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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Address to Farmers. Prof. Snow Refutes the Charges. The Future of Western Kansas.
PAGE 3—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Flaxseed and Oil Cake. The Boycott of the American Live Stock in Colorado. Stock Yards Notes.
PAGE 4—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Industrial Co-operative Manufacturing Association. A Land Basis Currency for the Love of Country.—Open Letter No. 2. Good for Ohio. State Central Committee. National Conference. Haskell County.
PAGE 5—Gossip About Stock.
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—Progress (poem). Mr. Bryerson's Mother.—Chap. III.
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—The Tomb of Washington (poem). Washington's Birthday. "Trust in Breaches."
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—Shall We Have a Constitutional Convention? Reciprocity With Brazil.
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—Answers All Letters. No Anarchists Here. The Legislature.
PAGE 10—IN THE DAIRY.—Fodder Crops... THE POULTRY YARD.—Capitalize Your Cockerels.
PAGE 11—HORTICULTURE.—Shawnee County Fruit-Growers Hints on Hot-Beds.
PAGE 12—The Veterinarian. The Markets.

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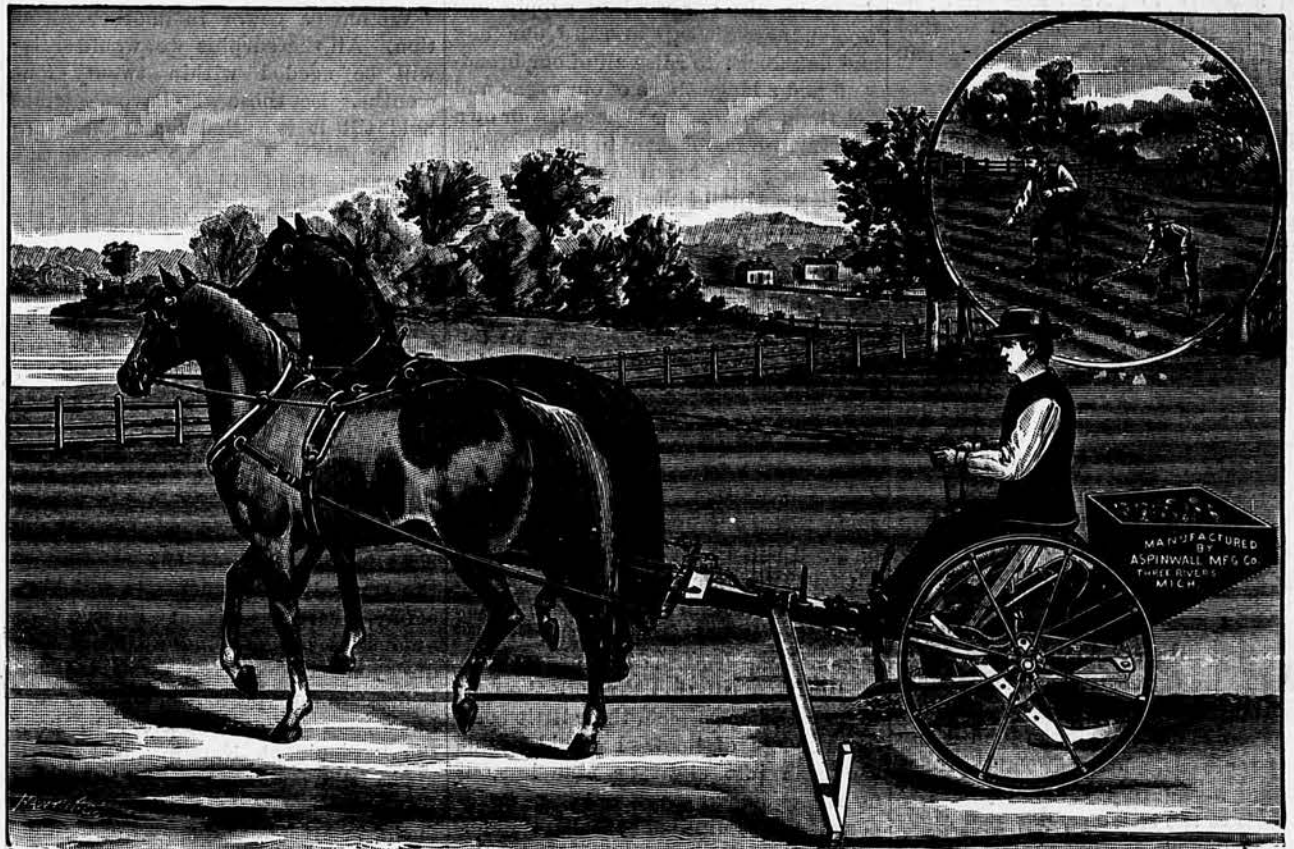
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SWINE.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—From No. 1 breeding stock. All stock recorded or eligible to record. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry H. Miller, Rossville, Kas.

F. E. COMMONS, breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred recorded Poland-China swine. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Quaker Ridge Farm, Paton, Greene Co., Iowa.

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

ROME PARK HERDS.—T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS. My herds are composed of the richest blood in the U. S., with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty.

75 POLAND-CHINA PIGS for this season's trade. Well bred and good individuals. Address J. W. GRIFFITH, P. O. Box 41, Ridgely, Mo.

JOHN KEMP, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS, Breeder of Improved CHESTER WHITE SWINE. Stock for sale.

D. T. GANTT, Steele City, Neb., breeder of Poland-China swine. Head of herd Kalo Jim 2315. Young stock for sale. Also two young Short-horn bulls for sale—Fancy family.

POULTRY.

KANSAS ECONOMY INCUBATOR AND BROODER.—Incubator capacity 250; hatches 80 per cent. Is easily managed and sold very reasonably. Brooder is vermin, rat and weather-proof, and will accommodate 200 chicks. Plenty of light in bad weather, where chicks can be fed dry and warm. Write for particulars. Address Jacob Yost, Box 283, Topeka, Kas., or call at Walnut Grove Poultry Yards, five and one-half miles southeast of city, via Highland Park.

WHITE HOLLAND GOBLERS—\$3 each. Fly-mouth Rock cockerels \$2, three for \$5. Eggs in season. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

[Continued on page 16.]

Agricultural Matters.

ADDRESS TO FARMERS.

Paper read by E. C. Cowles, at the last annual session of the Douglas County Farmers' Institute.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—LABORERS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY:—Never before have there been so much thought and mental activity by all laboring classes as during the past year; and this not only in our own country, but throughout the whole world. Never before have the ruling classes given that regard to the wants and situation of the laborer as now. It may be from the fear of losing their political prestige and power that the most of them have given thought in this direction, but I believe many have done so because of their sympathy for the common people and a desire to give them their just rights, and thereby help them upward in all that makes life honorable and happy.

There also has never been before a time when these laboring classes have felt and exercised such a power within themselves as during the past year; especially is this true in our own country. The political revolution of the past month was not the result of a blind political campaign, but of an active investigation of causes and effects.

But it is not my purpose to farther ask your thought upon the general political situation in our country. I wish, rather, to direct our minds to the power that we have to work out our own financial salvation, if we will only use it. We have the power: (1) To control the prices of what we have to sell; (2) To control the prices of most we must buy. I do not mean we can or ought to "bull" the price of what we have to sell above the cost, with a reasonable profit; or that we can or ought to "bear" the prices of those things we must buy below their cost and a reasonable profit; but that we can limit the supply of what we raise to the real demands, and regulate the demand of what we buy to our necessities, and thereby hold the control of prices of both. I will illustrate with the wheat crop we sell and the machinery we buy.

There is not wheat enough grown east of the Mississippi river to supply consumption by about 5,000,000 bushels. The average amount of wheat raised west of the Mississippi river is 230,000,000 bushels; of which 83,000,000 bushels are consumed. Now add to this 83,000,000 bushels the 5,000,000 bushels needed to supply consumption east of the Mississippi river with 35,000,000 bushels for seed, and we have 123,000,000 bushels used, leaving 107,000,000 bushels to export to other countries. Now, as the supply and demand for export largely fixes the price for all the wheat we have to sell, and the real export demand is only about one-half our export supply, the price is lowered to less than the cost of production. There are ten wheat-producing States west of the Mississippi river. If by concert of action the wheat-growers of these ten States raise one-third or 70,000,000 bushels less wheat there would be 37,000,000 bushels only for export; not enough to supply the demand by 15,000,000 bushels. If the whole country should raise one-fourth less bushels than now, there would be none for export; but by raising one-ninth less, we would only supply our own home demand and have less than 50,000,000 bushels for export, causing a shortage of 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels; and as when there is not enough to meet the demand we get our own reasonable prices, so should we see that by raising one-ninth less of wheat we could fix the price of that article of the farm.

The average annual surplus of corn is 50,000,000 bushels, or one thirty-sixth of our crop. Let us raise that amount

less and we have none for export, and the price would be in our hands.

The surplus of hogs and cattle is only one-ninth of what we raise. So that with only a small shortage in all of our staple crops we can control the market of what we have if we will. With the conditions of none or little surplus, the prices would more than make up in money value for the shortage. But one says, what shall we do with our surplus land? Better let it lie idle if we cannot put it to other use. But need that be?

We import \$51,000,000 of wool and woolen goods; \$23,000,000 of flax and flax goods; \$32,000,000 of cotton goods, and \$12,000,000 of breadstuff, or \$138,000,000 of that we ought to raise on our farms and manufacture in our shops, besides over \$50,000,000 of sugar.

Now if we should use this idle land, caused by shortening our export products, to raise our wool to supply our woolen necessities; to raise our flax and flax fiber; to raise all of our breadstuff and a large share of our sugar, and get them manufactured here in our own country, we could save to us laboring men nearly all or quite the \$188,000,000 which goes out of the country for imports, giving us a prestige and power in money no other laboring men in the world have. But how shall we bring about this shortage? as many of our farmers put forth every energy to get the most they can from their farms this very year.

Now let us consider a plan to accomplish this shortage and to save in part, at least, the \$188,000,000 of imports, saying nothing about the more money each farmer would realize from his farm. I believe all this may be done with a systematic rotation of crops and with a variety of stock. Here let me say that my rotation is not for the "truck" man or small fruit man, although they must have a rotation through the year to get the most from their little acre, more or less of land. I would divide the farm into eight or nine lots, as nearly equal as circumstances would permit. The ninth should be the untillable land, if there were such on the farm, devoted to orcharding and small fruits; permanent pasture and garden patches. The first one-eighth part of the tillable land the first year I would put to flax for seed and fiber, sorghum and beets for sugar, if there were sugar mills within reach (and there will be within a score of years) and to corn. The second year apply your manure and put it to corn. The third year would raise oats, sowing wheat in the fall and sowing to grass. The fourth year the wheat would come off; fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth years meadow and pasture. Each division of the farm following in the same order of rotation. The stock should be mares, cows, sheep and hogs, with their increase till fitted for market—only enough to use up the corn, stalks, straw and hay.

Some such a rotation could be made to accomplish the shortage desired and an increase of the money outcome of the farm at less expense of money, time and muscle.

How is it with regard to what we buy? Can we fix our own prices? I believe, I think I know that there is enough machinery, excepting the plow, in the hands of the farmers, and those they employ, to put in, harvest and market all the crops for the next three years, provided they were worked to their full capacity, carefully handled and well stored. We all know that very much of the machinery is laid aside, or left to rot in the field, when not more than half worn out, for the purpose of getting other with some little improvement, which will not be the means of raising one kernel more of grain.

I know a farmer that has raised on an average of eighty acres of corn for the past ten years, who has bought only second-hand cultivators, at about \$6 each, which are good for ten years if

new wooded, and he raises an average crop with his neighbors, and keeps his land as clean. I don't wish to ignore improvements; I would buy the improvements when I bought a new article. But the fact is that our binders, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators and harrows cannot be much improved for practical work. So let us get the most we can out of what we have. But, suppose we think we need to get some new machine. We all believe that the first cost with a fair profit is not more than 75 per cent. of what is asked. Then let us make that offer, determined to use for another year the old implement without our offer is accepted, and in nine cases out of ten we will get the new machine at our offer. Now with regard to the necessities of life which we are constantly consuming; we have the power to raise them or go without. Let us exercise that power.

We have a power in another direction. All the surplus we would raise will be needed within twenty-four months. Let those who have a surplus hold till it is called for at their own paying price. I wish to emphasize this thought: Hold till it is called for at your own paying price. There may be individuals who must have help to hold, but we, as a class, can hold if we will look ahead and prepare for all emergencies; and for those individuals who need help let every township have a mutual benefit association such as other classes and orders have to help those in need.

Prof. Snow Refutes the Charges.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your favor of the 9th inst. is at hand, inclosing clipping from the columns of the *Manhattan Nationalist*, in which an anonymous "prominent Kansan" is quoted as pronouncing my chinch bug discovery a hoax, and myself as dishonest in my pretensions. It would have been more satisfactory to me if the "prominent Kansan" had given his name in connection with his charges as to my personal and scientific integrity. My long residence in the State of Kansas and intimate acquaintance with all classes of its citizens would seem to render unnecessary a refutation of these dishonorable charges.

In regard to the character of my experiments for the purpose of destroying chinch bugs in the field I have simply to bring to your attention the actual facts. These have already been partially published in your paper, and have been given wide publicity among the farmers of Kansas and other States, as well as in scientific circles. The experiments have been a great success during the two seasons of 1889 and 1890, both in my laboratory and in the field. A full account of the experiments in 1889 has been published in the "Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science." A detailed statement of the experiments in 1890 was presented at the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, January 16, 1891. The paper presented at that meeting is now in press as a part of its official proceedings.

I may briefly recapitulate the result of these experiments in 1890. No less than twenty-six field experiments were conducted in eighteen different counties of the State. Every one of the field experiments performed during the months of June, July and August proved to be entirely successful, the fields being practically cleared of chinch bugs in from ten to twelve days after the introduction of the infection from my laboratory. In the months of September and October, after the occurrence of the first frosts, the diseases were not in every case successfully communicated; but even in these two months ten out of sixteen experiments were entirely successful. I may also state that one of the chinch bug diseases has been successfully introduced from my laboratory into the States of Missouri and Indiana,

as has been scientifically demonstrated by the Professors of economical entomology at the agricultural experiment stations at Columbia, Mo., and Lafayette, Ind. Prof. F. M. Webster, of the latter station, published his official report regarding the successful transfer of the disease from my laboratory to the Indiana Experimental farm, in Bulletin No. 22 of the Division of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. I may also state that upon invitation I gave an account of my experiments before the national convention of the official entomologists of the United States and Canada, at Champaign, Ill., last November. This was the largest meeting of entomologists ever held in this country, and a very cordial vote of thanks was extended to me for my experiments.

In conclusion I will say that the bill now before our State Legislature calling for an appropriation for the further prosecution of these experiments was prepared in response to a resolution of the Douglas County Farmers' Institute, and I had no personal connection whatever with its preparation. I had not even seen the bill or heard it read until last week, I was asked by the Ways and Means Committee to appear before them to explain the nature of my experiments. I, however, most heartily approve of the proposed appropriation. My experiments and investigations during the past two years are at least of sufficient importance to warrant their continuance upon an enlarged scale. There are many points which call for more complete scientific examination. The State should provide a thoroughly equipped bacteriological laboratory for the study of the bacterial disease which proved most destructive to the chinch bug in the dry year of 1890, and for the study of other similar diseases which may be found to be useful in destroying other insects. F. H. SNOW.

Lawrence, Kas., Feb. 10, 1891.

The Future of Western Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Is the future destiny of western Kansas to be turned over to the care of the "cow-boy" under the direction of the loan companies? Can not such a dire calamity be averted? It is the opinion of the writer that it might be; and that in a few years western Kansas might become one of the beautiful and prosperous sections of the country. It is well adapted to wheat production; better even than Minnesota or the Dakotas. The land is easily worked and will yield a better crop according to amount of labor than most parts of the country; and it contains some of the most important elements requisite for producing an abundant crop in inexhaustible quantities. It is also well adapted to the production of sorghum and broom corn; also castor beans and nearly all kinds of forage crop, and with proper culture to horticultural products.

It cannot be denied, however, that it has suffered severely by drought, which has been very discouraging to the settlers who came on here poor—as most of them were—and not being acquainted with the soil, to know just the tillage it should have, they very naturally made the same mistake that settlers have in all new timberless countries, viz., broke too shallow, and tried to work too much. The land ought to be broken deep and well worked. Then the winter snows and frosts and rains of spring will pulverize the soil, so that it will conserve the moisture sufficient to produce a good crop of all kinds that are cultivated while growing, provided that it is cultivated so as to keep the soil light and fine one to two inches at the surface, and leave it undisturbed below. Remember you can have a soil as deep as you can plow.

Owing to drought, bad cultivation, want of means, and other causes, a large

portion of the claims all through these western counties have been "proven up" and mortgaged and gone into the hands of the lean companies, and much more inevitably must go into their hands. There appears to be no way of avoiding this. Then can there be no remedy for the seeming evil? I think there might be without injustice or injury to any, but with benefit to many.

How can it be accomplished? In this way: Let the loan companies make improvements, by breaking, say eighty acres on each quarter section, and build a small, comfortable house, sink a well and put up a windmill and pump. Then rent the farms on long time, and perhaps with a redemption clause at the option of the tenant. They could afford very favorable rents, provided the terms were all made very explicit, and each party strongly bound to the rigid fulfillment of the contract. They could afford to rent for one-fourth, with the further liberal condition that if the crop is greatly cut short by a casualty past the control of the tenant that a rebate of not exceeding one-half of the rent shall be made for that year. That would be simple justice. For the lessor would have his capital left, while the tenant's capital, which consisted of his time, would be gone past recovery, and the landlord would probably realize more than 10 per cent. on his investment for a series of five or ten years.

If such arrangements, or something similar, could be made, the country would soon fill up with good, enterprising farmers. Millions of dollars worth of wheat and other crops would be grown, railroads and markets would be established, and in a few years their farms would sell for three or four times as much as they will if they are given up to cattle and the "cowboy"—not meaning any disrespect to the cowboy, as they are as useful as any other class where they are needed; but the good of the country does not need them here. Wheat, sugar, and other agricultural industries are much better for the State. The more timber and fruit is grown in Kansas the better for the country, and the more grain and agricultural products the better the markets.

D. I. BISSELL.

Onion Culture.

E. B. Trickett, of Harper, Kas., writes us for information on the planting and cultivation of onions, and asks: "How should the ground be prepared? How far apart should the seed be planted to obtain the best results? and what care do they demand after they get through the ground?"

Sandy loam, with a porous subsoil, and good natural drainage should be selected. Plow either in the fall or early enough during the winter to give the ground time to settle. Some good compost, such as fine cattle-yard manure (not raw), should be spread on thickly. Mix the compost with the soil by means of a disc pulverizer, Acme harrow, or narrow-bladed cultivator, and then roll until you have an even, smooth surface. Plant twelve inches apart between the rows, but if sown, thin to four inches between the plants. Keep the surface of the soil well stirred for the preservation of moisture and destruction of weeds. Among the implements used for this purpose, probably the most satisfactory is the Planet Jr. double hoe, with which a good-sized healthy boy can cultivate about one acre per day. Never permit the soil to form a crust, or allow the weeds to "get the start of you."

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years, and am satisfied I should not be alive to-day if it had not been for them. They cured me of dyspepsia when all other remedies failed."—T. P. Bonner, Chester, Pa. Ayer's Pills are sold by all druggists.

Prime Alfalfa seed can be bought of McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 8—J. H. Rea & Sons, R. B. Hudson & Sons and W. J. Turpin, Carrollton, Mo., Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
MAY 13—Inter State Short-horn Breeders, show and sale, at Kansas City.
MAY 14—A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill., Herefords.

FLAXSEED AND OIL CAKE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Last fall I began using flaxseed for feed. I knew, from what I could learn from others and from my own experience, that oil cake was an excellent feed to mix with grain. I had fed a ton of it during the spring and summer to my brood sows and pigs, and they did well. But when my ton of meal was gone, the idea—(which I now find was erroneous)—occurred to me that I could feed flaxseed. I looked at the price of the seed and the meal and saw that a pound of seed did not cost much more than a pound of meal; and as the seed had much more oil in it than the meal, it was surely cheaper feed than meal—by meal I mean ground oil cake.

I began in October and fed it to my sows and fall pigs for about three months, using about one-fourth as much seed as I would meal, and I still feel that it did them lots of good. But it was not so convenient as oil cake. I had to be careful lest I would get the feed too laxative. I watched the pigs improve and noticed that although they were fat and healthy, they were not as big as they ought to be, and began to think my flaxseed was not doing as good work as oil cake; so I determined to find out something about the value of the two substances for feeding and wrote to our experimental station at Manhattan. Prof. Georgeson, Professor of Agriculture, promptly replied, and his letter is so plain and complete that I believe it should be published for the benefit of others. It contains information that every farmer should know. And by his permission I give it here for the readers of the KANSAS FARMER. The letter is as follows:

MANHATTAN, KAS., December 26, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—It is not especially the oil in oil cake that is valuable for feeding, it is the albuminoids or those compounds which contain nitrogen that make oil meal valuable. The albuminoids are not pressed out with the oil, consequently oil cake is as rich in them as the flaxseed or cottonseed itself. That is the oil cake made from 100 pounds seed contains as many pounds albuminoids as the seed itself. This may be still better explained by a reference to the composition of the two substances. One hundred pounds linseed contains the following amounts in pounds: Water 12.3, ash 3.4, albuminoids 20.5, fiber 7.2, carbo-hydrates 19.6, fat (oil) 37.0.

Of these the following number of pounds are digested: Albuminoids 17.2, carbo-hydrates 18.9, oil 35.2. Only the amounts digested are of any value in feeding; what is indigestible passes out without nourishing the animal.

The linseed meal, after the oil is extracted, contains the following number of pounds in 100: Water 9.7, ash 7.3, albuminoids 33.2, fiber 8.8, carbo-hydrates 38.7, fat (oil) 2.3. Of these the following amounts are digested: Albuminoids 27.8 pounds, carbo-hydrates 33.9 pounds, oil 2.1 pounds. Now you will see that there are 10 pounds more digestible albuminoids in 100 pounds oil meal than in 100 pounds linseed, hence the oil meal is the most valuable for feeding purposes.

The oil in the seed is also of some value because it goes directly to the formation of fat, but it must be fed with a proper proportion of albuminoids; if not, it would act as a cathartic and would scour the stock. The pure seed

is too rich in oil to feed and would have the above effect.

Again, flesh (lean flesh) can be formed in the animal body only from the albuminoids, while fat is formed both from albuminoids and oil. The cake or meal from which the oil is extracted is worth much more for feeding than the seed.

Yours truly, C. C. GEORGESON.

From the figures in the above letter I have arranged a table to enable the reader to see at a glance the composition of the two substances and their relative value as a feed.

Component parts.	100 pounds of flaxseed.	100 pounds of oil cake.	Flaxseed digested.	Oil cake digested.
Water.....	12.3	9.7	9.7	9.7
Ash.....	3.4	7.3	7.3	7.3
Albuminoids.....	20.5	33.2	17.2	27.8
Fiber.....	7.2	8.8	8.8	8.8
Carbo-hydrates.....	19.6	38.7	18.9	33.9
Fat (oil).....	37.0	2.3	2.3	2.1

Well, after reading that letter carefully several times I did some figuring. I found that at the present prices of flaxseed, \$1 per bushel, and oil cake, \$23 per ton, the latter is the cheaper feed, even if I were able to mix the proper proportion of albuminoids with the flaxseed so that I could feed more of it.

J. E. D. WILLIAMSON.

Severy, Kas.

The Boycott of the American.

The American Live Stock Commission Company, a profit-sharing and co-operative concern which has been doing business at Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and Chicago for two or three years, is having a hard fight for existence with the live stock exchanges at each of these markets. The other commission men propose to bar the American from doing business at their respective markets, and so far have succeeded in temporarily flooring them at all points except Kansas City, where they are still permitted to do business; but the fight will continue until they are deprived of membership at that place.

The stockholders of the American, however, are not dismayed and propose to fight to the bitter end for a permanent position in each of the markets, believing that their demands for a place are founded on equity and justice. Among the stockholders are some of the largest ranchmen of the United States, besides many members of the different farmer organizations of Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois. In view of the great strength of the opposing forces in this conflict there is no telling how it will end for either party, or what effect it will have on the live stock commission business generally. Stockmen will await further developments with interest, and the KANSAS FARMER will keep them fully posted as to further results.

Live Stock in Colorado.

The farmers and feeders of Kansas and the Missouri valley are very much interested in live stock matters in the States west, on account of being the principal source of supply for feeders and stockers, as well as wethers; consequently any reliable data concerning the supply of live stock is of special interest to our farmers who depend on the purchase of stock from the range to feed the surplus grain and hay raised for that special purpose. Many of our farmers in the Missouri valley have quit raising cattle and sheep and instead buy a supply every season from the Western ranges and hold them one season and finish them for the market.

The KANSAS FARMER has received reliable reports showing the number of live stock in the State of Colorado in January, 1891, as follows: Cattle 1,000,760, sheep 854,800, horses 227,620, swine 38,000, mules and asses 13,770, and goats 7,150 head. The number of steer cattle, yearlings up, for sale to be shipped during 1891, 300,000. Number

of wethers for sale and shipment during 1891, 213,700 head.

The principal shipping stations on the Santa Fe system in Colorado are Holleys, Lamar, Los Animas, La Junta, Timpas, Trinidad, Catlin, Chico, Pueblo, Canon City, Fountain, Colorado Springs, Castle Rock, Monument, Denver, Florissant, Howbert, Hartsel, Haver, Higgins, Leadville, Miller Creek, Sherman, Cardiff, New Castle and Aspen. The points on the D. & R. G. railroad are Durango, Chama, Antonito, Alamosa, Del Norte, Ft. Garland, Salida, White-water, Grand Junction, Villa Grove, Dotsero, Rifle and New Castle.

Stock Yards Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The live stock market continues unsatisfactory. The looked-for increase in values does not materialize. To-day, Friday, February 6, the receipts of cattle have been 2,881 head, with a steady to strong market on good stock. The American Live Stock Commission Co. had its share of the business, having altogether, cattle and hogs, twenty-seven loads. A load of twenty-two feeding steers, shipped by John R. Mulvane, brought \$4.15. Mr. Dresbeck and Mr. Cheeseman each had forty head of steers, which our salesman disposed of at \$4.50 and \$4.40 respectively.

The receipts of hogs for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day were 18,585 head, with a market 5 to 10 cents lower than yesterday. The highest price received was for one load, averaging 401 pounds, at \$3.55.

Several of our members neglected to give us their postoffice address. Dividends are awaiting these, and will be forwarded as soon as they make their address known.

I desire to again warn shippers against shipping hogs under cattle. The Humane Society arrests shippers for this, and often give them much trouble, and the fine and costs imposed is no trifling matter. Especially is this true where the shipper does not accompany his stock, and the Sheriff's mileage, which is 10 cents a mile each way, is included in the costs of his arrest and prosecution. A case of this kind occurred to-day. A shipper run sixty-three hogs under sixteen head of cattle in one car. Several hogs were trampled to death, or crippled. A warrant was issued for his arrest and placed in the Sheriff's hands. At the solicitation of his commission house, the Sheriff holds the warrant until the shipper can be communicated with, and can settle by paying a fine of \$10. If the Sheriff has to travel 150 miles to arrest and bring him to Kansas City, Kas., the costs will be \$75 or more. There is no advantage in shipping hogs under cattle. Buyers will not pay quite so much for hogs that come in this way, as they are very likely to be bruised. If it is desired to ship both hogs and cattle in the same car, it is very little work to make a partition, which makes all safe.

EDWIN SNYDER,
Alliance Live Stock Agent.

A Woman in the Case.

There always is. She is the power behind the throne. A woman's influence over the man who loves her is often absolute. To wield so great a power to guide, strengthen and help her husband, a woman's mind should be clear and healthy. It cannot be if she is suffering from any functional derangement. How many a home is made unhappy because she who should be its life and light is a wretched, depressed, morbid invalid! Wives, mothers and daughters, why suffer from "female complaints" which are sapping your lives away, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will renew your health and gladden those about you? It has restored happiness to many a saddened life. Why endure martyrdom when release is so easy? In its special field there never was a restorative like the "Favorite Prescription."

To cleanse the stomach, liver, and system generally, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets, 25 cents.

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, Kas.

ALFALFA SEED.—Address McBeth & Kinnison, seedsmen, Garden City, Kas.

Affiance Department.

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 Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
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Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

SPECIAL.

We want some members of every farmers' organization—Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A.—to regularly represent the KANSAS FARMER and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

Industrial Co-Operative Manufacturing Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In view of the rapid combining of all the manufacturers with whom the farmers have large dealings, it is high time the farmers themselves organize in self defense and protect themselves in some way against the centralization of capital, for the purpose of destroying competition and forcing up prices on the already too expensive materials and machinery necessary for farming purposes.

We are compelled to pay 14 to 18 cents per pound for binder twine that costs 6 to 8 cents, and with fair competition would sell for from 8 to 10 cents. As the consumption is about 60,000 tons, this steal is close on \$10,000,000 annually.

It is not long since we paid \$300 for a grain binding harvester that we now buy for \$90, which is a good price, considering they only cost \$60; and as McCormick claims their profits last year were \$1,600,000, the business cannot be suffering very much from *runious competition*. With competition removed what reason is there to hope that we will not have to pay old prices; having no one else to buy from, we must give what they ask, or go without. What factories they do not absorb they crush. There is neither pity, justice nor principle in their methods. They have the power, and they will use it like pirates.

From a Senate made up of millionaires, and a House swarming with corporation lobbyists, there is little hope of any remedy through the laws. But there is a way to reach and utterly annihilate them, and that is to form a Farmers' Co-operative Manufacturing association, make your own machinery and twine, and *rigidly boycott* the products of the trust.

If each member of the Alliance will take from \$5 to \$10 of (non-assessable) stock in the association, sufficient money can be raised to do an enormous business. The individual risk is small and the investment would be more than repaid on the first bill of twine or machinery purchased.

Each branch of the Alliance could appoint a delegate. These delegates could elect the trustees; the trustees appoint the officers and directors of the company. So the management of the business and handling of the monies would always be in the hands of your own representatives. The manufacturing of course would have to be superintended by experienced men in these lines.

The products should be sold only to

members of the Alliance, and thus strengthen it by inducing others to come in to get advantage of the low prices.

These prices should be actual cost, plus a small profit for contingencies and to improve plant, etc. This profit when accumulated, to be divided among the shareholders.

There are a number of towns at central points willing to give land, and perhaps buildings free, as an inducement to locate with them.

The writer has discussed this subject with inventors, superintendents, foremen and mechanics in these lines of manufacturing, and they are with us to a man. The inventors will take stock for their patents, and the superintendents, foremen and mechanics will subscribe largely. The best artisans in the country will come to us at a moment's notice; and feeling they are working for themselves, will give us a class of labor that cannot be purchased with money.

If the Association was formed and stock ready to issue, I feel certain I could place two thousand shares among the mechanics of one factory alone.

The undertaking looks vast, but has so much in its favor that there is no possibility of failure.

By selling direct to the farmers, through the branch Alliances, we avoid the middlemen and a host of other expenses. We can manufacture as cheap as any one. Our trade already exists, and every shareholder is a drummer. A little personal effort will free us from this trust tyranny, and be the most progressive stride toward individual independence of the nineteenth century.

ARCHIBALD L. CARR.
 Albany, New York.

A Land Basis Currency for the Love of Country—Open Letter No. 2.

To the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the discussion of the currency question it has become evident to my mind that a currency based on land will engender reciprocity and love of country, more among our own people than any other congressional enactment. A government, to be appreciated, must show its appreciation of its citizens; and in no way can it do this as successfully as in the "loaning of money on a land basis." This kind of a loan will be perfectly safe to both the individual and the government.

The proposed increase of currency suggested to Secretary Windom was as follows, to-wit: "A land currency, at six per cent interest, on a land basis, and no taxes on either land or loan."

This will add to the prosperity, as well as love of country. It will help the agricultural classes and add to the value of the land. It will create a love of country among these classes, north, south, east and west, that cannot be created in any other way. No proposition from any other source, can overcome one made direct from the government to the people, through the co-operative ownership of land.

Of course, the same care should be taken as in making individual loans. A loan to the amount of one third of the value of the lands, would be safe at all times.

Six per cent would fix the value of money as a circulating medium. And it would not interfere with *individual loans* at the same rate, or at a lower rate, if the individual should take the risk.

A government loan company in the west would be a star in the crown of the administration that authorized it, on a land basis, at a reasonable per cent, in the interest of the government; two per cent to the nation, two per cent to the state and two per cent to the county, would pay all costs of loan and taxes to all parties concerned. It would create a love of country throughout the agricultural districts that could not be created in any other way; and every loan made would create a perpetual tie of friendship between the state, the county, the individual and the government. The nation would then be considered greater than the state, as the states are greater than the counties, and states rights doctrines would become reciprocal between the states, the counties, the nation and the individual.

The two per cent to the government, two per cent to the state and two per cent to the county would make an equal interest for all; and if the individual failed in the payment of the interest and principal,

the government would not lose, but the land would become the property of the nation.

It would make a strong government. It would strengthen the love of country in the minds and hearts of every citizen. And in this it would strengthen the *land basis* on which the money was issued. It would thus increase and strengthen the love of home, country and native land. It would help the farmers in the rural districts where an increased money circulation is most needed. It would increase the value of lands; increase the stability of the currency and increase the prosperity of the country. It would encourage the producers of wealth, and increase the number of homes and the home production of the country. It would be a *currency* and a *basis*, that could not be monopolized by any syndicate or corporation. It could not be bought, confiscated nor captured by any body in the interest of any foreign power. The law prohibiting the monopoly of land by foreign syndicates would also protect "a land basis currency," in the interest of the people.

J. S. JENNINGS.

Wichita, Kan., January 15, 1890.

Good for Ohio.

The third annual meeting of the Farmers' Alliance of Ohio and the Knights of Labor of that State recently convened at the same time and place, and united in resolutions favoring the free coinage of American silver; against national banks; in favor of graduated income tax; of paying the soldiers the difference between the currency they received and gold, and the interest thereon; against trusts and combines; in favor of government loans on real estate not to exceed \$3,000 to any one person; electing President and United States Senator by a direct vote; the Conger land bill; and against alien land ownership. Although the movement has but lately been started in Ohio, they already report a surprisingly large membership.

State Central Committee.

At a meeting of the State Central committee of the People's party of Kansas, held in the editorial rooms of the KANSAS FARMER on the 10th day of February, 1891, the following proceedings were had:

1. W. L. Brown declining to accept the Chairmanship of the committee, the action taken at the last preceding meeting was rescinded.
2. S. W. Chase resigned his position as Chairman of the committee, and his resignation was accepted.
3. Levi Dumbauld, of Lyon county, was duly elected Chairman of the committee.
4. J. V. Randolph resigned his position as Secretary of the committee, and his resignation was accepted.
5. W. D. Vincent was duly elected Secretary of the committee.

J. V. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

National Conference.

The following call has been issued by the secretary of the National Citizens' Alliance, for a national conference of reformers:

Whereas, Many efforts are being made to educate the people to break the chains of corporate monopoly enforced by twenty-five years of class legislation, and believing that a general conference should be held to arrange a union of all reformers who can federate upon a platform demanding relief on the issues of currency, land and transportation, to arrange a systematic plan for the industrial classes on the reform issues and to make such arrangement for the political conflict of 1892 as such a conference may deem best, therefore, we as friends of such conference hereby unite and call a general conference of reformers to meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 19, 1891, to adopt a platform and make such arrangement for the conflict of 1892, as the conference deem fitting. Representation to be the national and state officers of each Alliance assembly and association, ten delegates from each county and district organization of such bodies, and the editors and business managers of each reform paper belonging to the Reform Press association.

Leavenworth County Alliance, at its last session, indorsed the action of the Legislature in its selection of United States Senator. They also express their confidence in Frank McGrath, President of the State Alliance.

Edwin Snyder, Alliance representative of the American Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City, Mo., is a regular authorized correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER, and any courtesies shown him will be appreciated by us.

Haskell County.

A few weeks ago we received a set of resolutions from the secretary of the county alliance purporting to be as passed at a late session of this organization. They now write us that the resolutions conveyed directly the opposite to what was meant, and request us to publish the following as correct:

WHEREAS, In the last issue of the *Western School Journal*, there appears an article upon the text book question which meets our hearty approval, and

WHEREAS, We believe this important question should be dealt with in the manner proposed by the same, therefore

Resolved, That we will ask Hon. John McDonald, the editor of the above-named journal, to draft a bill embodying the solution he proposes for that subject, and send the same to the Legislature for enactment.

Resolved, That we believe the state should furnish the text books used in our public schools to each district as a library for public use in the same free of charge.

The Aspinwall Potato Planter.

The excellent picture on our first page represents quite a new claimant for public favor, and one that seems to win its way very thoroughly wherever it is tried. The machine will plant from five to eight acres per day, and all the work of marking, furrowing, dropping and covering is done in a single operation. The planting can be varied in depth from three to nine inches, and the covering is uniform. Instead of the dry earth on top, the covers of the Planter draw upon the seed the moist under earth, and the value of this is well known to all potato-growers, for few things are more fatal to the starting of the seed than to cover it with dry earth. The work is superior to hand-planting. The furrow being V-shaped, the seed must necessarily be dropped in the bottom in perfect line, and cultivation can be made early and close.

The Planter is adjustable for planting either whole or cut seed, and will plant from ten to twenty-six inches apart. At all these variable distances it drops the potato with absolute regularity. The distance of planting is exactly the same in each row.

A fertilizer attachment can be used, which deposits the fertilizer above the potato, just as a portion of the earth has fallen upon it; thus all chance for injury to seed is avoided.

The mechanical construction of the planter is good. The materials are of the best and it will last for many years. There is no cog gear or no fast motion. Excepting the pole and hopper the whole machine is made of steel and iron.

A Corn-planter attachment is now made which will be wanted by many who purchase the Potato Planter.

Altogether, in its present high perfection, the Aspinwall Potato Planter is an implement few potato-growers will care to do without.

Mention this paper and you can secure the catalogue of the makers by addressing the Aspinwall Manufacturing Company, Three Rivers, Michigan.

Hog Could Not Move.

Cured by the use of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure. Read.

G. G. STEKETEE:—Please send me two more packages of your Hog Cholera Cure. I gave the last I got from you to a sick hog that could not move itself, and now it can get up and come to the trough for feed. I want to feed this lot mostly to my horses. I believe it is a good remedy.

Taylor, Wis. B. E. COLBY.

Saved his hog at an expense of two packages of Hog Cholera Cure. If your druggists do not keep it, then send 60 cents to G. G. Steketee, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

To Alliances.

Send to Brother D. W. Cozad for *special terms* to Alliances on all classes of nursery stock. Address D. W. Cozad, LaCygne, Linn county, Kansas. (Mention KANSAS FARMER.)

The State at its forestry stations at Ogallah, Trego county, and Dodge City, Ford county, now has about 1,300,000 yearling forest trees for free distribution. Persons wishing a share of these little trees ought to let me know at once at either of the above named places or at Hayes City, Kansas, so that I may correspond with them and receive their formal application prior to February 15, 1891. Martin Allen, Commissioner of Forestry.

Those who have butter to be sold will do well to notice advertisement of Gilt Edge Butter Company of Pueblo, Colo., in another column.

Gossip About Stock.

W. B. Page is feeding 16,000 head of sheep in Kansas this winter, mostly in Russell county.

The City Stock Yards Commission Co., of Denver, announce that they will hold a large public sale of thoroughbred cattle at Denver during April.

There was received at the union stock yards at Omaha, during the month of January, 1891, 50,972 cattle, 162,105 hogs, 11,364 sheep, 220 horses and mules.

There will be a public sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle on Wednesday, April 8, at Carrollton, Mo., by Jas. H. Rea & Sons, R. B. Hudson & Sons and W. J. Turpin.

On the fourth day of the W. R. Brasfield & Co's. great breeders' sale, at Lexington, Kentucky, seventy-five head of horses sold for \$49,985, an average of \$773.

Those of our readers interested in first-class profitable horse flesh should refer to the new advertisement of J. Lumbert, of Blairsburg, Iowa, and confer with him on the subject of horses.

Leonard Heisel, Carbondale, Kansas, importer of pure blood Clydesdales, Normans, Percherons and Royal Belgium horses, has placed a new advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

The American Poland-China Record company moved its office from Vinton to West Liberty, Iowa, February 11. While the removal will cause some unavoidable delay in receipting for pedigrees, all will be reached in due time; and all received up to date of the removal will appear in Vol. 12. Address all future communications to W. M. McFadden, secretary, West Liberty, Iowa.

The select herd of Berkshires owned by G. W. Berry, Berryton, Kan., which has sent out so many fine representatives of this breed promises this season to eclipse all former efforts from the twenty-six litters sired by the famous boars, Royal Champion and Onnan, the latter named animal weighed 600 pounds at sixteen months. Mr. Berry reports splendid sales last season and has yet a few choice show pigs, and no breeder will make a mistake in buying them.

Vivian and Alexander, so noted as breeding the very best strains of Poland China hogs, writes us that the KANSAS FARMER is doing them good, and that they still have a few fancy sows and several good males, old enough for service, yet unsold, on which they propose to give bargains. Also the best lot of fall pigs they ever raised, from four to five months old, from the best show strains, which they offer for \$20 per pair, for the next thirty days, in order to make room for their spring pigs.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of E. L. Blood of this city, who wishes to dispose of his fine stock. We called to see him, and can verify the statements he makes in his advertisement. The mare, Mary Phelps, is by Corlander, record 2:29 1/4, who has put three in the 2:30 list this year. Turk 2:22 1/4, L. R., 2:27 1/4, and Comrade 2:27 1/4. The filly Maud Phelps, is by Blackwood Mambrino (trial 2:24) on one-half mile track) sire of Grace W., (2:25 1/4). Silkwood, (2:18 1/4). Baywood (2:20 1/4), her dam being Mary Phelps. This filly is standard, and registered in "Wallace's Register." Burton, the colt, is by Mayward, by Onward, by Geo. Wilkes; dam by Daniel Lambert, second dam by Sherman Blackhawk, by Hill's Blackhawk, by Sherman Morgan, by Justin Morgan. This stock can be bought at prices very low, quality taken into consideration. Write him.

Henry C. Stoll, Beatrice, Nebraska, one of the believers in the KANSAS FARMER as an advertising medium, writes us that although prospects have not been very brilliant for trade in his section, he has succeeded in selling quite a satisfactory number of pigs, and has now closed out everything except two July Poland-China pigs, one Chester White boar and a lot of sow pigs of the different breeds. In regard to shipments he writes: "I have shipped nine Essex pigs to Linden, California, four to Prescott, Arizona, two Yorkshire pigs to Walkertown, Indiana, one Chester White boar to West Grove, Pennsylvania, and an order for three more Chester Whites from the same party. I think it begins to look encouraging when orders from so widely diversified territory come in. I have on hand two hundred and eighty-seven head of hogs and they never looked better. I have bought the noted hog Tecumseh's Equal 4447. He is not only a first-class breeder, but also a first-class show hog. He is full brother to the noted hog Trenton Rock, and they call him a daisy. Tecumseh's Equal is sired by Tecumseh Boy 1357, he by Old Tecumseh 673, dam Lady Success 5950. I think that the five boars that I am using cannot be beaten for blood and style. I am breeding of Poland-Chinas thirty-eight old sows and twenty young sows, all of which are first-class. I have also bred seventeen choice Chester White sows to fine boars, seventeen Yorkshire sows to three fine boars, and thirteen Essex sows to two fine boars. I think that I am safe in estimating my crop of pigs at five hundred, and the best of their kinds. I calculate to sell them at a living price, and will not put any fancy prices upon them. Pigs at three months old will be offered at \$15, and extra choice ones at \$20. A buyer can save money in express charges by buying at three months old, at the same time be able to raise his pig on his own plan, which is considerable of an item. I will, when desired, sell pigs at cash prices for good notes.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Remarkable Statement of Personal Danger and Providential Escape.

The following story—which is attracting wide attention of the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers, entire:

To the Editor Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat:

SIR:—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a presistent froth and scum appeared on the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I had at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover, I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This

may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity) but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms fastening itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy, or heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore everyone who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances. I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the latter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

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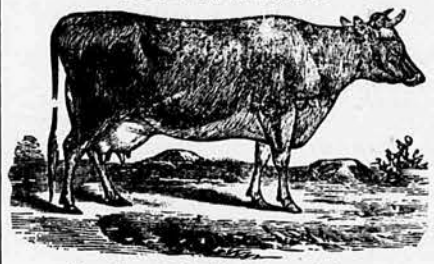
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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Progress.

BY PHOEBE FARMALEE.

The world moves on apace when wars shall cease,
When man his brother man shall as himself
Esteem in all things good, when spillo and craft
No more shall move to deeds of strife and greed.
The world moves on, and boastful tales of rights
To all and special good to none come true—
Till now a myth, a something sought for long.
Where rank and file proclaimed their rights
With blood,
Now rank and file proclaim with voice and pen.
The world moves on. The voice of justice's
God
Speaks in the loud acclaim of honest men;
And woman's voice, once pleading for the right
With tears, unheard, in vain, have stronger
grown
And gain attention from their brothers true;
And mingling now in irresistible force,
The people speak and schemers cease their
work.
They speak, and purer hearts and cleaner hands
Are raised as keepers of the people's trust.
And shouts of victory arise, which move
To greater deeds and sure success to come.
The world moves on.

MR. BRYERSON'S MOTHER.

BY PHOEBE FARMALEE.

CHAPTER III.

A rumor began to circulate in Wingate that Mr. Schnapp, the rich saloon-keeper, had been seen chatting with Mrs. Bryerson at her gate.

"I don't believe one word of it," indignantly affirmed Ruth. "That's one trouble with these queer Western towns; there are so many men of many minds, and women, too, that one person can't possibly understand the motives of another."

"I think in these cases of gossip it is a lack of mind which causes the trouble," I answered. But queerly enough just at this point I was troubled with a vague remembrance of seeing Mr. Schnapp in respectable society a year before; and did he not look steadily in my direction? and was not Mrs. Bryerson sitting by me? I felt an odd, sick sensation, and remarked to Ruth that I would take a short walk.

"But I can't go with you. Minna Schnapp will be here in ten minutes to take her lesson. Of all persons, Minna Schnapp! I wish she wouldn't come." Ruth's face reflected my sensations.

I sought my voluble though kind friend, Mr. Beckwith, and with the plea that I wanted to purchase something far removed from the book-keeper's desk, I asked him if he had heard the absurd stories.

He hesitated. "You know people will talk; we can't credit everything we hear."

"Then you don't think there is anything in it?" I interrupted, joyfully, I suppose.

Mr. Beckwith regarded me attentively; he evidently was not prepared for my manifestation of relief. "My wife says I am a great gossip. She is one of the discreet kind. Now I think there is such a thing as being too discreet. Of course, you wouldn't want to say anything to anybody which might be to the discredit of—well, your own family, I might say."

I nodded assent, and said with some disappointment, "Then you have heard things which trouble you?"

"I don't know," with a reflective air. "Of course, I have a great deal of confidence in Charley; he wouldn't allow anything of—that kind."

"Oh, Charley—no! But this isn't a question of Charley's say-so. As you told me once, she looked down once, and might she not again?"

"I told you so?" replied Mr. Beckwith. "I guess my wife is right; I am indiscreet."

"Yes, but to the point," I urged, impatiently. "Has this—fellow, ever said anything which leads you to suppose he has any such idea? If he hasn't, I shall feel easier; if he has, I beg of you to warn Charley to be on his guard."

Mr. Beckwith began to look alarmed. "You think so?" he asked. "Well, now, this fellow—this Schnapp, has always expressed admiration for the lady we are speaking of." The grocer lowered his voice, as a clerk passed us with an attentive air. "Such fellows will make their thoughts on such subjects too public, you know. I can't say anything to Charley about it; he would be indignant."

I groaned. Should I have to speak to Charley? I tried another note of warning: "A woman who gives a rose to a man, and stands and talks to him afterward—and such a man—ought to be watched. She is a lady in many respects, but as impetuous as a child. She may be prompted to take a misstep by some motive we know nothing of—jealousy, for instance." I tried to speak with indifference.

"Jealousy? jealousy?" repeated Mr. Beckwith, as if a new idea had come to

him. "Well, I'll try to put Charley in a way to watch the corners."

A man had been waiting for some minutes to speak with the proprietor of the store, and I reluctantly stood aside, feeling that I had only partly accomplished my errand. I walked out of the door behind the book-keeper's desk, and greeted Mr. Bryerson. He returned my "good-morning" with a futile attempt at cheerfulness, and looked inquiringly at me, as if to find out what I knew about this miserable business. I think my manner must have been one of condolence, for he resented it by a return of unapproachable dignity.

I walked home slowly, wondering if I had not been meddling with that which did not belong to me. It was a warm afternoon in May, and the roses were so abundant and fragrant that the sight and smell of them now always calls to mind the time when Ruth met at the door with hot, excited face.

"Where have you been so long? I have been waiting for you to decide what to do."

"I have done all I can," I answered, taking off my hat and lowering my sunshade.

"Yes? But Minna said something which frightens me. She didn't mean to tell me, and then tried to deny that she had told me anything. Her manner makes me uneasy. Poor Charley! She said—I know she did, that her father was to be married this afternoon. She said 'evening,' but she meant afternoon, I am sure. Oh, Mattie! do you suppose we have anything to do with it?"

"I am sure of it," I answered, placing my hat back upon my head, and rising to go out again.

"Where are you going, Mattie? Oh! I feel as if something dreadful was going to happen."

"Not if I can prevent it," I answered, as I opened the gate. "You can get dinner; we shall not want much to-day."

This time I nerved myself to enter Beckwith & Co.'s at the smaller side door. Charley was alone, and I walked courageously to his side, and before I allowed myself to become unnerved I whispered in his ear, "Minna Schnapp says her father is to be married this afternoon." Then I felt an awful and overpowering sense of having done something foolish. Mr. Bryerson did not answer me in words, but his pale face told me that the eleven words I had spoken were a shock which had given him a sudden and unquestionable motive for action. He looked at his watch; I saw that it was past 12 already. He closed his books, seized his hat, and was gone. Then all fear of disgrace to Charley, and possibly to Ruth, vanished. I even smiled at a "good-afternoon" to Mr. Beckwith, who was just going out to his dinner. He waited with evident desire that I should make known my mysterious errand; but I had grown suddenly discreet, and remarked the strong appearance of an approaching thunder storm.

"What a forceful person Mr. Bryerson is!" I said to Ruth over our dinner. "I am as completely at rest about that affair as if nothing unpleasant had ever happened."

But Ruth seemed oppressed. "I can't see the end of it; it seems as if something might happen yet."

"Nonsense!" I answered, gayly. "There's too much electricity in the air for your state of nerves. Your sky will clear up when the storm is over."

Ruth walked to the window. "Yes, I believe it is going to storm. Somebody is going to get wet—why! it's Charley! He's driving a fast horse—he's in a sulky!"

She turned around to me with a queer look of surprise on her face. "I saw a close carriage go along while you were away the second time this morning. I never thought—and they were driving fast, too. This is one of the roads to Canton."

"He has half an hour to make up. He will do it, don't you fear," I answered, still cheerfully, though my heart sank as I cleared our table and watched the coming rain, alternately.

The afternoon passed; it rained steadily. Evening came, and the gray mist shut out the view of the winding prairie road where Ruth had been so anxiously looking for hours. Then she came to my side and drew her chair close to the table and pretended to read; but she was restless, and soon decided to retire for the night. As for me, I was too excited to be sleepy, and with my senses tense I listened for the return of the carriages which I believed would pass our house again. The clouds rolled eastward and the stars appeared; finally the moon, in its first quarter, softly lighted the town and brightened the drops of rain on the foliage. Then I turned down the blaze of the study lamp and drew my chair to the west window.

I heard my kitchen clock strike 9, then 10, and soon after a dark object glistened in the pale moonlight, and I knew it was the large close carriage coming into town, and I knew the wet curtains had given me friendly warning as they glistened in the light. The carriage rolled steadily on until it had passed. I watched a little longer for the sulky, but it did not come by that road. Could I wait till morning to know how the day had ended for Charley and his mother? I was still in our kitchen, where I had been since we saw Mr. Bryerson pass a little after noon. I turned up the blaze of the lamp, hoping or willing that Mr. Bryerson would see it and come and complete the story of the day for me; and he came. I heard his quick footfalls on the board walk around the house; then his low, imperative knock on the kitchen door.

"I knew you would be up. I hope Miss Ruth is resting. I saw a dim light here when I came into town," he said to me,

seeming to hesitate about making any compromising disclosures.

"I saw only a large carriage come into town," I said.

"I was in that—my mother and I," he answered, so steadily he almost disguised the triumph he felt.

"I am so glad," I answered, tremulously. "But the sulky?"

"He came home in that. He was obliged to." Oh, the quiet scorn in his look and tone!

"You got there in time, then?" I asked. "Of course. But it would have been the same in any case; I should have brought my mother back with me."

"Will he make no further trouble? I believe she was glad to come back with you."

"Yes; and I am glad no one knows excepting you—and Ruth—" He stopped, and his penetrating gaze told me his strong desire that the affair should remain a secret between us. Then he stood up and began again, as if the real conflict of the evening had come:

"Miss Culver, I not only came to thank you for the very great service you have done me and my mother, but I must say to you what I can never say to Ruth."

I noticed how he had dropped all formality while speaking Ruth's name, and how there was, instead, a frank tenderness in his mention of her. "It is best that I do not see her again—for her own sake as well as my own. I can only wish I might be the only one to suffer; but I trust her feeling for me as I know she trusts mine. Give her my love—my love. She knows she has it, though circumstances forbade my speaking of it before. I had hoped—soon—but now I am going away."

"Going away?" I faltered. I think the tears came into my eyes.

"I have decided to go and take lectures now. My mother will go with me. You can understand how she must wish it; and so we planned, coming home to-night. We shall hurry our preparations and go day after to-morrow."

"I am so sorry for Ruth," I cried out; "she has been watching for you all the afternoon."

"Don't, Miss Culver!" he answered, as if I was applying torture. Then he composed himself as only Mr. Bryerson could, and said: "I planned a late home-coming; I made him exchange vehicles with me before returning to the stable. No one guesses the truth. Don't you see how my going away will make it easier for Ruth?"

He asked, pleadingly, returning to that which was nearest his heart. "I will say to you that I shall never change toward her. I don't ask her to be lonely for my sake; I want her to do that which will make her the very happiest—then I shall be better satisfied."

I was glad to see that he winced as he uttered the last words. He held out his hand, and quietly said "good-bye." It was a strong, long hand-shaking, and I cried as I had been Ruth.

People were not much astonished that Mr. Bryerson had gone away to take medical lectures; they had known all along that such had been his plan, and a few weeks or months sooner than the public mind had anticipated would cause little questioning. A few ripples of talk occurred, as when the young girl who had furnished our warning that something was wrong with our misguided friend, Mrs. Bryerson, came in to bring our daily quart of milk:

"So the Bryersons have actually gone? I thought—" and she looked at Ruth as if she would dare question her; "I thought—" finishing with another thought, "that Mrs. Bryerson was going to marry Mr. Schnapp."

"What a horrid idea!" answered I. "But he's got lots of money," persisted the girl. Then she gave us some more information: "My little brother was coming home from school late at noon a few days before the Bryersons went away, and he thought he saw Mrs. Bryerson get into a big carriage and ride away. The rest of us didn't see him; we were at dinner; and I have asked several of the neighbors, and they were at dinner and didn't see anything of it. I low Ben was mistaken—he said the woman had a veil on."

"Quite likely," I replied. "At any rate, I know they are not married, and never will be."

Ruth stood at the table, with her face averted, and with an anxious manner which betrayed her. The girl ventured a remark:

"I shouldn't suppose he would have gone off that way."

Ruth turned suddenly, feeling that the words were directed at her, and answered, proudly: "That is just what I should suppose any young man of sense would do—go away when he was ready to."

If the baffled saloon-keeper uttered any complaints, we never heard of it. Mr. Beckwith regarded us with inquiring looks for some weeks, and then regained his old manner as if he believed everything was as it should be.

Ruth accepted the situation more calmly than I had feared she would; in fact, I was disappointed that she did not lose her color and droop under the burden of blighted hopes. I felt that her quietness was a wrong toward Charley Bryerson, and I feared her constancy would not prove equal to his. I watched her with the growing belief that she would forget him, and was sure of it when early in the next fall she eagerly accepted a summons home to Ohio. Her mother was not well and needed her; but I did not remember that she had been so very dutiful in years past.

(To be continued.)

Ninety years ago the seven principal languages of Europe: English, French,



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It is said that there are only two words in the English language which contain all the vowels in their order. They are "abstemious" and "facetious." The following words each have them in irregular order: Authoritative, disadvantageous, encouraging, efficacious, instantaneous, importunate, mendacious, nefarious, precarious, pertinacious, sacrilegious, simultaneous, tenacious, unintentional, objectionable, unequivocal, undiscoverable and vexatious.

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Disturb not his slumber, let Washington sleep,
Neath the boughs of the willow that over him
weep;
His arm is unnerved, but his deeds remain
bright,
As the stars in the dark vaulted heaven at
night.
Oh! wake not the hero, his battles are o'er,
Let him rest undisturbed on Potomac's fair
shore;
On the river's green border with rich flowers
dressed,
With the hearts he loved fondly, let Washing-
ton rest.

Awake not his slumbers, tread lightly around;
Tis the grave of a freeman, 'tis liberty's
mound;
Thy name is immortal, our freedom it won,
Brave sire of Columbia, our own Washington.
Oh! wake not the hero, his battles are o'er,
Let him rest, calmly rest, on his dear native
shore;
While the stars and the stripes of our country
shall wave
O'er the land that can boast of a Washington's
grave.
—M. S. Pike.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

"I say, Grandpa, won't you tell us a story to-day? You know you said yesterday, if we waited till to-day, you would."

"Well, well," said the old man, "you needn't shout quite so loud. I'm a little deaf, to be sure, but it is not necessary for you to make so much noise."

Somewhat abashed at the rebuke, the boy, in a lower tone, replied: "I know, grandpa, but I forgot. You see, Charley and me just happened to remember you promised, and wondered why you wanted us to wait till to-day."

"Sit down, be quiet and I will tell you. But, first, I must correct you a trifle. Harry, instead of saying: 'Charley and me,' you should have said: 'Charley and I.' You remember that to-day is February 22, and that it is the anniversary of the birthday of a great man, a man whose memory has been sacredly cherished by the people of our republic for nearly one hundred years, and, while living, he was honored above all, by his countrymen. Do you know whom I mean?"

"Yes," said Charley, "George Washington, who was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen. I have often read about him."

"I am glad you have read so much of him. I know you both have read your history of the United States, and perhaps know the events of the Revolutionary war, and the early history of our country, as well as I do, so I need not tell you much about it, but I feel like talking to you a bit of George Washington, to remind you of the many sacrifices he made for our country, and the noble works he did for the up-building of our magnificent commonwealth. I wish to impress on your minds, as it should be impressed on the minds of all the boys and girls in our land, the noble lessons of patriotism furnished in the study of the life of this noble man, as well as the lives of the other noble men who labored patriotically with him."

"Yes," said Harry, "there were Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Franklin, and so many others I could tell about, who were honored with high offices after the Revolutionary war."

"Right, my boy; and this should show you that your country always has and always will honor the men who patriotically labor and suffer for her preservation and well being. These men who fought the enemies of our country and finally conquered them were ever held in high estimation by the American people. Then think of Benedict Arnold who was a traitor to his country! how he will always be despised by our countrymen, as long as our government shall exist!"

"We have had other wars since, Grandpa, —the war of 1812, I mean."

"Yes, and you can see again, a like lesson in the lives of the grand men who came to the rescue of our beloved land; and in the honors they received after they had driven the enemy from the borders of our country whose flag had been insulted by shot and shell of a blood-thirsty foe. You remember the names, Charley, of our nation's glorious defenders in that war."

"Yes sir, there were Andrew Jackson and Oliver Hazard Perry, and—and—well, I just can't mention all of them, but I know General Jackson was made President of the United States."

"Bill Smith says, that in the wilds of New York city they vote for him yet, every year or two, at the spring election," chimed in the boisterous Harry.

"Tut, tut, Harry, you must not speak so lightly of our nation's heroes. You

should take their example to heart and always remember the patriotism due from you for your country. Remember her noble defenders, forever despise the acts of those who would in any manner imperil her safety."

"But, Grandpa, there have been other wars since."

"Yes,—yes,"—mused the old man, "that's true, sure enough,"—beginning to reach for his hat.

"And, Grandpa, just think how, for more than four years, from 1860 to 1865, our flag was fired upon by an enemy who tried to break up our glorious Union of States."

"That's so, but its getting late,"—

"And just think! Grandpa, when I was in Washington city, a few years ago, the Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives told me that there were more members of Congress there who had fought against the government, than there were of those who had fought for it. I don't think that was much of encouragement for us boys."

"Yes, yes, I know,—but 'the war is over,' twenty-five years ago."

"Well, Grandpa, 'spose it is; the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 have been 'over' longer than that."

"Yes,—yes,—that's so; but then we ought to forget—"

"Forget nothing! Grandpa, why, you just told us we ought always to remember such things as examples of patriotism."

"Well, its getting quite late. I must go and cut a mess of beets for the old cow, and slop the pigs; by that time it will be dark,—you boys had better bring in several armfuls of wood, for it is going to turn cold during the night, I believe."

N.

"Trust in Breeches."

I have a little neighbor, 6 years old, who often runs in, in a neighborly way to chat with me. One hot Sunday afternoon last summer, I took my book to a shady spot in the yard for a quiet time. Soon I heard the patter of little feet along the broad walk—then a click at the gate—then my pet stood at my side. Jumping into my lap, for we are fast friends, he said—"Oh you ought to have been to our Sunday school to-day—it was such a nice lesson."

"Tell me about it then." One time ten men had the smallpox—"Smallpox, Eddie?" "Yes, or else it was diphtheria—I don't know which—and they went to God to be cured and God told them to go to their preacher, and before they got to the preacher's house, the smallpox left them, and their hands were white and clean like yours and mine. Then one of them went back to God and thanked him—and God said, I cured ten of you—where are the rest of you? But oh—you'd like the other lesson—I know you would—the lesson last Sunday." "Tell me about it Eddie." "Oh I don't know anything but the golden text—it is so pretty—it was 'Trust in breeches.'" "Oh Eddie, you don't mean that." "But I do" letting his hand come down on his knee, by way of emphasis, it was, "Put your trust in Breeches." The little lad was then wearing his first pair of knee breeches—little wonder that "How hard is it for them that put their trust in riches," etc., came to him "Trust in breeches."—A. L. H., in Mid-Continent.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Farmers near Ashland, Neb., have organized a stock company to start a lumber yard; capital, \$40,000.

The article in this issue on feeding oil cake will be of special interest to every stock-feeder. Some interesting facts are presented.

South Dakota has elected an Alliance United States Senator, J. S. Kyle, a late Republican. He is a native of New York, and is 37 years of age.

The House branch of the Legislature passed the bill on Monday appropriating \$60,000 for the purchase of seed for the farmers in western Kansas.

Owing to the space given to the proceedings of the Legislature, the special departments are curtailed somewhat and matter intended for the Alliance department has been condensed so as to be made available and give our readers at least the cream of the news. Contributors will certainly appreciate the situation and not become discouraged.

The Texas Stockman, published at San Antonio, is waging a holy war against an intolerable evil, the wild animal pest of that State and trying to secure State aid in the way of a scalp and bounty law that will insure the eradication or arrest further depredations which is costing the stockmen over a half million dollars annually. Every Western State should pass similar laws in the interest of live stock.

Reports from various parts of the State indicate that there never was a more promising prospect for a bountiful crop of wheat. Last fall was favorable for seeding, and a very large acreage was sown, especially in the western portion of the State. There has been an unusual amount of moisture this winter, and the plant is strong enough to stand considerable cold weather. In fact the growth is so abundant that thousands of head of stock are grazing upon the wheat fields of the State.

The Department of Agriculture has made its estimate of the number and value of domestic animals for 1890. There appears to have been little change in numbers, except on the Pacific coast and in certain portions of the Rocky mountain area, where the winter of 1889-90 was unusually severe. Losses were especially heavy on the Pacific slope. The number of milch cows is 16,019,591, an increase of 66,708 from last year. Other cattle aggregate 36,875,648, including those on ranches. The estimated number of sheep are 43,431,136. A tendency to increase of numbers is seen in most of the States, though the heavy losses from the severe winter of last year on the Pacific slope have decreased the aggregate. The aggregate number of swine is 50,625,105, showing a decrease of nearly 2 per cent. The average value is \$4.15, a decrease of 57 cents per head.

SHALL WE HAVE A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION?

Conditions are changing so fast as to make it apparent to all thinking persons that our State constitution needs a thorough and complete revision. It is becoming more evident every year that some old features ought to be eliminated and some new features ought to be inserted. Our judicial system must be remodeled. We now have thirty-six Judicial districts in our 106 counties; not more than one-fifth of the Judges, if so many as that, are doing more than one-half as much work as they could do, and as they would do if it were given them to do, while the Supreme court Judges are overworked and their docket grows longer every year. We need county courts having civil and criminal jurisdiction, with all probate business included. The districts could then be four times as large as they now are, thus dispensing with three of every four Judges that we now have, and with proper restrictions on appeals three to five Judges of the Supreme court would be able to dispose of all cases brought before them in the next twenty-five years.

Our system of taxation is very defective. Some new features need to be made permanent, and there is no way to secure that desirable change in the laws except to insert it in the constitution. Land, for example, ought to be valued for taxation without reference to improvements upon it. This would make the owners of vacant lands and lots bear their just proportion of public burdens. If speculators want to hold unimproved lands for a better market, compelling adjoining owners to make the market, let them pay for it, just as we do who improve our lands. And we need a constitutional plan which, when carried out in law, will insure that stock feeders, bankers, loan agents and other persons who handle a great deal of money and secure large profits shall be made to pay a just proportion of the taxes.

Our apportionment system needs radical change. It is very awkward now. Senators may hold over three years after their districts have been changed, and it is frequently a serious question whether a particular county is or is not entitled to representation in the Legislature.

We need a good system of banking, one that will serve the public interests and at the same time be safe and bear a fair proportion of the public burdens.

Our corporation laws are a code of themselves, if we look at their number only. A corporation may now be formed for almost any purpose, and every one of them enjoys special privileges. The time has come to change our course in this respect. There ought to be but few corporations—none except such as are needed to serve the public interests, and they ought to be kept constantly under State control. The time is coming when there will be no corporations.

Our suffrage laws need change. We have come to a day when it is wise for us to consider seriously whether our system of voting is not dangerously defective, and whether the women who are good enough to be our wives, women whom we are proud to call our mothers, women whom we love as daughters, and women whom we employ to assist us in various lines of work, are not fit associates in political and social life.

Our educational system needs re-arrangement in the fundamental law. A more equitable method of taxation for school purposes is much needed, and the text-book question ought to be permanently settled.

Our homestead laws need to be changed radically, and we can have no assurance of permanent relief in this respect unless the change is made in the constitution itself.

We might go on and enumerate other defects in the present instrument and mention still other changes which are needed, but these are sufficient.

If it be said, in objection, that the expense will be too great, let it be said in reply that the cost of publishing the notices of proposed amendments last year—the cost of publishing in the newspapers of the State—was nearly if not quite as much as would be the expense of a constitutional convention consisting of forty members sitting sixty days. Look at the figures:

Forty members, sixty days, at \$3.....\$ 7,200
Ten officers and clerks, sixty days, at \$1..... 1,800
Five messengers, sixty days, at \$2..... 1,000
Stationery and printing..... 1,400

Total.....\$11,400

The constitution requires that notices of

proposed amendments shall be published thirteen times (three months) in at least one newspaper in each county in the State. The notice for the last proposed amendments—that published in 1890, cost \$119.60 in each paper. The reports of the Secretary of State and State Auditor will show how many papers published the notice. If there were no more than one in each county, that would amount to \$119.60 multiplied by 106, which gives us a total cost of \$12,677.60.

It may be urged that the expense of the election to vote upon the new constitution would be burdensome. If it were submitted at a general election it would cost nothing. But it ought to be submitted at a special election, in order that the question of its adoption shall not be incumbered with party issues. When the people vote on their fundamental law they do not want to have anything else to consider. The constitution is for the people—all the people, and the question of its adoption or rejection ought to be kept free from all party considerations. Besides this, there is another good reason why the new constitution should be submitted to the people at a special election. There are two questions of great importance which a large number of citizens would desire to vote upon separately, and which for obvious reasons ought to be submitted as separate propositions, to be part of the constitution if carried, and to be of no effect if not carried. We refer to prohibition and woman suffrage. It is evident to all observers that a large and growing number of our voters are ready to vote again upon both these propositions, and when they have an opportunity to do so, they will insist that they be not hampered by the weight of any dependent issues.

The cost of a special election will not exceed \$14,000. The expense would foot up about as follows:

Cost of publishing new constitution and notice of time and particulars of election, about.....\$ 2,000
Salaries of judges and clerks..... 12,000
Total.....\$14,000

The total expense of the convention and the subsequent election would not exceed the cost of simply publishing proposed amendments for two election years.

All things considered, the KANSAS FARMER takes the liberty of suggesting whether it would not be wise for the Legislature now in session to submit to the people a proposition to call a convention to revise and amend the constitution. If the people vote yea, then the next Legislature will provide for the calling of the convention. If the convention should sit in May and June following, the new constitution might be submitted at an election in September—about six months after the adjournment of the Legislature, thus disposing of the whole matter for many years to come at an expense of little more than the publication of three proposed amendments submitted by the present Legislature would cost, and the final adjustment of all troublesome matters which are now annoying us would be announced not more than a few months after the adjournment of the Legislature which would have to act upon any amendment proposed by the body now in session, if its proposition to amend should be adopted. A constitutional convention would open a way out of many pending embarrassments.

Or, if it be deemed wiser to take action earlier—and we can see how this might be—the present Legislature can provide for the holding of a constitutional convention during the present year—say in June, its work to be submitted and voted upon at the general election next fall—the present year. This, we understand well enough, would not be following the letter of the constitution in "such cases made and provided;" but after the people, on due notice, have passed upon the new constitution prepared by the convention, and have adopted or rejected it, that will cure all irregularities. When the people, on notice, act in their sovereign capacity, their act is final. There is no appeal. The Supreme court settled that point in the first case brought before it to set aside the prohibitory amendment on account of alleged irregularities in not following the law closely in its preparation and submission.

This course would avoid the expense of a special election; it would, also, put out of the way all questions which might, otherwise, be troublesome to all political parties in the campaign of 1892.

Leaves of all kinds make good fertilizers when properly composted.

RECIPROCITY WITH BRAZIL.

The negotiations between the United States and Brazil resulted in an agreement (under the reciprocity clause of the new tariff law) between Secretary Blaine and Minister Senor Mendonca. President Harrison has approved the agreement, and issued a proclamation, reciting the conclusion of a treaty of reciprocal trade relations between the United States of America and the United States of Brazil, by which Brazil admits free of duty wheat, wheat flour, corn or maize and the manufactures thereof, including corn meal and starch, rye, rye flour, buckwheat, buckwheat flour and barley; potatoes, beans and peas; hay and oats, pork salted, including pickled pork and bacon, except hams; fish, salted, dried or pickled, cottonseed oil, coal anthracite and bituminous, tar, pitch and turpentine and agricultural tools, implements and machinery; mining and mechanical tools, implements and machinery, including stationary and portable engines and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes, except sewing machines, instruments and books for the arts and sciences; railway construction material and equipment. It is announced that Brazil also authorizes the admission into her territory the following articles at a reduction of 25 per cent. of the duty: Lard and substitutes therefor; bacon, hams, butter and cheese, canned and preserved meats, fish, fruits and vegetables; manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing, manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in the foregoing free schedule; leather and the manufactures thereof, except boots and shoes; lumber, timber and the manufactures of wood, carts and carriages, and manufactures of rubber.

In consideration of these remissions and reductions of duty by the United States of Brazil, the United States of America admits free of duty the following articles from Brazil: Sugar, molasses, coffee and hides.

Mr. Secretary Blaine, a few days ago, sent to the President two tabular statements showing the trade of Brazil in certain articles and the part which the United States had in it.

Table A shows the articles from the United States which will be entitled to free admission into all of the ports of Brazil after the 1st of April next.

It also shows the average annual value, as compiled from the Brazilian statistical reports for the last three years, of the imports of said articles into Brazil from the United States, and the average annual value, during the same period, of the imports of said articles into Brazil from other countries, and the rates now charged thereon.

TABLE A.
Imports into Brazil, in dollars, to become free of duty when exported from the United States.

Articles.	From the United States.	From all other countries.	Total imports.	Rate of duty, Per cent.
Wheat.....	\$ 150.00	\$ 547,845.54	\$ 547,995.54	5
Wheat flour.....	2,778,353.00	914,220.24	3,692,573.24	15
Corn or maize and the manufactures thereof, including corn meal and starch.....	21,380.00	685,285.57	706,665.57	15
Rye and rye flour.....	555,757.60	555,757.60	1,111,515.20	15
Buckwheat and buckwheat flour.....	531.00	183,286.08	183,817.08	15
Beans and peas.....	473.00	541,693.80	542,166.80	20
Hay and oats.....	38.00	1,039,222.00	1,039,260.00	20
Pork, salted and pickled, and bacon, except hams.....	44,580.00	905,053.12	949,633.12	20
Coal, anthracite and bituminous.....	23,775.00	751.00	24,526.00	15
Fish, salted, dried or pickled.....	36,310.00	1,029,724.00	1,066,034.00	40
Mineral products, including petroleum, kerosene, tar, pitch and turpentine.....	82,752.00	6,007,583.80	6,090,335.80	40
Agricultural implements, tools and machinery.....	155,338.33	1,057,583.80	1,212,922.13	40
Mining and mechanical machinery, tools and implements, including stationary and portable engines, and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes, except sewing machines.....	107,483.33	1,057,583.80	1,165,067.13	40
Instruments and books for arts and sciences.....	15 to 46			
Manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing.....	15 to 46			
Manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in the foregoing free schedule.....	15 to 46			
Leather and the manufactures thereof, except boots and shoes.....	15 to 46			
Lumber, timber and the manufactures of wood, carts and carriages, and manufactures of rubber.....	15 to 46			
Total.....	\$3,394,633.00	\$16,609,306.76	\$20,003,939.76	

*Port and Provincial charges, equivalent to 5 per cent. duty.

From this table (A) of articles to be

admitted free, it will be seen that, of the total annual average importations into Brazil of \$30,003,939.76 of the said articles, the United States have heretofore only furnished articles to the value of \$3,394,633, while other countries have furnished articles to the value of \$16,609,306.76.

Table B will make a similar exhibit of the articles from the United States entitled to admission into all the ports of Brazil after the 1st of April next at a reduction of 25 per cent. of the duty designated on the respective articles in the tariff now in force in Brazil, or which may hereafter be adopted in Brazil.

It will also show the average annual value, taken from the Brazilian reports for the last three years, of the imports of said articles into Brazil from the United States; and also the average annual value, during the same period, of the imports into Brazil from other countries, and the rates now charged thereon.

TABLE B.

Imports into Brazil in dollars, the duties on which will be reduced 25 per cent. when exported from the United States:

Articles.	From the United States.	From all other countries.	Total imports.	Rate of duty (per cent.)
Land and subproducts of land.....	\$371,399.00	\$34,166.60	\$405,565.60	15 to 30
Bacon, hams,.....	866.00	103,610.60	104,476.60	48
Butter and cheese.....	12,941.00	2,000,597.91	2,013,538.91	48
Canned and preserved meats, fish, fruits and vegetables.....	13,394.00	606,197.89	619,591.89	30 and 48
Manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing.....	965,986.00	28,571,138.50	29,537,124.50	15 to 48
Manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in the foregoing schedule.....	622,066.00	2,361,911.00	2,983,977.00	15 to 48
Leather and the manufactures of leather, except boots and shoes.....	20,196.00	3,106,186.62	3,216,382.62	30 to 50
Lumber, timber and the manufactures of all kinds, including cooperage, furniture of all kinds, wagons, carts and carriages.....	417,761.00	1,098,227.02	1,515,988.02	30 to 60
Manufactures of rubber.....	11,070.00	310,388.50	321,458.50	48
Total.....	\$2,025,899.00	\$36,595,343.70	\$38,621,242.70	

From this table (B) it will be seen that, of the total average importations into Brazil of \$38,621,242.70 of said articles, the United States have hitherto furnished articles to the value only of \$2,025,899, while other countries have furnished articles to the value of \$36,595,343.70.

Taking the two schedules together, it is shown that of a total annual importation into Brazil of \$58,635,182.46 of all these articles only \$5,430,532 came from the United States, as against \$53,204,650.46 from other countries.

Last summer, when the reciprocity question was pending before Congress, the KANSAS FARMER called attention to the fact that our trade with the nations south of us was meager in comparison with what we carry on with eastern nations. These tables furnished by the Secretary of State prove our statements so far as Brazil is concerned. The total value of all our exports to the South American nations and to Cuba during the year 1889 was only \$68,000,000, while we sold to the people on the little island of Great Britain alone, \$382,000,000, or nearly six times as much in the same time. It appears, too, that only a little more than one-third of our exports to the southern nations was agricultural products, while nearly all of what Great Britain bought from us was produced on our farms. We are pleased to have reciprocity with Brazil and with all of our southern neighbors. Can anybody assign a good reason why we should not have the same kind of relations with the people of countries that do now and will always need much more of our surplus farm produce than the South Americans and Cubans will? We will all watch the course of trade the next few years and observe the effect of reciprocity in our southern trade.

E. A. Bigelow & Co., Chicago, in their market letter express hopefulness for better prices for wheat based on the fact that

with a crop 90,000,000 bushels short of last year, home consumption 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels greater than last year, all going to show 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels less wheat in the country than twelve months ago, the legitimate situation is immensely strong, and there is everything to encourage investment. The market chances at the present to be a hard one for "bulls" to scalp on, being dull and narrow, but it is nevertheless a good market upon which to accumulate cheap property, as a merchant would lay in supplies of cheap goods. The chances of loss are reduced to as near a minimum as they ever get in speculation, and there are boundless possibilities of profit on the long side.

ANSWERS ALL LETTERS.

We are requested to state that Senator-elect Peffer has started out to answer every letter he receives. His daily mail is now heavy, and the letters are all answered within a day of their receipt. Only two of the answers have thus far failed to reach the persons to whom they were directed. One of these is R. M. Nelson, the other J. S. Temple. If any of his correspondents fail to hear from him in answer to their communications, within a reasonable time, they may be sure of a miscarriage somewhere, and would do well to write again.

NO ANARCHISTS HERE.

We have recently seen some newspaper comments in States east of us concerning alleged anarchistic tendencies of some of the Kansas people, and especially referring to Mr. Snow, recently elected State Printer. We have no anarchists in Kansas—at any rate not enough to attract attention. As to Mr. Snow, while he is liberal in his political opinions, he is far from anarchism. He believes that some radical changes are needed, but he would proceed orderly, accomplishing what we can as we proceed and with as little destruction and loss as possible. His views as to many things are radical, but he would move cautiously, preparing the way as he goes. If all men were as prudent as E. H. Snow, there would be little trouble among us.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following bills were introduced on dates named:

Monday, February 2.

HOUSE.

[Part of the bills for this date were included in our report in last week's issue.]

Lupfer, an act to legalize a course of study for the district schools of Kansas, and making provisions for the purchase of the same.

Webb, an act to appropriate to the city of Topeka certain sums of money for the purposes therein named.

Crumley, an act for the relief of Caroline Trekel for property lost in Quantrell's raid.

Campbell, an act to authorize the city of Stafford, Stafford county, Kansas, to appropriate money to assist in the establishing of a cheese factory in said city, and to provide for expending the same.

SENATE.

Kelley, of Crawford, an act repealing an act in relation to State Inspector of Oils; an act to amend an act to establish an insurance department and regulate insurance companies doing business in the State.

Mohler (by request), an act relating to cities of the second class; an act relating to cities of the second class.

Kimball, relating to the designation of the sub-divisions of the statutes.

Hays, an act relating to vacation of streets, allies and other public reservations; an act amending the act relating to printers' fees; an act providing for the election of county official paper; an act relating to the fees and salaries of county officers of Lincoln county.

Rankin, an act to pay the surviving members of company A of the Eighth regiment, Kansas State militia, for services rendered in 1863.

Mecham, an act to enable Center township, in Jewell county, to levy a tax sufficient to purchase additional grounds for the cemetery at Mankato; an act to provide plans and specifications for the use of school boards in the erection of school houses.

Norton, an act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in the coal mines of Kansas and providing for the inspection of such mines.

Ways and Means Committee, making appropriations for the current expenses of the following institutions for the years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893: Blind asylum; reform school; deaf and dumb school; school for imbecile youth; soldiers' orphans' home; industrial school for girls; State penitentiary; Osawatimie insane asylum; Topeka insane asylum; Board of Trustees of State Board of Charities (also for 1890 and 1891).

Long, an act to provide for a stay of execution in actions for the foreclosure of

mortgages; an act making appropriations for the services and traveling expenses of the reformatory commissioners; an act relating to the stay of execution on judgments on the foreclosure of mortgages; an act for the relief of James H. Pruett; an act relating to real estate sold under judicial process.

Forney, an act relating to County Auditor; an act to provide for the building of bridges over railways and providing penalties.

Tuesday, February 3.

HOUSE.

Whittington, an act providing for the election of a county official paper, providing for special publication therein, and for filling vacancies; an act to authorize the payment of certain claims against Indiana township and Franklin township, in Lincoln county.

Brown, of Harvey, an act relating to the sale of personal property under judicial process, and amendatory of section 4548 of the general statutes of 1889.

Hartenbower, an act to vacate a part of the original townsite of Brainerd, Butler county.

Brown, of Harvey, an act relating to the sale of personal property on process issued out of justice's court, and amendatory of section 4,998 of the general statutes of 1889.

Lewis, an act to enforce uniformity of text-books in public schools.

Scott, an act entitled "an act to repeal section 4,931 and to amend section 4,932 of the revised statutes of 1889, relating to civil procedure before Justices of the Peace."

Brown, of Wilson, an act in reference to mutual insurance companies.

Brown, of Harvey, an act relating to the boundary lines of Marion county, and amendatory of section 1525 of the general statutes of 1889.

Stahl, an act to amend section 6922 of the general statutes of 1889, regarding the duties of County Commissioners concerning the equalization of property assessed for taxation.

Doubleday, an act to legalize the action of the board of Falls township, Sumner county, in reimbursing the ex-treasurer for funds lost; (by request) an act to make appropriations to reimburse J. R. Griffith for stock killed by advice of the State Veterinarian.

Day (by request), an act to vacate Cooper's addition to the town of Spivey, Kingman county.

Howard, an act to enable certain persons therein named to make proof of losses sustained in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, by bands of guerrillas and marauders invading the State of Kansas during those years.

Watson, an act to suspend the execution of judgment against certain mortgaged estates.

Smith, of Neosho, an act to repeal chapter 158 of the session laws of 1887, relating to salaries of county officers of Neosho county.

Milner, an act to encourage the location of manufactures in cities of the first class having a population of 35,000 or more.

Hollenback, an act relating to certain bonds and coupons of Cernache county, and providing for their payment by the State of Kansas.

Hickcox, an act for the relief of William K. Nichols, of Barber county.

Doolittle, an act to repeal section 3, chapter 134, of session laws of 1879.

Whittington, an act amendatory of section 3,040, general statutes of 1889, relating to printers' fees.

Judiciary committee, an act relating to mortgages and other liens upon real estate, providing for the enforcement thereof, and regulating the right of redemption therefrom.

SENATE.

Senator Kelley, of McPherson, an act making appropriation for the erection of an insane asylum at a point to be selected by the Board of Trustees of the State Board of Charities.

Senator Wright, an act making appropriation for certain salaries of the State Veterinarian.

Senator Murdock, an act relating to salaries of Judges of District courts.

Senator Forney (by request), an act to establish the county of Union and to disorganize the counties of Gray and Garfield.

Senator Bentley, an act relating to police government of cities of the first and second class.

Senator Martin, an act to authorize educational enterprises chartered by the State to issue diplomas, having the qualification of a teacher's certificate.

Senator Gillett, an act to prohibit married women from entering into contracts of suretyship.

Senator Moody, an act making appropriations for the maintenance and support of the University of Kansas.

Wednesday, February 4.

HOUSE.

Whittington, an act to insure publicity of the proceedings of County Commissioners; an act to authorize the township of Dighton, Lane county, to issue bonds in the sum of \$3,000 to assist in the erection of a flouring mill in said township, and providing for an election therefor.

Pierston, an act to vacate the town site of Natrona, and the streets and alleys thereof, situated in Pratt county.

Campbell, an act in relation to the wages of employees of railroad companies.

Shull, an act to provide for the payment of the surviving members, or their personal representatives, of Company A, of the Eighth regiment Kansas State militia, for services rendered in 1863.

Dumbauld, an act to create and establish the county of Union; to organize the same, and for the appointment of officers therein; to disorganize the counties of Gray and

Garfield; to provide for the payment of their debts; and to repeal sections 5 and 6 of an act entitled "An act to create the counties of Garfield, Gray, Haskell, Grant, Stanton and Kearney, and to define the boundaries of Hamilton, Finney, Hodgeman and Ford counties, in the State of Kansas, approved March 3, 1887."

Douglass, an act relating to executors and administrators, and the settlement of estates of deceased persons, and amendatory of sections 46, 80, 84, 88, 120 and 134 of chapter 37 of the general statutes of 1889; an act relating to descents and distributions, and amendatory of sections 6 and 19 of chapter 83 of the general statutes of 1889.

Reld, an act to provide for the erection and equipment of buildings for a State school of technology at Pittsburg, Kas., making an appropriation therefor, and providing for the management of the institution.

Dolan, an act relating to cities of the second class, and providing for appeals thereby; an act relating to cities of the second class, and amendatory of sections 19, 32, 41, 60 and 76 of chapter 19 of the general statutes of 1889.

Tucker, an act authorizing and directing the construction of a bridge by the Board of County Commissioners of Linn county.

Ruble, an act to abolish the Court of Common Pleas of Sedgwick county, and to provide for the transfer of cases pending therein to the district court.

Heber, an act to authorize the county of Stanton, in the State of Kansas, to vote bonds to aid in the erection of a flouring mill.

Rogers, an act relating to the improper use of public money, and amendatory of section 1715 of the general statutes of 1889.

Drake, an act to vacate a townsite.

Nixon, an act to remove the political disabilities of Emanuel Klausner, and restoring him to citizenship.

Lurfer, an act authorizing the issuing of life certificates to teach in the public schools by educational institutions chartered by the State.

Coffey, an act to amend section 26, chapter 108 of the laws of 1874, being entitled "An act in relation to roads and highways."

Barnes, an act to remove the political disabilities of R. M. Harris.

Webb, an act relating to the powers and authority of boards of County Commissioners in erecting county bridges in incorporated cities in their respective counties.

SENATE.

Senior, an act relating to the sinking funds of Coffey county.

Mecham, an act in relation to property sold under judicial process.

Martin, an act authorizing the erection of a court house in Bourbon county.

Mohler, an act supplementing an act regulating crimes and punishments.

Long, an act vacating a portion of Roadway's addition to the city of Greensburg; an act relating to the vacating of a portion of Greensburg, Kansas.

King, an act to enable cities of the second class to reduce their limits.

Wilson, an act appropriating money to purchase seed grain for needy farmers in western Kansas.

Berry, an act providing for uniformity of text-books in several counties of the State.

Osborne, an act granting the right to erect and maintain dams across the Kansas river in Shawnee county.

Schilling, an act to regulate the fees and claims of the county officers of Brown county.

Kelley, of Crawford, an act to provide for the erection and maintenance of a State school of technology at Pittsburg, Kansas.

Roe (by request), an act making appropriation for a Kansas display at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Thursday, February 5.

HOUSE.

Hopkins, an act to require the publication of the laws in the newspapers.

Cory, an act providing for the organization and regulation of banks.

Andrews, an act making appropriations for the asylum for idiotic and imbecile youth.

Chubb, an act entitled "An act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes."

Andrews, an act to amend section 551 of the code of civil procedure.

Chubb, an act to repeal sections 340, 341 and 342 of chapter 31, general statutes of 1889, entitled "An act regulating crimes and punishment;" an act to provide for uniform series of text-books in the public schools.

Dolan, an act concerning mortgages and trust deeds; an act exempting the debtor from personal liability where the debt is secured by mortgage on real estate.

Drake, an act for the relief of Mrs. Thomas Mahay.

Vall, an act for the relief of the farmers of western Kansas who are unable to procure seed grain.

Brown, of Wilson, an act to amend sections 161, 162 and 163 of chapter 23 of the general statutes of 1889, pertaining to railroads.

Douglass, an act punishing drunkenness in public officials by forfeiture of office.

G. E. Smith, an act for the relief of L. T. Reese.

Templeton, an act relating to schedules furnished assessors.

G. E. Smith, an act for the relief of L. C. Brown.

Templeton, an act to fix the hours of a day's labor of railroad employees.

Cleanse the scalp from scurf and dandruff; keep the hair soft and of a natural color by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sclerian Hair Renewer.

In the Dairy.

FODDER CROPS

Paper read by H. M. Cottrell, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, at the fourth annual session of the Kansas Dairy Association, January 16, 1891.

Corn planted in rows, three or three and a half feet apart, with the kernels dropped eight to twelve inches apart in the row, will furnish a large amount of choice feed. The advantages of this closer planting are many. A much larger yield can be produced than when planted in the ordinary way. On the college farm in 1889 corn planted in the ordinary way gave a yield of fifty-seven bushels of corn and one and a half tons of fodder per acre, a total yield of nearly three and a half tons; while thickly-planted corn, of the same variety, gave seventy-three bushels of corn and three tons of fodder per acre, a total yield of five and a half tons per acre. These figures show a large increase from the thick planting, and the increase in quality from the close planting was much greater than the gain in yield. The leaves and ears form the valuable part of corn fodder. Close planting reduces the size of the stalk, thereby increasing the proportion of leaves and ears found in the fodder. Our feeding experiments show that from 40 to 60 per cent. of the corn fodder made in the usual way is uneaten, while only from 5 to 25 per cent. is lost in feeding fodder raised for feed. In planting corn for fodder another large gain can be made by selecting for seed a tall, leafy, slender-stalked variety. At the same time select a late-maturing sort, as every week's growth increases the yield that can be secured, and the late sorts resist drouth better than the early kinds. A variety called Mosby's Prolific has been found especially valuable on the college farm. Planted in 1889, for grain, it gave a yield of 110 bushels per acre of small ears. In 1890, thickly planted for fodder, it gave three and a half tons of corn and fodder per acre, while corn of common varieties planted in the usual way did not yield one-half as much. To make the best fodder, corn must be cut when green. Probably the greatest amount of feed can be secured by cutting when the kernels just begin to harden. Repeated experiments have shown us that when cut in this stage there is a loss in yield of grain of from 25 to 33 per cent. Even when the stalks are left until the husks and leaves are drying up, there is a loss of from 10 to 12 per cent. In yield of corn over that left standing. On the other hand, the longer corn stands before cutting the greater the loss of fodder in handling and feeding. This loss from the late cutting is double or more than that from the early-cut fodder. A farmer, by making fodder in the usual way, loses one-fourth to one-third of his corn for the sake of getting a poor quality of fodder, that is known to waste 40 to 60 per cent. in feeding. The inference is plain. If we want corn for fodder, it will pay best to plant it solely for that purpose. Select a variety especially adapted for the production of feed; plant it thickly, so as to produce a large yield; cut it while green, set in large shocks, and feed without husking. The product is a magnificent feed—sledder stalks with a large proportion of leaves and rich in grain. Corn handled in this way on good soil, in an average season, will produce more feed, and of a better quality, and cheaper than any other fodder crop.

For the past three years we have tested corn on stubble ground as soon as the grain could be removed. For two seasons a profitable fodder crop has been raised; and in one (1890) the planting was a total failure. Early varieties were planted, with the kernels dropped six to twelve inches apart in the rows, and the fodder from this late planting was very good.

Next in value to corn for a fodder crop I would place sorghum. It will stand drouth better than corn, and yield more on poor land, although not nearly equal to corn under favorable circumstances. It is needless to write of sorghum sown broadcast and cut and cured as hay. All are familiar with the value of this feed. In this section of the State a good crop from Early Amber seed can usually be obtained if sown as a second crop after wheat, and I should always raise it in this way, as the profit will be greater than if the land be given to it for the whole season. In the sorghum plant the grain seems to develop in inverse proportion to the sugar in the

juice. Some of the non-saccharine varieties of sorghum have proved very valuable for fodder crops. They will give a good crop of both grain and forage in a year to dry for corn, and in a favorable year will yield a very large crop. The three best varieties grown on the college farm are red Kaffir corn, white milo maize and white Kaffir corn, valuable in the order given. The seed should be planted in rows three feet apart and four to six inches apart in the row, and cultivated the same as corn. Cut and shock as soon as the seeds are hard, and the fodder as soon as dry is ready to feed. In 1889 these three varieties yielded as follows: Red Kaffir corn, nine tons dry forage and seventy-one bushels seed; white milo maize, fifteen tons dry forage and fifty-seven bushels seed; white Kaffir corn, seven tons dry forage and sixty bushels seed. In 1890 all varieties were killed by the early frost (September 12). The total yield of dry fodder per acre was as follows: Red Kaffir corn, four and a half tons; white milo maize, five tons; white Kaffir corn, three and a half tons. The red Kaffir corn was the only variety that ripened much seed before the frost, and gave a yield of about nineteen bushels per acre of mature seed. The white milo maize will usually give the greatest total yield per acre, but ripens so late that it is almost sure to be hurt by frosts.

Millet is another profitable fodder crop. In a favorable season the German millet will yield much more than the other varieties; but in seasons of drouth, or when troubled by chinch bugs, I have seen the common millet and Hungarian give good crops, when the later-ripening German millet was totally destroyed; and I think, as a rule, the best crops through a series of years can be raised by sowing the common Hungarian.

We have tried cow peas, soja beans, lupins, vetches, seradella, pearl millet and Japan maize, but so far none of these have given a paying crop. The only other forage plant that I would recommend for trial is zeosinte. This plant resembles corn; the stalks are slender and very leafy. From twelve to fifty stalks grow from each seed. The plants do not reach maturity in our seasons, but continue to grow until harvested or killed by frost. It stands drouth well. We cut the stalks when the pastures begin to fall in the fall and feed green. The cattle eat the entire plant, stalk and leaves, without waste. The weight of the green crop per acre was seventeen tons in 1888, thirty-one and three-fourths tons in 1889, and twenty-three tons in 1890, or an average of twenty-four tons per acre per year. Cut and shocked, this year it gave a yield of four and seven-hundredths tons of dry fodder per acre. The feed from such immature material, of course, is not equal, pound for pound, to that from the more mature corn or sorghum; but the whole crop is eaten, while with both corn and sorghum there is always waste. What the relative value of the three is has not been determined, but I believe that zeosinte is worthy of a trial on a small scale.

The Poultry Yard.

Caponize Your Cockerels.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Roosters, 10 to 12 cents per pound; capons, 20 to 22 cents per pound.

The above words and figures I copied from a leading paper that has the reputation of giving correct market prices every week. Then are roosters selling for half the price of capons, and at the same time they weigh two or three pounds less than they would if they had been caponized, making a difference of about a dollar on each bird, with the cost of production no greater.

It is very strange, with such facts existing, that people who raise poultry for market do not "catch on" and caponize all the cockerel chicks they raise the coming season. If only sold as chickens, there will be a large gain in their extra size, and they will find by next winter their poultry has paid them better than ever before.

Don't say you can't do the work; that you never did caponize and don't know how; that it takes an expert to do the work, and all that. Such talk is nonsense. With a set of good tools, any boy ten years old can caponize a chicken without any difficulty whatever. It is a much easier

A POOR HORSE WILL GET HURT
JUST THE SAME AS A

GOOD HORSE

BUT A POOR MEDICINE WON'T CURE JUST
THE SAME AS A GOOD ONE.

MORAL:—
USE PHENOL SODIQUE.

For Scratches, Thrush, Cracks, Ulcers, Abrasions, etc.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Proprietors, PHILADELPHIA.

THE ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.



No. 1, Farm Harness,
\$24.50



No. 3, \$40

For 18 Years have dealt direct with consumers, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealer's profit. We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. We warrant everything for two years. Any one who can write can order a Buggy or Harness from us, as well as pay \$10 to \$50 to some middle-man to order for them. We give no credit, and have

ONE PRICE ONLY

Platform, 3-Spring or Combination Wagons, \$60; same as others sell at \$85. Top Buggies \$65; good as sold at \$80. Ours at \$100 fine as sell for \$135. Phaetons, \$110; same as sell at \$150. Fine Road Cart with dash—\$15. We take all risk of damage in shipping. Boxing free. Are all No. 1 Oak Leather.

OUR HARNESS

Single, \$9 to \$20. Light Double, \$20 to \$40. 64-page Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address **W. B. PRATT, Secretary, ELKHART, IND.**

job than it is to dress one, and can be done in three minutes. One reason for the failures that have taken place in doing this work have occurred from people attempting to do the work with tools worthless for such work. They have been manufactured by people who have had no practical knowledge of caponizing, got up in fine shape, nickel-plated, and put up in beautiful rosewood cases, and sold at correspondingly high prices. When I first began to caponize, I bought all these kinds of tools, and finally concluded I might just as well try to caponize a bird with the claw end of a hammer as to try to do so successfully with such instruments. I then went to work and got up a set of tools adapted to the work; and, while they are not handsome, yet they are practical, and I can now do the work easily, quickly and well, with no loss of birds.

Many people have chickens big enough in May and June to caponize; and if attended to when they weigh about two pounds, they will make heavy, fine capons for the early market. A large portion of the chickens, however, will be about right size to work on in July, August and September. Birds caponized during these months mature and are ready for market at a season when they are very much in demand, will meet a ready sale at satisfactory prices, and the producer will receive a sum of money for his lot that will surprise him, and I hardly think he will go back to roosters.

Aside from their extra value, there are many other advantages in caponizing. Your birds become more quiet; do not run all over the place, or bother the hens, or eat as much food. They are never sick, easily cared for, and make fine broilers for young chicks. Let me urge every reader to caponize his chicks this season, and see for himself if what I write is not so.

GEORGE Q. DOW.
North Epping, N. H.

How's This?

We offer (One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.


WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price seventy-five cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A French agricultural experiment station reports that out of 575 plants the goat eats 449 and refuses 126; the sheep out of 518 plants eats 387 and refuses 141; the cow out of 494 plants eats 276 and refuses 218; the horse out of 474 plant eats 262 and refuses 212; while the pig out of 243 plants eats 72 and refuses 171.

Star Land-Roller. Best on earth. The Castree-Mallery Co., Flint, Mich.

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the
cure of
HOG CHOLERA
PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.
BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.
Mr. G. G. Steketee:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin-worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine.
WILLIS ROBINSON.
Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Fowls. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c. per package, 60c. by mail, 8 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I Challenge all Other Hog Cholera Remedies.
Always mention KANSAS FARMER.

Cooley Creamer.

THE COOLEY SYSTEM and its product have been awarded more gold and silver medals than all other methods put together. It produces more and better cream from a given quantity of milk than any other mode of setting. Where there are no agents, will sell at wholesale price. Cooley cans, sold separately, with the right to use the patented process of submerging, to those desiring to make their own tanks.

Boyd's Process of Ripening Cream.

Reduces BUTTER MAKING to a simple science. It solves for the first time the perfect ripening of cream, and produces uniformly fine butter every day in the year. It also insures the largest yield of butter obtainable from cream. Although but recently introduced, the system is already in successful operation in 17 States, of widely varying climates. Send for circulars to **JOHN BOYD, Patentee and Mfr.** 199 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL. (Please mention this paper.)

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, **Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Modus, Conn.**

Send 20c. for Electric Insole (state size—men's or women's). Cure Rheumatism at 11 a.m. Keep feet warm. Worth \$100. Warranted. Made from Pine Needle Wool. Try our Electric Jar—Price 25c. Cures headache in one minute. Agents wanted.
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I CURE FITS!

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

Horticulture.

Shawnee County Fruit-Growers.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society held a very interesting and instructive session at the KANSAS FARMER office, Saturday afternoon, February 7. Mr. A. Evans led on the topic of "The Tree Peddler," taking the position that the peddler was not such an unmitigated evil after all; that his persistency in en- thusiasm and spreading fruit culture among the farmers had resulted in the planting of thousands of acres to orchards which otherwise would have been treeless and fruitless. Mr. Evans position created quite a lively discussion, the almost unanimous verdict being that while the peddler may once have been a blessing, his time of usefulness had passed, as good, reliable home nurseries had become sufficiently numerous to supply much better stock at lower rates.

"The Orchard for Profit" was the next topic, led by B. F. Van Orsdol. He gave his experience of twenty-one years in orchard raising in Shawnee county. He believed the orchard for profit would embrace only five, or at most ten, varieties of apples. The requisites for a market apple are beauty, size and flavor. The Ben Davis was the best market apple, followed by the Missouri Pippin. York Imperial had excellent qualities. The apple for Kansas is yet to come, however, and when it comes it will come from the South. There is no danger of planting too many orchards. The more orchards, the better we can command the market. Mr. Ens- minger agreed with Mr. Van Orsdol, but would include the Clayton. He thought the York Imperial worthy of all that had been said about it. It is not an attractive tree in the nursery, hence was often re- jected.

L. A. Brown, of Kingman, was intro- duced, and spoke of his work in orchard- ing. He has extensive orchards, and though his trees had been planted but six years, his profits from the sales were \$1,300 this year.

Captain White asked if any one had had experience spraying apple trees for the destruction of insects. The subject of spraying and spraying apparatus was dis- cussed briefly.

Mr. W. T. Jackson read an excellent paper on floriculture. The paper was well prepared and abounded in excellent sug- gestions, but space forbids even an outline here.

The constitution was amended so as to include florists, and a resolution was passed inviting the ladies to become members; and further, that they be admitted free.

The topic, "Tree Planting," was laid over until next meeting.

The next session will be held Saturday, March 7, at which a large attendance is desired. Every horticulturist in Shawnee and surrounding counties cordially in- vited.

Hints on Hot-Beds.

For the benefit of those not experienced in constructing hot-beds—for, of course, the experienced need not the advice—we submit our method of constructing them. We shall have nothing to say determining the size or style of sash to be used. Of that the constructor of the bed must be his or her own judge. However, have substantial sash of size easily handled, and enough to cover as large a bed as desired.

Fresh stable manure will form mainly the heating material to be used. The manure should be thrown in a heap, and, if it is dry or the weather very cold, hot water should be poured in the middle of it; let it remain for a few days, when it will become steaming hot. Then turn it over, shaking it well; take care to work the outside of the heap to the inside now. In a few days it will again be in a lively state of fermentation. It is now ready to put in the hot-bed pit. This should be about twenty-five or thirty inches deep, and the size in length and width of the sash to put over it. If the ground is not sufficiently drained to admit sinking the pit, it will be better to build the bed on the surface of the ground. In this case the temperature in the bed is not likely to be so even; then the manure should extend fifteen or twenty inches beyond the frame on all sides, to insure this as much as possible.

Spread the manure evenly in the pit or on the ground, as the case may be, and it

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should be at least two feet deep, well pressed down. Then on this set the frame, and lay the sash on; let it remain so for a few days for the heat to become regu- lated, after which cover the manure with about six inches of rich, well-stirred soil, when the bed is ready for sowing. Some raise the soil to within six inches of the glass on the south side, but leave it a foot lower on the north side. If plants of large growth are to be grown, the sides of the frame should be wide enough to admit drawing it up, as the plants reach the glass.

Hot-beds should be placed where they will be sheltered from the wind and re- ceive the sunlight, but should not be put under the south sides of buildings, as the reflection from them will be likely to pro- duce too much heat. If the sun becomes too strong for plants, shade the glass with whitewash or a mixture of clay and water—anything that can be easily washed off when desired; this will serve to give the plants sufficient protection.

On very warm days and for want of air, plants are likely to become drawn; in such case give them plenty of air. It is best to use a sprinkler in watering plants, and when watering, water thoroughly.—*The American Rural Home.*

To the question, Which is your favorite poem? there may be a great variety of answers; but when asked, Which is your favorite blood-purifier? there can be only one reply—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because it is the purest, safest, and the most eco- nomical.

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Milwaukee, Wis.

GEORGE'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY.
O. J. F. GEORGE, Prop'r., North Topeka, Kas. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

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Minnesota-grown, plump, thoroughly clean seed. Prices on application. **ALLIANCE ELEVATOR CO., Adrian, Nobles Co., Minnesota.**

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PURE ALFALFA SEED.

I will fill all orders for pure Alfalfa seed, f. o. b. at Syracuse, Kas., at \$3.50 per bushel. References—Bank of Syracuse or Hamilton County Bank. All orders sent either bank, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. **L. P. Worden, Syracuse, Kas.**

Nebraska Seed

36 Packets Choice Vegetable Seeds \$1. Early Mastodon Corn, with a yield of 215 bushels per acre. It will pay you to send for our Catalogue before buying your seeds. **DELANO BROS., Seedsmen, Lee Park, Neb.**

Catalpas, Elms, Russian Mulberries.

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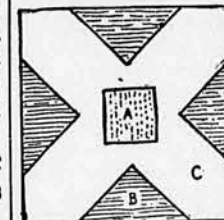
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We will furnish 20 designs for beds of flowering plants, with full instructions showing names of varieties and number of plants required to fill fine show beds at a cost of from 15 cents to \$1 each. It requires knowledge and taste, not wealth, to possess elegant beds of flowers. Think of a fine bed all summer for a few cents! These designs mailed, with **Vick's Floral Guide**, for 1891, on receipt of 10 cents. Now is the time to plan. Send at once.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SALZER'S NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS
ARE THE BEST FOR ALL SOILS AND CLIMES.
My White Bonanza Oats took the American Agricultural Prize, as the heaviest yielding Oats in America, cropping 135 bus. per acre. Low Freight to all points.
60,000 BUSHELS POTATOES CHEAP.
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(On Trial)—35 pkgs. Earliest Vegetable Seeds, post pd. \$1.15 pkgs. Elegant Flower Seeds, postpaid, 50c.
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SEEDS for your Garden. PLANTS for your Lawn.
WHERE to get the best Seeds and fresh ones? WHERE to get the new Plants and good ones? This must be decided. Which of the new and famous are worthy, and which of the old are better, you should know. We print an Illustrated Catalogue with Photo-Engravings, Colored Plates, and REASONABLE descriptions. As to its completeness, we say IT TELLS THE WHOLE STORY, for the GARDEN, LAWN and FARM. Free. We offer three collections of VALUE. In SEEDS, 33 kinds for \$1.00; PLANTS, 9 great Specialties, \$1.00; FLOWER SEEDS, 20 best for 60 cts.; the three for \$2.25.
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Our Evergreen and Forest Trees are all grown from seed on our own grounds. Prices lower than the lowest. We send them by Mail and Express, prepaid. Address **THE E. H. RICKER CO. Elgin Nurseries, Elgin, Ill.**

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.

A WORD TO OUR PATRONS.—We wish to ask our patrons, when writing to us, to follow strictly the instructions given at the head of this column. Send all letters pertaining to the veterinary department direct to us at Manhattan. This will give us an opportunity to write out the replies at odd spells during the week, and will not interfere so much with our practice as it is likely to do when they come all in a bulk at the end of the week, and it will also save the managing editor at Topeka the extra trouble of forwarding the letters to us.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.—I have a gray mare, 6 years old, that is going blind. Her eyes have been weak for the last two years. They are the worst in warm weather. Can I do anything for her?
Agenda, Kas. W. H. F.

Answer.—You will find a complete diagnosis of your case in reply to D. B., of Sabetha, Kas., in issue of January 21.

SWELLING ON SIDE.—A bay mare, 12 years old, when six months gone in foal, three years ago, had a swelling to come on her right side just at and a little below the point where the tug works, and it remained until she dropped her foal. She was bred again last July, and in three or four months the swelling came again in the same place as before, and is extending farther down under the belly. It seems to be coming to a head, and is already running a little pus at the lower part. I do not know of her having received an injury. Can you give me any information?
North Branch, Kas. A. S.

Answer.—It is impossible to say anything definite in regard to your case without a personal examination. Have her examined by a qualified veterinarian if you can. If the swelling breaks, syringe it out twice a day with carbolic acid 1 drachm to soft water 1 pint.

MANGE.—My horses and some of my cattle are affected with some kind of an itch or scab. There is a dry scab which comes off and leaves a red-looking surface underneath. Can you give me a cheap and effective remedy?
Hoppy, Kas. J. F. P.

Answer.—You should have told us how long your animals have been affected, also the manner in which you have been caring for them. Sometimes when animals are feeding upon oat straw, as roughness, there is an itching sensation produced; and there is also a microscopic insect, the gamasus, of musty hay, which sometimes infests the skin of animals feeding upon it. In either case it will be necessary to make a change of both the feed and the surroundings. A cheap and very effectual remedy for mange can be made by taking sulphur, 4 pounds; unslaked lime, 2 pounds, and rain water, 4 gallons. Put all the ingredients in a kettle together and boil slowly, and stir till thoroughly combined. When the mixture is cold, apply with a sponge or swab to all the affected rubbing it well into the skin. Repeat every four days until cured, always taking the warmest part of the day for the operation, to prevent taking cold.

ERYTHEMA MAMILLARUM.—About one-third of my dairy cows are troubled with erythema of the teats. It usually appears as a scratch and then becomes feverish. Occasionally the milk in the affected parts becomes rosy. The teats seem disposed to become affected in pairs. Will you kindly suggest a remedy through the FARMER?
McPherson, Kas. A. F. W.

Answer.—This is a chronic condition which sometimes takes place in cows of thin and delicate skin, especially where the calves are allowed to draw part of the milk. It is sometimes difficult to cure. Give a purgative of Epsom salt, from a pound to a pound and a half, according to size of cow; dissolve in half a gallon of warm water and give as a drench. After the purging has stopped then give, once a day for a week, the following dose: Epsom salt, 4 ounces; nitrate of potash, 1/2 ounce; warm water, 1 quart. Apply to the udder and teats, twice a day, some of the following lotion: Acetate of lead, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; soft water, 1 quart. Anoint the sores twice a day with glycerine four parts to carbolic acid one part,

thoroughly rubbed together in a mortar. Feed the cows on laxative, cooling diet, and if the calves are sucking take them away, and milk carefully by hand.

REMEDY WANTED—DEFECTIVE STIFLE.—(1) As you have come to a conclusion as to the "fatal horse disease," please give a remedy for it. (2) There are six colts in this neighborhood each of which has a sack formed about the stifle joint. On one of them the sack is as large as a quart measure. What can be done for them?
Delphos, Kas. E. R. B.

Answer.—(1) We do not wish our readers to understand that we have come to a final conclusion, and in consequence thereof have given up all pursuit in regard to this malady; but we are still at work, and although we are satisfied that worms have been the cause of death in most of the young horses, yet we are at a loss to know just what produced these worms in such great numbers this year more than others. To rid the animals of worms, give the following dose, twice a day, for a week: Sulphate of iron, 1 drachm; tartar emetic, 1 drachm; linseed meal, 2 drachms; then give raw linseed oil, 1 pint, and turpentine, 1 ounce. These doses are for a grown horse. Give yearlings one-fourth and two-year-olds one-half as much. (2) You should have given the age of the colts, and said whether lame or not. We suppose you refer to a soft, puffy tumor, which forms on the anterior face of the stifle joint—*hydatidosis* of the stifle, sometimes the result of an injury, but more often due to congenital weakness. Mild cases may be relieved by blistering once a month with cerate of cantharides, but in severe cases it is necessary to remove the fluid with an aspirator, which can only be done by a competent surgeon.

Hog Cholera Cured—Read.

CEDARVILLE, N. J., February 10, 1891.

G. G. STEKETEE.—Please find enclosed \$3, for six packages of your Hog Cholera Cure, as I know it will do all you claim for it. Last fall I had three hogs sick with Cholera. I sent and got ONE package of your Cure, used it according to directions, and at the second dose I could see an improvement. One of the hogs was so bad that I dragged him out of the pen to let him die, but I thought I would try your Cholera Cure with him—the result was that when I killed them December 14, 1890, the one that was the sickest was the heaviest, weighing almost 400 pounds, and as long as I can get your powders, I intend to use them. WALTER QUADLING.

Any one doubting this writing can address this man. Ask your Druggists for STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE, 50 cents at the Drug Store, 60 cents by mail. Address, G. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 16, 1891.
CATTLE.—Only once in the last two months have Monday's receipts been so small. The quality an average on steers, but below average on cows. Beef steers, good, \$4 50a4 92 1/2; medium, \$4 10a4 35; common, \$3 00a3 95. Cows, good, \$2 75a3 25; medium, \$2 25a2 75; common, \$1 50a2 20.

HOGS.—Run light; a few loads of good, but no heavy weights; the bulk common to fair. Heavy, \$2 80a3 45; light weights, \$2 00a3 15.

SHEEP.—Supply small; demand good; 5a10c higher. Prices \$4 40a4 60.

Chicago.

February 16, 1891.
CATTLE.—Receipts 18,000. Best beefs, \$5 00a5 50; good, \$4 50a4 90; medium, \$3 80a4 40; common, \$3 00a3 70; stockers, \$2 25a2 50; feeders, \$2 50a3 00; cows, \$1 00a3 15.

HOGS.—Receipts 38,000. Mixed, \$3 35a3 60; heavy, \$3 35a3 85; light weights, \$3 25a3 55.

SHEEP.—Receipts 9,000. Market firm. Natives, \$4 00a5 50; Western corn-fed, \$4 35a5 40; lambs, per cwt., \$5 00a5 15.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 16, 1891.
WHEAT.—Receipts for 24 hours, 86,500 bushels. No. 2 hard, 80c; No. 3 hard, 80c.
CORN.—Receipts for 24 hours, 47,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, 48c; No. 3 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white mixed, 48c; No. 3 white mixed, 43c.

OATS.—Receipts for 24 hours, 38,000 bushels. No. 2 red and No. 2 white, 45c; No. 3 mixed, 43c; No. 2 mixed, 44c.

FLAXSEED.—But little coming in and market steady. We quote crushing at \$1 08a1 10 per bushel upon the basis of pure; sowing at \$1 50 per bushel; sacks, 10a20c.

CASTOR BEANS.—None on sale. Prices nominal. We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 25 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.

HAY.—Receipts the past twenty-four hours, 320 tons. We quote new prairie, fancy, \$9 00 per ton; good to choice, \$8 50 per ton; prime, \$8 00a8 50; common, \$4 50a5 00. Timothy, good to choice, \$9 50 per ton.

Chicago.

February 16, 1891.
WHEAT.—Receipts 20,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 94c; No. 3 spring, 87c; No. 2 red, 97c.

CORN.—Receipts 148,000 bushels. No. 2, 50c.

OATS.—Receipts 172,000 bushels. No. 2, 44c.

RYE.—Receipts 3,000 bushels. No. 2, 78c.

Only Good Seeds Bring Forth Good Crops.

BURPEE'S SEEDS

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

SEEDS for the Garden, Farm and Field.
SEEDS that will Yield Abundant Crops.
SEEDS to Sow that will Surely Grow.
SEEDS for the Flower Plot or Window Box.
SEEDS for the North, South, East and West.
Burpee's Seeds are the Best.

To Paint the Lily

Would be the mere mention by us of the excellent quality of our Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds to those who have used them. They know they are the best, and to speak of their real merits is like

Gilding Gold.

To those who have never used our Seeds we say: "Try them." A trial will be a much better advertisement for us than we can pen.

Once a customer, a customer always.

The Popularity of our Seeds increase year by year, and we deal direct with more Planters than any other Seed House in the World. In the busy season we receive daily from 3,000 to 5,000 letters and postal cards.

Six Choice Novelties. *Burpee's Red Etna Pepper, New Golden Self-Blanching Celery, Vandergraw Cabbage, Burpee's Hard-Head Lettuce, The Delaware Watermelon, and The Matchless Tomato.*—One full-size packet of each, with plain directions for culture, will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25c., or any three of these **Choice New Vegetables** for 16c. (8 two-cent stamps). Our Farm Annual for 1891 will be mailed free to all favoring us with an order. All our Seeds are warranted. Write us to-day.

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With Colored Plates Painted from Nature. 168 pages. Free. Full of hints to those who know, and valuable information for those who want to know about Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Lilies, Gladioli and other Summer-Flowering Bulbs. Rare Novelties are described, many of which can only be had direct from us. It tells how to get valuable premiums, including Mrs. Rorer's New Book, just out—Free. Write to us at once and secure free this valuable Farm Annual. Write to-day.

Name this paper and address

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Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture and Venereal.
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The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and to be supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, deformity appliances, instruments, apparatus, medicines, etc. We treat DEFORMITIES of the human body. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat. Treatment by Compressed Air, Sprays, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and Diseases of Women a Specialty. Electricity in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Book free upon request. **DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR** treated in the most skillful and scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or
Address DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Forest Trees

And EVERGREENS. One hundred varieties. Small Seedlings for Tree Claims and Groves. Large Trees for Streets and Parks. I will not be undersold. Catalogue free. Geo. Pinney, Evergreen, Wis.

The New Tomato!

From Canada ought to be extra early, and as such it is sent out. The reports of the experimental stations speak highly of it, and numbers testify to its earliness, productiveness, large size, roundness, rich color and freedom from rot. Per package, 15 cts.; five for 60 cts. You will find it only in my seed catalogue, which will be sent FREE to anybody.
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

Garden Seeds.

THE HARNDEN SEED CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Catalogue and Price List on application. Michigan-grown Seed Potatoes a specialty.

The Best of all Cauliflowers

Is the sort now sent out for the first time, the Perfection. The Snowball, Gilt-edged and Extra Early Erfurt are all excellent sorts, but an extensive market gardener, who has raised these and all other sorts, believes that within three years the most enterprising market gardeners will have dropped these and be raising Perfection. Trial Package, 25 cts.; per ounce, \$4. Seed catalogue FREE to every one.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

Forest Tree Seedlings!

Red Cedars, Fruit Trees and Plants. Largest stock, lowest prices. Mammoth Dewberry. Luscious to the core—best berry for the prairies. Black Locust, Russian Mulberry, Tulip Tree, Box Elder, Ash, Elm, Walnut, Cottonwood, etc. I retail at wholesale prices. Save 60 per cent. and write for my Price Lists.
Address GEO. C. HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

True Danvers Onion Seed

My seed farms extend into Danvers, and I frequently buy of the best onion raisers there hundreds of bushels of their hand-sown onions to plant to grow seed from, sometimes paying as high as five dollars a barrel. I offer such seed, all this year's growth and of my own raising, at \$3 a pound, with a discount on large quantities. Much of the onion seed sold is either too flat or too round for true Danvers. Choice Danvers cannot seed, \$1.08 per pound. Seed catalogues sent FREE to every one.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

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We offer for the Spring trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, spring of 1891, mailed free. Established 1852.
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For 1891 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is better than ever. Every person using Garden, Flower or Field Seeds, should send for it. Address
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EVERGREEN FRUIT FARM.
Strawberry plants, best varieties, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000. Red Raspberry plants, same price. "Sure thing."
T. F. SPROUL, Frankfort, Kas.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 4, 1891.

Harvey county—R. H. Farr, clerk.
7 CALVES—Taken up by C. More, P. O. Halstead, December 21, 1890, seven calves—three speckled heifers with red necks and white spot in forehead; one red heifer, no marks; one red steer with white spot in forehead; one red steer with white spot in forehead, white spot on right shoulder; one red steer with white face, white strip on back; about 8 months old; valued at \$25.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by L. A. Smith, in Hazelton tp., P. O. Hazelton, January 6, 1891, one red and white spotted steer, 1 year old, branded with a reversed S. MARE—Taken up by A. J. Linville, in Mingona tp., P. O. Mingona, January 12, 1891, one dun or light bay mare, 8 years old, four feet eight inches high, no marks or brands.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Byer, in Emporia tp., November 4, 1890, one coming 2-year-old light roan steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 11, 1891.

Grant county—Geo. W. Earp, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by L. Trueblood, in Sullivan tp., P. O. Zionville, January 21, 1891, one dun horse, 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$25.
HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on left shoulder, figure 6 on left hip and Spanish brand on right hip; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 18, 1891.

Jefferson county—A. B. Cook, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by David Beason, in Jefferson tp., on or about December 15, 1890, one pale red steer, 1 year old, dehorned, no other marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by L. T. Nelson, P. O. Wakarusa, January 30, 1891, one dark bay horse, nearly black, both hind feet white and star in forehead and shows marks from use of harness, age 8 or 10 years old; valued at \$50.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Jeff Kennedy, in Oxford tp., P. O. Stanley, January 20, 1891, one red 1-year-old steer, a little white on body, star in forehead, thick horns; valued at \$12.
HEIFER—By same, one pale red 1-year old heifer; valued at \$10.

Comanche county—J. B. Curry, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by T. C. Heaton, in Avilla tp., January 24, 1891, one red steer, crop off right ear, slit above the under part left ear, branded 7 on left hip; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one dark red steer, under-bit in each ear, branded 7 on left hip; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one dark red steer, left ear half off, branded 7 on left hip; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one red steer, left ear half off, branded 7 on left hip; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one spotted brindle steer, half ear off, blotch brand on left hip, sickle brand on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by R. M. Jones, in Emporia tp., February 7, 1891, one 2-year-old red heifer, branded G on right hip; valued at \$14.
STEER—By same, one red and white spotted yearling steer; valued at \$12.

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Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases. We have practiced medicine and surgery here for fifteen years, and during that time have treated successfully hundreds of chronic cases which had resisted the skill of local physicians.

WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

Remove tumors, cure cancers without the knife, cure piles without knife or ligature. ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN speedily and successfully treated. We remove tape worm entire in from two to four hours. If you have any chronic or private disease, you will find it to your interest to write us. Correspondence free and confidential.

Refer by permission to Bank of Topeka; John D. Knox & Co., Bankers, Topeka; Citizens' Bank, North Topeka; American Bank, North Topeka.

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THE GEO. W. CRANE PUBLISHING Co., Topeka, Kas., publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, Lien Laws, etc., and a very large stock of Blanks, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, this is the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

The Kansas City Stock Yards.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planned throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 8,400 cattle and 27,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and with the least possible delay.

Receipts for 1193 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,563 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 87,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.

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This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

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CASH PAID FOR DEAD HOGS.

For dead hogs we pay from 1/4 to 1 cent per pound. We receive them at our store, 108 E. Third street, or at our tallow factory, on river bank east of town, near city dump. As to hides, we are always posted on the market, and having a large business in Kansas City it enables us to sell direct to the tanners; therefore we guarantee highest market prices at all times. Special attention given to consignment trade.

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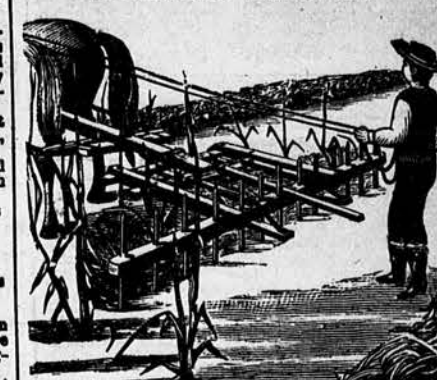
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To pull up and rake into windrows corn stalks and other rubbish, to burn and so destroy chinch bugs wintering therein and to clear the fields for spring work.

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hogs of the very best
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Breeder fancy
POLAND-CHINA
Swine. Tony lot of
March, April and
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Can furnish pigs
in pairs not akin.
Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.



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ROBERT ROUNDS,
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FOR
POLAND-CHINAS
of the best. Can furnish
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for next thirty days for \$10
each or pair for \$18. Have
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We now offer for the next thirty days seventy-five
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Onward 25383, prize-winner in Illinois, and my
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Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert,
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The grand Bates bulls imp. 8th Duke of Kirk-
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Have now for sale at a bargain
thirty bulls, eighteen to twenty-two months old.
Carload of heifers or cows.
Come and see stock or write for prices.

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN CATTLE.

I have a choice herd of these justly-cele-
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SUPERBES ALL CONDITION POWDERS
Contains no poison. Best Tonic, Blood Pur-
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LENT FOR RUSSIAN ANIMALS; will make
Hens lay; cures Cholera, Roup, etc. 1-lb.
can, 25c; 5 lbs. \$1. Ask dealers for it. Send
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**CLYDESDALE,
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FRENCH COACH HORSES.

An Importation of 125 Head,
Selected by a member of the firm, just re-
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Terms to suit purchasers. Send for illus-
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Superior horses, long time, low interest,
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stock companies under the same perfected system
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have at present in our stables the winners
of one hundred and seven prizes in Europe
and America.

Our record last fall at Missouri State Fair, Kansas
State Fair and Atchison Agricultural Fair was twen-
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sweepstakes.

Illustrated catalogue free.
FARM AND STABLES—Two miles east
Highland Park, TOPEKA, KAS.



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We have also the most superior system of organizing companies and stock syndicates in this country,
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not handling on commission the refuse horses of dealers in Europe. With us you get a square transaction, a
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Two grand sweepstakes in competition with all breeds, besides several first and
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horses and get our terms and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Barn is on the corner of Second and
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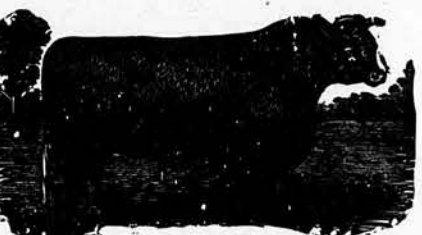
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I have the largest and best lot of Percheron Stallions of serviceable age west
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the first-prize herd in 1889 at the State fairs of Iowa,
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Correspondence or inspection invited. Men. FARMER.

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English Shire and
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Our record for 1888:—42 premiums, 4 sweepstakes
and 4 silver medals.
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7 sweepstakes, 4 silver medals.
Our record for 1890:—62 premiums, 9 sweepstakes
and 2 silver medals.
A record never approached by any other stud in
America.

Largest stud of imported horses west of the Missis-
sippi river. Special prices to buyers. Inspection
invited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. M. FIELDS & BRO., CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

THE x GOLD x CUP x STUD

English Shire and Hackney Horses.

"Choice animals, recorded in their
for sale at low prices, on long time if
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The Shires and Hackneys from my
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are now thoroughly acclimated—in fit
form so pleasing to a genuine horse-
I defy the combined efforts of others
absolutely sound, young and useful, and
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My horses show for themselves, are
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OLDENBURG COACH, BELGIAN AND FRENCH DRAFT

STALLIONS, MARES and COLTS

On THE EMPIRE RANCH, FAIRFIELD, IOWA, for sale on the
best terms ever offered. We have no competitors in PRICES
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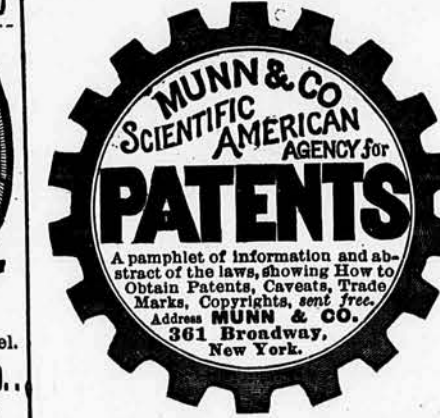
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In every unoccupied locality. FARMERS preferred, to sell our **SPRAYING** DUSTS. Exclusive territory and big wages to responsible men. Others need not answer. We manufacture the new **Knapack Sprayer** for Vineyards, and the **Perfection** that struts the liquid automatically and will spray 100 trees per hour. Write for terms at once. Time is money. FIELD FORGE PUMP CO. LOCKPORT, N. Y.



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BETTER, Both Horse & Hand, THAN EVER; better and more money saving. We cannot describe them here, but our new and handsome catalogue is free and interesting. A goodly number of new tools will meet your eye there. Among these, **Gardener's Handrow Cultivator** & **Pulverizer**, combined, adjustable teeth; **Market Gardener's & Beet Grower's Special Horse Hoe** with **Pulverizer**; **Special Furrower, Marker and Ridger**, adjustable wings; **Sweet Potatoe Horse Hoe**, four tooth with vine turner; **Heavy Grass Edger and Path Cleaner**; **new Nine Tooth Cultivator** and **Horse Hoe** combined; **Special Steel Leveler and Pulverizer** combined; all interesting, nothing we have ever made so practical or perfect. Some improved things too are grafted upon our older favorites. A capital **LEVER WHEEL**, instantly adjustable for depth, is a great feature; put on all '91 goods unless ordered otherwise. Nor have our **Hand Seed Drills** been forgotten in the march of improvement, nor our **Double and Single Wheel Hoes**, **Garden Plows**, **Grass Edgers**, Etc. Some of them are greatly altered for the better; yet do not forget that no novelties are adopted by us without actual and exhaustive tests in the field. We therefore guarantee everything exactly as represented. Send for Catalogues now. **S. L. ALLEN & CO.,** 1101 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Read testimonials, written by honorable and intelligent men, which will appear in this paper from time to time.

ERADICATIO

TESTIMONIALS:

G. H. JEROME & Co., CITY DRUG STORE, YORK, N.B., April 4, 1890.
Braddon Chemical Co.—Gents:—In answer to yours of recent date, would say: The **SPECIFIC** is gradually gaining ground with us. Our community has been imposed upon by Hase, Clark and many other preparations, so it is passing hard to introduce a new one, even though it possesses merit. One of our biggest shippers has tried it to his perfect satisfaction as a cure, and has recommended it to his friends as a Specific. Will let you know from time to time what friends it is making. Yours, JEROME & CO.

OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY, DEALER IN DRUGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, MORRISVILLE, KAS., April 19, 1890.
The Braddon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.—Gents:—Please find enclosed \$11.65, discount 35c. I have sold Hase's and Clark's remedies, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your Specific, and I have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my customers has lost \$300 worth of hogs the past month. He has not lost a hog since I got your Specific from Junction City. Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.

MERIDEN PARK HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS, F. A. TRIPP, PROPRIETOR, MERIDEN, KAS., December 15, 1890.
Braddon Chemical Co., Fort Scott.—Kind Friends:—I call you kind friends because you have a remedy that is the only friend of the hog man. You will please find enclosed P. O. money order for six dollars, for which please send me by express full case of the hog cholera remedy. I am not losing hogs myself now, but my neighbors are. I am satisfied that your remedy will knock the cholera. A man by the name of Musselman has tried it. He got three doses of a neighbor and says he has cured two hogs with three doses; they were shoats, and were in very bad shape. I saw them, and I told him then they were infected. They were in terrible condition. Send my order as soon as possible. I remain your friend, F. A. TRIPP, Meriden, Jefferson Co., Kas.

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Laboratory and Salesroom,
113 Wall Street, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

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PEOPLE write for illustrated family paper on operations upon tumors, fistula, piles, varicose, hydrocele; braces, appliances for deformities; also confidential book for men, explaining why thousands cannot get cured of special, private, chronic diseases, seminal weakness, loss of manhood, gleet, syphilis, unnatural losses, and results of abuse or excesses which unfit all for marriage or life's duties. Dr. Liebig's Wonderful German Invigorator cures all. To prove its merits, a trial bottle sent free. Dr. Liebig & Co., 301 W. Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo., or San Francisco, Cal.

THE GLOBE WELL WORKS

MANFRS OF WELL BORING & ROCK DRILLING

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CATALOGUE FREE OT TAWA ILL

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(Continued from page 1.)

POULTRY.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.—The leading place for Leghorns in the West. 14 eggs \$2. A 4 order gets a Poultry Monthly. Circular free. Stamp for reply. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort, Kas.

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MRS. A. B. DILL. Edgerton, Kas., breeder and shipper of choice high-scoring Barred Plymouth Rocks, B. Wyandottes, S. C. B. Leghorns, Lt. Brahmas, B. Langshans, Imperial Pekin ducks and M. B. turkeys. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Toms of May hatch, weighing 24 pounds and over, hens 14 pounds and over; B. P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Laced Wyandottes. Eggs in season. Mrs. M. R. Dyer, Box 40, Fayetteville, Mo.

GREAT BIG LIGHT BRAHMAS.—First at Chicago every year. Headquarters. Also first-class Nursery Stock cheap. Send for catalogue to E. H. UPSON, Wilmet, Indiana.

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

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

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IOLA FLORAL GARDENS.—Small Fruits, Pansies, Chrysanthemums, Greenhouse, Bedding and Vegetable Plants Catalogue free. A. L. HARMAN, Iola, Kas. Always mention KANSAS FARMER in writing.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

FOR SALE.—A few Light Brahma cockerels, at 75 cents to \$1 each for choice. Eggs in season at low rates. A. W. Hayes, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR RENT.—280-acre farm, ten miles southeast of Topeka; 80 acres in cultivation, balance mowland and pasture; fenced into four 40-acre fields; good corn, running water, small house, outhouses, barn, corn-cris, etc.; orchard bearing, young orchard of 700 trees. Cash rent. J. R. Kellogg, Merchants' National Bank, Topeka, Kas.

TWENTY-FIVE PARTRIDGE COCHIN COCKERELS, 41 each. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

FARM WANTED.—Improved farm of eighty acres in eastern Kansas. Must be good land, near to good town, school, church and railroad. If you have such a farm to sell cheap for cash, write, giving full description and your lowest price, to J. W. Stewart, Dover, Kas.

FOR SALE.—One span of large mules, one 9 years old, weighs 1,140 pounds, one 10 years old, weighs 1,050 pounds. \$200 will buy them, or will trade for large mares, 4 or 5 years old. Also cordwood, for \$2.75 per cord, stove wood for \$1.50 per cord, at the farm—cut, ricked and corded. Midway Farm, five miles north and one mile west of State house (Topeka), on Rock Island railroad. J. H. Kingman.

HORSE SALE.—I will sell at Home City, Kas., on Tuesday, February 24, 1891, registered Clydesdale, Norman and English Shire stallions and mares. Frank Cassidy.

WANTED.—Merchandise in exchange for choice deeded land in Colorado, or will sell cheap. Title good, land free. Address Jas. P. Addis, Newton, Colo.

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SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE.—Five months old. Address J. G. Hewitt, Topeka, Kas.

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This space belongs to the Monarch Scale. The best scale in the world. Unlimited capacity. Without weights. Simple, Durable, Perfect. Carried off first premium and diploma over all competitors wherever exhibited. The cheapest-best scale in existence. Seeing is believing. Using is confirming. This is the scale of the age. Ask your dealer for circulars or write

H. N. STRAIT MFG. CO.,
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TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

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HERE IS YOUR CHANCE.

Who has an unincumbered farm to exchange for a nine-year-old Jack, or a three-year-old Hambletonian stallion, or both—both sound?

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MUST BE SOLD.—To satisfy a chattel mortgage, twenty-one head of registered Holstein cows, heifers and bulls, from the well-known Murray Hill herd of Holstein cattle. Ruinously low prices quoted on application and time given on approved notes. Address Hansen & Rathbone, Agents, Council Grove, Kas.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Cory's Tip-Top 6871, a grand Poland-China sire, 5 years old, fine condition, sure sire. Will sell reasonable or exchange for different blood. Address F. L. Watkins, Harper, Kas.

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\$2,000 will buy farm of 300 acres. Other farms cheaper. Leake & Co., Glen Allen, Va.

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TO TRADE FOR GOOD REAL ESTATE.—Draft horses and barns—all or a part. One full-blood Clydesdale stallion, two registered imported Norman stallions, one cross-bred French Coach and Percheron stallion, all fine individuals and choice breeders. Livery and breeding barns and residence. Will take a good standard-bred stallion in exchange. A rare opportunity for parties to carry on a paying business in a live town. For full particulars call on or address D. Gillson, Appleton City, Mo.

2,000,000 HEDGE PLANTS FOR SALE. F. Babcock, Topeka, Kas.

JACK FOR SALE.—I have two good large Jacks, of which I offer to sell a choice. For particulars address B. H. Schwartz, Hammond, Kas.

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ALLIANCE HORSES FOR ALLIANCE MEN AND FARMERS, at a saving of \$300 to \$500 each on imported Percheron stallions and mares. For particulars address E. O. Raymond, Wilsey, Kas.

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ONE PAIR FREE.—Electric magnetic insoles—sure cure for rheumatism. Keep your feet warm. Send twelve 2-cent postage stamps for postage. Manufactory, Burlington, Kas. E. Wingren & Co. Agents wanted.

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SEEDS	J. G. PEPPARD, 1220 UNION AVENUE MILLET A SPECIALTY. Red, White, Alfalfa & Alsike Clovers. Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top. Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc.	SEEDS

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IMPORTANT Sale of Valuable Draft Horses

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My Fifth Annual Spring Stallion Sale of Pure-bred and Registered Clydesdales and Percherons.

TEN SUPERIOR CLYDESDALES, grand show animals, embracing the four-year-old and the three-year-old which were the first prize, respectively, of their ages at last year's Illinois State fair.

FIVE MAGNIFICENT PERCHERONS, inferior to none anywhere, among them the three-year-old which was first prize at last year's Illinois State fair, and confidently believed to be the best of his age in the country.

Both the Clydesdales and Percherons are of fine quality and large size, from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds.

Sale to commence at 12 noon. Catalogues, with terms of sale, sent on application. **ROBT. HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.**



BELL BROS.,
WOOSTER, OHIO, and OLATHE, KAS.,
—Importers of—
ENGLISH SHIRE, FRENCH PERCHERON AND CLEVELAND BAY HORSES.

On account of our greatly increased trade, we were obliged to cross the Atlantic ten times during the last nine months. For the last seven years we have taken more premiums at the Ohio State fair than any firm in America. A number of these horses are now for sale at Olathe, Kas., at the lowest prices. All horses guaranteed as represented. Terms to suit purchasers. Correspondence solicited. **A. F. BEECHY, Manager.**

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LINWOOD, Leavenworth Co., KANSAS.

Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The largest existing herd of Scotch Short-horns, consisting of *Cruickshank, Victorias, Lavenders, Violets, Secrets, Bravith Buds, Kinellar Golden Drops*, etc. Imported *Craven Knight* (57121) at head of herd.

Linwood is on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm joins station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application. Please mention KANSAS FARMER.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The coming 8-year-old pure-blood Clydesdale stallion Julius Caesar 4940, bred by ourselves and out of imported stock. Parsons Brothers, Ravenna, Kas.

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE.—I have a preparation for removing superfluous hair and moles from the face and neck. Can remove in five minutes the worst case, without injury to the finest skin. Call and give it a trial, as it costs nothing to see. Call on or address Mrs. S. S. Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Milo maize and Kafir corn. Prices low. Address R. B. Briggs, Hazelton, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—Imported bay Percheron stallion Trot, for a stallion of equal breeding. H. W. Tangeman, Eleanor, Kas.

A WELL IMPROVED FARM.—120 acres and twenty-five cow milk route for sale or exchange for good farm. R. R. Mitchell, Florence, Kas.

KENTUCKY JACK FOR SALE.—Coar or black, large and fine. Bred from imported stock. Must be sold this spring. Address L. C. Clark, Granada, Nemaha Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.—Five-year-old jack, 14½ hands high, good bone, style and action, is a good breeder. For particulars call or address 119 W. Norris street, North Topeka, Kas.

FARMS FOR SALE.—In Albemarle Co., Virginia. Winters mild and short, health fine, land good, prices cheap, taxes low. Free from floods, cyclones, grasshoppers, etc. Write to L. D. Aylett & Co., Charlottesville, Va.

FOR SALE.—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Hickory King seed corn, registered Holstein bull. J. A. McCrery, Emporia, Kas.

WANTED.—Cane, millet, timothy, clover, alfalfa and other seeds, also popcorn, at Kansas Seed House. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

STRAWBERRIES.—Plants of the Capt. Jack and many other varieties for sale. All plants carefully selected and packed, with printed instructions how to grow them. Send stamp for price list to Mrs. J. C. Bare, Baldwin, Douglas Co., Kas. References—Baldwin City Bank and postoffice. **RED BLUFF, CAL.,** January 27, 1891.—Mrs. J. C. Bare, Baldwin, Kas.—Dear Madam: I received the strawberry plants yesterday. They came in splendid condition. I am very much pleased with them, as they are the finest plants I have ever seen. Respectfully yours, S. Hamner.

FOR SALE.—A fine McGregor stallion, 4 years old, will be sold low down. Call on or address Union Stock Yards, North Topeka, Kas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

25000 TWO-YEAR NO. 1 GRAPE VINES.—For sale. Concord and Elvira, \$15 per 1,000; \$1.75 per 100. Bract and Ives, \$18 per 1,000; \$2 per 100. Bazed. Full line of nursery stock. Catalogue free. Douglas County Nursery. Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

LUMBER AT COST.—Now is the time to buy. J. T. Williams, corner Second and Jackson Sts., Topeka.

DIG SPRING FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of 810 acres, all under fence and subdivided into fields and corrals. Good timber, 125 acres in cultivation, 30 acres in tame grass, 30 acres in meadow, balance in pasture; two good orchards in bearing; house of six rooms, horse barn for eight horses, barn for eight cows, granary, corncrib, wagon shed, and other buildings. Is watered by several springs—one of them is one of the best in the country. Convenient to three railroads, four and a half miles northwest of Okaloosa, Jefferson county. James E. Smith, Box 25, Okaloosa, Kas.

TWENTY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, score 87 to 90 by Emery. One Langshan and one Black Minorca cockerel. Write. John C. Snyder, Constant, Kas.

CHOICE SEED CORN FOR SALE.—Of the Yellow Dent variety, at \$1 per bushel. This corn made seventy-five bushels per acre in 1889. C. M. Hale, Netawaka, Kas.

FOR SALE!

One black Jack, 15 hands, 7 years old.
One roan Jack, 14½ hands, 8 years old.
One Percheron Stallion, 6 years old.
E. T. BAKER,
Bazaar, Chase Co., Kas.

DALBY BROS.,
Washington C. H., Ohio,
Breed and ship
Twenty Kinds Fine Poultry
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