hogs of all ages and at all prices. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.



**W. W. WALTIRE,** Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Improved Chester Whites and Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.



**A. E. STALEY & SON,** Ottawa, Kas., breeders of registered Chester Whites and Berkshires. Best and cheapest in the West. Write us at once.



**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.**—I will sell pigs, either sex, from my best show sows. Write for particulars. Chas. Ernest, Fortoria, Ohio.



**EVERGREEN HOME-STEAD** herds of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. All breeders registered. Write for wants. D. T. Gantt, Steele City, Nebraska.

### POULTRY.

**S. C. BROWN LEHIGHNS.**—The egg machines. I have the finest yard of these fowls in the West. My birds took premiums at Kansas State fair, 1891. Eggs \$1 per 13. Harvey Shull, 719 Tyler St., Topeka.



**THIRTEEN** years breeders of Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Birds raised on three farms. Eggs \$1 for 13; \$2 for 30. Packed safe to ship any distance. Good hatch guaranteed. **JOE CUNNINGHAM & CO.,** Loree, Miami Co., Indiana.

**PURE-BRED LANGSHANS.**—Eggs \$1 per sitting. 15 eggs. Address Bobt. Crow, Agent Mo. Pacific Railway, Pomona, Kas.

**E. R. FLORA,** Wellington, Kas.—S. C. Brown and B. Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs, B. P. Rocks, B. Langshans, P. C. Chins, B. B. K. G. Bantams. Eggs, \$1 for 13. Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs, 20 cents each. Pekin Duck eggs, 10 cents each.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—Bred and owned at Willow Grove have won all the best prizes the past season. Eggs, \$3 per 13, \$5 per 25. Circular free. G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kas.

**CHOICE HEN'S EGGS** \$1.50 to \$2 a Doz. 11 Duck Eggs, \$1. White H. Turkey Eggs, \$3 per 11. Embden Goose Eggs, \$2.50 per 7. Send for illustrated catalogue FREE. Address JASON ELLIARS, Bookwalter, O.

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

**A. B. DILLE,** Edgerton, Kas., breeds the finest of A. B. P. Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Lt. Brahmas, B. and S. C. B. Leghorns, Langshans, M. B. Turkeys, etc. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.**—Three dollars each. Plymouth Rock fowls and Pekin ducks \$2 each. Eggs \$1 per sitting. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

**POULTRY** Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns from best strains. First Premiums and highest honors at American Poultry Shows. 300 choice chicks old and young, for sale. Eggs in season. Descriptive Circular Free. **WHITE B. E. ROGERS,** Lake Bluff, Ill.

**MULBERRY GROVE FARM.**—Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs, \$1 per 13. J. R. Cotton, Emporia, Kas.

**BERT E. MYERS,** Wellington, Kas., breeder of B. Langshans and B. Minoras—eggs \$2 per thirteen; Bronze Turkey, \$2.50 per nine; Pekin duck, \$1.25 per nine. I showed ten birds and won four firsts, three seconds and special at Wichita.

**HERE IS YOUR CHANCE.**—To get eggs from fine thoroughbred fowls at reasonable price. Large Light Brahmas and finely-marked Silver Wyandottes (premium stock), \$1.50 per setting. F. H. Larrabee, Hutchinson, Kas.

**SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS.**—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**—You can buy high quality Shropshires of the highest breeding and Hereford cattle of Will T. Clark, Monroe City, Mo., located on H. & St. Joe and M., K. & T. R. R.

**AUTOMATIC BAND-CUTTER AND FEEDER** Write A. W. Gray, Mgr., Kansas City, Mo., for 1892 catalogue of Advance Engines, Threshers, Stackers, Elevators, Weighers, Measures, etc.

**M. D. FARLESS,** Marysville, Kas., the Iron-lung auctioneer. Have had fifteen years experience as a stock sale crier. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

**W. D. EPPERSON, VETERINARY SURGEON,** formerly of Ottawa, Kas. Professional calls, either city or country, promptly attended. Office at Love & Cook's Livery Stable, 212 West Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

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

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

## TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

**FOR SALE CHEAP ON EASY TERMS.**—One of the nicest located and best improved farms in eastern Kansas. Also a full section under cultivation. For particulars and terms address the owner, C. H. Pratt, Humboldt, Kas.

**ECLIPSE SEED HOUSE.**—C. E. Hubbard, 293 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Garden, grass, field and flower seeds, plants and bulbs. Telephone 882.

**FOR SALE.**—640 acres pasture. Also 160 acres improved adjoining. Eight miles to station. Reno county, Kansas. One-fourth cash. A. R. Talbot, Sterling, Kas.

**STOP RENTING NOW'S THE TIME** to buy a farm, and don't you forget it. 160 acres choice selected farm land, well located. Price \$1,000. Ten years time, one-tenth or more cash balance one-tenth annually. Only a few tracts of selected land will be sold on above terms. Buy now. Address Isaac Mulholland, Colby, Kas.

**\$15 PICKET WIRE FENCE MACHINE.**—Where not used, \$10, to introduce them. Freight prepaid. B. M. Shaw, Galesburg, Kas., manufacturer of King Corn harvester, and potato planting attachment; \$5 for corn planter.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**—5 registered and eight high-grade Clyde stallions, and 20 mares and fillies. Visit my stables; take Belt line cars, at Sixth and Kansas avenues.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—For unincumbered property in or near Kansas City, a good, improved sheep ranch, near railroad; 80 miles from St. Louis, Mo. Address U. P. Love, 515 Whitney Building, Kansas City, Mo.

**KAFFIR CORN FOR SALE.**—1½ cents per pound; sacks, 20 cents. L. H. Lusk, Heizer, Kas.

**500,000 NO. 1 HEDGE PLANTS FOR SALE.**—At 95 cents per 1,000 in lots of 10,000 or more; less quantity \$1 per 1,000. Box 14 and on cars. Nursery stock of all kinds. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas. Wm. Plasket & Son.

**FOR SALE.**—One registered and eight high-grade Falloway bulls, 1 and 2 years old. L. D. Reynolds, Montrose, Kas.

**SURPLUS NURSERY SUPPLIES.**—Raspberries only \$5 per 1,000; blackberries \$5 to \$8 per 1,000; strawberries, leaving sorts, \$2 per 1,000. Other stock equally low. Send for price list. Frank Holsinger, Rosedale, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**—Three imported Clyd's. I will sell for less than they would cost in Scotland. All registered and good quality. For particulars address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**—Good residences, good farms, good business property, good survey, light road wagon and too buggy. Want good farm near Topeka. Dr. Ro. J., Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Grade Percheron and Morgan stallion, 10 years old; Leghorn, Pekin duck and Toulouse geese eggs. Write for prices. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.

**WANTED, TO EXCHANGE.**—Imported Percheron-Norman stallion for well bred mare, fillies or geldings. Address Box 140, Junction City, Kas.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS.**—\$2 per 10. Black Langshan eggs \$1 per 13. A. P. Williamson, Mulvane, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**—Four registered and six high-grade Clyde stallions and ten fillies. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

**ALFALFA JERUSALEM CORN, KAFFIR CORN.** Milo maize, millet, cane. New crop. I will sell you all you need. Address W. P. Haywood, Lakin, Kas.

**GLANMIRE STOCK FARM.**—For sale; forty head registered Polled Angus cattle, twenty-eight head of choice A. J. C. C. Jerseys, four Draft and Coach stallions. We wish to devote our whole time to raising and developing trotting horses, and will sell above stock for one half its actual value. Would trade the black cattle and stallions for clear land near Topeka. Sam Scott, Box 237, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL RESTAURANT.**—F. Long, proprietor, 528 Kansas Ave., Topeka, the popular place for lodging and 25-cent meals. Farmers' headquarters.

**FOR SALE.**—A good smooth quarter section at Jerome, Gove county, Kansas. Good frame house, 24x16, painted; frame stable and wagon shed, 22x16; a good spring of water; plenty of range. Terms easy. Apply to W. B. Faulkner, Sibley, Kas.

**FRED GLAUER, THE POULTRYMAN,** Beloit, Kas. S. C. B. Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Dark Brahmas, Black Langshans, White Leghorns. Eggs for setting—\$1 per 13, \$2 per 30. Red Caps, S. S. Hamburgs, Bantams—\$2 per 14 eggs.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—Shire stallion, Imp. Primrose No. 591, sire St. Edwards 329, dam Gilly Flower by Sampson 24. A good bargain. Address O. L. Tindall, Lawrence, Kas.

**JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE.**—We have three young Jersey bulls for sale, all solid colors, from tested dams and granddams. Price, \$40 per head. The LaVeta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—First-class farmers' spring wagons of our own make, very cheap. Kiley & Leanan, 424 and 426 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.**—From Felch pedigree Light Brahmas. Prize winners. Twenty-seven chicks from twenty-seven eggs; set in February. We know them to be fertile. Eggs, \$2.50 per 13, \$4 per 25. Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

**TWO FARMS.**—Choice dairy or grain farm, creek and river bottom, fifteen miles from Kansas City, half mile from station, convenient milk route, 250 acres; cheap, easy terms, or part cash. Blue grass farm, twenty miles from Kansas City, one mile from station, 320 acres; at cost, third cash, balance long time if desired. Address or call on H. M. K., 811 Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

## TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

**CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARM.** Strawberry plants from new beds \$1 per 1,000 and upward. Best variety of Raspberry and Blueberry plants very cheap. Write for prices. J. G. BANTA, Lawrence, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**—One complete Nichols & Shepherd threshing outfit. Will sell for part cash, balance to suit purchaser. Or I will trade for young stock. K. T. F. Stice, Oswego, Kas.

**BEES AND APIARIAN SUPPLIES.**—For sale. The best goods and cheapest prices. Chicago Bee-Keepers' Supply Co., 63 & 70 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill., and Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Three thousand bushels seed sweet potatoes, nine best kinds, at low rates. For price write to N. M. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

**SORGHUM SUGAR CANE SEED FOR SALE.**—Address F. W. Patterson, Wamego, Kas.

**FOUR OF THE BEST IMPORTED STALLIONS** in America good enough to win at any of the State fairs, and prize winners in the old world, to exchange for good improved farm in eastern or central Kansas, eastern Nebraska or western Missouri. Three Shires, 8 years old, one Yorkshire Coach, 4 years old. Also one standard pacing stallion, record 2:30; large, round and much faster than record. We have a bargain for the right man. Don't write unless you have a good farm and mean business. Gray Bros., Emporia, Kas.

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

**THE BOSS SPRAYER.**—Send stamp for full information about the prevention of insects from all fruits, to Curtis & Hubbell, Lincoln, Neb.

**BULL FOR SALE.**—A thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian bull, coming 3 years old; extra good. Address E. Marple, North Topeka, Kas.

**DUST-PROOF OATS FOR SEED.**—Offered by Kansas City Grain & Seed Co. (J. I. Reynolds, Manager, formerly of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen). Red Oats have become so hybridized with other varieties that it is difficult to secure enough in this section to fill our Southern orders, so that we are constrained to offer for seed good Red Dust-proof Oats at 50 cents per bushel, delivered at Kansas City depot in uniform sacks of five bushels each. Special prices on large lots. Cash to accompany order. Oats like ours command 5 to 10 cents per bushel more than common oats, and farmers tell us yield twice as much. **KANSAS CITY GRAIN & SEED CO.,** Kansas City, Mo.

Highest market price paid for German Millet and Sorghum Seed (send samples). Also handle grain and seed on consignment. Reference:—National Bank of Kansas City.

## Invincible Hatcher.

Self Regulating. As good a hatcher as the best. Send 2-cent stamp for No 9 Catalogue to Buckeye Incubator Co., Springfield, Ohio. 100 Egg Sizer. \$15.

**WAIT FOR IT!** THE ANNUAL SALE from the Linwood Herd of Scotch-bred Short-horns will be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Wednesday, April 20, 1892. A thick, thrifty lot of stock, suitable for breeding purposes in the very best herds is being catalogued. Address for particulars W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas. COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

## PLATT'S ANNUAL SALE OF GALLOWAYS.

The event of the year among friends of the Shaggy Blacks. THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892, At my sale stable, 1601-9 Genesee St. (near the Stock Yards Exchange), KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

**M. R. PLATT,** Station A, KANSAS CITY, MO.

**L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.** **ROBT. COX.** **FRANK MITCHENER.**

**ROGERS & ROGERS,** LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Write for our Market Reports. Sent free.

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



MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

KANSAS CITY, MO.