

MANUFACTURERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Agricultural Matters.

MAKING RAIN.

In discussing the subject of artificial rain in the *Industrialist*, Prof. Failyer, of the Agricultural college, after generously conceding that the experiments are proper ones to have been made by the government, continues with the following well-considered observations:

"But while legitimate attempts at rain-making are engrossing public attention, it is not to be wondered at that frauds and humbugs should arise; and some of these may be self-deceived. The result on the people who put their trust in him, and pay their money to him, is the same, whether or not the rain-maker is conscious of the humbug that he is putting upon them. Such persons usually frame their conditions in such a way that total failure seldom meets them, and since the whole thing is shrouded in mystery, they give a plausible explanation for the results. For instance, Melbourne first took four days at Goodland to earn \$500 for bringing rain. A storm center was moving toward Goodland, and the Signal Service had predicted local rains in Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas, before he began. As a result, there were clouds and a very light mist at Goodland during the first part of his trial, and clear, cold weather during the last portion of the four days. Melbourne claimed the clouds and the mist, and explained that the strong wind that first prevailed prevented his success. High winds from the South are usually followed by clouds, if not by rain, and the conditions that prevailed increased instead of decreased the chances for rain in the natural course. Since nothing is known of what this man Melbourne does to produce rain, or indeed that he does anything, probably too much should not be said as to what conditions will work for or against him in his so-called trials. But the judicial mind will rest upon this: he who claims to be able to do that which is beyond and outside of all human experience must bear the burden of proof. An explanation of why he failed is not sufficient. He must succeed; and if it be a thing that might have occurred without his efforts, he must succeed repeatedly until it be established beyond a reasonable doubt that his agency alone produced the result. If one claims the power to produce rain, his efforts must be accompanied by rains in such number, in such a manner, and under such conditions that they cannot be mere coincidences, or the seeker after truth will refuse to have faith in him.

"Melbourne's trials at Goodland, the only ones that came under the writer's observation, may be briefly summed up: He arrived at Goodland a few hours after the cessation of a slow-falling rain of nearly two days' duration. This rain shows that it can rain at that time of year in that section. After waiting four days, he began operations; that is, he went into the upper story of a small two-story building and was presumed to be at work, although no evidence of it reached the outsider. His efforts were continued for two weeks, with two or three short intervals between the several trials. Some of the time the wind blew strong; at other times it was comparatively still. As a result, there were clouds and very high drizzles, but not enough to wet the soil one-half inch in depth. At the same time the usual autumnal storms prevailed over extensive areas of the Union. It rained in Colorado, central and eastern Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and eastward. There was no evidence that the rain-maker had any influence whatever. The phenomena experienced at Goodland were apparently only a part of the general continental storms.

"It is the opinion of the writer—an

opinion formed from a very careful study of all facts bearing upon the Goodland case, independent of any preconceived notion—that, as a producer of rain, Melbourne is a fraud. If he can produce rain, no one will more readily acknowledge the conclusiveness of the evidence than myself. But any community that undertakes to test his power or to profit by his supposed ability should very carefully guard against paying money except under conditions that amount to a demonstration of his agency in the matter."

Thoroughbred Seed.

In discussing the introduction of the beet sugar industry into the United States, the *Louisiana Planter* makes some observations on seed selection, which may well be considered in connection with the selection of seed for other crops. The *Planter* says:

"It is required that all of this seed shall have been specially grown for sugar manufacture, and consequently it will have to be imported from special beet seed growers in Europe, as there are no sugar beet seed growers in this country.

"It has been proposed to grow one crop of beets from imported seed, and to grow one crop of seed from the beets. But this is strenuously resisted by those who have studied the matter. It is said the beet has been so highly developed that it retrogrades in sugar content, unless the standard is kept up by rigid selection of seed from the best beets. It is said that a selected beet which has, say, 18 per cent. of sugar, produces beets which have less than 18 per cent. of sugar on the average, and that these beets produce still poorer beets if planted without selection. The beet is a thoroughbred plant and requires the same care in pedigree as thoroughbred animals. Beet-growers lay stress upon quality of seed, as much as upon quality of soil, careful cultivation, or suitability of climate. As the beet industry grows, the demand for first-class beet seed will grow to very large proportions. This demand will require to be met, in this country, by specialists in the line of sugar beet seed growing, who will grow many varieties, who will determine the varieties which succeed best in our soil and climate, who will acclimate the selected varieties, and who will breed the beet up to the highest possible yield of sugar. This can only be done by specialists, by those who make sugar beet seed growing their business. It can not be successfully done by the sugar manufacturers, nor by the beet-growers, nor by those who are not experts in such work.

"Census Bulletin No. 111 gives statistics which show how rapidly and completely seed-growing has become separated from ordinary plant-growing in this country. There are 596 farms devoted exclusively to seed-growing; 96,567 acres were occupied in seed production during the census year. Special seed growing requires an investment of \$18,325,935 in land, buildings and implements. It employs 13,500 men and 1,541 women. In 1890 there were but two seed farms in this country, six in 1880, and 596 in 1890.

"This remarkable growth of the special seed industry has a reasonable cause. It comes from the conviction that an expert seed-grower produces better seeds than inexperienced plant-growers. It is a striking instance of the division of labor which has so greatly cheapened and also improved manufactures. Not so long ago we saved seeds and planted them and produced seedlings; now we buy improved seeds and produce superior plants. Sugar is a very cheap and common article, but its successful manufacture requires special skill on the part of the seed-grower, on the part of the plant-grower, and on the part of the manufacturer. These three must work hand in hand, if they would build up a great industry."

The Pastures.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is quite an item to secure a good even stand of grass in the pastures or meadows, and when once secured pains should be taken to preserve as much as possible. One of the most common ways of injuring both the meadows and pastures is by pasturing too late in the fall or early winter, and by the stock eating the grass down so close that the thawing and freezing during the winter kills out the plants. By allowing some growth that the frosts will kill down, it will act as a mulch to the plants and protect to a considerable extent during the winter. Allowing the stock to tramp over the ground when it is soft, as it generally is late in the fall or early winter, the stock mash the plants down into the soil to such an extent that considerable injury is done.

So far as can be done, it is always best to allow stock to run out as long as the weather will permit in the fall, but in doing this, regard must be had to the pastures and meadows. In a majority of cases it will be better to provide feed lots, arranged with racks or mangers, and turn the stock into them whenever the weather will permit, rather than to allow them to tramp over the grass land when the soil is soft. In a majority of cases the amount of feed the stock will secure will not pay for the damage done to the land, and while exercise is necessary for the health and thrift of the stock, some means should be provided other than tramping over the grass lands.

One of the best ways of building up land that has been cropped down is by seeding to grass and then manuring after a good stand has been secured. In the fall or early winter is a good time to apply manure to grass lands, hauling out and scattering as evenly as possible. The rain and snow during the winter will carry the soluble parts into the soil. There is too much work and expense necessary to secure a good stand of grass to make it profitable to run any considerable risk of ruining at this season in order to secure a small amount of feed, and for this reason, so far as it is possible, it is best not to pasture after the fall rains have thoroughly softened the ground. Properly cared for, land can be kept in grass a number of years with profit, but abuse will soon kill out, and make it necessary to reseed. N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Irrigating the Atmosphere.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have read with interest the many plans for irrigation which have been published in the *FARMER*, and it seems to me that nearly, if not quite all of them, are faulty in two particulars: (1) That we suffer more from hot winds than lack of moisture in the ground. (2) That any plan of irrigation that is only local in its benefit must be little better than a failure. But I am convinced that there is one plan of irrigation which the government would be justified in adopting, and because this plan would be beneficial to all and a burden to none, I take pleasure in submitting the same to your readers. Let the government erect numerous windmills in the South and West, along the streams that are capable of furnishing any considerable amount of water, these mills to be furnished with pumps sufficient to pump water to the top of the tower and spray it out into the air. In this way the air would be kept so full of moisture that the dry hot winds would be unknown. Furthermore the cost of such a system would be very small compared with the benefits to be derived from the absence of dry hot winds, and no section of the country would be taxed for the benefit of another.

A. ETAC.

If out of order, use BEECHAM'S PILLS.

A FARMER RELEASED

From Entire Loss of Voice.

Catarrhal Aphonia the Result of Chronic Catarrh.

Better Late than Never.

SHELLSBURG, BEDFORD CO., PA.

THE PERUNA MEDICINE CO:—I was a sufferer from Catarrh in my head and throat. I doctored with one of the best physicians in our place for that terrible disease and found no relief. But in 1883 I lost my speech, and was not able to do any kind of work for nearly three months. I could neither eat nor sleep. Peruna did wonders for me, and now I am in better health than I have been in ten years. Yours truly,

ISAAC NICODEMUS.

Loss of voice in cases of catarrh is due to an extension of the disease to the larynx. In the progress of catarrh on its way from the throat to the lungs the first prominent symptom is hoarseness, which shows that the disease has reached the larynx and vocal cords.

Symptoms of catarrh of the respiratory tract differ according to the part affected. If the catarrh is confined to the nose the symptoms will be sneezing and mucous discharges, or the formation of dry scabs corresponding to the stage of the disease. When in the pharynx it causes hawking, enlarged follicles and tonsils, and sometimes deafness; in the larynx it produces hoarseness, and often entire loss of voice, as in the above case. As soon as the catarrh reaches the trachea and bronchial tubes, cough, with abundant mucous expectoration, ensues. Upon reaching the lungs catarrh speedily causes consumption, and all of the symptoms of that dread disease follow sooner or later. Catarrh also attacks the urinary tract, producing in the kidneys "Bright's disease," in the bladder chronic cystitis, and in the urethra small, frequent and painful urinary passages. Peruna is a specific for catarrh wherever located and in all stages.

A pamphlet on the cause and cure of all catarrhal diseases and consumption sent free to any address by The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Hessian Fly in the Wheat.

We understand that Chancellor Snow is receiving a number of letters from all over the State saying that the Hessian fly is doing great damage to the wheat fields in various sections. It is reported that in some places the damage is so severe as to threaten the total destruction of the crop.

From some parts of the State come reports that there is a new insect troubling the wheat, and an investigation is asked for in regard to it. The farmers all over the State have great confidence in Prof. Snow, and think that if any one can help them in waging a successful warfare against destructive insects, certainly he can.

In speaking of the bean crop of California, a statistical writer estimates that there will be 2,000 carloads of 20,000 pounds each in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. This would make a train nearly fourteen miles in length. The Golden State of the Pacific coast is certainly a wonderful country for the production of beans. This reminds us that Kansas is unnecessarily and unwisely lagging away behind in the culture of this very important article of consumption. Our farmers will find it greatly to their advantage financially if they will no longer neglect the bean "patch." As we intend to speak of this subject at length between now and time for preparation, we will not enlarge at present.

All the World and His Wife

Recognize Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an incomparable remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, malaria and inactivity of the kidneys, but they are not so well aware that it has proven to be an absolute specific for "la grippe," that terribly destructive malady. Lose no time if this dire ailment attacks you in resorting to the Bitters, and you will speedily experience relief.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

FEBRUARY 17-18, 1892.—Breeder's Combination Sale of Standard-bred horses, Holton, Kas.
FEBRUARY 18, 1892.—Geo. W. Falk, Poland-Chinas, Richmond, Mo.

THE ART OF FEEDING.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, writes to the *Breeder's Gazette* the following valuable discussion of the art of feeding:

The more I have to do with domestic animals the deeper grows the impression that the proper feeding and management of live stock is a high art which rarely receives the thought and attention its importance merits. Stock-feeding at the West is often little more than maintaining the animals after some fashion in a haphazard way until they approach the age of maturity, or perhaps go past it, when an abundance of corn is placed before them for a few months and they are hurried to the market. As a rule there is no definite aim and purpose in view from birth to finish. Of most pigs and cattle on the farm their owners know as little of their early history as did the owner of Topsy, who "just grewed." Unfortunately for the pigs and cattle they have not always kept growing as did Topsy.

A yearling steer and a shoat are unsalable, and there are few owners that have business sagacity to feed them with an eye steadily fixed on the day of sale. There is no trouble about the final period. This same squealing shoat and pinched yearling will after what must seem an age, if it can realize the passing of time, suddenly enter a period of superfluous plenty and revel for a few weeks in overabundance. The owner seeing the corn lie uneaten in the feed-box before the steer and rotting in the mud of the hog yard, expresses a feeling of satisfaction and checks himself off as a most liberal stockman and wonders when the world will come up to his own high standard.

Few men are constituted to start at the beginning and work along patiently and intelligently to the end. When I affirm that the farmers of the great corn belt of America are, as a class, miserable feeders, I do not have in mind the finishing period, but the early and intermediate stages of growth of farm animals. During this time there seems to be a feeling that if an ear of corn or a pound of hay can be kept from an animal it is just so much saved, and nothing is more frequent when stock-feeding is being discussed than to hear men telling how cheaply they have maintained their animals. These parties have in view not how well they have maintained their stock, but how cheaply.

The first step in a rational system of feeding is to deal generously with the young growing animals. The experiment station investigations shows what men of experience have learned—that at no period is a pound of flesh put on so cheaply as upon the young growing animal. At this time the digestive system is the most active and the whole energy of the creature bent to the effort of increasing in weight and size. Nature is behind the animal, pushing it forward all the time. Besides this the weight of carcass is less than at maturity and there is less feed required for the mere maintenance of the body. If, then, we wish a pound of feed to give us the most net increase we will get that result in the young animal. Rational feeding begins with liberality from the very birth of the creature to be fed, and there is no cheating nature. A day lost in pushing a young animal ahead is lost forever.

The stockman who has reached the advanced stage of supplying his stock liberally with feed at all times finds himself even yet but an elementary student with a great problem ahead of him. Given all the feed that is required there is no need of a master hand to deal it out. I can illustrate the point I am trying to make with a carriage team perhaps as well as any. With feed at hand at all times a carriage team with one keeper will always appear out of order. There may be flesh enough on the horses, but the hair does not have the right gloss nor do the animals have the action they should. Change keepers, and if you get the right man, with even less feed consumed, the horses will begin to change,

and in a few weeks with the first motions you will observe an improvement in style and appearance. Often one can read that there has been a change in keepers without having been told the fact.

Our experiment station work here, where both feed and animals are regularly weighed, has taught some interesting lessons. But a few weeks since all of the pigs were moved from small pens in the pasture lot to the hog-house which had been empty all summer. The change was to quarters not much smaller and in every way comfortable, but the herdsmen found a break all along the line. A hog may have a small brain and may not use it actively, but in some way such a change of quarters caused a check in his progress. Our fattening animals made miserable gains for the week in which the change occurred. More than this even. A lot of about thirty, ranging from 125 to 450 pounds each, were being fed for maintenance only. With this lot we were endeavoring to find just how much feed was required to keep the animals alive, neither gaining nor losing. When the change took place the amount of feed previously required had to be increased as they began to shrink in weight. Experience has shown us that we must keep something like coal ashes for our hogs to run to when they like. Our herdsmen has found that if he fails to keep the ashes liberally supplied the pigs will soon show the lack on the scales.

When steers are being heavily fed sudden changes are often very disastrous to profits. I think feeders do not always reason this matter out correctly. For example, when a lot of steers was changed for reason or accident from one kind of feed to another or from food prepared one way to the same prepared another way, a break in the gain of the animal is almost sure to follow and the feeder draws the conclusion that the form of the change produced the bad result, when the truth is that any sort of change would probably have had the same effect. In repeated instances we have had one lot of steers on shelled corn and another lot on corn meal at the same time, both progressing satisfactorily. For the purpose of the experiment we reversed the feeds and invariably both lots have done poorer for weeks following the change. Had we been feeding but one lot, or had less experience, we would probably have jumped to the conclusion that the second form of food used was not as valuable in steer-feeding as the first. In these changes we found that a steer getting shelled corn did not take kindly to corn meal for some time. Likewise a second lot that were doing nicely on meal did not at first take kindly to shelled corn and for a period of a few weeks neither lot could be induced to consume so much feed as during the first period.

A curious experience in steer-feeding, and one which I suspect will be doubted by many, occurred with a bunch of four that I had hoped to put on a maintenance ration. When we purchased these animals their stalls were not ready, and for a few days they were fed in the open yard. Their feed consisted of corn stover and ear corn fed whole. They took to this feed at once and seemed ravenously hungry and were fed quite liberally, but not enough to in any way injure them. When their stalls were ready they were fastened each in their place and without thought we put before them a ration of corn meal and hay. To our surprise not one of these four steers would touch the meal. Remembering that they had been liberally fed on ear corn I told the man not to worry, since they were probably not hungry and their quarters were new to them. The second day the meal was uneaten. The boxes were then cleaned out and only a little meal offered them that day at the close. Still they would not touch it. Thus matters went on for several days, the creatures shrinking in weight each day, and every one of the four absolutely refusing to even so much as taste the corn meal. This state of affairs continued for five days, when, fearing they might actually starve to death, we gave them ear corn again, which they ate greedily, and we then gradually worked them over to the feed we desired. The quality of the meal fed was not at fault, and the failure of the steers to eat must be laid wholly to the sudden change in feed and quarters.

This fall when feeding off a rape field with sheep, dogs entered the field a couple

of times and though no animals were bitten they were all frightened to such a degree that the gains were checked and our experiment came to naught.

I have heard of a Michigan sheep-feeder who would not allow even stock-buyers to come into the feeding yard unless he was about certain the visitor would become a purchaser. With that man feeding had become a high art.

In this communication I have touched upon a few points and cited some illustrations from our own experience. I wish I could get young farmers who handle stock to appreciate the importance of a careful and deep study of stock-feeding. Here and there scattered over the country are some master hands, at whose feet the rest of us might sit and learn lessons of the deepest interest with much profit. The trouble is that these expert feeders do not put their thoughts on paper. True, the greater part of it can never be expressed in words, and must forever remain unwritten. It seems most unfortunate that the art should die with the man.

Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will meet in Topeka, Wednesday, the 13th of January, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m.

In view of the coming World's Columbian Exposition, fresh interest is being awakened among the swine-breeders throughout most of the Western States. Kansas must not be behind.

Looking to the reopening of foreign markets for American meats, the prospects are very encouraging to the pork-producer.

As the meeting occurs in the week during which the State Board of Agriculture meets, and the Improved Stock Breeders' Association is to meet on Tuesday, the 12th, it is hoped the Swine Breeders' meeting will be well attended. All who are interested in swine-raising are cordially invited to be present.

GEO. W. BERRY, Secretary.

Horse Notes.

If the horse eats too rapidly, feed in a very large box, so that the grain can be well scattered.

The feet of foals seldom receive the care and the frequent inspection that are so necessary to their future perfection of form and soundness. From the want of this horses' feet often become imperfectly formed, defective and unhealthy.

Undoubtedly the best way to feed the horse is with ground grain and cut hay, mixed. The hay to be first slightly moistened and the meal sprinkled on and through it. The horses of street car lines, those engaged in heavy teaming, etc., are all fed in this way.

We shall never see a rapid and universal improvement of horses in this country until there is a more complete conservation and a more general utilizing of the best mares that either by design or accident come into being. Stallions alone will never give us a great race, or great races of horses.

A measure recently introduced into the British Parliament provides for the official registration of farriers and shoeing smiths throughout that country. It is proposed that no one be permitted to shoe horses who has not obtained a diploma from the Farrier's Company, and this can be had only after careful examination of the man's practical and technical knowledge of the business.

The blinder is a diabolical invention. It is assumed that it will prevent the animal from seeing things that will frighten him. But the fact is that blinders cause fright instead of preventing it, because, like ourselves, this useful beast fears the imperfectly known. He is not afraid of what he sees and understands, but with blinders on he can neither see nor understand anything.

Sheep Notes.

Keep only good sheep.

Ensilage is a splendid food for sheep. Sheep will help you pay off the mortgage on the farm.

If it pays you to keep sheep it will pay you to keep good ones.

The wool manufacturer has no love for his brother, the wool-grower.

Unless you feed enough to visibly increase wool and flesh your money is wasted so far as profit is concerned. It is one

thing to feed to sustain life, another to produce wool and mutton.

Sheep require the constant care of some one familiar with their needs and habits if they are to be kept in large numbers.

Greater attention has been paid to the size of the carcass during the past two years than during any like period in the history of the business.

A fair is a good place for getting acquainted with the owners of rams, but not with the rams. Follow them home and see the flock when it is not on dress parade.

The Head of the Herd.

The influence of the "head of the herd" is nowhere more manifest than in the case of sheep. The first cost and the increase in the value of progeny are to be estimated in comparison, due regard being had to breeding qualities. Many breeders select a strong ram from a good dam given to producing twin lambs. Shropshire and Oxford mature ewes can raise two good lambs, and if well cared for flocks should increase at least 100 per cent. a year.

No scrub or grade bull should ever be allowed to reach the age of service, says the *Drovers' Journal*, and then adds: The great number of mongrel cattle infesting the earth is a disgrace to the business of live stock husbandry.

On November 1, at the four leading Western markets, says the *Drovers' Telegram*, there was a decrease in the total cattle supply of 408,765 as compared with first ten months of 1890. On October 1, 1891, the loss amounted to 443,000 cattle for nine months. The difference exhibits a gain of 94,000 in September, making up a considerable portion of the loss during early months of the year 1891. For November to date there is no material change from last year.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL]

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

The Way to Go.

You have seen California frequently mentioned in newspapers and magazines. Perhaps a friend has been there, and writes enthusiastic letters back home about the climate and the fruits. It makes you anxious to see the country for yourself.

The time to go is in the Fall and Winter. Then work here is less pressing and California climate is most pleasing. The way to go is via Santa Fe Route, on one of that line's popular, personally conducted parties, leaving Chicago every Saturday evening, and leaving Kansas City every Sunday morning.

Special agents and porters in attendance. Pullman tourist sleepers are used, furnished with bedding, mattresses, toilet articles, etc. Second class tickets honored. Write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., for copy of folder describing these excursions.

On December 24 and 25, 31 and January 1, the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. R. Co. will sell round-trip tickets to and from all stations on its line at one fare, except that no reduction will be made below 50 cents; tickets limited to January 5 for return.

J. E. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A.

Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,
Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

Alliance Department.

Capital, Interest, and the Sub-Treasury Plan.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Any one who believes, with A. R. Noobins, that "interest is a tax on productive industry by non-producing capital," no doubt looks upon interest as being a premium exacted for the use of money, and upon the rate of interest as being governed by the number of dollars in the country per capita.

Interest is, however, no more "a tax on productive industry" than is the wages paid a farm hand a tax on the productive industry of farming. Farm hands are employed because their employer believes that they will earn not only all that they will get as wages, but considerably more. Capital (the tools and implements of labor) is employed by labor for the same reason, namely, that with its aid labor expects to accomplish very much more than it could without such aid—at least as much more as the hire of the capital employed would amount to. For capital is nothing more or less than a product of labor used in the production of other products, and interest is the term employed to designate the earnings of capital. Interest is, therefore, not a tax on labor, but it is a perfectly legitimate reward of capital, due it for real services rendered to labor. The rate of interest is different in different parts of the country, and it is governed by the same influences which regulate the rate of wages; consequently we find that where the average rate of wages is low, there also will the average rate of interest be low, and that where the former is high, the latter will be high also. The rates of both, it may be added, are governed by the degree of their ability to avoid paying tribute to their common enemies, namely, speculators in the gifts of nature, or raw materials, and the various legalized agencies which interfere with the free exchange of the products of one class of labor for the products of other classes of labor.

Capital, being only the helper of labor, is helped or hindered by anything which helps or hinders labor. At all events, the size of the reward of capital, that is, the rate of interest, is not governed either by the number of dollars in the country or by their individual purchasing power.

But there is "a tax on productive industry," in fact, there are very many such taxes, and they are levied, not by "non-producing capital," but by the various representatives of monopoly, such as tariff-protected trusts, land speculators, uncontrolled or insufficiently controlled transportation companies, and the beneficiaries of legally-fostered special privileges. It is both misleading and absurd to call these factors "capital" or "capitalists," or to designate their incomes as "interest." In fact, the ridiculous, vituperative chatter directed against "capitalists" and "money-lenders," which is indulged in so freely at present, only diverts attention from the real enemies of "productive industry." It is not the impossible abolition of interest that should be striven for, but the abolition of monopoly profits, which are too often mistaken for "interest."

But the question is asked: How can we help the poor mortgaged farmer? What else but "cheap money" can get him out of his financial troubles? Well, the farmer in debt is at least no worse off than the fellow who is too poor to get a farm with which to secure a debt, and if favors are to be extended to any one, the latter has at least as good a right to them as the former. And yet the money-lending schemes which are now so popular leave the poor landless fellow entirely "out in the cold."

Let us see what would happen if those schemes were to be put into operation. First will be noticed the results that would follow the adoption of the plan to loan money on real estate. The fact that the government would show a special favor to owners of land by loaning them money (if it were worth anything), at a rate of interest lower than the prevailing rate, would immediately put a new premium upon land-owning and the value of land would promptly increase. As the consequence of this increase, the landless would find it more difficult than ever to acquire desirable land. The tenant farmer would find himself obliged to remain a tenant farmer, and the renter of a home to remain a renter. In fact, all the evils of European landlordism would be precipi-

tated upon the landless people of our country at once. That would be bad enough, but that would not be all. The owners of food products would, by means of the sub-treasury plan, if successfully carried out, also be able to obtain a very appalling advantage over the foodless. Instead of an occasional temporary "corner" in some food supplies in Chicago or New York, there would be established by the aid of the government a vast national food trust, embracing within its folds all the farmers of the country, whose undisguised purpose would be under the protection of our tariff on food products to "corner" the food supply of the nation, and thus force the price of the poor man's bread to a point as high as "the tariff would bear."

Did ever a scheme more damnable vicious than this enter the minds of foolish or avaricious men? Do sub-treasury advocates ever stop to consider what an awful revolution and what bloodshed would follow the successful administration of their panacea for the farmer's ills? Can any one doubt but that the moment such a colossal crime against the hungry toilers of the nation were perpetrated, our land would be filled with the dreadfully ominous imprecations of a monstrous army of desperate starving bread rioters?

How long, O! how long, will it be until the people of this country awaken to a knowledge of the fact that what our industrial classes need in order to better their deplorable condition is, not the creation of more special privileges, but the withdrawal of those which already exist; not the placing of more restrictions upon production and exchange, but the removal of those at present in force; not an extension of the iniquities of paternalism, protectionism and plutocracy, but the establishment in their stead of the blessings of liberty, justice and equality—the glorious fruits of the reign of a genuine democracy, whose only motto would be: "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

Eden, Atchison Co., Kas.

Grange Anniversary.

The members and friends of Capital Grange, assisted by the members of Oak Grange, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, also the twentieth anniversary of Capital Grange, on Saturday, December 12. The celebration and feast were held at Lincoln Post hall, the regular meeting place of Capital Grange.

The feast was an elaborate and elegant repast, characteristic of those always given by the lady members of the order. Only the impatient importuning of Master Thompson induced the friends to finally quit feasting and listen to the literary portion of the program, which was opened by a well-prepared paper on the "History of the Grange," by Judge F. G. Adams, Secretary of the State Historical Society, which will appear in these columns later. Mr. W. P. Popenoe then gave an interesting talk on the early days of the Grange movement in Kansas of twenty years ago. This was followed by an extended talk by W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Kas., who was State Lecturer of the Grange many years ago. His familiarity with the growth and development of the order in the State enlisted close attention. The Grange movement, he said, was the John the Baptist of the Alliance movement, but the latter was more practical and aggressive in the work the Grange began twenty-five years ago. A brief address on "The Grange, Its Necessity and Future," by Hon. Martin Mohler. "The Social Features of the Grange" was discussed in an able and interesting manner by Mrs. M. C. Clark. Splendid music and appropriate recitations were interspersed throughout the program by the following young ladies: Miss Jessie Marsh, Miss Webber, Miss Ole Clark, Miss Minnie White, Miss Annie Sims and Miss Lincoln.

This anniversary celebration was enjoyed by all and will be long remembered by the large number present, and could the farmers and their families generally throughout the State have had an opportunity of participating in this notable celebration, they would surely proceed to establish a Grange or Alliance organization at once, or identify themselves with one already organized if not already a member. Organization is a necessity of the present time, and those who stand aloof are simply out of date and neglecting an imperative duty to themselves and fellow workers.

A Splendid Indorsement.

The Farmers' Alliance of Missouri is very fortunate in having for their State agency the wholesale supply house of A. J. Child, 209 Market St., St. Louis. This old reliable house has been reappointed as State agent for 1892 by the State Alliance Executive committee, which, by the way, is a splendid indorsement, as shown by their letter to Mr. Child, which is as follows:

St. Louis, Mo., November 24, 1891.

A. J. CHILD, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.—My Dear Sir and Bro.: Your bond for \$25,000, given as State agent of the F. & L. U. of the State of Missouri, under reappointment beginning November 20, 1891, and extending one year, is received and approved.

It is earnestly hoped and expected by the committee that the membership in this and adjoining States will at once open communication with you under seal of the order, and inform themselves of the many advantages offered by you, both in buying and selling needed supplies and products.

If most of the net profit of production must continue to fall into the hands of the large class of manipulators who stand between consumers and producers, a large saving in our purchases may, and should be made, by liberally patronizing the duly authorized agent of the order.

By order of the Executive committee of the F. & L. U. of Missouri.

THOS. DAY, Chairman.

N. J. WOLLARD, Secretary.

A wing of the Farmers' Alliance, composed of those who did not fully agree with the action of the majority at the late national meeting at Indianapolis, called a convention to meet at Memphis, December 15. It has been decided, however, by those having the matter in charge, to postpone this convention until after the conference called to meet at St. Louis February 22.

Gossip About Stock.

Volume 37, A. H. B., will close December 31, 1891. If you have pedigrees of Short-horn cattle that you wish to insert in that volume you should send them at once to J. H. Pickrell, Secretary, 115 Monroe street, Chicago.

Recent sales of imported Shropshire sheep at the Willows stock farm, Paw Paw, Mich.: Twenty-eight rams sold at from \$40 to \$150, an average of almost \$60. Twenty ewes sold for \$845, and the range of prices was \$30 to \$60, an average of \$42.25. Evidently sheep are still good property.

Every breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle should become actively identified with the Western Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association recently organized. The present Secretary is W. F. Whitney, Marshall, Mo., who will send, on application, a copy of the by-laws and the proceedings of the first annual meeting.

The live stock commission firm of Rogers & Rogers, Kansas City stock yards, present the FARMER with their card this week. No firm rates better in capital, integrity and business principles. Their services and many years experience can be used to advantage by our stockmen. Write for their free market reports.

M. H. Alberty, in remitting for advertising, says that since December 1 he has disposed of two Holstein-Friesian bulls and sixteen head of Poland-China swine, and that said sales were the result of investing in advertising space in KANSAS FARMER. Besides his regular advertisement in our Breeders' Directory, he sends a new one for the "Two-cent column."

Every week there are many fine bargains and trades offered to our readers in the "Two-cent column." Among the offers this week is Mr. Norton's stock bull Vice Royal 78233. His sire was 2d Earl of Aberdeen 51413, a fine Cruickshank; he was got by Imp. Earl of Aberdeen out of Golden Queen Vol. 23. Vice Royal's dam was Viscountess 2d, Vol. 23, imported from Scotland. She was sired by Lord Irwin (29123), a very noted sire, weighing 2,800 pounds. His stock are in demand at top prices all over Scotland.

Our special representative in Iowa, recently visited the large herd of pure-bred Poland-China swine owned by Chas. Crane, at Parkersburg, Iowa, one of Iowa's oldest breeders, and prior to his coming to Iowa, carried on the business for twenty years in Illinois, joining farms with that great firm of Poland-China breeders, Sisson Bros., of Galesburg. In fact, a large per cent. of Mr. Crane's herd was bred by Sisson Bros., or are descendants of stock bred by them. He also has a number of Park H. Hammond's breed-

ing, Shellenberger's and other noted breeders, and his stock will compare favorably with any herd in Iowa. Our representative also inspected the poultry yards, where he found a large flock of barred and white Plymouth Rock fowls. These birds are pure-bred and among them are a number of prize-winners. Space will not permit of an extended description, but intending purchasers will find that Mr. Crane can suit them in either hogs or poultry, and at very reasonable prices.

Cedar Grove Stock Farm.

Mr. J. T. Mock, of Danville, Ky., says: "I can cheerfully recommend Quinn's Ointment to all horsemen as the very best remedy in use. Would not be without it." For Curls, Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs, or any enlargements, give it a trial. Sample box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

Where are You Going?

If to any point in the East, the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines form the direct route from St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars and Modern Day Coaches. Sleeping Cars through to Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. Meals in Dining Cars en route. For detailed information apply to any ticket agent or address J. M. Chesbrough, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 509 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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

On December 20, 21, 22 and 23 the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Co. will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Kansas City, and stations on its line south, to prominent points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas, at rate of one fare; tickets good thirty days for return. See late time table folder as to fast time and through trains. For detailed information, address,

J. E. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A., Kansas City.

THE FARMER'S SIDE.

"Where we are, how we got here, and the way out."

By Hon. W. A. PEFFER,

U. S. SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

12mo, cloth - - - Price, \$1.00.

There is a demand for a comprehensive and authoritative book which shall represent the farmer, and set forth his condition, the influences surrounding him, and plans and prospects for the future. This book has been written by Hon. W. A. Pfeffer, who was elected to the United States Senate from Kansas to succeed Senator Ingalls. The title is THE FARMER'S SIDE, and this indicates the purpose of the work.

In the earlier chapters, Senator Pfeffer describes the condition of the farmer in various parts of the country, and compares it with the condition of men in other callings. He carefully examines the cost of labor, of living, the prices of crops, taxes, mortgages, and rates of interest. He gives elaborate tables showing the increase of wealth in railroads, manufactures, banking, and other forms of business, and he compares this with the earnings of the farmer, and also wage-workers in general. In a clear, forcible style, with abundant citations of facts and figures, the author tells how the farmer reached his present unsatisfactory condition. Then follows an elaborate discussion of "The Way out," which is the fullest and most authoritative presentation of the aims and views of the Farmers' Alliance that has been published, including full discussions of the currency, the questions of interest and mortgages, railroads, the sale of crops, and other matters of vital consequence.

This book is the only one which attempts to cover the whole ground, and it is unnecessary to emphasize its value. It is a compendium of the facts, figures, and suggestions which the farmer ought to have at hand.

THE FARMER'S SIDE has just been issued, and makes a handsome and substantial book of 280 pages. We have arranged with the publishers for its sale to our readers at the publishers' price. The book may be obtained at our office, or we will forward copies to any address, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.00 per copy. Address this office, with \$1.75, and receive both the book and the KANSAS FARMER one year; or the book will be sent free for a club of four names and \$4 for the KANSAS FARMER.

"No other Weekly Paper contains so great a Variety of Instructive and Entertaining Reading at so Low a Price."

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

A Weekly Paper for Young People and the Family — 500,000 Subscribers.

A few additional Announcements are presented below. The full Prospectus of Notable Features for 1892 will be sent on application.

Several Special Articles.

Street Arabs of London. Personal experiences with them; by the wife of the African Explorer, Mrs. Henry M. Stanley.
Among the Irish Peasantry. A new and original View of their Characteristics; by Justin McCarthy, M. P.
A Russian Artist's Boyhood. A Story of unusual reminiscences, by the Russian painter, Vasil Verestchagin.
Incidents on Sketching Tours; by the painter of the "Return of the Mayflower" and other celebrated pictures, Geo. H. Boughton, R. A.
How to Entertain an Audience. A method illustrated by both humorous and pathetic stories; by Frank Hopkinson Smith.
The Mothers of Illustrious Men; by Gen. James Grant Wilson. **The Mysteries of Modern Magic;** by Geo. O. Bechtel.

Popular Science.

The Air we Breathe and the Water we Drink, Sir Lyon Playfair.
Popular Mistakes about Snakes. Mistakes about Indians. Errors corrected by a Naturalist, Prof. H. W. Henshaw.
The Climate of the Moon. The Boyhood of Sir Wm. Hamilton. **A Snow-Storm on Mars.** Agnes M. Clerke.

Southern Stories.

The Stories of Southern Life will be a marked feature of THE COMPANION during the year 1892. Among the authors may be mentioned:
 Julia Magruder. Elizabeth W. Bellamy. Kate Chopin.
 Mrs. M. E. M. Davis. Will Allen Dromgoole. W. N. Harben
 and the late Mrs. Marie B. Williams.

Illustrated Sketches of Travel.

Some very Queer Passengers; by the former Commander of a popular Transatlantic Liner, Capt. Chas. W. Kennedy.
A Voyage to Madeira. Sea Life on a War-ship and Adventures Ashore; by Admiral Kimberly.
A Woman's Journey in North Africa. The story of a ride from Tangier to Tetuan; by Mrs. Annie Martin.
Sitka and its Inhabitants. A capital article on Alaska and its people, from personal knowledge; by Capt. Edward Field.
A Pedestrian Trip in Modern Greece. Life with the peasants; by The Late Rev. H. B. Carpenter.
Yachting on the Edge of a Cyclone. The Adventures of some wandering Naturalists; by Prof. J. T. Rothrock.
In the Don Cossacks' Land; by The Countess Norraikow.
Life on a Russian Estate. Homely Details of Work and Play; by a Native of Russia, Mrs. B. MacGahan.

How to See Famous Cities.

Suggestions to Travellers in the direction of Economy of Time and Money.
London; by Charles Dickens. Rome; by Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani.
 Paris; by Walter Besant. New York; by W. H. Rideing.
 Paris; by Louise Imogen Guiney.

Three Sea Stories.

W. Clark Russell, the celebrated Sea Novelist, has written three stories in his best vein, which will be printed exclusively in the next volume:
The Haunted Cliff. **A Yarn of Ramsgate Harbor.**
An Ocean Stampede.

Household Interests.

Simple Gymnastics for the Family; by a nobleman distinguished for his advocacy of physical education,
The Kitchen of a Big Hotel. Its ingenious apparatus; novel methods of cooking; enormous larders; by
How the Pope keeps House. A familiar description.
New Treatments of Common Ailments; by
Daily Dangers to Our Bodies. A Series of Articles, by the Chief Inspector of the N. Y. Board of Health,
Unique Features of Modern Houses. A popular Series of clever devices for increasing comfort; by
New Pastimes for Winter Evenings, for home, church and school; by

The Earl of Meath.
 Everett Blair.
 By an Italian Journalist.
 Dr. W. G. Eggleston.
 Dr. Cyrus Edison.
 Charles Barnard.
 George B. Bartlett.

The Illustrations will be improved and increased in number. The Weekly Editorials on the leading Foreign and Domestic Topics will be marked by impartiality and clearness. Household Articles will be contributed by well-known writers. The Children's Page will be more attractive than ever. The Illustrated Weekly Supplements, adding nearly one-half to the size of the paper, will be continued.

"A Yard of Roses."

New Subscribers who send \$1.75 now, will receive THE YOUTH'S COMPANION FREE to Jan. 1, 1892, and for a Full Year from that date. This offer includes the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S Double Holiday Numbers, and all the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY SUPPLEMENTS. Any person who mentions this paper when subscribing will receive a copy of a beautiful painting, entitled "A YARD OF ROSES." Its production has cost TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Specimen Copies will be sent Free on application. Address,

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Send Check, Post-Office Order, or Registered Letter at our risk.

Free to
 Jan. 1892.

Look at the Map.

A straight line drawn from St. Louis to Pittsburgh would pass through Indianapolis, Columbus, and other principal cities of Indiana and Ohio. The Vandalla and Pennsylvania Lines describe that line and are direct to Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. For detailed information apply to any ticket agent or address J. M. Chesbrough, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 509 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Attend the Topeka Shorthand Institute
 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

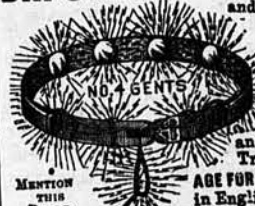
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A correct new Map of Texas and a Description of the best Agricultural section of the United States? If so, tear this out, filling in blank below, and send to

J. H. LITTLEFIELD, or to R. W. ANDREWS,
 105 North Broadway, Gen'l Pass. Agent S. A. & A. P. R'y,
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In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

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.

Why They Twinkle.

When Eve had led her lord away,
And Cain had killed his brother,
The stars and flowers, the poets say,
Agreed with one another

To cheat the cunning tempter's art,
And teach the race its duty,
By keeping on its wicked heart
Their eyes of light and beauty.

A million sleepless lids, they say,
Will be at least a warning;
And so the flowers would watch by day,
The stars from eve to morning.

On hill and prairie, field and lawn,
Their dewy eyes upturning,
The flowers still watch from reddening dawn,
Till western skies are burning.

Alas! Each hour of daylight tells
A tale of shame so crushing
That some turn white as sea-bleached shells,
And some are always blushing.

But when the patient stars look down
On all their light discoveries—
The traitor's smile, the murderer's frown,
The lips of lying lovers—

They try to shut their saddening eyes,
And in the vain endeavor,
We see them twinkling in the skies,
And so they wink forever.

—Oliver W. Holmes.

Drifting Away.

Drifting away from each other,
Silently drifting apart,
Nothing between but the cold world's screen,
Nothing to lose but a heart.

Only two lives dividing,
More and more every day;
Only one soul from another soul
Steadily drifting away.

Only a man's heart striving
Bitterly hard with its doom;
Only a hand, tender and bland,
Slipping away in the gloom.

Nothing of doubt or wrong,
Nothing that either can cure;
Nothing to shame, nothing to blame,
Nothing to do but endure.

The world cannot stand still,
Tides ebb, and women change;
Nothing here that is worth a tear,
One love less—nothing strange.

Drifting away from each other,
Steadily drifting apart—
No wrong to each that the world can reach,
Nothing lost but a heart.

TOLD OF A PRAIRIE SCHOONER.

A Night Visit to an Emigrant Train on the Kansas Plains.

White and whirling the first snow of the year was falling on the bluffs of northern Kansas. Occasionally the storm lifted. Then became visible fences outlining winding roads, and here and there amethystine spirals of smoke. David Glennon's substantial house, flanked by outbuildings, bade defiance to the elements. Glennon, seated by the kitchen stove, while his wife moved briskly around preparing supper, was the embodiment of stolid satisfaction.

A knock at the door. The woman opened it. Blackly against the snowy twilight loomed up a gaunt form.

"Our wagon broke down yonder an' my partner's sick. Kin we stay here till sun-up?"

The woman glanced appealingly at her husband. He rose angrily. "We ain't got nothin' fur tramps."

He slammed the door in the stranger's face. That night when he was sleeping the sleep of the selfish, his wife called her own son. Together they plodded through the storm to where the ribs of the prairie schooner gleamed ghostly as the pallid skeleton of a mastodon.

A man pushed back the canvas in the rear of the wagon. He took her gifts of warm food. He got out and stood talking to the boy. In the dimly-lighted interior a man lay stretched on a pallet. Suddenly she drew herself up and leaned towards him. Their eyes met; his dazzled with the supreme splendor of unexpected joy; hers shrinking in the bewilderment of half-terrified recognition.

"Mary!" he murmured. She gasped, gave a frightened glance toward the two talking without.

"I meant to come back soon. But I was jailed all these years for a crime I never done. I couldn't get word of you. I was on my way East to find you. How is—the little lad?"

The words came brokenly. She lifted her apron. She wiped the sweat from his forehead. She groaned aloud.

"Mother," cried a boyish voice. With

furtive passion she pressed her lips to the white lips below. One word of love. She was gone.

"You were a long time talkin' to that sick camper," grumbled her son as they entered the kitchen. "What are you cryin' for?"

"Nothin'."

Thanksgiving day dawns divinely. David Glennon, coming home from church, stamps the snow from his feet.

"One o' them wuthless campers died las' night," he announces, cheerily. "Dinner mos' ready, Mary?"—Chicago Tribune.

The National Cemetery.

Among the many things of interest in Washington city is the National cemetery, which occupies the land formerly owned by General Robert E. Lee, but which was abandoned by him when he joined the rebellion. The property, or estate, was sold under the confiscation act in 1863, and was taken possession of by the government, and 200 acres set apart for a National cemetery.

The house—Arlington, probably so-called from being situated on Arlington Heights—is a large stone building, overlooking the placid waters of the Potomac. There is a large portico extending partly along the front, supported by immense marble pillars, from which may be had a splendid view of the capitol. Only a portion of the house is occupied, the rest is entirely empty and given over to the inspection of the many visitors who call daily.

How different it all is now from what it was a few short years ago. The old Southern hospitality has left the spot. No mirth or revelry greets the visitor. The house is quiet and still, and in the grounds are laid the bodies of about 16,000 of our brave "boys who wore the blue."

The tomb of General Philip H. Sheridan is between the house and the river. It is a plain marble sepulcher, but made grand and magnificent in its plainness, with simply the name of "Sheridan" chiseled upon it.

The white and colored soldiers are buried in separate localities. The white soldiers are placed in what is known as the west cemetery and the colored ones in the north. There is a granite sarcophagus south of the house placed over the bones of 2,111 "unknown" soldiers. On the top of this monument are cannon and balls. And to commemorate many of the most noted Generals of the Union army is erected a large white mausoleum.

There is a grand stand erected on the grounds, which is covered with rare and beautiful Southern vines. From this stand on Decoration day, each year, addresses are made which recall many fond yet bitter recollections of the past. Eulogies are spoken and requiems sung for the departed souls of those who fought and died for their country's freedom.

No old soldier need wish for a more beautiful or restful spot in which to take his last long sleep. And all that is needed to make the National cemetery at Washington complete, are the remains of Generals Grant and Sherman placed by the side of General Sheridan.

HELEN.

Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;
Dream of battled fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking.
In our isle's enchanted hall,
Hands unseen thy couch are strewing,
Fairy streams of music fall,
Every sense in slumber dawning.
Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of fighting fields no more;
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking,
Morn of toil, nor night of waking.

—Sir Walter Scott.

Chickens and Questions.

I should like to ask the advice of some practical farmer's wife who has tried to raise chickens in an incubator. What incubator is most suitable for very busy people to manage, and what is the price, including all necessary appliances? What is the best means of warming a chicken house sufficiently for chickens hatched by incubators in January or February? When you raise chickens by incubators, what do you do with the hens that are anxious to set? Should like answers to these questions, and as much additional information as any one is willing to give.

Some time ago I asked for information concerning the training of nurses. Acting on the replies to that query, I have corresponded with the several hospitals named, but they all seem alike in fixing the age for admission at 23, or even older. Now, when a girl of 18 decides to become a trained nurse, it is a great trial of pa-

tience to wait for so long before commencing the career; at least so my daughter has found it. Are there any hospitals where they admit probationers at an earlier age? Can any reader inform me of the location of "John Hopkins' training school for nurses?" I read about it accidentally lately, but saw no mention of its whereabouts.

A happy Christmas to all.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

[Will "Englishwoman" please send her name and address to "N." KANSAS FARMER office? Her letters are always welcome, but the "Home Circle" has lost memorandum of her real name.]

Simple, But Effective.

A certain skillful practitioner had a number of charity patients, whom he faithfully attended as occasion required, expecting and receiving only such reward as comes from the comfort of doing good. Among these patients was old Martha, a well-preserved relic of "befo' de wah." Being up to all the ways of her white neighbors, she took the "grippe," and immediately sent for her medical adviser.

"Why, Aunt Martha, you don't mean to tell me that you're under the weather?"

"I se way undah it, doctah, away undah it."

"Well, what is it?"

"I doan know what it is doctah, but I got it pow'ful bad."

The doctor readily comprehended the trouble, and writing out the proper prescription he gave it to the excellent but aching Martha and told her to put it in a tumbler of water, stir it well each time, and take a teaspoonful three times a day. Then assuring her that he would look after her attentively, he departed. The next day he found his patient much improved, and by the third day she was in an advanced stage of convalescence.

"O, doctah," she exclaimed, "yo' med'cine am simply pow'ful. I stir it and take it jes' like you say, and I feel better eb'ery time."

"Well," said he, "perhaps you won't need any more; let me see how much you have left."

Old Martha lumbered across the room, and brought from the shelf a tumbler half full of water.

"Why, what's this?" he inquired.

"Why, dat doctah, is the med'cine yo' lef' me, and I war very cahful to stir it eb'ery time jes' like you say."

"Yes; well, Martha, I don't believe you'll require any more of it; the fact is, I didn't know myself how powerful it was." And fishing out his prescription, which was rather the worse for its three days' bath, he went away impressed with the belief that the mysteries of medicine had not half been told.—Youth's Companion.

Preserving Flowers.

A charming way of preserving flowers is shown by a Boston friend. Take very fine sand, wash it perfectly clean, and when dry sift it through a fine sieve into a pan. When the sand is deep enough to hold the flowers in an upright position, take some more sifted sand and carefully cover them. A spoon is a good thing to take for this, as it fills in every chink and cranny without breaking or bending the leaves. When the pan is filled solidly, leave the flowers to dry for several days. It is a good plan to warm the sand in the oven before using it, as the flowers will then dry more thoroughly. In taking the sand off great care must be taken not to break the leaves, as they are now dry and brittle. Pansies preserved in this way will keep their shape and brilliancy of color all winter, and many other flowers can be equally successfully treated—anything, in fact, where the full pressure of the sand comes on both sides of the leaf; otherwise they will shrivel. To fill in flowers with cup-like shapes it is better to lay them on the sand, and with a small spoon fill in and around each flower. Ferns, when preserved in this way, have a more natural look than when pressed, and the maidenhair fern looks almost as well as when it is freshly gathered.—New York Tribune.

It is said that a syndicate of St. Louis and Chicago capitalists, having experimented for two years in growing and curing figs in California, believe that the American-grown fruit can supply the entire trade of the country, and have therefore purchased 860 acres of land with an option of 300 acres more. Large capital,

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

says the *Fruit Trade Journal*, will be expended in irrigation, dry houses and packing sheds for the ripened figs. The syndicate will import 73,000 young fig trees from Smyrna for planting during next summer. It is not necessary to go all the way to California to raise figs, however. Along the Gulf coast of our own Southern States this fruit thrives as well as it does anywhere else in the world.

Nearly all colds are slight at first, but their tendency is to so lower the system that the sufferer becomes a ready victim to any prevalent disease. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the beginning of a cold, would guard against the danger.

Last year the United States imported \$4,500,000 worth of bananas and \$882,810 worth of coconuts. New York was the largest receiving point with New Orleans a good second. The banana trade throughout the country is simply immense and has increased to such proportions only within the past fifteen years.

Money in Cabbage and Celery.

"Blood will tell." Good crops can not be grown with poor strains of seed.

For sixteen years Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue giving full particulars regarding them will be sent free to any one interested. When writing for it enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps and we will also send "How to Grow CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold to any grower who has never read it. Address

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST,
La Plume, Pa.

Topeka Shorthand Institute, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

Complying with general request,

BEECHAM'S PILLS will in future for the United States be covered with a Quickly Soluble, Pleasant Coating, completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy.

Price 25 cents a Box.
New York Depot 365 Canal Street.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS OF

Tutt's Pills.

It gives Dr. Tutt pleasure to announce that he is now putting up a

TINY LIVER PILL

which is of exceedingly small size, yet retaining all the virtues of the larger ones. They are guaranteed purely vegetable. Both sizes of these pills are still issued. The exact size of

TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS is shown in the border of this "ad."

The Young Folks.

A Department for the Boys and Girls of the District Schools.

EDITED BY MAMIE M. BRUNER.

The Small Boy and His String.

What can a small boy do with a string?
Well, I should guess, about everything.

Make a cat's cradle; tie up a knot
In every place he oughtn't and ought;

Send his kite flying up in the air;
Sail his boat on the pond over there;

Make a stone-sling; land a red top to spin;
Catch a small fish with the aid of a pin—

These are a few things, but not nearly all.
So, under his knife, marbles, pop-gun and ball,

In a boy's pocket, the bottommost thing,
Is always a piece of good stout string.

—Teacher's Institute.

A LOAF OF BREAD.

(Continued from last week.)

I have read in ancient history that the ancients cut their grain, drove over it with a team of cattle which tramped out the grain, which was afterwards separated from the straw and chaff. Sixty or seventy years ago the farmers hauled their bundles directly to the barn, dispensing with stacking, the threshing being mostly done in winter. This was accomplished sometimes by beating with flails and sometimes by tramping with horses. After the wheat was shelled, they used a sort of fan to separate the chaff from the wheat. Of course, all of these processes required much time and labor, and I suppose the farmers had a general time of rejoicing when Andrew Melkle, an ingenious Scotchman, invented a threshing machine so perfect that its essential features are retained unaltered to the present day. We used to use horses to run the machine, but the product of that forty acres was all threshed by the use of steam power, which is a great saver of horse flesh.

Nevertheless, we had to cook for the threshers, twenty in number, which included feeders, band-cutter, pitchers, wheat measurers, straw stackers, and the engineer. The day before they arrived, we boiled, baked and stewed an enormous quantity of meat, pies, cakes and fruits, and at night I was so tired that it seemed as though I should not be able to rise in the morning and begin work anew. But the morning found us refreshed, and breakfast was over at 5 o'clock. After the morning's work was done, I ground coffee and peeled potatoes until my arms and hand ached. We put a nice, clean cloth on the great long table, which we loaded with the food prepared the day before.

But, O! city maidens, groan in sympathy, although you surely never had such an experience, for when those twenty men arose from that table, nothing but fragments and dirty dishes confronted us. Did I say nothing? The table cloth was so begrimed with the dirt from those forty arms that it looked as though it had never seen soap or water. We washed the great stack of dirty dishes and prepared our own dinner; but hurry as fast as we could, we scarcely finished in time to begin supper, which wasn't as troublesome as dinner, for we didn't have near as many men. We snatched time to watch them thresh for a few moments.

The grain was fed into a hollow cylinder containing knives, which revolved very rapidly, acting upon the wheat which was afterwards emitted through an opening into a set of sieves. While passing through these a winnower fanned the chaff away from the wheat, which ran into a spout and was emptied into a measure, from whence it was carried away to the granary. When the straw left the cylinder it was carried on a shaker to the stack. The unthreshed heads, or roughs, were returned to the cylinder by a set of elevators and again subjected to the action of the knives.

We did not linger long, but skipped back to the kitchen and finished getting supper.

The threshers remained a little over two days, and when they left we all shouted, Glory, hallelujah!

(To be continued.)

How a State is Made.

The United States government was organized by the thirteen original States, and the constitution adopted by them remains as our forefathers left it, with such

few modifications as come from the amendments made from time to time.

Since the time of the original organization, thirty-one new States have been admitted to the Union, so that from the beginning of thirteen has arisen the great confederation of forty-four. Four of the new States, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, came into the Union in a body, and the steps taken by which these were recognized as sister States were nearly the same in each Territory. All Territories before they come to be States do not go through exactly the same mill. There are always certain conditions in each Territory peculiar to that Territory, and recognition is had of these peculiar conditions, and provision made for them in what is called "The Enabling Act." The enabling act was entitled: "An act to provide for the division of Dakota Territory into two States, and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form State governments, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to make donations of public lands to such States."

On the Tuesday after the second Monday in May, 1889, each of the four proposed new States was to elect delegates to what was called a constitutional convention. Each convention was to meet on the next Fourth of July and adopt a constitution and form a State government for its respective State. The delegates were appointed, the constitutional conventions met, their constitutions were ratified by the people, the returns were certified to the President of the United States, and the President proclaimed the fact to the United States. These steps preceded the admission to the Union of the four new States. Since then Idaho and Wyoming have been admitted to the Union, making the number of States forty-four.

The Blue Grotto--An Imaginary Journey to It.

(The following is a school composition written by a girl of 12.)

On the southwestern shore of Italy, guarding the southern part of the Bay of Naples, is an island called Capri, on which is a small town of the same name. Not very far from there is the famous Blue Grotto, of which I am going to tell.

Let us imagine ourselves on the boat landing, making arrangements to get a boat to take us to the grotto. Soon we are all ready, and the boat is gliding past the rocky steeps, of which most of the shore consists. Before long we come to a place where there is a narrow opening in the wall of rock, only three feet high. This is the low entrance to a grand and beautiful grotto, famed all the world over. The guide, whom we shall call Gineppe, bids us lie down in the boat, as we wonderingly had seen Marco, the son of Gineppe, do just a second ago, while he, himself, bending low, and taking advantage of the pushing waves, manages in some way to get us and the boat through the opening. We now resume our former positions, and sitting erect again, gaze about us in awe and admiration, as well as astonishment, for the beauty of the real grotto far exceeds that of the grotto of our dreams. It is 165 feet long, 100 feet wide at the widest, and 40 feet high at the highest, and the whole lighted with a beautiful, soft blue light. The ceiling, walls, water, boat, and even ourselves, are of a lovely blue color, while we remain in this "fairy palace," as it might be fitly called.

This light is caused by the reflection of the sunlight on the watery floor of the cave.

We now notice that the water dripping from Gineppe's oars, as he holds them up out of the water, has a silvery appearance. For our amusement, Marco plunges into the water, coming out again with this beautiful silvery water dripping from his clothes.

At length the time came for us to depart, (which we do rather reluctantly, so enchanting is the grotto), and we return once more to our starting place, the same way we came to the cave, while we are well satisfied that we have seen one of Mother Nature's great wonders. At the landing we pay the usual fee, throwing in a *bueno manos*, or gratuity.

There is another grotto called the "Green Grotto," but it is not as well known as the famous "Blue Grotto of Capri."

Ashland, Kas.

Quotations.

And light is mingled with the gloom, and joy with grief;
Divinest compensations come,
Through thorns of judgment merces bloom
In sweet relief. —John G. Whittier.

How few are found with real talents blessed!
Fewer with Nature's gifts contented rest.
Man from his sphere eccentric starts astray;
All hunt for fame, but most mistake the way. —Charles Churchill.

ST. JACOBS OIL,

FOR HORSE AND CATTLE DISEASES.

CURES*

Cuts, Swellings, Bruises, Sprains, Galls, Strains, Lameness, Stiffness, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Contractions, Flesh Wounds, Stringhalt, Sore Throat, Distemper, Colic, Whitlow, Poll Evil, Fistula, Tumors, Splints, Ringbones, and Spavin in their early stages. Directions with each bottle.

DISEASES OF HOGS.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Use freely in the hogswill. If they will not eat, drench with milk into which a small quantity of the Oil is put.

DISEASES OF POULTRY.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Saturate a pill of dough, or bread, with St. JACOBS OIL and force it down the fowl's throat.



Questions--No. 15.

[The boys and girls who read this paper are invited to contribute to this department.]

1. What did Gosnold and Raleigh carry back to England with them?
2. What was William Penn's attitude toward education?
3. What effect has the Sierra Nevada mountains on the climate of the region east of them?
4. What is the principal function of the Governor in our State government?
5. Name the Governors of Kansas.

ANSWERS NO. 13, GIVEN DECEMBER 2, 1891.

1. The first settlers of Jamestown did not provide for education.
2. Hannibal Hamlin is the only surviving ex-Vice President.
3. France produces the most silk and wine; England the most tin; Belgium the most lace, and Austria the most salt.
4. Mahomet was born in Arabia.

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Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda.

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SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD. All Druggists sell it, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.



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Just Drive 'Em In and CLINCH 'Em.

THEY WILL HOLD ANYTHING.

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

FORTUNES A PHILADELPHIA
found a dollar worth \$175.
A barber in Chester, Pa., received a coin worth \$75. A man in Orange, N. J., picked up a cent worth \$12. An Iowa lady came across a dime worth \$14. A Kansas farmer found in his cash a half-dollar worth \$49.75. A Texas clerk got a quarter for which I paid \$29. The above are but a few of many coins worth big prices, many of which are found daily. **WANTED.** \$1,000 for 1864 dollar, \$2.75 for 1863 quarter, \$2 for 1866 ct., and Big Prices for 200 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. **W. E. Skinner, 225 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.**

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KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

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Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

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An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club
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Chicago Office: { Frank B. White, Manager,
548 The Hookery.

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Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (four-
teen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements
will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate
of \$5.00 per line for one year.Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, con-
sisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, in-
cluding a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.

Electros must have metal base.

Objectionable advertisements or orders from unre-
liable advertisers, when such is known to be the case,
will not be accepted at any price.To insure prompt publication of an advertisement,
send the cash with the order, however monthly or
quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who
are well known to the publishers or when acceptable
references are given.All advertising intended for the current week
should reach this office not later than Monday.Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper
free during the publication of the advertisement.Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.Exports of products from the United
States during the first week of December
were 44 per cent. larger than for the same
period last year.The finest Christmas present that any
farmer's wife in the State can make to
her husband is a year's subscription to
the *KANSAS FARMER*. Try it.The South is suffering from a severe
cotton blockade, in which it is said that
this staple to the value of \$60,000,000 is
accumulated at a few points and interior
towns.Does it pay to husk corn if you feed it
to stock? Many feeders claim that it does
not. Cut it up before frost, shock care-
fully and you certainly have a ration that
is greatly relished by all kinds of stock.Just now, when the demands of the
County Treasurer have to be met, the tax-
payer's feelings towards the tax-eaters
are less cordial than they would be were
the Treasurer's exactions a little more
moderate in amount.The market for broom-corn is active
and higher than for years, and those who
sell now can realize a handsome profit. In
St. Louis the Kansas brush tops the mar-
ket, and is considered superior to that
produced anywhere else.The consumption of sugar in the United
States in 1891 is estimated at 1,522,731 tons,
an increase of about 24½ per cent. over
that of 1890. This is due to a large extent
to the reduction in the price consequent
on the abolition of the tariff on sugar.Senator Plumb is again chairman of the
committee on public lands and a member
of the appropriations, District of Colum-
bia, and transportation and sale of meat
products (select) committees. The senior
Senator from Kansas will be a busy man,
as heretofore.The Shawnee County Horticultural So-
ciety will hold its last meeting for this
year at the Board of Trade rooms, Knox
building, Topeka, on Saturday, December
26, at 1:30 p. m. A full attendance espe-
cially desired, as the annual election of
officers will take place.Senator Peffer has been placed on the
following five important Senate commit-
tees: Claims, to examine the several
branches of civil service, census, im-
provement of the Mississippi river, and
railroads. The new Senator from Kansas
deserves to be proud of this recognition.The best holiday present any friend of
the *KANSAS FARMER* can make to a dis-
tant friend, or a neighbor, is a year's sub-
scription to this journal. Try it, for the
good effect of being remembered kindly
every week of the year 1892, by the recip-
ient of your present. We will notify by
letter the person receiving your present,
that you have ordered us to send it to him
or her as a holiday offering. Try it, and
make your friend happy a whole year.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document does not possess the life
and characteristic keen interest of the
many speeches on public concerns made
by the President during his great tour
last summer. It must be conceded, how-
ever, that the President is entirely fair
throughout the long message. At several
points he argues political questions, of
course taking the side of his party, but in
every instance he argues manfully and
without the juggling of facts and the
distorted presentation of figures which
characterize much of our political stump
speaking and a great deal of our partisan
political writing.In the reports of the several heads of
departments, the President finds evi-
dence of wisdom and fidelity in their
administration, to which he calls atten-
tion, certainly without boasting, possibly
without much show of interest.The Bureau of Agriculture was raised
to a department, with its head a member
of the President's Cabinet, just before the
inauguration of the present adminis-
tration. Strangely enough, the suggestion
of such recognition of the basic industry
of the country met, from the metropolitan
press, almost as much contempt as is now,
by the small fry partisan papers, heaped
upon the suggestion that farmers are
suitable material of which to make legis-
lative or other officers. But in a courageous
way the President testifies to the wisdom
of the act which placed in his Cabinet a
Secretary of Agriculture. And with good
cause is this endorsement given, for no
department has shown more conspicuous
achievements in the promotion of the
interests in charge than has the Depart-
ment of Agriculture under the able ad-
ministration of Uncle Jerry Rusk.Regarding the farmers' department, we
quote in full:"If the establishment of the Department
of Agriculture was regarded by any one
as a mere concession to the unenlightened
demand of a worthy class of people, that
impression has been most effectually re-
moved by the great results already at-
tained. Its home influence has been very
great in disseminating agricultural and
horticultural information; in stimulating
and directing a further diversification of
crops; in detecting and eradicating dis-
eases of domestic animals, and, more than
all, in the close and informal contact
which it has established and maintains
with the farmers and stock-raisers of the
whole country. Every request for in-
formation has had prompt attention, and
every suggestion has merited considera-
tion. The scientific corps of the depart-
ment is of a high order and is pushing
its investigations with method and en-
thusiasm."The inspection by this department of
cattle and pork products intended for
shipment abroad has been the basis of the
success which has attended our efforts to
secure the removal of the restrictions
maintained by the European governments.
For ten years protests and petitions upon
this subject from the packers and stock-
raisers of the United States have been
directed against those restrictions, which
so seriously limited our markets and cur-
tailed the profits of the farm. It is a
source of general congratulation that suc-
cess has at last been attained; for the
effects of an enlarged foreign market for
these meats will be felt, not only by the
farm, but in our public finances, and in
every branch of trade. It is particularly
fortunate that the increased demand for
food products resulting from the removal
of the restrictions upon our meats and
from the reciprocal trade arrangements to
which I have referred, should have come
at a time when the agricultural surplus is
so large. Without the help thus derived
lower prices would have prevailed. The
Secretary of Agriculture estimates that
the restrictions upon the importation of
our pork products into Europe lost a mar-
ket for \$20,000,000 worth of these products
annually."The grain crop of this year was the
largest in our history—50 per cent. greater
than that of last year, and yet the market
that has been opened and the larger de-
mand resulting from short crops in Europe
has sustained prices to such an extent that
the enormous surplus of meats and bread-
stuffs will be marketed at good prices,
bringing relief and prosperity to an in-
dustry that was much depressed. The
value of the grain crop of the United States
is estimated by the Secretary of Agricul-
ture to be this year \$500,000,000 greaterthan last year; of meats \$150,000,000, and
of all products of the farm \$700,000,000
more."

A FREE COINAGE CONGRESS.

The *New York Press* has had a poll
made of both the Senators and Congress-
men of the present National Legislature,
on the question of the free coinage of sil-
ver. The following is a summary of the
result:

SENATE.				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Total.
For free coinage.....	17	35	2	54
Against free coinage.....	30	3	0	33
Doubtful.....	0	1	0	1

HOUSE.				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Total.
For free coinage.....	9	154	8	171
Against free coinage.....	70	57	0	127
Doubtful.....	6	48	0	54

The *Press* concedes the fact that its only
hope of defeating free coinage lies in the
prospect that it will not have the neces-
sary two-thirds vote in the Senate to pass
the bill over the President's veto.The poll on free coinage of American
silver, showed that this measure can prob-
ably be passed over the President's veto.

ERRONEOUS FIGURES.

On the appearance of a so-called synopsis
of the report of the Treasurer of the
United States, a few days since, the par-
tisan press seized upon some of the figures
presented as proving their party's position
as to changes in the money in circulation.
A close scrutiny of the statements in the
synopsis disclosed so gross inconsistencies
that the *KANSAS FARMER* could make no
use of them without danger of misrep-
resenting the facts. In order to get the
exact truth a portion of the synopsis was
cut from the associate press department
of a leading paper and, accompanied by
appropriate inquiries, was sent to the
Treasurer. The following reply was re-
ceived:TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, December 7, 1891.
The *Kansas Farmer* Company, Topeka, Kas.:GENTLEMEN:—In reply to the inquiry made
in your letter of the 3d inst., inclosing a news-
paper clipping in reference to the Treasurer's
annual report, and inquiring whether the
statements are as he made them, I have to say
that they are not. The matter furnished the
press had naturally to be much condensed, and
the printed paragraph before me is so much
further condensed from the original, that the
Treasurer must decline to be responsible for
any impression it may create.I shall take pleasure in sending you one of
the first copies received from the press. They
are expected in a day or two.Respectfully yours, J. W. WHELFLEY,
Assistant Treasurer United States.It is not expected that the party papers
which so jubilantly used the statements
for which the Treasurer declines to be
responsible will now come forward and
concess their fault to their trusting
readers.

NOMINATING CONVENTIONS IN 1892.

The next ten months will be pre-em-
inently a convention period. The national
committees have commenced their pre-
liminaries, and from this time until the
announcement of the results of the elec-
tions next November, the plots and coun-
ter plots of political managers, the efforts
of political strikers to keep the voters
whipped into line and to promote the in-
terests of the candidates in whom they
are interested, will occupy prominent
parts of public attention.In order that the readers of the *KANSAS
FARMER* may have before them an epito-
me of the political work of the near
future, we present a list of the conven-
tions for 1892, with the remark that these
numbers are to be multiplied by the num-
ber of political parties in the field.I. National convention, for nominating
candidates for President and Vice-Pres-
ident.II. State convention, for nominating
candidates for ten presidential electors
and one candidate for Congressman-at-
large.III. State convention, for nominating
candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Gov-
ernor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State,
Treasurer of State, Attorney General, Su-
perintendent of Public Institution and a
Justice of the Supreme Court.IV. District conventions, for nominat-
ing candidates for Congressmen in each
of the seven districts of the State.V. District conventions, for nominat-
ing candidates for Judges in most of
the thirty-five Judicial districts of the
State.

VI. District conventions, for nominat-

ing candidates for State Senators in the
forty districts of the State.VII. County conventions, for nominat-
ing candidates for representatives to the
State Legislature, Probate Judge, Clerk
of the District Court, Superintendent of
Public Instruction and County Attorney.VIII. Township conventions, for nomi-
nating candidates for Trustee, Treasurer
and Clerk.The following will be preliminary to
these:I. To the National convention.
1. State convention, to elect delegates
to I.2. County conventions, to elect delegates
to I.3. Township and ward primaries, to
elect delegates to 2.II. To the State Convention, to nomi-
nate candidates for Presidential Electors
and Congressman-at-large.4. County conventions, to elect delegates
to II.5. Township and ward primaries, to
elect delegates to 4.III. To the State Convention, to nomi-
nate candidates for State officers.6. County conventions, to elect delegates
to III.7. Township and ward primaries, to
elect delegates to 6.IV. To district conventions, for nomi-
nating candidates for Congressmen.8. County conventions, to elect delegates
to IV.9. Township and ward primaries, to
elect delegates to 8.V. To district conventions, for nominat-
ing candidates for Judges.10. County conventions, to elect dele-
gates to V.11. Township and ward primaries, to
elect delegates to 10.

VI. To Senatorial district conventions.

12. County conventions, to elect dele-
gates to VI.13. Township and ward primaries, to
elect delegates to 12.

VII. To County conventions.

14. Township and ward primaries, to
elect delegates to VII.VIII. The township conventions are
themselves primaries.It is possible that II. and III. may be
consolidated. If, however, the political
managers are not ready for the nomina-
tion of the State ticket at the time when
it is their desire to nominate Presidential
Electors, they usually secure the calling
of the two conventions as outlined above.It is even not incumbent on the man-
agers to provide for the nomination of a
Congressman-at-large at the time of nomi-
nating Presidential Electors. They may
make this a part of the work of the State
convention for nominating of State
officers, or they may provide still another
convention for this work.Again the managers may provide for
the election of delegates to several of the
higher conventions by county conventions
held at one time, instead of calling county
conventions and township and ward pri-
maries prior to each of the State and dis-
trict conventions above enumerated.In these matters the supposed "inter-
ests" of favored candidates, rather than
the convenience of the people usually
control.There are three political parties in this
State, and if each of these holds as many
conventions as the above lists show to be
within the power of political managers to
impose, there will be such a round of po-
litical gatherings as will consume a great
deal of time and attention, and weary the
average voter of their complications.But to wear out and confuse the mass
of voters often is what managers desire,
thereby securing the control of nomina-
tions without the trouble of either con-
vincing or manipulating the rank and file.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Examine the label on your paper, and if
it indicates that your subscription has
nearly expired, send at once to us to re-
new it for another year. It will save us
considerable work and cost our friends no
more money if they will observe this re-
quest. We desire all our old time friends
to stay by us and, at same time, recom-
mend the "Old Reliable" *KANSAS
FARMER* to their friends, and induce them
also to become subscribers.According to the scientific feeding tables
a feed for horses composed of equal parts
by weight of corn chop and wheat bran
is better than oats, and cheaper.

PATENT RAIN.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of a little volume from the big city of Chicago, in which Louis Gathmann, among other things, sets forth his patent on a "method of producing rain." Not content with this the same enthusiastic Chicagoan sets forth the specifications of his "method for clearing the atmosphere," which is substantially identical with his method for producing rain. The increased value of the back-action of this process will be appreciated nowhere more than in the city by the lake.

This patent rain process is fully described in the fifth claim of the letters patent as follows: "The herein described method of producing rainfall, consisting in elevating confined liquified carbonic acid gas into the upper regions of the atmosphere, and the liberating said liquified carbonic acid gas by the concussion caused by an explosion." It is explained that "on being liberated, this gas will instantly evaporate and spread out in a sheet of vapor of an extremely low temperature, and produce a cloud." And further that "the surrounding atmosphere will be chilled by its proximity to the cold vapor, and the moisture in the atmosphere will be condensed thereby," that "the condensation takes place in large quantities and with great rapidity, so that a cloud is formed that will precipitate a rainfall upon the earth."

In another part of the book is given "a table showing the approximate cost of the absolute protection of a county against drought for the space of one year." The table is as follows:

Ten thousand acres.....	15 c. per acre.
One hundred thousand acres.....	5 c. per acre.
One million acres.....	2 c. per acre.

It is further explained that "The above figures include all necessary implements, etc., for the first year," and that "for the second or each succeeding year afterward the cost would be 75 per cent. less."

Now what is the use of parching with drought, or of even being at inconvenience for lack of rain just at the right time, in view of this showing that after the first year we can have all the rain we want at half a cent per acre!

It would have been interesting, too, had the inventor told us of some actual tests of his method of making rain; but then the cheapness of the patent rain is so commendable a feature, that no one ought to be too particular whether he ever gets any of it or not. Half a cent an acre, 80 cents for a quarter section is very little to invest in insurance against drought, whatever of the experimental work may have been deferred to some future time.

Not only has the writer under review made an exceedingly low schedule of prices for his patent rain but in his book he has done the good service to completely use up some other artificial rain men. He says: "Touching upon the so-called method of rain-producing by concussion, it might be said right here that this theory of Mr. Edward Powers, advocated by the Hon. C. B. Farwell, has already been sufficiently tested by Col. Dyrenforth to prove it a failure. Should the whole world combine by common consent to make all the noise possible, and by all possible means at hand, there could be no rain produced by the uproar, simply because noise will not lower the temperature of the air-currents and cannot change the immutable laws of nature."

Admirable as is the irony of the above and true as is the statement, it is not more admirable, neither is it more true than the wisdom of the patentee in refraining from any test of the practicability of his method.

STATE DAIRY CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association will be held at Clay Center, on Thursday and Friday, December 31 and January 1. When it is known that the creameries in one county in Kansas last year paid out \$200,000 for milk, it is not surprising that a lively interest is felt in the coming meeting, and that a large attendance is expected.

Petitions are being circulated urging the passage by Congress of the bill introduced by Mr. Butterworth and known as the "Option Bill." This is for the suppression of option dealing in grain, cotton, hog products, etc., whereby great fortunes are made by a class of men whose efforts contribute nothing to the welfare of mankind. This bill is probably as good a measure as can be framed for this purpose

and it ought to be passed. Petitions and letters to Senators and Representatives in Congress are the best means within the power of the farmer at the present time for promoting its passage. If this bill should be read, discussed and fully understood in every farmer's gathering, and then the petitions and letters sent in, the effort will be more certain of success, because more intelligently made.

THE ST. LOUIS FAT STOCK EXHIBIT.

Editorial Correspondence.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst., the St. Louis National stock yards presented a scene of unusual activity with its throng of visitors present to witness the fat stock exhibit and enjoy the banquet given under the auspices of the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange.

The show and banquet undoubtedly exceeded the expectations of all present, and from the large number of breeders, feeders and others interested in the trade that were present it was an occasion of much more than ordinary interest. It was highly gratifying to note for once at least that there was sure enough typical fat stock of all classes to be seen in one of the great live stock markets, even if only for one day. St. Louis deserves credit for furnishing this object lesson for our stockmen, and thereby demonstrating what is the most profitable class of stock to secure readily the top of the market. A comparison between this exhibition stock and the bulk of the ordinary run of the market must have convinced even the most casual observer of the great mistake of the common practice of overcrowding our markets with immature and half-fat stock, so prevalent of late years, by the majority of stock-raisers and shippers.

There was offered \$850 in prizes as follows: Best car of fourteen native steers, \$250; second best, \$50. Best car of sixteen Texas or Indian steers, \$250; second best, \$50. Best car of sixty native wethers, \$100; second best, \$25. Best car of fifty hogs, \$100; second best, \$25. The prizes were awarded by expert judges from a butcher's standard of matured animals and the combination of weight with quality regardless of age or breed.

In the class for native steers there were fourteen entries, comprising grade Short-horns, Herefords, Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus. These steers were a fine lot of animals, mostly twos and threes, averaging from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds. The first prize lot were entered by A. H. Heath, of Clark, Mo., and were a fine lot of Hereford grades, fed by Porter Bros., Plattsburg, Mo., the get of a pure Hereford bull, out of half-blood Short-horn cows. The second premium went to the car lot of fourteen grade Aberdeen-Angus, owned and fed by C. D. Hudson, Marshall, Mo.

Thirteen car lots of Texas and Indian cattle were in competition for this class premiums, and the first prize was awarded to Rue Houston & Co., Bellvue, Texas, and the second prize to J. B. Wilson, Dallas, Texas. The lot receiving the premiums in this class evidently showed more Short-horn blood than native. The good effect of feeding cotton seed meal was manifest in the exhibit of the Southern cattle.

The class of native wethers consisted of five car lots of sixty sheep each. One lot from Illinois and the remainder from Missouri. The first premium went to a lot of cross-bred Shropshires and Cotswold sheep, bred and owned by C. D. Hudson, Marshall, Mo., and the second prize to a lot of Cotswold grades, fed and owned by T. B. Castleman, Brown's Station, Mo.

The class for hogs was very fine, and there were twelve car lot entries of fifty each, but only five lots were exhibited and passed on by the judges, and of this number there was only one lot of grade Berkshires, all the others were high-grade Poland-Chinas. The first premium was awarded to the entry made by Fletcher & Son, Bunker Hill, Ill., for J. H. Bower. This lot was bred and fed by Mr. Bower and sired by a pure-bred Poland-China boar. The lot averaged 375 pounds and sold for \$4.20 per 100. The hogs were fed nothing but clover and corn and were put up in August, and received no other feed except corn and water. The second prize was awarded to the lot owned and entered by A. C. Palmer, Winchester, Ill.

After the awarding of premiums, over a thousand invited guests and the exhibitors were tendered a sumptuous banquet at the Allerton house. The exhibits and the banquet was a drawing card for

this market, and it attracted special attention to the merits of these yards in a way that will have a permanent good effect as a reward for the promoters of this enterprise which terminated so successfully.

A MEMORIAL TO PHIL THRIPTON.

Messrs. L. N. Bonham, N. H. Gentry and H. M. Slason were appointed a committee at the annual meeting of the National Swine Breeders' Association to prepare a memorial on the death of their late Secretary, Phil M. Springer. Their report is as follows:

Resolved, That in the death of Phil M. Springer a noble man has fallen in the prime of life and in a field of usefulness.

Resolved, That the National Swine Breeders' Association has suffered an irreparable loss of its Secretary and of an untiring worker for the interests of the association.

Resolved, That all breeders of live stock lose the intelligent and unwavering support of a practical breeder, a firm friend, and an able advocate of their interests.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his relatives and to his co-workers in other organizations.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy be sent to his near relatives, and to all the stock journals of this country.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

THE SCHOOL OF HARD KNOCKS—Was where Andrew Carnegie gained his start; forty years ago a poor Scotch boy,—to-day, prince of manufacturers, author and philanthropist. It is from his own experience that he is to write for the *Youth's Companion* on "Habits of Thrift."

The magnificent offers made to readers of the KANSAS FARMER in our premium supplement are being accepted readily and numerous by large numbers of old subscribers who find the inducements irresistible and all that they are represented. Those of our readers who have overlooked the premium supplement should send for another at once.

The Olentangy brooder is a unique device invented by G. S. Singer, of Cardington, Ohio. The Olentangy is heated by hot water, and is claimed to be superior to hot air, for the reason that the uniformity of heat is produced, and it is not affected by atmospheric changes. Mr. Singer issues a very comprehensive circular on chicken brooding, and our readers will find in it valuable information which they may have by sending him their name.

For contact in families, anyone else what true ears of all s, and can low of no re Throat, ne such efrk in my Bosch's yrup. Last ady called e, who was from a vart

The Christmas issue of *Clark's Horse Review*, published at Chicago, a journal which is now recognized as authority on all horse matters, will be issued December 22, and, according to its prospectus, will be the finest holiday number of a journal devoted to horses ever published. It will be handsomely and profusely illustrated, having life-like portraits of all the famous stallions and crack trotters and pacers of the last decade, and in addition to its five \$50 prize articles on care and management of stallions, brood mares, colts and campaigners, and Christmas story, it will be replete with interesting reminiscences, sketches and stories, as well as much valuable statistical matter, covering the records and breeding of the various trotting families. The price of this issue is 50 cents each, or five copies for \$2, and every one who is at all interested in the horse should secure a copy. The subscription price of this excellent turf journal is but \$2 per annum, and free sample copies can be had on request.

The Elgin nurseries, owned by the E. H. Ricker Co., of Elgin, Ill., has for a number of years been producing some of the best evergreens and choicest nursery stock. Evergreens are their specialty. Hundreds of thousands—yes, millions of these evergreens may be seen in the Elgin nurseries in great varieties, and in sizes ranging from one inch to ten feet. It is a beautiful sight and is worth one's while to visit them. They have made rapid progress during the past few years, and especially about Chicago have they become well known. Many sub-divisions have been

treed and lawns decorated by them. Their latest success, which we have heard of, is the contract for furnishing trees for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. A few days ago the Ricker Company delivered two carloads on their contract. Their success in securing this "plum" will prove of inestimable value. The Ricker Company have also secured space on the grounds, and will have an evergreen nursery in full operation during the World's Fair in '93.

The annual report of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor shows a healthy financial condition. The receipts for the year are \$21,546.43, while the expenditures are \$13,190.07, leaving a balance of \$8,356.36.

A queer case is reported from England in the *Quarterly Review of Current History*. A "son of nobility" poor in everything but titles, an expensive "estate" and many and large debts, desired to sell the estate. The matter came up in court and the authority to sell was denied on the ground that "none but usurers would be benefited."

Descendants of Revolutionary soldiers living in Kansas are proposing to organize societies of the "Sons of the Revolution," and of the "Daughters of the Revolution." Persons whose ancestors on either side were soldiers in the Revolutionary war are requested to give their names by postal card to F. G. Adams, Secretary of the State Historical Society, Topeka.

The reciprocity arrangement with Germany has finally been agreed upon. By it this country is to continue to admit German sugar free of duty and Germany is to reduce the duty on American products as follows: Wheat 20 per cent., rye 30 per cent., oats 37½ per cent., corn 20 per cent., butter 15, salted and pickled pork and beef 15, wheat, flour and corn meals 30 per cent.

The Executive committee of the Kansas F. A. & I. U. has elected five delegates to represent the organization at the National Conference to be held at St. Louis, February 22, 1892, consisting of Col. W. A. Harris, Linnwood, Leavenworth county; Frank McGrath, Beloit, Mitchell county; W. H. Utley, Parsons, Labette county; Dick Chase, Winfield, Cowley county; and P. B. Maxon, Emporia, Lyon county. This is a splendid delegation of able men, and the State Executive committee of the Alliance has made a wise and judicious selection.

Kansas City, Mo., Business University. Affords unequalled facilities for giving a thorough training in Business, Short-hand and Telegraphic Courses. Rates for Business Course, complete, have been reduced from \$45 to \$30. For Short-hand and Telegraphic Courses, from \$50 to \$40. We pay your railway fare, if within 300 miles of Kansas City. These terms hold good only till January 5, the opening date of our Winter term. Write us for particulars. E. L. McILRAVY, President.

Quick Time

Between St. Louis and the East is made by Train 20, over the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines, which leaves St. Louis at 8:10 a. m. daily, and arrives at New York at 4:00 p. m. the next day. It carries Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars and Modern Day Coaches. Other through trains leave St. Louis via these direct lines for Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, at 8:40 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. daily. For detailed information apply to any ticket agent or address J. M. Chesbrough, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

O'Connor's Business College, three months, \$12. Kansas City, Kas. Write.

Horticulture.

KANSAS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The twenty-fifth annual session of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, held at Beloit, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week, although not so largely attended as usual, was one of the most successful meetings of this valuable organization ever held in the State. It is well known to most of our readers—in fact, it is conceded by the leading fruit-raisers of the country that the practical knowledge and ability of the horticulturists of Kansas stand second to none in the great Mississippi basin. To this society credit is largely due for the successful cultivation of fruit in this State. Their annual coming together and interchanging experience has wonderfully increased their knowledge, which has been freely imparted to the farmer generally, the beneficial results of which can now be seen on thousands of Kansas homesteads, and the abundance of large, beautiful, luscious fruits in our home markets, as well as the reputation and demand for them abroad.

While the display of fruit was not so large as it undoubtedly would have been had the meeting been held at a more accessible and central point, yet we must say that the quality of the fruit displayed never has been excelled, if equaled, anywhere in the great West, consequently the exhibit was one which the fruit-raisers in the several counties surrounding the beautiful city of the Solomon valley may well feel proud of.

The meeting was promptly called to order at 1 p. m., by its President, Judge L. Houk, of Hutchinson, who, after a short address, appointed the usual committees. The Secretary and Treasurer then made their annual reports, followed by the standing committee on orchard culture, by that successful fruit-grower, E. K. Wolverton, of Barnes, Washington county, after which the time, until adjournment, was spent in hearing from the delegates as to the condition of the fruit crop in their several localities during the past year, and as to the prospects for the year to come. Collectively, these reports denote an unusual large crop of most varieties of fruits, and of excellent quality, and present prospects for the following season never better.

In the evening, after a short talk by Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, telling of his experience and success in fruit culture in the northwest, a short address of welcome was given the society by the mayor, after which Mr. E. A. Taylor, of Mitchell county, and one of the most successful fruit-raisers in that part of the State, gave a pleasant, instructive and hearty welcome from the horticulturists of the northwest. Hon. F. Wellhouse, well-known as the Apple King of America, responded on behalf of the society, in a very happy manner, after which the audience listened to the annual address of the President, which was able, scholarly, instructive and interesting to all.

After the opening exercises of the morning of the second day, in answer to call of the "committee on small fruits," a most valuable paper, written by Miss A. Bowman, of Leavenworth, was read before the society.

An able address on the "Relation of Bee Keeping to Horticulture," by Mr. Wyman, of Greenwood county, was followed by an interesting discussion.

Judge Wellhouse and Major Holsinger in the afternoon addressed the society on the subject of the World's Fair, and added much valuable information in the matter.

At 1 o'clock, in response to an invitation, the delegates were taken out to the Industrial school by the citizens in carriages, and spent a pleasant hour looking through the building and noting the progress made by the inmates. Short addresses were made them by Judge Houk and others. As to the impression made upon the members of the society as to the usefulness of this Industrial school, we will only refer to the resolutions unanimously and enthusiastically passed, as expressive of their appreciation.

Professor Popenoe, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, reported for the Committee on Entomology. As is usual with all of his papers upon this and kindred subjects, this one, being devoted to spraying, was highly instructive, as it showed that his experience with spraying largely increased the per cent. of perfect fruit.

The report of the Committee on Experimental Horticulture was also made by Professor Popenoe. The Committee on Nomenclature and New Fruits was represented by Hon. F. Wellhouse, and Secretary G. C. Brackett reporting a few new apples.

At the evening session President Fairchild, of the State Agricultural college, failed to arrive, owing to an accident on the U. P. road, which detained the train until very late. The time was profitably occupied, however, by Hon. F. Wellhouse upon the great importance of taking some action looking to a creditable horticultural exhibit at the World's Fair, and by Elder Breed, of Jewell county, who earnestly and eloquently related his experiences in the Northwest, and Judge Houk, who addressed the assembly on home adornment by the cultivation of the rose. The ladies and pupils of the Industrial school filled the musical part of the programme in a manner which delighted all, and added conclusive evidence that this is indeed one of the most worthy institutions under the fostering care of the State.

Immediately after the opening exercises of the morning of the third and last day, President Judge Houk, very ably represented the Arkansas valley on "Vine Culture." His experience confirms that of Professor Popenoe and others that spraying had "come to stay," and that it will undoubtedly prove a great blessing to all horticulturists.

The other members of the committee, G. F. Espenlaub, for eastern Kansas, and J. Weldman, for western Kansas, were each creditably represented by very able papers upon the subject.

The afternoon session was opened by the reading of a paper on the methods of spraying with insecticides and fungicides. This was followed by an excellent paper on the same subject, by William Stahl, of Quincy, Ill. The Committee on Fruit recommended that the fine display be donated to the Industrial school, which met with a hearty response by the unanimous vote of the society.

The principal address of the evening and closing session was that of President Fairchild, of the Kansas State Agricultural college. His subject, "Horticulture," was a close and informal contact with farmers and stock-raisers of the country. Every request for information has had prompt attention, and attention has been given to the most important and interesting questions. A high order and is pushing relations with method and efficiency by this department of pork products intended for broad has been the basis of the which has attended our efforts to removal of the restrictions by the European governments, most impressive and instructive address, which was answered by Frank McGrath on behalf of the people of Mitchell county.

The Committee on Final Resolutions offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Through the wise judgment of the convention that assembled in September last, in the city of Topeka, this Horticultural Society was honored by the election of one of its most honored members, Judge Wellhouse, as one of the Board of Managers of the Columbian Exposition, and

WHEREAS, This State Horticultural Society now in convention assembled in the city of Beloit, recognizing the ability and mature judgment of Mr. Wellhouse, and knowing if the horticultural display of Kansas be assigned to his care and management, we, as well as all citizens of the State, will never have any reason to regret his election; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Horticultural Society not only heartily endorse said appointment as a wise and prudent selection, but we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to cooperate with the Judge in all his plans for the raising of funds and the collection of fruits whereby the horticultural display at the Columbian Exposition may not only be an honor to the State, but be instrumental in having the name "Kansas" spoken in every language in the known world.

WHEREAS, It is an undoubted fact that the shipments of fruits and vegetables are much greater in volume than the shipment of grain in the United States, and that their production is increasing so rapidly that the supply is annually forcing the prices down to a point at which it is becoming unprofitable, and will have to be abandoned unless the common carrier is made to realize the importance of this line of business, and to extend farther facilities, accommodations and better rates, and

WHEREAS, The said products are in almost all cases loaded by the shipper and unloaded by the consignee and carried by the railroad companies at the risk of the owner, with a guarantee of payment of freight charges, entailing no loss upon the company in case of loss or damages in transit, and

WHEREAS, From the perishable nature of goods it is necessary to unload and dispose of them as soon as possible after arrival, and from the style of packages they are easily and quickly unloaded and do not detain the cars so

LUNG DISEASES

Are more successfully treated with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral than with any other medicine. For colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other affections of the vocal organs, this is the most prompt and effective remedy. It relieves asthma and prevents consumption.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded no relief, and said that I could not live many months. I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, before I had finished one bottle, found it was helping me. I continued to take the medicine until I was cured."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"The merits of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cannot be over-estimated. It allays inflammation and soreness of the throat and lungs and cures a cough when all other medicines fail. I speak from an extended experience with those affections and their remedies."—H. L. Smith, City Editor "Helena World," Helena, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

long as is usual with the shipment of grain; therefore be it

Resolved, That in view of these facts it is the belief of the members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, that the horticultural products of the country are justly entitled to the same classification and rates as grain; and we respectfully ask the managers of the railroads of the country to place our products in the same class as grain, and give us the same rate, feeling certain that the increased volume of business will amply compensate them for doing so.

WHEREAS, Horticulturists stand pre-eminently foremost in all social reforms; and

WHEREAS, Recognizing, as we do, the great importance of protecting the tender, youthful, human plants of our country from the destroying frosts of abuse and sin, and the careful cultivation of these precious buds into the full, beautiful bloom of womanhood; and

WHEREAS, This society, through the kindness of the citizens of Beloit, and courtesy of the superintendent of the Industrial school for girls, enjoyed the pleasure of visiting this worthy institution; and

Resolved, That we were profoundly impressed with the great reformatory work of this institution, and the fitness of the noble women in charge; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, in convention assembled, do most earnestly congratulate the citizens of the great State of Kansas in establishing such an institution for the training of the girls of our State, and preparing them for usefulness in active life.

Resolved, That we recommend this institution of industrial training to all persons interested in the great work, and urge them to visit it at their earliest opportunity; and be it further

Resolved, That we do earnestly commend this and kindred institutions to the care of the legislative department of our State, and urge that such financial assistance be given as will enable them to successfully carry on the well-begun work.

Be it resolved, By the State Horticultural Society, in convention assembled, that we do hereby petition the Legislature of the State of Kansas, at its next session, to enact a law having for its object the enlargement of the grounds devoted to the use of our common schools, and providing for the planting, cultivation and protection of shade trees thereon.

Resolved, That this society hereby tenders its sympathy to our old and respected brother, E. T. Byram, of Jewell City, Kas., in his severe illness.

WHEREAS, The members of this society, having been so royally entertained and cared for by the citizens of this beautiful little city, doors thrown open, arms extended, tables laden with the good things of this life; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the State Horticultural Society, do hereby extend our most sincere and grateful thanks to the citizens of Beloit and vicinity for such an unprecedented welcome, assuring them that we will ever bear them in kind remembrance, and when we have returned to our various homes, and our minds wander back to Mitchell county, it will always be accompanied with pleasant recollection.

To purify
Your blood
Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Poultry Yard.

Lyon County Poultry and Pet Stock.
L. E. Pixley, of Emporia, sends us the following list of awards made at the second annual exhibition of the Lyon County Poultry and Pet Stock Association, held at Emporia, Kas., November 26, 27 and 28, 1891:

Rose-comb White Leghorns.—Pen, first premium, F. D. Munn, Wichita.

Single-comb White Leghorns.—Pen, first, John Cowell, Emporia.

Brown Leghorns.—Hen, first, William Morris, Emporia. Cockerel, first, tie, L. E. Pixley and A. Hammer, Emporia; second, L. E. Pixley. Pullet, first, second and third, L. E. Pixley.

Silver-laced Wyandottes.—Hen, first, Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia. Pen, first and second, D. M. May; third, Mrs. J. W. Gause. Cockerel, first, D. M. May; second, W. T. Walters, Emporia; third, tie, D. M. May, W. N. D. Bird, P. Reber and W. T. Walters. Pullet, first, W. N. D. Bird; second and third, D. M. May.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Pen, first, C. Messerve, Emporia. Cockerel, first and second, C. Messerve.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Cock, first, J. R. Cotton, Emporia. Hen, first, L. E. Pixley. Cockerel, first, second and third, L. E. Pixley.

Light Brahmans.—Cockerel, first and second, Wm. Hammond. Pullet, first, Wm. Hammond.

Partridge Cochins.—Cock, first, W. C.

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

What They Say of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure:

BRIDGETON, Mo.—I am well pleased with your Hog Cholera Powders. BARNES SOLOMON.

BURKEA, ILL.—I will say in regard to your Hog Cholera Cure, that my hogs look better since using your powders. DANIEL BAKER.

MELLETTE, S. D.—I am well pleased with the results of your Hog Cholera Cure. A. D. BELL.

GALVESTON, Wis.—I want a package of your Dry Bitters, if they are as good as your Hog Cholera Cure is for worms. Your Powders do kill worms. GEO. KLEIN.

These Powders are 50 cents per package at the drug stores, or 60 cents by mail; three for \$1.50, express paid.

P. S.—Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure is the same thing as used for Pin-Worms in Horses. Address

G. G. STEKETEE,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mention KANSAS FARMER.

No Trees

LAST & BEAR LIKE WHOLE ROOT TREES; see "Fruit and Fruit Trees"—Free. Amer. Garden says: Novel, USEFUL, to the point. Orange/Judd Farmer: Able writer, gives trusty INFORMATION. Cat. Fruit Grower: Surprising LOW prices! Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, PRUNE, Peach, Apricot, Quince, Nut, Or. Trees, Grafts, ROSES—everything. No larger stock in U. S. No BETTER. No cheaper. STARK BROS., 12th St., Louisiana, Mo.—Founded 1825; OLDEST. 1000 Acres; LARGEST.

TREES AND PLANTS

The Largest and Nicest stock in the West of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPES, VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New Price List and our pamphlet on "Cost and Profit."

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Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.

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Small Fruits, Fruit & Ornamental Trees. Good assortment of varieties for the West. "Live and let live" prices. Correspondence solicited. Address

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EVERGREENS

AND FOREST TREES.

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

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Examine the new Mason & Hamlin Piano and Organ catalogues, sent free to any address. The Mason & Hamlin Grand and Upright Pianos are constructed on an Improved Method of Stringing, invented and exclusively used by Mason & Hamlin, by which remarkable purity of tone and great durability are secured, and phenomenal capacity to stand in tune. The

MASON & HAMLIN STRINGS were patented in July, 1883, and is a veritable triumph for American ingenuity, being pronounced by experts "the greatest improvement of the century" in pianos. American Pianos and Organs are superior to all others. Mason & Hamlin Organs have long been the Standard the world over. The Mason & Hamlin Piano is fast becoming as famous as the

Mason & Hamlin Organ, and illustrates that HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE which has characterized the latter instrument, and won for it Highest Honors at all great World's Exhibitions since Paris, 1867. Illustrated catalogues free.

Without under-estimating the improvements effected by others in pianos, the Mason & Hamlin STRINGER is claimed to be the greatest improvement of them all, and without it the highest attainable excellence is simply impossible.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

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MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

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

Smith, Emporia. Hen, first, W. C. Smith. Pullet, first, Wm. Hammond. Cockerel, first, Wm. Hammond.

Buff Cochins.—Hen, first and second, L. E. Pixley. Cockerel, first, L. E. Pixley. Pullet, first and second, L. E. Pixley.

M. B. Turkeys.—First prize, W. N. D. Bird; second, W. C. Smith. Cockerel, first, Mrs. Geo. Johnson; second, W. C. Smith; third, W. N. D. Bird. Hen, first, W. N. D. Bird; second, W. C. Smith.

Slate Turkeys.—Pair, first, Mrs. Geo. Johnson. Cockerel, first, Boyd Lambert. China Geese.—First prize, Mrs. Geo. Johnson.

Toulouse Geese.—First prize, Mrs. Geo. Johnson.

Pekin Ducks.—First prize, Mrs. Geo. Johnson; second, Roy Hinkle.

Cayuga Ducks.—First prize, Mrs. Geo. Johnson.

Guinea Fowls.—First prize, Mrs. Geo. Johnson.

B. B. R. Games.—Cock, first, Heed Bros., Emporia. Hen, first, N. H. Atchison; second, Heed Bros.; third, W. L. Hendleson. Cockerel, first, N. H. Atchison. Pullet, first, R. Rankad.

Pit Games.—Cock, first, N. H. Atchison; second, Guy Slerer; third, A. Caples. Hen, first and second, A. Caples; third, H. O. Daw. Cockerel, first, N. H. Atchison; second, T. Pritchard.

R. P. Games.—Hen, first, B. McCarty. Cockerel, first, B. McCarty.

Silver Hamburgs.—Hen, first, F. D. Fletcher; second, tie, F. D. Fletcher and J. D. Moses. Cockerel, first, Harry Norton. Pullet, first and second, Harry Norton.

Langshans.—Hen, first, J. S. Russell. Pen, first, J. Kibby. Cockerel, first and second, L. E. Pixley.

B. B. R. Game Bantams.—Cockerel, first, Howard Griffith; second and third, A. E. McCullough. Pullet, first, A. E. McCullough; second, Howard Griffith; third, C. E. Terry.

John Haman, of Topeka, showed forty pairs of pigeons, which were admired by every one.

F. W. Hitchcock acted as judge.

Baldness is catching says a scientist. It's catching flies in summer time. Use Hall's Hair Renewer and cover the bald place with healthy hair and flies won't trouble you.

In the Dairy.

The Butter Parasite.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the year ending June 30, 1891, this country exported 120,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine, and over 44,000,000 pounds more entered into home consumption. Is it any wonder then that we succeeded in placing only 9,000,000 pounds of genuine butter in the markets of the outside world?

Steadily the manufacture of oleomargarine goes on in increasing quantities, and it is safe to say that ninety-nine pounds out of every hundred are eaten as true butter. Oddly enough, it seems to undergo a strange transmutation in passing from the dinner plate to the palate of the consumer, becoming true butter in the transit.

Now, think of it! Twenty-three manufacturers in this country put upon the markets of the world nearly one-fourth as many pounds of false butter as our 2,000,000 dairymen with their 15,000,000 cows do of the genuine article. It used to be thought that the gentle cow was an important factor in the dairy, but she doesn't appear to be "in it" any more. Her scepter of dominion is indeed trembling in the balance. We do some large talking about our largest creamery in the world, that at St. Johnsbury, Vt., with its daily output of five tons, but what's that beside the Poland-China creamery of Chicago, that sends out annually millions of pounds.

The whole oleomargarine business, from beginning to end, is a gigantic fraud, working untold injury upon the dairy interests of this country. We had a little national legislation upon this subject a few years ago, but the little pruning it then received only made it of healthier growth. Lay the axe to the roots. Make it to be so made that every consumer shall know of what he partakes. Make it come upon the table in the spotless white it does from the rendering tank. It is idle to prescribe brands and marks upon trade

packages, dealers' licenses, and so on, and then suffer the maker to put up an article that in every respect of color, taste and general appearance so closely resembles the honest article as to deceive Satan himself. It isn't the dealer that demands protection; it's the consumer and the dairyman.

The "oleo" industry is a parasite upon the dairy interests of this country of the most dangerous character, full of menace, and our law-makers should understand the gravity of the situation and afford the necessary relief.

Butter to Sell, Butter to Keep.

A writer in the *Practical Farmer* says: "What is known as the 'Elgin' brand of butter, will not keep good for months, and is sold as fast as made, fresh, so to speak. This brand of butter is made of quite sweet cream, slightly acid at most; is salted a half ounce to the pound, and while well washed, the butter is worked over as little as possible, so as to retain all the water the traffic will bear; 'So to strip clean on the table,' as a seller once expressed it. Butter to keep long, must by the average maker be made of quite ripe cream, and the butter worked soon as dry as a chip, packed at once away from the air, and kept in an even temperature. While, as a rule, it is best to sell an article when in its most perfect form, yet in the case of butter, it appears that we can do the article we sell more justice by making it so well, that it can be put upon the table without fear in a month after making, if necessary. The true principle of butter-making is, to make an article of merit, and not be compelled to churn forenoons, and spend the afternoon in proclaiming that, 'butter is made to sell, not to keep. Buy my butter!'"

"German Syrup"

G. Gloger, Druggist, Watertown, Wis. This is the opinion of a man who keeps a drug store, sells all medicines, comes in direct contact with the patients and their families, and knows better than anyone else how remedies sell, and what true merit they have. He hears of all the failures and successes, and can therefore judge: "I know of no medicine for Coughs, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness that had done such effective work in my family as Boschee's German Syrup. Last winter a lady called at my store, who was suffering from a very severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called and paid for it, saying that she would never be without it in future as a few doses had given her relief."

Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, at my store, who was suffering from a very severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called and paid for it, saying that she would never be without it in future as a few doses had given her relief."

CANCERS

SCROFULA AND TUMORS

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

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and improve your prospects. Why not? You can do so honorably, surely. Have you read our illustrated advertisement in the first number of this paper, this month? Better do so, if you haven't. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly and without PAY, how to earn from \$5 to \$10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. You can commence at home, in any part of America. We start you. Both sexes. All ages. Easy to learn and manage. All particulars FREE. Better write at once, if you haven't already. Address Sisson & Co., Box 1613, Portland, Maine.



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WHICH YOU CAN SAVE BY USING THE
Queen Washing Machine
One washer sold at wholesale price where we have no agent. For full particulars and catalogue, address The Buckeye Churn Co., P. O. Box 97, Sidney, Ohio.

Shipping Horses.

Always have something to put on wounds. Phenol Sodique arrests inflammation immediately. Natural healing follows. Equally good for all flesh.

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

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmac

Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better

cut out and have it to refer to.

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



The Deaf Hear The Blind See. Catarrh Impossible



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

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

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

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

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, KAN., March 12, 1891. Your letter received. I answer with much pleasure. I am well pleased. The Actina has been doing good work. My left ear was nearly deaf—now completely restored. My throat has been affected for nearly ten years—has had quinsy several times—now completely cured; my eyes are greatly improved. Mr. White uses it for throat and eyes; has congested, weak eyes; has been greatly benefited. Mr. Mason, an old case of catarrh, has been greatly benefited; he is an old case; has spent several hundred dollars with specialists, and says he has received more benefit from the use of Actina than all the rest put together; he has thrown his glasses away. One case of a comrade I mention; has been near-sighted since 14 years old, and nearly blind for five years; one eye greatly improved; the other was treated with caustic; he says if both eyes were equally good he could read; he can distinguish colors, which he could not do for five years. I am coming to Kansas City as soon as I can. I want a \$16 Belt and \$2.50 Insoles. There are several other comrades in the Home who have bought your Belts, and I have heard favorable reports of their effects. A great many intend getting your Actina and Garments as soon as they get their pensions. Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIEFF, Co. B, 65th Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—We have a Patent on Actina, No. 341,712, also Copyright and Trade-Mark on the word Actina. We will prosecute all infringers. Private Parlor for Ladies. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Address all private matter to PROF. WILSON. 1021 Main Street, NEW YORK & LONDON ELECTRIC ASS'N, Mfrs., KANSAS CITY, MO.



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Reclining, Hammock and Folding. No ratchets. Self-Balancing. Stops at any position. When used as a Hammock, it is simply Perfection. For very compactly. Write for catalogue and prices. PLUMMER CHAIR CO., Arkansas City, Kansas.

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

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. DR. GRATIGNY & NORRIS No. 163 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.

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—560 BUSHELS PER ACRE.—

You can produce the same yield if you will follow the advice and buy the seed of the "GILT EDGED FARMER." "Secrets of Success" will tell you how. Write for full particulars. H. H. DEWEESE, Piqua, O.

NO TRUSS
In the World will Retain its Reputation for giving Relief to the Sufferer from Truss. This Celebrated Truss has radically cured thousands of cases. No Iron Hoops or Steel Springs. It can be worn with ease and comfort Night and Day. Perfect fitting. Truss sent by Mail. Avoid imitations! If you want the BEST, send 4c in stamps for Pamphlet No. 1. Address all letters to Magnetic Elastic Truss Co., (DR. FIERCE & SON) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. or SAINT LOUIS, MO.

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and DOUBLE WIRE SUB-PENSORY Cures Rheumatism, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Errors of Youth, Sexual Exhaustion, Lost Manhood, Trembling and all Male and Female Troubles. SEND 5c. POSTAGE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK in English and German. ELECTRIC TRUSS and BELT Combined. Address THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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This is one of our specialties. We guarantee top prices, quick cash sales and prompt remittances. Shipping tags, market reports, etc., sent free upon request. We also handle **WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, FURS, Etc.** **A. J. CHILD,** No. 209 & 211 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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.

RUNNING SORE.—I have a horse which took the distemper two years ago, and then caught cold, which caused a swelling under the jaw. We drove the swelling from the jaw and it settled in the fore leg. We drove it from the leg and it settled in his left side, about half way between the spinal column and short ribs, where it left a running sore. Sometimes it will stop running for a week or more and then he gets stiff. He has a good appetite at all times and is in good flesh. Please advise through the KANSAS FARMER.

Douglass, Kas.

W. G. C.

Answer.—The probability is that there is a fistulous pipe or sack formed, which will have to be opened; and as the knife in the hands of the unskilled often does more harm than good, we advise you to take him to a qualified veterinarian and have him operate on it if necessary.

STRINGHALT.—I have a colt three years old that jerks his right hind leg up and swings it outward. He does it sometimes in the stable and sometimes in driving; will swing it once and then go all right for some time.

Industry, Kas.

W. L.

Answer.—It is stringhalt, and will probably grow on the animal with age. It is due to a lesion of some part of the nervous system, but to just what part, or the exact cause thereof, is difficult to say. Give him a dose of aloes, 6 to 8 drachms according to size, and when the purging has ceased, give, twice a day for a week, 2 drachms of bromide of potassium, then change the dose to one drachm of sulphate of iron and 1/2 drachm of nux vomica combined, and give this twice a day for two weeks. Give the affected limb plenty of hand-rubbing and do not pull him hard.

Did you ever buy a horse and not have some misgivings as to his points till they were fully tested? Not so with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; you may be sure of it at the start. It never disappoints those who give it a fair and persistent trial.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 14, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 3,690 and 16 calves. Market fair to steady; trade rather dull. Dressed beef and shipping, \$3 10a3 80; corn-fed Colorado, \$2 90a3 60; corn-fed Texas, \$2 75a3 40; Southwestern steers, \$3 00; cows, \$1 25a3 25 (the higher figures for Angus, Hereford or spayed); bulls, \$1 40a2 60; calves, \$4 50; oxen, \$2 50. Range cattle: Indian steers, \$2 25; Texas canners, \$2 05; Colorado cows, \$1 90; Colorado feeders, \$2 60; Arizona feeders, \$1 65; stockers and feeders, \$1 80a3 20.
HOGS—Market weaker. Bulk of sales at \$3 35a3 65. Quotations are: Pigs and lights, \$3 00a3 30; representative sales, \$3 15a3 70.
SHEEP—Receipts light but of good quality. Demand fair for muttons, and feeders were wanted; lambs weak. Quotations \$4 15a4 95.

Chicago.

December 14, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 15,000. Beef steers, \$2 50a 5 00; stockers, \$1 75a2 70; feeders, \$2 25a3 25; bulls, \$1 25a2 75; cows, \$1 00a3 00.
HOGS—Receipts 58,000. Mixed, \$3 40a3 75; heavy, \$3 45a3 90; light weights, \$3 25a3 60.

St. Louis.

December 14, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 400. Native steers, common to best, \$2 50a4 90.
HOGS—Receipts 3,000. Sales were at \$3 25a 3 75.
SHEEP—Receipts 1,000. Natives, \$3 60a5 10.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 14, 1891.
WHEAT—In store, 1,000,847 bushels. Receipts for the past 24 hours, 140,500 bushels. Market steady but quiet. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 80a81c; No. 3 hard, 76a77c; No. 4 hard, 70a73c; No. 2 red, 86a87c; No. 3 red, 82a83c; No. 4 red, 75a79c.
CORN—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 244,200 bushels. Market slow and weak. Increased receipts and a scarcity of cars for Southern shipment causing buyers to hold back and go slow. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 3 mixed, 37c; No. 4 mixed, 36c; No. 2 white, mixed, 38a39c; No. 3 white mixed, 37a38c; No. 4 white mixed, 36a37c.
OATS—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 41,000 bushels. The market continues good. By sam-

ple on track: No. 2 mixed, 30a31c; No. 3 mixed, 29a30c; No. 4 mixed, 28a29c; No. 2 white, mixed, 32c; No. 3 white, mixed, 31c.
RYE—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 12,500 bushels. Market steady and demand fair. By sample on track: No. 2, 81c; No. 3, 77c.
CASTOR BEANS—Demand fair and prices steady. Crushing, in car lots, \$1 65 per bushel on basis of pure.
FLAXSEED—Market quiet but steady at 82c per bushel upon the basis of pure.
HAY—Receipts for the past 24 hours 640 tons. Slow sale and lower. Prairie, fancy, per ton, \$7 50; good to choice, \$6 50a7 00; prime, \$5 50a 6 00; common, \$5 00a5 50. Timothy, fancy, \$10 00 a10 50; choice, \$9 50.

Chicago.

December 14, 1891.
WHEAT—December, 92a94c; January, 92a94c; May, 96c.
CORN—December, 55a56c; January, 47a48c; May, 49a49c.
OATS—December, 32a32c; January, 32a 32c; May, 33a33c.

SHIP YOUR BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, CALVES, WOOL, HAY, POTATOES.

(INCORPORATED.) Green & Dried Fruits, to **DURAND COMMISSION COMPANY,** 184 S. Water St., Chicago.

Drop us a postal for Stencil, Tags, etc. Liberal advances on consignments. Quick sales, prompt returns.

HORSE OWNERS! TRY GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Diphtheria, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone or other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. **THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, O.**

AGENTS send for **How I Made a Horse and Lot in One Year.** Our copyrighted methods free to all desiring a Home, or business change. \$75 to \$100 Monthly. Teachers and Ladies find big pay for spare hours. **TREASURY PURCHASING AGENCY, 27 4th Ave., New York.**

W. W. CURDY'S

CHRISTMAS x ATTRACTIONS!

From now until Xmas we will make the Lowest Prices ever named on

Ladies' x Fine x Outside x Garments x of x Every x Description.

The Low Prices we will make on PLUSH SACQUES and FUR-TRIMMED JACKETS and on all NEWMARKETS will be startling.

One lot of \$8.00 Newmarkets for \$3.50 each.

One lot of \$15.00 Beaver Jackets for \$5.00 each.

Several lots of Cloaks for less than manufacturers' cost.

75 cents on a dollar will get any one of our Overcoats, Suit of Clothes or pair of Pants.

75 cents on a dollar will get any pair of our Boots or Shoes.

75 cents on the dollar will get any of our Gents' Fur Caps.

50 cents on the dollar will get any of our fine pattern Dresses.

75 cents will get a \$1.50 Feather Collar.

\$1.00 will get a \$2.00 Feather Collar.

\$1.00 will get a \$2.00 Feather Trimming.

STORE ROOMS OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

We will save you 25 cents a pair on Foster's best Kid Gloves.

We will save you 25 cents a pair on self lacing Kid Gloves.

We will save you 50 cents a pair on all other makes Kid Gloves.

We have just received for the Holiday trade—

Ladies' Skirts, Aprons, Underwear, Fascinators, Fans, Neckwear, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Silk Dress Patterns, Ruchings, etc.

Gents' Silk Mufflers, Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, etc.

No Books, Toys or Candies, but everything suitable for Christmas Gifts that are useful in a family, and the Low Prices we are making will save you money.

W. W. CURDY, 419-421 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

FAY CURRANT HEADQUARTERS. GRAPES

BEST & CHEAPEST. Eastern, Rockwood, Eaton, Meyer and all others New and Old. Small Fruits. Catalogue Free. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, FREDONIA, N.Y.

BROOM CORN!

Kansas City Your Best and Nearest Market.

Mail me sample of your Broomcorn, stating how much you have and when you will be ready to ship, and by return mail I will write you what I will give for it on board cars at your station. Or, if you wish to hold for better prices, I will advance you 60 per cent. of its value and store it for you.

HUGH E. THOMPSON, 1412 & 1414 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.

REFERENCES:—National Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., or Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies.

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

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Pack's Infallible Ear Coughs. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold by F. H. Huxox, 333 Broadway, N.Y. Write for book of proofs FREE



IMPORTED STALLIONS AND JACKS!

Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Cleveland Bays and Standard Horses. Also Imported and Registered Spanish Jacks.
OUR MOTTO:—"Superior Stock, Choice Pedigrees, Quick Sales and Small Profits." The most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. TWO IMPORTATIONS ARRIVED THIS YEAR. Write for particulars, or better still, come and see stock.
T. OUTHIER & SON, Maryville, Nodaway Co., Mo.



THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 2, 1891.

Morton county—T. G. Williams, clerk.
COW—Taken up by John Moore, in Missouri tp., October 26, 1891, one red cow, blind in one eye, brand H H L; valued at \$10.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Lewis Sanner, in Berwick tp., P. O. Berwick, October 21, 1891, one red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by R. L. Clelland, in Harrison tp., F. O. Coffeyville, November 9, 1891, one light bay mare pony, white strip in face, two white hind feet, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by N. G. Nelson, in Reader tp., November 13, 1891, one red and white steer, 2 years old, ring in left ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by A. Babcock, in Welda tp., November 3, 1891, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, dehorned, small notch in under side of right ear; valued at \$16.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by D. S. Richards, in Center tp., November 2, 1891, one red roan steer, 3 years old, branded N on right hip; valued at \$30.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old steer, red, some white in forehead, branded N on right hip, both ears are marked, an oval cut on under side of right ear; valued at \$30.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by T. W. Wilson, in Rock Creek tp., P. O. Chalk Mound, November 3, 1891, one dark bay filly, pony size, 3 years old, unbroken, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W. B. Arts, in Valley Brook tp., P. O. Osage City, November 1, 1891, one white and black Holstein steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 2 years old, branded O on hip; valued at \$14.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Zursuchen, in Warren tp., October 23, 1891, one red steer, about 1½ years old, both ears split and two pieces cut out of lower side of left ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilbur, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by C. T. Sears, in Williamsburg tp., one roan steer, 3 years old, dehorned, obscure brand on right rump.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9, 1891.

Riley county—Geo. F. Guy, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by H. H. Gravenstein, P. O. Stockdale, November 7, 1891, one white steer, 1 year old; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white heifer, 1 year old; valued at \$5.

HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, 1 year old; valued at \$5.

McPherson county—A. J. Drake, J. P.
MARE—Taken up by B. F. Dole, in Canton tp., November 21, 1891, one black mare, weight 910 pounds, 15 hands high, saddle mark on back; valued at \$60.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Michael Maberry, in Lafayette tp., November 14, 1891, one dark bay horse, 3 years old, branded W on left shoulder; valued at \$60.

COLT—By same, one bright bay horse colt, 2 years old, branded with W on left shoulder, scar on left arm; valued at \$30.

FILLY—By same, one bright bay filly, 1 year old, branded W on left shoulder, white spot on right jaw; valued at \$20.

FILLY—By same, one bright sorrel filly, white spot in forehead, blind in right eye; valued at \$20.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W. S. Houghton, in Reading tp., November 23, 1891, one dark red steer, 2 years old, branded KIT on left side, crop off right ear; valued at \$15.

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by M. Ross, in Blue Mound tp., November 14, 1891, one red 2-year-old steer, brand similar to Q on right hip; valued at \$15.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilbur, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Towle, in Williamsburg tp., November 10, 1891, one red yearling steer, with mark on under side of left ear.

STEER—By same, one red and white 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands.

STEER—Taken up by W. L. Blackstone, in Harrison tp., November 30, 1891, one roan yearling steer; valued at \$12.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by L. M. Livingston, in Pleasant Grove tp., November 24, 1891, one 3-year-old red and white steer, two under-bits and hog ring in left ear; valued at \$35.

CALF—Taken up by John Epp, in Quincy tp., November 23, 1891, one red steer calf, some white on belly, no marks or brands.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by S. L. McWhitney, in Melvern tp., P. O. Melvern, November 20, 1891, one roan steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old black muley steer, white on belly; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. J. Murray, in Garden tp., one red steer, 1 year old, branded B on left hip, hole in each ear; valued at \$7.

HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$9.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Campbell, in Washington tp., November 1, 1891, one light roan steer, 3 years old, dehorned, branded on right side and under-bit in ear.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 16, 1891.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by P. J. Gligannon, in Washington tp., P. O. Holy Cross, November 16, 1891, one pale red steer, some white spots, 1 year old, brand on right hip; valued at \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by Frank Morris, in Douglass tp., P. O. Hoyt, November 18, 1891, one dun horse, white face, weight 800 pounds, branded 23; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one black mare, weight 800 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

STUD—By same, one black stud, white star in forehead, weight 800 pounds; valued at \$15.

COLT—By same, one black colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$5.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by John W. Payne, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Bageley, November 23, 1891, one brown mare mule, 10 years old; valued at \$25.

MULE—By same, one brown horse mule; valued at \$25.

PONY—By same, one dark bay pony, 7 years old, left hind foot white, branded on left hip; valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by W. N. Banks, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Coffeyville, November 19, 1891, one roan, dehorned, short-tailed cow, 7 years old, right ear split; valued at \$12.

BULL—By same, one red and white yearling bull, no marks or brands; valued at \$4.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by A. Dillner, in Hendricks tp., November 14, 1891, one brown horse, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old, white hind feet, 14½ hands high; valued at \$25.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Peter Shoes, in Farmer tp., P. O. Alma, one red 2-year-old steer, point out off right ear; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by J. A. Davis, in Farmer tp., P. O. Alma, one 2-year-old red steer, mottled face, little white under bricket, thick stag-like horns.

MARE—Taken up by Jos. McCoy, in Wilmington tp., P. O. Eskridge, one bay pony mare, 8 years old; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, one steel-gray horse colt, 1 year old; valued at \$15.

GOLT—By same, one bay mare colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, white on left hind foot; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. H. Vickers, one brown roan mare, nearly 4 years old.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Llewellyn Rees, in Emporia tp., November 23, 1891, one 2-year-old red and white heifer, branded U. S. on left hip, slit in right ear; valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Oglesby, in Ivy tp., November 16, 1891, one 2-year-old red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. M. Lutes, P. O. Scranton, December 5, 1891, one black mare, about 10 years old, weight about 900 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by R. S. Franklin, in Burlingame tp., P. O. Burlingame, November 24, 1891, one black gelding, about 5 years old, 17 hands high; valued at \$20.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W. W. Saffell, in Center tp., P. O. Marion, November 27, 1891, one red Texas steer, bald face; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red Texas steer, line back, drooping horns; valued at \$15.

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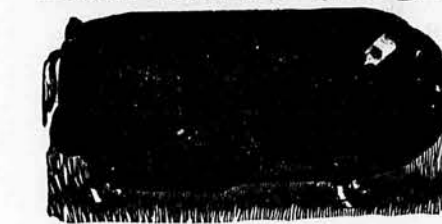
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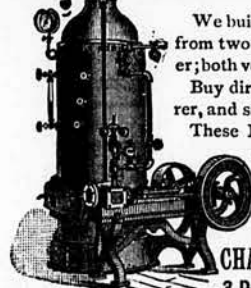


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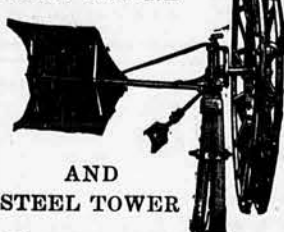
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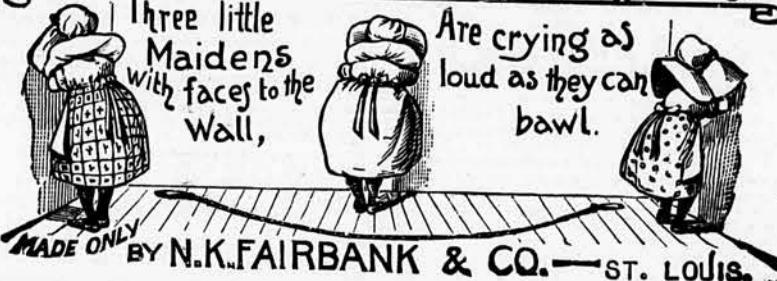
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TWO MILLION HEDGE PLANTS AND APPLE seedlings for sale. F. Babcock, Topeka, Kas.

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SAVE DRUGGERY, EXPOSURE, TIME, FEED and expense by using Howard's Cattle Rack. Address H. Howard, Louisburg, Kas.

GLANMIRE STOCK FARM.—For sale, forty head registered Polled Angus cattle, twenty-eight head of choice A. J. C. Jerseys, four Draft and Coach stallions. We wish to devote our whole time to raising and developing trotting horses, and will sell above stock for one-half its actual value. Would trade the black cattle and stallions for clear land near Topeka. Sam Scott, Box 287, Topeka, Kas.

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WANTED—Family orders for winter fruit or all kinds. Also evaporated fruit of all varieties for sale in ton lots or less. Correspondence solicited. Samples furnished if desired. N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

FARMERS and many others will fail to consider their own best interests if they do not get my list of bargains in farms, etc. Now is the time and Northwest Kansas the place to buy. 100 per cent profit may be made in one year. Address ISAAC MULHOLLAND, COLBY, Kas.

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In the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas.
Mary West, plaintiff,
vs.
B. D. West, defendant.

T. O. B. WEST: You are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District court of Shawnee county, Kansas, by Mary West; that her petition was filed in said court on October 21, 1891, against you, and that plaintiff prays in said petition for a divorce from you, and that unless you answer said petition so filed as aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of January, 1892, said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you as prayed for in said petition, dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between you and said plaintiff, and granting to plaintiff the custody of the child.

By Hazen & Isenhart, Attorneys.
S. M. GARDENHIRE,
Clerk District Court.

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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 no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock in worth with the least possible delay.

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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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