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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

JUNE 1—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.

The Work Harness.

It is both unwise and cruel to burden a team with the great heavy harness met with on the average farm. Much of the wagon harness is entirely superfluous for the plow, and dispensing with these extras adds greatly to the comfort of the horse, especially in warm weather. It pays to have harness constructed especially for the plow and similar farm work, consisting of short rein bridles, collars, high hames, back-band, lines and tugs only. This dispenses with breast straps, choke straps, back-straps, hip straps, etc., doing away with one-third the weight. The harness is lighter to handle in gearing and ungearing, which can be done in much less time. I prefer leather tugs, being lighter and more handy than chains except in shortening or letting out.

The collars are the most important part of the harness and the preservation of the shoulders depends to a considerable degree on a properly constructed and well-fitting collar. The kind that gives me the best satisfaction is a combination of duck and leather face lined with hair. This is not the cheap canvas collar, but first-class goods costing \$5 per pair. These of course are more frail than a full leather collar, but with proper care will last five or six years, perhaps more. But if new ones had to be bought every two or three years they would be more economical than very cheap collars and sore shoulders. These collars are entirely free from knots and hard places in the filling common in cheap canvas collars, which produce collar boils frequently. Each horse should have his individual collar, and it should never go on any other horse. A collar sets to a horse's neck as a shoe to a person's foot. A collar should fit snugly, but never so close as to press on the windpipe. Have the collar large enough to admit the fingers at the bottom when the horse is at rest; this space will fill as the collar is pressed back in pulling.

Should the team go down in flesh the neck will get thin and narrow accordingly and the collar will need constant adjustment. If the buckles at the top will not take up far enough to keep the collar close-fitting have an extra sole leather pad and insert under the collar pad when needed. It is of utmost importance to preserve the shoulders in good condition. A horse with very sore shoulders is of little account for work, and it requires a great deal of fussing with both horse and harness to be able to continue his services; besides it is all but impossible to effect a cure while kept at work. An ounce of prevention in this matter is worth a pound of cure. Great care should be taken with the shoulders of young horses, as they are more tender than the shoulders of older horses, and bear in mind when the shoulders are once badly broken they are never as sound again and will chafe and break on the slightest provocation. Raise the collar from the neck when resting the team and wipe the sweat from the collar and shoulders; this reduces the temperature and prevents overheating and chafing. Bathe the shoulders thoroughly with cold water both at noon and night when the weather is hot. By observing these precautions your teams will not be up for repairs when you can ill afford to lose their use.—K., in the *National Stockman and Farmer*.

The Abundance of Cattle.

In writing from Chicago a correspondent of the *National Stockman* says: Is this year to be another record-breaker in cattle supplies? And are salesmen to be obliged to constantly contend with excessive offerings of beef? Year after year of low prices fraught with apparently little profit to the producer seems to have no visible effect on the cattle production of this great country. Theory goes for naught; the wise prophecies of "statisticians" who occasionally say, after a hard winter there will be a beef famine, are never fulfilled; the statements of far West live stock journals from time to time that the ranges show a falling off in production, or that cattlemen are being driven out, or are vol-

untarily going out of business, fall of verification. In the meantime all railways, from Wisconsin to Montana and Idaho, and away around to Texas and the Gulf of Mexico have continued to pour into Chicago a flood of cattle, good, bad and indifferent, at the rate of 11,000 head every business day since the first of January. In other words, the receipts for the first three months of 1892 were 848,127, showing an increase over the corresponding period a year ago of about 84,000 head. The present market is not encouraging to salesmen, with prices barely steady and few droves good enough to command figures as high as \$5.00 per 100 pounds. The demand is not urgent. If exporters are fairly liberal buyers the chances are that local dressed beef houses will say their coolers are full of meat and they will hold off. Or if the big packers are taking hold with some interest the foreign markets may be only fair. This has been the record much of the time for the last three months.

Platt's Galloway Sale.

The attendance was only fair, the cattle in the pink of sale condition and the prices realized were not up to expectations, yet a general average of \$90 on forty head is not bad. Twenty-five bulls averaged \$80, and the heifers \$104.65. These cattle were all bred by Mr. Platt, and while the prices realized were not as good as those obtained six or seven years ago, there is yet good money in raising good cattle. Col. Woods, of Lincoln, Neb., and Col. Muir conducted the sale and put forth the claims of the Galloway cattle in producing a superior quality of beef, and the additional claim over all other breeds of producing a valuable robe, which alone is worth the usual price of a yearling steer. It will be gratifying indeed to Galloway cattle breeders to learn that a market is opening up for their favorites in the great blue grass regions of Kentucky. The best price of the sale was \$200 for a yearling heifer by the Brookside Farm Co., of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Clay & Owens, of Lexington, Ky., secured eighteen head; H. T. Bedel, Byron, Neb., obtained six head of plums for \$655, and E. L. Harrington, El Reno, Oklahoma, three head for \$320. Others were taken by Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska buyers.

The Reliability of Mutton Production.

Well-fed sheep, well marketed, have undoubtedly been on an average the most profitable fat stock handled by the farmers of the United States within the present generation. It is an odd year indeed in which something substantial in the way of return from feeding cannot be made in the judicious handling of good sheep; and when producers and shippers of every other kind of stock are complaining of hard times those who have choice sheep for sale are prepared for making money in some substantial measure. Our Canadian neighbors find themselves able to even pay a considerable duty on the admission of their fat lambs and sheep to Buffalo market, and still prove by the numbers placed there on sale that there is money in the business. If they can do this the farmers of the United States can certainly make more money on the same stock at the same prices. In the midst of glut in all other kinds of stock there has always proved to be a market for decent sheep; and we have never talked with a producer who does not say that in an average of ten years he has found the manufacture of mutton one of the most satisfactory branches of his business.—*National Stockman and Farmer*.

The Best Farm Dog.

From the standpoint of live stock husbandry, the dog is more of a pest and nuisance than he is a beast of practical utility, yet the sad fact remains that the dog is an omnipresent evil. However, we believe, with the *Rural New Yorker*, that if you must keep a dog, keep a good one—that is, one you can educate and make into a useful citizen. Dogs are what we make them—well-behaved, faithful and useful, or sneaking, treacherous and useless. Many and varied are the possessions that are said to indicate the character of their owner, but the dog is about the best index of its owner's capacity for leadership or for instructing and training others. It is safe to say that a dog imitates his master. Simple carelessness in the human becomes lawlessness or crime in the dog. It may not be pleasant to

think that when your dog kills sheep, he is simply developing some weak spot in your nature to its legitimate conclusion! The fact remains that whoever trained the dog is responsible for the killing. Men with cur dogs are generally the ones who lose money on hired help because they do not take pains to show their men how to work to the best advantage. It is likely that of all breeds of dogs now known, the collie would receive the greatest number of votes for best farm dog. For special purposes of hunting, watching or killing vermin other dogs will excel the collie, but for making himself generally useful on the farm, particularly with stock, the Scotch dog leads. But he is useful only because he is capable of learning. The good qualities themselves are not born in him by any means. Untaught and untrained, the collie is just about the most mischievous dog in the world. He is shrewd in his rascality and seems to enjoy himself. We have seen one worry stock and chase chickens like the veriest mongrel. This was because it was not taught any better, but it seems to show that the collie's excellence is due to training—not to breeding. The collie's powers of sight, smell and hearing are remarkable, as is its capacity of thinking. These facts make its training all the more important and emphasize the necessity of having a single trainer. Children or thoughtless hired men will soon spoil the smartest collie that ever was taught, if they are permitted to tease him. The collie is for business; a cur is good enough to play with.

Live Stock Husbandry.

A sheepman said to a *Drovers' Journal* reporter: "The heavy sheep feeders throughout Nebraska are beginning to stock up the second time with feeders. They are drawing their supplies largely from Montana and Nebraska, but are picking them up wherever they can. Of course they have to pay pretty stiff figures just now, and evidently have a good deal of confidence in the market for the next ninety days. This second crop is estimated at 100,000 head."

Mr. J. Keenan, a breeder of Shropshire and Oforddown sheep, at Leroy, Ill., believes that carrots, mangels and oil cake are great stock food. He said that last year he planted one-half acre to mangels and he gathered seven wagon loads of the roots, which he cut up in a machine for the purpose and fed to his sheep very profitably. He also spoke in favor of saving the corn fodder by cutting the corn. He said that a ton and a half of fodder could be obtained from an average off each acre, and it was as good for feed as a ton and a half of timothy and would cost only about \$3 to cut, prepare and save.

The *American Swineherd* says that in making cheap pork it is necessary to use as much cheap wholesome food as possible. Grass in some form can be had by every farmer. Nothing is better for very early pasture than early sown rye. In some climates the field peas grow well and are not only excellent for the pigs but cheap, and come early, while the hogs do their own harvesting. Peas are not a sure crop south of the Iowa line. Then early sweet corn comes just at the time of year that the hot weather dries up the pasture. Cut up and thrown to the pigs, ears, stalks and all, it sends them booming along on the road to the pork barrel. It improves their condition, gives growth of muscle and puts them in first-class shape for the later feeding. Then pumpkins and squashes come in the nick of time to prevent an over-clogging of the system with corn. To provide yourself with these kinds of food when the proper time comes, it is necessary to look ahead and prepare for them. You cannot reap unless you sow.

Within 100 square miles of Cheyenne, Wyo., are herds ranging from 1,000 to 35,000 head of cattle. Their average value is stated to be \$20 per head. In this territory the losses among cattle from all causes are put down at 2½ per cent. per annum. In Texas and other districts the losses are estimated from 5 to 10 per cent. A herd of 10,000 cattle should annually produce from 1,500 to 2,000 head of fat stock; of these 20 per cent. will be cows, the rest three and one-half and four-year-old steers, with a value of \$25 to \$30. The cost of raising such a bullock, including losses and all expenses, could not be more than \$10. The cost of shipping cattle by rail from Cheyenne to Chicago is \$7.50, including

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25 Cents a Box.

but generally recognized in England and, in fact throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box," for the reason that they WILL CURE a wide range of complaints, and that they have saved to many sufferers not merely one but many guineas, in doctors' bills.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

freight, feeding, attendance and commission. Arriving at Chicago, they are generally sold at so much per 100 pounds live weight. A few may be disposed of at stores, but most of them are killed in the great slaughter houses of that city. Some are sent another 900 miles to New York, and are there killed, and a few of the very primest do not end their long and toilsome journey until they are landed in Great Britain.

Dreading a job often consumes more time than doing it.

The man who leads an easy life is apt to have a hard time of it.

With health and beauty laden,
A rich and priceless thing,
To woman, pale and wasted,
My precious gift I bring.

Such the object and such the mission of woman's valued friend, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Don't let unreasonable prejudice prevent you from sharing the health and beauty proffered, in good faith, by this most excellent Remedy! None of the almost countless weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women, but that readily yield to its magical power! Manufactured, recommended, sold through druggists, and guaranteed by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., to give satisfaction, in every case, or money paid for it cheerfully refunded.

The flowers of the pineapple are very brilliant, and the plant consists of a bundle of leaves. The natives cut off the upper tuft, or crown, of fruit, and plant it in the earth. In such a simple manner is this luscious fruit propagated.

A boy stood on the burning deck,
Unwisely, too, 'tis said,
For, with the fast approaching flame,
His elders quickly fled.
So, many now in peril stand,
Unmindful of their fate,
Till, step by step, Grim Death comes on
And then, alas! too late!
Far wiser, surely, would it seem,
When his approach we see,
With "Pierce's Pellets" well in hand
To vanquish old "G. D."

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have remarkable power to correct all physical derangements, thus warding off disease that would surely follow. Purely vegetable, pleasant to take, perfectly harmless! With a little forethought, they'll be a present help in time of need—cheating the doctor and robbing the grave! As a Liver Pill, they are unequalled. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One a dose as a laxative, three or four as a cathartic. Tiny, sugar-coated granules, in vials; 25 cents.

Farm Loans.

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



A Family Affair
Health for the Baby,
Pleasure for the Parents,
New Life for the Old Folks.

Hires' Root Beer

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK

is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—it's false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.

Agricultural Matters.

CORN IN WESTERN KANSAS.

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

The topic which has been assigned me is a very broad subject, inasmuch as there are several kinds of corn. It is also a very familiar subject, and I suppose every farmer present thinks he knows as much about it as I do, and probably he is right. However, as there are diversities of methods among the farmers, even in the commonest things, I will venture a few remarks, hoping that the subject will be thoroughly discussed. It is a remarkable fact (nevertheless true) that if I were to ask every farmer in this county to write down his methods of raising corn no two would exactly agree.

Now the secret of raising corn I am going to give away: Always plant your corn at "the right time of the moon." The right time of the moon is about the 1st of May, if the ground is in proper condition.

Corn is probably a native of America, and since its discovery has been cultivated in nearly all parts of the world. It is the most important cereal in existence. If we were deprived of it we would soon discover how necessary it is to our happiness.

I will briefly describe my method of planting, cultivating, etc. I believe in deep plowing for corn; then I would harrow the ground until in good condition. When I was a boy it was considered all-important to plant the corn in hills, so that it could be plowed both ways; and it had to be covered with a hoe. But we young Americans have learned some things our fathers didn't know. I believe the best way is to drill it. I make furrows about three and one-half feet apart, with a small turning plow, and follow in the furrow with a one-horse drill. I believe that corn planted down in a furrow will stand more drought and is easier kept clear of weeds. I think a combined lister and drill would be just the thing; but I have never used a lister, and as I have a one-horse drill, I run the plow ahead to make the furrow. I do not think it advisable for ordinary farmers to invest \$35 or \$40 in a two-horse drill when a one-horse drill can be had for \$10 or \$12. Three or four days' work is all most of us have in a year in planting corn. Eight acres are easily planted in a day with a one-horse drill.

Four out of five farmers plant their corn too thick. When planted in hills two grains is sufficient, and when drilled a grain every twenty inches is about right. A young man who was about to set out an orchard asked an old man how thick to set the trees. He answered: If it is *trees* you are after, plant them thick; but if it is *fruit* you are after, plant them thin. So I say, if it is *fodder* you are after, plant corn thick; but if it is *corn* you are after, plant it thin.

I believe in thorough cultivation. Plow your corn deep, especially while it is small; and if you can't eradicate the weeds with the plow, hoe them out. I discovered, years ago, what a great many farmers don't know yet, and that is, that corn won't thrive in weeds any more than Christian graces will thrive among vices.

I do not think corn ever needs irrigating until a short time before it shoots.

After the corn is raised, how shall we dispose of it? It is very generally the practice over the West to husk it off the stalk, and then turn in the cattle and let them eat the fodder. I like this plan. I know that those who do their farming while sitting in an easy chair will hold up their hands in holy horror and declare it is an outrageous waste; but I know if a farmer cuts up his corn it will make him a slave all winter to handle it; and in this country, while it

is excellent feed, it is desperately hard stuff to handle on account of being so dry. Here is an extract from a late agricultural paper on this subject: "The best way to handle the corn crop for feeding purposes is that it should be left in the field until the kernels are glazed, cut, bound into bundles of convenient size, carted to the barn, run through a Baldwin cutter, and packed into a silo. Treated in this way it makes a wholesome, nutritious food, and will produce either milk or beef. Nothing is wasted, and a great deal of time is saved in harvesting and curing the crop." That is the way the scientific farmers do down East. In my opinion the time has not arrived yet when we need silos in this country.

I will say, in closing this branch of my subject, that this is a poor corn country, a fact which will not be new to most of you. I have raised thirty to forty bushels per acre, but the last two years have nearly failed. The fodder grows magnificently, excelling anything I ever saw in Illinois; but, somehow or other, when it shoots it generally misses the stalk. This country is good for a great many things, and it may be good for corn some day.

I will add a few words about Kaffir corn. I have raised it for three years, and am quite well pleased with it. I plant it with a two-horse wheat drill. I remove all the hoes but two; these I put about three and one-half feet apart, and so plant two rows at once. I have planted twenty acres in one day by this method. About three pounds per acre is sufficient. Kaffir corn fodder, unlike common corn fodder, is not relished by stock if left standing in the field until cold weather. So it should be cut and shocked up before frost, when it makes excellent feed. The most profitable way of feeding the grain is to first have it threshed. It is a sure crop without irrigation, and the grasshoppers don't hurt it. Last year I raised about twenty-five bushels per acre, while the Indian corn only made about five bushels with the same treatment. It is said the red variety outyields the white, but I cannot speak from experience.

I see no reason why we should suffer for corn in western Kansas in view of the above facts. I think we can safely count on twenty-five bushels per acre here almost any year without irrigation, and the great corn-producing States don't exceed that very much. And then we have Jerusalem corn and rice corn to fall back on. These two are almost identical; but which is preferable I cannot say.

I spent most of my farming life in Illinois, and will say that my labor here has been as well rewarded as there. Let us thank God and take courage.

Steam Plowing.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My attention has been called to the carefully-prepared and well-written editorial on "The Steam Plow and the Electric Motor," which appeared in your last week's issue, and I have read it with great interest.

With your permission, I should like to review it in your columns, believing that I am prepared to give some facts relating to the subject, which will be both timely and interesting.

To start with a fair understanding, I deem it proper to say that I am a designer and manufacturer of steam plows, at Racine, Wis., and that the machine I am making is neither wholly new nor experimental, about forty of the same type being in use, mainly on the Pacific coast, where their operations are too common to excite comment. About fifteen are in use this side of the Rocky mountains, all of which I have made at Racine. I make two sizes of them. One of the larger size was put to work at Garden City, Finney county, in your own State, last

week. It was purchased by the Syndicate Lands and Irrigating Corporation, who have many thousands of acres of land at Garden City. The machine was sent upon a guarantee, and was accepted and paid for after a comparatively brief trial of two days, because it was plain to everybody, as well as to the purchasers, that it was mere play for it to break five acres per hour of the level and beautiful lands that it was working upon.

A brief and concise description of it may not be without interest. Its weight is nine and three-fourth tons. Its plowing speed is three miles (or more on good ground) per hour. Its traveling speed is five miles per hour. It has two driving-wheels each eight feet high and two feet four inches broad, and a steering-wheel five feet high and fourteen inches broad. The boiler is a combination of the horizontal and upright types, and has great strength and steam-making capacity, the pressure carried being 165 pounds when doing heavy work. It is of eighty horsepower. There are twin engines, with 8x8 cylinders and piston valves, making 325 revolutions per minute. The machine cuts twelve feet at a passage. The plows on the Garden City machine comprise nine sixteen-inch breaking plows divided into three gangs of three plows each. These gangs run upon their own wheels and readily conform to any inequalities of surface. The coal consumption per day is from one and a half to two tons. About five wagon loads of water are required also daily. Two men only are required with the machine. There must be a third man to haul water. The capacity of the outfit is from twenty-five to fifty-five acres per day, forty acres being an easy day's work, and the daily running expenses are from \$14 to \$20. My smaller machine is about three-fourths as large and plows nine feet only. So much for myself and my machines.

In your editorial, you say the steam engine has been in use nearly a century, and is probably nearly perfect. Let me call your attention to the fact that the greatest improvements in it are of very recent date. Corliss hooked the valves to the governor but a few years ago, effecting a saving of nearly one-half the fuel, and the use of the compound engine and high-pressure boiler, the greatest of all improvements, dates back but eight or ten years. That relic of barbarism, the slide valve, still remains on many engines, consuming, by its friction, a heavy percentage of the power of the steam, but it will soon give way to the perfect and frictionless piston valve. It is these improvements that have made the locomotive steam plow possible, because we are now enabled to get great power with little weight. When we support this weight on proper-sized wheels (very large and wide ones, indeed, when compared with the wheels of the common, loggy threshing traction) the problem is solved, and the machine runs across lands in fair plowing condition, leaving scarcely a mark where it has passed.

I must dispute your proposition that the weight of an engine and boiler bears the same proportion to each other for all sizes. The proportionate weight increases very rapidly as the machine gets smaller. For example, a two-horse engine and boiler without wheels or gearing will weigh 1,200 or 1,500 pounds, while a fifty-ton railroad locomotive will often develop 800 horsepower. In one case, the weight is 600 or 700 pounds per horse-power, and in the other but 125 pounds, with all its wheels and machinery.

I must also call attention to the fact that electricity is not a power, but simply a means of transmitting power, and hence is not likely to be used to any advantage in farming operations. Electricity always has a power of some kind behind it—steam or a waterfall

or the consumption of zinc (more expensive than either) or wind power. Strictly speaking, we have but one source of power, and that is heat, and sticklers for exact statement call the steam engine a heat engine, the steam being merely a means of utilizing the heat. A moment's consideration will show this to be true. Heat is the agent that moves all inanimate objects. The windmill turns because the sun has heated the air somewhere and caused a current that we call wind, and the water-wheel turns because the heat of the sun has lifted water to high regions and on its return to the sea it turns the wheel. Heat is motion. Motion is heat.

But to return once more to steam plowing. In traveling the length of Kansas, the other day, I was most forcibly struck with its adaptability to steam cultivation, not steam plowing alone, but steam harrowing—200 acres per day (I have seen it done), or disc harrowing twenty-five feet at a passage.

If the State had been graded and rolled purposely, it could not be better suited for the work; and let me assure the farmers of Kansas, through your journal, that steam plowing, at one-third the cost of animal power, is an accomplished fact. But it can't be done with everything called a traction engine. It must be a special machine made for pulling and for staying on top of the ground, even if the ground is not hard, and the plows must be made for their work. You can't break tough prairie with a stirring plow, nor plow stubble with a sod-breaker. Everything must be right, and then the work is as simple as threshing or doing any other work with steam.

JACOB PRICE.

Racine, Wis., April 14, 1892.

ARSENIC AND AMMONIA.

Remarkable Contrast in the Effect of Two Poisons on the Complexion.

The slow absorption of many poisons changes in some more or less modified form the complexion, but arsenic and ammonia show their effect about as quickly as any. The popular belief that arsenic clears the complexion has led many silly women to kill themselves with it in small, continued doses.

It produces a waxy, ivory-like appearance of the skin during a certain stage of the poisoning, but its terrible after effects have become too well known to make it of common use as a cosmetic.

The effects of ammonia upon the complexion are directly the opposite to that of arsenic. The first symptom of ammonia poisoning which appears among those who work in ammonia factories is a discoloration of the skin of the nose and forehead. This gradually extends over the face until the complexion has a stained, blotched, and unsightly appearance. With people who take ammonia into their system in smaller doses, as with their water or food, these striking symptoms do not appear so soon. The only effect of the poison that is visible for a time is a general unwholesomeness and sallowness of the complexion.

Many people are slowly absorbing ammonia poison without knowing it. The use of ammonia in the manufactures has greatly increased of late, and it is unquestionably used as an adulterant in certain food preparations. Official analyses have plainly shown its use even in such cheap articles of every-day consumption as baking powders. The continued absorption of ammonia in even minute quantities as an adulterant in food is injurious not merely from its effect upon the complexion, but because it destroys the coating of the stomach and causes dyspepsia and kindred evils.

Professor Long, of Chicago, is authority for the statement that, if to fifty million parts of water there is one part of ammonia, the water is dangerous.

Wise self-denial is the great strengthener of character.

How much virtue is there in being charitable when you can afford it?

BERCHAM'S PILLS are faithful friends.

Affiance Department.

Sheep, Wool and Tariff.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. W. H. Ranson takes exception to my article on "Proposed Free Wool." He asks the question: "Would not a law that enables me to get big prices for my wool, but requires my neighbors to pay bigger prices for their clothing, be special legislation?" How about the manufacturer? Is there not a law which enables him to get big prices for his woollens? Perhaps Mr. R. thinks that is not special legislation because that law favors the rich man. It seems very strange for a sheepman to advocate free wool and the duty on woollens. If he thinks he gets too much for his wool, let him ask less for it, and I will guarantee the manufacturer will be willing to pay less for his wool, and his conscience will not smite him either, as it appears Mr. R.'s does him. Does not Mr. R. know that the wool and woollen goods market in the United States is governed by foreign markets, and that our home manufacturers sell their woollens for all they can get for them? They have a very different conscience from what Mr. R. seems to have. He surely cannot survive long if he continues getting such big prices for his wool.

If wool were admitted free of duty into the United States, it would have a tendency to advance the price of foreign wool and decrease the price of domestic wool. If the foreign manufacturer is now only making a mere living profit on his manufactured woollens, and if he were obliged to pay more for his wool, would he not shut up shop or advance the price of his woollen goods? If he would advance the price of his wares, would not our home manufacturers also advance the price of their woollens? They are not angels. Now, how much cheaper would Mr. R.'s neighbors get their clothing? I say take the tariff off of both or neither.

It does seem as if some of the Sedgwick county brethren were a lot of funny fellows, or that would be the inference drawn by Mr. R.'s article. He says, "After a sheep was four or five years old, and as a consequence of age began to fleece lighter, was knocked on the head or his throat cut, and his carcass thrown away." He seems to think a flock of more than 150 sheep cannot be successfully handled. In reply to that, I took a lot of ewes to Kansas City last February, and got \$4.75 for them, and have another car-load about ready to give the same kind of a knock on the head.

St. John, Kas. A. J. HARTER.

Southern Brethren to Consult.

A conference of the Presidents and members of the Executive committees of the following State Alliances have been invited to attend: Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Tennessee, has been called for consultation at Birmingham, Ala., on May 3, by order of the national officers and Executive Board of the Alliance.

The importance of this meeting and of having every one of the States fully represented is without a parallel, and your State will be asked to reimburse you for the traveling expenses you may incur, and should it fail to do so, we will call upon the brotherhood to contribute for that purpose, which will be readily done when the benefit can be shown. Let no ordinary cause prevent your coming, but, should you find it utterly impossible for you to come, have your committees select a proxy to represent you.

Won't Redeem Their Pledges.

Congressman Watson, of Georgia, has this to say of the manifest defeat of free coinage in the House, says the *Progressive Farmer*:

"This action in the House on the silver bill is the death-knell of the old Democratic organization. Hundreds of thousands of voters in the Southern States have felt that if financial relief could be had Democracy, as now organized, would give that relief if it had a chance. With a majority of 148 in the House it certainly had a chance to pass the free silver bill. It failed to do it. It was only by the help of nine People's party members and eleven Republicans that this immense Democratic majority escaped a Waterloo. Con-

sequently the most conservative Democrat in the South knows now that Democratic majorities, welded under the present organization, mean absolutely nothing so far as practical legislation is concerned. No power on earth can now keep Georgia from going into the Electoral College with the People's party convention. I confidently believe that the same is true of several other Southern States.

Encouragement.

In Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia," Budha, while seeking means for the relief of the human race, is represented to have encouraged himself with the following reflections, which for truthfulness, sublimity and poetry are unsurpassed:

There must be refuge! Men Perished in winter winds till one smote fire From flint-stones coldly hiding what they held, The red spark treasured from the kindling sun; They gorged on flesh like wolves, till one sowed corn, Which grew a weed, yet makes the life of man; They mowed and babbled till some tongue struck speech, And patient fingers formed the lettered sound. What good gift have my brothers, but it comes From search and strife and loving sacrifice?

Brown County Alliance.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Brown County Alliance at its regular meeting at Hiawatha recently:

Resolved, That we have abundant room for thankfulness and congratulation that the meeting of the industrial organizations that met at St. Louis the 22d of February, 1892, was characterized with a spirit of patriotism, enthusiasm and fraternity that foreshadows the ultimate triumph of the principles that we advocate, and that we heartily endorse the platform adopted at St. Louis, and that we give it our unqualified and hearty support.

Resolved, That whereas both old parties in our last national campaign advocated free silver in their platforms, have proven recreant to said pledges, having thereby forfeited the confidence of all fair-minded and honest men, and that we heartily endorse the bold stand of our noble Representatives and Senator in Congress in defending the people's rights.

B. F. PARTCH,
C. A. SAYLOR,
FRED LEMLEY,
Committee.

Like a Good Conundrum

Is life, because everybody must give it up! But you needn't be in a hurry about it. Life is worth the living! To prolong it, is worth your untiring effort! Don't give it up without calling to your rescue that grand old family medicine, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Many a worn-out, exhausted body has it made over good as new! It strengthens, builds up, invigorates, assists nature, and not violating it. Cures liver disease, indigestion, and all blood taints and humors. Sure and lasting benefit guaranteed, or money refunded. All druggists.

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.

Through Car Service to the Pacific Coast via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway has recently inaugurated a line of first-class Pullman tourist sleeping cars to the Pacific coast, to leave Minneapolis and St. Paul, Dodge Center, New Hampton, Sumner, Oelwein, Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines and all main line stations on their daylight train, No. 4, Thursday of each week, and to make through connections to San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., and passengers to intermediate destinations can also have the privilege of this service.

This is an accommodation which the people of the great States traversed by this line, namely—Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas—should appreciate, and it, no doubt, will result in largely increasing the Pacific coast travel of this enterprising line.

Returning, these cars will leave Los Angeles every Thursday and San Francisco every Friday, leaving Kansas City the following Tuesday evening, and arriving at Minneapolis Wednesday of each week.

The agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will take pleasure in giving any information regarding this car service and reservations can be obtained upon application to them. Passengers from Dubuque and intermediate stations to Oelwein and from all Illinois stations will have the advantage of this tourist car from Oelwein.

It is happiness enough to be able to perform a good deed.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

Buzzing, Cracking, Roaring and Pressing in the Ears.

On February 16, 1892, The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company received the following letter from R. Walter Brady, Cascade, Ark.:

"I take pleasure in recommending your medicines. The benefit I have derived from the use of your medicines could not be bought for any amount of money. When I was about five years old I had a long spell of typhoid fever and pneumonia. After I got well I took the running at the ears, and for fourteen years I was almost an invalid. It was so continual and so offensive that I excluded myself from all society. I could do nothing, was unfit for manual labor, and I had almost come to the conclusion that it would be better if I were dead. My father consulted several doctors. They said I had an abscess in my head. I tried several kinds of medicines, but they were of no avail, so I gave it up and thought it might be that I would outgrow it. After I had borne it for fourteen years I received a pamphlet from Dr. S. B. Hartman, entitled 'The Ills of Life.' I had given up all hope of ever being cured, but would have tried anything. I wrote to Dr. Hartman to know what he would charge for taking my case on the insurance. He wrote me that the remedy was simple and that I could cure myself. After using \$17.00 worth of your medicines I found I was entirely cured. I am now as active, stout and hearty as any young man could wish to be. The world could not buy my fortune. I recommend it to all as the best medicine sold."

In recent cases, not of more than two years' duration, Pe-ru-na, taken as directed on the bottle, will effect a cure in a few weeks or months. The cure is hastened by gradually increasing the dose recommended on the bottle to a double dose. But cases like the above, where the discharge from the ear is of long standing, and especially if it be of a fetid odor, La-cu-pi-a should be taken according to directions on the label until the system is thoroughly cleansed, after which the Pe-ru-na will complete the cure. There need be no failures to obtain a cure in a single case. A cure is within reach of all.

A valuable pamphlet of thirty-two pages, setting forth in detail the treatment of catarrh, coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and consumption, in every phase of the disease, will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio. This book should be in every household, as it contains a great deal of reliable information as to the cure and prevention of all catarrhal and kindred diseases.

CURRENT NEWS.

APRIL 19.—At the signal of the cannon's opening roar, about 25,000 men, on horseback, in wagons, and on foot, rushed into and settled the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. . . . The sense of the Senate, taken on the silver question, by a vote on the bill approving the Arizona funding act. The bill provides for the payment of bonds in gold coin, and Senator Kyle moved to amend by providing for payment in lawful money of the United States. Senator Peffer strongly supported the amendment, and said the bill, with its gold coin clause, was a blow at silver. He was opposed to any measure which made any discrimination between gold and silver, and declared that he was in favor of this amendment as well as all other amendments or measures of any character which put silver on an equal footing with gold. He also took occasion to say that he was for free coinage of silver, and said he represented a State which was unquestionably for free silver. Senator Perkins voted against the amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 28 to 24.

APRIL 20.—The Kansas Democrats hold a convention at Salina, and adopted resolutions demanding a reduction of tariff, and declaring for the free coinage of silver. The committee selected Topeka as the place in which to hold the Democratic State convention. . . . The Senate confirmed the appointment of L. C. Smith as Register of the Land Office at Kirwin, Kas.

APRIL 21.—President Harrison signs the bill locating a new federal court at Fort Scott, Kas. . . . Petitions from the citizens of Kansas asking that the sale of liquor at the Soldiers' home, at Leavenworth, be prohibited, were presented to Congress in

large number. . . . The Democrats of Indiana, in convention assembled at Indianapolis, instructed delegates to vote for Cleveland as long as there was a chance, with Ex-Governor Gray as second choice.

APRIL 22.—House bill to amend the act of January 19, 1886, providing for the discharge of the duties of the President, in case of his death, etc., by providing that the Secretary of Agriculture shall come in after the Secretary of the Interior. Passed.

APRIL 24.—Mr. M. Overstreet, of Beatrice, finds his twin boys, whom an eloping wife took with her in Kansas eight years ago.

APRIL 25.—The House Committee on Reform in Civil Service began its investigations into the allegations that the civil service law had been violated by federal officials.

KANSAS WEATHER-DROP BULLETIN.

The weather-drop bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending April 23, 1892:

The rainfall is normal in the counties of Brown, Jackson, Shawnee, Osage, Coffey, Woodson, Wilson, and eastern townships of Montgomery. East of these counties there is an excess, while a deficiency exists to the west, except in the northern tier, where it is about normal.

The greatest rainfall for the week occurs in Cherokee, where it is over two inches. The least rainfall reported is in southern Pratt, where but a trace fell.

The temperature and sunshine are deficient except in the northwestern counties.

In Decatur, Norton and Phillips the pastures are two weeks earlier than usual, buds are starting out well, cherry and early apple trees are beginning to bloom, and early sown spring wheat and oats are coming up. It is in this part of the State that the three important factors of the weather, rain, temperature and sunshine are the most nearly normal. Farther east the conditions change and the departures from the normal become more pronounced, the rainfall increasing, and the deficiency in temperature and sunshine also increasing. In the southeast, the heavy rains being confined to one day have delayed farm work but little. Oats are coming up all over the State; corn-planting has hardly begun except in the extreme south and in the southwestern counties.

Peach and plum trees are beginning to bloom in the central counties, where stock is now faring quite well on pastures. In the extreme south apples are in bloom.

The Best Roofing.

The people of Kansas and of the trans-Missouri country, realize as never before that more attention must be paid to roofing than has been done heretofore. The prevailing rainy weather of the last few months has demonstrated how unreliable are most of the shingle or tin roofs; also their tendency to damage from strong winds, hence the prudent farmer is compelled to investigate the merits of other roofing materials that will surely withstand the Western climate.

Recently the writer called on the W. E. Campe Roofing and Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., a firm who believe, with Franklin, that "In a permanent structure a good roof is only second in importance to a good foundation," and who supply a two-ply and three-ply black seal roofing of saturated felt, plastic paint, etc., and, in fact, everything to make a permanent and durable roof at a cost that will enable every builder to have a satisfactory roof for his house, barn or sheds.

In view of the fact that there is considerable building and repairing to be done by farmers this season, we believe that we do our readers a real service by advising them to write to the W. E. Campe Roofing and Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., before deciding on the character of roof to be used on their buildings. Please note their "Absolute Protection" advertisement in another column.

ALLIANCE x SEED x HOUSE

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

The Horse.

Over 100 head of horses will be trained over the kite track at Mound Valley, Kas.

Frank Fleming, Topeka, Kas., has bought of T. N. Davis the bay mare Suse, foaled 1883, by Robert McGregor 2:17½, dam Belle, by Bourbon Chief. Consideration \$500.

The Jewett farm, Cheney, Kas., has sold to J. W. Grimes, Harper, Kas., the five-year-old stallion, Claro 7203, by Patchen Wilkes 2:29¼, dam by Coronet; second dam by Clark Chief, for a long price.

Mary Marshall 2:12½ has just foaled a chestnut colt by Allerton 2:09¼ at A. H. Moore's Cloverdell farm, Colmar, Pa. The new arrival has an average speed inheritance of 2:11—the fastest in the world.

W. C. Carswell, Hutchinson, Kas., has purchased of Dr. Fred W. Cook, of the same city, a bay yearling filly by Oscar King (son of Mambrino King), dam Ellen T., by George Sprague; second dam Kittle T., by Chickamauga.

Vandy Stull, Pratt, Kas., has bought of Lynn Bros., Canfield, Ohio, the bay colt Parshall 18130, by Capt. McGregor 3547, record 2:38¼, by Robert McGregor 2:17½, dam Pansy, by Legal Tender, Jr., 3400, record 2:30; second dam Kit Wilson, by Pocahontas Boy 1790. Also the bay mare Topsy, by Legal Tender, Jr., 2:26, dam Nellie, by Miller's Blue Bull; in foal to Count Robert 9662, three-year-old record 2:20.

Linscott Bros., Hickory Hill farm, Holton, Kas., have made the following sales to A. P. Baker & Son, Marshall farm, Marshall, Minn.: Saugra, chestnut horse, by King Sprague 2:28¼, dam by Evermond 2:24¼; second dam by White Levi 2:30. Betina, bay mare, by Evermond 2:24¼, dam by Kentucky Chief, Jr., in foal to Savolax, son of Dictator. Cingara, brown mare, own sister to Betina, in foal to King Sprague 2:28¼.

O. P. Updegraff, proprietor Riverside stock farm, Topeka, sold to Judge E. T. Terrell, of Junction City, Kas., probably the handsomest yearling colt in the State, sired by Senator Updegraff 2:27¼ by Simmons, dam Rapidity U. by Grand Rapids 4728, son of Louis Napoleon; granddam by Hinkson Boy 10882, son of Abdallah 349; great-granddam by Aramanda, son of Alta 765; great-great-granddam by Star Davis. Price \$600.

R. I. Lee, proprietor Prairie Dell farm, Topeka, has sold to Nat Brown, of Omaha, Neb., a yearling stallion by Fergus McGregor, dam Dolly (the dam of Mary, yearling record 2:36¼), by Aladdin; and to W. H. Alston, of Topeka, a fine yearling filly by Glenwood, dam by McCallumore, second dam by Robert McGregor, third dam by Billy Denton, son of Hambletonian 10, fourth dam by imported Consternation, the sire of Allerton's (2:09¼) third dam, and of Trinket's (2:14) second dam.

The catalogue of Riverside stock farm is on our desk and contains the pedigrees of some forty head of highly-bred stallions, mares and youngsters, the property of O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kas. Honor 6694, by Red Wilkes; Upright Wilkes (record 2:35¼), by Honor; Senator Updegraff 2:27¼, by Simmons; Russell U. by Almont Wilkes, and Multiplicity by Maximus are the stallions at Riverside, and a perusal of their pedigrees shows them to be bred in the fashion. Write to Mr. Updegraff for a catalogue.

The Kansas State Fair Association has opened a number of trotting and pacing stakes for their fall meeting, which will take place September 12 to 17. The management has been more liberal this year than heretofore, and we may expect a better class of horses. For the 2:50 class, 2:25 class, 2:30 and 2:20 trotting and free-for-all pacing, \$1,000 each is offered. Two purses of \$600 each are offered for the 2:28 and 2:40 trotting classes. Foals of 1891 stake, \$500, and the same for foals of 1890, 1889 and 1888. Purses of \$500 each are offered in the 2:35 class trotting, and 2:25 class pacing, and \$400 for 2:35 pacers. Pacing stakes for foals of 1890 and 1891 are \$100 each. Information can be obtained by addressing L. H. Pounds, Secretary, Topeka.

We abuse and revile the scrub on every opportune occasion, and the scrubber the scrub may be, the meaner the treatment we bestow upon it. Miserable scrub! And yet who made the "scrub?" If it were not for man's negligence and inhumanity to his animal possessions there might not be any "scrub" stock in our country. A choice selection of sires and dams, good feeding and housing and good treatment generally, would in time breed up the quality of the scrub to one of first-class merit. Neglect and vicious breeding and management makes the scrub. Bad treatment will in time transform the choicest herds of thoroughbreds into the most inferior grades of live stock. The scrub is a living example, a monumental reminder of misjudgment, indifference, neglect, lack of intelligence or intelligence unutilized, shiftlessness, non-appreciation of the rules that underlie civilized, progressive and economic stock breeding. The scrub is but the miserable result of the owner's and breeder's misused advantages and opportunities, illustrated as a living example in the flesh to re-

mind the world of his folly.—Turf, Field and Farm.

The yearling stake for trotters at the Holton Review Driving Park's September meeting has closed with twenty entries, and sixteen colts are named in the stake for two-year-old trotters. In the \$700 stake for foals of 1889 there are also sixteen nominations, and the same number in the \$800 stake for three-minute trotters. The 2:30 trotting stake of \$800 has ten entries, and the 2:35 pacing stake closes with eight. A special of \$1,000 is offered for Dandy O. to beat the four-year-old pacing stallion record of 2:12. Mr. McDonald is to be congratulated on such a good showing for his initial meeting, and as there are fifteen stakes still open (to which entries close May 25) it is likely this will be one of the greatest meetings in the West this year.

Mrs. Hugh Miller, of Kansas City, sold last week, seven head of trotters to Mr. Garnett, of Kansas, as follows: Royal Alcolyte, yearling colt, by Alcolyte and dam Strathlene by Strathlan; Combine, yearling colt, by Combination, 2:18¼, and dam Princess by Goodwood; Quarine, three-year-old, by Quaker Chief, dam Daisy B. by Blue Bull; Kentucky Girl, by Kentucky Chief, son of William Welsh 341, and Madaline, yearling filly, by Combination 2:18¼, dam Daisy B. by Blue Bull. Mrs. Miller is on the live stock committee of the World's Fair auxiliary, and is one of the best posted horse-breeders in this part of Missouri, has a farm in Clay county, and expresses her intention of breeding for improved strains of trotting blood by purchasing some Nutwood fillies this spring.—Indicator.

Mike Bowerman tells how they care for the great Wilton: "In the first place, I suppose, we manage him different from the way most stallions of his class are handled. His season, for the last two years, has commenced in February. We limit him to fifty mares, and never serve any mares after August. On the 1st of September Wilton's shoes are taken off, he is turned into the paddock, and runs out about six hours every day—three in the morning and three in the evening. His feed is cut down to six quarts of oats and bran, with plenty of clean timothy hay each day until the 1st of February. Then we increase it to nine quarts. We still continue to let him run in the lot until April 1, then commence to jog him from six to seven miles every day, with a little more feed. We serve one mare a day only; we never blanket him in the stable. We have a stall 20x20, light and airy, for him. This is about what you want to know. I can say further that we have got forty-five out of fifty mares in foal with this treatment."

Gossip About Stock.

Attention is directed to the regular reading notice of Offutt, Elmore & Cooper, live stock commission merchants, at the Kansas City stock yards, a firm established since 1880. Men who have done business so satisfactorily for their customers for a dozen years are surely deserving the patronage of our readers. No stockman need hesitate to consign his stock to this firm.

The advertisement of N. G. Alexander, of Delavan, Ill., breeder and shipper of Chester White swine, appears in this issue. Mr. Alexander is well known to the breeding fraternity, and has one of the largest and finest herds of Chesters in the United States, and now has on hand quite a number of young sows bred, also 150 spring pigs. Write him for catalogue.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: "There was no change in the horse market for week ending to-day—Saturday, April 23. The receipts were fair in volume, the buying free and liberal, and everything practically closed out. Prices remained firm and unchanged. The local retail demand has materially improved, with quite a free demand for drivers and general-purpose horses. The following is a summary of prices: Streeters, \$100 to \$120; 1,200 to 1,300 pound chunks, \$120 to \$135; 1,450 pound chunks, \$140 to \$165; 1,600 pound draft, \$185 to \$235; 1,400 pound express horses, \$170 to \$190; 1,000 to 1,100 pound branded horses, halter-broken, \$30 to \$50; 1,000 to 1,100 pound branded horses, harness-broken, \$60 to \$90.

W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, Kas., reports the following sales of Poland-Chinas in twenty days during the present month. The principal cause of these sales was, undoubtedly, on account of the scarcity of thoroughbreds at such low rates, he making 25 per cent. discount over any former sale; also liberal advertising: J. R. Great-house, one eighteen-months-old boar; C. P. Branch, of Sterling, two sows bred; George Simpson, of Kensington, one large boar, and one sow bred; C. P. Young, of Belle Plain, one "dandy" young boar; D. K. Ensminger, of Carlton, one sow bred; J. H. Short, of New Cambria, one young boar; J. H. Zimmermann, of Linwood, one show sow bred. These sales were all made to parties in Kansas. Mr. Hanna still has twice as many more, just as good, left, and is still shipping at the same very low rate.

YOU CAN HAVE ONE FREE

Write for our FREE Illustrated Catalogue.



WE GIVE A BUCCY FREE

(as shown in illustration.)

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

FOSTER \$45.25 BUGGIES AND \$5.25 HARNESS

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

After Kansas Live Stock.

One of the popular firms of live stock commission merchants at the Kansas City stock yards is the rustling and reliable firm of Hale & McIntosh, who make quite a specialty of Kansas trade. They invariably hold the constant patronage of their old customers by giving prompt and proper attention to all consignments, large or small. They want more new Kansas customers, and certainly deserve all the business they can properly handle.

The firm of Hale & McIntosh are successors to Hale & Painter. Mr. John E. Hale is an old and experienced merchant at the yards, and has the confidence of all who have done business with him, while Mr. J. S. McIntosh, the junior member of the firm, is well known throughout Kansas, having been for many years manager of the Union stock yards at Topeka, and is perhaps the most successful and well-known dealer in the State, and no customer of his ever had a reasonable cause for complaint. Such an experienced firm with a disposition and energy to serve the best interests of their customers cannot fail to succeed.

To the KANSAS FARMER they expressed their delight at the growing Kansas trade. During this month (April) they had stock consignments from the following Kansans:

A. Johnson, Lebanon.
A. S. Hoag, Lebanon.
R. G. Patterson, Formosa.
J. C. Beatie, Anson.
G. M. Kellam, Rossville.
J. R. Hackler, Tampa.
A. A. Newman, Clay Center.
Campbell Bros., Plevna.
J. H. McElwain, Stanley.
Jeff Kennedy, Stanley.
Wm. Dugan, Stanley.
Hon. A. J. Kingsley, Medora.
Thos. Glick, Mankato.
J. F. Rook, Mankato.
Henry Hartford, Medora.
J. W. Laswell, Rossville.
John Howerton, Rossville.
B. H. Hicks, McCracken.
R. L. Calvin, Riley.
C. A. Burns, Stillwell.
E. Ripley, Olathe.
J. W. Wolf, Olathe.
I. C. Dent, Olathe.
Wm. Williams, Riley.
G. Evans, Riley.
A. A. Shaw, Clay Center.
Peterson & Bentley, Carbondale.
J. M. Shause, Stillwell.
S. A. Sargent, Riley.
Slater & Tennyson, Norwood.
J. B. Sims, Topeka.
Carl Bruns, Riley.
D. C. Lehman, Halstead.
E. B. Merriam, Topeka.
J. G. Appleby & Son, Topeka.
S. H. Appleby, Formosa.
J. L. Snyder, Plevna.
Neal McCune, Formosa.
C. D. Howland, Formosa.
Embeck & Son, Halstead.
R. Yauk, Lehigh.
W. S. Craig, Riley.
E. S. Hudson, Riley.
J. R. Peters, Lebanon.
Wm. Campbell, Esbon.
Peter Ronse, Rossville.
Smithers & Stephens, Woodston.
Alex White, Stockdale.
G. W. Miller, Milford.
A. McKinley, Connor.
Elmer Smith, Durham.
S. Browning, Louisville.
Sparks & Beebe, Norwich.
J. F. Mansfield, Lucas.
W. H. Chase, Hutchinson.
Jacob Springer, Stockdale.
W. A. Smiley, Summerfield.
J. D. Barrett, Frankfort.
J. C. Mall, Broughton.
N. Marty, Courtland.
Thos. Pierce, Garrison.
F. C. Crowl, Stockdale.
Dr. M. White, Stockdale.
J. D. Griffith, Riley.

Kansas City Stock Yard Notes.

BY HALE & MCINTOSH.

"Jase" Campbell, of Campbell Bros., Plevna, Kas., was in with cattle and "struck it hard" with the other shippers.

S. A. Sargent and J. D. Griffith, Riley, Kas., rolled in with some fine cattle. They both took their medicine becoming loyal cattlemen.

Uncle Tom Pierce, Garrison, Kas., was in with a car of fat cattle. Uncle Tom ships his own feeding, and they must be prime before he will offer them.

Charles Mall, Broughton, Kas., representing his father, J. C. Mall, was on the market to-day with two cars cattle; they brought good prices. Mr. Mall is a good feeder and deserves strong prices for his product.

Alex White and Frank Crowl, Stockdale, Kas., representing Dr. M. White, were here with four cars cattle of the Doctor's own feeding. The Doctor is as successful in feeding cattle as he is in his profession. His cattle were fine.

Hon. A. J. Kingsley and Col. Henry Hartford, of Medora, Reno county, Kas., shipped fine cattle to Kansas City this month. It looks almost like murder that prices were not better, but they sold strong on the market and they were satisfied.

Hon. A. A. Newman, Clay Center, Kas., Alliance Representative in State Legislature, had in cattle this month. Mr. Newman is certainly entitled to the rank of first-class feeder, as his cattle showed. His cattle were considerably more excellent than was the market, but nothing daunted he will "fight it out," as he is doing service in his convictions as an Alliance leader.

We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1890 were \$1,904,190.38, total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUTT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 14 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Orange Chief 4154.

STANDARD-BRED HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

Full brother to { LEM, record 2:27.
DIXIE, trial 2:30.
CLARETTE, trial 2:39.

Sire, Orange County 2992 by Hambletonian 10. Dam, Clara by Webber's Tom Thumb; 2d dam by Kaiser's Mambrino by sire of Mambrino Chief 11. Dark bay, 15½ hands high, fine style and action, good disposition, speedy, and a great sire of style and speed.

Will be kept at State Fair Grounds. TERMS: \$15 to insure.

J. E. POWELL, Manager, TOPEKA.
A. T. Daniels.

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DEHORN YOUR CALVES.

The John March Co.'s Chemical Dehorner has successfully prevented the growth of calves horns since 1888. For sale by all druggists or sent express prepaid for \$1.00 by The John March Co., 17-19 River St., Chicago, Circulars free. Order and apply early.

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN RELIEVER.

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

they are invaluable as they cause the food to assimilate, nourish the body and pass off naturally without nausea or griping. Both sizes of Tutt's Pills are sold by all druggists. Dose small. Price 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

The Young Folks.

The Lovely May Flower.

When the snow-drifts of winter,
Have melted away;
And the warm April showers
Come to gladden the earth,
There's a sweet little blossom,
Peeps out from its vine,
'Tis the Trailing Arbutus,
The lovely May flower.

On the hill where the pine trees,
Grow silent and dark;
And the cool winds of April,
Sweep over the earth,
Under dead leaves and branches,
So lonely I found it,
The sweet flower of spring time,
The lovely May flower.

Sweet flower of our country,
So dear to New England;
How gladly we welcome
Your coming again;
Though cold are the winds,
That sigh through the branches,
And chilling the blast,
That blows over your vines,
Yet warm are the hearts,
That welcome your coming,
And clasp to their bosom,
The lovely May flower.

Though blooming alone,
Midst dead leaves and branches,
And all but forsaken,
By other sweet flowers;
Yet gladly we seek you,
And lovingly greet you,
Dear flower of our country,
The lovely May flower. —Inter-Ocean.

PETER COOPER.

Peter Cooper was born in New York in 1791. When young he was in humble circumstances and was obliged to pick up an education as best he could.

At the age of 17 he was an apprentice at coach-making, where his conduct was so satisfactory that his master offered to start him in business, but he declined to incur the risk. His first start towards a fortune was by the invention of an improvement in machines for shearing cloth. Afterwards he went into the manufacture of cabinet-ware, then into the grocery business, and finally he began the manufacture of glue and isinglass, in which business he was engaged for more than half a century, accumulating thereby a handsome fortune. But he was at various periods concerned in other affairs. In 1830 he built works for the manufacture of iron and afterwards a rolling and wire mill in New York, where he first successfully used hard coal in puddling iron. In 1845 he had a rolling mill for making railroad bars at Trenton, N. J., where he was the first to roll iron beams for building purposes. At Baltimore, in 1830, he designed and built the first locomotive engine constructed in America, and it was soon after operated successfully on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He was also among the earliest promoters of telegraphic communication in this country, and was, for eighteen years, President of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company. Before the Erie canal was ready for use, it was a serious question what was the best propelling power for the boats. Cooper then made an experiment of propulsion by means of an endless chain. The chain was driven by the power of elevated water, and, on an experimental trip with the Governor, De Witt Clinton, and a distinguished party, a speed of two miles in eleven minutes was gained. Other power, also, can be applied to the endless chain.

This invention, though not then adopted, has been used in passing boats through canal locks.

Always interested in his native city, Cooper was chosen to the Board of Assistants and of Aldermen; and he was also prominent in the establishment of the old public school society. The great object and the great honor of his life, however, was yet to come.

Feeling keenly the disadvantages under which he labored when a youth in obtaining education, he long contemplated and finally established an institution (the Cooper Union) in which the poor as well as prosperous should have the amplest opportunity for education without cost. In 1854 he laid the corner stone of a large building at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues, New York, "to be devoted forever to the union of art and sciences in their application to the useful purposes of life." This institution, which during his life had his constant care and help, has a school of art for women, with free instruction in all branches of drawing, painting, wood engraving and photography. It has also a school of telegraphy for young women. These schools for the daytime accommodate 200 to 300 students. In the

evenings the schools for young men and women give instructions in mathematics, practical engineering and practical chemistry; and lectures are given on natural philosophy and the elements of chemistry. In art every branch of drawing and painting is taught. A large reading room and library are at the disposal of all comers. This wonderfully benevolent and kind-hearted man died on April 4, 1883, leaving a memory that will be kept green for untold years.

History of an Old Slaver.

A great deal of interest has been excited among the old salts who daily congregate along the water front by a vessel now lying just outside of Newton creek. She is known as an hermaphrodite brig, is of 300 tons burden, and is engaged in transporting oil between New York and Southampton, England.

But if the brig's old planks could speak they would tell a tale of horror, more awful, because more true, than most of the stories of war and carnage with which Young America satisfies his literary appetite in half-dime novels and "penny-dreadful" literature.

Its decks, now slippery with oil, were once slimy with the blood of human beings, and in that dark hold, now used as a tank, were often packed hundreds of men, women and children whose only crime was the blackness of their skin.

The Telenande was built in England in 1844. Being especially designed for the slave trade, it was necessary that it should be not only speedy, but easy to handle, and the hermaphrodite rig was adopted. This consists of two masts, the foremost brig-rigged and the main schooner-rigged, which rig at that time was considered as a great improvement over the cumbersome square-rigged vessels, but has since then given place to the schooner.

The Telenande plied its barbarous trade between the Congo Free States and New Orleans, and those who survived the awful voyage were consigned to slavery in the South. Her first captain was killed during a mutiny of the sailors. Shortly after the breaking out of the war the Telenande was captured 100 miles from New Orleans by the man-of-war Essex, commanded by Captain McGowan. The vessel was sold to an East Indian merchant and used for the transportation of freight to the Mediterranean. Thence she passed into the hands of the present owner, Captain Chester Hawley.—New York Recorder.

Wild African Elephants.

One favorite food of the African elephant is the tender, juicy roots of the mimosa tree, which grows in scattered groups through most of the meadows and lowlands of central Africa. When an elephant finds a young tree of this sort, it is not difficult, as a rule, for him to get at the roots, especially if the surrounding soil is moist and loose, as is often the case after it has been soaked by the heavy rainfalls of the tropics.

If the tree is loose, the elephant, knowing his strength, winds his trunk firmly around the tree, and plucks it from the earth, a feat which is no harder for him than the pulling up of a flower is for a child. But the elephant does not stop here; experience has taught him the most comfortable way of enjoying his prize; so, without relaxing his hold, he turns the tree completely over, and stands it with its upper branches thrust down into the place where the roots were. Then the earthy roots, now replacing the branches, remain within easy reach of the strong and deft trunk.

African travelers tell us of great tracts of country almost covered with these inverted trees. Seeing the dry trees turned upside down, one would be more likely to think a wood had been reversed by mischievous fairies than to suppose hungry elephants had been feeding there.

Sometimes an elephant will find a tree which defies his greatest efforts, and absolutely refuses to be uprooted. But the elephant does not give it up. Not at all. He either brings another elephant to help him—a thing they often do when the work is too much for one—or, if he cannot find a friend, he sets his own wits to work. He makes use of his tusks as levers, thrusting them, as if they were crowbars, deep under the roots, and pries away slowly and steadily until the tree is loosened; and then with a great wrench he completely uproots it and it goes toppling over, leaving the clever elephant victorious.—St. Nicholas.

LOST TIME.



Newton, Ill.

From 1863 to 1885—about 22 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of ST. JACOBS OIL.

T. C. DODD.

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

You never find any common sense on the market.

A man's mother and wife are two-thirds of his destiny.

Be pleased at all times; hide ill-humor behind a smile.

The path that leads to glory is never strewn with flowers.

Consumption carries off many of its victims needlessly. It can be stopped sometimes; sometimes it cannot.

It is as cruel to raise false hopes as it is weak to yield to false fears.

There is a way to help within the reach of most who are threatened—CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

Let us send you a book on the subject; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 193 Pearl St., N. Y.

ASTHMA
WORST CASES CURED TO STAY CURED IF UNCOMPLICATED BY ORGANIC DISEASE.
Incurable cases declined.
WE WANT NAME OF EVERY ASTHMATIC. Examination free by mail.
P. HAROLD HAYES, M. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOME STUDY Book-keeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL at student's home. Low rates; perfect satisfaction; trial lesson free. BRYANT & STRATTON, 120 Lafayette St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Wichita, Kas. Send for Catalogue.

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

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Our boys and girls should begin now to get up a list of subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER, if they desire a free trip to the World's Fair next year. Write this office for particulars.

An Ottawa correspondent says that the ground is most thoroughly soaked, delaying oats-seeding and corn-planting beyond the usual time. Wheat is doing well, and stock in good condition.

Our county crop reporters are requested to make careful observations and inquiries as to progress of farm work, conditions of wheat and oats, fruit prospects, etc., and be ready to report on short notice.

H. C. Brooks, in charge of the United States Experimental Grass and Forage Station, at Garden City, Kas., desires us to inform those of our readers wishing to receive, gratuitously, seeds of *bromus inermis* and *sainfoin* grasses, to make application from October 1 to January 1.

A second national silver convention is called to meet at Washington, on May 26 and 27, by order of the committee appointed by the first national convention, held in St. Louis, November, 1889. Each Congressional district is invited to send two delegates and the Farmers' Alliance organizations, State Granges, Patrons of Husbandry, Knights of Labor, and all other industrial organizations favorable to the free coinage of silver are also invited to send one delegate for each local organization.

A bill recently passed by the House places raw wool, the farmer's product, upon the list of articles admitted to this country free of import duty, thus leaving the American wool-grower to compete in the open market with the inexpensive production of wool in Australia. This bill carefully places a protective tariff averaging 35 per cent. on manufactured articles of wool, so that when the farmer who has sold his wool in the open market in competition with all the world, and then turns to invest the proceeds of his sale in woollen goods for the comfort of his family, he finds that those who sell to him are not subjected to the competition of the producers of all the world, but that the American manufacturer who bought his wool can add at least 35 per cent. to the price before he comes in competition with the foreign manufacturer. Because the KANSAS FARMER does not endorse such iniquitous discrimination against the American wool-growing farmer the Kansas City Times is displeased. We are sorry for the Times.

UNIFORMITY OF OUR MEASURE OF VALUE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The article in the KANSAS FARMER of March 23, under the heading "Free Coinage of Silver," discusses a question that is of vital importance to the people of this country.

The positions taken in this article will have a vast influence either for weal or woe to all classes and to every business interest. I have been a subscriber of the KANSAS FARMER for the last three years, and have carefully read the articles it has published on the money and tariff questions. My views on these questions are decidedly at variance with those entertained by your paper. One or the other of us certainly must be wrong.

There are two sides to every question, and there is truth somewhere to be found, and a free and full discussion should enable us to discover where that truth lies. In getting at these truths we shall be most successful if the champions of each theory or doctrine are permitted to present their own side of the subject. While I am an advocate of both gold and silver coin, and of government legal tender paper money, yet I am opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for the reason (1) that such coinage would change the standard of our money from gold to silver, and drive our gold out of circulation; (2) because I am convinced that compulsory coinage of the cheaper metal is the only means by which we can keep two metals differing in and liable to fluctuations of value, at par with each other as money. I trust, therefore, you will permit me to present the arguments of the opponents of free coinage to your readers. I shall not attempt an extensive review of the article referred to, but will simply call attention to a few of the most vital points in the discussion.

You refer to the amount of gold and silver coin in the Treasury, and the amount of credit paper money. You say: "Suppose that both the gold and the silver had been replaced by United States notes endowed with the same legal money powers as the gold coin possesses, how much more wheat would a dollar bring than now?"

The answer to that question would depend entirely upon the conditions under which these United States notes were issued. If such United States notes were made a legal tender, and were redeemable in gold and silver coin at the option of the holder, they would have been worth just as much probably for money and would have the same influence on prices that a similar quantity of gold and silver coin would have. But if they were United States notes made a legal tender, without any provision being made for their redemption in coin, no one could tell how much wheat each dollar of such money would buy. The experiment of the issue of irredeemable paper money has never been tried in this country, and if such an experiment ever is tried I am confident it will finally end as the Continental money ended, in repudiation.

You say, "The objection to the free coinage of silver is an objection to the volume of money to be thereby created. All other objections are either variations of statements of this, or they are sham objections."

Now, I beg to differ very much with you on this point. Instead of its being an objection to have a larger volume of sound money created, that would be one of the things that would commend it. If by the free coinage of silver we could bring the silver of foreign countries here to take the place of the gold we should lose, the people would not have so much to fear from the free coinage of silver, but the danger to arise from the free coinage of silver does not come so much from that source. It comes from the fact that the free coinage of silver would change the standard from gold to silver, and immediately drive gold out of circulation. The bullion in the gold dollar is worth in the markets of the world to-day about thirty-two or thirty-three cents more than the bullion in the silver dollar. Yet we find that in this country the silver dollar will buy as much property and pay as many debts as the gold dollar; and why is this the case? You probably claim that it is because each of these coins is a legal tender, and one therefore is worth just as much as money as the other. On the contrary, the only reason that our gold and silver coins are at par with each other, is in consequence of compulsory coinage of the silver. The Secretary of the Treasury is able, under such coinage, to buy the silver bullion at its gold value and convert it into money. With each \$65 to \$68 worth of gold he is able to buy \$100 worth of silver bullion and issue \$100 worth of silver certificates or 100 standard silver dollars. As long as he has that power in his hands he is putting into the treasury all the profit that can be derived from the coinage of silver, which now is over 30 cents on each dollar, and so long as he makes that amount of profit he can afford to redeem or exchange gold coin or certificates for silver coin or certificates, but the moment the free and unlimited coinage of silver is adopted, that moment the power to buy the bullion at its gold value passes out of the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the profit, if there is any, in the coinage of silver, will go into the hands of the owners of the silver bullion. But the

trouble will be that there will be no such profit in the coinage of silver, if its coinage is made free and unlimited. And that is not the worst of it, for such a process will change the standard of our money from gold to silver; and will drive every dollar of gold out of circulation immediately after it is adopted. No man who has gold coin or gold bullion will use it as money when he can sell it in the markets of the world and get something that is just as good for money at 30 cents on the dollar less.

You quote the following from an article in the *Forum* by Mr. E. O. Leech, Director of the Mint:

"Under free silver coinage here, one of two things will most certainly occur. Either our gold will go to a premium and be withdrawn from circulation, or it will go abroad to pay for the silver which will be shipped here for sale. In either case we will reach a silver basis."

You then say: "If this is all, who is hurt? Can the mere substitution of silver for the stock of gold amounting to about one-ninth of the money of the country and that not in circulation, but nearly all lying idle in the treasury, harm anybody?"

It seems to me this is a very shortsighted view to take of this subject. The gold constitutes about one-ninth of our money? It is the very foundation or basis of all our money. It is the standard of 100 cents on the dollar or par with the money of other commercial nations. The free coinage of silver will immediately change the standard from gold to one of silver worth less than 70 cents on the dollar, and overturn business contracts from one end of the country to the other. It takes 30 cents off from every remaining dollar of our money and will depreciate property in about the same ratio.

The Director of the Mint, in his report for 1891, on page 47, places the metallic stock of this country as follows: Gold, \$971,139,531; silver, \$539,241,624. The paper circulation aside from gold and silver certificates at \$85,823,407. It will be seen from these figures that we have about \$134,897,917 more of gold in the country than we have of silver, and over \$85,516,124 more of gold than there is of paper currency, making the gold available for money over one-third of our money, instead of one-ninth, as you claim. Now then, if the free coinage of silver is adopted it will simply mean a contraction of the currency amounting to about \$671,000,000.

You intimate that if our gold goes out of the country that silver obtained from the sale of commodities will come in to take its place. In the same issue of the FARMER in which your article occurs, is a letter from Henry Clews, stating that the amount of American securities held abroad is roughly estimated at \$500,000,000. One of the leading bankers of this city said to a newspaper reporter only a day or two ago that over \$1,000,000 of those securities had been sent to New York within the past two or three days since the silver discussion began. Now what will take place if the coinage of silver is made free is this: Instead of having the silver come in to take the place of gold this \$500,000,000 of securities will be sent over here, and our gold coin will be taken out of the country as pay for them. Just imagine what the effect upon the business of this country would be to destroy over one-third of the legal tender money of the country in twenty-four hours' time. The moment foreigners find that their securities are to be paid in silver that is worth 30 cents on the dollar less than gold which the government agreed to pay, that moment confidence is destroyed and they will get rid of their securities and will not loan their money again to a people who violate their contracts. The men who have loaned money in Kansas and to other Western farmers will also demand payment as fast as their mortgages mature, and it will be practically impossible for the farmers to get money elsewhere to pay off these mortgages unless they can obtain it from something they have to sell.

In concluding your article you make the following statement:

"The free coinage of silver offers the safest plan suggested and likely to be adopted for maintaining comparative uniformity of our measure of values and should be favored by those who desire the stability of our finances, and uniformity of our prosperity, over the enrichment of creditors at the expense of everybody else."

Now instead of the free coinage of silver "maintaining the comparative uniformity of our measure of value," it would be the most rapid and successful means of destroying that uniformity of our measure of value. It would, as stated, change the standard of our currency from gold to silver, which means a depreciation of 30 cents on every dollar of money that is now in circulation. Instead of its favoring the "general uniformity of prosperity," it would be the most effective means of destroying the prosperity that we now possess. One of the strongest evidences that this view of the matter is correct will be found in the coinage of gold and silver in the past. We had the free and unlimited coinage of silver from the time the mints were organized in 1792 to the year 1873, and yet during that whole period only 7,734,337 silver dollars were coined. During the year 1873 there was taken out of the silver mines of this country \$28,750,000 worth of silver and only \$1,118,000 of it was put into standard dollars. During the eighty-one years that we had the free and unlimited coinage of silver we took out of our mines about \$154,150,000 of silver, only \$7,734,337 of which was coined into the standard dollars. We produced of gold during that period \$1,229,286,769, and of that amount \$804,920,010 was coined into money. About

three-fourths of our gold was coined, while only about one-twentieth of our silver was coined. Now if the free coinage of silver is such a blessing to the country, why was it there was so little of silver coined during all these years, when we had free coinage? On the other hand, since 1873, we have produced in this country \$843,605,000 of silver, and under the compulsory law for coining silver \$388,277,605 has been converted into money. During 1891 nearly \$54,000,000 was thus converted, which was over seven times as much in one year as was coined in eighty years under free coinage. What then is the matter with the compulsory coinage, as it keeps both metals in use as money, while with free coinage we have only one?

Now the reason that silver was not coined previous to 1873 was because the bullion in the silver dollar was worth more to sell in the markets than it was worth if coined or than the bullion in the gold dollar. The silver bullion was at a premium, which varied from one-tenth of 1 per cent. up to 5 per cent. over gold, but this premium was sufficient to prevent its coinage.

Now the free coiners of silver propose to start free coinage with a premium on gold of about 33 cents on the dollar. Will the owners of gold bullion take it to the mint to be coined, or even use the gold coin they now hold for money, when they can get 30 cents more on the dollar by selling it than they can to have it coined or used as money. The common sense of every man ought to convince him that they would not, and I can assure you that if the free coinage of silver is secured, it will be the worst policy for the farmers of this country that could be adopted. It will so contract the volume of money and depreciate prices as to send farmers and business men of all kinds into bankruptcy, and create one of the worst panics this country has ever witnessed, and be of great damage to the working classes in every section of the country. Free coinage and free trade are the two measures that would, if adopted, plunge the nation into anarchy.

E. P. MILLER.
41 West Twenty-sixth St., New York.

REPLY TO DR. MILLER.

We print in another column a letter from Dr. E. P. Miller, of New York, in which is given the ablest presentation yet published of the arguments against free coinage of silver. It must be apparent, however, to every careful reader that Dr. Miller's argument is far from conclusive. We take space to notice only a few of his points.

His first reason for opposing free coinage is "that such coinage would change the standard of our money from gold to silver and drive our gold out of circulation." This is a prediction which neither our correspondent nor any one else has proven, and may fairly be met by another prediction, namely, that the standard or exchange value of our dollar in all domestic transactions will always, as now, depend more on the number of dollars in circulation compared with the volume of business than upon the material of which the dollars are made. In proof of this refer to the standard text writers on money. Our foreign commerce is not transacted in dollars but in pounds sterling, so that the standard of our foreign exchanges will not be affected and need not be considered in this discussion.

Again we quote: "If such United States notes were made a legal tender, and were redeemable in gold and silver coin at the option of the holder, they would have been worth just as much, probably, for money, and would have the same influence on prices that a similar quantity of gold and silver coin would have." This statement is in harmony with the position that the volume of money determines its exchange value and agrees with the conclusions of standard text writers on money above referred to.

"But," our correspondent continues, "if they were United States notes made a legal tender without any provision being made for their redemption in coin, no one could tell how much wheat each dollar of such money would buy." Our correspondent here fails to consider that "United States notes made a legal tender," whether redeemable in coin or not, are by their legal tender quality "redeemable" by every inhabitant of the United States in whatever he has to sell and by the government in taxes. This is the redeemability which is efficacious as to all money now in circulation and is that which gives it value. It can lose this value only by the overthrow of the government, by legal destruction of the legal tender quality or by the issue of an inordinate quantity of money. If we had not a dollar of gold or silver bullion in the United States and had our present volume of money in legal tender with the assurance of stability of the government, and that the volume would be changed only to correspond with increase of population, our money would

have the same exchange value as at present and repudiation would be impossible. One effect of silver money is to keep gold from mounting to the great value it would attain if it were the only money.

We pass over our correspondent's argument as to the profit on silver purchased, remarking only that it seems like a bold assumption to claim that the fact that this profit goes into the treasury has anything to do with keeping silver at par with gold.

Again we quote: "It (gold) is the very foundation or basis of all our money." It is difficult to treat this branch of the subject in a few words. But to illustrate: A. does a day's work and receives money for it. His family can neither eat nor wear this money, nor yet can it keep them warm. If he receives paper money he has no idea of exchanging it for silver or gold, for there are no more efficacious than the other. But he has given a day's work and has taken lawful money—organized society's receipt—for the value of his day's work, and every member of society dwelling in the United States is willing, even glad to exchange like value for it, and is bound to receive it for debt to that amount. Money which is a receipt for value rendered, and which is redeemable by every member of society and by society itself in its organized capacity, or government, is good money and depends for its exchange value and for its usefulness not upon redeemability in any one commodity as gold or silver.

The following quotation seems to us to be self-contradictory: "The free coinage of silver will immediately change the standard from gold to silver worth less than 70 cents on the dollar, and overturn business contracts from one end of the country to the other. It takes 30 cents off from every remaining dollar of our money and will depreciate property in about the same ratio." If it were true that the free coinage of silver "takes 30 cents off from every remaining dollar of our money," it would be impossible that "it would depreciate property in about the same ratio." On the contrary; the value of property is measured in dollars, and if 70 cents were made a dollar, then every \$7 worth of property as at present measured would become worth \$10 by the new measure. But while it has often been asserted, it has not yet been proven, that free silver coinage will reduce the value of the dollar to 70 cents. We are surprised that so intelligent and candid a writer as our correspondent should have fallen into this line of unproved assertion of so important a proposition containing so much error.

But our correspondent very soon refutes the above rash statement when he says: "Instead of having the silver come in to take the place of gold this \$500,000,000 of securities [held abroad] will be sent over here, and our gold coin will be taken out of the country as pay for them. Just imagine what the effect upon the business of this country would be—to destroy over one-third of the legal tender money of the country in twenty-four hours' time."

Unless all reason and all standard writers on finance are wrong, the contraction of our money to two-thirds of its present volume, instead of reducing the value of a dollar to 70 cents, would raise it to about a \$1.50, so that our correspondent's great fear about the reduction of the standard of value to 70 cents by a measure which he thinks will contract the currency to two-thirds its present volume, leaves him in an inconsistent position.

As to farm mortgages, he says: "The men who have loaned money in Kansas and to other Western farmers will also demand payment as fast as their mortgages mature, etc." Is this true? Men who have money loaned are generally satisfied to let it remain, provided the security is kept good for the amount and the interest is promptly paid. If free coinage will depreciate the value of the unit of value, as repeatedly asserted by every opponent of that measure, our correspondent included, it will, as shown above, correspondingly appreciate the value of property as measured in dollars, so that the security cannot be thereby impaired, but must, on the contrary, be enhanced as compared with the indebtedness secured thereby. In the KANSAS FARMER of April 13, we showed that cheapening money stimulates production and markets, so that under the conditions which our correspondent says must prevail, interest will be promptly paid. It is, therefore, apparent that free coinage of silver cannot cause added distress to the mortgaged

farmer, but will, if it produces the effect so often asserted by our correspondent, be a measure of relief to them.

Passing over many interesting suggestions in the paper under review, among these the comparative coinage before and since 1873, we come to the closing paragraph, in which he becomes anxious about the effect of free coinage upon the condition of the working classes in this country. To arrive at the conclusion that they will be damaged, it is assumed that free coinage will cause a contraction of the volume of money. This, according to our correspondent, is to be brought about by driving the gold out of the country, by making a dollar of less value than the bullion value of the metal in a gold dollar. But contraction increases the exchange value of the dollar, and, as shown above, such a contraction as our correspondent fears would add 50 per cent. to its present value, which is more than he assumes would be the premium on gold, and bring gold to this country very rapidly. Indeed these forces counterbalance each other so completely that there is no ground for fear of either great depreciation of the value of the dollar nor of contraction of legal tender money on account of the free coinage of silver. On the contrary, we should have a gentle and safe impetus to industry and a corresponding increase of general prosperity on account of the confidence which would at once be established that there is to be no further appreciation of the purchasing power of idle money. This increased prosperity will be shared by the laborer, who will have more constant employment; by the farmer and the manufacturer, who will have better and steadier markets for their products; by the merchant, who will have customers better able to buy and to pay for what they buy; by the transporter, who will have more to carry; by the entire community on account of greater activity based on confidence in values of the products of industry.

SUCCESSFUL STEAM PLOWING.

For many years the ingenuity of designers and inventors has been strained to the utmost to accomplish the much-desired successful plowing by steam. The great obstacle to overcome was to secure sufficient power with the necessary lightness and durability of the locomotive. This being made possible mainly by the invention of the compound engine and high pressure boiler, the problem was soon solved by the sagacious and ingenious Jacob Price, of Racine, Wis.

The Syndicate Lands and Irrigation Corporation, desiring to turn the sod on their 6,000 acres of beautiful, fertile lands in Finney county, lying under the great Amazon irrigating canal, purchased one of these steam plows, of the largest size, and placed it in charge of their general farming manager, L. M. Pickering, who at once began active work in turning over the sod on the company's lands in the northwest part of the county.

On Thursday, April 21, in charge of the corporation's energetic Secretary, S. W. Winn, several members of the syndicate, and a number of interested parties from various parts of the country, in company with three or four representatives of the press, including the writer, proceeded some eighteen or twenty miles northwest of Garden City to witness the operation of this wonderful machine. To say that it accomplished its work successfully is but to echo the unanimous verdict of the some fifty persons present, including several practical agriculturists. It is well known that the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER is very careful in its reports to give the plain facts, whether favorable or otherwise, and we wish it understood that it is no exception when we say that the writer never witnessed more perfect plowing. The machine turns over the sod in a series of furrows twelve feet in width, at a speed of three to four miles per hour, averaging at least twenty-five acres per day, and at a cost of only 50 cents per acre. Mr. Pickering informed the writer that under favorable circumstances he could crowd the machine to sixty acres per day.

As the inventor and manufacturer himself has given a detailed description of the plow on page 3 of this issue of the FARMER, it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

In addition to the 6,000 acres under the Amazon canal, this syndicate owns over 100,000 acres of choiceland in southwestern Kansas and southeastern Colorado, 8,000

of the latter being under an irrigating ditch. Preparations are being made to develop all of these lands, in order to make them interest-bearing properties. In Finney county, where Manager Pickering is now turning over the sod at the rate of twenty-five acres per day, the syndicate intends to establish an experimental farm. They are now sowing barley broadcast on the prairie, and then turning over the sod, and cutting it up by disc harrows attached to and following the plows. It also intends to sow thousands of acres to other small grain, such as millet and sorghum, during the season. This experiment will be watched with great concern by all parties interested in the development of agriculture in the semi-arid regions of Kansas, Colorado, and other Western States and Territories. After successfully turning its untilled lands into vast fields of growing grain, extensive orchards and vineyards, thus proving, beyond a doubt, that this land can be made to "bloom and blossom," and become a region of beautiful, healthful places of abode, the Syndicate Lands and Irrigation Corporation proposes to divide it up and place it on the market in such a way that it may be transformed into small farms and happy homesteads. Until this much desirable object is accomplished, the company will offer great inducements to practical farmers desiring to rent lands on favorable terms.

OUR WASHINGTON SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—More peculiar than any of its predecessors in the line of proposed financial reform is a bill just introduced by Senator Kyle, of South Dakota. It is called a bill to establish a composite dollar. As explained by the author, the purpose of the bill is to establish some unit of value that shall be permanent in respect to human need, ample as regards quantity, of general distribution, unaffected by the choice for standard use, and beyond the reach of selfish combination by speculators. Gold and silver, he thinks, do not meet these requirements, hence he proposes to establish the composite dollar by taking so much of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, beans, potatoes, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, eggs, flour, sugar, lard, pork, beef, tobacco, salt, leather, hemp, lime, cement, cottonseed meal, hay, brick, lead, pig-iron, coal and copper as shall be conveniently near to one dollar's worth of each in the New York market, so arranging quantities that the sum total of the value of the thirty articles shall be thirty dollars. One-thirtieth of the sum total of the articles designated shall be termed the composite dollar. This standard is to be consulted every month, and it is to be the basis of monetary values. It appears a little intricate, but it is entirely safe to presume that at least Mr. Kyle understands it.

In a bill recently introduced, Senator Allen, of Washington, proposes to extend to the Territory of Alaska the benefits of the act of Congress establishing agricultural experiment stations in the several States and Territories. The bill provides that the station in Alaska be established under the direction of the Commissioner of Education, since the Territory has no Legislature to take charge of the matter. Little is known of the agricultural possibilities of this portion of the public domain, and Mr. Allen believes the surest and best way of finding out would be to establish an experiment station in the Territory.

It is now proposed to abandon all of the smaller military posts throughout the West, and to open the several reservations to settlement. The area of land to be thus restored is quite small in each instance, but in the aggregate it amounts to considerable. The policy of the government in the matter is to concentrate the military forces at a few of the more important points, thus saving the expense of keeping up many garrisons, and also placing the troops where living is cheaper and supplies more easily reached. The plan has the approval of the War Department, and Congress will take the necessary action.

Chairman Hatch, of the House Committee on Agriculture, expects to call up the Paddock pure food bill for consideration this week. The bill is now on the House calendar with a favorable report from the committee, and it is believed that it will pass. Some of the Southern members were inclined to oppose it, but as the Senate eliminated most of the features to which they raised objections, it is now received with general favor. Mr. Hatch is confident that it will have a handsome majority.

The April report of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the condition of winter wheat and rye is rather below the average for this season of the year. The statistician says this condition is not so much the result of winter-killing as of dry weather affecting the seed-bed, late planting, and slow germination. With favorable weather, he thinks, some recuperation is possible. The diminished production in Europe makes the present report of especial interest. It is a rather surprising fact, however, that relatively low prices prevail, notwithstanding the official figures show that Europe and

America together grew more wheat in 1891 than in 1890.

The April report also shows that the live stock of the country is in fair condition at the close of the winter season. The winter has been generally mild throughout the stock region, and forage has been plenty. Losses of cattle from all causes have been less than usual, indicating generally more favorable conditions of climate, better care, or the advantage of the previous good condition, or a combination of these insuring elements. The percentage of loss of hogs amounts to but 5.4, the smallest return in any recent year. In 1887, when losses were the heaviest ever reported, the percentage of loss was 13.4, or more than eight out of every herd. Last year it was 8.4. During recent years there has been a gradual decline in annual losses of swine, due to better care and appreciation of the fact that this class of animals need to be surrounded with proper sanitary conditions quite as much as any other in order to insure the best results.

Senator Paddock has drawn an amendment which he proposes to offer to the agricultural appropriation bill when that measure comes before the Senate. It provides an appropriation of \$25,000 as a fund to be used by the Department of Agriculture in generally investigating the subject of trade extension with foreign countries. As the amendment reads, it is "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue investigations concerning the feasibility of extending the demands of foreign markets for agricultural products of the United States." The real purpose of the appropriation is to continue the work of certain special agents in Europe who are working up trade in American breadstuffs and meat products, and also to send agents on similar missions to some of the South American countries, where it is believed good results might be achieved.

Senator Wilson, of Iowa, has revived the pure lard bill, which was the cause of a prolonged fight in the last Congress. Two or three members introduced it early in the present session, but it was generally understood, after the passage of the Paddock pure food bill, that the pure lard bill would not be pressed. Mr. Paddock and some of the other members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry decided that the pure food bill was sufficiently comprehensive to prevent or punish any adulterations of lard. Besides they did not want to arouse the antagonisms of the Southern members of Congress who are generally opposed to the lard bill, since it proposed to interfere with the use of cottonseed oil as a substitute for lard. Mr. Wilson insists, however, that the lard bill shall be pressed, but since the pure food bill has already passed the Senate, Mr. Paddock and his colleagues are not likely to interest themselves.

GEO. H. APPERSON.

RAILROAD GENEROSITY.

A recent circular stated the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company was the only line in the United States that refused to haul free flour consigned for the benefit of the Russian sufferers. It is gratifying to note that this line, which has such a large farmers' patronage, is not guilty of such an odious charge. This paper has received an official denial of the statement. And the Northwestern Miller, of April 15, says:

The citizens of Philadelphia have forwarded two cargoes of flour to the famine sufferers of Russia, the last lot having been started during the present month. The flour was purchased of the Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis, and carried by the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company, Minneapolis to Chicago, free. It is proper to call attention to the generosity of the railway companies in connection with the contributions of the American people to the relief of the Russian famine sufferers. It costs money to operate railway trains, and the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company in carrying the Philadelphia contributions free virtually donates to our famine-stricken distant neighbors the sum of \$1,200, and the act is one characteristic of the generosity and charity of the "Maple Leaf" line. In addition to above two solid trains, the agents at every station on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City line were instructed to bill free all donations offered by the residents who desired to contribute to this relief of the Russian famine sufferers. The donations made by citizens of the smaller places when collected together made a very important contribution to the cause.

For the Great Bridge Celebration at Memphis.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets from all stations on its line at very low rates. The great bridge will be dedicated on May 12. Tickets will be sold on May 10, 11 and 12, good to return until and including the 15th. Rate from Kansas City to Memphis and return will be \$10. This celebration will be one of the greatest events that has taken place in the South since the war. It will be participated in by Governors of States, members of the Cabinet, prominent members of the Senate and House of Representatives, prominent army and navy officers and probably by the President and Secretary Blaine, the latter, however, not yet positive. In addition to innumerable parades and grand attractions, there will be a grand naval display by torpedo boats, gunboats and war ships. The war ship Concord is already on her way to Memphis from Matanzas. Special train arrangements and full details as to the great celebration will be announced later.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Horticulture.

SMALL FRUITS.

By J. C. Allen, read before the Finney County Farmers' Institute, held at Garden City, Kas., February 26 and 27, 1892.

With each succeeding year we can see that we are steadily advancing, not only in the production of the substantial of life, but likewise in the luxuries.

Five years ago this coming spring I began planting trees and vines; in the tree line, principally plums and cherries; small fruits, strawberries, gooseberries and grapes; and while I have made some failures, it is not half so bad as a lady friend, in talking to my wife, would have us believe. My wife was talking about being deprived of fruit in this country, and how nice it would be when the trees got to bearing. Our friend remarked: "Law, child, your head will be gray before those trees ever bear any fruit." This was poor encouragement, but, having learned something about the meaning of that word perseverance in the old blue-back spelling book, when I was a boy, I kept on planting, cultivating, irrigating and pruning; hence for three years back we have had fruit for family use and some to sell.

The first fruit we had was the strawberry, which is king among the small fruits. I have made two failures with strawberries. The trouble was in getting plants to live, on account of insufficient moisture at time of planting. The second cause of failure I attribute to too much manure, for part of the patch was not manured, which lived and did well; hence I would advise but little, if any manure, used at time of planting, our soil being naturally strong enough to produce a vigorous growth of plants. The proper time, I think, for using manure is when mulching. This should be done about last of November. I prefer about two-thirds hay or straw to one-third manure. Avoid mulching which may contain seeds of any kind, as they would likely grow and cause trouble. There are a great many varieties of strawberries. I am only using Crescent Seedling and Cumberland, which do well, bearing prolifically.

Spring is the best time for planting. Plow the ground deep and pulverize thoroughly. Plant in rows, three and one-half feet apart and two feet apart in the row. Pinch off all blossoms that may appear; also the first runners. Let the plants get well rooted and growing nicely before allowing any runners to set. By so doing your plants will be stronger and more able to bear fruit the coming season. Cultivate thoroughly, with plow and hoe. Allow no weeds to grow, remembering the crop of fruit we harvest depends largely on the previous year's cultivation. With our irrigation, no one need be without strawberries. A strawberry-grower was once asked what was the best fertilizer for strawberries. He answered: "Water." When asked what was the second best, he said, "water;" so if any of you have not irrigation, I don't think you could make a success raising strawberries.

Next, we will speak of the raspberry, a delicately-flavored and delicious fruit. I am growing the Gregg, the largest of the black-cap varieties, which I find stands our winters and bears very satisfactorily. The red varieties have not given satisfaction, on account of freezing down. After losing them several times this way, and seeing others meet with the same fate, they were discarded. Prepare the land as for strawberries. Mark off rows seven feet apart and four feet apart in the rows; or if you plant in orchard—which is a capital place—plant one row between trees and one or two plants between trees, if they are far enough apart. The shade afforded by the trees will be beneficial to the berries. Also the protection from the winds will be essential. This thing of planting wind-breaks cannot be too strongly advocated, whether it be for protection of orchards and small fruits or any farm crop. Cultivate and irrigate the raspberry frequently in fore part of season, and then stop, so the vines will mature and be ready to stand the early frosts. Pinch the young vines off at eighteen inches or two feet high; this will cause them to throw out laterals, making the fruit-bearing wood. Propagate from tips of vines, by putting on a little dirt.

Gooseberries seem to be entirely at home here, bearing heavy crops, free from mildew. They will do better in a partial shade, but will bear good crops in the open

field. Plant in rows, six feet apart each way. Prune out old vines when too thick. Houghton and Smith's Improved are the standard varieties. Propagate from cuttings, or by putting down the lower vines.

Blackberries—the very name makes me think of my childhood home, where they grew spontaneously in every fence corner and field. Guess I am having a judgment sent on me for the way I hated them, for I have not as yet been able to get them to grow; though I attribute the cause to bad plants. Plant about the same as directed for raspberries; also same cultivation and pinching of vines. Snyder is generally considered the best variety.

Grapes are at home here; no mildew, of which they are bothered so much back East. Plant in rows, eight feet apart and six feet apart in the row. Plant deep enough so the roots will be below future cultivation, though they will throw out roots which will run close to the surface; so when cultivating the grape let it be very shallow. Fertilize well, with well-rotted manure; fresh manure tends to make a too rapid growth of vines, which is detrimental to fruit-bearing. Keep the surface of the soil cultivated; this is better than mulching, for when you mulch you have an harbor for the white grubs, which will be an injury to the vineyard. There are a great many plans for the management of the vineyard, pruning, etc. I will give a simple plan which is good: In the fall, after setting the vineyard, prune the vines back to two eyes and cover with dirt. The spring following put up your trellis, by setting cedar posts about a rod apart. Use two or three wires. Bore holes through the posts and run the wire through, and tighten from the ends. Let the first wire be fifteen inches from the ground, and the second a foot from the first. The second fall, prune back to one cane, if a weak grower, the same as the first. Thrifty vines should be topped about the bottom wire, and covered with dirt again. The following spring take up and tie to trellis; allow two or three shoots to grow to the vine; cut all others off. Don't let them bear but little, if any, as too much fruit would be an injury to the young vines. In the fall prune, leaving two buds to the lateral. Use your pleasure about putting them down from this on; for, if the varieties are hardy, they will no doubt stand the winter, since they are well established. As to varieties, Concord and Worden for black, Brighton for red, and Niagara for a white, are about as good as the best.

Before leaving the subject, I must say a few words about plums and cherries. I don't believe the world can beat us in the production of these fruits. I have on my place seven varieties of plums; all bore well last year, considering their age—five years, some of them yielding two bushels to the tree. Mariana was not behind any of them, for they hung on as thick as gooseberries; but I would advise those planting Mariana to plant in connection with other varieties, in order to get full crops. From my experience I don't believe a Mariana out by itself will do any good, but adjacent to other varieties is a wonderful bearer. They ripen about the time of the Wild Goose. My finest plum is the Lombard. The exclamation of every person who saw these trees in fruiting season last year was: "I never saw the like." They actually hung on so thick that some of them could not find room to mature, and fell off. They ripen in August; are large, purple, and free-stone.

I have four varieties of cherries—Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morello and Sweet Cherry, English Morello bearing the best, so far, yielding last year—the fifth year—seven gallons to the tree.

In conclusion, let me say to the farmers of Finney county, plant small fruits and fruit trees. Have around you the luxuries of life at your command, thereby making yourself and family better contented, healthier and happier, and when you die each tree will be a monument to your memory.

The April meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, held in the Knox building, this city, Saturday last, was a very interesting and profitable session. At this meeting the society decided to make a display at the next State fair, and appointed a committee to confer with the management in regard to a much-needed change in the premium list. A committee was also appointed to secure London purple at the lowest possible

price. Mr. Lux's paper, entitled "Effects of Horticulture on Intemperance," was well received and enthusiastically discussed. The next session will be a basket picnic meeting, and through the courteous invitation of Captain White, will be held at his residence, in Mission township, Thursday, May 26, at which every friend of horticulture is cordially invited. There is no reasonable excuse why this society should not become as profitable to the fruit interests of Shawnee county as the Douglas county and the Missouri valley are to their respective surroundings.

Some Experience in Pear-Growing.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A few years before the war of 1861, I commenced reading Moore's *Rural New Yorker*, and many good things instructive and entertaining were to be found in every number; but the horticultural department, then edited by the late Patrick Barry, became to me, especially, the most interesting part of the paper. I was just beginning the work of nursery and fruit-growing. Having spent all my life out here in the far West, then just on the borders of civilization, I had much to learn. Apples alone, with now and then a year when peaches were not killed, were the only fruits we had, and these in a very moderate supply. Only a few pear trees here and there had come into bearing.

"Pears are the best of all fruits," my father would say, when he spoke of this fruit, and painted in glowing colors the majesty of the large trees and the wealth of fruit borne on them in his old home, Germany. As this was related over and over again for years, the natural conclusion was that I was very desirous to have a good pear orchard. Added to this, the *Rural* contained the account of many trees and orchards yielding largely. The product of many orchards of an acre or two only, planted in dwarf pears, in western New York and vicinity of Boston, were given, showing that the crop was very large, besides many of them selling at \$12 to \$15 per barrel. Four or five dollars a bushel? Why, that would be the best investment that could be, as good as—well, the investment was good enough, could it have been made with as much experience as enthusiasm. With these golden visions and stores of delicious fruit ever presenting themselves in our thoughts through the day and our dreams at night, my father and I went to work and prepared an acre of ground in the best possible manner to receive the five hundred dwarf pears we had purchased. They were trees of the second class, thinking we could save something because they were cheaper, depending on our skill in cultivation and pruning to make of them as good trees, in a year or so, as if they were of the best. The trees came in good condition, and were as nice as could be desired for the purpose. All grew and the third year were in fine condition and a sight worthy all the attention they attracted. In our inexperience we were fortunate in the ground we selected, as was found afterwards. The greater portion was well adapted for them. In the matter of choice of the varieties, the selection was left to the nurserymen. We were totally ignorant. No pear named in the Eastern catalogues was planted, or at least not in bearing, in our locality. The consequence, we received as many and more that were not adapted to our place as were.

In planting we tried to set them as deep as advisable, three to four inches below the union. A great many were budded so high that, in order to do this, we cut away part of the quince root, or when this was not feasible we enlarged the hole and bent the root so as to bring the main tree deep enough and in the proper place. Among the undesirable varieties, blight soon made sad havoc, while the others have stood nobly, bearing almost annually. Many left with us and in good condition, perhaps, for several crops yet.

If the pear trees and the crops from them have not fulfilled all the golden dreams so fondly indulged in at first, the remuneration has been ample. The benefits from the fruit for the family and the pleasure they derive is pleasant, but the experience and the lessons derived from this have been grand ones to me.

I have said on several occasions that we were progressing in pear culture. Undoubtedly there have been many cases of experiences like the one here presented, and how many have been profited by them? Surely the horticulturist of to-day

will not hide his light under a bushel, but strive to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, and let all the world know how it was done.

Weston, Mo.

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

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Good assortment of varieties for the West. "Live and let live" prices.
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In the Dairy.

Dairying in Kansas and the East.

The April number of the *National Dairyman* contains the following:

H. M. Brant of the O. K. Separator Creameries, Mound Ridge, Kas., read an excellent paper recently before the Farmers' Institute of McPherson county, Kansas, in which he made the following arguments on the advantages of dairying in Kansas. He gave a comparison of the advantages of Kansas over Pennsylvania. He asked:

"Why should we devote special attention to the care of cows and the dairy business?"

"Because, first—That instead of manufacturing 5 and 10-cent butter we can manufacture 25 and 28-cent butter and make it pay.

"Because, second—Kansas, as a rule, is adapted to dairying, more especially McPherson county, since we can always raise the feed that, as above named, will produce a fine quality of butter and milk.

"Because, third—Of the numerous advantages we possess over other States, such as cheap cows, cheap feed, etc. Now, in order to illustrate: At this writing, from Lancaster, Pa., which is second to the wealthiest county in the State, and not a particular mining county, either, and can be used as a fair illustration, we have the prices given in the parallel columns below:

PENNSYLVANIA.	KANSAS.
Best dairy or creamery butter on track, 25a30c. lb.	Best dairy or creamery butter on track, 20a30c. lb.
Corn, 60c. per bushel.	Corn, 25a30c. per bushel.
Oats, 45c. per bushel.	Oats, 25a30c. per bushel.
Hay, timothy, \$20 ton.	Hay, prairie, \$3.50a4 ton.
Land, \$100a200 per acre.	Land, \$20a60 per acre.
Cows adapted for the dairy, \$45a60 each.	Cows adapted for the dairy, \$20a30 each.

"And the creameries are paying about as much here as they are in the East."

Practical Dairymen's Talks.

Elgin, Ill., is the recognized keystone of the dairy markets and head center of the dairy interest. At a meeting of the Elgin Dairy Association, the following discussion took place on the important subject of feeding:

The subject, "Feeding," was entrusted to T. W. Plant. He said that to get the best results, dairymen must feed liberally, water often, and give the cattle the benefit of warm, well-ventilated stables. His methods of feeding during the winter were these: At 4:30 in the morning a feed of about six pounds per cow was given, composed of two parts by weight of corn meal to one of bran. When this is eaten, the milking is done and a feed of cut stalks is given. The cattle are then turned out for water. Another feed of meal and stalks is provided at 10 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock when they are again let out for water. At 4:30 a slight feed of the mixed meal is given, followed with hay. He said he didn't feed the cows alike; some will eat more than others, and the mistake is thus often made of feeding the profits of the good cows to the poor ones.

J. T. Mason gave his plan, which was much the same, except that he had facilities for watering the cows in the stable, which gave him good satisfaction. The water from the milk-cooling tank was used, and thus the chill was taken off and the cattle drank more than when they had only water at a low temperature.

H. Harmoning discussed the care of cows, and said the former speaker had about exhausted the subject, as the care of cows was mostly in the feeding. He was asked if he could tell how much his cows averaged for the year. He had kept no records in the past, but was doing so now and expected to be able to give the figures.

John DeLancy, one of the successful farmers, had as his topic: "Which is More Profitable, to Raise Cows or to Buy Them?" He said from his experience he had found it best to raise the

cows. He said, with him two-year-old heifers would average more milk the first year than any cows he could buy. The expense of a calf the first year, as he figured it, did not exceed \$12, and for the twenty-four to twenty-six months until they drop their first calf, not to exceed \$28 to \$30. His calves had a small amount of milk for the first month, but were gradually weaned and given a portion of Blatchford's calf food, until they were accustomed to other grain rations. Exceptions were taken to his estimate of \$28 to \$30 for raising, some farmers thinking it too low.

The Topeka *Capital* does not think that the Kansas creamery and dairymen want legislation that will identify oleo and restrict its sale. When the next Legislature meets the *Capital* will hear something drop.—*The National Dairyman*.

There are Sarsaparillas and Sarsaparillas; but if you are not careful in your purchase, the disease you wish to cure will only be intensified. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla and no other. It is compounded from the Honduras root and other highly concentrated alteratives.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Lice seem to prevail at all times and in all places in the hen coop. While they are not as troublesome in cold winter weather as in warm, hot temperature of summer, yet the poultryman must never cease his vigil. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." "Keep at 'em" and "never give up." Grant no quarter to these pests, and they will never impose upon you. Saturate the roosts with kerosene oil. There is nothing better for this purpose. White-wash as often as twice a year, at least, and see how much fresher and brighter everything looks. You will be surprised at the transformation effected thereby. The dry dust bath, of which we hear so much in publications devoted to poultry, can hardly be made use of to excess. Birds do not ordinarily bathe in water, but in dust, both cleansing their plumage and ridding themselves of parasites by the operation at one and the same time. To rid a house of lice that has once been neglected, requires heroic measures. Probably as useful a practice as any would be to employ one of the small hand force-pumps, for sale in hardware stores generally. By the use of this handy implement kerosene or coal oil may be well distributed all over the surface of walls and ceilings, in short, everywhere that a single, solitary louse may be found.

The most engaging and seasonable work in poultry culture now seems to be the hatching and rearing of the young chicks, which are to replace the old, worn-out laying stock and keep the ranks of fowls at their normal degree of fullness. Farmers will, perhaps, generally speaking, best consult their own interests by "sticking to the old hen" for incubating purposes. We do not mean by this remark to disparage the value and utility of the incubator. Far from it, is our intention. A good incubator is a most profitable machine, when rightly handled, and when sufficient numbers of chicks are annually hatched to make it worth the while to procure appliances for a large and economical business. But, of course, some experience is necessary to "run the thing" successfully. So, work along carefully; feel your way, and in time there can be no risk in taking hold of an incubator. And let it be said right here, in this connection, that large numbers of chickens can be reared much more easily, cheaply and satisfactorily by the use of incubators and brooders, than the same could possibly

Have it Ready.

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

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HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

be done with the services of the old hen alone. But whatever the methods used, be sure and get your chicks out early. It is hard to find a more discouraging and unprofitable property than a "mess" of puny late-hatched chickens, half-fledged and shivering around in the fall, when they should be hustling around and laying. The early-hatched chick of March and April gains full maturity of growth in late autumn, commences laying while it is yet comparatively warm weather, and keeps it up all winter. Such stock is desirable and profitable.

W. P. PERKINS.

Danvers, Mass.

Langshan Chicks.

In *Colman's Rural World*, Charles G. Miller says of the Langshan chicks:

"They always hatch out white and black, as all black fowls do. Many, not knowing this, write to the breeder that he made a mistake as the chicks do not hatch out black. They soon shed their 'baby' feathers, however, and are clothed in a beautiful glossy coat of black feathers.

"The Langshans are fast coming to the front. They are hardy, lay large eggs, are fine winter layers, are good but not persistent setters, and very attentive mothers, dress a large carcass, with a full, large breast; good foragers, yet are easily confined and are not surpassed for beauty by any breed. Some object to their black feathers and white meat, but they approach nearer to the turkey than any other fowl. We believe the Black Langshans to be the best all-purpose fowl in existence."

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What is wanted of soap for the skin is to wash it clean and not hurt it. Pure soap does that. This is why we want pure soap; and, when we say pure, we mean without alkali.

Pears' is pure; no alkali in it; no free alkali. There are a thousand virtues of soap; this one is enough. You can trust a soap that has no biting alkali in it.

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The Veterinarian.

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

BLOODY MILK.—I have a cow that gives bloody milk. You cannot see the blood at first, but when it stands the blood settles to the bottom of the pan. The cow is young and has been giving milk for four months. She did the same last summer and I quit using the milk. What shall I do for her? J. T. R. Grinnell, Kas.

Answer.—The blood in the milk is due to the rupturing of minute blood vessels, by the forming of abscesses in the mammary glands. These may be the result of some previous attack of garget, or they may be of a tubercular character. It is very doubtful if a complete recovery ever takes place. Give the cow one pound of Epsom salts dissolved in half a gallon of warm water, then follow with a tablespoonful of saltpetre twice a day for a week. Bathe the udder twice a day with hot water and each time rub on a little lard.

SICK COW.—I have a cow, 8 years old, that has been ailing for the past two days. She was stable all winter and fed twelve quarts per day of bran, ground oats and corn, oil cake and timothy hay. Five days before taking sick she was turned out on tame grass and her rations cut down to eight quarts per day. She was taken suddenly sick and stands with flanks drawn up, fore feet close together, head hanging down, and seems to have no cud; she has lost almost her entire flow of three gallons of milk per day. I have given linseed oil and fat meat with no permanent relief. She eats very little at present. S. E. Wakefield, Kas.

Answer.—From your rather incomplete description of the case we cannot be positive, but we think that, owing to the change from stable to pasture, the cow has taken cold and it is developing into either pleurisy or pneumonia; and if such should be the case, we fear that you will be too late with your treatment. Give the following dose every four hours: Mindererus spirit, 2 ounces; nitrous ether, 1 ounce; tincture of gentian, 1 ounce; water, 12 ounces. Rub the sides of her chest three times a day, till sore, with the following liniment: Linseed oil, one part; turpentine and aqua ammonia, two parts each. If, after a few days, she begins to improve, the drench only need be given three times a day. Keep her in a clean, warm stable, and if the weather is cold put on a blanket. Feed her on warm bran mash, if she will eat it; and, if the bowels are constipated, give one pint of raw linseed oil every day till relieved.

VARICOSE VEIN.—I have a grade Holstein cow, a heavy milker, giving about six gallons of milk per day, that is afflicted with an enlargement of the milk veins directly in front of the right forward teat. It is the size of a man's arm between wrist and elbow, and feels as if it might be full of water; it is largest in the morning after having stood in the stable over night. I can give no cause for it, and do not know what to do for it. She does not loose in her milk, and it does not seem to pain her. Can you give me any information regarding it? Can you refer me to a good book treating on the diseases of cattle that would be valuable to me in such cases? A. K. Norman, Okl.

Answer.—The enlargement is a varicosity, or undue dilatation of the vein. It may be brought on by scanty fare, exposure to cold or wet, direct injury to the part, or anything that might debilitate the circulation or weaken the walls of the blood vessels. It is most common in pregnant animals, and in that condition we think high feeding prior to and near time of parturition might make it more likely to occur, especially if the animal should receive a slight internal injury to the part, thus setting up inflammation and weakening the walls of the vein. Sometimes the inflammation is extensive; the blood coagulates

and the vessel becomes obstructed; this may run on to suppuration and give rise to abscesses. When there is no existing inflammation, pressure by bandage may be beneficial; but as, owing to their locality, this would be next to impossible in the milk veins, the best plan is to let them alone as long as they cause no inconvenience. If the varix should become so unduly large as to cause trouble, the vein may be obliterated, but this should only be done by a veterinarian, as there is danger of death from hemorrhage. The cow should not be chased by dogs or made to travel fast in any way. If at any time the vein should appear hot and painful, cloths wrung from hot water and applied to the part will give relief. "Law's Farmer's Veterinary Adviser" is as good a book as we know of for general information on the diseases of stock. You can get it by sending \$3 to the KANSAS FARMER office.

ROUP—WARTS.—(1) My chickens commenced dying last fall and are dying yet. Most of them begin with a diarrhoea, then begin to breathe heavily; the mouth gets full of slime, the head around the eyes begins to swell, some on one and some on both sides, and the eyes run matter. They are sick about a month; some get well, but most die. Most of them that recover lose one eye. They seem to have a fair appetite. (2) What will cure warts on cows' teats? E. B. Stockton, Kas.

Answer.—Your chickens are affected with roup. Remove all the well ones to clean quarters. Give soft, stimulating food, and dissolve two ounces of hypo-sulphite of soda in a gallon of water and place it for them to drink. Sprinkle the food moderately with cayenne pepper. Give the sick ones, in addition to the above treatment, a teaspoonful of castor oil to a small one, and a tablespoonful to a large one. Syringe the nostrils once a day, for a few days, with one part of chloride of soda to two parts of water, by inserting a small syringe in the slit in the roof of the mouth. In half a day after having given the oil begin to give the following, two or three times a day: Balsam copaiba, 4 drachms; powdered licorice, 2 drachms; piperine, 30 grains; mix and divide into thirty doses. It can be put in capsules and pushed into the chicken's throat with the finger. If they continue to grow worse they had better be killed and buried at once.

HORSE WITH MANY ILLS.—Having written to you some time ago for light, and it was good, will call again. I have a 7-year-old horse that first got sick last summer. He had been coughing some, and then when plowing he stopped and made a kind of wheezing noise. He seemed to get all right again till last fall, when he got lame in the right fore leg. In February I drove him twelve miles to town and he got lame in both fore legs. He then got a lump on the flank joint on each leg. I took him to a doctor and he said they were callouses, and were caused by lying down on his feet; they were loose in the skin and the doctor said they must be cut out, which he did, and gave me some medicine to keep them running. The left leg healed, but the right one runs a kind of bloody matter. About three weeks ago I drove him ten miles through the mud; at first he wanted to run, then he got tired and when I unhitched him he was stiff. He acts as if he was foundered, and when I turn him out to exercise he lies down most all of the time. A. M. Antelope, Kas.

Answer.—That's all right, Brother M. Come right along and we will try to give you all the light we can. We do not think the cough, wheezing and lameness in the fore feet had anything to do with the present stiffness. The lumps mentioned, we presume, were "capped elbows," also called "shoe boils." The lump that is running yet should be opened to the bottom, then syringed out twice a day for six days with the following: Sulphate of copper, 1 ounce; soft water, 1 pint. A solution of 1 drachm of sulphate of copper to 1 pint of water may then be applied once a day to heal it. His present stiffness is due to hard driving after having stood for some time without sufficient exercise. Give him 1 ounce of Barbadoes aloes dissolved in 1 pint of warm water. Feed very moderate on bran mash and a few oats, and three times a day give one of the following powders: Nitrate of potash, 4 ounces; powdered colchicum seed, 2 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 1 ounce; mix and divide into sixteen powders. Turn him out for exercise as much as possible, but do not allow him to get wet. Turn him on green grass if you can.

It is only of late years that rheumatism has been treated as a blood disease. But that this is a correct theory is proved by the extraordinary success attending the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in this painful and very prevalent malady. It seldom fails of radical cure.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

April 25, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts 2,474 head. A dragging low market; stockers and feeders scarce and steady, and the best in very good demand. Shipping steers, \$3.40a4.25; cottonseed-fed Texas, \$3.30a3.50; corn-fed Indian, \$3.25a3.45; corn-fed western, \$3.20; cows, \$1.75a2.35; bulls, \$2.35a3.00; heifers, \$2.75a3.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.75a3.45; Colorado stockers, \$3.00.

HOGS—Receipts 3,801 head. Steady and fair markets; range of packers' hogs, \$4.20a4.40; bulk of sales, \$4.30a4.35. SHEEP—Receipts 2,830 head. Buyers bearish and sales less active than for some time. Muttons, \$5.65.

St. Louis.

April 25, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts 1,290 head. Market lower. Fair to good native steers, \$2.90a4.10; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.40a3.60. HOGS—Receipts 535 head. Market easier. Fair to choice heavy, \$4.40a4.55; mixed, ordinary to good, \$3.80a4.40; light, fair to best, \$4.25a4.45. SHEEP—Receipts 3,460 head. Market steady. Fair to good natives, \$5.00a6.00; clipped Texans, 70 pounds average, \$4.75.

Chicago.

April 25, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts 31,000 head. Market lower. Prime to extra steers, \$4.50a4.60; good to choice, \$4.00a4.25; others, \$3.50a3.75. HOGS—Receipts 21,000 head. Market steady to strong. Rough and common, \$4.00a4.25; mixed and packers, \$4.50a4.55; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4.60a4.65; light, \$4.50a4.65. SHEEP—Receipts 7,000 head. Market active. Ewes, \$3.00a3.50; wethers and yearlings, \$5.75a7.00; Westerns, \$6.00a6.35; Texans, \$6.00a6.35; lambs, \$6.00a7.00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

April 25, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 30,500 bushels. By sample on track, No. 2 hard, quoted at 72a73c; No. 3 hard, 2 cars at 68c, 1 car at 67½c, 1 car at 68½c, 1 car at 69c, and 1 car fancy at 70c; No. 4 hard, 2 cars at 65c, 3 cars at 65½c, 1 car at 64c, 1 car at 63c, 1 car at 62½c; rejected, 1 car at 57c, 1 car at 61c, 2 cars at 62c; no grade, 1 car at 57½c pounds at 62c; No. 2 red, 1 car at 83c, 1 car at 84c; No. 3 red, 3 cars at 80c, 1 car at 78c, and 1 car choice at 81c.

CORN—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 44,400 bushels. By sample on track, No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 35½c, 3 cars at 35¼c; 7 cars at 35¼c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 35¼c; 3 cars at 35½c; No. 2 white, 2 cars at 38½c, 3 cars at 37c, and 1 car at 36½c; No. 3 white, 3 cars at 37c.

OATS—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 20,000 bushels. By sample on track, No. 2 mixed, spot, 3 cars at 29c; April, 5,000 bu. at 28½c, 5 cars at 28½c; May, 10,000 bu. at 28½c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 28½c; No. 4 mixed, 27½a28c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 29½c.

RYE—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 500 bushels. Not enough coming in to test the market. Prices nominally steady. By sample on track, No. 2 65a66c and No. 3, 61a63c.

SEEDS—Steady, demand fair. We quote: German millet, per bushel, 35a45c; common millet, per bushel, 35a40c; sorghum, per bushel, 35a40c; timothy at \$1.12 per bushel; bulk, 5c per bushel less. Flaxseed, 86c per bushel upon the basis of pure. Castor Beans, none coming in. We quote crushing in car lots at \$1.55 per bushel upon the basis of pure and small lots 5c per bushel less. Seed beans, \$2 per bushel.

HAY—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 290 tons. We quote new prairie fancy, per ton, \$8.00; good to choice, \$7.00a7.50; prime, \$5.50a6.50; common, \$4.00a5.00; timothy, fancy, \$9.00, and choice, \$8.00a8.50.

St. Louis.

April 25, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 13,000 bushels; No. 2 red,

cash, 80½c; May, closing 85½c; July, 82; August, 78½c. CORN—Receipts, 75,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 38a38½c; May, closing 37½c; July, 38½c. OATS—Receipts, 32,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 30½c; May, closing 30½c; July, 27½c. BRAN—Quotations 62a63c.

HAY—Firm. Prairie, \$7.50a9.50; timothy, \$11.00a14.00. WOOL—Receipts, 188,000 pounds; Market quiet. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19a23c; coarse braid, 14a20c; low sandy, 11a18c; fine light, 16a20c; fine heavy, 14a18c. Tub-washed—Choice, 30a33½c; inferior, 25a30c.

Chicago.

April 25, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 12,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 82½c; No. 3 spring, 76a81½c; No. 2 red, 88a88½c.

CORN—Receipts, 118,000 bushels. No. 2, 40a41½c; No. 3, new, 39½c. OATS—Receipts, 225,000 bushels. No. 2, 29a29½c; No. 2, white, 30½a31½c; No. 3 white, 29½a30½c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools remain as previously quoted, being steady and in fair demand. Sales of these wools have reduced stocks so that very little remains in this market. Prices range from 14a16c for heavy fine, 18a20c for light fine and 17a19c for fine medium, being unchanged.

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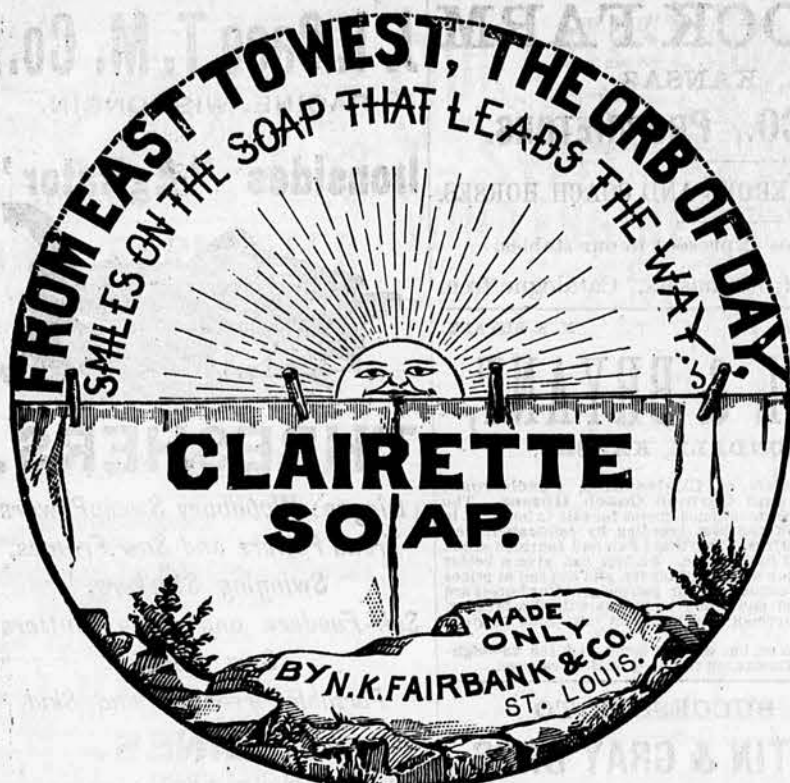
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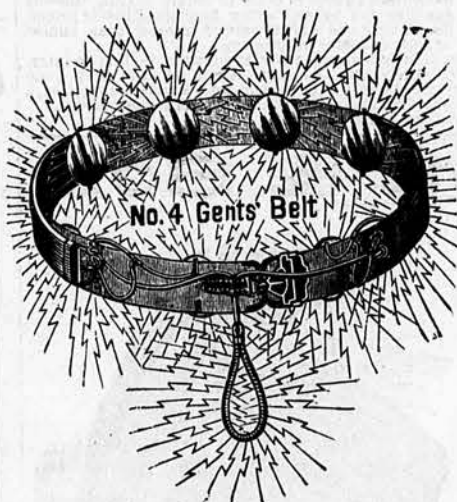
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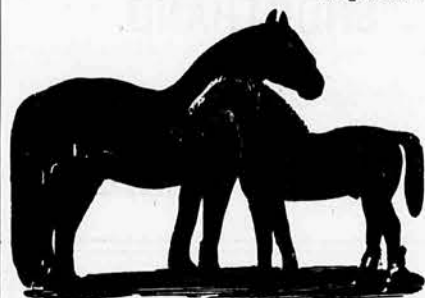
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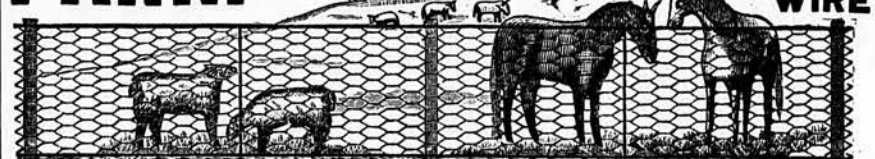
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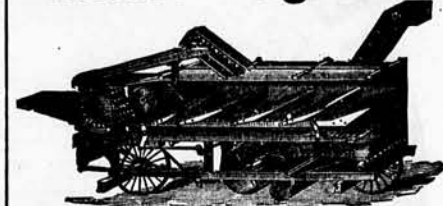
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