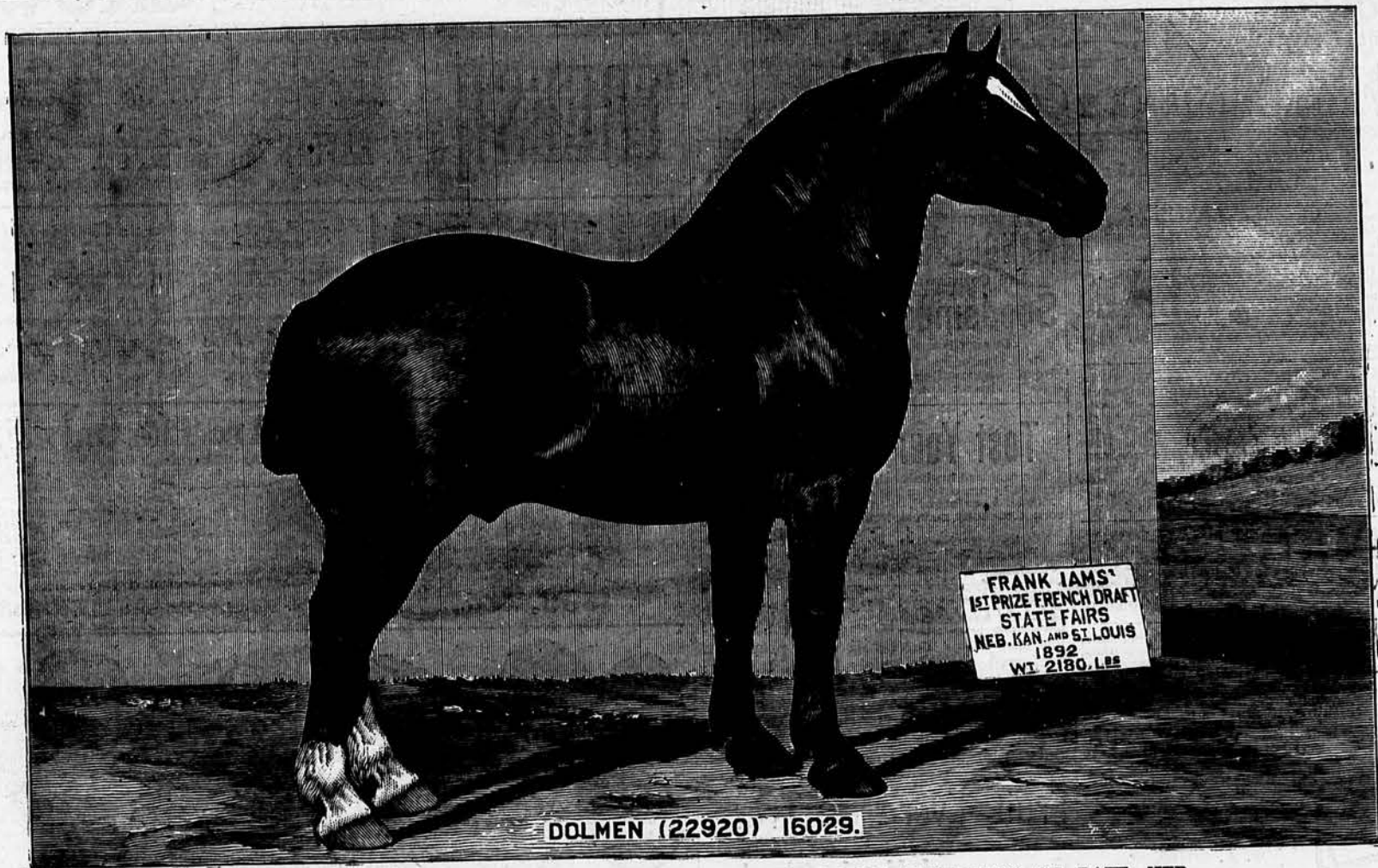


KANSAS FARMER

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1893.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.



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KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1893.
VOL. XXXI, No. 10.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1893.

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If you think of buying an incubator write for catalogue of the New Improved Victor, advertised in our columns.

An instructive book on "Celery for Profit" is just published by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., of Philadelphia. Price 30 cents. It gives clearly both the old and the new methods, and is a valuable and interesting book.

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J. B. Armstrong, of Shenandoah, Iowa, advertises in this issue his Early Yellow corn of the Dent variety. He has had excellent success in growing this corn in Iowa, and will be pleased to furnish to any of our readers, who will send him a card, his little pamphlet setting forth its good qualities, and the prices at which he can furnish the seed by mail or express.

The W. E. Camp Roofing & Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., call attention to their Black Seal roofing material in this issue of our paper. This material makes a light, cheap and effective roof. The ease and rapidity with which a building can be covered with this material are also in its favor. It is a material which will justify a thorough examination by those who are building.

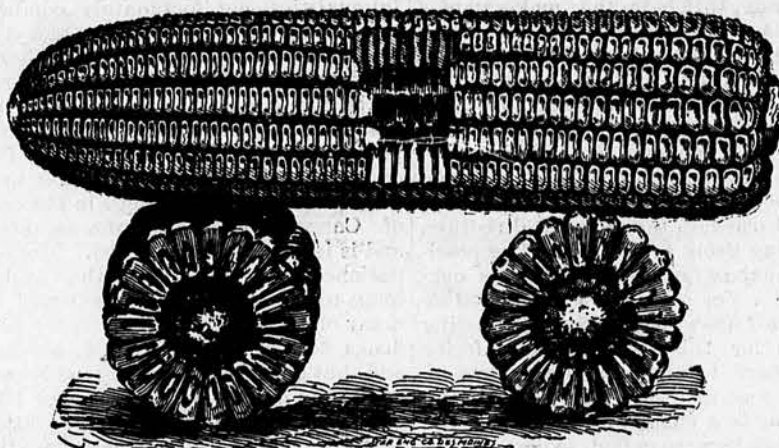
If you have not seen one of the Spring seed catalogues issued by F. B. Mills, Seedsman, Rose Hill, N. Y., you should send for one at once; they are free. His seeds are the very best and prices low. Mr. Mills' seeds, which are so largely advertised, have made him known all over the country, and his catalogue, which is entirely different from other seedsmen, is pleasing to the people. Write for one at once.

"Market Gardening and Farm Notes," is the title of a new book by Burnet Landreth, and published by Orange Judd Company. It is a book of 215 pages, neatly printed and substantially bound. It consists of experiences and observations in the garden and field of interest to the amateur gardener, trucker and farmer. It is a de-

cidedly practical work, whose suggestions cannot but be helpful to the thoughtful man.

Those of our readers who are interested in bees or honey should send to A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, for his catalogue and a sample copy of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*—a semi-monthly magazine of 36 pages, beautifully illustrated with half-tone engravings. It has also a home and garden department,

outlook under the caption "What of the Morrow?" Dr. Leslie Keeley defends his Gold Cure in a well-written paper on that subject. Louis R. Ehrich deals with the present liberal drift of religious thought in an ably-prepared paper entitled "A Religion for all Time." Among the other contributors are Prof. S. P. Wait, Helen Gougar, A. M., John Franklin Clark, Dr.



IOWA GOLD MINE CORN—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH).

making it of value to many not interested in bees. Samples sent free for the asking.

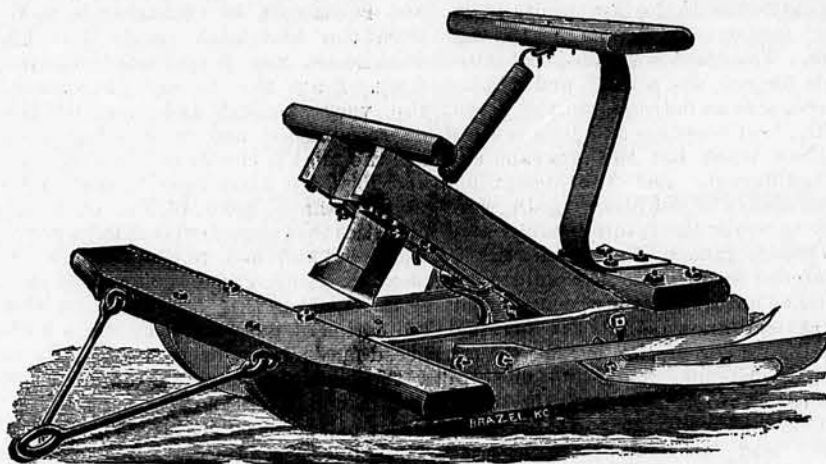
We have received from Dixon & Son, of Netawaka, Kas., their catalogue of Rose Lawn fruit farm. These gentlemen have made a success of small fruit-growing in Kansas, and each year send out large quantities of their vines and trees, which are especially adapted to Kansas soil and climate. They will be pleased to send their catalogue to any one desiring it.

THE ARENA FOR MARCH.—The March *Arena* is particularly inviting to persons interested in vital social problems, and to liberal thinkers. Among the important social and economic problems ably discussed are papers by Alfred Russell Wallace, D. C. S., Helen Campbell, and the editor of the *Arena*. Dr. Wallace presents a powerful contribu-

F. J. Furnival, Will Allen Dromgoole, Cora Maynard and Judge John Keatley. All thoughtful and progressive people should read this *Arena*.

Seed Corn.

Practical, wide-awake farmers are always on the lookout for anything which will improve their stock or add to their profits and in no one large item in the farm crops is there more chance for improvement than in corn. We are therefore glad to illustrate on this page the new Iowa Gold Mine corn, which in many tests has proved to be the most valuable variety for all parts of Iowa and other States of same latitude and is sure to prove a veritable mine of wealth. It matures as far north as southern Minnesota, and is an early, short-jointed, vigor-



LIGHTNING CULTIVATOR AND REPLANTER FOR LISTED CORN.

Manufactured by the Kansas City Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo.

tion on "The Social Quagmire and the Way Out of it," in which he holds that the land question lies at the root of present evil conditions. It is addressed presumably to the farmer, but should be carefully read by all thoughtful people. Helen Campbell continues her series of wonderful papers on "Women Wage-Earners of Europe and America," presenting data and facts never before given to the public, and furnishing the ablest discussion of this problem ever made. Mr. Flower, under the title "A Pilgrimage and a Vision," deals most vividly with social contrasts in Boston, and shows what might be done if capital were a little less grasping, selfish and short-sighted. He also discusses in a thoughtful, and on the whole an optimistic manner, the present

ous growing variety setting ears about four feet from the ground and many of the stalks producing two good ears. The depth of grain and small size of cob is well shown in cut, and selected ears shell out sixty-four pounds of corn and only six pounds of cobs to the bushel. The color is a bright golden yellow as handsome as a \$20 gold coin, and it is claimed to produce more bushels of shelled corn to the acre than any other. The Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, with whom it originated, offer to mail a sample free and also send their illustrated catalogue of farm and garden seeds to every reader of the *KANSAS FARMER* who asks for them.

It is easier to keep a team in good condition than to make it so.

Lightning Cultivator and Replanter for Listed Corn.

The Kansas City Hay Press Company, in writing us about their Lightning Cultivator and Replanter for listed corn, say:

"Since Listers have come into such general use, a demand has been created for a Cultivator especially adapted to listed corn, and like all other kinds of machinery, a great many inventions have been placed on the market. We have watched this growing demand with no little interest, the result of which was the production of our Lightning Cultivator and Replanter. Although this is the first year we have placed them on the market, the large number of orders already entered, and the words of commendation and praise received from all who have seen it, give us great confidence as to the future.

"The machine is very simple in its construction and operation. The wood used in its manufacture is of best seasoned timber, thoroughly painted and varnished. The runners are steel-faced, and as this is the only place where there would be any wear on the wood-work, it is off-set by the steel tire.

"The knives (six in number) are of best spring steel, and so arranged as to thoroughly loosen the soil between the rows, at the same time cutting off all grass and weeds under the surface. In this way they are more effectually destroyed than when cut off above the surface or completely plowed under, the latter way only retarding their growth for a short time. The two inside knives are so shaped as to throw the dirt slightly to the center.

"We would like to have *KANSAS FARMER* readers write us at Kansas City, Mo., for catalogue and prices."

First-Page Illustration.

Our first-page illustration is of that sensational black three-year-old French Draft stallion, Dolmen 22920 (16029), weight 2,180 pounds, the largest three-year-old draft stallion of quality in America, imported and owned by Frank Iams, of St. Paul, Neb., the largest and only importer of French Draft and Percherons to Nebraska in 1891-92. Dolmen was bred, born and reared in Perche, France, and is registered in French Draft stud books of United States, also Percheron stud books of France and United States, and he is approved by the European government and came in duty free, as does every one of Iams' imported horses. Dolmen is a grand, big, smooth, toppy draft horse of extra fine quality; his commanding form make him the center of all eyes. His aristocratic style and his flash way of going, makes him a winner everywhere. He is a grand, good one from the sole of his good feet, clean legs, of quality, his model form of body and his big styled neck to the tip of his great large nostrils, and he has a right to be the grand good one he is, as he is royally bred, being one of the great Brilliant family. Dolmen is a big winner, having won first prize as a two-year-old at Kansas and Nebraska State fairs of 1891, first prize at Nebraska State fair and St. Louis fair of 1892 and shown with four-year-olds and over. He is one of the many State prize-winners being fitted for the Columbian Exposition, and the many readers of the valuable *KANSAS FARMER* can get a topper to head their herd at the "home of the winners" at the St. Paul stud. There you can buy a State prize-winner at from \$1,000 to \$1,200, and first-class ones, from 1,700 to 2,000 pounds at from \$700 to \$1,000 at 5 per cent. interest, 1 and 2 years time, with 60 per cent. of a breeding guarantee, and Iams pays the freight. Clydes and Shires come cheaper than Black French horses. Iams buys his horses direct from the breeder in Europe at one and two years of age, and he employs no salesmen at big salary to peddle them out at fancy prices, but every horse is sold at his home barns and the buyer gets the peddler's profit and a first-class horse, as no first-class horses need be peddled to be sold, and Iams' guarantee will be gilt-edge. If a visit to Iams' barns does not convince you these are facts, he will cheerfully pay your expenses to see him. Visit the "home of the winners" at St. Paul, Neb.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 12.—Isaac Johnson, Shorthorns, Lincoln, Neb.
APRIL 13.—Jullus Peterson, Short-horns, Lancaster, Kas.

THE VALUE OF FANCY POINTS IN BREEDING STOCK.

Prepared for the last meeting of Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.

A very serious obstacle in the way of the successful development of the best qualities in many of the principal breeds of live stock is the undue value too often placed upon what, for want of a better name, we call "fancy points." It is no doubt necessary that, in order to distinguish between the various breeds, some general marks or characteristics should prevail in each, and, as a rule, these are found in their color markings. There are some breeds in which the peculiarity of color is so uniform and unvarying as to leave little room for doubt as to their purity of breeding, but there are scarcely any in which color alone, apart from other indications, can safely be accepted as an infallible guide.

It is a well-known fact that in many cases a grade or cross-bred animal, sometimes with not more than one or two crosses of pure-bred sires, shows all the orthodox color-markings of the breed to which the sires belong, and also partakes very largely of the general characteristics of the breed—so much so, indeed, that the inexperienced observer might easily be deceived, and without inquiring into the history of the case, might accept them as the Simon pure. Even in the case of Galloway cattle, so generally true to color, and of such ancient lineage, there are exceptions to the rule—a red one, or a brown, or one with a white spot in forehead or on the belly, a white switch, or even a white belt around the girth. Yet the purity of breeding of these cannot be successfully challenged, and on the other hand a half-bred Galloway may be black and hornless, and have all the appearance of a thoroughbred.

Perhaps in no class of stock is color so unsafe a guide to purity of breeding as in that of swine. Many of the breeds of swine are of solid color—that is, all white, or black, or red; yet a cross between two of the white breeds may produce offspring that would pass muster for either, and we have a strong suspicion that there have been cases where pigs from the same litter have figured in the prize lists of two different breeds without detection. And we have seen cases where from a cross between the Berkshires and one of the white breeds, some of the pigs have shown all the color-markings of one parent, and others the whole color of the other parent.

Probably no breed of swine has suffered so much from these demands of fashion in regard to color-markings as the Berkshires. There is no evidence that in the case of the original Berkshires the white markings were confined to the extremities and to the face, but what has been called the improved Berkshire, has, as a rule, white feet, a white mark in the face, and a white switch on its tail. This uniformity of markings, we all admit, is very desirable, and its perpetuation commendable, if it can be done without the sacrifice of useful and more valuable qualities; but, as we have remarked in regard to other breeds, this uniformity is no infallible guide to purity, and if relied upon may lead to disaster in breeding, for it is well known a grade Berkshire may be as correctly marked as it could be done by an artist with paint and brush, while some of the purest and best bred, and some of the grandest individual specimens of the breed in point of form, symmetry, quality and constitution, have been far from filling the bill of perfect markings. One of the best Berkshire sows that has ever figured in Canada, one which was imported, the daughter of a first-prize sow at the Royal show, and which was sold for the highest price ever paid for a sow in Canada, had a white

spot on her shoulder as large as a man's hand. Yet she was bought by one of the best judges on the continent of America, who has made a fortune from her descendants, and has one of the best herds in the world.

If by consent of the best breeders a strict adherence to definite markings was considered essential to the best interests of the breed and the breeders, there would be some reason for strictly conforming to the rule, but the standard of excellence adopted by the British and American Berkshire Associations embraces no cast-iron rule as to color-markings, but allows as much variation in that respect as could reasonably be desired. It is the ignorant and inexperienced breeders, those who have had no training in the art of judging animals of improved breeding and quality, who demand a strict adherence to a non-essential rule, to require just so many white hairs in just such places, and even to split hairs if need be, while they are apt to overlook the more enduring and essential substance. No matter how perfect a pig may be in form and quality, in style and constitution, if he is not perfectly marked they will have none of him, but if he is neatly marked he will do, even if he is narrow, and leggy, and cat-hamned; and you can't convince the man who knows it all that there are many things in the make-up of a first-class animal that are of vastly greater value and importance than fancy markings.

It is the same conceited, more nice than wise amateur breeder or judge who would condemn a model pig because of the presence of what is called a "rose" or "swirl" on its back—a few hairs turned in the opposite direction, a trifling thing at best, and of no possible injury as far as usefulness is concerned. Yet we have known good individuals discarded from the breeding harem for this, while much inferior ones were retained; and we have recently read of a case where clearly the best hog in a class was left out of the prize list by a so-called expert judge, and when questioned as to his reason for rejecting it, his reply was that he "never had and never would give a prize to a pig with a swirl." Such instances as this and other equally abused exhibitions of over-fastidiousness in regard to minor points are calculated to produce contempt for the professional expert judge who strains at a gnat and sometimes swallows a camel.

This is the class of men who have been at the head of the crowd that has demanded fancy colors in some of the breeds of cattle, and have succeeded in some cases in creating a boom for color that has been carried to such absurd lengths as to prove a boomerang for the breed. The unreasonable demand for red colors in Shorthorn cattle has, in the last twenty years, done incalculable damage to that breed. The fashion which grew into a mania for red, and all red, and nothing but red, was an outrage on the breed, and the best breeders and judges knew it all the time; but the ignorant and the indifferent, and the designing, sordid men, who, for present gain, were ready to wreck the future usefulness of the breed, fanned the flame till it threatened to consume the substance, and leave nothing but a wreck behind. It was well known that the original prevailing color of the breed was not red, but white and roan, and most of the best representatives of the breed in all its generations, were of these colors, and the champion bull of America at present is a roan, while a sweepstakes bull in Canada is white; although red was also a standard color, and many good ones were of that color. But when a fashion gets possession and leads to discarding from the breeding harem the best in all useful qualities and retaining all that have red hair, no matter how inferior in form, quality and constitution, to perpetuate their weakness, and intensify their meanness, it is a calamity, if it is not a crime.

The same unreasonable prejudice has worked irreparable injury to the queen of butter breeds, the Jerseys. The demand for solid color as the first desideratum in a butter cow, is simply absurd. It is well known that origi-

nally the breed was freely marked with white, and the first Jerseys we saw in this country were of good size, with deep bodies and large capacity for working food into milk and butter, and white markings were common. But the fashion for solid colors has got possession, and a bull with white marks on him, no matter how rich his breeding, or how high a record his dam may have as a worker, must be condemned and discarded, and this in spite of the fact that even in this day some of the very best performers of the breed are not of solid color. Mrs. Jones' famous cow, Massena, with a record of over 900 pounds of butter in a year, having quite a large proportion of white, and Bisson's Belle, the queen of the Jerseys, with a record of over 1,000 pounds in a year, is far from being of solid color; but a thoroughbred scrub Jersey that is utterly useless as a worker, may fill the bill of fashion, and a half-bred Jersey may be solid fawn, and you can't convince the man who knows it all that a Jersey with white marks is pure-bred. Oh, no! You may tell that to the sailors, but he has cut his eye teeth and you can't deceive him!

There have been times when prejudice as to color has stood in the way of improvement in the breeding of horses, and no doubt has seriously interfered with improvement in all useful qualities; but fortunately common sense has again prevailed, and the good old saying that "a good horse is never a bad color," is acknowledged to be a true proverb yet. Too much value has also been placed upon fancy points in the breeding of sheep. The objections made by some people to a grey or brown face and legs in the case of Cotswold sheep, is unreasonable, and is injurious to the breed. The experienced breeder knows that it belongs to the breed, that it is found in many of the best specimens in the best flocks, both in England and in America, and that good judges and good breeders do not object to it, but rather like it, having learned from observation that, as a rule, those so marked are the strongest, healthiest sheep in the flock, having better constitutions, and a greater ability to resist disease. But the uninformed and inexperienced are slow to believe that a Cotswold sheep, so marked, is pure-bred, though all the other indications of purity are present. The craze for extra covering on the forehead and crown of the Cotswold, and some other breeds, is also injurious to the interests of the breed and the breeder. I think it is safe to say that, as a rule, the sheep with the strongest constitution and the best developed conformation, is not the one with the heaviest headgear; and too often a sheep that is exceptionally strong in all the most useful points, but deficient in this, is rejected as a breeder, while one that is far inferior in form, in quality and robustness of character is used, with the inevitable result that his weaknesses are perpetuated in the flock. I am free to say that some of the very smallest and weakest, the narrow-chested and most effeminate, are the most perfectly covered on head and legs, but what does it amount to if they have none of the enduring qualities that are calculated to improve the breed and add to its real usefulness? As in the case of color markings, so in regard to this fad, it is no sure indication of pure breeding, for a half-bred may have it in perfection, while a thoroughbred may be deficient in that minor point.

One of the worst features about this whole business is that these fashions and fads, which are so manifestly and admittedly injurious to the best interests of our improved breeds of stock, are originated by the ignorant and inexperienced and unsuccessful breeders. Men, in many cases, who are mere speculators, and not deservng of the dignified title of breeders, have been allowed to lead and rule the course of men who know their business better, who see the folly of the course things are taking, and have a clear knowledge of what the inevitable result must be; yet they weakly yield to the demands of the fickle crowd, and, in many cases, turn from what they know to be the true course of breeding, in order to profit for the present by conforming to a course they know is

Blood Poisoning

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. Her husband spent hundreds of dollars without any benefit. She weighed but 78 pounds, and saw no prospect of help.

Mrs. M. E. O'Fallon. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I became perfectly cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and am now a well woman. I weigh 125 pounds, eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

OUT In the sun and dust and rain, your leather wants Vacuum Leather Oil; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

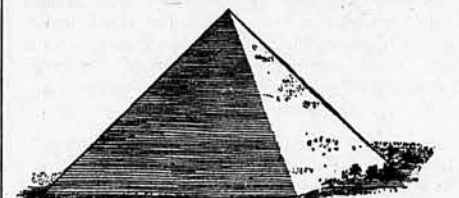
Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

not best for the breed or for the country. I have no patience with the flippant remark, too often heard on these points, that in business "life is too short" to fight against prejudice; that it is wiser to go with the stream and profit by the boom. It is a weak and unworthy sentiment; life is never too short to be true to one's conviction of what is right, and what is for the best interests of all concerned. All honor and praise is due to the brave and stalwart few who, as breeders in all the classes of live stock, have proved themselves worthy to be called breeders in the best and highest sense of the term by remaining true to conviction, who, by keeping a steady course have preserved a remnant of the useful qualities of the breeds, and saved them from the fate which would surely have befallen them but for the sound sense and firm attitude of those who were loyal to the great cardinal principles of constitution, quality and endurance.

Reflections for the Horse Breeder.

It may be plainly said, and truthfully, too, that there is but little occasion for the farmer to be discouraged concerning the draft and coach horse business. One can scarcely realize the high prices that are now being paid for good draft and coach horses after comparison with the scrub that really has no market value whatever and ought never to have been foaled or bread. The methods for the future are plainly mapped out and need no advice as to the course to be pursued in making horse-breeding more profitable. A few extra dollars expended in the right direction now simply represents the foundation for as many hundreds in the future, especially is this true when comparison is made with the unprofitable, nondescript and scrubs that have already flooded the markets and blasted the hope and prospects of the non-courageous breeder that lacks stick-to-it-iveness, in common with his neighbor whose unsettled convictions are as changeable as the weather, and collectively their offerings on the market land on the breakers of unremunerative results, whereas, had they adopted the right course in the beginning, success would have crowned their efforts. As Mr. William Austin says in his advertisement, announcing his future great horse sale, "That the best are none too good for the American market." These words speak volumes, and the reader, though he be not a buyer, can well afford to visit Mr. Austin's establishment on or before March 15, 1893, the date of his great sacrificing sale, and lay at least a mental foundation for future operations.



THE DROK CURE for CANCER has lived over this country. We have cured thousands. Why not you? All SKIN DISEASES, excepting cancer, cured by mail. Illustrated pamphlet FREE. Dingle & Trebble, 241 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Agricultural Matters.

THE HOME GROUNDS.

By Prof. J. D. Walters, in Industrialist.

The season has arrived when the farmer and his family are seriously engaged in laying out the spring work. Hundreds of questions arise as to what might possibly be undertaken in field, garden, and orchard, and what for want of time or means must necessarily be deferred for another year. It is as impossible for the farmer to do everything that ought to be done as it is for a business man or a professionalist, yet there are some things that require only a proper start at the right time and they will gradually work out their own future. These should not be delayed again, as they were last year. A tree once planted will require very little work from its owner for a lifetime, and a lawn well laid out and seeded will without much care be a thing of beauty almost forever.

Many would undoubtedly plant shade trees and commence the ornamentation of their home grounds if they knew what to do. If these would consult the proper books and periodicals, or visit tastefully arranged home grounds, with a view of observing the mysteries of landscape art they would soon discover that there are but few principles to be learned. The art of laying out small lots or grounds is not so complex but that every one who will make an effort can be successful.

It is not possible within the space of a short article to present these principles in detail, or even state them, but attention can be drawn to a few mistakes which are frequently made, and might be easily avoided. It has been stated by writers on aesthetics that beauty can be defined as the result of an absence of deformity and unnatural associations. The first and most frequent of these mistakes is the location of the barn, corrals, and outhouses in the foreground or near the public road. These necessary buildings should be moved to the rear. If the home is on a section corner, the barn should be as far as possible from both roads. A glance at the accompanying cut shows what might be done. The barn is not only removed from both roads, but the location being the northwest corner of the section, it is also placed obliquely to the section lines, so as to give better access from the house and more shelter to the barnyard.

A similar mistake is the location of the house too close to the road. The dwelling ought to be the principal object of the view from the sidewalk, but it should not be too close to the latter. The distance ought to be over sixty feet, and might be two or three times as much. In the cut, which represents a home of modest dimensions, it is just eighty feet.

Another mistake is made in the planting of too many trees in the foreground, and too few in the rear. The foreground should contain but few trees, and these should be trimmed up to the height of twelve or more feet. The most perfect trees should be planted here. The background, however, should be formed by a dense wall of foliage, tall trees behind, evergreens and flowering bushes in front. On the two sides the tree-belt should be comparatively lower and less dense, with an expanse of greensward on one or on both sides of the dwelling. Privet hedges—not Osage orange or cedar—may be introduced as indicated in the plan.

Another mistake is the planting of trees in rows. This is admissible along the road, or along a straight hedge, but nowhere else. All trees should be planted in groups or belts. Those that grow tallest should be placed in the middle, and those that grow less tall, around the others. Characteristic shrubs and low trees should form the edges of all groups. It is better, too, to plant three or more trees or shrubs of the same variety together than to produce a chaotic mixture of all kinds of forms in a small space. Variety is pleasing, but chaos is not.

Another mistake is made by trimming the evergreens into geometrical forms, or by cutting off the lower branches. Dense groups of evergreens,

of cedars, Austrian pines, and Scotch pines are very effective lawn ornaments, but they must be kept low and be given plenty of sunlight or they will lose their most pleasing characteristics in a very short time.

Another mistake is often made by distributing the flowering annuals and perennials all over the lawn. To be effective landscape features, these, like the trees, must be massed together in beds or groups. One large, well kept flower-bed, well in the foreground, is sufficient to furnish all the bright crimson, white, or blue that is required to offset the predominating green. Besides, the lawn can be mowed more easily when the machine can be used upon the unbroken surfaces.

Another mistake is made in constructing high front fences, or miniature mountains and diminutive ponds, or by lining the walks and flower-beds with shells, bricks, or other material of this character. Nature shows no such foolish bric-a-brac work in its grand scenery, and we must go to her for examples if we would succeed. That art landscape, be it a large public park or a modest home lot, looks best that looks most natural and conceals the careful work of its composer.

The ground plan is printed here, not to be copied or adopted, but simply to

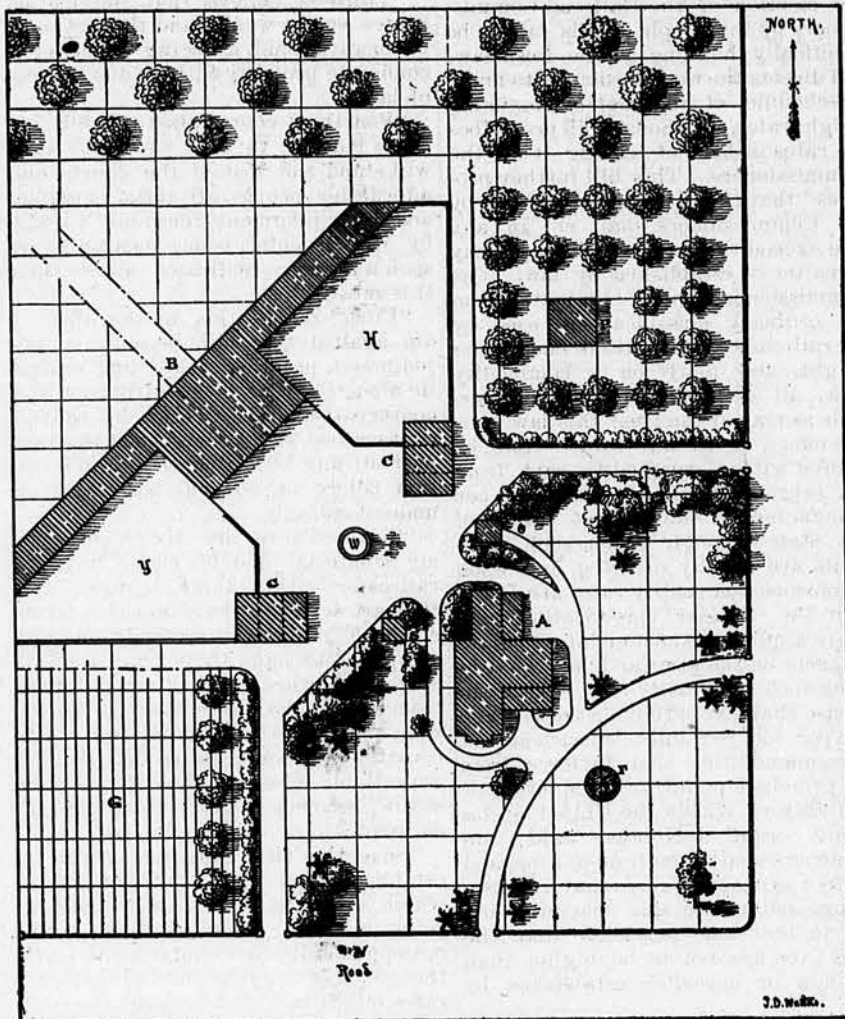
weeds, etc., to hold your sand from moving by the wind. Then run a stalk-cutter over your stalks, allowing them to lay on the land for mulching. As soon as your weeds are knee-high, run a mower over the clover field, cutting as close to the ground as practicable, and leave weeds lay with cut corn stalks. Strict attention must be paid to weeds, and mower run over as often as necessary in order not to allow weeds to sap the ground and kill the clover, until it takes possession. Then it will hold the fort. If your sandy soil is rich, you may expect large crops; if thin, it would be advisable to manure before plowing for your corn. I have had fifteen years' experience with drifting sand.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Sumner Co.

Plant Groves of Timber.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is nearly time again for the planting of trees. I suppose, as usual, they will be planted for every purpose except the one for which they are most needed. Some will plant large orchards, expecting that to be an easy way to make a great amount of money, and they will almost certainly be disappointed. Some will plant shade trees, and yet will not secure, for the most part, those that



EXPLANATION.

- A—Dwelling, with front and rear porch.
- B—Barn, with sheds on two sides.
- C and G—Crib, with passage for teams.
- F—Flower-bed.
- G—Vegetable garden.
- H—Horse corral.
- O—Outhouse.
- P—Chicken-house, in orchard.
- W—Windmill and water-tank.
- Y—Yard for milch cows.

The squares measure twenty by twenty feet, and are printed to aid the eye in comparing distances. The spaces on the northwest side of the barn are reserved for pens and stacks.

furnish an example of thoughtful arrangement in keeping with the text of the article. No two farmers possess equal building sites, equal herds and crops, equal tastes and equal purses, therefore every one should prepare his own plans, and do this with much care and foresight; every one should do his own "cutting and fitting."

Alfalfa on Sandy Land.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is but one way to succeed. Plant your sandy land to corn; cultivate well; keep down all weeds and grass, even if you are obliged to cultivate late in the season; do not cut up your corn, but shuck it on hill; best not graze your stalk field. As early as the season will permit, say late in March or early in April, sow your alfalfa seed broadcast; cultivate with five or seven-tooth cultivator between the rows of stalks, sufficient to cover the seed two to three inches deep; follow with corn harrow, if necessary, to cover all seeds, leaving all your corn stalks standing, if possible, until you have a mat of clover,

are adapted to giving shade without destroying the breeze. Some will fill up their front yards with evergreens, which make no shade, and in a few years will obstruct the view and make the air stifling about the house. Some will plant lines of trees along the road, which spoil a large amount of land in the neighboring fields. Some will put out hedges, which disfigure the landscape and make travel along the road almost unendurable. Some will set out "wind-breaks," which effectually break the breeze in the summer, but afford little protection in winter.

But the one great purpose for which trees are most needed in Kansas, groves of timber, will be lost sight of. In a comparatively few years the farmers of Kansas might supply themselves with fuel and with timber for many other purposes. It could be done by setting out on each farm a few acres of trees adapted for timber purposes and cultivating them a year or two. I am inclined to think that the Osage orange will furnish the best and most good fuel in the least time. The one objec-

The Rugged Child

is largely an "outdoor" product.

Fresh air and exercise usually produce sound appetite and sound sleep. Sickly children obtain great benefit from



Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites, a fat-food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk.

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

tion to it is the thorns, but we must remember that in the hedges from which it is now being cut it has been grown expressly for thorns, and if allowed to have its way from the seed in a grove it would grow up and make less brush. But almost any other tree, except the cottonwood, would prove of value for timber. The box elder and soft maple are light wood, but they grow very rapidly and would be a great help.

It will be said, of course, that it is cheaper to raise corn and buy coal, but every thinking man ought to see that this course, just so far forth, puts the farmer into the power of the railroads and the coal companies. Nor can he make up this disadvantage by any squeezing of the railroads by legal enactments. The fault may in part be in the extortion of the railroads, but mainly it is in the system itself. It costs money to transport coal and corn across the country. The road costs money, the rolling stock costs money, the repairs cost money, the army of men employed must be paid in order to live, and in the end the farmer has to foot the bill. There is in the nature of things no other way.

There is no middleman between the farmer and his grove of timber, unless it be some poor man whom he hires to do his chopping, if he is unable or disinclined to do it himself. There is nothing eaten up in the transportation. More than this, having now, so to speak, raised his own coal, he may raise less corn.

But perhaps the greatest advantage of all in the growth of timber would be upon the climate. There is no question about the fact that the uncertainty of the Kansas seasons is mainly caused by lack of forests, the very same condition appearing in other parts of the world which have been denuded of their forests. It is true, that as one swallow does not make a summer, so the planting of a grove by one man does not perfect the climate in his vicinity, but it helps just so much, and a general adoption of the plan would accomplish very great results.

Another fact is very clear, and it is one that ought to arrest the general attention. It is that the treeless plains are the arena of the cyclone. Here is its home; here its field of operations. The growing of forests would vastly lessen this source of danger. It would, as any one can see, make the progress of the cyclone more difficult. It would exhaust its energy much more to plow through large tracts of timber than to sweep over the treeless plain, taking here and there a house or a village. But the main advantage would be in preventing the condition of things which give rise to the cyclone. The cyclone must first form before it can do its deadly work. Not only would the requisite currents of air find difficulty in coming into the right position, but if the cyclone is also an electrical phenomenon, as there is little doubt that it is, the groves would maintain a balance between the electricity of the earth and that of the sky and prevent to a great degree the disturbance.

Nothing would conduce to our safety or our material prosperity more than groves of timber on every farm.

Douglas, Kas. T. C. MOFFATT.

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and overwork and trouble. Hal's Hair Renewer will prevent it.

The Farmers' Forum.

This department is devoted to the discussion of economic questions and to the interests of the Alliance, Grange and kindred organizations.

The Senate Railroad Bill.

The following are some of the principal provisions of the bill for the regulation of railroads passed by the Senate March 2. It is voluminous and occupied much time in its reading, covering sixty-seven printed pages. It is very sweeping in its provisions, which apply to all persons, firms and companies, and to all associations of persons, whether incorporated or otherwise, that shall do business as common carriers upon any of the lines of railway in this State (street railways excepted) the same as to railroad corporations.

Section 4 prohibits special rates, rebates, drawbacks or other device in transportation of passengers or property.

Section 5 makes it unlawful for any common carrier to make or give any preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation or locality; but allowing common carriers to give preference as to time of shipment of live stock, uncured meats or other perishable property.

Section 7 makes it unlawful for any common carrier to enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other common carrier, or carriers, for pooling of freight of different and competing railroads, or divide between them the aggregate tonnage, or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof.

Section 9 makes it unlawful for any common carrier to enter into any combination, contract or agreement, expressed or implied, to prevent—by change of time, schedules, carriage in different cars, or by other means or devices—the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination in this State.

Section 10 provides for the recovery of damages from common carriers by shippers. In all cases demand in writing shall be made for money damages sustained before suit is brought for recovery.

Section 13 provides that all railroads doing business in the State of Kansas shall be limited in their maximum charges to the rates of transportation which are provided for in this act or fixed by the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Section 14 provides that the office of each of the present Commissioners of the Board of Railroad Commissioners shall expire on the 1st day of March, 1893.

Section 16 provides for the election of Railroad Commissioners by a vote of the people.

Section 17 divides the State into commissioner districts, and defines eligibility to the office of Railway Commissioner.

Section 19 provides for the filling of vacancies on the Board of Commissioners by appointment by the Governor.

Section 20 defines the duties of Commissioners, providing that they shall have general supervision of all railroads in the State operated by steam.

Section 21 declares that the Commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday in December in each year, make a report to the Governor of their doings for the preceding year.

Section 27 gives the Commissioners power to enforce their decrees by petition to any District or superior court in the State.

Section 41 provides that every railway corporation in this State shall furnish reasonable facilities for loading and unloading freight offered for transportation, and reasonable storage therefor.

Section 46 provides that any railroad corporation guilty of extortion, or making any discrimination as to passengers or freight rates for the use and transportation of railroad cars, or in receiving, handling or delivering freights, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the first

offense, and for every subsequent offense, not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) nor more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Section 52 provides that railway companies shall, upon the demand of any person or persons interested, establish reasonable joint through rates for the transportation of freight between points upon their respective lines in this State, and shall receive and transport freight and cars over such route or routes as the shipper shall direct.

Section 58 empowers the Commissioners to employ one clerk and one stenographer at salaries of not more than \$1,000 per annum.

It is stated that the reductions effected by this bill are considerable, in some cases amounting to as much as 33 per cent., and that the advantages possessed by the Missouri river towns over the interior points of the State are abolished. The bill passed the Senate, receiving the unanimous vote of the Populist members and the votes of three Republicans.

The House Railroad Bill.

The following is a summary statement of the railroad bill passed by the House, March 3: This bill provides for the election of the Railroad Commissioners by the people. It is said to be practically the same as the Iowa law, and directs the Commissioners to make a schedule of reasonable maximum freight rates. The Senate bill prescribes the rates instead of leaving it to the Commissioners. This bill further provides "that the rates to be so fixed by the Commissioners shall not in any case exceed the rates which are or may hereafter be established by law. The Commissioners shall eliminate from the ordinary classifications, used by the railroads of the State in classifying freight, and place on a commodity basis, all such commodities in carloads as may at the time this law goes into effect, or at any future time, be favored with a commodity rate from the original point of production or manufacture to the nearest border of this State through which such shipments are usually directed, and upon which such commodity rates are lower than the regular classification rate where applied to short or intermediate distances on the same article. That in fixing such commodity rate, the rate in no case shall exceed double the average rate per ton per mile, in carloads of such commodities, then in force from the principal points of production or manufacture within the United States to said border of Kansas. Said Commissioners shall from time to time, and as often as circumstances may require, change and revise said schedule, subject to the same provision that the rates fixed are not to be higher than are now or hereafter established by law."

The bill further provides that any railroad corporation guilty of extortion or making unjust discrimination as to freight rates or the rates for the use and transportation of railroad cars, shall forfeit and pay to the State of Kansas not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 for the first offense, and not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000 for every subsequent offense.

The bill seeks to give the railroad board power to enforce its orders and rates, the provision being as follows:

"Whenever the Railroad Commissioners have good reason to believe that any railroad corporation has been guilty of extortion or unjust discrimination, and thereby become liable to the penalties, it shall be their duty to immediately cause suits to be commenced and prosecuted against any such railroad corporation or common carrier. Such suits and prosecution may be instituted in any county of this State through or into which the line of railroad corporation sued for violation of this act may extend. Any such Railroad Commissioners are hereby authorized, when in their judgment it is necessary so to do, to employ counsel to assist the Attorney General in conducting such suit on behalf of the State. No such suits commenced by said Commissioners shall be dismissed unless the said Commissioners and the Attorney General shall consent thereto.

And the court shall give preference to such suits over all business except criminal cases."

Why Senator Brown Opposed the Senate Railroad Bill.

In explaining his vote against the railroad bill, synopsis of which appears on this page, Senator Brown (Republican) made a speech when his name was called, in which he said:

"First—I am opposed to this bill because in various portions of my Senatorial district my constituency have, by private donations and subscriptions under the railway public aid law, expended thousands and thousands of dollars to secure competing lines of railways, and by this bill competition would be killed and their expenditures rendered valueless to my constituents."

"Second—By the statements made on the floor of this Senate by the authors and supporters of this bill, it would throw our railway systems into bankruptcy, thereby causing immense reductions in railroad laborers' wages and the crippling of the efficiency and safety of the railway service of our present systems, and also causing great delay and uncertainty in the collections of judgment against railroad companies for damages."

"Third—I believe that the United States courts would hold this act to be unconstitutional, as being an effort to confiscate property without due process of law."

"Fourth—I vote against this bill, because I desire to vote for a bill that will stand the test of the courts and afford the people all relief possible, and in my judgment House bill No. 119, by Mr. Greenlee, comes nearer being such a measure indicated above than this substitute."

"Fifth—In addition to the above, I am against this bill, because, in my judgment, practical relief and reform lie along the line of investigation and conservatism, rather than by radical confiscatory measures rushed through without any official data or information before us, so that we may vote understandingly."

"Sixth—There are six counties in my Senatorial district which have no railroads within their borders, and they are settled by hard-working farmers, who, under existing conditions, are compelled to haul their thousands of bushels of wheat and other products from twenty-five to seventy miles by wagon to railroad points, and these constituents want railroads. And I am reliably informed that if this substitute becomes a law, not a mile of railroad will be built in Kansas."

"Seventh—This substitute seeks to establish fixed and arbitrary rates, which, owing to our legislative session being biennial, would continue without opportunity for change for at least the period of two years, and while these rates might be unjust towards the railroads in any or both of the two years, they might also be unjust toward the shippers and consumers, for the crops of one year vary with those of another, and the manner and cost of maintaining and operating railways are constantly changing. I therefore believe the better way would be to empower and require the Board of Railroad Commissioners to establish reasonable rates upon and after a thorough investigation of the condition of our various railway systems, and also give the board power to change the rates so as to conform to the changing conditions of crops and railway systems; and I am also in favor of electing the members of the Board of Railroad Commissioners by a direct vote of the people."

"Eighth—In sixty-five speeches made

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels cranky, and is constantly experimenting, dieting himself, adopting strange notions, and changing the cooking, the dishes, the hours, and manner of his eating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels at times a gnawing, voracious, insatiable appetite, wholly unaccountable, unnatural and unhealthy.—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels no desire to go to the table and a grumbling, fault-finding, over-nicety about what is set before him when he is there—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels after a spell of this abnormal appetite an utter abhorrence, loathing, and detestation of food; as if a mouthful would kill him—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He has irregular bowels and peculiar stools—August Flower the Remedy. ☉

by me in the nineteen counties of my district, I said to the men who sent me here, 'Be not deceived; I will not vote for an arbitrary fixed maximum freight rate bill like the one of two years ago, but will vote for a bill similar to the Douglass bill, introduced by George L. Douglass at the last session;' it is, therefore, my duty to my constituents and my pledge to vote against this bill, and I accordingly vote no."

Never whip a horse when he is frightened. Be cool yourself and he will soon gain confidence.

People who live in the country should keep Salvation Oil, the infallible antidote for the poisonous stings of bees and wasps.

The date upon which any animal is bred is a matter of too much importance to trust to the memory. Have a record for this especial purpose. Many a good colt has been lost because the owner did not know just when the mare was due to foal.

A new and valuable industry for the North, a bonanza for hog and cattle-raisers. Three valuable crops in one season from the same land. The wonderful and prolific Spanish peanut. Drouth-proof, as its long tap-root goes deep in the earth and its fruit forms around near the surface in great profusion, making it easy to cultivate and gather. Grows straight up ten to twelve inches high, producing an enormous amount of rich hay, which cattle eat ravenously, whilst hogs grow fat on the rich, sweet and oily nuts and saves expense of gathering. Producing from forty to sixty bushels per acre, when planted in three feet rows, one seed every six inches. Will produce eighty to one hundred bushels sown broadcast after the wheat is cut, at two bushels per acre. When nearly ripe in the fall, turn in the cattle and when eaten pretty well down, let on hogs and you will be astonished to see them fatten. The green hay comes in late, when the pastures are burned up. By this means you get three valuable crops and only the wheat to gather. Will mature as far north as Canada. Price, postpaid, one quart 40 cents, or sacked at depot, peck, \$1.25. Order my free catalogue and read what my patrons say about my new coffee substitute, who have raised it all over the Union. C. E. COLR.

Buckner, Mo.

Shoots it on **ST. JACOBS OIL**
is the sworn
the Spot enemy of Pain.
It fights to Kill. It wins its
Battles and Comes off Conqueror.

The Horse.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY.

Tough & Son, of Kansas City, write the KANSAS FARMER:

The volume of the business transacted at the horse and mule department still continues to increase. January and February showed a gain of 4,755 head, or 131 per cent. over 1892. There is a steady improvement in the quality of the offerings. Good draft stock sold equally as high as during the preceding week, the top sale was \$190. There were quite a number of good acting cabs on the market and they all brought good prices. Toppy, good-sized drivers sold fully up to quotations.

The trade in streeters was quite active, and while they sold a shade under last week, the prices were good and most all the shippers were satisfied. The Southern stock suffered a little, as that trade has dropped off some. Small geldings sold from \$5 to \$10 off, and mares from \$2.50 to \$7.50 off. The buyers were mostly from the East.

Considerable interest is manifested in the special sale of jacks and stallions to be held at the yards on Friday and Saturday, March 10 and 11.

Prospects for the coming week are good for draft, streeters, chunks, drivers and express horses. There is considerable inquiry for 1,000 to 1,200-pound branded horses.

Draft, extra, 1500 lbs.	\$125@190
Draft, good, 1800 lbs.	85@115
Drivers, extra.	120@210
Drivers, good.	75@ 95
Saddlers, good to extra.	75@175
Southern mares and geldings.	35@ 75
Cavalry.	200
Western range, unbroken.	200 50
Western range, broken.	30@ 80
Matched teams.	150@300
Western ponies.	100 20

MULES.

The mule market was fairly active, but there was little or no change in prices.

14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.	\$50 70
14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.	75@ 85
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.	95@110
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.	80@ 90
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.	125@135
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.	110@120
16 to 16½ hands, good to extra.	130@165

Private Sales.—Two, 15½ hands, \$230; one, 14½ hands, \$52.50; one, 15 hands, \$95; two, 14-1 hands, \$102.50; three, 15 hands, \$390; one, 14-1 hands, \$50; two, 15 hands, \$300.

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, says:

Excessive receipts, a large proportion of which was common stock, with only a limited demand, made the market top-heavy all the week and sales difficult to make, except at a liberal concession in prices. The private selling was extremely quiet, and the auctions were neither large in attendance nor prompt in bidding or buying.

The dullness here reflects the general tone of the markets of the East, which late reports say are very dull and overstocked. No branch of the trade was active, and, unlike any former week, there was an absence of orders for any particular class of horses.

Great Sale of Trotters at St. Joseph, Mo.

March 23, at the main hall of the St. Joseph Fair Association, St. Joseph, Mo., H. J. Kline & Co., will conduct a public sale of fashionably-bred trotting stock. The sale is limited to fifty head and the consignments are from M. E. McHenry, Freeport, Ill., Frank Grigsby, Arkoe, Mo., King Hill farm, St. Joseph, Mo., Maitland stock farm, Maitland, Mo.

The consignments include the get of such sires as Belmont, Warlock, Baron Wilkes, Billy Wilkes, Callaway, Judge Rider, Guy Wilkes, Mambrino Russell, Robert Rysdyk, Jay Bird, Eagle Bird and others. There are no culls, and the horses to be sold include all the breeding stock and youngsters owned by Mr. McHenry and Mr. Grigsby. Here is an excellent opportunity to get something choice and there is no doubt that this is the best lot of stuff that has been thrown on the market this winter.

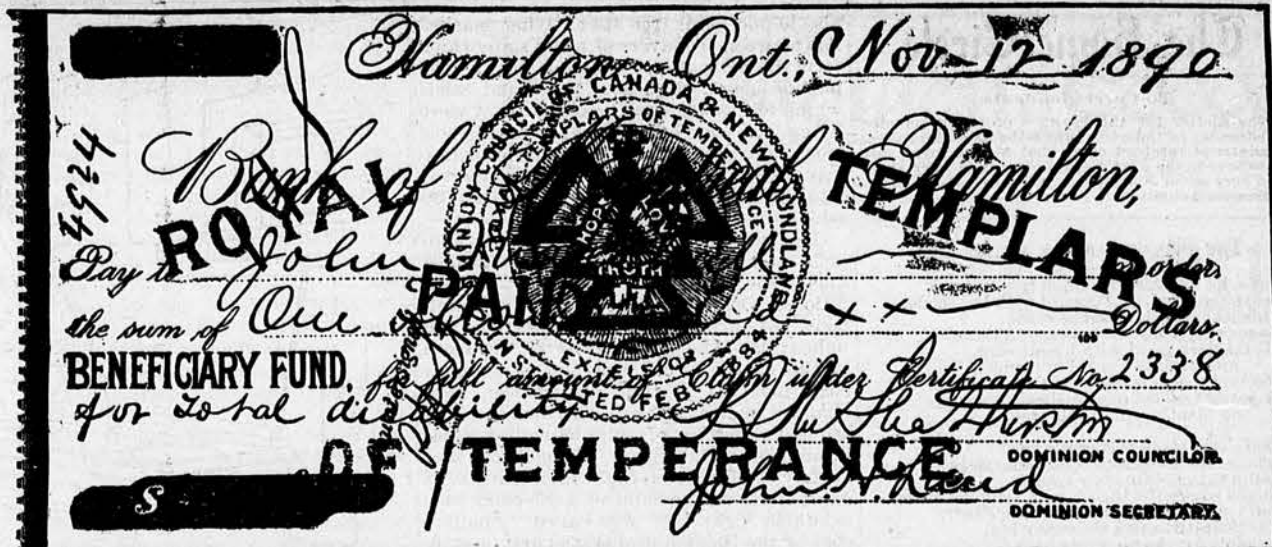
Write to H. J. Kline & Co., for a catalogue, and make your arrangements to attend.

Special Sale at Kansas City Horse and Mule Department.

A great auction sale of stallions, jacks, brood mares and fillies, consisting of nine (9) head of imported draft stallions, Norman, Clyde, and Shire; three (3) French Coach horses, seven (7) standard and registered trotting-bred young stallions, four (4) high-bred saddle stallions, twelve (12) large and carefully selected Kentucky jacks, from 14½ to 16 hands high, nine (9) first-class jennets, all in foal, five (5) head of standard and registered trotting brood mares, and four (4) fillies.

Don't fail to be present if you want a first-class breeder of either class. Remember who is in control of the auction ring in person, Capt. W. S. Tough. This alone insures fair dealing. No misrepresentations; every blemish and imperfection called and explained at the time of selling. No by-bidding; all stock must be represented or no sale. Don't forget the date, March 10 and 11, Friday and Saturday, at the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, corner Bell and 17th streets, Kansas City, Mo.

Terms cash or approved paper. Entry books still open.



THE HAMILTON MIRACLE.

THE CASE INVESTIGATED BY A GLOBE REPORTER.

THE FACTS FULLY VERIFIED.

One of the Most Remarkable Cases on Record.

A Man Pronounced by Eminent Physicians Permanently Disabled Fully Recovers—Fac-simile of the Check for \$1,000 Paid by Royal Templars of Beneficence for Total Disability—Hundreds of Visitors.

TORONTO DAILY GLOBE, July 25.—This is an age of doubt; especially in regard to cures by patent medicines, and not without reason, for too often have the sick and their near and dear loved ones been deceived by highly recommended nostrums that were swallowed to be of less avail than as much water. The old, old fable of the boy and the wolf applies also too frequently to many of the specific concoctions for curing the ills that flesh is heir to; and when a real cure is effected by a genuine remedy those who might be benefited fight shy of it, saying, "it was 'cure, cure,' so often before that I won't try it." When such a state of affairs exists it is advisable that assurance should be made doubly sure.

A few weeks ago a marvelous and almost miraculous cure was made known to Canadians through the medium of the Hamilton newspapers. It was stated that Mr. John Marshall, a well-known resident of Hamilton, by the aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, had been snatched from the very jaws of death, placed upon his feet and enabled to mingle with his fellow citizens with more than renewed health and strength and even brighter spirits than he had experienced for years before. This remarkable statement naturally excited the wonder of almost a continent. Some believed, most people doubted, although the facts were placed so clearly as to ward off the slightest suspicion of fraud. To investigate the very extraordinary cure and place before the people of Canada and the United States verification or otherwise of it was the special mission of a Globe reporter a few days ago.

A close inquiry into the circumstances first showed that Mr. John Marshall, whose residence is 25 Little William street, in the northeast portion of the city, while employed as foreman for the Canadian Oil Company, five years ago, fell upon the edge of an oil vat and hurt his back. Thinking little of the affair, Mr. Marshall continued to work on, but after a few months he became ill, gradually got worse, and in August, four years ago, became stricken with the dread disease locomotor ataxia—a disease attacking the nerves and rendering that portion of the system attacked perfectly helpless, proclaimed by the physicians to be incurable—which left him from the waist downwards without feeling and utterly unable to move his lower limbs. All he was able to do was to raise himself by the aid of sticks and crutches and drag himself around the house and occasionally to the corner of the street on fine days. His legs were without feeling. Pins and even knives were stuck into them without the sick man experiencing any inconvenience. He could take a walking stick and beat his legs until the blows resounded through the house and yet he felt nothing. During all these years of torture Mr. Marshall consulted every doctor of ability in the city; tried every form of treatment and took almost every kind of patent medicine, but without receiving one tithe of relief. The agony was frequently so intense that he was obliged to take morphine pills in order to receive a reasonable amount of sleep.

As the months and years passed by, although the doctors continued to treat him in various ways, they plainly told the suffering man that he could not get better, the disease was set down in the works of specialists as incurable. The doomed man was a member of the United Empire Council, No. 190, Royal Templars of Beneficence, and under the discouraging circumstances he thought it advisable to apply for the payment of the total disability claim of \$1,000 allowed by the order on its insurance policy. Application was accordingly made, but before the claim was granted the patient had to offer conclusive proof of his total disability to the chief examiner, and Mr. Marshall was sent to Toronto for a special electrical treatment. It proved no more successful than the others that had preceded it, and a number of city doctors and the chief medical examiner of the order signed the medical certificate of total disability and Mr. Marshall received from the Dominion

Councillor of the Royal Templars a check for \$1,000 last November. One day last February came Mr. Marshall's salvation, although he did not accept it at first. A small pamphlet telling of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the diseases they cured, was thrown into the house, but it was placed aside and no notice was taken of it for weeks. One day the sick man reread the circular and concluded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, although Mrs. Marshall tried hard to dissuade him, saying they would be as ineffectual as all the others; but on April 14—memorable day to him—Mr. Marshall began to take the pills, one after each meal for a start. In a few days a change was noticed, and as he continued to take the pills he gradually improved, and in a little over a month he was able to take the train for Toronto and visit an astonished brother-in-law. Now he can walk four or five miles with any of his friends.

The Globe representative paid a visit to the house of the man thus rescued from a living death. When the reporter's mission was explained, Mr. Marshall's face lighted up with a smile, which caused a responsive one to rise upon the features of his wife, and he expressed his perfect willingness to tell all that was asked of him.

"Why, I feel a better man now than I did ten years ago," said he, cheerfully. "It's four years next August since I did a day's work, but I guess I can soon make a start again. About my illness? It was all caused through falling and hurting my back. I kept getting worse until I couldn't get off a chair without a stick or crutches. The lower part of my body and legs were useless. I tried every doctor and every patent medicine, spending hundreds of dollars. Everything that was likely to help me I got, but I might as well have thrown it in the bay. I suppose my wife has shown you the apparatus I used at one time or another. A dozen city doctors gave me up. I got enough electric shocks for half a dozen men, but they did me no good. I lost control of my bowels and water and couldn't sleep without morphine. During the day my legs were cold and I had to sit by the stove wrapped in a blanket, suffering intense agony from nervous pains in the legs, neck and head. Yes, I received from the Royal Templars a \$1,000 check, being declared totally unable to follow my employment. One day in April I took a notion to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, carefully following the directions accompanying each box. I recovered my appetite and regained control of my bowels and water, and I went on getting better and stronger and now you see me stronger and more healthy than I was for years before I was taken ill. I tell you I am feeling first-class," and Mr. Marshall slapped his legs vigorously and gave the lower part of his back a good thumping, afterwards going up and down the room at a lively gait.

"I weigh 160 pounds to-day," he continued, "and I've gained thirty pounds since I first took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; I haven't such a thing as a pain or ache about me, and another thing, I can walk as easily in the dark as in the light."

Mr. Marshall offered to make an affidavit to the truth of the above story, but the reporter considered that wholly unnecessary. He carried conviction to the inquirer's mind by every word and action, and there was no gainsaying the fact that the cure was one of the most marvelous in the nineteenth century. All the neighbors bore testimony to the genuineness of the cure. None of them ever expected to see Mr. Marshall on his feet again and regarded his restoration to health as nothing short of marvelous.

The headquarters of the Royal Templars of Beneficence for Canada are in Hamilton. At the publishing house of the order Mr. W. W. Buchanan, general manager, and one of the most prominent temperance advocates of the Dominion, was found. In response to the reporter's question, he said: "Oh, yes, I am well acquainted with Mr. John Marshall. He has been a member of one of the councils of this city for about seven years. He is a well-known citizen and a reliable temperance man. About four years ago he was first taken seriously ill and his case was brought before the order. The provisions under which the total disability claim is paid in our organization are very strict. The weekly sick benefit is payable to any person under the doctor's care, who is unable to follow their usual avocation, but the total disability is a comparatively large sum, only paid a member who is disabled for life, and declared by medical men to be entirely past all hope of recovery. In Mr. Marshall's case there was some difficulty, it is true; he was examined upon a number of occasions, covering a period of upward of two years.

The medical men who examined him all agreed that there was little hope of recovery, but they would not give the definite declaration that our law demands—that the claimant was permanently and totally disabled—until last November. When this declaration by two regular physicians was made and our Dominion medical referee, we paid Mr. Marshall the total disability benefit of \$1,000. He was paid by a check on the Bank of Montreal. There is no doubt whatever about the remarkable character of Mr. Marshall's cure. A large number of our members in this city were intimately acquainted with Mr. Marshall and called upon him frequently. All were unanimous in the belief that he was past all hope of recovery. His cure is looked upon as next to a miracle. I have conversed with him a number of times about it, and he gives the whole credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the application of cold water, which is recommended as a subsidiary treatment by the proprietors of the medicine. He drops into my office every day or two and is apparently enjoying good health now."

The general offices of the order are in the old Bank of Upper Canada building, just opposite the publishing house. Mr. J. H. Land, the Dominion Secretary, was easily found, and in response to the questions asked simply corroborated all that the general manager had said. Mr. Land is a neighbor of Mr. Marshall, living within a block of him in the northeastern part of the city. He was well acquainted with him for years before he was taken sick, and pronounced his recovery as one of the most remarkable things in all his experience.

"I have not much faith in patent nostrums," said Mr. Land, "but Mr. Marshall's case proves beyond a doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a wonderful medicine. He seems to have exhausted all other means and methods of treatment during his long illness and all without any benefit, but his recovery was rapid and wonderful immediately after he commenced using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Inquiries among the city druggists disclosed the fact that an extraordinary demand had arisen for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that the claims made for them by the proprietors are borne out by numerous cures.

John A. Barr, a well-known and popular dispenser of drugs here, told the reporter that he knew of no patent medicine that had such a demand upon it, or one that had done all that was promised for it. He told of several cases of great relief and cure that had come under his notice. Mr. Wm. Webster, after suffering from ataxia for years, from the first had found certain relief from taking the pills, and he is now a new man. Mr. George Lees, after years of illness of a similar nature, had taken the pills, and was able to walk out greatly improved in health. Another case Mr. Barr vouched for was a city patient, who had been cured by the pills of the effects of la grippe after having been given up by the doctors. Many others had spoken highly of the Pink Pills as a fine remedy for nervous and blood disorders. Other druggists told the same story.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry or overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ontario, and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Planting of the Apple Tree.

Come, let us plant the apple tree!
Cleave the tough greensward with the spade;
Wide let its hollow bed be made;
There, gently lay the roots, and there
Sift the dark mold with kindly care,
And press it o'er them tenderly,
As round the sleeping infant's feet
We softly fold the cradle sheet;
So plant we the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree?
Buds, which the breath of summer days
Shall lengthen into leafy sprays;
Boughs where the thrush with crimson breast,
Shall haunt, and sing, and hide her nest;
We plant upon the sunny lea,
A shadow for the noontide hour,
A shelter from the summer shower,
When we plant the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree?
Sweets for a hundred flowery springs,
To load the May-wind's restless wings,
When from the orchard row he pours
Its fragrance through our open doors;
A world of blossoms for the bee;
Flowers for the sick girl's silent room,
For the glad infant's sprigs of bloom,
We plant the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree?
Fruits that shall swell in sunny June,
And redden in the August noon,
And drop, as gentle airs come by,
That fan the blue September sky;
While children, wild with noisy glee,
Shall scent their fragrance as they pass,
And search for them in tufted grass,
At the foot of the apple tree.

And when, above this apple tree,
The winter stars are quivering bright,
And winds go howling through the night,
Girls, whose eyes overflow with mirth,
Shall feel its fruit by cottage hearth,
And guests in prouder homes shall see
Heaped with the orange and the grape,
As fair as they in tinted shape,
The fruit of the apple tree.

The fruitage of this apple tree
Winds, and our flag of stripe and star,
Shall bear to coasts that lie afar,
When men shall wonder at the view,
And ask in what fair groves they grew;
And they who roam beyond the sea,
Shall think of childhood's careless day,
And long hours passed in summer play,
In the shade of the apple tree.

Each year shall give the apple tree
A broader flush of roseate bloom,
And loosen, when the first clouds lower,
The crisp brown leaves in the shower;
The years shall come and pass, but we
Shall hear no longer where we lie,
The summer's song, the autumn's sigh,
In the boughs of the apple tree.

And time shall waste this apple tree,
Oh, when its aged branches throw
Thin shadows on the sward below,
Shall fraud, and force, and iron will
Oppress the weak and helpless still?
What shall the tasks of mercy be
Amid the toils, the strifes, the tears,
O, those who live when length of years
Is wasting this apple tree?

"Who planted this old apple tree?"
The children of that distant day
Thus to some aged man shall say;
And, gazing on its mossy stem,
The gray-haired man shall answer them,
"A poet of the land was he,
Born in the rude, but good old times;
'Tis said he made some quaint old rhymes
On planting the apple tree."
—William Cullen Bryant.

THE FORMATION OF COAL.

Nature is still making coal, though, unfortunately, not at a rate anything like fast enough to make up for the consumption of this product. The processes may be watched from beginning to end. For this purpose one must first go to a peat bed, which is simply an accumulation of the remains of plants that grew and decayed on the spot where they are now found. When the upper layer of this material is removed one finds peat with 52 to 66 per cent. of carbon, and the deeper one goes the better in quality it gets. It may be cut out in blocks with sharp spades, the water may be pressed from the blocks and they may be stacked up, covered and dried and used for fuel. There is a certain kind of moss called "sphagnum," which in large part makes up the peat-producing vegetation. Its roots die annually, but from the living top new roots are sent out each year. The workmen who dig peat understand that if this surface is destroyed the growth of the bed must stop, so commonly they remove the sod carefully, replacing it after they have taken out a stratum of peat. There is little doubt that if these beds of peat could lie undisturbed and covered over through many ages they would take on all the characteristics of mineral coal.

The substance of coal has been so compressed that the forms of the plants composing it cannot usually be seen. But when a piece of it is made so thin that it will transmit light and is then subjected to a powerful microscope its vegetable structure may readily be distinguished. Immediately under every separate seam of coal there is a stratum of what is known as fire-clay. This stratum is always present and contains in great abundance the fossil impressions of roots and stems and twigs, showing that it was once the soil from which vegetation grew luxuriantly. It is common

also to find fossil tree stems lying mashed flat between the layers of black slate which form the roofs of coal mines, as well as the impressions of the leaves, nuts and seeds which fell from these trees while they were living. In some beds of cannel coal whole trees have been found with roots, branches, leaves and seeds complete, and all converted into the same quality of coal as that by which they were surrounded.

Geologists are of the opinion that bituminous and anthracite coals were formed during the same period and under like conditions. Originally they were all bituminous, but during the violent contortions and upheavals of the earth's crust at the close of the carboniferous age the bituminous coals involved in that disturbance were changed by heat and pressure and the consequent expulsion of volatile matter from bituminous to anthracite. Cannel coal is a variety of bituminous coal which burns with great freedom, the flame of it affording considerable light. It was called "candle" coal by the English people who first used it, as it often served as a substitute for candles. The name became corrupted to "cannel" and has so remained. It is more compact than ordinary bituminous coal and it can be wrought in a lathe and polished. A certain variety of it found in Yorkshire, England, is manufactured into a kind of jewelry known as "jet."—Washington Star.

An Old Settler.

Geologists agree that many thousands of years ago—they do not agree on the number of thousands—great ice fields, like immense glaciers, moved slowly out of the North over a large part of the United States and Europe. These glaciers were so thick that they have left on the top of the White mountains bowlders which they had carried hundreds of miles, and they had much to do with shaping the hills and valleys of New York, Pennsylvania and New England. The marks made by these glaciers as they ground and crushed their way over the rocks are still plainly visible in many places, and it is easy to trace the large bowlders they carried northward to regions where such stone occurs in large quantities.

Those were days of great things, and among the huge creatures that roamed about in the region of the advancing glacier was the *Elephas Americanus*, or American elephant. Part of the skeleton of one of these animals has just been unearthed at Carl Junction, Missouri, and sent to the Washington University. These bones show this animal to have been from twenty-five to thirty feet long, and fifteen feet tall. It fed on trees and bushes, and a wagon load of pine branches and cones would have made a light supper for this monster. Its molar teeth had grinding surfaces nine by four inches in size, and its tusks were nine feet long. Coarse long hair covered the big fellow from head to toes, and a drove of such animals must have been an imposing sight, even in the presence of the mighty glaciers.

In a cave in France has been found, scratched on a bit of ivory tusk, a rude picture of one of these prehistoric mammoths. This picture is supposed to be the oldest known, and was made by some man or boy who was more clever than his fellows, but who lived in a cave, ate raw meat, and wore scanty clothing made from the untanned skins of wild beasts, which the filthy and savage men of those far-off times killed with clubs and stones. It may be, therefore, that human beings saw the living animal, pieces of whose skeleton were dug the other day from beneath twenty feet of soil out in Missouri.—Harper's Young Folks.

The MacKaye Spectatorium.

"The MacKaye Spectatorium" is a building now in process of construction at the north end of Jackson park, on the lake shore, Chicago, in which is to be given, during the continuance of the Columbian exposition, a noble and adequate presentation of the incidents intimately connected with the first great voyage of Columbus. This conception, which is strange and seemingly impossible of realization, originated with Mr. Steele MacKaye, who submitted his ideas to a party of Chicago's leading financiers, about a year ago. They were at once convinced that his ideas were worthy of support and immediately gave him the requisite backing to the extent of about two millions of dollars; since then the work has been pushed forward with all possible speed. The building itself is strikingly original and daring in its departure from the conventionalities of architecture and will, when completed, rank more than favorably with the best in "The White City." This building and its immense power-houses and studios will occupy about 382,040 square feet of ground, the main building covering a ground area of nearly 200,000 square feet. The company which will push it forward to completion and stand sponsor for its artistic and high-class features is composed of many of the best known gentlemen of Chicago, men of almost national reputation, whose names are not often found in anything of this kind; such men as George M. Pullman, Lyman J. Gage, Murry Nelson, Benj.



Every farmer's wife knows how necessary it is that the milking buckets, pans, churns, and other implements of the dairy be perfectly clean and free from taint. A common yellow soap that smells of rosin should never be used for washing these. Such soaps are made of materials that you would not use for any purpose. Besides they are sticky and will get into the cracks and corners and stay there. Ivory Soap is pure, it is well made, and only sweet clean materials are used. Then it rinses readily. Ivory Soap is 99⁴⁴/₁₀₀ per cent pure.

R. 5.

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Butterworth, Franklin H. Head, J. O. Hinkley, Gen. A. C. McClurg, E. B. Butler, E. W. Gillett, Ferd and Clarence Peck, H. E. Bucklen, E. L. Brewster, H. W. Weaver, and others of like prominence.

The Universe.

To form some idea of the largeness of the earth, one may look upon the landscape from the top of an ordinary church-steeple, and then bear in mind that one must view 900,000 similar landscapes to get an approximately correct idea of the size of the earth. Place 500 earths like ours side by side, yet Saturn's outermost ring could easily enclose them. Three hundred thousand earth-globes could be stored inside of the sun, if hollow. If a human eye every hour were capable of looking upon a fresh measure of world material 14,000 square kilometers large, that eye would need 55,000 years to overlook the surface of the sun. To reach the nearest fixed star one must travel 33,000,000,000 kilometers, and if the velocity were equal to that of a cannon-ball, it would require 5,000,000 years to travel the distance.

On a clear night an ordinary human eye can discover about 1,000 stars in the northern hemisphere, most of which send their light from distances which we cannot measure. How large they must be! Round these 1,000 stars circle 50,000 other stars of various sizes. Besides single stars, we know of systems of stars moving round one another. Still we are but a short way into space as yet. Outside our limits of vision and imagination there are, no doubt, still larger spaces. The Milky Way holds probably at least 20,191,000 stars, and as each is a sun, we presume it is encircled by at least fifty planets. Counting up these figures, we arrive at the magnitude of 1,000,955,000 stars. A thousand millions of stars! Who can comprehend it? Still this is only a part of the universe. The modern telescopes have discovered more and similar milky ways still farther away. We know of some 3,000 nebulae which represent milky ways like ours. Let us count 2,000 of them as being of the size of our milky way, then 2,000x20,191,000 = 40,382,000,000 suns, or 2,019,100,000,

000 heavenly bodies. Suppose these bodies parading before our mental eye, one per minute, it would require 3,840,000 years to finish the march, in all of which time we would have to look upon them unceasingly. Suppose a human being migrating from globe to globe and spending fifty years on each, he would require 100,955,000,000 years for the round. If he stayed only one hour, he would save much time, but still need 230,400,000 years for the task.

Yet these nebulae are only a part of the universe. Outside the nebulae limits we know of other nebulae not resolvable into stars. They appear to be primitive nebulae, pure, unused world stuff—matter for new creations. Some of them occupy a space as large as the orbit of Uranus. Some are still larger. The one in "Orion" is estimated to be 2,200,000,000,000,000 times larger than our sun. Are we come to the outermost limits? Who dares say yes? We are probably come to our limits. But the future, with new instruments and scientific devices, may push those limits so much farther out into space.—Nordstjernen (Copenhagen).

Mature horses are best for family drivers. Even when well broken a horse is less reliable before he is seven years old than afterwards. He is also more subject to colic and other troubles.

Many serious accidents would be avoided if every colt were taught to stop at the word. Be patient and try to teach him one thing at a time, and educate him so he will not be startled by things hurting him.

Do not allow any nails, pins, or other objects of similar nature to project from the walls of the stable or fences surrounding the yard where horse stock is kept. Many an eye has been lost through neglect to observe this precaution.

Thousands of horses are bred from the most noted animals, and not one out of a hundred is ever heard of. It is often the case that training has more to do with speed than breeding. This lottery business is best left to those who can afford it.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
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The Young Folks.

Somebody's Coming Home To-Day.

Shine, O glorious day, shine clear!
Scatter the clouds with the sun's bright ray,
Gladdest and best, O day most dear!
Somebody's coming home to-day.

Sing, O little brown bird in the tree,
Warble your cheeriest roundelay,
Wake all the echoes of wood and glee,
Somebody's coming home to-day.

Laugh, O babe on my knee, with joy!
Clap your hands in the merriest way,
Somebody'll come to his baby boy,
Somebody's coming home to-day.

Ring, O bells of my heart, ring out!
Ring all the sadness and gloom away;
Ring away loneliness, fear and doubt,
Somebody's coming home to-day.

Peanut Candy.

Some gloomy day when young folks yawn
And wish the weary hours were gone,
Go to your storeroom and there get
Brown sugar, heavy, almost wet;
Send some one to a peanut stand;
A quart, fresh roasted, you'll demand.
Set all the children shelling these,
And make them whistle, if you please.
When these are s'elled, chop, not too fine;
Butter some pie-plate set in line;
Then take a pound of sugar, turn
Into a pan and melt, no burn;
But add no water. When 'tis done,
And like thick sirup, quickly run;
Your chopped-up peanuts lightly salt
And turn them in. If there's no fault,
Stir just a minute, pour in tins,
And cool; and then the fun begins.
—Good Housekeeping.

FACTS ABOUT HAWAII.

Frank E. Clark, in Detroit *Echo*, tells to a reporter his experiences in the Sandwich Islands. His description of the native dish called "poi" is very good, and no doubt will interest the readers of the "Young Folks," and the other facts he relates are liable to interest both old and young.

"Twas a wet, soggy night last week, says the reporter, that I talked with Frank E. Clark at his cozy home in Farmington. Mr. Clark has lately returned from Honolulu, and his conversation is replete with racy anecdotes gathered when living (and working at stair building) among the natives of Hawaii.

"When asked if he had ever met with any 'thrilling adventures' when among the natives, Frank's big black eyes flashed and he said: 'Well, yes, not exactly an adventure, but I was once badly scared.' Then he related how he and several other carpenters were out on a plantation about twenty miles from Honolulu doing a job of carpenter work.

"One afternoon, after working hours, one of the party proposed a stroll across the adjacent plains, just to limber up their limbs. Native cattle roam here at will and are herded, branded, rounded up and sworn at by natives on horseback just the same as Texas cattle are here. The cattle are used to seeing horsemen, but a man on foot is an unknown curiosity that makes their blood boil and their eyes bulge and hang out on their bovine countenances. The natives are too lazy to even harbor a thought of going afoot. They are supposed to go to bed on horseback. The strollers soon roused up a bunch of wild cattle that sprang to their feet with surprise to see the men approaching them on foot. The cattle wheeled and formed a line facing the party. They all supposed that the 'critters' would turn tail on their near approach, but nary a tail was turned. They stood in line, shoulder to shoulder, with flashing eyes and dilated nostrils, just seemingly ready to dash onto the approaching party to gore and trample them to death.

"When the sojourning carpenters had got within a few rods of the line of sharp, flashing horns, Frank said that the way things looked he would just as soon not go any further in that direction, and strongly advised all hands to right about face and make a run two or three miles to the plantation. But one of the company said:

"No. There isn't a rock or tree within two miles of us. Just as soon as we run they will be right onto us and everything will up in the air. Just each one get a good-sized rock ready to throw, and take off your hats and do as I do. It's our only chance."

"They formed a line and holding their hats before their faces they slowly advanced upon the deadly line facing them in front. Each man slowly passed his hat before his face from side to side. Things began to look dubious as the distance shortened between them. Some of the boys wished that they'd gone to Sunday school more regularly in their youth, and others made up their minds that if they came off the horns of this dilemma all right that they would go to church regularly three times every Sunday. When within about fifteen feet from the cattle the brutes were struck with a sudden panic, wheeled and wildly fled across the plains with their tails sticking straight up in the air. When once frightened it was a stampede. Other cattle joined them, and in a few minutes over 500 cattle were galloping away in the distance and the air was yellow with dust.

"In answer to the inquiry as to the

price of meals in Honolulu, I gleaned the following facts: Oysters are very high—worth about 10 cents apiece. Meals at restaurants are two-bits, or 25 cents. The first meal that Mr. Clark ate in Honolulu, a waiter asked him if he would have 'poi.' Thinking that he of course meant pie, the answer was in the affirmative. The waiter brought on the native dish, which, to a new beginner, smells like bilge water and closely resembles a mixture of London purple and milk. The dish wasn't touched at that time, but after getting used to the peculiar flavor, a person gets to hanker after it like a one-horse politician after a town office.

"There are two kinds of 'poi' on the bill of fare. 'One-finger poi' is ready for use after standing twelve hours. It takes its name from the fact of its being about the right consistency to cling to one finger when it is dipped into the sticky mass. 'Two-finger poi' is thinner, and has to be handled with two fingers. It requires great skill to get the proper wavy wriggle to the fingers as the poi is raised to the mouth. This movement of the fingers, strings it out and breaks it off at just the right time. Nobody on earth can ever get onto the caper unless he is a native. Poi is a very heavy food, and if eaten to any great extent is injurious to the poetic outlines of a person's contour.

"After the poi has stood in a manufactured state for over twelve hours and water is added to it, it begins to ferment and causes the same sensation to the partaker as if he had eaten plum pudding with too much brandy sauce. A native with his inner man well lined with poi will feel as independent as a king and step higher than a yoked hog.

"The ex-Queen, Liliuokalani, is a well-preserved woman, but she is all out of shape from eating too much poi. Those pictures of her late Riled Highness that we see nearly every day in the papers flatter her a good deal. They make her look quite 'Queen Esther' like, with a dash of Dore's bible gallery thrown in. But she is really a commonplace looking old negro wench somewhat out of shape from indulging in too much of the native dish. Since she has lost her job she is living at her private residence, Washington Place, and is allowed a body guard of sixteen soldiers.

"Mr. Cleghorn, of the Honolulu custom house, is a thick-set man of English descent. He is a brother-in-law to ex-Queen Lily, having married her sister Like Like (pronounced Licky Licky). He is father to the heir apparent to the throne, although it isn't at all apparent at the present writing that she will ever get there, as the whole royal family seems to be thrown out of a job.

"Cleghorn sticks right to business, sees that all revenues are collected, and also looks after people about to leave the island, to make sure that their poll tax is paid. When a fellow thinks he has got about enough of the island and saunters down to the steamboat office and asks for a ticket, the clerk will ask to see his tax receipt. If you are on the island the 1st of July you owe the government \$5 poll tax, but if you came later you are exempt until the 1st of the next July. If you haven't got a receipt for the \$5 you will have to go back to the collector and pay your \$5 for taxes and \$1 for a passport. They keep a list and description of every passenger that lands on the island; also the vessel he came on and correct date. It's no use to lie to them; they know whether you were there July 1 or not. The only way to leave the island without a tax receipt is to leave it as a stowaway, corpse or leper.

"There is no law against hiring contract labor in other countries. If a plantation

WITHOUT THE

Non-pull-out

BOW (RING)

it is easy to steal or ring watches from the pocket. The thief gets the watch in one hand, the chain in the other and gives a short, quick jerk—the ring slips off the watch stem, and away goes the watch, leaving the victim only the chain.

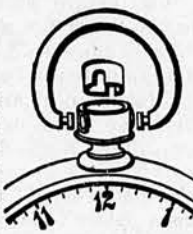
This idea stopped that little game:

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

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wants help they will send word to an agent in Yokohama, Japan, that such and such a plantation wants so many hundred laborers. The agent gets out among the lower classes and explains everything to them. When he gets the required number to consent to go they are shipped to Honolulu, and upon their arrival are put into pens, each one with a tag attached to him with name and number on it. The planters come and look over the tags to see where they are to go, pick out their men, and after that the Japs are handled around by their tags.

"The wages for the man with the tag is about \$15 a month. Thirty per cent. is handed by the planter to the Japanese consul and is given back to the men when their contract has expired. This is the law. It fixes it so that the Jap has enough to go back home with if he wants to when his time is out. The Jap comes clad in a loose blanket wrapped around him. He can't work in the blanket very well, and as soon as he earns some money he will buy clothes, American style. When it comes to buying a pair of boots they will always pick out the biggest pair if they can get them for the same money that would buy a good fit. They want the worth of their money when they buy boots. It is comical to see the poor fellows proudly slashing and slipping around in a pair of boots twice too big."

After the grip, when you are weak and "played out," Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your health and strength.

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The opinion is expressed at Washington that the Cherokee Strip may be opened by April 15.

The grain gamblers have again won in Congress, and the anti-option bill has been killed by delay.

The bill opening the Cherokee Strip to settlement was passed during the last hours of the Fifty-second Congress.

The second annual commencement of the Kansas City Veterinary college will be held in the college lecture room, 310 East Twelfth street, on March 17, 1893, at 7:30 p. m.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued special regulations prescribing conditions on which Canadian cattle may be passed through quarantine for exhibition at the World's Fair.

A Jackson county subscriber asks information as to best grasses to sow, time and manner of seeding, preparation of land, etc., for permanent pasture in this part of the State.

Ex-President Harrison has accepted a professorship in Leland Stanford University of California. He will deliver a series of lectures on constitutional law, commencing next October.

Soon after the extra session of the United States Senate was convened on March 4, Judge John Martin, of Kansas, presented his credentials, and was, without opposition, sworn in, becoming Senator Martin.

The Treasury statement for February shows that at the close of the month the total bonded debt of the United States was \$585,034,260. This is \$259,071,960 less than four years ago. Of the amount now owing, twenty-five millions are payable at the option of the government, and the balance July 1, 1907.

The official statement of imports and exports for January shows an increase of imports over the same month last year amounting to \$21,000,000, while the exports show a decrease of \$33,000,000. The net result is that imports exceeded exports for January by \$16,000,000. The outflow of gold finds in this fact a natural explanation. It has gone to settle a trade balance.

A Colorado subscriber writes: "Will the writer on carp culture in a recent issue of the *KANSAS FARMER* give the best method of catching them. We have a pond of six acres filled with carp and other fish. The latter are easily caught with hook and line, but the carp will not bite. The seine and scoop-net have been used, but the pond is so full of weeds that it cannot be drawn.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has worked hard since the divided House became one. It is doubtful, however, whether it will succeed in doing much more than to pass the regular appropriation bills.

Several important measures of general legislation have been before each house, and some may get through both. The greatest disagreement is, and is likely to continue to be, over the railroad bills. The Senate has passed a bill fixing a low maximum freight rate, above which the roads may not charge, even with the consent of the Railroad Commissioners. The House has passed a bill conferring large discretion as to rates upon the Commissioners. When the House bill reached the Senate, that body amended it by substituting its own maximum rate bill. It is understood that the Populists in the House will favor an agreement to the Senate bill, but it is thought doubtful whether enough Republicans and Democrats will vote with them to give this bill the necessary majority. Other reform measures are also likely to be tied up by disagreement of the two houses.

The resolution to submit a constitutional amendment conferring the right to vote upon women, has passed both houses and been signed by the Governor.

Each of the two houses has passed the resolution to adjourn on Thursday, March 9. Whether an extra session will be necessary, is, as yet, undetermined.

FLEEING CAPITAL.

A New York daily paper prints a grotesque picture, which purports to represent a phase of the situation in Kansas. The principal figure is a plethoric money-bag marked "capital." This is surmounted by a head with plug hat, has legs and arms attached, holds a satchel marked "Capital, late of Kansas," in one hand and a demoralized umbrella in the other. The face wears a look of the utmost consternation and the figure is running away as rapidly as possible and is pursued by a farmer with a pitchfork. This farmer is labeled "Populist."

The *KANSAS FARMER* does not concern itself with the political aspect of the cartoon, but calls attention to a few considerations with reference to the supposed fleeing capital. Capital works for the man who owns it, and though proverbially "timid," it fears no danger in the presence of gain. It likes the protection of civilization, but will invade barbarous or savage communities for the sake of profit. The owner of capital cannot pass a prosperous community without a feeling of avarice. Productive energies are looked upon as his ministering servants. Where great wealth is being produced the capitalist sees his opportunity.

The record of Kansas for the production of wealth, the wheat crop of 1892 being nearly twice as large as that of any other State; the surplus of corn and other grains, and of live stock, make this State a field which the capitalist recognizes as a valuable one, a field in whose productions he must have a share. But to secure this share he must invest in the State, either as a lender or as a purchaser. The fact that during the extraordinary political turmoil of the last three years Kansas farmers have so diligently applied their energies as to greatly increase the aggregate productions of their farms, and to enormously increase the surplus to be exchanged for money outside of the State, gives the lie to the New York paper's cartoon. This picture would be more in accord with the situation if it represented the farmer on his harvester and the capitalist looking over the line with longing eyes and inquiring how he can secure a share of the abounding harvest.

Possibly some owners of money may have been frightened at the horrible stories sent out from Kansas, but the fact remains that shrewd investors who represent or own great wealth are making loans at as low rates of interest as ever prevailed here, while others, attracted by the wealth-yielding capacity demonstrated by our statistics of production, are buying lands and engaging in the cultivation of the soil. No, capital is watching eagerly for the

most favorable opportunity, and is fighting to make favorable openings for such investments in Kansas as will enable the owners of capital to share in the wealth produced by our people.

OWNERSHIP AND DEBT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Superintendent of the Census has just issued a bulletin giving statistics of farms, homes and mortgages in the old Bay State. The results of the investigation are summarized as follows:

The leading results of the investigation of farm and home proprietorship in Massachusetts are contained in this bulletin. In regard to farms, the conclusion is that 15.06 per cent. of the farm families hire and 84.94 per cent. own the farms cultivated by them; that 30.46 per cent. of the farm-owning families own subject to incumbrance, and 69.54 per cent. own free of incumbrance. In 1880 only 8.18 per cent. hired farms. Among 100 families, fifteen hire their farms, twenty-six own with incumbrance, and fifty-nine without incumbrance. On the owned farms of this State there are liens amounting to \$11,831,941, which is 41.88 per cent. of their value, and this debt bears interest at the average rate of 5.58 per cent., making the average annual interest charge \$74 to each family. Each owned and incumbered farm, on the average, is worth \$3,158 and is subject to a debt of \$1,323.

The corresponding facts for homes are that 67.28 per cent. of the home families hire, and 32.72 per cent. own their homes; that, of the home-owning families, 60.67 per cent. own free of incumbrance, and 39.33 per cent. with incumbrance. In 100 families, on the average, sixty-seven hire their homes, thirteen own their incumbrance, and twenty without incumbrance. The debt on owned homes aggregates \$102,948,196, or 45.03 per cent. of their value, and bears interest at the average rate of 5.48 per cent., so that the annual amount of interest to each home aggregates \$98. An average debt of \$1,797 incumbers each home, which has the average value of \$3,990.

There are forty-six cities and towns in the State having a population of 8,000 to 100,000, and in them 60.75 per cent. of the home families hire, and 39.25 per cent. own their homes, and of the home-owning families 44.29 per cent. own with incumbrance, and 55.71 per cent. own free of incumbrance. In 100 home families, on the average, are found sixty-nine that hire their homes, fourteen that own with incumbrance, and seventeen that own without incumbrance. The liens on the owned homes are 44.52 per cent. of the value of those subject to lien. Several averages show that the rate of interest is 5.52 per cent.; value of each owned and incumbered home, \$4,167; lien on the same, \$1,855, and yearly interest charge on each home, \$102.

In Boston, which is the only city in the State having a population of more than 100,000 people, 81.57 per cent. of the home families hire, and 18.43 per cent. own their homes; 38.82 per cent. of the home-owning families have incumbrance on their homes, and 61.18 per cent. own and occupy homes free of incumbrance. Among 100 home families, on the average, eighty-two hire, seven own with incumbrance, and eleven without incumbrance. Averages for each owned and incumbered home: incumbrance, \$3,386; value, \$7,026; interest charge for one year, \$174; rate of interest, 5.14 per cent. Homes are incumbered for 48.18 per cent. of their value.

Real estate purchase and improvements, when not associated with other objects, caused 78.40 per cent. of the farm families to incur 79.07 per cent. of the farm debt, and 82.81 per cent. of the home families to incur 81.50 per cent. of the home debt.

The address of Charles Sheffield, who was a patient in Christenden hospital, Louisville, Ky., in 1865, is wanted by a nurse of the United States Christian Commission, who cared for him at that time. The object is to secure his testimony in an application for pension. Correspondence addressed to editor *KANSAS FARMER*, Topeka, Kas., will receive proper attention.

THE WHEAT CROP OUTLOOK.

The season of sudden changes of temperature over bare wheat fields, the season of anxiety and speculation, is now at hand. In the country at large it is believed that a somewhat smaller acreage was sown during the fall of 1892 than in 1891. The winter has been cold, but on account of the protection of the snow not an unusually severe one for the wheat. The effects of the alternate freezing and thawing of the last ten days has not yet been reported, but in the nature of the case cannot have been other than detrimental to the young plants.

In Kansas late sowing has caused a backwardness of the crop, and the unfavorable fall prevented the seeding of as large an acreage as would otherwise have been sown.

In the eastern three-fifths of the State the young plants are vigorous and present a good prospect. In the western, especially the northwestern portion of the State, the winter has been exceedingly dry and the weather has been milder than in the eastern part. In the western counties the custom of sowing very late prevails more and more each year. This year seeding continued until January, and even into February. At this date, however, the wheat in this region, whether sown during the fall or late in the winter, is all in the same condition—it lies unsprouted in the ground, and must so remain until the spring rains moisten the soil. If these shall come early a fair crop will probably be produced.

The present situation is such as to render impossible a repetition of the enormous fall wheat crops of 1891 and 1892 in the United States, while in Kansas the great crop of last year is unlikely to be exceeded and may not be equaled.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT MARKET.

In discussing the near future of the markets, *Beerbohm's Corn Trade List* of recent date uses expressions which convey the impression that the above named great English statistical authority regards the present range of prices as too low. It remarks: "There is little that is encouraging to be said of the wheat market, which looks as if it were going to create a new record for itself in the matter of cheapness. Nine wheat buyers out of ten, if asked the question, how they view the future of wheat, would reply: 'Wheat is too cheap to go any lower, and too abundant to be likely to improve for some time to come.' Thus, although as a matter of abstract argument, wheat may be said to be below its real value as set forth by the farmers' balance-sheet, yet there is no lack of supplies, and therefore public opinion refuses its support to any higher level of values until something definite be known with regard to the growing crops; and at this point the pessimist will argue that if America and Europe have again good crops in 1893, a fresh and a lower platform will have to be found for wheat values. Such arguments are almost inseparable from periods of discouragement such as is now being passed through; but the writer cannot help holding the opinion that wheat cannot find an abiding position at anything below 30s. [\$7.30 per quarter], since a return materially below that figure means ruin to the great majority of those whose business it is to grow wheat. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom is almost alone as a buyer of foreign wheat, and this is one of the most depressing features of the present position. Thus, in France, according to official returns just published, less than 1,000,000 quarters of foreign wheat and flour have been delivered for consumption in the past six months, against over 7,000,000 quarters in the same period last year; whilst at Antwerp the fact that the stock of wheat does not exceed 125,000 quarters, inspires no alarm, since Germany shows no sign of wanting any immediate help in this respect. The season of 'crop scares' in America is, however, now close at hand, and on these do the next movements in the trade chiefly depend."

A letter has reached this office for "Jayunge." His address has been misplaced. Will he please send it?

INTRODUCTION TO AGRICULTURAL REPORT—THIRD PAPER.

The introduction to the eighth biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture is continued by the Secretary. The third paper is as to live stock, as follows:

"The statistics as returned by the assessors, showing the number and value of the different classes of live stock, will be found interesting and instructive.

"While milch cows, sheep and swine during the biennial period show a large reduction in numbers, horses show a large increase. Horses, especially the kind farmers for the most part keep, have not been in demand, and, as may be seen by reference to estimate given, they have fallen in price. Farmers, not being able to sell at remunerative prices, have been inclined to hold, hoping for better prices in the future, and still have kept up the usual increase by breeding.

"The figures as returned, show an increase since 1890 of 88,464 horses; the average price is estimated at \$5 per head less than two years ago. During these two years farmers have learned the lesson that to realize profit in the horse they must grow the kind for which there is a demand, namely, heavy draft and good driving horses.

"Milch cows show a falling off in numbers from 674,705 in 1890 to 631,386 in 1892, or a loss of 43,319 head in two years. In 1888 the number of cows returned by the assessors was 742,639, the highest number ever reported in Kansas.

"In four years, therefore, there has been a reduction in the number of milch cows in Kansas of 111,253 head, or nearly 15 per cent. This reduction in the number of cows means a corresponding reduction in the annual product of calves, and this reduction being general in the West, is beginning to be felt in the great market centers in the increased demand and higher prices paid for good beef cattle.

"Farmers are beginning to realize that the 'scrub must go'—that it pays only to raise the best and no more than can be well fed and cared for.

"In the class denominated 'other cattle' are included all cattle which are not properly classed as milch cows.

"A majority of these cattle are grown on the range outside of Kansas. They are bought, fed and properly fitted for the market by farmers in Kansas. They, as may be seen, also vary considerably in number, depending chiefly on how many are fed each year for the market. From 1875 up to 1889 there has been a steady increase in the number of this class of cattle.

"The number reported in 1885 was 478,292. The number in 1889 was 1,738,436 head. In 1890 the number fell to 1,696,081. In 1891 it was 1,770,591. In 1892, 1,708,368. We should bear in mind that the number of cattle, as well as all other stock reported, is the number returned by the assessors on hand the 1st day of March of the year given. The largely increased number of cattle in 1891 is due to the very large corn crop of 1889. In 1892 the number was 62,224 head less than preceding year, the cause being the very short corn crop of 1890.

"By assessors' returns we see that sheep have fallen from 281,654 in 1890 to 240,568 head in 1892, a loss of 41,086 head in two years. There has been a general falling off in the number of sheep in Kansas, as returned each year since 1884, when the number reported was 1,206,297 head. This is the highest number of sheep ever reported in the State. Since 1884 each year shows a less number than the year preceding. There has been, however, considerable inquiry for sheep among farmers, especially the last year, and prices have advanced. The prospect is now for a revival of the sheep industry in the near future in Kansas.

"Hogs show a large falling off in numbers. From 1875 there was a steady increase, excepting in 1881 up to 1885, when the number reported reached 2,461,522 head. From 1885 the number steadily fell off until 1888, when 1,433,245 were reported, over 1,000,000 hogs less than in 1885.

"In 1890 they increased to 2,192,231 head, and in 1892 they fell to 1,605,098,

a loss in two years of 587,133 head, or nearly 27 per cent. The short corn crop of 1890 and the light crop of 1891 is the cause of this great shrinkage in hogs, and accounts almost wholly for the high prices reached before the close of 1892.

"These extreme fluctuations in the number and the price of hogs are not in the interest of producers or consumers, and farmers are learning more and more the wisdom of that kind of business management which keeps in stock a liberal supply of hogs, even though corn is scarce and high, especially since they know hogs can be successfully grown on alfalfa or red clover or sorghum. Better business management, together with reliable and accurate statistics in relation to hogs and all other kinds of live stock grown, would prevent, in a large measure, these extreme prices, either high or low, which are more in the interest of speculators than they are in the interest of farmers or any other class of people."

FOREIGN WHEAT PROSPECTS.

On February 17, an English authority summarized the crop conditions of several wheat-producing countries, as follows: "The weather has been wet and relatively mild for the season during the past week. The agricultural reports continue quite favorable. In France and Germany, and indeed on the continent generally, the agricultural outlook is also so far very promising. From Roumania, Bulgaria and south Russia there are no fresh reports indicating any change in the general condition. In the south of Russia, however, the weather has become much milder, both in the Odessa and Azof districts, a telegram from Rostoff two days ago reporting a thaw. From the Argentine Republic the reports of the wheat yield are, if anything, more favorable than before, but from south Australia the reports are rather less brilliant, but still very good; whilst cable intelligence from New Zealand this week announces that the new wheat has been harvested in good condition. Private advices from India also speak in highly favorable terms of the crop outlook in that country.

Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture for February.

Bulletin No. 2 of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Report upon investigations relating to the treatment of lumpy-jaw, or actinomycosis, in cattle. Pp. 90.

Statistical Report No. 101. Contents: Agriculture in France; report on Hungarian milling; the canning industry; tobacco experiments in Texas; European crop report for January and February; farm animals of the world; transportation rates. Pp. 71.

Report upon the numbers and values of farm animals, and on cotton distribution. Pp. 20.

Bulletin No. 3 of the Division of Ornithology. The hawks and owls of the United States. Pp. 210.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 4, No. 6. Contents: Editorial notes on importance of physical factors in field experiments; article by W. H. Brewer on suggested experiments in breeding; condensed record of the contents of current bulletins of the agricultural experiment stations of the United States; abstracts of publications of the United States Department of Agriculture; abstracts of reports of foreign investigations; and items relating to the experiment stations. Pp. 455-524.

Report on the use of Indian corn in Europe (Norwegian edition). Contains articles on the food value of maize and on the Indian corn industry in the United States. Pp. 22.

Weather Bureau Bulletin No. 7. Report of the first annual meeting of the American Association of State Weather Services (co-operating with the Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture). Pp. 49.

Monthly Weather Review for November. (A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States during the month of November). Pp. 289-318.

"Columbian History Kansas State Agricultural College" is the title of a

neat publication just issued. The work was prepared by Prof. J. D. Walters, whose knowledge of the institution, gained from a continuous connection of sixteen years, as well his devotion to the work of the college, his clear, concise and entertaining style of writing, especially fit him to write a history of this institution. Every important event is given, from the founding of the college in February, 1863, to the present time. The book is published by the State, but whether for free distribution or otherwise, the writer is not informed.

The Hog Crop.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following table shows the number of hogs in the United States in January in the years named, as reported by the Department of Agriculture:

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Ohio.....	2,423,544	2,851,228	2,741,565
Indiana.....	2,017,376	2,580,390	2,580,772
Illinois.....	3,720,059	4,894,815	4,944,258
Iowa.....	6,181,623	7,105,320	5,921,100
Missouri.....	4,076,392	4,632,264	4,586,400
Kansas.....	2,445,341	3,175,767	3,144,324
Nebraska.....	2,198,909	2,598,852	2,809,779
Minnesota.....	550,453	501,895	538,077
Wisconsin.....	921,018	1,109,660	1,109,660
Michigan.....	713,630	892,037	810,242
Kentucky.....	1,994,277	2,346,208	2,300,204
Tennessee.....	1,939,741	2,287,059	2,287,059
Twelve States.....	29,323,368	35,059,575	33,853,440
Other States.....	10,862,439	17,368,444	17,271,666
Total in U. S.....	40,185,807	52,428,019	51,125,106

LARIMER, SMITH & BRIDGEFORD.
Kansas City, February 28, 1893.

Good Showing for Stevens County.

Mr. Charles Moore, of Hugoton, Stevens county, has prepared a showing of the principal productions of that county in 1892. If the farmers of that far southwestern county can be assured of doing as well on the average as Mr. Moore's statement shows for the last year, that county will not long write the number of its farmers with only three figures. He says: "The money value of the various crops comprised in the report is \$92,841.65, which makes an average of \$409 for each of the 227 farmers in the county. We give the values in detail below:

57,827 bushels wheat at 45c.....	\$26,022.15
20,318 " oats at 35c.....	7,111.30
9,668 " rye at 40c.....	3,867.20
5,192 " barley at 50c.....	2,596.00
5,810 " corn at 50c.....	2,905.00
554 1/2 tons broomcorn at \$60.....	33,590.00
40,000 lbs melon seeds at 12 1/2c.....	2,000.00
54,000 bu. rice and Kaffir corn at 35c.....	15,750.00
Total.....	\$92,841.65

"This report does not include the horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, etc., nor the products of the gardens and dairies. Another considerable item is the forage grown for feed. Tons of Kaffir and Indian corn, milo maize and sorghum are grown every year for fodder, the money value of which is no small item. One hundred thousand dollars would be a very conservative estimate of the value of all crops grown.

"It required several years of painstaking and intelligent labor, as well as much expensive experiment to demonstrate what crops were suited to our soil and climate. Farmers were here from all parts of the country with their ideas of 'how to farm' thoroughly fixed by years of practice. They found the soil different, the climate totally unlike what they had been used to, but many persevered in farming their way until repeated failures opened their eyes to a fuller realization of the peculiar conditions they had to contend with. It was very hard to give up old time-honored notions, but they had to be abandoned. And again it took time to demonstrate what crops were surest and most easily and readily converted into cash. These lessons have been learned and the new-comer now can look around him, talk with his neighbor and avoid the mistakes of the pioneers."

Bee-Keepers' Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Kansas State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their annual convention at Ottawa, Kas., April 6 and 7, 1893. All bee-keepers are cordially invited. This convention will be made interesting. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year. Bring something to exhibit.

L. WAYMAN, Secretary.

Chanute, Kas.

Opera singers and public speakers can keep their voices clear and strong with the family remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

MAROH SECRETS.

How to Get Well and How to Keep Well in Spite of March Weather.

Revealed by an Old Physician of Great Experience.

Keep the feet warm and dry somehow, anyhow! no matter how—cork soles, or rubbers, fleece-lined or water-proof shoes, either if preferred, all if necessary, but be sure to keep the feet both warm and dry. Next, keep the chest warm, high-priced, high-necked undershirts, all-wool, silk or buckskin—suit yourself, but see to it that you keep your chest warm seven days every week, thirty-one days every March; exercise freely in the open air; sleep in a well-ventilated room, and take Pe-ru-na before each meal. These rules followed will secure to each individual an absolute guarantee against colds, coughs, catarrh, la grippe, influenza and spring fever, in spite of slush and mud, rain and sleet, wind and damp and sudden changes in the temperature.

If, however, you are already the victim of a cough, loose or tight; la grippe, severe or mild; catarrh, chronic or acute; bronchitis, serious or trivial; consumption, lingering or quick; the remedy that relieves readily, cures quickly and permanently restores the health is Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na, when once used in the family becomes a household fixture. As a spring tonic and blood purifier, both to prevent and cure disease, Pe-ru-na has no equal. It cleanses, strengthens, soothes, purifies, invigorates, regulates and restores.

A medical book entitled "The Family Physician No. 2," is a complete guide to the treatment of catarrh in all forms, stages and location. It also sets forth clearly the cause, prevention and cure of coughs, colds, la grippe, consumption, and all other diseases of cold weather.

The Family Physician No. 3 is devoted to spring medicines and the bodily disorders peculiar to the spring time, is a book that no one can afford to be without at this time of the year. Either sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

Among the forthcoming publications of the United States Department of Agriculture is one presenting the results of a collaboration of official statistics of all countries in the world, so far as obtainable by the most diligent research, relating to the production and distribution of the principal products of agriculture. Ninety-two countries are represented in the work, and wherever annual statistics are available, the figures are given for ten consecutive years. There are necessarily gaps in the annual series, many countries failing to make yearly enumerations of products, while in others the requisite trade records have not been published. Still, as far as possible, a systematic average of a series of years has been compiled, it being impossible to make use, for practical deductions, of the record of a single year in any country, owing to the fluctuations of annual production, both in the area, rate of yield, and trade requirements. In his letter of submittal, the Statistician thus emphasizes the difficulty and magnitude of the work: "It involves translation from many languages, reductions of weights and measures, nearly as numerous as the countries represented, the collection of consecutive annual statements for a period of ten years, the ascertaining of the average population of each country for that period, and the orderly arrangement of hundreds of separate tables, primarily between a thousand and two thousand."

For all derangement of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the speediest and most reliable remedy. Even in the advanced stages of Consumption, this wonderful preparation affords great relief, checks coughing and induces sleep.

We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1892 were \$1,842,177.72, total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 203 and 204 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Blossom House.

Kansas City, Missouri, is convenient to all parts of the city. The Blossom House is the tallest building just across the street from the Union depot, and a splendid meeting place for the farmers and stockmen from all parts of the country, who are usually found there. It seems to be the headquarters and general place of meeting for all Kansas men when attending conventions or bringing stock to that market. It certainly deserves the business from Kansas that it is receiving.

Horticulture.

FRUIT AND FORESTRY IN KANSAS.

(Continued from last week.)

Among the many blessings which Kansas' climate and soil affords, and of which few avail themselves, are small fruits, which in the Kansas category include strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and the dwarf Juneberry.

In speaking of fruit-growing to many individuals, we have been answered with "life is too short and we might never live to reap the benefits." Such a man is rather too narrow for consideration; but his objections are certainly removed with small fruits when only one short year of Kansas sunshine and rain will bring him a rich reward for his labor.

We will commence with strawberries. We believe one authority has said, "God might have made a better fruit, but he never did." We agree with him, and to our imagination the man who has never tasted them as they came fresh from the vine, whitened with sugar and moistened with cream, has never enjoyed the choicest gift placed before the children of man by an all-wise Creator. Every family can raise strawberries. We have seen them successfully raised on all kinds of soil. L. W. Leach, of this county, raises them on the upland as large and luscious as we can produce on our bottom farm within two feet of water. Mrs. Cragun, of this city, cares for a patch that for quality and productiveness cannot be equaled. D. B. Cook has a fine bed and surprises his friends, who have not the same enterprise as he, with berries fit for the gods. If you have failed, it is your own fault, and now is the time to try again. Haul out finely rotted manure and cover over the plot where you intend to plant; trashy, raw stuff is worse than none. When in good condition, plow it under deeply and harrow until it is well pulverized. About the 20th of March secure your plants, always choosing last year's runners. Plant by a line in rows about three feet apart and put the plants about one foot apart in the row. Plant with a spade the same as you would cuttings, being careful not to cover the crowns. Press the dirt around the plants and your first work is done. Keep it well cultivated and clean during the season, training the runners into the row. In the fall cover lightly with old prairie hay; we prefer it to straw, as it carries no weed seed to grow in the spring. If on the upland, mulch heavily between the rows, but leave the crowns of the plants sticking out. It is not necessary to give further instructions. The luscious fruit, and the satisfaction of having raised it, will cause you to wonder why you have not attended to this duty you owe yourself and family before this. As to the varieties, we have fruited about twenty; but the Crescent and Captain Jack, planted in alternate rows, we consider the best. Some varieties have "perfect" flowers and will produce fruit without other varieties being near, but it is always safer and better to alternate the rows with at least two varieties.

Raspberries are short-lived plants and difficult for many to raise. We have raised them successfully, and have gathered fifty bushels from 500 plants in one season. We have not found the ideal berry yet, but Hopkins and Gregg come the nearest to it. Mammoth Cluster bears well, but it is too small. We will fruit the coming year a new one called Philadelphia Queen, which comes well recommended from a veteran horticulturist, A. M. Switzer, of Reno county. Prepare your land well. Then with a lister mark off rows six feet apart, and plant about three feet apart in the rows. Be careful about planting too deep, using the tips where the limbs bent over and took root the previous year. Never plant the old roots. During the season work in the dirt until it becomes level. This will keep them from tipping over. Do not allow the canes to grow over two feet high the first year, and never over three. Pinch off the ends of the shoot at this height, which will cause them to throw off laterals, or side

limbs; and the first year after setting you will have a good crop of berries.

They say that familiarity breeds contempt, but although we have been familiar with blackberries for the last five years, we do not regard them with contempt. This may be accounted for by the fact that the two acres that we have had planted in blackberries have made us more money than any forty acres on the farm we have cropped. For several years they have yielded 100 bushels to the acre, and have readily sold at \$3 per bushel. There is only one variety that gives us satisfaction, and we have tried several; that is the Kittatiny. Early Wilson or Early Harvest do fairly well for early use, but are not good shippers. Take rich ground, the richer the better; plow it deep. List out the rows seven feet apart and plant three feet apart in the row as you would cuttings. Pinch out the top when two feet high the first year, and never allow them to grow over three feet high. Cultivate the first year, after which mulch with old hay, straw or coarse manure, and you will have an abundance of berries, large sweet and palatable.

Gooseberries do well, and their culture is easy and simple.

Currants are no good for us, except the wild, or Medicine Lodge currant, which we do not consider worth raising.

We have advanced no theories, but

est of any rose known, is also possessed by the "Belle" in an equal degree. The growth of the "Belle" is not quite so strong as the "Beauty," but the bloom is even freer. The foliage is quite distinct—a fine deep green. We are under obligations to John Gardiner & Co., seed-growers, importers and dealers, of Philadelphia, for the fine illustration of this new rose.

Entomology.

Conducted by Prof. E. A. Popenoe, State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kas., to whom queries about insects and specimens for determination may be sent, with request for reply in this paper. Answers will be published as soon as possible, and unless of immediate importance no other reply will be made. Always send several specimens, where possible, with statement of habits observed and, with the plant-feeders, parts of the plant attached, where its name is not certainly known. Specimens may be packed, if small, in a quill; if larger, in a tight tin or other box, strong enough to prevent crushing in transit, and never loose in a letter. The package, addressed and marked with the name of the sender, without other writing, is mailable at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, prepaid.

Insects on the Farm.

By Prof. V. L. Kellogg, of the State University.

In our last talk about the insects on the farm, the points to be remembered were: (a) That the food-habits of insects are the special features of insect life in which the economic entomologist is interested; and (b) that all insects may be roughly grouped in two classes, depending upon the two modes in vogue among insects of taking food, the

an insect's stomach). So we have to cast about for other means of fighting these last-named insects; and we find these other means in a class of poisons which are effective when thrown on the bodies of the insects themselves. The most important of these last referred to sort of remedies, i. e., remedies for sucking insects, is common kerosene oil, suitably diluted, while the more important of the remedies first referred to, poisons to be sprayed on the foliage and eaten with the foliage by the biting insects, are certain arsenic containing substances properly prepared for spraying.

We have, thus, two classes of insect-killing substances (insecticides) just as we have two roughly-made classes of insects. One class of insecticides contains poisons to be taken internally, the other includes substances which kill by mere external application. And each class of insecticides is especially adapted for one of the two classes of insects, namely, the internal poisons for biting insects and the external poisons for sucking insects. But evidently the second class of insecticides (external poisons) is not necessarily restricted to be used against sucking insects. In fact, it is often easier to attack certain biting insects by external poisons than by internal ones.

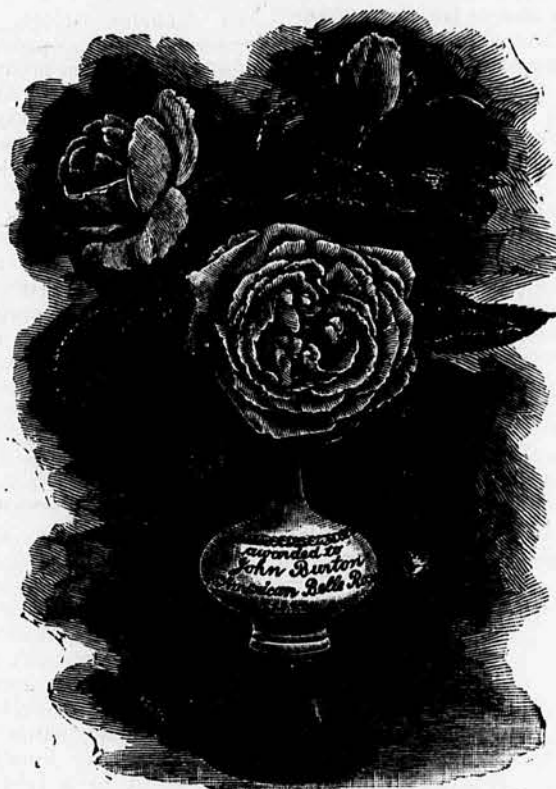
Having these convenient divisions of insects and poisons into two groups, each well in mind, the questions next most logically considered are: (a) What injurious insects belong to the group of biting insects, and what to the sucking insects, and how are they to be recognized? and (b) what are the best and cheapest external poisons, and the best and cheapest internal poisons, and how are they made and applied?

First, let us to the insects: When we remember that more than 25,000 different species of insects are known in North America, it seems as if we were doomed to utter confusion in attempting any study of them. But the keen eyes of naturalists have been for years noting likenesses and differences among the known insects of the world, out of which has come a tolerably orderly arrangement into groups and sub-groups and still lesser groups, until the generalities of insect classification are easily comprehended, and we can get a pretty fair knowledge of the different kinds of insects without any very serious trouble. In my next paper we shall try to learn the necessary distinctions among the principal groups of insects, keeping in mind all the time our first general division of all insects into biting and sucking insects, and the dependence of the principles of insect-killing by poison on these primary distinctions.

The points to be remembered herein are: (1) Among active remedies for insect injuries are the spraying of poisons either on the foliage (internal poisons for biting insects) or on the insects themselves (poisons killing by external irritation and available for attacking sucking insects, for which the internal poisons are not).

Lay plans now for an aggressive campaign against the insect pests of the orchard and garden. If not already the owner of a spraying machine, decide to have one for this spring's work. It need not be an expensive affair, such as is offered by some implement dealers. The essential parts of a successful sprayer are not necessarily costly, though convenience sometimes demands the best article to be had. For the benefit of those who prefer to build their own, the construction of spraying apparatus will be discussed in an early issue of the FARMER.

The bean weevil, unlike its relative attacking peas, continues to breed in dry beans, if stored in a warm room. The seeds are soon entirely hollowed out by the grubs, leaving but the shell packed with their powder-like castings. If seed beans are found to be infected by them, burn the package to prevent the spread of the pest. It has been shown, by careful experiment, that weevil-eaten peas are of no value for seed, and the case with beans is even more decidedly against such use of infected seed. Where it is worth while to attempt to save the beans, the insect may be killed in all stages by the vapor of bisulphide of carbon.



THE NEW ROSE, "AMERICAN BELLE."

simply what we have learned by the hard school of experience at a fairly good rate of tuition. If we had our work to do over we could do it better, but any one wishing to take the trip will be perfectly welcome to look over the results of our efforts, which represent many a hard day's work and backache. Kingman, Kas. W. L. BROWN.

The New Rose, "American Belle."

This is a pink-colored sport from the "American Beauty," and the grandest acquisition to the rose family in many years. Raised by Mr. John Burton, one of the most successful rose-growers in this country, it has created a sensation wherever shown and has carried first honors at the recent exhibitions in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and elsewhere throughout the United States. Both the flower and the foliage are entirely distinct from those of the "American Beauty." The color of the flower is a deep, clear pink, without the slightest tinge of blue even after being cut for a few days. Instead of turning bluish as the "Beauty" does with age, the "Belle" becomes still more pink as the flowers get older. In the bud stage the color of the flower is deeper, but as it expands the pink shade becomes pure and distinct, making it a fit companion for the "Beauty," to which beautiful variety it is an auxiliary or companion, and not a competitor. The delightful fragrance of the "Beauty," the sweet-

classes being called *biting* insects and *sucking* insects. These two modes of food-taking depend in turn upon the peculiar structure of the insect's mouth-parts; in one class the insects being fitted with strong jaws or mandibles for biting, while in the other class being furnished with a sharp, pointed beak or a long delicate sucking-tube.

Bearing these points in mind, we may conveniently go directly to some discussion of the best-known and most important perhaps of all the various remedies for insect ravages, namely, the application of insect-killing substances by spraying. It is evident that if the leaves of an herb or shrub or tree can be coated with some insect poison that we have an effective safeguard against the ravages of our acquaintances, the biting insects, whose mode of eating it is, you remember, to bite off, masticate and swallow the leaf-tissues of their food-plant. A very few bites of the poisoned leaves will convince them that they are biting off more than they can conveniently take care of. On the other hand, it is quite as evident that our acquaintances, the sucking insects, need have no fear of serious consequences in attacking these same poisoned leaves, for they thrust their sharp, hollow beaks through the outer covering (*epidermis* and *dermis*) of the leaf and suck out from within the unpoisoned nutritious juices (for a leaf is only a flat sack full of what delights

In the Dairy.

THE SHORT-HORN AS A DAIRY COW.

By John McDiarmid, of the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator, and read before the Shawnee County Farmers' Institute, February 8, 1893.

The present age is specially prodigal and prolific in specialists of all kinds in every walk of life, and it would be rather unusual if there were not specialists among dairymen, and special-purpose cattle among the dairy breeds. Being rather inclined to be thankful than otherwise for all the blessings this world abounds with, we are rather inclined to accept nature's bounteous benefactions in their varied degrees, as we find them, than imagine were it left to our finite understanding that we could easily have shaped things ever so much better, therefore we willingly accord the specialists their special field; yet, while doing this quite frankly, we by no means admit that field covers the whole earth.

This being our position, we think there are good, all-round men to be found; we think that the right sort of an American trotter is a pretty good, all-purpose horse, and to come more directly to our subject, we think the Short-horn cow is a pretty good all-purpose cow. We presume, then, that at present her claims as a beef animal are not disputed, therefore let us consider her as a dairy cow—in other words, as some of my friends would put it, as a "granger's cow."

From start to finish, we wish it clearly understood that we have no unkind feelings toward those specialists who advocate a special dairy breed. Indeed, if we have any regrets at all concerning their mode of warfare, it is that discretion and characteristic fairness do not blend happily with their zeal, though on that particular point we will not enter into competition by emulating their mistakes.

In pursuit, then, of placing the claims of the Short-horn as a dairy cow before the farmers of this country, we have been unable to see any reason why she should now be ruled out of a role she has played for hundreds of years during times of great prosperity and severe depression. On this particular point the attitude assumed by the early improvers, such as the brothers Colling, Mr. Bates, Mr. Mason and Mr. Whitaker, is characteristic and significant. Much has been said of what was done by the brothers Colling concerning the great improvement they made on the breed (and too much cannot be said in their praise) but there was, in my humble judgment, a third party connected with the great improvement made by Charles and Robert Colling, to whom I think there was as much credit due as any of them. The party to whom I refer was none other than Mrs. Charles Colling. It is in no spirit of unfairness that we omitted to mention Mr. Maynard among the early improvers; the fact is, he deserves to be mentioned, yet, our purpose will be served if we state that the cow, Favorite, owned by Mr. Maynard, was admittedly the most beautiful cow of early Short-horn history. Upon a certain day Mr. Charles Colling and Mrs. Colling drove over to see Mr. Maynard, and as they drove into the farm yard, Miss Maynard was engaged in milking this same beautiful cow, and the keen judgment of Mrs. Charles Colling was at once riveted on the cow, and the stay of the visitors was prolonged until Mrs. Colling succeeded in persuading Mr. Maynard to sell Favorite to Charles Colling, and out of compliment this same cow was named Lady Maynard. This alone would not be so significant, were it not that years after this, when Mr. Colling concluded to retire from business and sold out his herd, Mrs. Colling refused to part with the heifer Madalena by Comet. Various reasons have been assigned (none of them of a positive nature) for Mrs. Colling's action, but when it afterwards transpired that this same heifer passed into the hands of Mr. Whitaker and developed into a thirty-two quart milker, we think we find a reason not hitherto assigned. In striking contrast to this were the methods of Mr. Mason. He, in our opinion, was the pioneer of high feeding that became afterward so fashionable with many of the Short-horn

breeders of America during the boom period of inflated prices. In order, however, to get at the dairy propensities of the breed, we must look into the methods of Mr. Bates and Mr. Whitaker. In the herds of those two great early improvers deep milkers were the rule and not the exception, and it was the same in the herd of Sir Charles Knightly, who also deserves to be classed among the foremost improvers of the breed of his time. If we were further to examine closely into the selections made by the early importers of the breed in this country, we could easily show that a large percentage of the cows imported were fine, deep milkers, as well as great beefers; and so the breed might have very largely continued if breeders had wisely continued to hew to the line of that all-round excellence which must ever characterize this breed, wherever it is intended it shall hold its own.

It is then on such lines as these we wish to place the Short-horn before the farmers of this country as a dairy cow. Not by any means as a special dairy cow, unless she is specially bred for several generations for a special purpose, and even then if she is rightly bred she will be a beeper as well as a milker. Let us, however, consider the environments of our farmers, and let us further inquire how many specialists there are among them as dairymen. When we fully consider these things it will be time enough to further consider the propriety of owning nothing but special-purpose cows. Meantime we cannot believe it would be wisdom on the part of the great majority of farmers to desert a grand old breed that has ever filled the bill, wherever and whenever their owners have done their part. We are rather inclined to think the time has come when farmers who raise corn and hogs, as well as calves, and are not specialists in dairying, will find it more than ever to their interest to have cows of a class that will give from five to eight gallons of milk per day, enough to raise a lusty calf and have a considerable surplus for the hogs or to send to the city or a creamery as well, giving them the double advantage that this breed has ever been able to give if the skill of the breeder is equal to the occasion. By pursuing this course, steers can be raised on a farm that will give a handsome return for the roughness and feed they consume, and the young pigs will thrive much better if they have an extra allowance of skim-milk. Besides this, if such a system obtained on many farms where specialty work is out of the question, a source of revenue would be opened up that we have not yet dreamed of, all of which is easily within the capabilities of the Short-horn as a dairy cow.

In conclusion, then, I can say no less for this grand old breed than that long experience and close observation compels me to suggest to farmers whose environments abound with good grasses, corn, beets, rutabagas—in short, an abundance of all kinds of feed—that they may go a long way and fare worse than they will from a selection of Short-horns for their dairy cattle, even if some of them are only high-grades.

Life is Worth Living,

Trying as its vicissitudes are, by those unwearyed by chronic disease. Mainly because Hostetter's Stomach Bitters fortifies the system against disease by promoting a vigorous performance of the functions of the system, it possesses a wide, general utility. It promotes strength through improved digestion. This is the first, the most essential step. Subsequently the Bitters insures regularity of the bowels, liver and kidneys. Malaria, rheumatism and nervous trouble yield to it.

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Well Machinery Send for illus. cat'lg. Peck Mfg. Co., 64 4th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

The Poultry Yard.

Managing Turkeys.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One of the most important items in managing turkeys is to keep them out of the wet until they are reasonably well feathered, when they should be given a full range, in fact they require a good range in order to keep thrifty. Turkeys are good foragers, and they do not bear confinement—in fact, it is questionable if turkeys can be raised in confinement with profit. Given a good range, however, they will pick up a good portion of their own living and keep healthier and thriftier. Another advantage in allowing them a good range is that they will pick up and destroy large numbers of insects and pests that injure the crops.

The second laying of eggs can nearly always be hatched under the turkey hens, and after they get a good start to grow, let her keep them. It is always best, however, to feed them regularly, at least once every day, in order to keep them coming home at night. More than any other class of poultry, unless we except peafowls, the turkey delights to stray around, and will nearly always go to roost wherever night overtakes them, and once they get into the habit of straying and staying away, they will occasion considerable trouble. Then a little feed of grain given daily will help materially to secure a rapid gain, and this is quite an item. To make the most profit with turkeys, they must be kept growing from the time they are hatched until matured or ready for market, and while with a good range they can pick up a good part of their living, they will grow sufficiently better to make the grain feeding profitable. On account of their making nearly or quite all of their growth during the summer while they can have a good range, and are nearly ready to market reasonably early in the fall, they make their growth under rather more favorable conditions than the majority of poultry, and hence can readily be made profitable. While, with a little care, they can be taught to roost in a

poultry-house, yet, all things considered, during the summer it is just as well to allow them to roost outside. In the fall it is best to increase their rations in order to have them in as good a condition as possible when marketed. N. J. SHEPHERD.
Eldon, Mo.

For Bronchitis

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect has been marvelous, a single dose relieving me of choking, and securing a good night's rest."—T. A. Higginbotham, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

La Grippe

"Last Spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breath seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

Lung Trouble

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured. I can confidently recommend this medicine."—Franz Hofmann, Clay Centre, Kans.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Prompt to act, sure to cure

Evergreens

Fruit and Forest Trees. 50,000,000 for spring trade. A sample order of 200 evergreens, three varieties, for \$1, or 600, seven varieties, for \$5, 2 yrs. old, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, express prepaid. 36 page catalogue and how to grow evergreens. FREE! E. H. Ricker Co. ELGIN, ILL.

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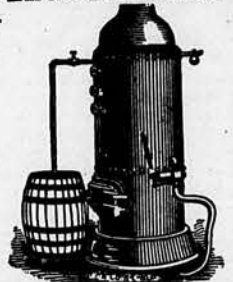
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Farming is a grand success. We have a Butter and Cheese Factory that was built five years ago and has made our community what it is now. Should you need a Butter and Cheese Factory in your community correspond with DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG CO., 240-252 W. LAKE ST., CHICAGO. Also Manufacturers of Dairy Machinery and Supplies.

The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

MRS. H. M. TAYLOR, WaKeeney:—Your headache is the result of imperfect recovery after child-birth, and the "gatherings" were the result of improper care of the breasts. Thousands of women have gathered breasts because the breasts very soon after confinement are allowed to fill up with milk, so full that the milk ducts and glands become clogged and choked, so that the blood cannot circulate freely through the breast. There is no more need of a broken breast than of a broken arm or a broken head after confinement. It is always the lack of proper care that causes it. From the hour that labor begins, the breasts should be kept covered with at least one thickness of soft flannel and never allowed any exposure to cold air. When the milk begins to come into the breasts, they should be very gently rubbed towards the nipple occasionally. That assists the milk to move along the milk ducts to the point of exit, and as soon as the breast is anywhere near full, all the surplus that the child does not draw out should be milked out and thrown away, for a few days, until the super activity of secretion abates and the child comes to want it all. Make it the inflexible rule never for a single hour to allow the milk to accumulate in the breasts to such an extent as to make the breast lumpy or hard, either in spots or all over. Be sure to avoid injuring or bruising the breasts, and be sure to milk out enough to prevent any engorgement of the ducts, and no woman need have broken breasts. Another important point is never to bathe the breasts or the body of the patient with cold water within two or three weeks after confinement. One of the worst cases of broken breasts I ever saw came from the act of a foolish, headstrong nurse bathing the new mother's body in cold water in cold weather, three days after confinement. It threw the poor woman into a terrific chill, closed up the pores of the skin and the milk ducts, and came near destroying one breast from the violent inflammation and suppuration set up by that bit of gross stupidity. If this lesson could be hammered into the heads of everybody having the care of the lying-in women of our land, it would be a great blessing to all new mothers.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I have a daughter, 16 years old, that has a swelling on her throat, extending from the collar bone to the chin, or nearly so, on both sides of the windpipe. It commenced three years ago on the right side. It is growing slowly; does not hurt or inconvenience her any; appears to be just under the skin; about as solid as the muscle on a person's arm; is not the shape of a tumor, but flattened out like a child's hand; is about twice as large on one side as on the other; right side the worst. Will you please give your opinion and a remedy, if it is curable, in the KANSAS FARMER?

A. M.
Your daughter has goiter. It is an enlargement of the thyroid glands, which lie in front of the larynx and seem to be designed to maintain an equal temperature in and about the vocal cords, that region that is sometimes called the music-box of the throat. Little is known of its cause, but it is generally supposed to arise from an excess of lime and chalk in the blood. It is more prevalent in limestone regions than other geological areas. It is so very prevalent in Crete that it is generally known among medical writers as Cretinism. It is usually curable, but requires careful prescribing, and often a long battle to overcome it. In some cases the glands become as large as a child's head and make such pressure on the windpipe as to interfere greatly with breathing. In a few cases the glands have to be removed by a surgical operation to save life.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I have been a sufferer from neuralgia for a number of years. Have suffered untold misery. The pains are mostly in my head. The pain is always confined to one side, and whichever side it is, the eye suffers terribly. Twice it went to my stomach. I have never done anything but to use hot applications. Is there any cure for it?

Mrs. A. S. C.
Holton, Kas.
Yes, it is probably curable, but like many other deep-seated disorders, can only be cured by a most thorough and careful study of all the symptoms and conditions of the patient. There is no cure-all for neuralgia. A hundred remedies have each power to cure certain types. But your letter does not convey all the information necessary to a correct prescription.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I would like to ask a question or two about the ear. There are three bones in the ear which aid in the hearing. I do not know what the scientific names are, but in "Steel's Physiology" they are named the hammer, anvil and stirrup. What I want to know is, which one comes

first, second and third? Please answer in KANSAS FARMER. A. F. PERCY, Carleiro, Kas.

From without, inward, they come in this order: Malleus, incus and stapes, these being the scientific names.

Delightful Excursion.

Not many years ago the stillness of the morning hour was broken by the voice of a small boy calling "Morning papers! Here's your good morning paper?" By dint of perseverance the boy prospered and to-day is known all over the country, and especially in the theatrical world, as the most successful manager in the country. On the show bills of twenty-four opera houses in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska appears the name of Lester M. Crawford, manager. Eight of these houses he owns, the balance being held under long leases.

Last week the new Crawford opera house at St. Joseph, Mo., was opened to the public, and it being the last of two dozen houses falling to Mr. Crawford by lease or deed, he celebrated the event by inaugurating a grand excursion from Topeka, whereby two carloads of the best people from the Kansas capital had the pleasure of visiting St. Joe and having a splendid outing. Everything that a first-class manager could think of for the comfort and delight of his guests was generously provided for the excursionists, even to the morning paper on the return trip Sunday morning.

The KANSAS FARMER acknowledges the many courtesies shown its representative during that delightful trip.

Elderly people remember their spring biters with a shudder. The present generation have much to be thankful for, not the least of their blessings being such a pleasant and thoroughly effective spring medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is a health-restorer and health-maintainer.

Spraying Fruit Trees.

According to recent census statistics, the ravages of insects cost the fruit-growers of the United States, \$400,000,000 annually, and careful experiments show that at least 75 per cent. of this can be prevented by the proper use of insecticides. The actual cost of spraying fruit trees and vines is very small. A good spray pump can now be purchased at a very reasonable price. The F. C. Lewis Mfg. Co., Catskill, N. Y., are pioneers in the Spray Pump business. They have just issued a valuable illustrated catalogue on Spraying Fruit Trees, which will be sent free on application. This firm is thoroughly reliable, and we would suggest that those interested in growing good fruit, write them at once, at above address.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kansas.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

I was surprised after using Ely's Cream Balm two months to find the right nostril, which was closed for 20 years, was open and free as the other. I feel very thankful.—R. S. Cressingham, 275 Eighteenth St., Brooklyn.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH GOLD IN HEAD
HAY-FEVER
HEADACHE
DEAFNESS
EYES
EARS
NOSE
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The Veterinarian.

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

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.—I have a seven-year-old mare that has been afflicted with weak eyes for the past year. At certain times after she has been warmed up the eyes begin to get watery and have a white, milky appearance. E. B.

Answer.—The disease is a constitutional one, probably inherited, and is incurable. When the eye gets sore bathe it twice a day with hot water and protect it from the bright sunlight. Feed upon non-heating diet and do not over-work the mare.

TEMPER.—My colts have the distemper. What shall I do for them? Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER. S. C. B.

Clay Center, Kas.

Answer.—Mix equal parts of nitrate of potash, powdered gentian root and powdered licorice root; give two and three-year-olds a heaping teaspoonful in bran or oats, or on the tongue, three times a day. Give less to yearlings. Apply the following to their throats twice a day till sore: Sweet oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia, of each equal parts, mixed.

WIRE CUT.—I have a horse, 4 years old, that, last October, got a wire cut on the outside of the right hind foot. I have done all I can, and it will not heal. There seems to be a meaty substance protruding above the surface that remains raw and bloody. I have used burnt alum, but it does no good. What can I do for it? E. E. L.

Newhope, Kas.

Answer.—Rub the protruding part once every day with powdered sulphate of copper until it is burned below the surrounding surface. After it is all burned down make a healing wash as follows: Sugar of lead, 2 ounces; sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; rain water, 1 quart; wet the sore with this twice a day, and each time sprinkle the raw part with wheat flour.

WIRE CUT.—I have a horse that was cut on wire six months ago. The sore on his fore leg is nearly healed, but the hair does not grow; the sore on his hind foot seems to heal slowly. Please tell me what to do. J. B. W.

Harper, Kas.

Answer.—If the hair bulbs have been destroyed by the cut or by the application of strong medicine, nothing can ever make the hair grow. Mix sulphur and sweet oil to the consistency of thick cream and rub a little on the hairless spot once a day. If the hair is not destroyed this will start it. If the sore on the hind foot has become indolent, apply a very warm linseed meal poultice to it for a couple of days to stimulate it to a healthy action; then wash it once a day with the following: Chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; rain water, 1 pint. Do not bind the sore with a cloth, but dust it over with dry wheat flour after each application of the healing lotion.

LAME STALLION.—We have an imported Shire stallion that is very lame with what we believe to be a quitter in the left fore foot. We picked a hole in the outside of the hoof about an inch below the hair and it is suppurating and seems to give some relief. Will you give us your opinion through the KANSAS FARMER? J. P.

Fletcher, Kas.

Answer.—Apply a warm linseed meal poultice to the foot for a couple of days, to soften the hoof, then take a hoof-knife and cut through the wall of the hoof and open up the pipe wherever it goes, only do not cut across the coronet at the top of the hoof. Now dissolve half an ounce of sulphate of zinc in half a pint of water and inject into the pipes twice a day for three days; then dissolve 2 drachms of sulphate of zinc in 1 pint of water and inject the pipes every other day till healed. While using the last solution keep the openings in the wall plugged with cotton saturated

with pine tar. Always sign your name in full when writing to this department.

MULE WITH CRAMPS.—I have a young horse mule that, about nine months ago, took what appeared to be cramps in his hind legs. Sometimes when I lead him out of the stable one of his hind legs will stick out behind while he hops on the other one. Sometimes he will go ten rods and then it will leave him all at once. Sometimes it is in one leg and sometimes in the other. It only comes on when he is idle. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER and oblige a subscriber. C. O.

Atchison, Kas.

Answer.—The trouble is not cramps, but a partial dislocation of the patella, or cap of the stifle-joint, due to weakness of the ligaments on the inner side of the joint that assist in holding the cap in place. Make a liniment composed of raw linseed oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia, equal parts, and apply to the inside and front of the stifle-joint, rubbing it in thoroughly with the hand, twice a day, till sore. Apply to only one leg first, then, in a few days, when that begins to get over the effects of the liniment, apply it to the other one. Repeat the blistering several times to each leg, but do not have both very sore at once. The mule should be exercised, but not worked, while under treatment.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.—Some time ago you were kind enough to advise me how to treat a fistulous sore on my mare's withers. I probed it as directed, and filled it with blue vitriol, and the swelling has entirely subsided, but it still continues to run matter. The mare is with foal and we are afraid to cut. Will you please tell me through the FARMER how to proceed? J. W.

Barnard, Kas.

Answer.—As the mare is with foal it will not be prudent to resort to any very heroic treatment. You evidently have not got the pipes all out to the bottom or the sore would heal. In some cases it is necessary to cut the pipes open to the bottom before a cure can be effected, but we would not advise such an operation until after the mare foals. Dissolve 5 drachms of chloride of zinc in 8 ounces of water; probe the pipes to the bottom, then with a long-nozzled syringe, wash them out thoroughly twice a day for three days, and each time inject them full of the zinc solution. Then make a solution of chloride of zinc, 2 drachms to 1 pint of water, and inject into the pipes twice a week. Keep the parts around the sore well greased to keep the medicine from taking the hair off. If this does not cause it to heal, the best plan will be to wait until after the mare foals, and then have her operated upon by some veterinarian. If there is much raw surface around the openings dust it over with dry flour to protect it from the cold air.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

March 6, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 4,100 cattle; 26 calves. Sharp advances were made on Saturday which brought out a heavy supply for to-day, and prices went back to about the figures which prevailed on Friday. At the decline prices were about as high as any day this winter except Saturday. The following quotations of sales show the range of the market:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
40	1,533	5 60	18	1,325	4 95
39	1,426	5 40	26	1,328	4 90
18	1,425	5 20	21	1,257	4 80
42	1,412	5 25	80	1,157	4 75
57	1,344	5 20	85	1,222	4 72½
53	1,480	5 15	20	1,140	4 60
38	1,347	5 05	89	1,164	4 50
21	1,406	5 00	22	1,200	4 45
20	1,288	4 40	19	887	4 35
26	1,013	4 30	17	1,054	4 15
2	1,070	4 00	14	845	3 75
1	890	3 50	108	1,315	5 20
20	1,424	5 25			

O. F. TEXAS.					
20.....	1,111	4 35	19.....	4,224	4 40
48.....	950	4 15	24.....	933	3 70
36.....	1,060	4 00	48.....	922	3 75
110.....	1,048	4 50			

TEXAS COWS.					
6.....	550	3 00	4.....	880	2 50
16.....	759	2 60			

MATIVE COWS.					
3.....	766	1 00	2.....	910	1 50
10.....	670	2 00	4.....	860	1 85
23.....	915	2 40	28.....	755	2 00
25.....	838	3 20	8.....	698	3 40
26.....	1,054	3 60	26.....	946	3 75
1.....	1,310	4 50	5.....	4,208	4 37

CALVES.					
2.....@.....	7 50	7.....	372	3 20	
2.....@.....	6 00	1.....@.....		8 50	
2.....310	2 80	1.....@.....		7 25	

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.					
16.....	1,024	4 25	2.....	500	2 35
4.....	1,105	4 60	18.....	760	3 75
21.....	1,038	4 05	28.....	645	3 40
10.....	926	3 90			

HOGS.—Receipts, 3,164. The top price was \$8.00 against \$8.05 Saturday. The bulk of sales was at \$7.70 to \$7.90 against \$7.55 to \$7.95 Saturday.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.							
No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.
45	80	110	4 10	188	80	135	5 75
62	40	129	5 40	69	40	134	6 75
90	240	165	6 50	75	160	176	7 25
12		114	7 05	76	160	171	7 35
29		107	7 60				

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.							
52.	80.	192.	6 60	78.	240.	183.	6 75
28.	120.	188.	6 90	70.	40.	187.	7 45
73.	120.	202.	7 50	73.	40.	219.	7 55
66.	120.	233.	7 70	79.	200.	239.	7 75
62.	160.	333.	7 60	72.	40.	352.	7 75
41.	233.	7 90		103.	40.	385.	7 85
81.	255.	8 00		91.	40.	225.	7 8
79.	256.	7 85		94.	40.	277.	7 8
63.	241.	7 90		79.	40.	239.	7 9
85.	219.	7 95					

SHEEP.—Receipts, 932. The supply was small and readily sold at last week's closing prices. There was nothing choice on sale.

440.....	88	4 60	52.....	86	3 75
10.....	84	3 25	241.....	79	4 25
241 tails....	57	4 00	242 lambs....	62	3 85
450.....	88	4 60			

Chicago. March 6, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 15,000. Seventeen steers, average, 1,572, sold at \$6 00 per cwt. Beef steers, \$3 30 to \$4 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 75 to \$4 35; bulls, \$1 50 to \$4 00; cows, \$2 00 to \$4 00.

HOGS.—Receipts, 21,000. Opened steady and closed 5c lower. Mixed, \$7 65 to \$8 15; heavy, \$7 75 to \$8 40; light weights, \$7 30 to \$8 10.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 11,000. Market strong. Natives, \$3 75 to \$5 50; lambs per cwt. \$4 75 to \$6 50.

St. Louis. March 6, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 2,700. No good natives. Texans steady. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25 to \$4 25; Texans, \$2 50 to \$4 20.

HOGS.—Receipts, 3,100. Market steady; quality inferior. Sales were at \$7 00 to \$7 85.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 500. Market steady. Natives, \$3 50 to \$5 10.

Chicago. March 6, 1893.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City. March 6, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 1,376,510 bushels; corn, 267,68

bushels; oats, 59,339 bushels, and rye, 17,973 bushels.

WHEAT.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 101,000 bushels. Hard went off ¼¢ and was slow sale, but soft was in very good demand and brought about Saturday's prices. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 60 per bushel less): No. 2 hard, as to billing 20 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 64¢, 1 car fancy at 64½¢, 8 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 63½¢, 2 cars at 63¼¢, No. 3 hard, 3 cars 58 pounds at 63¢, 10 cars 56½ to 57 pounds at 62½¢, 1 car white spring at 56¢, No. 2 hard, 60¢@61¢, 1 car at 61¢, No. 2 red, 3 cars choice 60 pounds at 71½¢, No. 3 red, 1 car choice at 69¢, 1 car at 68¢, No. 4 red, 65¢@66¢, 1 car rejected at 66¢, 1 car No. 4 red, local, at 67¢.

CORN.—Receipts forty-eight hours, 47,500 bushels. More coming in and market weaker, but demand fair on shipping account at the prices. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, as to billing, 34¢@34½¢; No. 3 mixed, 33½¢@34¢; No. 2 white, 35¢@35½¢; No. 3 white, 34½¢@35¢. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 5 cars, favorable billing, at 34½¢, 15 cars at 34¢; 2 cars No. 2 yellow, special, 34½¢; No. 3 mixed, 8 cars at 33½¢; No. 2 white, 3 cars at 35¢, 2 cars special at 35½¢, 2 cars Memphis at 42½¢.

OATS.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 29,000 bushels. Sales still slow and values weak under the influence of increased offerings. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, as to billing, 28½¢@29½¢; No. 3 mixed, 28¢@28½¢; No. 4 mixed, 27½¢@28½¢; No. 2 white, 31¢@31½¢; No. 3 white, 29¢@30¢; No. 4 white, 28¢@28½¢. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars favorable billing, at 29½¢, 2 cars at 29¢ and 3 cars poor billing 28½¢.

RYE.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1,500 bushels. Market quiet but values steady. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 52¢@52½¢; No. 3, 50¢@51¢.

MILLET.—Market dull and weak. German, 55¢@60¢ per bushel, and common 45¢@50¢ per bushel.

CASTOR BEANS.—Steady and in fair demand. \$1 43 per bushel in car lots; small lots, 10¢ less.

FLAXSEED.—Demand fair but market weaker. We quote at \$1 10 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 350 tons, and shipments, 70 tons. Market dull except fancy. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$5 00; good to choice, \$4 50 to \$7 00; prime, \$5 50 to \$6 00; common, \$4 50 to \$5 00; timothy, fancy, \$9 50, and choice, \$8 50 to \$9 00.

The following quotations on produce are for job lots:

BUTTER.—The market remains the same as at the close of last week. All good sweet table goods in demand and firm; others dull. Creamery, highest grade separator, 28¢; finest gathered cream, 27¢; fine fresh, good flavor, 25¢; fair to good, 24¢. Dairies—Fancy farm, 17¢@18¢; fair to good lines, 15¢@16¢. Country store packed—Fancy, 16¢@17¢; fresh and sweet packing, 14¢@15¢. Roll—Fancy, 17¢@18¢; choice, 15¢; fair to good, 14¢; poor and rancid, 12¢@13¢.

EGGS.—Market dull and lower; more coming in. Fresh candled, 13¢ per dozen.

LIVE POULTRY.—Receipts light and demand good at firm prices. Both chickens and turkeys sell quickly. Ducks steady. Geese a little slow. Chickens, broilers, 10¢ per pound; chickens, light, 8¢; heavy, 8¢; roosters, old and young, 15¢ each; turkey hens, small, 10¢; large, 9¢; gobblers, 9¢; ducks, old, 7½¢; spring, 8¢; geese, full feathered, 6½¢. Pigeons, 75¢@81¢ per dozen.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Demand for stock brisk at strong prices, but was slow; no lower. Broilers, 11¢; chickens, 9¢; chickens, rough, 7¢; turkeys, 11¢; ducks, 8¢; geese, 7½¢.

POTATOES.—Demand good and values still firm. Choice Northern table, \$1 per bushel; Colorado, \$1 10 to \$1 15. Seed potatoes higher.

WOOL.—Market quiet at old prices. Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 15¢@17¢; light fine, 17¢@19¢; medium, 20¢@22¢; low and combing, 20¢@22¢; coarse combing, 17¢@21¢; low and carpet, 13¢@16¢. Tub-washed, per pound, choice, 30¢@32¢; medium, 28¢@30¢; dingy and low, 25¢@27¢.

St. Louis. March 6, 1893.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 31,000 bushels; shipments, 18,000 bushels. Market closed ¼¢ lower than on Saturday. No. 2 red cash, 67½¢; March, 67½¢; April, 69¢; May, 70¢@71¢, closing 70½¢; July, 72¢@72½¢, closing at 72¢.

CORN.—Receipts, 280,000 bushels; shipments, 230,000 bushels. Market closed ¼¢ higher than on Saturday. No. 2 cash, 37½¢; March, 37½¢; April, 38½¢@39¢; May, 39½¢; July, 41¢.

OATS.—Receipts, 33,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Market irregular. No. 2 cash, 32¢; May, 32½¢.

WOOL.—Receipts, 5,100 pounds; shipments, 1,000 pounds. Market firm. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 20¢@24¢; Kansas and Nebraska, 19¢@22¢; 21¢; Northern territory and Montana, 19¢@22¢; Tex., 14¢@18¢; Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, etc., 12¢@17¢. Coarse—Missouri and Illinois, etc., 18¢@19¢; Kansas and Nebraska, 15¢@17¢ for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15¢@16¢; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 14¢@16¢. Best medium wool, 22¢@24¢; fine to fair, 19¢@22¢; light fine, 17¢@20¢; heavy fine, 18¢@21¢; fair to choice tub-washed at 30¢@32½¢.

Chicago. March 6, 1893.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 140,000 bushels; shipments, 28,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, at 78½¢@79½¢; No. 3 spring at 69¢@71¢; No. 2 red, 73½¢@74½¢.

CORN.—Receipts, 110,000 bushels; shipments, 90,000 bushels. No. 2, 37½¢.

OATS.—Receipts, 98,000 bush



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Patronize the firm that got up the reputation of the GERMAN COACH HORSE in America. We imported the first German Coach horse to the United States, and we exhibited the first German Coach horse in the American Stock Show, and won the first prize on German Coach horse in 1886 at the Illinois State fair, and have been at the front ever since. At our farm the first full-blood colt was foaled. We own the first German Coach stallion and mare that gained twice in succession over the combined Coach breed.

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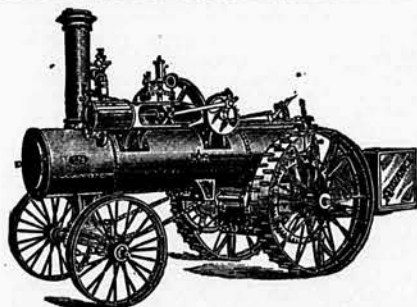
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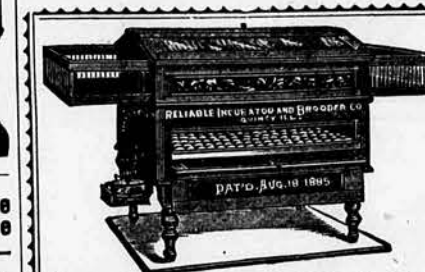
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When its success elicits the words, "Haworth's does the best of any," as in the trying spring of 1892, it is significant. Runners: Chill Hardened. **HAWORTH'S** is the original and best development of the Check Rower. Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. **HAWORTH & SONS, Decatur, Ill.**

Fig. 1 partly fills the furrow from the bottom up. Fig. 2 fills it completely. Fig. 3 broad wheel furrow arched. **SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.**

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 22, 1893.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.
COW—Taken up by John Page, in Soldier tp., one cow of a light red color, 5 years old, dehorned; valued at \$20.

Osage county—George Rogers, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by L. S. Griggs, in Olivet tp., P. O. Olivet, December 20, 1892, one black steer.

Finney county—T. C. Laughlin, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by A. Summers, in Garden City, January 16, 1893, one bay mare pony, blaze face; valued at \$12.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Frank Pottorff, in Howard tp., P. O. Valeda, January 23, 1893, one white steer, branded M on left side; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one red and white steer, branded W on right side; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one red steer, branded H on right side; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1893.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Joseph Phillips, in California tp., one red and white steer, 2 years old, indistinct brand; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1893.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Atyeo, in Center tp., November 10, 1892, one three-year-old pale red steer, some white, swallow-fork in left ear and under-crop off right ear.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Huntsinger, in Sheridan tp., February 28, 1893, one light red heifer, supposed to be about 3 years old, weight about 500 pounds; valued at \$10.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by S. W. Loy, in Sedan tp., October 15, 1892, one pale red heifer, 3 years old, branded cross bar on left side and S. K. on left hip, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Price, in Hendricks tp., February 8, 1893, one bay horse, 10 years old, sixteen hands high, mane roached, long foretop, n' brands; valued at \$40.
HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 7 years old, fifteen hands high.

STEER—Taken up by C. K. Gilpin, in Washington tp., February 23, 1893, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded T. D. on right hip, nick in lower part of right ear; valued at \$15.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by John H. Miles, in Prairie tp., P. O. Russell, November 16, 1891, one bay gelding, about 6 years old, weight about 1,050 pounds, white spot in forehead and on tip of nose, left front foot white half way to knee and wire cut on same foot; valued at \$40.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by H. C. Laughlin, in Monmouth tp., P. O. Richland, January 28, 1893, one roan heifer, 1 year old, star in forehead; valued at \$9.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LANGSHANS AND LEGHORNS—Handsomest and hardest on earth. Eggs from prize-winners. J. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH—Or will trade for cows, good general-purpose stallion. Fine roadster, very gentle. Full particulars by mail. T. McFadden, Lansing, Kas.

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CLOVER SEED—Choice home-grown. at Clark's Feed and Commission House, 216 West Sixth St., Topeka.

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One of the very best improved Nebraska home farms in the State for sale. For particulars address ROBT. W. FURNAS, Brownville, Nebraska.

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The Latest, Cheapest and Best Hive made. Send for a sample hive made up with sections and starters, only \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free.

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The Spavin Cure was not known in my part of the country until I purchased the first bottle, now all my neighbors use no other liniment but "Kendall's Spavin Cure." It is all you claim. You may publish this if desired.

Very respectfully, ADAM BRITAIN.
—Price \$1.00 per bottle.

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Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

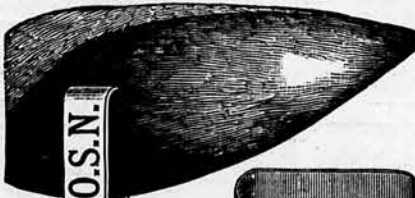
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FRENCH DRAFT,
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They Were Winners of 141 Prizes.

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Iams Guarantees to show you the largest collection of first-class BIG FLASHY DRAFT HORSES of the various breeds, of the best individual merit and Royal breeding, 2 to 5 years old—1,600 to 2,200 weight and at ALLIANCE PRICES AND TERMS, one, two or three years time at 5 per cent. interest, or cheaper than any live importer, or pay your fare to see them, and Iams pays the freight.

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50—HEAD—50

All are choicely bred, being sired by such noted sires as Napoleon, Longfellow, Jumbo, etc. We can suit any one who wants a Mule Jack or for heading a harem of Jennets.

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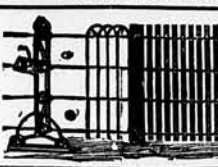
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Consisting of nine (9) head of imported draft stallions, Norman, Clyde and Shire; three (3) French coach horses, even (7) standard and registered trotting-bred young stallions, four (4) high-bred saddle stallions, twelve (12) large and carefully selected Kentucky jacks, from 14½ to 16 hands high, nine (9) first-class jennets, all in foal, five (5) head of

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