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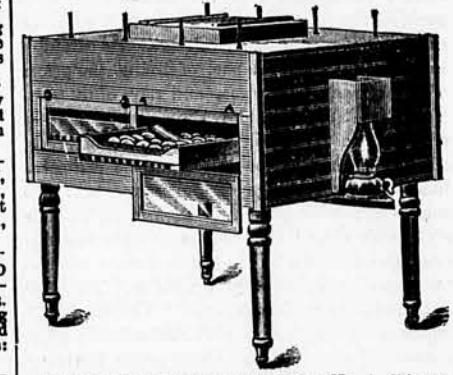
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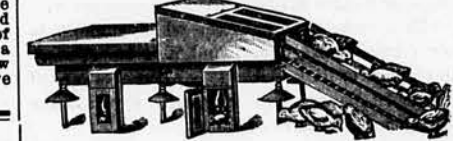


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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 3—Current News. Rain-making—By a Rain maker.  
PAGE 4—THE STOCK INTEREST.—The Sheep for the General Farmer. Beef Combine and the Cattle Industry. Guard Against Black-Leg. Stock Notes.  
PAGE 5—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—The Electric Motor in Agriculture. THE POULTRY YARD.—Poultry on a Large Scale. How Much Feed in a Year. Turkeys as Incubators.  
PAGE 6—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Alliance Proclamation. The Popular Ballot in American Governments. Denounced as a Traitor. National Labor Conference. Reform Press Meeting.  
PAGE 7—THE HORSE.—Trotting Matters.... Market Reports.  
PAGE 8—THE HOME CIRCLE.—Changes (poem). Breakfast. For Wives, Mothers and Daughters. Our Bread Supplies. The Cross of the Legion of Honor.  
PAGE 9—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Beside the Hearth (poem). Gone to Kansas.  
PAGE 10—EDITORIAL.—Market Wrecking. Mortgage Indebtedness, Officially.  
PAGE 11—EDITORIAL.—End of the Louisiana Lottery. Publishers' Paragraphs.... THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—Answers to Correspondents. Tuberculosis. Curious Customs.  
PAGE 12—HORTICULTURE.—The Orchard for the Farm. Bush Lima Beans. Hot-beds.  
PAGE 13—IN THE DAIRY.—A Dairy That Pays. Cream-Raising.  
PAGE 14—The Veterinarian.  
PAGE 15—THE APIARY.—Hints for Learners.

## CURRENT NEWS.

FEBRUARY 2.—The Fifth district Republican Central committee called two conventions. One to elect a delegate to the national convention, at Concordia, March 8; the other to nominate a Congressman, at Abilene, June 21.

FEBRUARY 3.—Delegate Harvey, of Oklahoma, addressed the committee on his bill for the admission into the Union as one State, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.... The House Committee on Agriculture began the consideration of the various anti-option bills in Congress. C. Wood Davis, the well-known statistician, of Kansas, appeared in advocacy of Hatch's bill, regulating options and futures, and imposing heavy special taxes on dealers therein.

FEBRUARY 4.—The British cabinet sat for nearly three hours shaping the speech from the throne with which Parliament will be opened Tuesday.

FEBRUARY 5.—In the House to-day Representative Bunn, of North Carolina, proposed to apply the patent system, which resulted in the stimulation of invention, to the domain of agriculture, with the hope of bringing about equally beneficent effects. The bill introduced provides that any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful plant, fruit or flower, may patent the invention on discovery.... A bill extending the mining laws of Missouri over the Indian Territory was reported to the House. This action was precipitated by the recent mining accident at Krebs.

FEBRUARY 6.—The Kansas City Board of Trade determined to inaugurate inspection, independent of State inspection. Wm. Walker was appointed chief inspector, and Solomon Wagner, deputy. Both are experienced grain men. A special from St. Louis says: "Chief O'Shea, of the State Grain Inspection Bureau, has determined to maintain State inspection at this market at all hazards, and threatens to have every independent inspector arrested who attempts to inspect grain without authority from the State railroad and warehouse commission.... The Democratic State Central committee of Kansas decided to hold the State convention at Leavenworth, March 5, to elect delegates to the national convention at Chicago.

FEBRUARY 7.—The Hotel Royal, New

York, burned to the ground. There were about one hundred and fifty guests, and fifty employes in the building, of which one hundred are missing. Scenes were heart-rending and appalling.... Secretary Blaine writes the Chairman of the Republican National committee that he will not be a candidate for President at the next convention.... John M. Thayer, the acting Governor of Nebraska, surrendered the office to the legal chief magistrate, James E. Boyd. There were no demonstrations.

FEBRUARY 8.—A million dollar fire in Memphis, the most disastrous that city has had for years. One of the finest hotels south of the Ohio river numbered among the buildings destroyed. No lives lost.... The most disastrous fire in the history of Larned, Kas., occurred early this morning, destroying nearly \$125,000 worth of property, including one of the finest business blocks in the city.... The Presidential postmasters of the State of Kansas, met in convention at Wichita to-day, and formed a permanent organization, to be known as the "Kansas Association of Presidential Postmasters," which will meet annually on the second Tuesday in February, Topeka being the place selected for next year's convention.

### Rain-making—By a Rain-maker.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Since the subject of artificial rain-making is one of such vast importance, I take the liberty of making a few statements which I think might be of interest to your readers. A number of would-be rain-makers will be in the field next season and take in large and small coin, according to their ability. The average expense involved in making rain will be the time employed and the large lunch basket filled with choice sandwiches, cheese and crackers, and last, but not least, a good quality of gin to aid digestion, and finish off with a pinch of snuff, making the atmosphere sneeze, and like the groundhog, when the time comes (that is after the rain has begun to fall naturally), the would-be rain-makers will emerge from their hole and ask the public, "how is that for high?" The public will exclaim, wonderful, wonderful, and some wise men will doubtless say, long live humbugs. I agree with the man in the barn, who doubtless echoes the sentiments of the successful Barnum, who said, "the masses of people must be humbugged in order to be satisfied."

A story that compares well with some of the would-be rain-makers, in point of stupidity, is told of one Mr. N. N., who had amassed a fortune manufacturing oleomargarine, who, when his daughter's birthday was approaching (the daughter having been previously overloaded with golden ware), was taxing his woolly brain as to what he should buy her, when a brilliant idea struck him, which he at once imparted to his better half, saying, "mamma dear, as Clara could still stand a finishing touch to her education, let us have her learn French secretly and surprise her with it on her birthday." The woods are full of just such brilliant men as this, for instance, those who believe in some secret and hidden way of making the atmosphere weep, and I will bet a pretzel against the court house that the failure would be as great in one case as the other.

Now comes the business part of the rain-making. They have guaranteed to make rain or no pay, they make rain when needed, and have succeeded, though the

rain may not come in one, two, nor three days, as nature might be working against them, but the time will come when it will rain, and the rain is needed more after the country has been suffering for a week or two, than when the rain-maker started in. With good luck the rain might come the first day or two, but the greatest misfortune that could happen would be for a good heavy shower to fall just before the arrival of the rain-maker. Yet, why should he not be credited with having caused this, too. Nature saw him coming, and like the game when he saw the hunter, said: "Don't shoot; I'll come down."

However, the bill must be paid, because the rain was made when needed and wanted, even if the rain-maker did experiment a week or two waiting for a shower to come along. No honest man would refuse to pay the bill of a successful rain-maker, as the contract was plain—"No pay wanted unless rain is made when needed." Plenty of testimony will be furnished confirming the fact that rain fell on the day wanted. In order to offset this statement, testimony will have to be procured, stating that rain did not fall, or was not wanted, or not made, and, while thousands could be found who would say "We do not believe that they made rain," yet such testimony will not impeach the statements made to the effect that rain did fall, so the cheapest way to settle the matter would be by paying the bill according to contract.

I have presented the side of the would-be rain-makers in all their glory, and say, without hesitancy, that all will be successful if they will wait until nature is ready, and bear in mind that Rome was not built in a day.

Now let us look at the shady side. Before rain is produced much preparation must be made, and considerable money expended before any benefit can be derived. The preparations for making rain cannot be concealed any more than the means whereby we can cross the Atlantic in six days. How great were the preparations made before successfully operating the telephone, even after it was known to be a success. And so it is with the numerous inventions and discoveries before any benefit is derived from same. It is true that the first outlay may bring big interest, but said outlay must be proportional.

By the successful way of making rain we must utilize the laws of heat, force, and vapor, and accept and apply these laws, and by working systematically and correctly great results can be accomplished, but rain can only be produced by employing adequate means, that is, by using my method, whereby the temperature of the upper currents of the atmosphere is lowered. Science knows nature, and true science will succeed, because it does know nature. Genuine science knows that rain cannot be produced in any other way than by cooling the temperature of the upper currents of the atmosphere.

Chicago, Ill. LOUIS GATHMANN.

[To the editor it appears that the first part of Mr. Gathmann's communication is a sufficient answer to the last paragraph.]

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

KANSAS FARMER only one dollar a year.

### A Shortage in Broomcorn.

Editor Kansas City Journal: In reply to your request for information regarding the recent advance and the present high prices of brooms, will say that it is due solely to the advance in price of broomcorn. Since the beginning of the present crop year—September 1—broomcorn has made an average advance of 3¼ cents which is equivalent to 75 cents per dozen on brooms. This advance was caused by a partial failure in the crop in Illinois, there being a shortage of about 5,000 tons in that State. As early as last November it was evident that there would be a shortage, and at a meeting of the National Broom Manufacturers' Association, held in Chicago during that month, after carefully canvassing the amount of stocks in sight, it was decided that an advance of 50 cents per dozen was fully warranted. The result justified this expectation, and broomcorn having advanced in the meantime, the association was called together again in convention in Chicago, January 5. During the week of this convention over 1,000 tons of corn were bought from the Chicago dealers by the manufacturers attending the convention. As a natural consequence, prices have advanced still further, with a corresponding advance of 25 cents per dozen on brooms. There being no stocks of brush in the hands of the producers, the future of the market depends solely on whether there is enough corn to go round at present prices. During the past week I have made shipment of two cars to Melbourne, Australia, five cars to California, and one car to St. Paul, Minn. Prices at present range from \$110 to \$160 per ton. HUGH E. THOMPSON.  
Kansas City, January 18, 1892.

### The O. & M. Vestibule Line.

Passengers going to any point East or Southeast, and desiring a quick and comfortable trip, should take the Ohio & Mississippi Ry., the fast line from St. Louis, and the only one running a passenger train through to Cincinnati, the time being less than ten hours.

Three daily vestibule trains are run by the O. & M. to Cincinnati, and two to Louisville, making direct connections with all trains for the East, Northeast and Southeast, and trains of this line are equipped with elegant Vestibule Day Coaches, and Pullman's latest pattern in Vestibule Parlor Library Cars and Sleepers. The Sleeping Cars are run through from St. Louis to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without change, and the fare to these points is less by the O. & M. Ry. than by other through car routes.

Owing to its excellent through train service and fast time, the O. & M. is enabled to carry about ninety-five per cent. of the travel from St. Louis to and via Cincinnati, eastward.

See that your tickets read via the popular O. & M. Ry. For sale at offices of connecting lines.

For further information call on or address A. J. Lytle, Gen'l Western Pass'r Agent Ohio & Mississippi Ry., 105 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

### People's Party Convention.

The Wabash railway announces a rate of one fare (6.50) for the round trip from Kansas City and return for all who wish to go to St. Louis. H. N. GARLAND, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

FEBRUARY 17-18, 1892.—Breeder's Combination Sale of Standard-bred horses, Holton, Kas.  
FEBRUARY 18, 1892.—Geo. W. Falk, Poland-Chinns, Richmond, Mo.  
FEBRUARY 29 AND MARCH 1-5, 1892.—Grand Spring Combination Sale, City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo.  
APRIL 20, 1892.—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, Dexter Park, Chicago.

### THE SHEEP FOR THE GENERAL FARMER.

By H. M. Kirkpatrick, President of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, read at the annual meeting, at Topeka, January 13, 1892.

(Continued from last week.)

I believe a flock of sheep is generally considered a mark of thrift. Am I not right? I mean a special mark of thrift. If true, is that not a very potent argument? Another credit is the feeling of security the master has of the never-falling crop. Come wet or dry, the wool, though low in price, is always sure. He may not entirely escape some losses. The gad-fly may do its deadly work, the dogs may be unfriendly, but he is reasonably insured that no sweeping epidemic will, cholera and splenic fever-like, carry his entire flock away.

We will consider more particularly now, the subject proper of this paper: "The Sheep for the General Farmer." Many of you know that I am breeding Shropshire-down sheep. I want to assure you all that my argument will not be because I am breeding Shropshires, but that I am breeding Shropshires because of that argument.

I am a firm believer in a more than one-purpose sheep, a more than one-purpose cow and horse, a hog that will produce both lean meat and fat, and a man that can do more than one thing well. While I am ready to admit there is a place for the special-purpose sheep, cow, horse and hog, that place is not with the general farmer.

It is my conviction that we must not look for any material advance in the price of wool; that, in fact, we are in the midst of a period of low prices, in competition with cheap labor and cheap lands in other countries, as well as our own, and yet I believe there never was a time when the price of wool was so low that a flock of good sheep, well and cheaply handled, did not pay fairly well; nor is the time likely to come in the near future, when the owner of well-wooled sheep may not obtain some profit from the wool product alone.

Competition by foreign countries in the production of wool is strong, and will doubtless so continue, while in the production of mutton the field is almost exclusively our own, and in the nature of things is not likely to change. The consumption of mutton is steadily increasing and in greater ratio than the increase in population. The average fleece of the American sheep is put at six pounds per head. Now if you can produce a sheep that will average eight pounds per head, and at the same time yield a good carcass of mutton, that will cost less than beef and sell for as much per pound and probably more, this sheep being as hardy, as long-lived, and adapted to all parts of our country, I ask why are they not the better sheep for the general farmer? Why produce a sheep that is only good for one or the other? We all advocate diversified farming. Why not the diversified product from an animal, if produced without any appreciable cost to the other?

I mentioned eight pounds per head as a basis for computation; but that is not necessarily a limit. By selection and care in breeding, that yield can be materially increased, and can be increased in proportion as you increase the size of the sheep, enhancing the value of both. Permit me to refer again to that peerless journal, the *Breeder's Gazette*, and quote from an editorial in the issue of November 25: "While there may not be warrant for predicting a mutton boom in this country, there seems no reason for doubting its increasing popularity and a corresponding determination on the part of breeders to keep pace with the demand for a better article than has hitherto been within the reach of the average consumer. The tendency in this direction has long been recognized by such intelligent observers as have turned their attention to the subject. One chief impediment to the universal

success of sheep husbandry in the United States, has been the too general inclination to place value upon animals with special reference to their ability as wool-producers." Further on, they say: "But something was lacking, and while many felt the pinch of diminishing profits, they failed to recognize the fact that they were harvesting but one crop, when it was possible to have two without measurably increasing flock rations or adding to the routine of management, beyond greater care and breeding."

It may be claimed by some that the consumption of mutton is limited, and with the great preponderance of black faces, the market would be overdone. This may in time transpire; but if it should, I hold it no argument against the Shropshire, for should the overproduction occur, you have a fleece ranging from ten to fourteen pounds per head, and commanding a higher price than wool produced by the special wool breeds. Witness market quotations of January 1, in Chicago: "Pure Shropshire, medium choice, 28 to 30 cents; average, 25 to 28 cents. Pure Shropshire, low medium, 24 to 26 cents for choice; 23 to 25 cents for average; medium one-half-blood, 25 to 27 cents for choice, and 23 to 25 cents for average;" and so on down to fine wools, which are quoted, 21 to 23 cents for choice, and 18 to 21 cents for average.

But is overproduction of mutton likely to occur? Can we not profit by the experience of the English farmer, who raises the mutton sheep almost to the exclusion of other breeds, and upon land many times the value of ours. If the English farmer has made profitable the production of mutton, when paying an annual rental of \$10 to \$20 per acre, and when the cost of importing American carcasses can hardly exceed the difference in the cost of production, does it not create a suspicion that the fault, if any, would lie in the methods of the American farmer?

The estimated value of the sheep in the United States for 1891 is \$2.50 per head. At 64 cents per pound the average weight of American sheep would be sixty-two pounds. This certainly calls very loudly for some improvement in the size of our sheep. Where can we find so potent a factor as the Shropshire ram? Merinos and Merino grades largely predominate in this country. The Shropshire has been found to blend admirably with them, driving the wrinkles away, broadening the backs, deepening the chest, squaring the bodies, thickening the flesh, increasing the aptness to fatten, adding constitutional vigor, raising the ewe neck, increasing the value of the wool, and putting the mark of good mutton on the face and legs—a mark that all venders and mutton-eaters recognize at once without argument. There is no better cross, and contrary to a theory that I have heard advanced, that after the first cross the advantages were lost, my experience is that each added cross adds merit to the offspring. We have three-fourths and seven-eighths grades that are proportionately superior to our half-bloods.

It would not be advisable for the general farmer to start with a flock of pure-bred sheep for the production of mutton and wool. The cost of his plant would be too great; but by getting good grade Merinos or grades of the Down breeds or Cotswold ewes, and if his means will permit, a fine pure-bred registered ewe and a good ram, he will be surprised to find himself the owner of a flock of pure-bred sheep in a very short time.

The prices of pure-bred Shropshires are comparatively high and are likely to remain so until this country begins to produce a surplus. The imported ewes are not likely to be lower. The cost of importing may be cheapened, but the increase in the cost of their production is liable to keep pace with the cheapening of the cost of importing.

The merits of the Shropshire are now well known. Although comparatively a new breed in this country, in England they have been bred for centuries. They are first mentioned in a report of wool and woolen manufacturers published in 1641, in which is quoted the price of Shropshire wool in the year 1341. Their progress in this country in general favor is largely due to the demand for a double-purpose sheep—wool and mutton—found to such perfection in no other breed. Add to this their unequalled fecundity, great mammary functions, superb quality of mutton and fleece—both commanding the highest

prices in the market, their adaptability to all kinds of pasture land, hardness—having close, oily wool to shield them from the snow, sleet and rain, their great feeding qualities, and early maturity, and as a "Thing of beauty is a joy forever," I cannot stop until I compliment them on the way they carry their heads, their quick, strong step, and their attractive, stylish appearance. I maintain the Shropshire is the sheep for the general farmer.

### Beef Combine and the Cattle Industry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—While Secretary Rusk is informing the people of the removal of foreign restrictions on our meat trade, and the vast increase of exportation of this product, the increase of consumption, the decrease of the number of cattle and hog supply and the flattering prospect of future rise in prices in consequence of such conditions, he forgets that the "Big Four" stands between the farmer and the markets, both foreign and domestic, with their merciless grasp on the market, controlling the price of every pound of meat, until now the cattle and hog industry of the country is practically destroyed.

I listened to the flattering and delusive statements of Dr. Salmon, before the Agricultural Board, on this subject, until I was deeply impressed of the absolute ignorance of that department of the causes of the ruinous low range of prices of these articles of trade on the markets of the country. While these refrigerator meat plates thus stand between us and the markets, how is the farmer to be benefited by his efforts?

There have been less cattle and hogs by many hundreds of thousands delivered in all of the American markets during 1891 than 1890, as shown by the best authenticated reports of current and reliable stock and market reports, yet the markets are lower this year than last. All feeders on 40-cent corn are losing hundreds of dollars on cattle and hogs, and will continue to, even on 25-cent corn.

The only remedy is to pass such a law as the "original package law," putting beef, mutton and hogs sold between the States under the police regulation of the State. Then the inspection laws recently declared unconstitutional by the courts will stand the rack of the courts and be relieved from the commerce provision of the constitution. Also to tax out of existence, or allow the States to do so, all dressed meat conveyed from one State to another. There is no limit or restriction to or on the taxing power of the nation. The attention of our members of the House should be called directly to this matter.

Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, has his bill for oleomargarine now before the House Committee on Agriculture, and I hope some one of our members will move to amend by adding beef, pork, cattle and hogs, in the form of dressed beef or mutton. Tax combines and trusts out of existence, of whatever name, even this formidable combine now invading the sacred precincts of the Alliance under the misnomer of co-operative stores. Let all Alliances send words of encouragement to Senator Peffer for the bills prepared by him on this subject.

P. P. ELDER.  
Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kas.

### Guard Against Black-Leg.

The following is not given as new, but as an important reminder at this season of the year. An efficient preventive of black-leg in cattle is composed as follows: Ten pounds sulphur, six pounds copperas, three pounds saltpeter, three pounds al-slaked lime, mixed with two or three times as much salt as of all the other ingredients. It should be given to the cattle instead of salt for a few weeks before turning upon grass and before changing feed in the fall. Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood stock farm, has used this as a preventive during the last forty years. When his cattle have been well supplied with it he has had no losses from black-leg. On a few occasions when, on account of his absence, the mixture has not been supplied at the proper season, Col. Harris has suffered severe losses. The mixture is also given with advantage to horses and hogs.

Special premiums aggregating \$1,000 will be offered by the American Berkshire Association at the World's Columbian Exposition. For details write to Jno. G. Springer, Secretary American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ill.

### Stock Notes.

The results of a prosperous year among farmers is being felt in our business. Present indications are that the seasons of 1891 and 1892 will be better in the imported horse business than for several years. The inquiries are numerous and are of a better tone than formerly. Buyers are more particular in making selections. The horse must possess more than gross weight. Breeders have learned that a 1,600-pound draft stallion of the right type will out-breed one weighing 1,800 or 2,000 pounds, but lacking quality. They realize that legs measuring thirteen inches, composed of round, spongy bone and meat will not support as much weight or stand as much strain as one of smaller size, of flinty bone and hard sinew. They have learned that side-bones and roaring are inherited and transmissible defects, and they don't want them.

The Shire is at the front to stay. I have letters from my patrons saying that they have everywhere given the highest satisfaction. This is, however, no more than expected, for when, in 1874, I commenced introducing them into the United States, I was confident, and so expressed myself, that all that was necessary to place Shires at the front was to bring them into sharp, practical competition with other breeds.

With the Cleveland Bays it was a foregone conclusion with all that saw my first importations, that if they would transmit their grand qualities and characteristics with even reasonable certainty, they would be an immense success in the United States. Time has proven the great value of this world-renowned breed. They have simply repeated in this country what they had already done everywhere else—proved that as breeders they could stamp their characteristics on their offspring with remarkable certainty.

I have at present the finest collection of the two breeds (about two hundred and fifty) that I ever owned at one time. Recently I have been making careful inquiry of my patrons as to how my stallions have proved, as sure breeders, and what they think of my plan of importing quite young and fully acclimating them before offering for sale. I am now receiving answers to my inquiries, and they report from 70 to 90 per cent. of foals, and credit the result to the fact that the stock was fully acclimated before put to breeding. The stallions I am now offering have been on my farms two and three years, are fully acclimated, and without being crammed with drugs and grain they are all in splendid condition, and nearly all have been tested as to their breeding abilities. These points I consider of prime importance to the buyer.

GEO. E. BROWN.  
Aurora, Ill., January 29, 1892.

### A Hearty Welcome

To returning peace by day and tranquility at night is extended by the rheumatic patient who owes these blessings to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay the use of this fine anodyne for pain and purifier of the blood an instant beyond the point when the disease manifests itself. Kidney trouble, dyspepsia, liver complaint, la grippe and irregularity of the bowels are relieved and cured by the Bitters.

### 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.

### One of the Finest.

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

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

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



## Agricultural Matters.

### THE ELECTRIC MOTOR IN AGRICULTURE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is often said that grain-growing on a large scale is not profitable, and facts seem to show that there is more profit in growing 1,000 bushels of wheat than in growing 10,000 bushels.

In nearly all other industries the cost of work is less on a large scale. Better results, better work, less expensive product, and greater profit is had by employing many expert workmen under one skillful management, by increasing the capital and enlarging the motive power, by using special labor-saving machinery, and by doing business in a larger way.

In nearly all other lines of work, a single individual with small capital, with simple tools, and without special training, is at a disadvantage compared with stronger competitors, for he cannot purchase supplies as cheaply, he cannot produce as cheaply, and he cannot dispose of his products to as good advantage as those who do business in a larger way.

In the nature of the work of grain-growing there appears no sufficient reason why 2,500 acres of grain, managed by one competent man, should not give better results than the same acreage managed by fifty men, who often have insufficient capital, inferior implements and teams, and no special fitness for the work.

Grain-growing on a large scale requires an investment in land, but this is the safest of all investments. It also requires a certain amount of power, applied to the plow, the harrow, the drill, the cultivator, the reaper, and the thrasher, but this expense for power is not in excess of that required by many other industries.

The uncertainties of the crop do not explain why grain-growing is profitable to the small grower, and unprofitable to the large grower. The grain-grower on a large scale is able to base his plans upon the average yield of a term of years as surely as insurance companies base their rates upon a system of average risks. A short crop, or even a failure of the crop, in one season does not materially affect the large producer, for it does not affect the average yield for a term of years. He has discounted such losses in advance. But the ordinary farmer is obliged to depend upon annual returns. A short crop discourages him, and a failure cripples him.

According to the reports of the State Board of Agriculture, and also the reports of the Department of Agriculture, the wheat crop of Kansas has averaged, for thirty years, one year with another, fourteen bushels per acre. If it may be assumed that the wheat-growers have received 65 cents, as an average price, per bushel, then the average value of an acre of wheat in the last thirty years has been \$9. Unless there are unusual reasons for expecting a change in the conditions, it may be safely presumed that \$9 will continue to be the average value of an acre of wheat. If it costs less than \$9 to produce an acre of wheat, there should be an average profit to the producer, whether the acreage is 100 acres, or 1,000 acres, and whether the yield is 1,400 or 14,000 bushels.

There is but one satisfactory explanation which can be given of the admitted fact, that it does not pay, in grain-growing, to increase capital and motive power, to use labor-saving machinery, to employ many expert workmen under one skillful management, and to do business in a large way, as in other industries.

Agriculture depends upon animal power, and animal power is subject to serious limitations. Agriculture has made less improvement than other industries, because its motive power is

inferior. As long as commerce depended upon animal power in slow-moving caravans, it made little progress. As long as manufacture depended upon human labor, or upon animal power, it made little progress. And as long as agriculture depends upon animal power, it will fail to keep step with other industries which have more efficient motive power.

In the mere management of their motive power, other industries effect a great saving in human labor. The engineer of a sixty-horse-power locomotive controls as much power as thirty teamsters with thirty two-horse teams. The engineer of a factory which uses 1,000 steam horse power accomplishes as much work as 500 men with 500 teams. It is not possible to combine many units of animal power so that one driver can accomplish as much work as many drivers.

Industries which employ cheap and ample power also effect a great saving by using labor-saving machines, which though wasteful of cheap power, are economical of expensive human labor. But in agriculture it is necessary to economize the power often at the expense of human labor.

The grain-grower on a large scale performs the work in the same way, and under the same disadvantages, so far as motive power is concerned, as the small grain-grower. He gets a large acreage by simply increasing the number of men and of teams, and also increasing the expense. His hired labor is less effective and less economical than the labor of the small farmer who works for himself.

If it were possible for one man, with a fifty-horse-power steam engine, to plow and to sow, to cultivate, to reap, and to thresh, as many acres of grain as twenty-five men with twenty-five teams, in the ordinary way, then the grain-grower on a large scale would be able to produce grain more cheaply than the ordinary farmer. But, for the purposes of agriculture, the steam engine has faults which appear to be inherent and unavoidable. It appears to have been improved nearly to its limit. There is little prospect that it can ever be directly and generally available in agriculture.

The only reason why grain-growing, the oldest industry, the most necessary, and the most extensive industry, lags behind other industries, is found in its want of cheap and ample and easily controlled power.

There are millions of acres of fertile land in Kansas which have never been turned by the plow. There are millions of acres which are plowed shallow, and out of season. And there are millions of acres which are worked at little profit, because of the expense and of the inefficiency of animal power.

The inventor of the steam engine, James Watt, said to the king of England, "I have what every subject of your majesty wants—power." Every Kansas farmer needs power, power to plow deep instead of shallow, to plow many acres instead of one, to plow rapidly at the proper times instead of out of season, power to drag the plow and the self-binder. Ample power, so that one man can accomplish as much work as ten men now do. Cheap power, so that the cost of growing grain may be lessened. With such power, this Western country, admirably adapted as it is for the production of grain on a large scale, will become a prosperous hive of industry. The acreage in grain will be multiplied, the yield per acre will be increased, and the expense per bushel will be decreased.

It is the belief of electrical experts that the electric motor, as it is now improved, is easily capable of doing the heavy work of agriculture. Electrical science has made wonderful progress in the last few years. Three years ago there were but thirteen electric roads

in the country. Now there are more than 400. It is said that \$600,000,000 have been invested in electrical works in this country within ten years. On street railways electric motors have displaced 28,161 horses within twelve months. Street car work is too hard for horses. Their average term of service on a street car is but three years. It costs less to operate the electric motor, it moves more rapidly, it draws heavier loads. Electric cars are now run ten miles from the engine from which they derive their power. An electric motor of twenty-five-horse-power weighs no more than one horse. It carries neither fuel nor water. It has but one moving part. It runs as rapidly with a full load as with no load. It knows no fatigue. It is subject to no disease. It requires neither food nor care when not at work.

The great plains are capable of becoming a vast farm. They only wait for power to till the soil, and this new motor, whose adaptation to the work of agriculture we are just beginning to see, will have a place in the future agriculture of the West.

Surely agriculture should take advantage of the discoveries of science. It should give the electric motor a trial in the heavy work of grain-growing. It may emancipate the horse. It may emancipate the farmer from entire dependence upon animal power.

It may be that the wires which carry electric light through the streets of Kansas towns by night will carry electric power to the farms by day.

It may be that the farmers of a township will put up an electric power plant to put an entire township in grain.

It may be that a bird's-eye view of the Kansas of to-morrow will show electric motors at work on every farm, electric lights in town and country, and electric railway trains bringing in supplies, and taking away larger crops than animal power can produce.

Should not land-owners, or the State Experiment Station, or the Department of Agriculture, determine the adaptation of the electric motor to the wants of Western agriculture? It is not a new and untried invention. It is now successfully doing the work of tens of thousands of horses faster and better and cheaper than horses can do it. It appears to be able to do the heavy work of growing grain faster and better and cheaper than horses. There is no other experiment which would have so great interest for every Kansan.

A mechanical horse power is far superior to the power of an ordinary horse, but in the following comparison of cost it may be assumed that fifty horses can accomplish as much work as fifty mechanical horse power. It may also be assumed that the barn for fifty horses costs as much as the electrical power house, and that expense for land, plows, etc., is the same in both cases for the same work.

Fifty horses, at \$125 each.....	\$6,250.00
Fifty sets harness, etc., at \$15 each.....	750.00
<b>Total for motive power.....</b>	<b>\$7,000.00</b>
<b>FOR ELECTRIC POWER.</b>	
One 50-horse-power boiler and engine.....	\$1,000.00
One 50-horse-power dynamo.....	1,800.00
Two 25-horse-power electric motors, 1,400 pounds each.....	2,800.00
Three miles wire to carry current, posts, etc.....	400.00
Electric motors, cars, etc.....	400.00
<b>Total for motive power.....</b>	<b>\$6,400.00</b>
<b>DAILY EXPENSES FOR HORSES.</b>	
Feed for fifty horses, at 20 cents per day.....	10.00
Wages of 17 drivers, at \$1.25 per day.....	21.25
<b>Total expense per day.....</b>	<b>\$31.25</b>
<b>DAILY EXPENSE FOR ELECTRIC POWER.</b>	
One and one-fourth tons coal, at \$4 per ton.....	5.00
One engineer, at \$2.50 per day.....	2.50
One fireman, at \$1.50 per day.....	1.50
Two motormen, at \$1.50 per day.....	3.00
<b>Total expense per day.....</b>	<b>\$12.00</b>

In street railways the comparative cost of animal power and of electric power has received very careful study. It is stated that the first cost of electric roads is 15 per cent. greater than that of horse roads.

The operating expenses of forty-four

horse roads, including interest on investment, taxes and current expenses, are stated as 24.32 cents per car mile.

The operating expenses of twenty-two electric roads, including the same charges, are stated as 11.03 cents per car mile.

In the numerous successful applications of electric power there seems to be encouragement to test its strength in the work of agriculture in Kansas. The result of the experiment may show that the cost of producing grain on the great prairies of the West may be reduced, and that the great plains may control the grain markets of the world. Sterling, Rice Co., Kas. D.

Mr. J. K. P. Fleming, a prominent horseman of Freeport, remarks: "I have used Quinn's Ointment in my stable, and it does all you advertise. I can highly recommend it." For Cuts, Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs, Bunches has no equal. Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Poultry on a Large Scale.

There are many persons of moderate means, says a writer in *Southern Planter*, who have had, perhaps, some little experience in breeding poultry, and who get to considering if it will pay to breed poultry on a large scale; whether it will pay to embark in the breeding of poultry, thoroughbreds, and for market purposes, as a business, and if it is good policy to engage in it. Such questions are difficult to determine to the satisfaction of all persons concerned, for much more really depends on the person than on the business in nearly every department of human industry, and where one person may make a success of any undertaking another may fail, though having started with equal chances; and especially does this rule apply to the poultry business. To be successful, a person must like the business, pay strict attention to every detail, and look out for the little things. Given these, poultry farming on a large scale may be attempted with prospect of success. Poultry, to be successful on a large scale, must be kept in small colonies of about 100 fowls each, and these must be entirely apart and separated by some distance from each other, for many more than that number in a single house is apt to cause sickness and disease, ere long, among them. Small flocks can be given better attention than larger ones, and the first approach of disease can be seen readily, and promptly checked, while there is less danger of great loss when thus kept in small flocks, as the trouble can usually be confined to the flock in which it started by proper and prompt sanitary measures. When the breeder is not too far away from large retail markets, and especially where he can market them himself, thus saving commission, freight, and loss, it pays best to breed and keep poultry for eggs, as eggs known to be strictly fresh are always in good demand at quite an increase in price over that received for the ordinary "store" eggs.

### How Much Feed in a Year.

The estimate usually made as the allowance of a hen per year is five pecks of corn, or its equivalent. Experiments in feeding show that while some hens will eat four ounces of food per day others will not eat one-half that quantity. It is almost impossible to estimate how much "equivalent" of corn should be fed, however, as it comprises all the varied food that can be given. Corn is not a proper food, and less food will be required in summer than in winter. To attempt to feed hens by measuring the grain is to make guesses, as the quantity and kind of food depends on too many conditions. One must take careful notice of the flock and learn by observation. How to feed the hens cannot well be explained. It must be acquired by practice.—*Farmer's Home Weekly*.

### Turkeys as Incubators.

A writer in the *National Stockman and Farmer* recommends the turkey hen as the best incubator for people who live on a farm. He says: "Four turkey hens will cover one hundred chicken eggs, and they are so constituted that they can set a long time without any apparent injury, if kept free from lice and watered regularly. I would advise raising the chickens after they are hatched in a brooder."



## Alliance Department.

### ALLIANCE PROCLAMATION.

[OFFICIAL.]

To the Brotherhood of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union:

We believe that the great principles upon which the demands of our order are based are correct. We believe that these principles are founded in equity and justice. We believe their recognition and adoption in our governmental policy would conserve the highest interests of the public weal. We believe that the just equilibrium between the great industries of our country, which is absolutely essential to our existence as a free people, has been destroyed. We believe that the political power and wealth of the country are being appropriated and absorbed, through discriminating and vicious legislation, by the few, to the detriment and ruin of the many. We believe that as a people we are fast drifting away from the landmarks of the fathers of the republic.

Prompted by these painful convictions, we have solemnly appealed to the sense of justice and patriotism of the American people. Ignoring past party differences, men of all sections, and of all shades of political opinion, have magnanimously and patriotically aligned themselves under the Alliance banner and espoused a common cause—the cause of a common country, the cause of humanity and justice.

We expected opposition; persistent, bitter and powerful opposition. We expected that every expedient that could be devised for demoralizing and dividing us would be employed. We expected that the formidable evils against which we had entered battle would entrench and fortify behind party lines, and employ the machinery and enginery of party power against us. We expected that our righteous demand for an open field and an equal chance in the race of life would be ignored and spurned. We expected that our earnest plea for justice would not be weighed in the scale of reason, nor met with fair and manly argument, but that we would be ridiculed, maligned, and persistently misrepresented. In all this we have not been disappointed.

Now, what is our duty as Alliance men? Plainly, it is to stand loyally and manfully by our principles, vote for no man nor party who oppose our principles, extend the hand of friendship and fellowship to any man or party who favor our principles. Place principles above parties. Place measures above men. Place country above section. Place love of home, of family, above the illusive and treacherous rewards of party service. Place right above wrong.

Let duty—the grandest word ever uttered in the dialect of mortal tongue—duty to God, duty to country, duty to home and family, be the sublime standard of our action in all things devolving upon us as citizens. Let us be diligent and faithful in all our duties as Alliance men. Keep up and strengthen the organization. Encourage the wavering, strengthen the weak, and confirm the strong. Continue to educate the people in the great principles of justice, equity and truth. The crucial test of our manhood and our loyalty to principle is upon us. Stupendous effort will be made by our enemies to so direct the campaign of 1892 as to disrupt and destroy our organization. Appeals to sectional pride or prejudice will be made. Let us answer that our order knows no North, no South, no East, no West. The disaffection or disloyalty of an occasional traitor in our ranks will be urged as evidence of decay. Let us answer that no human organization that ever had an existence was exempt from these. Party fealty and party spirit will be invoked to force an abandonment of our principles. Let us answer that we will stand by that party that will stand by us, and that we are not so blind as to expect relief at the hand of any political party that opposes our principles and seeks to destroy our organization. Weakness in numbers, and our disorganized condition as a political factor, will be paraded to prove our helplessness. Let us answer that the old Saxon spirit and courage which met this same base argument in two of the mightiest revolutions of modern times, and gave to the world this great country, has not yet died out in the hearts of the American people.

Corporate power, centralized capital, and all their allied political forces, will be held up in formidable array to intimidate us.

Relying on the justice of our cause, the inviolable power of right and the favor of God, let us meet them with the only weapons left us—manhood and ballots.

"Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" is all we ask. A just and honorable people would ask for nothing more. A just and honorable people would be content with nothing less. Be not deceived by plausible devices involving a compromise of principles, or a betrayal of the high purposes of our order. Beware of gift-bearing Greeks.

Fraternally, L. L. POLK,  
President N. F. A. & I. U.

### The Popular Ballot in American Governments.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Hon. Wm. H. Seward, we believe, was one of the first statesmen of the modern world to acknowledge the supremacy of the higher law in the government of nations. It came to him like the spirit of prophecy, at the time when his assassination was attempted, and the lamented Lincoln was the victim of the assassin's bullet. It came at a time when eleven States were in the throes of secession, fighting for slavery and a more extended curtailment of the freedom of the American ballot. It came at a time when 4,000,000 of blacks were denied the freedom of American liberty and the liberty of the American ballot. It came at a time when the freedom of the ballot was denied to the citizens of one-third of the States of the United States. It was a revolt against the popular vote; it was a revolt against the higher law. The United States was in the crucible of the judgment of nations. The first nation on earth in point of popularity and yet the first to suffer in judgment for failing to be what she professed to be, a nation of freedom and equality.

The war of the rebellion failed to stop the advance of freedom of thought and action, and the black slaves became free. Charles Sumner's civil rights bill and the fifteenth amendment became a part of the constitution and the law of the land. For a time an effort was made to enforce the law, but, in some localities, it was a failure. The colored men were terrorized and driven from the polls, and the freedom of the ballot became to them an "iridescent dream" at many points throughout the South. They added to the population the consequent increased representation, yet they did not have a voice in the choice of representatives.

South Carolina continued to choose her Presidential electors by legislative and not by popular ballot. And in the North, as well as the South, United States Senators continued to be chosen by the Legislatures of the States, instead of by the popular vote of the people. Later, money became a prime factor in the election of United States Senators. Notably the Pomeroy-York case in Kansas, where the latter claimed that a \$7,000 bribe had been given by the former in order to secure the vote of the latter. This caused the defeat of Pomeroy and resulted in the election of John J. Ingalls eighteen years ago. This was one instance in which money was not used successfully by the candidate. But since that time it has been used successfully in the choice of Senators. We need not particularize in this matter. The charges stand out in bold relief censuring Senators representing both old political parties in a number of States until the United States Senate has become a body of millionaires to which a man of limited means can scarcely successfully aspire. These present clear cases where money, and not the popular ballot, rules.

In the election for President for three different terms the popular vote of an unsuccessful candidate placed him in the majority, while in one instance the United States Supreme court, by a vote of eight to seven, declared the minority candidate the President-elect. In the other instances the State electors declared the majority of the States and not the popular majority to have elected the President. This was right under the constitution, but is it consistent? In fact, it appears to be so inconsistent that many intelligent men, including statesmen of other nations, seem to doubt the existence of a popular government in the United States. Hence a demand is made for a change in the constitution.

In Kansas, a new party, advocating the election of United States Senators by popular vote, has just been successful in

electing a large majority of the House, thus securing a majority on joint ballot over the Senate. That they will pledge their nominee to favor such a change in the constitution, we do not doubt. It is a sentiment that has been gaining strength throughout the country; and especially in the West, for the past twenty years. Not only so, but the question of an extended popular ballot has been agitating the Legislatures of most of the States as well as that of the Congress of the nation, in a great measure, since the war of the rebellion. In fact, the extension of the freedom and strength of the ballot is a question that has revolutionized other nations and governments as well as our own. It was the voice of liberty speaking through the expressed freedom of the ballot that revolutionized the government of Brazil in a day.

It is a time when the nations of the earth are standing in judgment before an indignant, downtrodden and oppressed people, a people who have been promised that boon of liberty which alone can be secured through the greatest of all governmental behests, the freedom of the exercise of the individual ballot, through the majority of which is secured "the greatest good to the greatest number." This is the popular government to which the majority of this nation aspires, and not only so, but all American nations are aspiring to a similar distinction.

Then let us not follow, but continue to lead in these great reforms that will place the control of the government in the hands of the people, to whom it belongs, by amending the constitution so as to elect our United States Senators by a direct vote of the people of the individual States, that our Senators may represent the popular majority of the people which they are called on to represent in the upper house of the Congress of the nation. This is one of the questions distinctively forced to the front in the result of the recent elections.

A State Senate elected two years ago may not represent the wishes of a majority of the people of to-day, and much less may a Senator elected by a legislative body, six years ago, represent the wishes of his individual constituency of the present.

This is an age of progress; it is a time of revolution of modes of governments; it is the period of "the judgment of nations." Then let us be fully abreast of the progress of the times and "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's," and unto the people the things that are the people's, that in the language of Abraham Lincoln this may be: "A government of the people, for the people, and by the people." Then, and not till then, will be recognized in this country the fact that the voice of the popular vote in American governments is omnipotent, and then will the party in power realize that a free ballot is of as much importance to the people represented as a fair count may be to the class not represented.

J. S. JENNINGS.

### Denounced as a Traitor.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The editor of the *National Economist* is represented as saying "the whole question as to the future course of the national organ, the future position of the Supreme Council and the duty of the national officers depends upon one thing, and that is, can the Farmers' Alliance as an organization consolidate with or organize a political party? Unquestionably it cannot, because such consolidation or coalition would make such a party a class party, or more properly, no party, but a political faction." Now, if Mr. Macune is honest, he has a right to discuss this question, but he has no right to drag the Alliance and all the reform parties with him and defeat the will of the people, and when he attempts to do such a thing he should be branded as a traitor and be forced to take a back seat with Hall and McAllister.

The great question that is now before us is, will we stand by our party—our savior that was born at the Cincinnati convention, and our government to be saved? Or will we quietly submit to this villainous scheme of Mr. Macune and his party bosses and allow our party to be murdered, our savior crucified and our government to be crucified? The plutocrats will do all that is in their power and all that money can do to destroy our party and our leaders; but we should understand just now that we have to fight the British, the traitors, the devil and the editor of the

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NATHAN HIATT.

Cassville, Mo., February 1, 1892.

### National Labor Conference.

The Passenger Association has made a half fare on railroads east of the Missouri river, on account of the National Labor Conference to be held at St. Louis, February 22, 1892. It is thought that the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association will make a similar rate before the meeting.

All parties intending to attend the convention are requested to send their names and postoffice addresses to me immediately, so that I may make arrangements for their accommodation. J. B. FRENCH,  
Secretary F. A. & I. U. of Kansas.  
Topeka, Kas., January 6, 1892.

### Reform Press Meeting.

In accordance with arrangements made at Indianapolis in December, 1891, a meeting of the Reform Press Association is called at St. Louis, Mo., on the 19th day of February, 1892. As there will be business of much importance come before the body at that time, it is desired that every editor or manager of Reform papers be present. S. McALLISTER, President.  
W. S. MORGAN, Secretary.

### Fare to National Conference.

A rate of one fare for the round trip has been granted on all roads in Kansas to the National Labor Conference to be held in St. Louis, Mo., February 22, 1892. Tickets will be on sale February 20 to 22, and good for return until March 10.

J. B. FRENCH,  
Sec'y F. A. & I. U. of Kansas.

Rates have been made over all lines in Kansas and Nebraska of one fare for the round trip to St. Louis, Mo. Tickets will be on sale February 19 to 21, good to return to March 10. [Reform papers copy.]  
W. F. RIGHTMIRE.

The Great Santa Fe Route offers reduced rates to those wishing to attend the National Conference at St. Louis, on the 22d day of February, 1892.

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.

The Topeka Linseed Oil Works have well-cleaned flaxseed for sowing.

On Tuesday, February 16, 1892, four miles southwest of Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., will be sold at public sale, thirty-five Short-horn cows, heifers and bulls. All recorded or eligible to record. List of pedigrees on application. H. H. McCORMICK, Yates Center, Kas.

### Money in Cabbage and Celery.

"Blood will tell." Good crops can not be grown with poor strains of seed. For sixteen years Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue giving full particulars regarding them will be sent free to any one interested. When writing for it enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps and we will also send "How to Grow CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold to any grower who has never read it. Address

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### Automatic Stock Waterer.

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## The Horse.

Edited by W. P. Popenoe, Jr., Berryton, Kas., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed.

### TROTTER MATTERS.

The purchase of Arion by Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, is good evidence, not only of that gentleman's desire to have the best trotters that money can buy, but also of his good business judgment. To any horseman that can afford to own him, Arion is a cheap horse even had he paid \$200,000 for him. His earning capacity in the stud is doubtless greater than that of any horse yet foaled. Williams knew very well what he was about when he offered Senator Stanford \$25,000 for the privilege of breeding ten daughters of Allerton to him. It was a safe business proposition. If Arion goes into the stud this year he should easily earn \$75,000, and 10 per cent. upon his value should, in the hands of a proprietor sufficiently wealthy to own such a horse, be a reasonable allowance for the chances of his death or permanent injury. At what he cost his present owner, he will probably pay for himself in two years or less. Axtell has been, and will be, an excellent piece of property and worth much more than he cost. I understand that he has now about paid himself out and from this time on, as long as he lives, he will be a source of a princely revenue to his owners.

There is a good deal of talk about the high service fees of stallions. It appears to me that it would be just as sensible to declaim against the high price of diamonds. Gentlemen who do not want diamonds are under no obligations to buy them. Those who do buy are usually willing to pay the price. A horse's fee is estimated by the value which the public put upon his services. Sometimes the public may be mistaken, just as one may, if not sufficiently informed, buy a straw diamond when he thinks he is buying a "gem of purest ray serene." Nevertheless, the real value of the genuine article still holds. There is as much difference in the value in the stud of different horses as there is between the so-called "brilliant" and a diamond of the first water. Some horses are dear at any price, and would be if their services could be had gratuitously. Others are cheap at almost any price, and where one has mares fit to breed to good horses, the best are decidedly the cheapest. Of course, there is much room in the selection of stallions to which to breed, for the exercise of judgment, and it may justly be added there is a good deal of room for luck. When Williams bred to William L. and Jay Bird he undoubtedly owed much of his success to luck, for, although these sons of George Wilkes have since proven themselves to be very great stallions, their greatness was then at least comparatively unknown. There are young horses of good breeding and good individuality that will make great sires, and if one has either the judgment or the luck to select such animals, his fortune is made.

To recur to Arion, Mr. Forbes is now the owner of both Arion and Nancy Hanks. If after another season's campaigning and after Nancy has lowered all the records, as many good horsemen think she may yet do, he should see fit to unite the blood of the two, what would the produce be worth? Nancy Hanks is still a young mare. Her vitality has not been "sapped," as it might be with a few years more hard work on the track, and bred to such a stallion as Arion, while yet in her early prime, even a greater than Arion or herself might be produced. It would be a little difficult to fix an exorbitant price for the service fee for a stallion bred in these lines.

Breeding trotters is eminently a progressive science, and not the mere empirical art that some would consider it. Every once in a while we hear the cry, "Why do you call trotting horse breeding a science? It is not a science, but an art." This usually comes from one of the gentlemen who wants the "half-and-half nonsense." To such there is no science in trotting horse breeding. It is all a matter of crude experiment, a sort of tossing-coppers business—if it hits, all right; if it misses, all right. There is no science about it, because there is no earthly means of telling whether the produce will resemble its sire and want to trot, or its dam and want to run, or be unlike either and want to go at no gait whatever. But where a horse is bred like Arion or Nancy Hanks, one is

reasonably sure of getting a trotter, just as one is reasonably sure of getting a dog that will hunt from breeding a pointer dog to a female of the same family, or a runner from breeding a thoroughbred horse to a thoroughbred mare. It is true that in every one of these instances he may not get the best even from the best breeding, but that he will get something much better of its kind than from animals of no breeding is almost certain.

It is generally admitted among horsemen that the best race horses among the extremely fast trotters now on the turf are Nancy Hanks, Allerton, Nelson and Stam-boul. I do not name Palo Alto, because I do not suppose he will be upon the turf again on account of his ailing leg. Of these Nancy Hanks and Allerton are deeply trotting bred. Nancy and Allerton made their records at five years of age, and are now sound horses. Palo Alto made his at nine, and is a cripple. This is the difference between scientific breeding and the empirical method upon which Palo Alto was bred.

In a recent issue of a prominent turf paper I have seen a ludicrous attempt to trace Arion's greatness to the running dam of his great granddam. Passing by the great Electioneer, Alexander's Abdallah, Belmont, Nutwood, Hambletonian 10, Pilot Jr. and all other grand elements in his pedigree, this astute writer goes back to an obscure mare some five or six generations off to find the source of his wonderful speed. The blood that produced a Dexter and a Goldsmith Maid, when duplicated and re-duplicated as in the case of Arion, should also be sufficient to produce him. For, as I have before said, breeding is a progressive science. Take the case of Monbars, for example. His sire has a record of 2:21, his dam one of 2:18½. By uniting the blood of the two you get a horse that trots in 2:16½ as a two-year-old. By breeding a horse with a good but not a sensational record to a mare with a fair record, it very frequently occurs that a foal results that is much faster than either of its parents. The more one investigates trotting pedigrees and trotting records the more he will be struck with the great results that frequently follow the mating of two animals of moderate speed.

We are yet on the threshold of trotting horse breeding. We are just beginning to realize its grand possibilities. The phenomenal performances of to-day become the commonplace events of to-morrow. It is difficult to predict for the future because performance has especially in the last year or two far outrun prophecy. No one in 1890 would have been bold enough to have asserted that in 1891 a two-year-old would make a record of 2:10½. The history of trotting performances has been a history of surprises. There is no reason to believe that the wonderful events are all in the past. Trotting miracles are sure to take place in the future, and even a greater than Arion is likely to make his appearance. Don't say that it is impossible. There's no such thing as an impossibility in trotting performance. "Impossible," said Mirabeau, "never name that block-head of a word to me again." We are getting faster tracks, lighter sulkeys, better trainers and drivers, and above and beyond all we are getting educated in breeding trotting horses. The miserable fallacy of past generations that the way to get trotters was to breed to animals that could not trot has been relegated to the tomb of dead and worthless theories—the idea that the speed of the runner could be transmitted into a trot has either been received with eloquent silence or well merited derision, and from such examples as Nancy Hanks, Allerton and Arion, breeders are now almost of one accord in the view that trotting pedigrees are the source from which trotting pedigrees should spring; that like begets like in horses as well as in chickens and dogs. The thoroughbred trotter—that is the horse with at least five uncontaminated trotting crosses—will soon be here, and when he comes we will have a breed that will produce trotters not only occasionally, but every time.—Iconoclast, in Kentucky Stock Farm.

### 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 of 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 recipe 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' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

February 8, 1892.  
CATTLE—Receipts 3,082. Light run; quality good. Shipping steers, \$3 40a4 50; cows, \$1 50a 3 30; Texas cows, \$1 60; heifers, \$2 00a3 06; bulls, \$1 40a3 00; stockers and shippers, \$2 30a3 15.  
HOGS—Receipts 3,124. Run light. Range of packers, \$4 15a4 55; bulk of sales, \$4 40a4 50.  
SHEEP—Receipts 1,088. Mixed, \$4 35.

#### Chicago.

February 8, 1892.  
CATTLE—Receipts 15,000. Good to first-class steers, \$4 70a5 25; others, \$3 50a4 50; stockers, \$1 80a2 25; feeders, \$2 75a3 25; cows, \$1 75a2 90.  
HOGS—Receipts 28,000. Market active. Rough and common, \$4 00a4 50; mixed and packers, \$4 65a4 75; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4 80a4 90; light, \$4 65a4 90; pigs, \$4 50a4 40.  
SHEEP—Receipts 6,000. Market active. Ewes, \$3 50a4 25; mixed, \$4 50a4 80; wethers, \$5 00a5 40; Westerns, \$4 90a5 40; lambs, \$5 50a6 35.

#### St. Louis.

February 8, 1892.  
CATTLE—Receipts 700. Market strong. Fair to good native steers, \$3 00a4 40; fair to good Texas and Indian steers, \$2 40a3 35.  
HOGS—Receipts 3,300. Market higher. Fair to prime heavy, \$4 60a4 85; mixed, ordinary to good, \$4 20a4 70; light, fair to best, \$4 50a4 70.  
SHEEP—Receipts 300. Market steady. Fair to desirable muttons, \$3 75a5 25.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

February 8, 1892.  
WHEAT—Receipts 70,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 77½c; No. 3 hard, 73½c; No. 4 hard, 68-68c; No. 2 red, 84½c.  
CORN—Receipts 73,200 bushels. By sample on track (local): No. 2 mixed, 33½c; No. 3 mixed, 33c; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 3 white, 35c.  
OATS—Receipts 31,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 29a29½c; No. 3 mixed, 28½c; No. 4 mixed, 27½c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 30c; No. 4 white, 29c.  
RYE—Receipts 8,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2, 76c; No. 3, 73c.  
FLAXSEED—84c per bushel.  
CASTOR BEANS—Crushing, in car lots, \$1 60 per bushel on basis of pure.  
HAY—New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$5 50; good to choice, \$4 50a5 00; prime, \$4 00a4 25; common, \$3 00a3 50. Timothy, fancy, \$8 50; choice, \$8 00.

#### Chicago.

February 8, 1892.  
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 88½c; No. 3 spring, 86a87c; No. 2 red, 90½a91c.  
CORN—No. 2, 41½c.  
OATS—No. 2, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30½a31c.

#### St. Louis.

February 8, 1892.  
WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 88½a89½c.  
CORN—No. 2 cash, 37a37½c.  
OATS—No. 2 cash, 31c.  
HAY—Prairie, \$8 00a9 00; timothy, \$10 00a12 50.

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## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### Changes.

Whom first we love, you know, we seldom wed.  
Time rules us all. And life, indeed, is not  
The thing we planned it ere our hope was dead,  
And then we women cannot choose our lot.

Much must be borne which it is hard to bear,  
Much given away which it were sweet to keep.  
God help us all! who need, indeed, His care,  
And yet, I know, the Shepherd loves his sheep.

My little boy begins to babble now  
Upon my knee his earliest infant prayer.  
He has his father's eager eyes, I know;  
And, they say, too, his mother's sunny hair.

But when he sleeps and smiles upon my knee,  
And I can feel his light breath come and go,  
I think of one (heaven h-p and pity me!)  
Who loved me, and whom I loved, long ago.

Who might have been—ah, what I dare not think!  
We all are changed. God judges for us best;  
God help us do our duty, and not shrink,  
And trust in heaven humbly for the rest.

But blame us women not, if some appear  
Too cold at times, and some too gay and light.  
Some griefs gnaw deep; some woes are hard to bear.  
Who knows the past? and who can judge us right?

Ah, were we judged by what we might have been,  
And not by what we are, too apt to fall!  
My little child—he sleeps and smiles between  
These thoughts and me. In heaven we shall know all!

—Owen Meredith.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### BREAKFAST.

The hardest meal of the day to have always a success is the breakfast. It ought to be prepared in a short time; it ought to be hearty, savory, appetizing, and still it must be easily digested.

Too many people work too long in the morning before they get anything to eat. Others, again, make anything do for breakfast, and then work all the forenoon with a half strength that would have accomplished twice the work with a good breakfast to fall back on.

When we learn all about food we shall know just how much of what kind of food we must eat to do a certain amount of work; but with our present knowledge, all we can do is to be sure to eat enough of digestible food to give us the needed strength for all duties, as well as to keep up the wear and tear of living.

If one comes to the table with little or no appetite and finds nothing tempting, he is apt to drink a cup of strong coffee and call it breakfast. Before noon comes he has a tired-out feeling that is laid to the weather, or liver, or perhaps to a weak constitution, when it is really nothing more nor less than overwork because of too little strength for the required duties. This might have been avoided by eating more food to make more strength with which to do the work.

A cup of coffee is not a breakfast. When one comes to the point where all he wants is the coffee—he better stop even that—and the chances are he will soon come to the point where he will eat some food at the morning meal.

The habit many young girls have of going to school with little or no breakfast is pernicious in the extreme. The teacher must suffer from lack of attention in his pupils; the lessons suffer; but worse still, the growing girl draws on her reserve strength for what little studying she does, and her whole after life will be less strong because of this drain on her growing years.

The house-mother has a hard time to make each one of three meals a day attractive, pleasing and appetizing, and the only way breakfast may always be a success is by forethought for every morning. It won't do to leave the plans for breakfast go until morning. "Eternal vigilance is the price" of good meals—of breakfasts in particular.

The plans laid the day before will give definite direction to the work the first thing in the morning. A savory stew may be made the day before, ready to warm up for breakfast. The shortening may be rubbed into the flour the night before, and biscuits whisked into the oven in a very few minutes. Croquettes or hash may be made of bits of meat and be ready to cook quickly. Many dishes may be partly cooked, ready to finish in the morning and come smoking hot to the breakfast table to tempt the delicate appetite, giving energy, strength and brains which would not

have come without a good meal to begin the day.

"Plain living and high thinking" are good, but there must be plenty of the plain living eaten and digested to give material upon which to do the high thinking. Eat a good breakfast every morning, and your strength will be sufficient unto the duties of the day.

N. S. KEDZIE.

### For Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

What has become of several of the old contributors to the "Home Circle?" There are many poor tired farmer's wives who turn to their special page for any hints or suggestions which they may need in their every-day life. It seems to me, if each who has learned the great lessons which a farmer's wife must know in order to succeed, there are many who might benefit who are not as advanced in years or experience, if you would only write them down, simple as they may seem to you.

A number of years ago a young lady who had not quite reached her twentieth year married. She had always spent her time in school and had taught, and her mother had said she did not want her children to work hard, but be in some employment that would not be as confining and laborious as housekeeping. This daughter, when she married, expected to keep books in a store in a Western city where her husband was employed; but she was disappointed, and boarding being too expensive, they went to keeping house. The trials began then in earnest. She used to say: "Oh! if mother had only made me help her and learn what every girl ought to know, how happy I might be. Now here I am, a stranger in a strange land. Of course, there are many excellent, kind people here; but I do not want to show them my ignorance by going and asking them things, for which I presume they would only laugh at me. And mother was such a good cook and housekeeper. I wrote to her and asked her how she made custard pie, and also the crust. Well, she wrote how to make the custard; but the crust, she only said make like other pie-crust, and I can't get it right. So now I shall devote most of my time to studying recipes. We take such a paper, and it has an excellent home column in from different housewives, and what they say I can depend on. I intend to study housekeeping. Oh! what will all my years of study benefit me now?" That is what she told me, and is it not too often the case? So do try and make this a home-helping circle. I must add that the same woman is now the mother of eight children, and has never but once had to call in a physician, she says. Who if not a mother can tell when her child is sick, and who is in more need of studying medicine and treatment of children's diseases?

Can some one tell me of a good cheap botany for the plants of Kansas? I have found many plants I cannot analyze with "Wood's Botany." There is a small, very fragrant white flower which I found this fall after frost in some grass on a side hill where the soil was quite wet. There was only one stem, about three inches long. The leaves were dead, but they were on the flower stem. The flowers seem to be twisted around the stem, and they were not showy, but smell very sweet. I should like to know its name, if any one can tell. I should have said it has a fleshy two or three-pronged root. It may look different before frost.

I should like Mrs. Sprout, or some one who has Leghorn fowls, tell how she manages to raise small fruit and Leghorns.

VIOLETTE.

### Our Bread Supplies.

The importance of the bread supply in any of the great centers of modern life can scarcely be overestimated. In Paris, for instance, the daily consumption of bread exceeds 1,100 tons; so that a supply for a month, for that bread-eating city, would make the handsome spectacle of 3,300 carloads, each car carrying 20,000 one-pound loaves. It is little wonder, therefore, that in many countries laws, more or less stringent, are in effect relating to the supply of this indispensable article. In France, the bakery business has always been held to be more or less under the direction of the national and municipal laws. Repeatedly, and especially during the Third Empire, bakers have been compelled to sell their product at a price fixed by the government; and while this requirement proved obnoxious, and was finally repealed owing to the popular clamor, the municipal

paltry still posts bills every two weeks indicating the price at which bread should be sold. This price is regulated by the market value of wheat, and while it is not compulsory, most of the bread is sold at the prices indicated, so that the price is very uniform throughout the city. The laws in regard to weight are very strict, and each baker is bound to deposit with the municipal authorities a certain sum of money as a guaranty of square dealing.

There are similar laws in Germany, and they are said to be enforced with such vigor and impartiality that no one ever dreams of defying or attempting to evade them. In Great Britain, law regulates the weight of loaves, and provides for cleanliness and ventilation of the bakeries, though there is no attempt to regulate the prices at which bread shall be sold. In the Province of Ontario, the law provides for officers whose duty it shall be to detect fraud in weight; they have power to seize all loaves which are found below the standard, and the bread thus confiscated is turned over to charitable institutions for the use of the inmates. The law is so thoroughly respected, however, that the inmates do not profit largely by this clause.

In our country many of the States have laws regulating the sale of bread. In Massachusetts the penalties against adulteration with any unwholesome compound are severe, holding over the offender the danger of heavy fines and imprisonment. There are also provisions regulating the weight of loaves, and requiring the posting in every salesroom of description and prices of all loaves offered for sale. Bread is to be weighed in the presence of the purchaser, and any shortage in weight is to be made up. These provisions do not apply to rolls, fancy loaves or bread made of other than wheat flour.—*Good House-keeping.*

### The Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Recompenses for gallantry vary with nationalities. Once on a time there was an under-sized man with a sorrowful face and eyes that drove right through you. He was clad in a gray coat, and wore a cocked hat. He was a later-day Caesar, that was all, who made and unmade kings. It was his wont after some hard-fought battle, before the wheel furrows of the artillery had been smoothed away, the ground still scarred with shells, and the dead, friend and foe, not yet returned to earth—it was his wont to call some bronzed grenadier from the ranks and to simply pull his ears, and that touch of an Emperor, that tweaking, was a consecration, and gave something akin to immortality. That soldier must have been the bravest of the brave, otherwise Napoleon would never have been familiar with him. Then the masterful man would detach a small cross from his person, pin it with his own hands on the breast of the smoke-begrimed soldier, and how the fighting legions would howl like wolves that hoarse cry, "We will die for the Emperor!" And it was no vapor, for to gain that cross a half million of men stood ready to bite the dust. Somehow the traditions of a cross thus acquired live on and on. A poor lone woman in a wretched quarter of New York was dying. With halting voice she said to the cure who stood by her bedside: "It is by your charity I shall find shroud, coffin, Christian burial. I had a father who was not kind, a son who did not love me. Forgive a perishing soul! But, my good cure, here, under my pillow, is the cross my grandfather won—the cross the Emperor put on his breast. I have starved, as my mother did before me, and we never pawned this cross. Let it stay under my head. When I am dead, wait not a moment, take it. I have a grandson in France—you will find his name written on the paper—and I charge you transmit the cross to him. If he be married to a good woman, give it to his wife for safe-keeping, and say I will rise from my grave and curse them should they by a single dishonorable act tarnish that poor cross!"

"My son," said to me afterward that kindly priest, "what that woman told was true. It shows us—excuse my homily—the vicissitudes of life. We buried her at the cost of the church, not that that makes any difference, thank God! for the rest of her soul, but that woman's grandfather was a general of cavalry—rose from the ranks—and during the fine days of the empire he was of Murat's staff; and yesterday I transmitted to France the cross. It was sacred. Though the woman's family had gone to wreck and ruin, she,

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poor soul, was honest—I may say, a God-fearing woman. The cross of the Legion of Honor saved her. Why should such a material thing have had such a lasting effect? It was a case of *noblesse oblige*."—*Harper's Weekly.*

### Love and Marriage in Japan.

Sir Edwin Arnold, who has been enjoying an interesting trip through the United States, has made a careful study of the conditions which govern the family in Japan and embodies his ideas in a paper called "Love and Marriage in Japan" in the February number of the *Cosmopolitan*. The article is illustrated by the quaintest possible Japanese sketches running down the sides and across the bottom of each page. An excellent photograph of W. D. Howells serves as a frontispiece, and his work as a writer of fiction is reviewed in the same number by H. H. Boyesen. The President of John Hopkins University gives a most practical paper for parents on "Boys and Boys' Schools," illustrated by cartoons of the famous Attwood. Murat Halstead turns back lovingly to his early farm days, and tells of the "Pets and Sports of a Farmer Boy." The petroleum industry fully illustrated; an Afghan story by Archibald Forbes; the story of the Brazilian republic, by Adams, late Minister to that country; and the leading amateurs of the United States in photography, are other leading articles of the month.

Taking butter from milk was known in the earliest times. It was left for our time to make a milk of cod-liver oil.

Milk, the emulsion of butter, is an easier food than butter. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is an easier food than cod-liver oil. It is rest for digestion. It stimulates, helps, restores, digestion; and, at the same time, supplies the body a kind of nourishment it can get in no other way.

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## The Young Folks.

### Beside the Hearth.

Loud o'er the moor, the sullen wind repines,  
Sere leaves that cling yet rattle on the vines—  
Close at the keyhole fretful winter whines  
With moody rage and frown.  
Bare trees bend low and shriek upon the blast!  
Shriek though it hears not; in its anger vast,  
Driving the barbed and icy arrows past;  
While creeps the night adown.

Gray hang the clouds, the dark and tattered  
clouds;  
Down leap the flakes in white and whirling  
crowds;  
Pall-like the snow the cold dead earth en-  
shrouds,  
The earth so old and brown!  
Ring! happy Mirth, and drown the tempest  
shrill;  
Bright glows the fire, shake off the sudden chill!  
Wild though the storm, yet hearts with joy  
may thrill  
While creeps the night adown!  
—Good Housekeeping.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### GONE TO KANSAS.

BY ISABEL STEVENSON.

#### CHAPTER I.

[A correct account of what befell the Russel family, in their efforts to become homesteaders and of their career in that capacity.]

At 10 o'clock on the evening of a day which had been hopelessly dull throughout, myself and three children left Barleton depot on a westward-bound train. Our object was, in the first place, to join the other half of our family which had preceded us and together to find a home in the West. The car in which we found ourselves was pretty well filled, but by no means crowded, and when, towards midnight, the children fell asleep, I was happy in finding seats enough to lay them on so that they could sleep comfortably till morning. For myself, I could not sleep, but felt particularly wide awake. I was trying all the time to decide in my own mind whether or not I was sufficiently impressed with the gravity of the situation.

One would think, who knew the circumstances, that I ought to be sad, seeing that I was leaving a place which had been our home for years, and that at present in the whole world there was no corner I could call home. But as some great thinker has said, "Life is interesting if not happy," I glanced at my fellow passengers, and involuntarily speculated on their several circumstances—wondered which, if any, were like myself, going in search of some good in the hazy future. While I sat perfectly still and tried to realize the importance of the step we had taken, my mind, in spite of myself, would wander aside, conjecturing and weaving probabilities about the mortals around me.

In contrast with our well-lighted car, the world outside looked black. When I pressed my face close to the window and looked out I could after a little discern fences and trees, and now and then some twinkling lights in the distance would announce that we were passing a town or village. Then again the whirr and rush of an eastern-bound train would suggest to my mind its living freight; and so on throughout the night.

I was interested, and did not feel properly sad.

What a change in the scene when the sun rose. We found that we had traversed the entire width of the State of Iowa, and there is the Missouri river we are just crossing. What life and beauty a river adds to a scene. I have somehow always enjoyed traveling by rail. On the present occasion we had with us a well-filled luncheon basket, and so, for as long as we were in the train, I did not have to bother about what is to be for dinner, or any other housekeeping matter whatever. Only to sit still and rest, and keep eyes and ears open, to enjoy all the beauty and catch all the amusement possible.

All day long we kept rushing westward, through the rich corn fields of southern Nebraska. Some time after dark a detachment of our train turned south, while the other part kept right on its way to Denver city. Of course, we belonged to the cars going south. As night closed in, we became conscious of a change in the weather, from the very keen air which blew in whenever the car door was opened. But the hot stove made us indifferent. One man who went out on the platform came in again with some flakes of snow on his coat. "Gentlemen," he said, "if this is Kansas, I'm going right back to Iowa." At every station we dropped a few passengers, and our company was considerably thinner when at midnight we came to a full stop at Oberlin.

The first thing I noticed when I looked

out was that the world was white, and the next thing, John and the boys coming along the platform to meet us. I can tell you I was relieved to see them.

"Well, Lizzie," said John, "we are all here in Kansas."

"Yes," said I, "and it is much colder than I expected. I hope you have a room taken for us, with a bright fire, and maybe the kettle boiling."

"I am awfully sorry," he said, "to disappoint you, but there is not a room to be had in Oberlin. The hotels and every other available place are taken up by travelers and land-seekers. Many are living in tents, and some are sleeping in the wagons they traveled in. At the present I see nothing for us but to pass the night in the car which contains our stuff. It is on a side track."

Here was a damper to our spirits, but it would never do to grumble at the start, but do the best we could; therefore I answered, "So be it."

Our furniture was crammed into the car in a poor way, to extemporize beds on. We took some of the mattresses and quilts and laid them as level as possible, but I never before realized what (k)nobby furniture we had. In this way we passed our first night in Kansas. At one end of the car the horses, at times stamping and snorting, and we interspersed among the furniture as best we could.

Mr. Russel and the boys had reached Oberlin only a few hours before us. There is no estimating how long a freight train may be on its way, so under the circumstances we could not find much fault with the poor accommodation.

The night was very cold, and in the gray of the morning we got up and went into the town. In a restaurant we procured a place in which to wash and make ourselves tidy, and after a good warm breakfast we felt in better condition to face the ups and downs of life which fate might have in store for us. The proprietor of the restaurant kindly invited us to stay in his house and make ourselves comfortable, and a good warm stove made the invitation very acceptable, at least to myself and the girls.

The boys and their father went around to see what kind of a place Oberlin was, and to get information about land claims. At this time Oberlin was quite a big town, and was rapidly increasing, as one could see by the number of buildings going up. Everybody was up to the ears in business. In fact, a boom had convulsed the town; it was full of strangers, and everything looked lively.

The snow had disappeared soon after sunrise, and by the time we all gathered together again at the depot the day was warm and bright.

"Now, folks," said Mr. Russel, "what is to be done? I have been to the land office, and am informed that all land claims east of here are taken up, or are under contest. West from here, in Thomas county, there are still a number of homesteads subject to settlement. Shall we hitch the horses to the wagon and start for Thomas county, to secure a homestead if possible?"

Then I remembered that Mr. Davis, at Barleton, had given me a card with a message for John. I gave it to him, and the message read as follows: "Charley Roger has a house near K—which he invites Mr. Russel and family to occupy till they can settle themselves otherwise."

Now we were only slightly acquainted with Mr. Roger, but he was a great friend of our friend, Mr. Davis. He had been in Kansas over a year, and when he heard that we were coming, too, he sent the above message.

Having talked the matter over, we concluded that our best course was to take advantage of this opportune invitation, provided that K— was not too far away. Having inquired and found the distance to be about forty miles southeast, we proceeded at once to get the car unloaded and make ready to go. We put some bedding into the wagon, and a cooking stove and a barrel containing some dishes and cooking utensils. The other goods we obtained leave to pile in the yard of a little cottage near the depot. Then we had dinner, the horses were hitched to the wagon, and we started across the prairie, as Aunt Agnes would say, "like a when gypsies."

#### CHAPTER II.

[An account of our condition as homeless and homeless wanderers, and how we became lords of the soil to the extent of half a mile square.]

When we left the depot at Oberlin, the last link that connected us with our life as we had lived heretofore was severed,

and we entered on a new condition of things.

A wagon track which was quite plainly defined, but which an ordinary snowfall would render invisible, was all we had to guide us. The surface of the land as far as we traveled presented a generally level appearance, but at places dipping down into what looked like the bed of a stream, only without water and clad thickly over with grass. Sometimes the descent was gradual, and coming up on the other side it would be more abrupt. These draws, as they are called, are a feature of the land all over northwestern Kansas. In those draws, after a heavy rain, there is quite an extensive flow of water for an hour or so, when they become quite dry again. There are little offsets from the draws which we call pockets.

Traveling along, we saw wide stretches of splendid level land clad with thick buffalo grass, which grows close to the ground. Here and there we noticed little patches of taller grasses and weeds. On examining these isolated patches, we invariably found them to be growing where there was a round depression in the soil. The settler here calls this a "buffalo wallow."

Just before darkness came on we pulled up in the middle of the prairie to camp for the night. The only thing visible around to break the level monotony was a little brown sod house, which appeared to be away on the edge of the horizon. To this house the boys went with the horses, and found it to be a comfortable little farm house. They watered the horses at the well, and brought some water along for us. When we had supper, we spread a carpet alongside the wagon, and with the aid of some quilts, made our beds on it.

At this stage of our wanderings I do not know how the others felt, for we all professed to be quite jolly, but I do not mind confessing now that I felt quite in sympathy with the lady in the Scotch song who eloped with the beggar lad—

"And when she cam' to yon high hill,  
She sat her doon and grat her fill."

I thought that it would be an immense relief to have a good cry, not by way of repentance, but because I felt really forlorn, when the difference between having a home and having no home was brought so forcibly to my mind.

Before going to sleep, I asked John what he thought of the rattlesnake statistics Aunt Agnes had supplied us with. He said: "If there are any of the vermin sporting around in summer, they are certainly in their winter quarters by this time."

The night was beautiful, and I could hardly keep my eyes shut. You know how Longfellow, describing the sky at night on the prairie, concludes: "Like the protecting hand of God inverted above us." Well, between looking at the stars above and thinking about the snakes that might be around or beneath us, I was in rather a troubled mood, to say the least. I have read somewhere a couplet which kept ringing through my brain till I slept—

"If below are noisome and creeping things,  
Above is the sough of the angels' wings."

It was rather cool before morning, and the outside of our quilts was wet with frosty dew. But soon we had a fire lit and some coffee boiled, which tasted very good, notwithstanding the absence of cream and sugar. After breakfast we hitched up again, and drove along very industriously till about noon, when we reached a house with a little patch of Indian corn near it. This was a sod house, the home of a homesteader, and was in one corner of his claim—160 acres of fine land. He was digging a cave to store provisions in, and to serve as a withdrawing room when a cyclone might come along. At Mr. Russel's request the wife of this man made dinner for us. They had come from Indiana, and during dinner entertained us with a dissertation on

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what a great country we had come to, which encouraged us some. When our dinner bill was settled, we went on our way again.

Soon after we had our first glimpse of the town we were endeavoring to reach. At this distance it looked like a group of toy blocks, and around it the prairie appeared immense. "We must get there before sundown," said John. But we didn't. When we came to a halt just outside of the town the sun was set and the moon had risen. This night we passed in the same way as the preceding one.

In the days of old, we read in the book of Genesis, Jacob, "When he lighted on a certain place, tarried there all night, because the sun was set, and he took of the stones of that place and put them for his pillow, and lay down in that place to sleep." And as we know, he was visited by the angels of God. So, too, we hoped for heavenly protection during the night.

(To be continued.)

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Pruning may now be begun on mild days. Saw off all stubs left by broken branches, and cover the wounds with thick paint or melted grafting wax.

At the request of Senator Peffer, the Senate has changed the date of the memorial meeting in honor of the late Senator Plumb, from February 20, to Thursday, February 18.

J. W. Woodside, of Clay Center, Kas., writes: "I would like to know what kind of seed to sow that will make a good lasting hog pasture, something that will stand our dry weather." The columns of the *KANSAS FARMER* are open for answers to this important inquiry.

Dispatches from Washington state that the Alliance is preparing to distribute Senator Peffer's great speech on the Stanford land loan bill, in large quantities. There is quite a demand for it, and it has been decided to put the speech in pamphlet form for general circulation. Several hundred thousand copies will be distributed.

Examine your stock of seed and ascertain what will be needed. Then send for catalogues of the leading, reliable seedsmen, and thoroughly examine them, make out your list and order at the earliest possible moment. Otherwise much inconvenience may result. Plant only the well-known standard sorts for the main crop, and the novelties or new varieties for trial only.

Now that the Louisiana lottery makes confession of defeat, let those opposed to gambling turn their organized attention to the suppression of that more pernicious form of gambling known as "option dealing." Elsewhere in this number the *KANSAS FARMER* shows approximate estimates of its drain upon the financial resources of legitimate business, and its depressing effect upon prices of the farmers' grain. This form of gambling will quickly vanish, if only the combined influence of the farmers of the country are brought against it, and if the entire weight of influence of those opposed to gambling be opposed to it, the task will be short indeed.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—A party of gentlemen representing the French government are now on their way to Chicago and other Western points for the purpose of investigating pork inspection regulations, and the efficacy of their practical application. The party includes M. Riche, member of the academy of medicine, and professor of chemistry of the Baric college of Pharmacy; M. E. Roum, an official of the foreign department of the ministry of commerce, and M. Maurice Duclos, a produce commission merchant of Paris, specially commissioned by the minister of agriculture for this inquiry.

The above telegram shows that France intends to see to it that our meat inspection is genuine and thorough, and when we convince them of that fact, the French people will dine on American beef and bacon, and give the horses and frogs a rest.

**MARKET WRECKING.**

The following were the market headlines of a recent daily paper:

**WHEAT SLUMPS AGAIN.**

THE MAY OPTION DOWN ALMOST TO 89 CENTS IN CHICAGO.

Free Selling by Parties Who Bought Months Ago and Who Can Hold No Longer—European Markets All Lower—Receipts Continue Liberal—Corn Takes a Budge—Provisions a Little Higher.

In an editorial entitled "Does Grain Gambling Affect the Farmer?" published in the *KANSAS FARMER* of January 13, 1892, it was mentioned that the price at which the sales of wheat to be delivered in May, 1892, at Chicago, opened last September, was about \$1.18. At this price thousands of small speculators throughout the country "bought," that is, they contracted to receive and pay for wheat at \$1.18 per bushel on such day in May as the seller may see fit to deliver it. These buyers knew then and they know now nothing of the parties from whom they bought, but only that they sent a part of the purchase price to some broker, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, who reported that he had bought for them so many thousand bushels of May wheat at such a price. Not long after the receipt of this notice came another to the effect that the price of May wheat had declined a certain number of cents per bushel and that the wheat purchased on buyers' account would be sold at the then prevailing price and at a loss to buyer unless sufficient money was sent to the broker to certainly indemnify him against loss, should further decline in price occur. Buyer of course believed that wheat would advance in price; that the decline was only temporary; that the "law of supply and demand controls prices;" that "there must soon be a strong and permanent upward movement in wheat." Buyer therefore "puts up" the additional margins cheerfully.

This notice to put up margins was only the precursor of many others which have been required to save the investment already made. The above-quoted report is that "wheat slumps" and May wheat is down to almost 89 cents. This is a fall of 29 cents per bushel, and the "lamb" throughout the country who have been entrapped into buying wheat at \$1.18 on which the first margin they put up was probably 2½ cents per bushel must now have invested in each bushel of wheat contracted for the sum of 31½ cents. This multiplied by the many millions of bushels sold amounts to an immense sum which the "lamb" have invested. A Chicago banker states that there is more money tied up in margins on these future sales than would pay for the entire visible and invisible supply of wheat three times over.

If those who bought at \$1.18 now sell at 89 cents, their loss, besides commissions and charges, is 29 cents per bushel. The report above quoted notes "Free selling by parties who bought months ago and who can hold on no longer." This is of course a part of the program of the market wreckers. It is inevitable that, while the "lamb" all through the country bought when prices were higher many millions of bushels of May wheat, and scarcely any of them have been sellers, the professionals were the sellers and have made what the lambs have lost by the decline.

In the former editorial on this subject the *KANSAS FARMER* showed some of the methods by which the professionals of the boards of trade manipulate prices. Their power to control them in their own interest, and "fleece" the "lamb" who are "innocent" enough to become buyers under circumstances like those of the present season, or, to likewise fleece those who become sellers whenever the great bulk of transactions, by others than professionals, are sales, is scarcely less than that of the Louisiana lottery over the average outcome of ticket sales and drawings.

But public sympathy is not very active for the person who becomes a "lamb." The general feeling is, that, inasmuch as he took gamblers' chances, he must abide by gamblers' luck; that when he gets beaten in trying to beat the big gamblers at their own game he is served about right. Let us examine this a little.

Who are these amateur gamblers who get beaten? These lambs who get fleeced? It is to the credit of the farmers of the country that they are not often of the numbers so caught. But the grain dealers

in the market towns, the country speculators, the merchants, the bankers whose accumulations are their profits on business for which the products of the farm furnished the base, are the direct losers. They are, when they thus turn the country's wealth into the relentless maw of the boards of trade, the collectors of a tax greater in amount and more grievous to be borne than all the national, State, county, township, school district and road taxes combined, and they are the unwilling deliverers of these millions thus drawn from the channels of legitimate trade to the use and abuse of those who care not how many dealers fail; how many speculators are "broke;" how many merchants are bankrupted; how many bank officers are sent into hiding in lieu of the former custom of settling in Canada.

These all accumulated the money invested in options from the capital of the section of the country in which they operated. They left debts unpaid which industry and legitimate business had to lose to the end that the professional grain gambler may become a multi-millionaire.

There is no way of accurately determining the amount of these losses to the producers and gains to the gamblers. As above noted, losses of 29 cents per bushel have now occurred on some of the transactions. This is nearly one-third of the present value of the wheat after delivery in Chicago and is more than one-third of its present value on the farms. It is probably not unsafe to assume that were the wheat deals now closed the average loss to country speculators would be one-fifth of the present price of wheat. The latest government report places the value of the wheat crop of the country at \$513,472,711, and if the loss of one-fifth of the value, as above estimated, were confined to this amount the drain from the country to the coffers of the grain gamblers would amount to \$102,694,542.

But as shown in our former editorial, these gambling transactions amount to many times the volume of the wheat crop of the country. It is therefore easy to see that an immense money interest, concentrated in a few and unscrupulous hands, has, during the present season, its sole dependence upon depression of prices of wheat. How thoroughly it has succeeded is evidenced from the quotation from the daily markets made at the beginning of this article. It is probably useless to expect a permanent rally of prices until "free selling by parties who bought months ago and who can hold on no longer" ceases, because these parties shall have sold their entire holdings.

The country's loss and the professional speculators' gains of several hundred millions above noted is not the only loss in which the farmer is called upon to bear a liberal share. The legitimate working of the law of supply and demand should doubtless have justified a price of \$1.18 in Chicago last September, and the price should have advanced gradually until, as estimated by the great statistician, C. Wood Davis, at least \$1.50 should be reached before the next harvest, giving an average of say \$1.36 for the crop, against an average of not more than \$1.04, if the farmer had been able to get for his wheat the mean of the \$1.18 at first paid for fictitious wheat and the 89 cents for which May wheat is now selling.

These figures give a loss to the farmer in addition to that already mentioned in which he is a heavy sharer, of 32 cents per bushel on account of the manipulations of the grain gamblers. Each farmer can easily figure out how much less he is receiving for his wheat than he should receive under natural conditions if the above basis of estimates is correct. The loss is, however, greater than this, for the average price which the farmer is this year receiving for his wheat delivered in Chicago is far less than \$1.04. The reason why the farmer is unable to realize the advantages of the highest markets permitted by the gamblers was amply set forth in our former editorial and need not be repeated here.

The farmer who has a thousand bushels of wheat to sell and receives therefor \$320 less than he ought has a considerable interest in such legislation as will make market wrecking and grain gambling impossible, and he should not fail to write his representative in Congress, urging such legislation as will put an end to these nefarious practices. Neither should he fail to see that his political party places in nomination for Congress a man who is both able and willing to properly represent his interests in these matters.

**MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS, OFFICIALLY.**

Under date of January 25, the Census office has published a special census bulletin, giving information as to the mortgage indebtedness of three Western and two Southern States, viz.: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Alabama, and Tennessee.

In commenting on the existing indebtedness the bulletin says: "The debt in force [January 1, 1890] was almost entirely created during the decade. In these five States on all real estate it amounts to \$906,669,526, which is secured by 923,467 mortgages, of which amount \$534,653,858, or 58.97 per cent. of the total, is represented by 547,976 mortgages on 62,561,312 acres, and \$372,015,668, or 41.03 per cent., by 375,491 mortgages on 762,248 lots. Kansas has more mortgaged acres and a larger debt on acres than any other of these States, and Illinois holds the same place for lots. The debt on acres in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas amounts to \$489,466,327. Some increase in the totals for Kansas and Iowa over those previously published is due to the inclusion of debt unpaid under State and railroad contracts, which has not heretofore been available for tabulation."

The indebtedness of Kansas is given as included in 298,880 mortgages, amounting to \$243,146,826, of which \$174,720,071 is on acres and \$68,426,755 is on lots. The security for this indebtedness in Kansas consists of 26,577,522 acres and 265,341 lots.

The record of mortgages in force at several dates in Kansas is as follows:

January 1, 1886	\$134,376,186
January 1, 1887	182,263,758
January 1, 1888	242,214,418
January 1, 1889	260,002,696
January 1, 1890	243,146,826

This shows a reduction of nearly \$17,000,000 from January 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890.

This compilation is unquestioned as to its correctness, according to the records. Fairness in considering these figures requires that note be taken of the fact that until the time of taking the census much carelessness prevailed as to recording releases.

At that time it was realized that the credit of the State would depend very much on the showing made. None realized this more than the numerous loan agencies, whose business depended upon being able to sell our securities in Eastern and foreign markets. Great attention was, therefore, given at this time to recording satisfaction of mortgages. It was found that many mortgages which had been paid years before still appeared on the records against the property. How much of the apparent reduction of nearly \$17,000,000 is to be attributed to this spasmodic diligence in recording releases or whether it should all be accredited to this cause cannot be determined from any investigations yet reported. In comparing debt and population the bulletin says:

"In Alabama real estate mortgage debt in relation to population tended to increase from 1880 to 1882 and then, on the whole, to decline to 1885. The tendency to increase was very marked from 1885 to 1887, after which the decline as well was very marked. The average of 1882 was exceeded in 1886 and after.

"Illinois also exhibits in 1882 a climax of average amount of debt incurred to each individual of total population. There was a decline from 1882 to 1884, and then a constant increase to 1889. In 1886 and subsequently the average of 1882 was exceeded. Iowa had a climax in 1883, the average of which year was not equalled by that of any other. From that year the decline was constant to 1886, after which year there was an increase, on the whole, to 1889.

"Unlike the preceding three States, Kansas debt, in relation to population, shows a constant and strong tendency to increase to 1887 and then to decline to 1889. The population of this State decreased from 1888 to 1889, and consequently the average for 1889 is too large. The tendency in Tennessee, on the whole, was like that in Kansas, but there was a tendency to diminish from 1882 to 1883 and from 1884 to 1885 and to increase from 1888 to 1889.

"Comparing the averages of the States, it is found that Kansas has the largest average debt incurred yearly to each individual of total population in 1880; then Iowa had the largest until 1883; then Kansas took the lead and kept it to the end of the decade. Iowa had the second place in 1880, Illinois in 1881 and 1882, Kansas again in 1883, again Iowa in 1884 and 1885, and



lastly Illinois for the four following years."

The per capita debt in existence in 1890 in the five States is given as follows: Alabama, \$25.79; Illinois, \$100.43; Iowa, \$104.49; Kansas, \$170.38; Tennessee, \$22.87. At the usual estimate of five per family, the debt of Kansas families is \$857.90.

In its final comments as to Kansas, the bulletin says: "Absolutely, existing debt increased in Kansas from 1886 to 1889, and the decline from 1889 to 1890 left the debt of the latter year slightly larger than that of 1888. Relative to population the tendency of debt was strongly upward from 1880 to 1887, and afterward strongly downward; but the downward tendency did not have the effect of checking the growth of existing debt in relation to population until 1890, when the relative amount fell below that of 1888, as well as that of 1889."

#### END OF THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

The value of persistent, well-directed, organized effort in the right settlement of questions of public interest, has seldom been more fully exemplified than in the case of the Louisiana lottery. Entrenched behind a State charter, having the prestige of age, abounding in wealth, unscrupulous as to methods and able in management, this great gambling institution appeared to be impregnable, and the effort to defeat its application for a twenty-five years' renewal of its chartered privileges of robbery, seemed little else than a righteous protest against the inevitable, or, at most, bread cast upon the waters of public discussion to be gathered, perhaps, after the lapse of a quarter of a century.

But the fight was made throughout the country, in Congress, and especially in Louisiana. A law of Congress was enacted forbidding the use of the mails for transmission of any lottery business, communications, tickets or advertisements. The constitutionality of this law was immediately drawn in question by the lottery company. Last week the matter reached a final decision in the United States Supreme court. This was followed by a letter from the President of the lottery company which, after reviewing his side of the situation, closes with these words:

"I hereby declare upon my part and on the part of my associates, that we would not accept or qualify under the amendment, even were it to be adopted by the people at the general election of April next.

"As the Supreme court of the United States has decided the anti-lottery postal law to be constitutional, it is my purpose and that of my associates to respect that law and abstain from violating it in any manner.

"Our offer was prompted as much by a desire to benefit the people of Louisiana as by the prospect of profit to ourselves from the grant as a business proposition. My associates and I are closely identified with the interests of the people of Louisiana, as we own much property within the borders of the State.

"Convinced that the granting of another lottery charter in the State would be the cause of continued agitation and discontent upon the part of a number of the citizens of Louisiana for the entire period for which a charter might be granted, we would be unwilling to accept such a charter, even though it was given to us without the payment of one dollar of license tax."

Thus ends a fight well made. It constitutes an encouragement to honest people to push for other reforms.

#### Publishers' Paragraphs.

Messrs. Bolinger & Summers, of Eureka, Kas., have invented an attachment to corn cultivators, which successfully replants the grain while cultivating the growing crop.

Farmers and others who desire to consign grain or hay to a commission house in Chicago, at any time, will do well to read the card in our columns of M. Considine, 118 W. Lake St., Chicago, commission merchant.

Our representative, a few days since, called on the Thompson Grain Commission Company, who are doing business in North Topeka, Kas. The firm is composed of Messrs. Thompson, Bunker and Goings, and are enjoying a well-earned success in their business. They are recommended by those who have done business with them, as reliable and up-

right gentlemen. Allancemen and others having grain they wish sold, will do well to call on this firm, or write them for instructions concerning the shipping of grain.

The special attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Alliance Seed House, elsewhere in our columns. Any farmer can secure a sample package of seed from this house by enclosing a 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Special club rates are given to Alliances. We think this house is well deserving of a trial. Look up the advertisement and send for catalogue.

We desire again to call attention to the annual sale of the American Clydesdale Association, which is to be held at Union stock yards, Chicago, Ill., on February 17, 1892. There will be over forty stallions and thirty mares sold at this sale to the highest bidders. All who wish to secure highly-bred Clydesdales, will do well to write to the Secretary of the association for his catalogue. Address Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.

The John March Company's calf dehorner has had the eager attention of cattle breeders during the past five years, and its marked value deserves the credit accorded this original idea. The claim is now made by the firm that the offspring of dehorned parents is likely to be hornless. This will greatly benefit both the bovine and its owner. Do not wait, but order now, and apply when the calf is three days old. The John March Company has maintained a good reputation and business standing.

**HAWORTH'S CHECK-ROWER FOR 1892.**—Every farmer is thinking about his planting machinery. It must be in good order and of the best makes. Haworth's Check-rower is not only the original Check-row but it is without an equal in the judgment of many thousands of delighted owners. It comes into the market for 1892 a more nearly perfect machine than ever, if that be possible. In their advertisement in another column, the makers, Messrs. Haworth & Sons, Decatur, Ill., boldly assert that "More have been sold ten times over than all others." Both styles, the "Combine" and "Haworth's Side Wire" are made. When you get a Haworth Check-Rower you may count on it that you have got a good thing. By all means write to the makers for a catalogue.

All lovers of Cleveland Bay horses will be glad to know that T. Outhier & Son, of Maryville, Mo., have a number included in their public sale on March 2. Among the number is "Lord Mowbray," a beautiful dark bay, rising four-year-old, 16½ hands and weight 1,360 pounds. He has never been shown, but is fit to go in good company. Another one worthy of mention is "Golden Wood," a red bay, rising three-year-old. This colt is beautifully built and has abundance of style. He is brother in blood to the noted "High Cliffe" that has won first and championship three years in succession at the National Horse Show, at Chicago, and many of the State fairs. Several other Cleverlands and road stallions are included. We may also mention that several black Percherons are included, all of serviceable ages. These Percherons comprise the blood of Brilliant, Vidocq, Picador, Cheri and Bayard. For more information turn to advertisement or send for catalogue.

#### 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 travelling, 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 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.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—Are there any preventives or home-made cures for sick headache? I have had a great deal of advice, and drugs, and some temporary relief from doctors, but the aches are just as certain as ever. I try to be careful of food, not to overwork or worry, but they "get there just the same." MRS. A. C. WAKEENEY, Kas., January 20.

The above interrogatory opens the door for a long chapter, if the subject were treated according to its importance and merits. Theodore Tilton once said in a lecture: "Headache is of the devil, and dyspepsia is of hell." But physicians take a very different view of the subject. It is for the most part of a nervous origin, and often hereditary. It mostly afflicts people of low vitality and of the nervous temperament.

Anything that is physically or mentally depressing may excite an attack of it, such as prolonged mental work or excitement, grief, anxiety, physical fatigue, loss of sleep, sexual excesses, impure air, improper food, the use of various drugs in improper quantities, etc. Probably the only permanent cures are obtained by careful and painstaking treatment during the intervals between the attacks. For that you should consult the best physician you can find who does not give his patients "horse doses" of narcotic drugs.

The excessive use of tea and coffee frequently precipitate an attack, and to persons not in the habit of drinking them, a cup of tea or coffee will often mitigate the attack. So may a copious drink of hot water, often a teaspoonful of mustard in a cup of lukewarm water will empty the stomach of some offending substance lying there undigested, and thus cut short the paroxysm. A hot bath will often relieve, by equalizing the circulation. Wrapping the head up rather tightly in a hot compress is very serviceable.

A radical change in the diet and daily habits, and even the occupation, often help very much to ward off the recurrences. Persons of sedentary and indoor habits should take regular daily walks or horseback exercise, and persons overworked should take more rest and recreation. The attack is often promptly relieved by a few doses of nuxvomica, or belladonna, coupled with hot drinks and hot applications to the head and feet.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—My baby has a crooked foot, which turns inward, and the sole of the foot looks almost upward. What can be done for it? Can it be cured? MRS. S. J.

Atchison, Kas., February 1, 1892.

Yes; your baby can be cured of its deformity, and that speedily, too. Go to a good surgeon, not simply a good doctor, but a surgeon who makes a special study of surgery and has experience in that special field of work.

The malady is known among laymen as "club-foot," and among doctors as talipes. The muscles and ligaments of the inner and front part of the ankle and foot are too short to counter-balance those on the opposite side, and must be lengthened. A skillful surgeon can easily give them the proper length so they will pull evenly with those on the other side of the limb. In competent hands there is very little danger in the operation, the wound made in operating is scarcely more than the eighth of an inch in length, and the foot is restored to its normal position in a few days.

#### Tuberculosis.

The fourth paper on the program at the State Board of Agriculture's annual meeting, which has a medical or sanitary element in it, was that on *Tuberculosis*, by Dr. C. J. Shiler, of Kansas City.

In the last few years, medical investigators are coming more and more to agree that tuberculosis, in man and animal, is practically one and the same disease. Its slight differences being accounted for by the difference in anatomical and physiological variations, and somewhat by environment.

Writers on the subject practically agree that the disease is contagious, catching, although they differ widely as to whether the microbes found in constant connection with the sputa of consumptives, is the cause of the disease or the product of it. That question cuts little figure here.

The great fact to be borne in mind is the contagiousness of the disease. If we can and often do contract the disease by eating tuberculous meat, or milk, or butter and cheese, then we are all under a sacred obligation to humanity to exert every effort and make use of every known expedient to remove that source of danger to human health. Nothing can abrogate this source of danger to human life but the most rigid and persistent examination of all the cattle slaughtered for either home or foreign consumption. For one infected cow, may, through her milk, infect a thousand children in a city, and through the butter and cheese and ice cream, made from her milk, and at last through her beef product, when too old or infirm for a milker, she may slay her thousands of human beings.

Some years ago the rinderpest broke out among the cattle in Holland to such an alarming extent that all human life there was in peril. The government took prompt action and sent agents to every farm, who inspected all cattle in the country and killed every infected animal, and thus stamped out the disease, and thereby saved many lives, and brought back a lost prosperity in the meat, milk, butter and cheese industries of the country.

Similar action should be taken here in reference to tuberculosis. No man's petty pecuniary interest should be allowed to stand for a moment in the way of stamping out the source of a disease that is sweeping off more human lives in this country than any other known disease.

Prevention is always ahead of cure. The slaughter of one infected animal may save a thousand lives, directly or indirectly. This fable from a very old book will illustrate the great advantage that prevention holds over cure. It happened on the banks of the Nile, that a great assemblage of animals was held to devise means for freeing the river of its countless crocodiles, which were devouring all the smaller animals going to the river to bathe. After all the great animals had delivered their opinions, the little insignificant-looking ichneumon crawled upon a fallen tree, and said: "My friends, while you have been discussing your dangers, and the remedies, I have been down the river and eaten two hundred crocodiles before they were hatched, and I tell you prevention is better than cure. Destroy the eggs and you will soon have no crocodiles." So if we destroy the great source of infection, a few generations hence will find the world practically free from tuberculosis.

#### Curious Customs.

The doctor hastes through night and storm To bring relief to you and me; Though facing death in every form Scamps oft defraud him of his fee. —Exchange.

#### NO DOCTOR'S BILL.

In Japan when a rich man calls in a physician, he does not expect that he will be presented with a bill for medical services. In fact, no such thing as a doctor's bill is known in Japan, although nearly all the other modern practices are in vogue there. The doctor never asks for his fee. The strict honesty of the people does not make this necessary. When he is through with a patient, a present is made to him of whatever sum the patient or his friends may deem to be just compensation. The doctor is supposed to smile, take the fee, bow, and thank his patron. —Exchange.

#### COMMON SENSE ABOUT THE BABY.

Of all the silly and barbarous acts perpetrated against the baby, none is more reprehensible than that of pinning him as tightly as possible into garments about as comfortable as a straight-jacket would be to an actively disposed person, and expecting him to submit quietly to the martyrdom. He does protest, however, and while he walls and struggles against the inhuman treatment he is tossed up and down until the poor little head is giddy, trotted until his bones ache, and otherwise maltreated by his affectionate mother or nurse, until tired nature can endure no more, and he sinks into the sleep of nervous exhaustion and awakens irritable and fretful.

Who ever heard of a bird hopping up and down on the branch upon which her nest hangs, until she puts her birdlings to sleep, or a cat carrying her kittens back and forth for hours to sooth it to rest? A baby is but a young animal, in spite of all its wonderful undeveloped possibilities, and has but animal wants and inclinations in the first few months of its life. The more fully and naturally these are gratified, the firmer is the foundation laid for the mental and moral growth of the future. —Kansas State Journal.



## Horticulture.

### THE ORCHARD FOR THE FARM.

By Stephen Quaff, read before the Brown County Farmers' Institute, at Hiawatha, Kas., January 28, 1892.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—This subject, given me by the Secretary of this institute, is one which requires not only experience, but careful study also.

Thirty years ago this coming spring, I set out my orchard on the place I now own. At that early day there was no sale for fruit of any kind, from the fact there was no one able to buy. Consequently, the first orchards were small. Mine consisted of sixty-six trees, all told, and I thought at that time I had a big orchard. But times have changed since then. Fruit is now raised for the money there is in it, as well as for use in the family.

I have been asked this question: "How large should the orchard for a moderate size farm be, say 160 acres?" I will say that 200 apple trees would be plenty on 160 acres. Of course, every farmer should have a variety of small fruits, such as raspberries, blackberries, and other fruits in their season, such as pears, cherries, crabs, and so forth. The question may be asked: "Why not set out more than 200 trees? If it pays to plant that many, why not plant more?" My experience is that 200 trees, well taken care of, are worth twice that many not more than half tended. It requires more care than most farmers care to give, to raise an orchard properly.

In the first place, the ground should be well prepared by plowing deep and putting it in good shape for the tree. Now lay off your ground, so your trees will be thirty feet apart each way; now set out your trees, and in doing so, dig the holes for the trees at least six inches deeper than they were in the nursery. As for the varieties and proportion of each to 200 trees, I would set out (summer varieties) ten Carolina Red June, five Red Astrachan, five Snow apple. Fall—ten Rambos, ten Maiden Blush. Winter varieties—thirty Ben Davis, twenty Winesap, thirty Jonathan, twenty Rawley's Genet, twenty Missouri Pippin, fifteen White Winter Pearmain, fifteen Dominie, five Golden Russet, five Roman Beauty. We now have our orchard set out with the best varieties the country affords.

Now the work begins. All the pruning the trees need should be done while the trees are young. I would never prune a tree after it was six or seven years old. I believe in our trees being pruned so the top will be as low down as possible. The early settlers made a mistake with their orchards. They set their trees too close together, and pruned them too high from the ground. Now, in regard to the treatment of an orchard, I would never put small grain in a young orchard. Sweet corn is a good crop to put in a young orchard. It wants a crop that can be cultivated, and one that won't shade the trees. To keep borers out of your trees, use plenty of wood ashes with lime to put around the trees, and while they are young and growing, I would wash the body of the tree with a solution of strong lye and sulphur. I believe that is all that is needed to grow an orchard successfully.

Planting trees makes a home pleasant, enjoyable, beautiful, home-like. Was it ever your lot to visit a prairie farm where the owner was always too busy to plant trees? Here by the gate, as you enter, is a lonely peach tree, which has encountered many hardships in its struggle for existence. The one remaining branch waves mournfully in the air, sadly suggesting "what might have been." A glance to the right reveals the sheds and stables, standing out in bold relief, proclaiming the owner to be a stockman. For him the earth has no beauty beyond the limits of his stables and sheds. Such a man will never make a success in raising fruit. To be a successful fruit-grower, it wants a man that can see the beautiful in fruits and flowers, that look from nature to nature's God, and can see His handiwork in everything that is around him. Then he can say with the poet—

"Happy is the man who in a country life  
Shuns more perplexing toll and jarring strife,  
Who lives upon the natural soil he loves,  
And sits beneath his old ancestral groves."

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy, like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### Bush Lima Beans.

The last three years Bush Lima beans created quite a sensation, from the fact that heretofore the luscious Lima beans have only been known as pole or running varieties, requiring much labor and expense in their cultivation. The first Bush Lima (the dwarf form of the Sieva, Sewee, or small Carolina Lima) was introduced in 1889, and there was a hope expressed that eventually the true large Lima beans might become dwarf. Little was it imagined at that time that there was already such a form in existence in the hands of a Chester county, Pa., trucker. The next year this variety was presented to the public as Burpee's Bush Lima, at the enormous price of 75 cents per packet of four beans. Although this price was so prohibitory, yet several thousand enterprising gardeners throughout the country tested it and found it to be all that was claimed, a perfect bush form of the true large Lima bean. A brief history of this unique novelty, which originated with Asher Palmer, of Chester county, Pa., and is now being generally introduced by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., of Philadelphia, may be interesting to our readers.

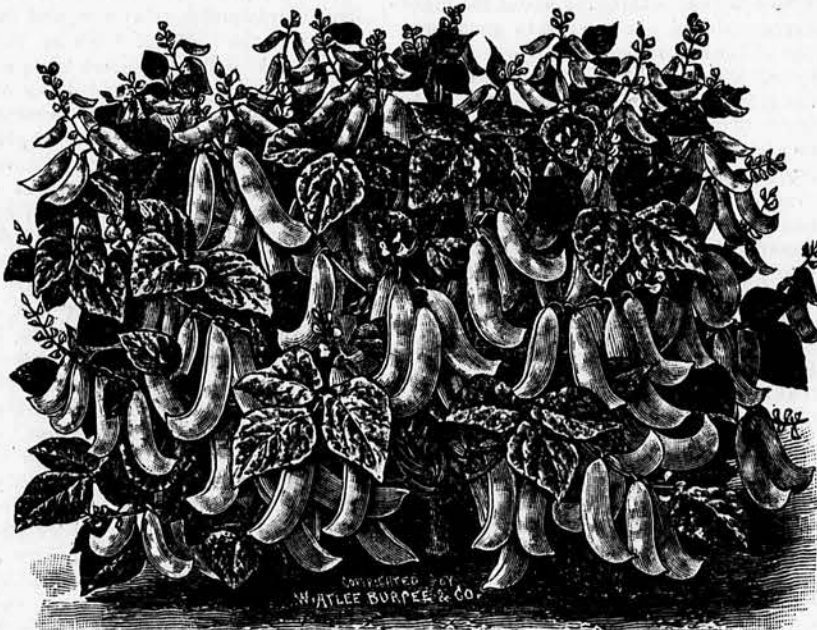
In 1883 Mr. Palmer's crop of large Lima Pole beans was destroyed by the cut-worms, and as he was going over the field to pull up the poles he discovered a perfectly formed bush only six inches high. Upon examination he found that the plant had been cut off about half an inch above the soil, that it had bent over and re-rooted, resulting in this bush. He is disposed to give credit for what proved

from fifty to two hundred of the handsome large pods, well filled with very large beans, which are identical in size and luscious flavor to the well-known large pole Limas. By the introduction of this most valuable novelty, the largest and best Lima beans can now be raised in quantity at small cost, without the expense and labor attached to the use of poles.

To encourage the cultivation of Burpee's Bush Lima and to prove its adaptability to all sections of this country the introducers offer \$1,000 in cash prizes for 1892, giving a special prize for each State and Territory, with the additional sum of \$100 to the grower who raises the most prolific bush in the United States or Canada.

### Hot-Beds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To make a hot-bed, it is best to excavate a place to the depth of one spade, and the size of the bed, which is usually six by twelve feet. Haul fresh horse manure, that which has never went through fermentation or been rained on; unload beside the intended bed, making a compost heap. In a few days it will show fermentation, then make the bed, by scattering the manure evenly in the pit and tramping it very compact, to the depth of twelve to eighteen inches; then make a frame of good boards, let the front or south board be twelve inches wide, and the back or north board fourteen inches. This will give the sash about the right pitch. By using twelve-foot timber and six feet for the ends, three sashes four feet wide will just cover it. After the frame is put on



BUSH LIMA BEANS.

eventually to be his good fortune to the cut-worms. However this may be, the fact is that this little bush showed no tendency to run, was carefully guarded, and matured three pods, each containing one large bean. These three beans were planted in the spring of 1884, with the result that while one of them produced a pole Lima, the other two maintained the perfect bush character of their parent, but, being more vigorous, bore larger pods containing from two to four beans each, fully equal in size to the large pole Lima. Since 1884 he has carefully cultivated them, never parting with any of the beans until in the spring of 1889, when he sent a few of the beans to be tested at Burpee's Fordhook farm, where their value was thoroughly proven and arrangements perfected for their introduction to the public.

The illustration presented herewith was taken from nature, and shows accurately the habit of growth of a single plant of Burpee's Bush Lima, which comes absolutely true from seed.

The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush, from two feet to three feet in diameter. The leaves are of very large size and great substance. The bush character is thoroughly established, not one plant in a thousand showing any disposition to "run." The thickness of the main stalk and branches of the plant, as also the unusual size, healthy green color and thick leathery substance of the leaves, indicate the strong constitution of this variety, by which it is enabled to bear large crops, and is also a sure cropper. It is an immense yielder, each bush bearing

square, put in about six or eight inches good rich garden soil. With this should be mixed some old and rotten manure, so it will not bake; put on the sash, and examine in a few days as to the amount of heat. After the most violent heat has passed off, and the temperature has gone to about 90°, then it is ready for planting. If radishes and lettuce are to be planted, frequent airing on warm days is necessary. Tomatoes, peppers and egg plants need more heat. Cabbage needs about the same treatment as lettuce. Watering must be attended to whenever the soil seems to be getting dry, but the most attention should be given to airing to prevent the plants from drawing up and getting shanky or spindling. At the approach of night, the beds must be covered with boards or straw, or the cold will penetrate through the glass and kill the plants.

G. F. ESPENLAUB.

Rosedale, Johnson Co.

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**\$500 FOR A TOMATO**  
Last spring I offered \$500 to any person producing a 3 lb. Mammoth Prize Tomato! **T. R. HARRIS, Ash Grove, Neb.** won it with one weighing 3 lbs. 3 1/2 ozs., and I sent him my check for \$500. It measured over 8 1/2 in. in diameter. 37 tomatoes grew on one stem over 3 feet from the ground. Largest plant on record 18 ft. 6 in. tall. This mammoth strain creates a sensation wherever it goes, and is the largest ever. Full directions how Mr. Harris grew his with each order. Plant some, you may win the prize. All my seed is saved from large specimens.  
**SURE HEAD CABBAGE**  
Is all head and sure to head, very uniform in size, firm and fine in texture, excellent in quality and a good keeper. 12 heads have weighed over 64 pounds.  
**EARLY SNOWBALL TURNIP**  
Is the earliest in the world, easy grown, good size, excellent quality. Will be far ahead of your neighbors. My Catalogue, is worth 50 cts. to any one who gets it. \$500 offered largest order; \$500 for a pansy blossom; \$300 for a bean plant with 100 pods, and above tomato prize. I will send a packet each of Prize Tomato, Cabbage and Turnip, with my Catalogue of Bargains for only 25 cts. Greatest bargain catalogue ever sent out. Every person sending silver for above collection, will receive Free a packet FINEST IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY TREE TOMATO, and a 50c. certificate for seeds, your choice from my bargain catalogue. Free. **F. B. MILLS, Rose Hill, Onondaga Co. N.Y.**



## In the Dairy.

### A DAIRY THAT PAYS.

"Does farming pay?" has been answered in the negative so often that I suppose it will interest some of my brother farmers to hear a little of the affirmative side.

I bought the farm I am living on in 1876, moving from the West at the time. Having never lived on a farm before, I knew nothing of the ins or outs of farming or farm life. I looked around me and found all my neighbors producing milk and concluded that was the gold mine, and I must pitch in without experience or inquiring as to the profits or loss of the dairy business, bought all the stock I had stable room for, also all the feed they ate, as there was none left on the farm when I took possession.

After a year or two I began to see money was going out fast enough, but somehow or other very little was coming in. I began to read up and inquire into the dairy business, and found some farmers were not complaining as others. I soon learned that those who complained least had a dairy of either grade or full-blood cattle of some one of the different breeds. Then the question was: Which one had I better get as a milk-producer? I concluded the Holsteins came nearest filling the bill; so in September, 1879, I attended the Orange county fair at Washingtonville, and purchased a yearling heifer and bull at J. H. Corner's sale. Bred bull to my dairy of native cows, raised and sold two as fine dairies of grade cows as were ever in this part of the country, as purchasers will and do say. After the second sale I kept only the full-blood Holsteins, and by careful breeding I have gathered around me a dairy of my own raising that I can and do feel proud of, and it may be of interest to others, so I will give an account of the yield of my dairy. There are thirteen that have finished their year and yielded as follows:

Name.	Years old.	Pounds.	Ounces.
Francisca.....	8	7,064	10
Daniella.....	7	11,680	3
Estrella.....	7	11,226	8
Elmetta.....	5	12,304	5
Daniella 2d.....	4	11,509	12
Hila.....	4	11,006	7
Charity 2d Miss.....	4	8,091	1
Roxalana.....	3	9,391	3
Clytie.....	3	7,132	10
Idita.....	2	8,296	9
Princess Stephanie.....	2	9,449	
Anastasia Lady.....	2	7,484	1
Hannolia.....	2	5,068	15
Total.....		120,285	13
Average per cow.....		9,253	12 1-13

Calves were kept on cows from two days to six weeks, and no account kept of or allowance made for what the calves drank when on the cows. Milk was sold in New York, price this year foots up 32.144 cents, about 1 1/2 cents per pound, making \$115.65 per cow, outside of calves. Those sold from \$50 to others that were vealed, to which should be added \$5 for each bull, amounts paid (and received by me from) the Holstein association, so I will average the calves at \$25 each, making a grand total of \$140.65 to each cow.

Now for the estimated cost of feeding the same. As I cannot give exact figures, having fed non-producing stock out of the same feed that I bought for the cows, I will make it large enough so that it cannot be said I underestimated the amount of feed:

YEAR'S FEED PER COW.	
7,200 pounds brewer's grain, \$2.25 ton.....	\$ 8.10
1,440 pounds bran, \$17.50 ton.....	12.53
960 pounds c-b meal, \$20 ton.....	9.60
5,000 pounds hay, \$3 ton.....	20.00
1,000 pounds middlings, \$24 ton.....	12.00
summer feed, \$24 ton.....	
Total.....	\$62.23
Amount Cr. to cow.....	\$140.65
Amount Dr. to cow.....	62.23
Profit per cow.....	\$ 78.42

I have allowed nothing for pasture four months or for care of cows, as I consider the large quantity of manure made will pay for the care and milking.

We let cows out about June 1, and put them into winter quarters about October 1 or November 1, depending on the

weather, but we never leave them out after the nights become cold. Have water in barnyard; let them out twice each day; clean stable and bed down while they are drinking; card them once a day. The heifers at present are as high as 33 1/2 per cent. above yield of last year. We are feeding ensilage, bran and seed meal. At present I think ensilage costs less and makes as much and better quality of milk than brewer's grains.—John P. Covert, in Orange County Farmer.

### Cream-Raising.

Many experiments show that unless ice is used or the water is naturally below 50°, that the deep-setting can system of cream-raising fails to recover anywhere from a sixth to more of the butter content of milk.

Without ice or colder water than general in this State the old-fashioned tin par of our grandmother's yet holds the floor. With ice, the deep-setting can is all right, but superior in all respects is the centrifuge, if your dairy is large enough to justify the investment—twenty cows at least.

When is Kansas to have a dairy school like Wisconsin, Minnesota, and some other States? We've got the grass, the corn, the wheat, 750,000 cows, and the salt. Now let us have the men.

By systematic and proper feeding, it seems to be possible to largely increase the per cent. of fat in any cow's milk. Such being the case, the Holstein-Friesian, with her tremendous stamina and capacity, seems to have a great future ahead.

There is a little talk about a cheese factory and creamery being located ten or dozen miles southeast of Topeka, wherever the milk of 200 cows can be conveniently secured. Such an enterprise, either private or co-operative, is a benefit to all concerned.

## "August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear matter. Sometimes a deathly Sickness at the Stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family at 39 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. COX.

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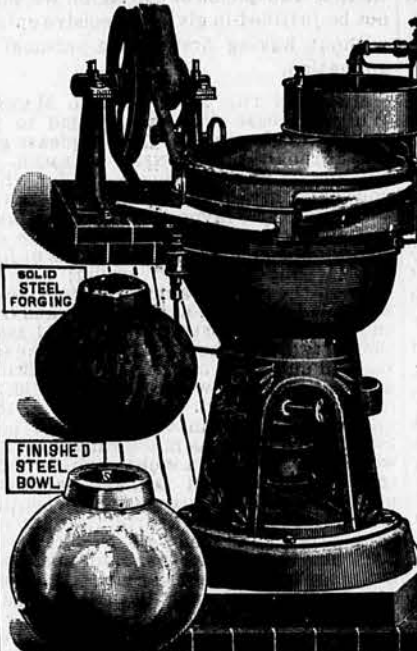
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## The Veterinarian.

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

**INJURED BONE.**—I have a horse that received a slight scratch on the left fore leg last August. It never mattered much nor does not lame him much; but lately the bone seems to be enlarging, which will soon damage the horse. Please tell me through the KANSAS FARMER how to remove this abnormal growth.  
Galena, Kas. W. H. S. M.

**Answer.**—You do not say whether the sore is running yet or not; if it is, the chances are that there is ulceration (*caries*) of the bone and it will require an operation. But if it is healed over, then there has been an injury to the membrane (*periosteum*) covering the bone, and the enlargement may be checked by blistering. Use the ointment as prescribed for T. F. in this issue, for ring-bone, making the applications at intervals of one month until all lameness disappears. Do not work the horse for two weeks after the application each time.

**RING-BONE.**—I do not understand how to fire a ring-bone as prescribed in the KANSAS FARMER; and we have no veterinarian in our neighborhood. Will you please give a good recipe for ring-bone?  
Toronto, Kas. T. F.

**Answer.**—There is no medicine so effectual in the treatment of ring-bone as the firing-iron, and even that does not always cure it. However, as you have no alternative, we will give you the next best remedy and tell you how to use it. Take of biniodide of mercury, 2 drachms; lard, 1½ ounces; mix well together with a thin knife blade. Now clip the hair over the ring-bone; wash it clean with hot water and soap, then take a little of the ointment and rub it in for about ten minutes; tie up the animal's head for twenty-four hours, then rub on a little lard and turn it into a box-stall. Repeat in about three weeks, or often enough to keep the parts sore for two months. The animal must not work, but must remain quiet for two months, and then run two months at grass.

**INDIGESTION.**—I have a horse that always gets very sick with water colic when we first begin to work him in the spring. Is there any remedy?  
Sherdahl, Kas. P. T. S.

**Answer.**—Your horse is troubled with indigestion, and the sudden change from idleness to hard work, with, probably, extra feeding, brings on attacks of colic. About two weeks before you want to begin your heavy work, give him 1½ pints of raw linseed oil; then give a tablespoonful of the following powder in his feed twice a day for two weeks: Powdered gentian root, 8 ounces; powdered charcoal, 8 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, 8 ounces; mix. Feed plenty of good hay, oats and bran, but no corn. Water him before feeding instead of after, as is the custom in some stables. Do not feed for twenty minutes after watering, to allow the stomach to regain its natural temperature. Begin with light work at first, and with regular and judicious feeding you will not be likely to have any trouble.

**CATTLE DISEASE.**—I have a disease among my cattle about which I desire information through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER. Some of them become stiff in the fore quarters; they swell in the joints and grow so thin and weak that they cannot rise to their feet unaided; they get sore between the hoofs; they have sores in their mouths which peel off and become deep, and a white, frothy, stringy substance drips from them; the throat is swollen, and the jaws appear stiff; some appear to be unconscious, and when they die we find them lying in a natural position with the head around against the side as if sleeping. I have been feeding some straw and corn fodder, but mostly sorghum that had matured before cutting; but the swelling of the joints began in advance of any feeding. The above symptoms are not all developed in every case.  
Syracuse, Kas. J. W. M.

**Answer.**—Your description sounds very much like that of a peculiar disease which has appeared during the last two seasons among the cattle in certain parts of Missouri, and during the last year in certain parts of Kansas. The disease was investigated by Dr. Paul Paquin, State Veterinarian of Missouri, and reported due to some parasitic vegetation. The disease is

not contagious from one animal to another. Deaths are very rare, being generally due to starvation, from inability to masticate food. We had a few cases in our practice last summer, all of which recovered under treatment. The treatment consists in giving, first, a laxative dose (from half a pint to a quart) of raw linseed oil, then one-ounce doses of hyposulphite of soda, dissolved in water, night and morning for a week. The mouth should be swabbed out twice a day with a solution made of a tablespoonful each of alum and borax, dissolved in a pint of water; if the sores in the mouth are deep and sloughing they should be touched with lunar caustic. The sores on the feet, legs and other parts of the body should be cleansed twice a day with warm water and then washed with a solution of sulphate of copper, half an ounce to the quart of rain water. Feed the sick animals on gruel and other soft food. Remove all healthy animals to new and clean quarters, and, although the disease is said to be non-contagious, do not run any risk by having sores on your hands while treating it. Now, notwithstanding we have prescribed treatment, we are still not certain as to the disease, as certain diagnostic symptoms are not given, and we advise you to call the State Veterinarian at once, and have your cattle examined. This is a duty you owe, not only to yourself, but to your neighbors and to the country at large, as the disease may be one of a contagious character; and in cases where there is a suspicion of contagion we would not be justified in giving a decisive opinion without having first made a personal examination.

**MARE ON THE LIFT—LOSING MANE.**—Will you please allow me to come to you for more information? which please give me, through the KANSAS FARMER, for my, and its readers, benefit, and for which you have my many thanks for past, as well as future, favors. (1) I have a mare, said to be sixteen or seventeen years old, within about four or five months of foaling. I bought her last spring; she had been on the lift and a neighbor told me she was colt foundered, and that she had been on the lift the last two springs. I asked the party from whom I got her and he said she had only been on the lift last spring; and he thought it was because she did not have grain enough and became so thin and weak. She is in very good fix now, but does not eat as much roughness as I would like. About a month ago she began to rub her mane and tail, and I applied a mixture of coal oil, grease and turpentine, which removed the dandruff, but she still rubs. Her hair seems to be soft, but it does not lie down as it should, and about the place where the lower and back part of a saddle would come, it curls around in every which way. She has a woolly or furry coat underneath the long hair. About a week ago a swelling came on the right side of the center of her belly; and since then, a smaller one came on the left side. Will you please tell me what colt-founder is, and give a remedy, if there is one? (2) I have a horse whose mane does not grow, and will only lie as it pleases. Please prescribe, and excuse my many inquiries.  
Hugoton, Kas. S. P. G.

**Answer.**—No apologies, brother G. You just fire away and ask all the questions you want to; we will answer them if we can; that is what we are here for. (1) You do not state whether your mare can stand up when helped to her feet or not; nor whether her inability to rise is due to weakness, or stiffness. The trouble is very likely due to weakness—prostration of the nervous system, consequent upon old age, indigestion and malassimilation, or inability to extract and appropriate, from the food she receives, sufficient nourishment for herself and the unborn foal at the same time. The oedematous swellings result from a lack of exercise and are very common in mares during the period of gestation. Parturient laminitis, or so-called colt founder, is a sore and fevered condition of the feet which sometimes takes place soon after foaling; but the term colt founder is also sometimes applied by horsemen to a soreness of the feet which takes place a week or two previous to the time of foaling. This condition is due to pressure of the gravid uterus upon certain nerves and vessels. It is always best to give pregnant mares as little medicine as possible; but in your case it seems to be our only hope. Give the mare half a pint of raw linseed oil every morning until her bowels are moderately loose. Give, also, one of the following powders twice a day: Nux vomica, 2 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, 3 ounces; gentian, 4 ounces; mix and divide into 20 powders. Feed plenty of boiled oats, bran mash, good hay and water. Apply equal parts of tincture of arnica and spirits of camphor to the swellings and hand-rub them

twice a day. Wash the mane and tail with warm soapsuds, twice a week, and apply an ointment made of 1 part each of coal oil and sulphur and 3 parts lard. Help the mare upon her feet and get her to walk around if possible, and give her a good grooming once or twice every day. If she cannot stand up there is little hope of recovery, as putting in slings will be likely to cause abortion. (2) Take castor oil and add flower of sulphur to make it the consistency of cream; rub a little of it into your horse's mane twice a week, and as it grows out keep it well brushed toward the side where you want it; or, when it gets long enough, wet it and braid it there for a while.

Choice flaxseed for sowing. Topeka  
Linseed Oil Works.

## IF YOU ARE SICK



## Weak, Nervous or in Pain

From some long-standing ailment, or feel that your constitution (nervous system) is failing, or that some affliction has taken, or is taking, permanent hold of you, which you have been, and are still, unable to throw off or control, whether in the first or last stage—remember that Dr. Gregg's Electric Belt and Appliances and system of Home Treatment will cure you.  
The Gregg Electric Foot Warmer, price \$1, keeps the feet warm and dry and is the only genuine Electric Insole.  
Complete catalogue of testimonials, prices, etc., 6 cents. Circular free.

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## HINTS ON DAIRYING.

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

**\$5 A DAY SUKE.** \$9.15 Samples Free.  
Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 20 other specialties. E. E. Brewster, Holly, Mich.

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now while \$45.00 " " \$14.00  
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Complete set of attachments FREE. Adapted for light or heavy work. Light running. Nicely finished. Send for catalogue.  
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76 page, Illustrated Pamphlet on Rupture, issued Jan'y, 1892, will be mailed to any address, on receipt of 4c in stamps.  
Mention this paper.  
Address: MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, Dr. Pierce & Son, San Francisco, Cal. or St. Louis, Mo.

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That the PERFECT 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.  
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## Barb-wire Cuts.

Apply Phénol Sodique before inflammation sets in. He will hardly know he is hurt. Better late than never. For man and all animals.

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

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

## Examine Your Horse!

For all kinds of lameness, bunches, bony tumors, inflammation, colic, sore throat, and in fact, in every case where an application or blister is needed, use Gombault's Caustic Balsam, as no other preparation ever made equals it for prompt, reliable results, safety and economy. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Sole Importers, Cleveland, O.

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## 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.

### HINTS TO LEARNERS.

(Continued from last week.)

The drone is the male bee. He is larger than the workers and shorter than the queen. He flies with a loud, buzzing noise, and, if he comes near them, is very apt to frighten those who are not aware of the fact that he has no sting. His presence in the hive is usually confined to the summer and fall months. It is twenty-four or twenty-five days from the time the egg is laid before his dromeship makes his way into the outer world by cutting off the



DRONE BEE. cap to his cell. Drone cells are made the same as those in which the workers are reared, but they are larger, and the cells when sealed are elevated above those of the workers, so that drone brood can be easily recognized.

The drone is hatched from an egg that has not been fertilized. This is popularly supposed to be contrary to nature. It may be contrary to the usual order of things, but is a fact, nevertheless. This can be very easily proven by mating a black queen with an Italian drone. The worker progeny will all show the marks of the Italians, but the drones will all be blacks. If a queen should be kept in confinement until she began to lay, her eggs would all produce drones, but after she has been impregnated she can lay drone or worker eggs at will. Drones seem to exist solely for the impregnation of the queen. As the queen is impregnated but once in her life, the question is often asked, why so many drones?

The reply has been made that the queen is exposed to great danger while absent from the hive, and nature has arranged for increasing her safety by providing an abundance of drones, thus rendering her stay from the hive shorter, and making sure that the desired end shall be accomplished by the smallest possible number of flights. We have come to speak of the drones as "lazy, worthless fellows," as though nature had made some mistake. We should remember, however, that nothing is worthless that fulfills the end for which it was created. The crowning glory of Jesus' life was that which enabled him to say as the end drew near, "I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do." Happy are we if we shall be able to say as much at the end of our lives.

Then, I am not so sure that we have discovered all of the functions of the drone in the economy of the bee hive. We find it to our interest, however, to limit the number of the drones as well as their quality and kind. The quantity can be greatly limited by the use of comb foundation, which prevents the bees from building drone comb, or at least so much of it. Quantity, quality and kind can all be regulated by the use of the drone trap, which enables the bee-keeper to catch and destroy the drones he may not desire to have in his apiary. In the construction of this trap what is known as queen-excluding zinc is used. This is a sheet of zinc with openings cut in it just large enough to let the workers pass through, but the queen or drone cannot. The trap is so arranged that when the drones try to pass out of the hive they cannot do so, but are made to pass up through a wire cone into a department above. As they cannot return the bee-keeper has them at his mercy. In the meantime the workers are passing in and out through the perforated zinc and their work is not interfered with in the least. Of course the trap is fitted against the opening of the hive, so that none of the bees can get out without passing through or into it. This trap is very useful when the apiarist is introducing Italians and does not want any black drones flying in his yard.

The age of bees is a matter of some interest. It is not definitely known what the natural life of a drone is. Most of them are destroyed by being driven out of the hive by the workers in the fall after the honey crop has failed. Some, however, have been known to remain in the hives during the entire winter. I have found

them there, strong and healthy, in the spring.

The life of a queen is generally supposed to be four or five years. The writer had an imported Syrian queen that was healthy and fruitful during what he knew to be the sixth year of her existence. I believe it is generally admitted, however, that they begin to fail about the third year.

The length of a worker bee's life is regulated largely by her activity. During the busy, honey-gathering season she will wear herself out in from six to eight weeks. During the winter, when she is not engaged in any active work, she will live six months, and sometimes even longer. It is very easy to test this matter by introducing an Italian queen into a colony of blacks early in the spring. The black bees will soon all disappear. If the Italian queen is introduced in the fall, many of the black bees will live until the following spring. This proves conclusively that bees live longer in the winter than they do in the summer.

### Gossip About Stock.

As pedigreed cattle are selling at almost scrub prices, now is the time to buy.

Mr. M. C. Vansell, of Muscotah, Kas., writes us that he has yet for sale several young Poland-China sows which he will sell very cheap to parties wanting them for breeding.

The receipts of live stock at the Union stock yards, Omaha, Neb., for the month ending January 31, were: Cattle, 58,138; hogs, 201,557; sheep, 11,774. For the corresponding month last year the receipts were: Cattle, 50,972; hogs, 162,105; sheep, 11,364.

U. B. McCurdy, a veterinary surgeon, formerly of Hutchinson, Kas., has removed to Topeka to engage in the pursuit of his profession. He has located at H. C. Lindsey's barn, on Fifth street. Give him a call. See his card in our "Two-cent Column."

A. E. Staley & Son, of Ottawa, Kas., breeders and shippers of the purest strains of Chester White hogs, write us that their sales have been fair so far this winter; that notwithstanding the depression, the trade is increasing, and that we may look for better prices. These gentlemen say that their stock is in fine shape, have had no disease of any kind, and that they intend to be able to fill all orders, from an eight weeks pig to a two-year-old boar or sow.

Mr. Frank R. Shaw, who acts in the capacity of salesman at the home stables for Geo. E. Brown, of Aurora, Ill., the pioneer breeder and importer of Cleveland Bay and Shire horses, has been on a two weeks business and pleasure trip through Kansas, and called at this office a few days ago. During this trip he sold and delivered three Shire stallions, and takes two buyers for Cleveland Bays home with him. One of the Shires goes to Messrs. Gardner and others at Scranton, Osage county; another to Mr. C. G. Flohr, Lindsay, McPherson county; and the third to a company at Salina. Mr. Shaw for many years was a prominent breeder of horses in Kansas, and finds his acquaintance throughout the State a great help in his present position. He says that the demand for first-class horses for breeding purposes is on the increase in Kansas.

J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, Chicago, reports the horse market for week ending February 6, as follows: There has not been a weak or dull spot in the market this week. Streeters have been in very large demand at prices strong and firm, if not a little higher than the previous week. Smooth small chunks have been in fairly good demand. Heavy drafters of good quality also sold well with firm prices all around. The number of buyers present was largely in excess of any week for six months, and as the competition was keen and active, the sales were large with prices ruling strong. The Wednesday auction was a very successful one, both in number sold and prices realized. Two hundred and nine horses were disposed of. Streeters sold from \$95 to \$112.50; 1,300-pound chunks, \$125 to \$145; 1,600-pound draft horses, \$170 to \$225; drivers, \$125 to \$150; knee-actors, \$160 to \$240; express horses, \$170 to \$190. The total sales for week were 361 head. Nine cars mixed horses were cleared for Eastern markets; one good load mixed horses and two loads mares for Dakota.

### A GRATEFUL MOTHER.

Her Son's Loathsome Disease Removed.  
Boy Only Twelve Years Old--Chronic Catarrh--Great Discharge from Nose and Throat.

All's Well That Ends Well.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS., December 4, 1891.  
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.—Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that I write of the benefit derived from your remedy, Pe-ru-na. My little boy, about twelve years old, has always been troubled with catarrh, very bad several years, and I had great fears of his going into consumption. He had a bad cough that I could not check, and his head was in a terrible condition. His head discharged so much for years that it was a charge on my mind to keep him supplied with handkerchiefs. I had to use every rag that I could get at hand. It was astonishing how he could discharge so much from his nose. I commenced to give him Pe-ru-na about a month ago, and the discharge from his head is entirely stopped, and also his cough. He now does not have to use a handkerchief at all. The Pe-ru-na seems to act like magic in his case. I feel as if I cannot find words to express my gratitude for the medicine; but I do regret that I never tried it before. I thought there was no cure for him, and had given up trying to have him cured; but when I saw the disease so thoroughly explained in the paper by Dr. Hartman I thought I would try his medicine. I never will be without Pe-ru-na in the house, and I will recommend it to all my friends.

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MRS. A. E. ACKERMAN,

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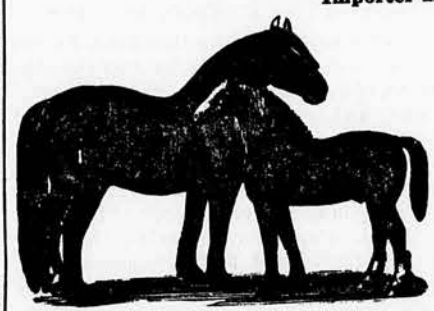
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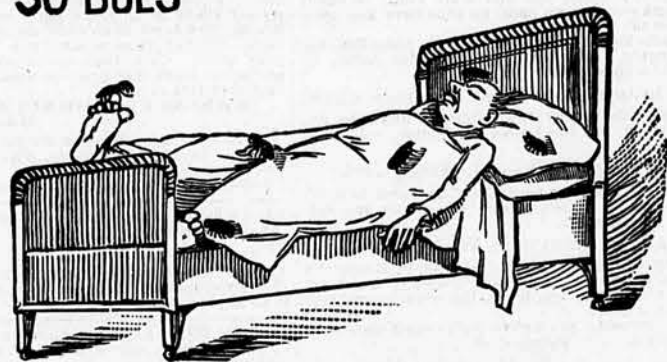


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 over; and the side opposite  
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## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 27, 1892.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John W. B. Hill, in Labette tp., P. O. Winton, January 4, 1892, one brown male mule, 14 hands high, mark on left shoulder; valued at \$80.

MULE—By same, one dun male mule, 14 hands high, dark stripe down back, on shoulders and legs; valued at \$80.

HORSE—Taken up by J. T. Ryan, in Canadian tp., P. O. Angola, November 6, 1891, one dun horse, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

Wyandotte county—Chas. E. Bruce, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jno. Gibbs, in Shawnee tp., December 29, 1891, one brown stud pony; valued at \$30.

Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Andrew Anderson, in Sherman tp., one red heifer, 2 years old, horns, and ears marked; valued at \$12.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by O. J. Mahan, in Hendricks tp., P. O. Elgin, one black horse, weight about 800 pounds, 5 years old, branded on left shoulder and left hip; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one last spring's brown mare colt, white strip in face; valued at \$5.

Rice county—W. M. Lasley, clerk.

COW—Taken up by F. E. Swisher, in Eureka tp., P. O. Buhton, December 23, 1891, one dark red cow, white switch on tail, bloody white on jaws and forehead.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by R. F. Hart, in November 22, 1891, one mule west and one mile north of Baxter Springs, one bay horse, shod on front feet, blind in one eye, had a bell on when taken up.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, white hind feet, blind in one eye, shod all around.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. J. Turby, in Spring Valley tp., December 15, 1891, one black and white heifer, 2 years old, a low fork in left ear and under-bit in right, brand similar to a T; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by George Yeager, in Madison tp., January 20, 1892, one red and white 2-year-old native Western steer, under-bit in left ear and split in right ear, branded E; valued at \$12.

Barber county—F. A. Lewis, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by M. S. Smith, in Turkey Creek tp., P. O. Sun City, December 16, 1891, one bay horse, 8 years old, branded E on left hip and shoulder, star in forehead; valued at \$25.

MARE—By same, one brown mare, 9 years old, branded H on left hip; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 3, 1892.

Kloma county—S. G. Shelton, clerk.

FILLI—Taken up by Wm. Barlow, in Glick tp., December 23, 1891, one chestnut filly, 8 or 4 years old, flaxen mane and tail, star in forehead; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Solomon Ryan, in Farwell tp., November 18, 1891, one brown mare colt, about 2 years old, right hind foot white and inside of left hind foot white.

COLT—By same, one sorrel mare colt, about 8 years old, right hind foot white, white spot in forehead, gray spot on left side, having the appearance of a sad die mark; valued at \$10.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Turner Smith, in Lone Elm tp., one red and white spotted cow, swallow-fork in right ear.

STEER—Taken up by Walter Griffin, in Reeder tp., one red and white steer, 2 years old, marks on left ear.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 2 years old, brand on right hip.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. F. Kallenberger, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Elm City, December 19, 1891, one 2-year-old steer, white, red sides, ends of both ears cut off, right ear split; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one 1-year-old steer, white and red spotted, ends of both ears cut off, left ear split; valued at \$5.

Osage county—George Rogers, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. McCollough, in Junction tp., January 1, 1892, one red steer; valued at \$12.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by F. M. Abraham, in Fremont tp., January 17, 1892, two 3-year-old steers, one dark red, one red with some white on belly, both branded with C under on left hip; valued at \$32.50 each.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 10, 1892.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Josiah Johnson, in Spring Creek tp., January 18, 1892, one iron-gray gelding, 15½ hands high, 5 years old; valued at \$75.

HORSE—By same, one light bay gelding, 15½ hands high, left hind foot white, small star in face, blind in left eye, no brands; valued at \$30.

HORSE—By same, one dark bay gelding, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$45.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.

2 HORSES—Taken up by William Nelson, in Topeka tp., P. O. address Oakland, two horses—one light sorrel, left hind foot white, weight 850 pounds, and one dark brown, white hind foot, weight 900 pounds, ages from 12 to 15 years; valued at \$20 each.

Barber county—F. A. Lewis, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by W. S. Richardson, in Etma tp., P. O. Etma, November 17, 1891, two 2-year-old steers—one red roan, and one light red or yellow, both branded with H underneath on left side and both marked with crop of right ear and under-bit in left; two animals valued at \$30.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. H. Haberly, P. O. Peru, January 14, 1892, one spotted cow, 5 years old, branded X on left hip; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, 6 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$4.

HORSE—Taken up by G. A. C. Wilson, P. O. Niota, December 26, 1891, one dark iron-gray horse, 3 years old; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one light iron gray mare, 3 years old; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one black mare, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

Wabunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by F. B. Hantoon, in Maple Hill tp., P. O. Snokome, one black colt, 3 years old, white strip in face, white on left hind foot; valued at \$10.

Linn county—J. J. Hawkins, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. P. Boyd, in Blue Mound tp., P. O. Blue Mound, January 23, 1892, one red and white steer, 1 year old past; valued at \$12.

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