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TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1892.

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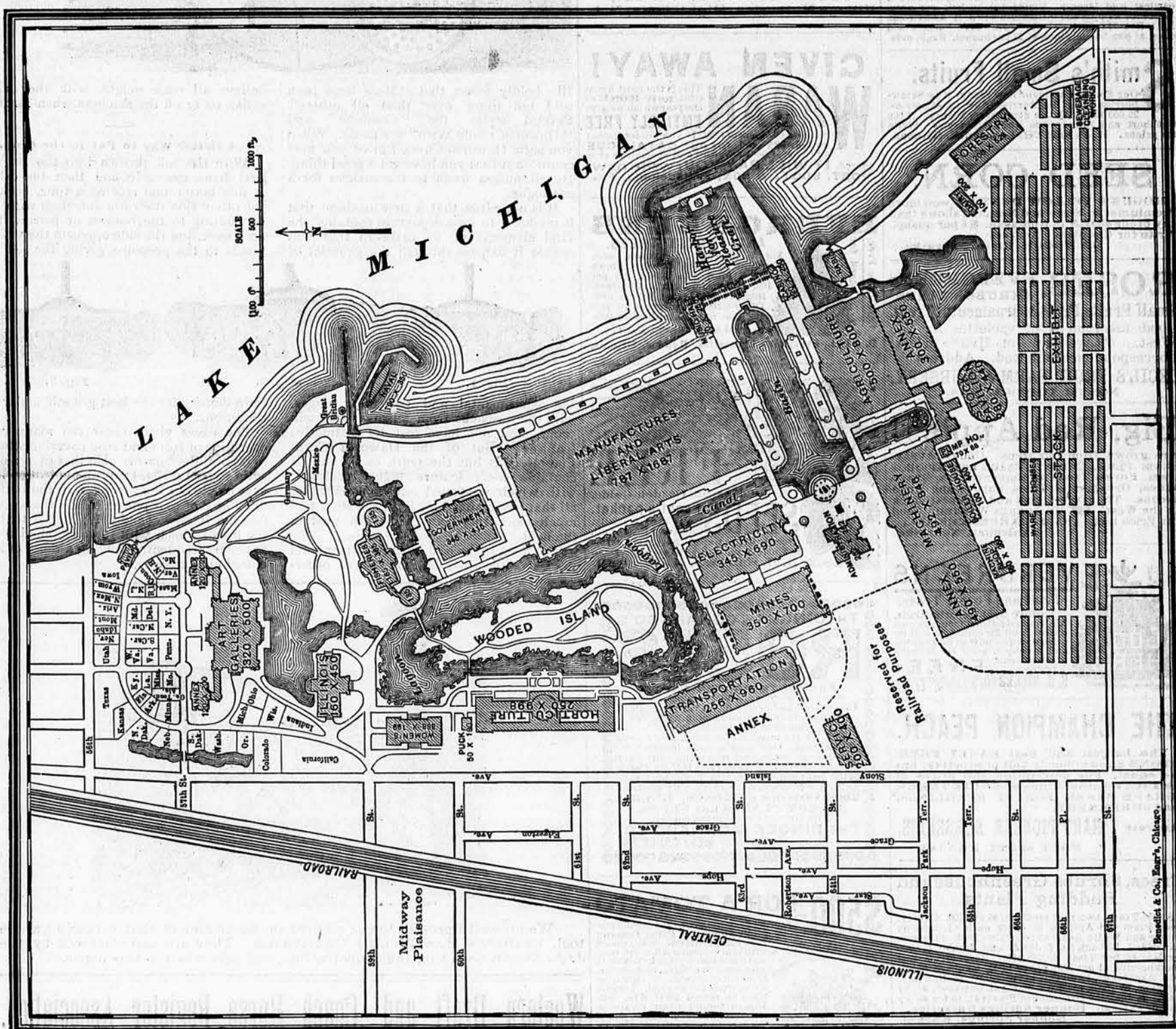


DIAGRAM OF WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Reg. M. Interred Percherons. At head, Bucentaure 2878 (1897), imported by Dunham, and half-brother of his Brilliant 1271 (765). Finely-bred colts a specialty. *The best my motto.*

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—Registered, imported and high-grade Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

In writing our advertisers please mention FARMER.

CATTLE.

VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. F. Babst, Dover, Kas.

JERSEY CATTLE—A.J.C.C. Jersey Cattle, of noted & better families. Family cows and young stock of other sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Gerben's Royal and Empress Josephine 84's Consolation at head. Butter record in seven days: Gerben 82, Empress Josephine 84, 31 1/4 lbs. at 4 years. Everything guaranteed. Write for catalogue. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Are undoubtedly the most profitable for the general farmer and the dairyman. I have them for sale as good as the best at very low prices. Farm four miles north of town. Buyers will be met at train. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

(Continued on page 20.)

KC BAKING POWDER.

25 OZS. FOR 25 C.

ABSOLUTELY PURE. JUST TRY IT.

F. F. JAGUES & CO., MANUFACTURERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Two Million

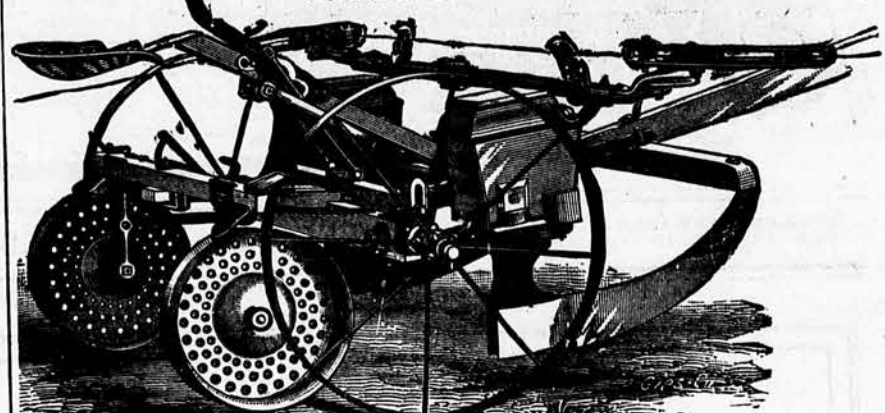
Hedge Plants and Apple Seedlings for sale. F. BABCOCK, Topeka, Kas.

HEDGE PLANTS, Grape Vines, and general Nursery Stock. Price list free.Headquarters for all kinds of Grass, Field and Garden Seeds. Millet and Sorghum a specialty. **EDSON & BECK,** Dealers in Flour, Feed, Grain & Hay. 212 214 Sixth Ave. East, Topeka, Kas.**Sweet Potato Seed**And PLANTS in season. Eight varieties, a large quantity of each, for sale by **E. F. JACOBS, P.O. Box 122, Wamego, Kas.****Trees! Cedars! Plants!**Large stock Forest Tree Seedlings, Fruit Trees and Plants. Alliance prices. Write for my free Price List and save money. Address **GEO. C. HANFORD,** Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.**Rose Lawn Fruit Farm**All kinds of small fruit plants for sale. Seventy-five varieties to select from. Strawberries our specialty. Plants at lowest prices. Write for catalogue—free. Address **DIXON & SON,** Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kas.**SEED CORN**I have a few hundred bushels of my famous Early Yellow Rose Corn (selected) for sale. Strongest, surest, earliest and largest. Yields 160 bushels per acre. Write for sample and testimonials to **J. B. ARMSTRONG,** P. O. Box 772, Shenandoah, Iowa. Five bushels and over, \$1 per bushel; less, \$1.25 per bushel. F.o.b. cars.**Smith's Small Fruits.**Our Spring Catalogue now ready. New Strawberry, New Raspberries, New Blackberries. 25,000 Edgar Queen Strawberry Plants 75,000 Outhbert and Brandywine Red Raspberries. Write for prices. **B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.****SEED CORN.****HOGUE'S YELLOW DENT** has won more Premiums at State and National shows than any other CORN in Nebraska. \$1 per bushel. Write for Circulars. Address **R. HOGUE, Crete, Nebraska.****ROSES, EVERGREENS**Small Fruits, Fruit & Ornamental Trees. Good assortment of varieties for the West. "Live and let live" prices. Correspondence solicited. Address **OECIL'S FRUIT FARM & NURSERY,** NORTH TOPEKA, KAS.**Big, Red Apples!**Are grown from our trees. Choice APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, PEACH and APRICOT trees. Forest Trees for timber claims. Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens. The largest, best and cheapest stock in the West. 300 AGENTS WANTED. Send for Price List. **O. J. CARPENTER CO.,** Fairbury, Nebraska.**EVERGREENS**Fruit and Forest Trees. 50,000,000 trees for spring trade. All trees sold direct from the nurseries. Send for catalogue and receive HOW TO GROW EVERGREENS, and a coupon good for 50 cents worth of trees **FREE!** Address **R. H. RICKER CO.,** Elgin Nurseries, ELGIN, ILL.**THE CHAMPION PEACH.**The Largest and Best EARLY FREE-STONE known; hardy and productive; has no equal. For description and prices of this and all other kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, FOREST SEEDLINGS, and SHRUBBERY, Address **HART PIONEER NURSERIES,** FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.**Trees, Shrubs Greenhouse and Budding Plants.**Apple Trees, two-year medium, \$5 per 100. Cherry, Pear, Plum and Apricot, 20 cents each. Lombardy Poplar and White Ash, ten to twelve feet, 10 cents. Haverland, Buhach No. 5, Jessie and Jumbo Strawberries, \$2 per 1,000; 10,000 \$15. Raspberries and Blackberries, \$1 per 100; \$3 per 1,000. Rhubarb, \$5 per 100. Asparagus, two-year, \$5 per 1,000. 50 Rhubarb, one-year, by mail, \$1; 100 Asparagus, one-year, \$1 by mail. 25 assorted Greenhouse Plants \$1. 60 for \$2. By mail or express. **Bonner Springs Nurseries,** Bonner Springs, Kansas.**GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER****SEEDS**A full selection of all the leading varieties. Stock Pure and Reliable. PRICES REASONABLE. CATALOGUE containing correct descriptions & illustrations FREE. **THEO. KOSS,** 261 Reed St, MILWAUKEE, WIS. Mention this paper.**FOR SPRING PLANTING Fruit and Ornamental TREES**The largest & most complete collections in the U. S.; also of **ROSES, Grapes, Shrubs, Evergreens,** New Small Fruits, including many Novelties. Illustrated Catalogue **FREE.** **ELLWANGER & BARRY** MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES ROCHESTER, N.Y.**SEEDS. FRESH! RELIABLE!** Celebrated for Purity and Strong Germinating Qualities. Only \$2.50 per large pkg. 5,000,000. Novelty Extras with orders this year. Beautiful Illus. Color'd Seed and Plant Catalogue, Free to all who address at once, **H. W. BUCKNER,** Rockford Seed Farms, No. 207 Main St. Rockford, Ill.**BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY. 600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.****TREES AND PLANTS**We offer a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Small FRUIT, Hedge Plants, FRUIT and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. Priced Catalogue mailed free. Established 1852. **PHENIX NURSERY COMPANY** Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.**FRUIT TREES**A full selection of all the leading varieties. A correct description. Also a full line of PLANTS and and finely illustrated ORNAMENTAL. Plants Catalogue FREE and Trees by mail. Address **JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO.,** Village Nurseries, Hightstown, N.J.**GIVEN AWAY! WABAN**This is the most beautiful new ROSE of the year which we give ENTIRELY FREE to our customers of 1892. If you are interested in FLOWERS send for our CATALOGUE of the grandest novelties and specialties ever offered. **IT WILL PAY YOU, write now.** **ROBT. SCOTT & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.****EVERGREENS AND FOREST TREES.**For Wind-breaks, Ornament, etc., Hardiest Varieties, Nursery grown Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 feet, \$10 per 100. Scotch and Austrian Pine seedlings, 12 to 15 inches, \$10 per 1000. Other sizes and varieties in proportion. Over 10 million for sale. Good local AGENTS WANTED. **D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Illinois.****FREE** Grandest Illustrated Garden Guide. **SEEDS 1 cent a packet.** Up if rare or costly. Cheapest. Best of all. Free by mail. 500,000 packets of extras to Customers. Send at once for Free BOOK. **R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.****THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S ROSES**ARE ON THEIR OWN ROOTS, and cost no more than the other kinds. Propagated and grown by special methods of our own, they grow and bloom wherever grass grows and water runs. We are much the largest Rose growers in America. Our mail system insures free and safe delivery, and makes us your next door neighbor. Our New GUIDE for 1892 is the handsomest and best flower book out. Tells how to select, get and keep upwards of 2000 varieties of ROSES, BULBS, HARDY PLANTS and SEEDS. Free to every one, for the asking. **THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.,** Rose Growers & Seedsmen, WEST GROVE, PA.**\$500 FOR A TOMATO**Last spring I offered \$500 to any person producing a 3 lb. Mammoth Prize Tomato with one weighing 2 lbs. 8 oz., and I sent him my check for \$500. It measured over 8 1/2 in. in diameter. 37 tomatoes grew on one stem over 3 feet from the ground. Largest plant on record 18 ft. 6 in. tall. This mammoth strain creates a sensation wherever it goes, and is the largest ever offered. Thousands of our customers have grown them to weigh over 4 oz. The quality is excellent; after you once test it you will grow no others. If well cared for they will produce 1 bu. to a plant (see cut) of large, smooth, bright red tomatoes, very solid with only a few seeds in each, and entirely free from rot. If started early, fruit ripens from July 4th until frost. This year I offer \$500 Cash to any person producing a 3 1/2 lb. tomato. (It can be done.) Full directions how Mr. Harris grew his with each order. Plant some, you may win the prize. All my seed is saved from large specimens. **SURE HEAD CABBAGE** Is all head and sure to head, very uniform in size, firm and fine in texture, excellent in quality and a good keeper. Single heads have weighed over 64 pounds. **EARLY SNOWBALL TURNIP** Is the earliest in the world, easy grown, good size, excellent quality. Will be far ahead of your neighbors. My Catalogue, is worth 50 cts. to any one who gets it. \$500 offered largest order; \$500 for a pauper's basket; \$300 for a bean plant with 100 pods, and above tomato prize. I will send a packet each of Prize Tomato, Cabbage and Turnip, with my Catalogue of Bargains for only 25 cents. Greatest bargain catalogue ever sent out. Every person sending silver collection for a prize will receive a collection of IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY FREE TOMATO, and a 50c. certificate for seeds, your choice from my bargain catalogue **Free.** **F. B. MILLS, Rose Hill, Onondaga Co. N.Y.****HAWORTH'S PLANTING MACHINERY.**

Every farmer is thinking about his planting machinery. It must be in good order and of the best makes. Haworth's Check-Rower is not only the original check row, but it is without an equal in the judgment of delighted owners. It comes into the market for 1892 a more nearly perfect machine than ever, if that be possible. In their advertisement in another column, the makers, Messrs. Haworth & Sons, Decatur,

wise and not affected by the shifting or variable surface of ground or variety of seed corn, etc. For check-row and drill it is most accurate and reliable.

The lever system, for elevating the runners and forcing them into hard ground is not equaled. It enables the driver to force the runners in with one foot and with the other elevate them, lock it in for hard ground or up for mellow, so that a change of depth is within his instant control. The rear wheels, elevated, act as a balance and

THIS OUT SHOWS THE REAR COVERING WHEELS AND RUNNERS ELEVATED FROM THE GROUND.

Ill., boldly assert that "More have been sold ten times over than all others." Several styles, the "Combine" and "Haworth's Side Wire" are made. When you get a Haworth Check Rower you may count on it that you have got a good thing. By all means write to the makers for a catalogue.

It is not often that a new machine that is intended to be a departure contains the vital elements in its make-up that will enable it to pass through the gauntlet of

relieve all neck weight, with the driver either on or off the machine when turning.

A Better Way to Put In the Crop.

With the soil thrown into the furrow, first from one side and then the other, it fills better one side at a time, because the other side does not interfere with the dirt falling to the bottom or permit it to arch over, and the side opposite the wheels yields to the pressure, giving the soil the

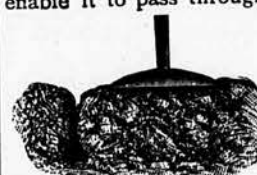


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

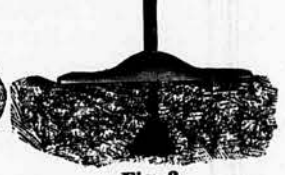


Fig. 3.

the experimental and perfecting stages, with the set-backs from mistakes that will occur, and not have lost its distinctive features. But of the Haworth Corn-Planter it is but the truth to say that it contains every feature highly perfected with which it started out, demonstrating all that was claimed for it on the start and much more, this being its tenth year in the field.

The drop is the easiest of movement and the least interfered with by rust or other-

right density for the best growth under all conditions.

The views given show the manner of operation of front and rear covering wheels in closing the furrow; also that of a single acting wheel. Fig. 1 represents front-wheel as it partly fills the furrow from the bottom up; Fig. 2 of rear one as it laps the soil and fills the furrow completely; Fig. 3 that of the broad wheel, with furrow arched over, as occurs frequently, leaving a more or less closed channel-way.

We herewith present to our readers an illustration of that valuable garden tool, EVERITT'S MAN-WEIGHT CULTIVATOR. They are manufactured by the **J. A. Everitt Seed Co., Indianapolis, Ind.,** and advertised in this paper.**Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association.**Incorporated and established for the purpose of encouraging and remunerating farmers who breed their mares to pure-bred and registered stallions of any of the following breeds: Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, English Shire, Belgian, French and German Coach, Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay and Hackney. Write for information and blanks to **L. M. PICKERING, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.****A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS****MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT****THE UNIVERSAL PAIN RELIEVER.**

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

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CURRENT NEWS.

MARCH 1.—The Catholic church, and the charge that it maintains a lobby at Washington to manipulate the appropriations in behalf of Indian sectarian schools, was the subject of three hours acrimonious discussion in the House. . . . A dispatch from Vienna says the distribution of free bread to the poor at the office of the *Volks Presse*, was attended with a great deal of disorder to-day. Eight thousand loaves of bread had been provided, but fully 12,000 men and women assembled in front of the office with the expectation of receiving food. When it became known the supplies had been exhausted, many of those who had received nothing, assailed others more fortunate and fought with maniacal fury for the food they coveted, the possessors of which fiercely defended their rights against their ravenous opponents. In the crush ten women were injured. The efforts of a strong force of police were finally successful in checking the rioting.

MARCH 2.—Secretary Rusk and Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture, were present at the meeting of the House Committee on Agriculture to-day, and urged upon the committee the necessity of the immediate appropriation of \$150,000 to execute the meat inspection law during the remainder of the fiscal year. The money available for this purpose, they said, is about exhausted, and the work of inspection under the law would have to be discontinued if more money was not appropriated.

MARCH 3.—The subject of freight rates was discussed by the Trans-Missouri Association at Kansas City. The action of the meeting on Kansas rates leaves the situation as complicated as ever. All roads, excepting the Rock Island, will put the Kansas Railway Commissioner's orders into effect in spite of to-day's action, and then the Rock Island will be forced to do the same. In the meantime it will resist the order in the courts.

MARCH 4.—The Methodist Episcopal conference of Kansas, in session at Kansas

City, by a vote of 85 to 25 voted in favor of admitting women as delegates to the general conference. On the same day the Baltimore conference voting on the same question stood 37 for and 136 against. . . . The Kansas Democratic State Central committee, in session at Leavenworth, decided to hold a State convention at Salina, April 20, for the selection of delegates and alternates to the national convention at Chicago.

MARCH 5.—Congressman Otis offered and the House adopted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Private Land Claims to investigate the Maxwell land grants in Colorado and New Mexico and report as to the validity thereof. . . . Inquiry into the alleged combination by the big coal carrying roads was continued to-day by the State Senate committee. Upon the witness stand Russell Sage said the combination of coal-carrying roads would force the prices up and that it was the intention of the combination to advance prices as far as the market would bear. He explained that there was no limit to prices.

MARCH 6.—The St. Joseph passenger on the Santa Fe, which leaves that city at

withstanding the continual rain during the session, was successfully carried out. The valuable papers and discussions were upon the following important subjects: "The Orchard," by John Mench; "Small Fruits," by I. F. Martin and F. H. Brown; "Is Mutual Insurance the Best for Farmers?" by W. I. Cann; "'Gumption' in Business," by Prof. J. D. Walters, of the Agricultural college; "The Marketing of Stock and Grain," by L. P. King; "Dairying—How Made Successful," by G. W. Ramage; "Scientific Stock Feeding," by Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the Agricultural college; "How to Make Wheat-Growing Profitable," by John Bower; "The Poultry Industry," by J. C. Snyder; "Co-operation Among Farmers," by E. F. Green; "Should the Farmer be an Educated Man?" by Mrs. Amy Chapin; "An Education to the Useful," by Prof. I. D. Graham, of the Agricultural college. As these papers are to be published in the *KANSAS FARMER*, comment upon them in this necessarily brief report is not needed.

In two features this institute excelled that of all others held in the State this season, viz.: The large number of ladies

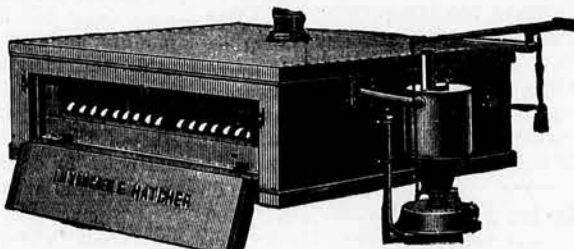
tion for business integrity on this new candidate for your favor. An opportunity to secure a first-class machine from an experienced and reliable manufacturer for so little money will certainly not be neglected by those interested.

Gossip About Stock.

Hogs in the Chicago market reached the highest notch of the year on Monday last—\$5.10.

M. H. Alberty, of Cherokee, Kas., in sending new copy for his advertisement, takes occasion to say: "I have this week sold a bull and two pigs. Last week I sold and shipped to W. B. Stevens, Ogden, Utah, a pig and a trio of S. C. B. Leghorn chicks. All my sales are from *KANSAS FARMER*, as I only advertise with you."

Sheep owners who are posted, well know the unquestioned merits of Cooper's sheep dip, advertised this week in the *FARMER*. It cures the scab, kills ticks and lice, benefits and improves the fleece as well as the appearance and condition of the sheep. The Western agency is Messrs. Funsten & Moore, wool merchants, St. Louis, Mo.



THE INVINCIBLE HATCHER.

8:30 and arrives at Topeka at 11:40 p. m., met with an accident as it was leaving Meriden, which may result in the death of Almon Richards and Alex. Erickson, of Topeka. The heating apparatus in the smoker exploded with a terrific crash, piling all the passengers and seats in the car in a heap and completely demolishing the car. A large number were more or less injured.

MARCH 7.—A resolution fixing March 22 as the day on which the discussion of the silver question was to begin was voted by the House by a two to one majority. . . . Senator Pepper put in a few bills to-day. One was to require the payment of pension money to their wives, in cases where male pensioners desert or abandon their families or where they are habitual drunkards, or for any reason fail and neglect to support their families. Another bill is to increase the pensions of all soldiers of the war of 1812 to \$25 per month.

Cowley County Farmers' Institute.

Although the first in Cowley county, the farmers' institute held in the Grange hall, at Constant, Kas., last week, March 3 and 4, was undoubtedly one of the most entertaining and instructive held in the State this season. While this statement may seem a little strong, yet, when it is understood that Constant is located near the confluence of the Walnut and Arkansas rivers, and midway between them, in the midst of one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in the State, and surrounded by a model neighborhood of intelligent, wide-awake, progressive farmers, of the highest social refinement, our readers will readily grant the possibility of the correctness of this affirmation.

The program was a good one, and, not-

present and the prompt and able manner in which they fulfilled their part of the program, as follows: "Select Reading," by Mrs. L. Turner; recitations by Mrs. Alice G. Wooley, Mrs. S. A. Beach, Mrs. Clara Mason and Mrs. Bradberry; "Should the Farmer be an Educated Man?" by Mrs. Amy Chapin, was a masterpiece indeed, and well merited the hearty applause it received.

Although not on the program, the banquet dinner given by the ladies on the last day of the session, was a most enjoyable, appreciated event. . . .

At the end of the session a permanent organization was effected, and hereafter will be found among the foremost, contesting for the honor of being the banner institute of the State.

In closing, we desire to thank those who so kindly gave us such a hearty welcome and royal entertainment. Hereafter many homes in that locality will be blessed with the *KANSAS FARMER* weekly.

Incubators.

Evidently something has been wrong in the incubator business when a self-regulating hot water incubator like the "Invincible Hatcher," which we illustrate on this page, guaranteed to hatch as well and with as little attention and expense as the most costly incubator in the United States, is offered for \$15. We conclude that builders of incubators have been giving more attention to profits and appearance than to cost and utility. Poultry-raising in its most profitable form has thus been put within reach of all by the Buckeye Incubator Co., of Springfield, Ohio, who have for years manufactured the justly celebrated "Buckeye Incubator," and now stake their reputa-

The sale of choice bulls this spring promises better than for some time, but in view of the low prices heretofore, cattle breeders are so timid about advertising, that prices are too low in view of the demand, and enterprising stockmen see this and are contracting bulls earlier than usual, and thereby shrewdly saving money for themselves.

The receipts at the Chicago stock yards for the week ending March 5, were: 59,000 cattle, against 66,736 the week previous, and 53,286 during the corresponding week in 1891; 126,800 hogs, against 152,635 the week before, and 244,692 during the same week in 1891; 40,700 sheep, against 42,050 the previous week, and 43,000 during the corresponding week last year.

The Chicago "Chief" incubator, manufactured by F. M. Curyea, of 4004 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., possesses specially valuable improvements, and any of our readers desiring incubators will be interested in reading Mr. Curyea's circular. It does away with the water tank, regulator and many other features that have been hard to manage in the operation of incubators; all of which are well explained in Mr. Curyea's circular—so reports our Chicago manager.

Nature has decreed that, in some parts of the country at least, it should be cold in winter; but she has generously provided for those who seek a milder climate. To the winter resorts of Texas, viz.: Austin, Houston, San Antonio, Rockport, Corpus Christi, Galveston, Lampasas and El Paso, and Deming, N. M., the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway will, until April 30, sell at very low rates round-trip excursion tickets having a transit limit of thirty days in that direction, with a final limit to return until June 1, 1892, being good to stop off at all stations in the State of Texas within the transit limit of the ticket. This road will also sell at greatly reduced rates round-trip excursion tickets to California and Mexican points, limited to six months from date of sale, granting stop-overs both going and returning. For further information, call on or address

GEO. A. McNUTT, T. P. A.,
619 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
W. G. GRAHAM, Acting G. P. & T. A.,
Parsons, Kas.
E. B. PARKER, Ass't G. P. A.,
509 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 20, 1892.—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, Dexter Park, Chicago.
APRIL 21, 1892.—M. R. Platt, Galloways, Kansas City, Mo.
JUNE 1—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.

ABOUT THE HORSE INDUSTRY.

Not long since, an article from the trenchant pen of Henry C. Wallace, of Iowa, was published in the *National Stockman and Farmer*, in which he gives some encouragement to the horse industry, as follows:

"We who raise horses would truly be in a bad fix if we had no other market for our surplus than that furnished by street car companies and the farm. As it is, the outlook is more hopeful than one would think from reading the remarks of your correspondent. Our cities are growing at a remarkable rate, and commerce is increasing in proportion. Horses are needed to move the heavy drays loaded with articles of commerce. Electricity can never supplant them for this purpose. In the timber region, great trees are being cut down to be sent to the mills to be sawed into lumber. Horses must furnish the motive power. The farm lands of the country are rapidly decreasing in fertility and the grain farmer is driven to sowing clover and grass every three or four years to keep his soil rich enough to raise paying crops. Horses must do the plowing and pull the disc harrow. Labor is becoming scarcer and higher priced every year and machinery is taking its place as much as possible. Horses must pull the hay loader and corn cutter and seven-foot mower and other heavy machinery. Of course the man who breeds horses fit only for the street cars, can not see much hope in these facts. The horses to do this work must be large horses, strong horses, horses of weight and muscle. The time is already past when streeters and plugs will yield any profit, and the man who breeds the right kind of horse has no cause for discouragement. There will always be a demand for first-class draft horses.

"Your correspondent mentions the fact that cattle are giving place to horses on the Western ranches. Well, there is some cause for alarm in this. The horses raised on the best of those ranches will certainly be useful and sound. If good sires of the heavy draft breeds are used, these horses may make us some trouble unless we change our methods. They are raised in a natural way; they are not stuffed with grain, but make their growth mainly on grass, and hunt for it themselves, consequently it is muscular growth. While they may not grow so large and heavy as the horses of the States, every pound is horse, and there is no superfluous flesh on them. Then their mode of living tends to keep their limbs sound. The stallions are either allowed to run with the herd or have large pastures of their own, and as a result they are always vigorous and healthy. When used as a driver the horse of the plains wears well, he will go all day; he has strength, courage, soundness, constitution, bottom. Increase his size by judicious crosses of draft blood and he will certainly make a good horse on the drays. We must be ready to offer something better or these range horses will make trouble for us. We have one or two advantages over them, however. Horses are used for work. To be useful they must know how to pull. To reach the highest degree of usefulness the working instinct must be bred in them for generations. They can't do this on the range. We can. We work our mares on the farms. They know how to pull. That is half of it. Now we must work the stallions and get the other half. In the past we have been breeding the working instinct from the one side only. From the other side we have been breeding laziness; more than that we have been breeding unsoundness. The sires have been kept in a highly unnatural condition. They are made hog fat and are given no exercise. The result is beef instead of muscle. Spongy legs instead of flat, sinewy ones. It's beginning to show in the colts. We must make a change or those range fellows will slip in and rob us of our market."

BEECHAM'S PILLS for a bad Liver.

Hog-Raising in Western Kansas.

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

I will tell you something I have learned about hogs in Finney county. I have learned that hogs must have grain if they do well, but that hogs in a good alfalfa pasture will do well when fed a small quantity of grain. I have also learned that hogs are not profitable when kept in large numbers, though a sufficient number for home consumption may be kept with profit by almost any farmer.

Hogs should be fed well so as to keep them in good condition and growing rapidly from the start, and my experience is that hogs kept on alfalfa are healthy, as I had upwards of one hundred last season and did not have a sick one while on alfalfa pasture. I find that sorghum is very good when fed in connection with grain, also melons. Plemelons are easily raised and I think are considerable advantage in feeding hogs. I find that hogs do much better when they have plenty of room. I have had some in pens and some got out and ran at large, and though those in the pen were fed all they would eat and given good attention, they did not grow near as fast as those running out. So I think the more room you give them the better they will do.

Now, as I do not know much about hogs, I hope you will excuse me for not saying much, but before closing I will say that I would advise every farmer in Finney county to get as good a stock of hogs as he can, and raise a few hogs every year, but beware of getting overstocked, for hogs are certainly a bad thing to have too many of. Another thing is, I think farmers should cure their own meat and put up their own lard, rather than sell their hogs alive and let them be shipped to Kansas City and then have cotton seed oil and other ingredients shipped back for lard, and the meat from other hogs which you do not know were healthy, shipped here, and the merchants' and packers' profits paid and freight paid both ways, and then not have as good meat as if you had packed your own hogs at home. I have lived in Kansas seven years and have put up my own meat and lard every year, and have never had a piece of meat soured yet, and always have nice, sweet meat and lard, and my wife puts up sausage enough to do us the year round, and puts it up so it is as good at the end of the year as when first made, and can be prepared for the table in a great deal less time than when it is first made.

Sheep-Raising for the Average Farmer.

By R. M. Patton, read before the Brown County Farmers' Institute, at Hiawatha, Kas., January 27, 1892.

In all ages, and wherever sheep have been raised, they have been looked on as the emblem of innocence and sincerity, and the person who is much with his flock should grow in those graces, so that in my address to you there should be nothing which might be construed that I am here to "fleece" you or to "pull the wool over your eyes."

The sheep industry was one of the first occupations. We find that soon after Father Adam went out of the "fruit business" his son Abel was a keeper of sheep. No animal can adapt itself to the climate so well as the sheep; and it is able to follow the spread of the human race, until to-day we find him wherever man has fixed his habitation. Few animals add more to the comforts of man than the sheep; his fleece furnishes the warmest and healthiest and best clothing, while his carcass furnishes the best of food.

The sheep is a good feeder; no other animal feeds on so many kinds of herbage. There is scarcely a weed so coarse that the sheep will not eat it. This fact should recommend him to the farmer whose pasture is overrun with weeds or sprouts. Some of our most obnoxious weeds are hard to kill, and nothing will clean up land of this kind so well or so cheap as sheep. Besides he is constantly adding to the fertility of the soil. No animal drops a better manure, nor in so good shape to be utilized by the grasses. Then he is a source of profit. The flock must be poorly handled that you cannot sell off the cost of the flock and have as many as you started with at the beginning of the year. He is a kind of bank account. The wool comes into market at a time when it is handy to meet the June taxes. You can at almost any time turn off a few muttons, besides you have a ready supply of fresh

meat of the best quality, and if the "prodigal son" should get broke and come home unexpectedly and the calf is not fat, you can bet on a fine piece of mutton.

To every cow and horse kept on a pasture lot, one sheep might be added without any extra expense of keep, as they will live on the herbage that the other stock will refuse to eat.

For these reasons I would recommend that the farmers of Brown county should engage in the sheep business to the extent of one sheep for every acre the farm contains. But some one says: "I ain't fixed to keep sheep." I am with that like Horace Greeley was about resumption—"the way to resume is to resume." Get the sheep and fix some place to keep them. Some one says: "It is such an expense to fence for sheep." If a person was going to keep Merinos, perhaps it would; but to keep the kind of sheep that the farmers of Brown county should keep, the trouble is much less. Fences made of wire should have four wires. Add another wire and you have a good sheep fence. Put on the other wire and turn in the sheep and next spring you will say you never made as much money as you did when you put up that five-wire fence.

Rules for Stock Breeders.

In a lecture, somewhere in the East, a Mr. Far laid down the following rules as correct to be adopted in stock breeding:

1. A love for the animal you wish to breed and rear, and a taste for the work.
2. Constitutional vigor. This is of the most vital importance, as we can never succeed in rearing strong, vigorous animals from those possessing weak and enfeebled constitutions. This is the capacity that gives the animal power to produce, and endure hardships.
3. Good disposition. A vicious animal is unsafe and unprofitable. You cannot breed out an evil disposition. In one town in Rensselaer county 120 criminals have been traced back to one man and woman.
4. Breed from the best animals, as you would select best seed to plant and sow. The most of our farmers think that an old, broken-down male is good enough to breed from; a great mistake. Breed from the best, it is none too good.
5. Breed only from full-blood males; never use a mongrel male of any species. By pursuing this method it will be in the power of the dairymen to double the value of their herds in ten years.
6. Do not breed from animals having inherited tendencies to disease. Nearly all the diseases men and animals have are inherited.
7. Breed only from fully matured animals, if possible. The progeny will be found much more stronger and vigorous.
8. Be very cautious in breeding. Cross-breeding will be found the safest rule, and as a whole will produce better results.
9. Environment—pre-natal conditions. Give the farm animals the best of care and proper foods, and allow them to lie down in peace in our pastures and stables with the feeling that they are among friends. This rule should be strictly enforced with animals that are bearing young. Do not excite them or make them fearful, but keep them quiet and comfortable, and such animals should be given a moderate degree of exercise daily.
10. Do not mate extremes. See that the mating of these animals is on the line of general characteristics and not of extremes.
11. Rear the animal that matures young and sells at less outlay. A well-fatted lamb at six weeks of age sells for as much money as does a four-year-old wether, and a well-fatted six-weeks veal for as much as does a yearling. We can no longer raise and fat hogs, that day has gone for ever. Raise pigs and sell pigs; calves and sell calves, and lambs and sell lambs. By so doing I believe it possible to stock our farms with these young animals and at a profit.
12. Breed for a purpose, first knowing what that purpose is. If you want to make butter, breed and rear a butter cow. The general-purpose cow is a myth. So of horses, have a purpose in view when you breed one, or any other farm animal. Do not mix one type with another in the hope the progeny will be suited for all purposes, if you do you will fail.

Some valuable and timely papers for this department are in the hands of the editor and will appear as soon as space will permit.

What of the Cattle Industry?

The present position of the average cattle-raiser is very much like that well-known figure of a demoralized, passive individual, so often seen in print and labeled, "before taking." It was only a few years ago, especially in the West, that the brisk and active farmer with an air of prosperity was known on sight as a cattleman. Has he lost his nerve, or is he simply discouraged? He is either lost to himself or acts as though he had lost a friend.

There is a general apathy regarding the cattle business, and a great dearth of discussion in the agricultural papers. Farmers are discussing other branches of agriculture with vigor and interest, but for some reason the cattleman does not seem to be "in it" from any point of view, so far as talk through the papers goes.

Indifference by those interested in an industry is sufficient, almost, of itself to cause a decline, if not an actual depression.

The KANSAS FARMER wants the cattle-men to come into class-meeting and give a little testimony and experience for the good of the cause. Pull yourselves together and let the world know that "Richard's himself again."

Walking Horses.

One of the most desirable and valuable gaits for a horse is a walk, and it should be the aim to first develop this gait in the handling of the colt. The good walker will always make good time on the road when a day's journey is to be made, without wearying himself, while the slow mover must constantly be kept on the trot, if time is to be made. A horse that will walk five miles per hour will go as far in a day, confined to this gait, as an ordinary horse can be driven when kept half the time on the trot, and with much better ease to himself. If one-half the pains were taken by farmers' boys to make fast walkers of the youngsters on the farm that is usually taken to make them trot, the result would be much more beneficial, and we would find plenty of teams that could do their five miles an hour with ease. But instead, as soon as the colt is bridled, the sole aim of "the boys" is to make a trotter of him, and both gaits are spoiled.

Make the colts walk, boys; make them extend themselves in a long, sweeping, square walk, and don't be satisfied with anything less than five miles an hour. When he gets to trotting he will go all the faster for this preliminary training to the walking gait, and if he cannot trot fast enough to beat Dexter or Goldsmith Maid, or Occident, he will have a gait that is invaluable for business purposes. We hope to see more attention paid to fast walking than heretofore, and we respectfully urge upon agricultural societies the importance of offering liberal prizes for walking horses at the fairs for the coming year.—*Ex.*

Then and Now.

In ancient days for many an ill,
We used to make a big blue pill.
It did so surely tear and grip,
We felt for purgatory ripe.

To-day, when sick, we take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are gently aperient or strongly cathartic, according to size of dose. Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Put up in vials, hermetically sealed, hence always fresh and reliable. Purely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. Sold by druggists, at 25 cents a vial.

Mixed grasses are better for stock than a single variety. No matter how valuable any particular grass may be, or how large the yield, the stock will thrive better when fed on a variety. The individual preferences of cattle differ and they will at all times accept a change of food which promotes appetite and thrift.

The Merriest Girl That's Out.

"Bonnie sweet Bessie, the maid of Dundee," was, no doubt, the kind of a girl to ask, "What are the wild waves saying?" or to put "a little faded flower" in your button hole, she was so full of vivacity, and beaming with robust health. Every girl in the land can be just as full of life, just as well, and just as merry as she, since Dr. Pierce has placed his "Favorite Prescription" within the reach of all. Young girls in their teens, passing the age of puberty, find it a great aid. Delicate, pale and sickly girls will find this a wonderful invigorator, and a sure corrective for all derangements and weaknesses incident to females.

Agricultural Matters.

BEETS, BEANS AND CLOVER.

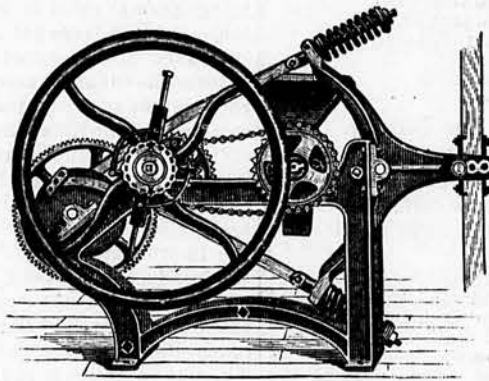
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Seeing inquiries from your readers in regard to the above, I briefly give some information. I would like to suggest to each reader, that where a question is presented, and they have experience that would be of value, that they give it. Don't think that some one else will fill your place. If you can do a neighborly deed, do so, and you will be benefited. I made some inquiries weeks ago, but no one thought worth while to answer, and I had to look elsewhere—in fact, got an answer from "down East" papers. I wish it might be that our Western journals could fill every need. But this takes co-operation of publishers with the farmers. The farmer cannot be expected to give much of his time to the use of the pen without other remuneration beside that from doing good.

Beets.—B. F. Gehman's sandy soil in Reno county should be just right for them. I lived a short time in an adjoining county. Prepare by deep plowing. If it is not throwing up too much new soil, let your plow go deeper than for corn. I should like to say "to the beam," but if you have not been in the habit of plowing deep it would not do to go so deep at first, but if you continue raising them, let this be the end in view—a deep-tilled soil. Then harrow until the soil is as "fine as a garden." I judge in your sandy soil this will be easily accomplished. If not, use a plank drag, until it is fine. And in any case we would advise a plank drag to finish up with. If you have a garden seed-drill, set it to drop every two inches, and thin out to six or eight inches, owing to probable size of the proposed beet. If for hand cultivation, put your drills fifteen inches apart; for horse cultivation, twice this distance. I planted four pounds and cultivated with Everitt's "Man Weight" cultivator. Would advise planting at same time of garden beets. I planted one month later than first early garden, and two weeks later than corn, but it was too late, seed being delayed in transit. I advocate on light, warm soils generally earlier planting for all crops than is usually practiced. You will probably want to patronize a Kansas seed house, so send to F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas., where you can get seeds of several different kinds, at 35 cents per pound, postpaid. If you want a large lot, ask for special prices. Five pounds will be enough for an acre. I should advise trying several kinds, and you can compare results, and know which is most profitable to raise another year. A beet is a much more nutritious food than turnips, and I think the yield with you will be much heavier, but the work of cultivation is much more. If your ground is—as it should not be—weedy or grassy, you will find much weeding to do. Among others, try White Silesian sugar beet. We think them excellent for household use when young. The Golden Tankard promises well.

Beans.—I hope some one from best bean sections will answer F. E. Ertle's inquiries. Would say any good corn ground is adapted to them. It is an old saying, "too poor to sprout white beans," intimating that poor ground is adapted to them, but we prefer good soil. I have had best success on comparatively new ground. Pulverize the ground as recommended for beets, except the plowing should be as for corn. If you have hand or horse drill plant about three inches deep, the depth to be governed somewhat by character of soil. Warm, loose soil, which is best, will admit of deeper planting than heavy soils. As we understand, you do not wish the garden beans. Then plant navy field or medium field, and for trial

we would highly recommend the White Wonder. Any seedsman will furnish them at about 6 cents per pound in bulk, you paying the freight, except the latter, which will perhaps be wanted in small quantities at 25 cents, postpaid.

Clover.—In answer to S. Canty, would say: English blue grass was tried with us in southern Iowa, and was discarded, except for slough lands. If you have wet lands, we would advise its trial. Sow in early spring, in stubble ground, harrowing slightly. We used to sow all grasses and clovers with oats, but if it was very dry at harvest time we were almost sure to have the tender plants grown in the dense shade, killed out by being exposed to the scorching sun so suddenly. So we would advise the sowing of all such kinds of grasses and clovers alone, on stubble ground, and mow down the weeds once or twice during the season. The red clover is preferable in most sections. If you have deep, loose, porous subsoil try alfalfa for both hay and pasture; but if subsoil is compact the chances are against it succeeding with you. Sow a mixture of all grasses likely to do well in your section on your old pasture. Both disc and harrow thoroughly, then let cattle pasture on it to keep it firm, and don't be disappointed if you do not see but very little grass the first year, and seemingly not a very good stand second year. We have heard from those in your section who claimed esparsette or sainfoin was a success. It costs but 10 cents per pound.



LITTLE GIANT POWER CONVERTER.
FOR SALE BY C. D. HELWIG, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Try it on ground prepared as for alfalfa.

I should like to hear reports from farmers throughout the West and Southwest on any of the forage plants, grasses and clovers. The alfalfa is getting well and favorably reported from many sections. J. M. RICE.
Burlington, Oklahoma.

Oats in Western Kansas.

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

The subject assigned me is one of the staple products of the farm. It is one of as much importance as any of the grains raised for our work horses, and, we might say, it is considered the principal grain ration for all kinds of horses, except, perhaps, race horses when being fitted for the track. The subject is oats, and in discussing this subject we should first consider the seed. There are so many different varieties, I will not attempt to advise as to the better kind to sow, as each farmer has his hobby regarding oats as well as other kinds of grain. Be the variety what it may, that chosen from which to raise a crop should be pure, clean and sound.

Having decided the variety, and, by the way, this should not be delayed until sowing time, we should select our ground, first as to fertility, second as to freedom from weeds and trash, and third, in the district where artificial moisture is needed, the ground chosen should be of easy access to the ditch and easily watered. When all these have been arranged we are ready to start the plow.

Early plowing has its advocates, and being one of them, I should prefer to have the ground plowed late in the fall

or by the 1st of February, that the ground may have time to pack thoroughly. As fast as the ground is plowed it should be thoroughly harrowed, and run over with a drag, that the soil may be made as fine as possible. About the first of March, the oats should be drilled in, and should it be too wet to work over, two weeks later may do. If the ground is dry when the oats are drilled, it should be again run over with the drag, to keep it firm and aid in holding moisture.

The only thing now to be done is to water freely from the ditch until harvest. I have learned that oats, while growing, can hardly be watered too much. In this section of Kansas, I believe we commit an error in not irrigating our oats enough, as, if they are covered three or four inches deep twice each week after attaining a height of six inches no bad results will follow, but on the contrary, the straw will grow to a good length, the grain will be full and the heads large.

There is one matter upon which there are a variety of opinions, and it is one of importance, and that is the amount of seed sown per acre. My experience has been that two bushels is sufficient to obtain, in this country, a yield of at least sixty bushels per acre. More than this causes the straw to be short, fine, and it will not have sufficient strength to stand the winds, while the heads will be short and the grain small. On the other hand, if sown too thin or less than two bushels per acre, the straw will be

large and coarse, the heads large, but not so well filled.

The right stage of ripeness is another important matter and has been discussed extensively, and as each farmer has an opinion of his own, my opinion, of course, will only be accepted by those who think as I do. I prefer to cut the oats while yet a little green. I should prefer the heads to have passed to a ripier color, but the straw as green as possible to secure matured grain.

It is a custom with many to thresh from the field, that is, without stacking; but oats, like all other small grain, must go through the "sweating process," and if the opportunity is not given before threshing it will surely do so in the bin, and will be damaged more or less. Oats, however, will bear more moisture than wheat, probably because of the grain having a thick and husky hull.

Good, clean oats is to the horse what pure, sweet bread is to his master. It is relished at all times in the day, and if fed regularly with clean, well-cured hay, there is no danger of having poor or sick horses.

Power Converters.

One of the latest novelties in the machinery line is a device for converting the up and down motion of the ordinary pumping wind-mill into a rotary motive power for driving a corn-sheller, feed-cutter, grinding mill, wood-saw, churn, grindstone, or in fact any of the numerous machines about a farm which can be operated by moderate power. Such a machine is shown on this page, and it is certainly worthy of careful study. If this is a success, and it certainly seems to be, there is almost no end to the uses to which it can be put. The high price of geared

mills has kept them beyond the reach of most farmers, who can now run their machinery with an ordinary pumping mill. These machines are sold in Kansas City by Mr. C. D. Helwig. He will be pleased to furnish all information desired, if you will drop him a card and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

Sugar Beets Grown for Stock.

By I. L. Diesem, read before the fourth annual session of the Finney County Farmers' Institute, held at Garden City, Kas., February 26 and 27, 1892.

Sugar beets can be grown in western Kansas to profit, especially so under irrigation. Old ground should be used, and the ground plowed deep. I believe I would prefer fall plowing, but, in this case, before planting time, cultivate the ground thoroughly with a common corn cultivator; harrow the ground fine, and get the lands as near level as possible before planting. Plant in drill rows about thirty-two or thirty-four inches apart. They can then be cultivated while small with a one-horse cultivator, and thus avoid a great amount of hoeing or hand work, and, as they get larger, can be cultivated just the same as corn, with a two-horse cultivator, and if the beet has a tendency to raise or grow out of the ground, you can readily throw the ground up to the beet. Planting the seed can be done very fast with any kind of a garden drill, one man planting two acres a day. After the plant is an inch or two high, they should be thinned out so as to leave the plants three or four inches apart in the rows.

Seeding should be done as early in the spring as any kind of garden vegetables are planted. I planted last year six rows, 300 feet long, as above described, and in the fall we took from these rows six two-horse wagon loads of beets, at least a ton to the load. I fed, during the months of October and November, four loads of these to my fattening hogs, and I must say that they gained all the time while feeding these beets to them. Milch cows, while fed by these beets, will improve in the flow of milk as well as in quality, and it is a decided help towards keeping the cattle in good order during the winter season. Cattle or hogs will eat them readily.

I saw an article, some time ago, given by the chemical department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, in regard to growing sugar beets, wherein they say, as soon as the leaves shade the ground cultivation is to be discontinued. I take exception to this as a rule. It may possibly be all right where the beets are planted close together, the rows being only twelve or fifteen inches apart, but in the cultivation of this crop where it is not done by hand, and the rows are from two and one-half to three feet apart, it is necessary to plow or cultivate them during the entire season, at least once every two weeks, and if irrigated, should certainly be cultivated between each time of irrigating them to keep the ground from becoming compact and hard. I cultivated what I had this last year until nearly matured.

As to the sugar qualities of these beets I cannot say anything that would be of interest or benefit to you at this time.

In closing, I will say, I do believe our farmers should give this branch more attention than has been done in the past, and you will be fully repaid for your labor by having on hand a very good substitute for corn to help winter your stock.

The pressure of matter for publication in this department is very great, and, we are proud to say, the quality of the papers waiting for publication is unsurpassed. The readers of the KANSAS FARMER will find in each number in this department valuable contributions from practical farmers of the State, matter of which no farmer could afford to deprive himself for the cost of the paper for a year. Our friends to whose courtesy we owe our ability to make this statement will please be patient about delays in the appearance of their papers.

Alliance Department.

ILLIMITABLE FREE SILVER COINAGE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If Congress were to pass a free silver coinage bill, the gold and silver speculators would secure every ounce of gold in the United States and ship it to Europe to buy silver. Then Europe could demonetize silver and demand her pay of the United States in gold, bankrupting our entire country from center to circumference. Then our reciprocity free trade maniacs could sit down amid the ruin wrought in high carnival and bask in that golden haze which the light of their imaginary silver heaven would make when it should meet our earth and commingle with its shadows.

What a glorious time reciprocity free trade lunatics would have with South American mobocracies called republics, where gold is now worth 220 to 300 per cent. premium, with good securities for loans at that price for gold! Even in the United States, during the war of the rebellion, at one time in 1864, gold was 285, and all the Confederate money would not buy a gold dollar.

Now open, with free coinage of silver, the sluiceways of reciprocity free trade with South America and the Canadian provinces, and every nation on earth could pour all their cheap pauper labor and pauper-living productions and fabrics through said channels into and flood the United States therewith, closing up all factories, East, North, West and South, and the balance of trade against the United States would not be less than \$250,000,000 to \$500,000,000 per year, payable in gold exclusively, and as the United States demonetized gold, Europe would demonetize silver.

Then Europe would have all our money and we would have all their cheap rags, making the United States the poorest country in cash on earth. It would then take five or six dollars or more in silver to buy one dollar in gold to pay our enormously ruinous free trade debts in Europe. Good-bye, free silver coinage, free reciprocity, free trade lunatics, good-bye. Any one who knows anything knows that every dollar we pay Europe for her cheap pauper labor, cheap pauper-living fabrics or productions, makes us one dollar poorer in cash. Money, not rags, is power. O, why not stimulate our own illimitable resources and keep our money wealth at home?

In any event, Europe will buy nothing of the United States that she can do without. Europe takes care of herself exclusively. Could we support our government with the cheap rags of Europe? No, that requires cash; nothing else will do that. Could we build, arm, equip, man and support our navy with the cheap rags of Europe? No, nothing but cash will do that. Could we build, equip, man and support our extensive fortifications demanded to defend our almost endless sea-coasts, harbors and navigable rivers and make their needed improvements with the cheap rags of pauper labor and pauper living in Europe? No; this, too, demands cash; nothing else will answer. Can we run banks on the cheap rags of Europe? No; cash! Can we with the rags of Europe build our vitally needed national ship canals, as the cheapest highways of our almost illimitable Western commerce, especially the Illinois ship canal of less than one hundred miles in length, connecting our chain of magnificent inland seas at the head of Lake Michigan with the Illinois river and the magnificent Mississippi river and all her mighty tributaries, and thus relieve our Western farmers, now robbed by railroad extortion or no living market, and obliged to sell their corn at 15 cents per bushel or burn it for fuel, while many people starve for want of bread? It wants money, not the cheap rags of Europe, to build our ship canals.

But our government reciprocity free traders will send our money to Europe and take European cheap rags, pauper labor, pauper living and starvation in payment, for our farmers and tolling classes.

If England could not sell her cheap pauper labor productions for two years and was obliged to keep them for two years, it would close up all her factories and bankrupt her government. And still our reciprocity free trade political office-seeking cranks want to give our cash wealth for England's cheap pauper labor rag bank-

ruptcy, because they think they can fool the people and get their votes with this false reciprocity free trade, cheap rag pauper labor. Silly argument for European production.

It would be just about as sensible for a farmer's wife to take all the money he has and go into the markets and buy everything she could find cheap until her money was all exhausted and then get in debt for twice as much more, and walk home for want of money to pay her fare, and sit down and wait for her husband to come with his hungry men from their field of toil to a starvation table with all her cheap trumpery around them.

Why not amalgamate gold and silver, equal quantities, in our coinage, and stop one eternal, conflicting swindle, in double coinage, arraying gold against silver, and silver against gold? Let us reduce all our endless complications to common-sense simplicities, "so that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." Let us have more of that wisdom that comes from above and less of that wisdom that comes from below; more of that wisdom that comes from God, and less of that wisdom that comes from the devil.

C. BURTON LYON.

Appointments State Lecturer.

S. M. Scott, State Lecturer of the Kansas F. A. & I. U., is advertised to be at the following places on the dates mentioned:

Rawlins county—Atwood, March 12.
Cheyenne—St. Francis, March 14.
Decatur—Oberlin, March 16.
Norton—Norton, March 17.
Thomas—Colby, March 18.
Sherman—Goodland, March 19.
Wallace—Sharon Springs, March 23.
Logan—Russell Springs, March 23.
Gove—Grainfield, March 24.
Trego—WaKeeney, March 25.
Ellis—Hays City, March 26.
Russell—Russell, March 28.
Ellsworth—Ellsworth, March 29.
Rice—Lyons, March 30.
Marion—Marion, April 2.

In Favor of Free Delivery.

Elevation Alliance No. 1,345 (Shawnee county), at its last meeting, on the evening of March 1, passed a resolution as to the free delivery of mail in rural districts, as follows:

Resolved, That we request our Representatives and Senators in Congress to use their best endeavors to bring about the rural free delivery of mail.

The State Central committee of the People's party will meet in Topeka, March 30, to decide the date for holding a State convention.

Saturday, March 26, 1892, is the date set for mass meetings at the respective county seat towns for the purpose of ratifying the action of the St. Louis industrial conference.

Herndon Stock Farm.

R. B. Withers, Mgr. above farm, Clarksville, Tenn., says: "I used Quinn's Ointment with good results and am highly pleased." This is the universal expression. For Cuts, Splinters, Spavins, Windpuffs, Bunches, takes the lead. Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

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.

Oregon, Washington and the Northwest Pacific Coast.

The constant demand of the traveling public to the far West for a comfortable and at the same time an economical mode of traveling, has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first-class Pullman sleeper, the only difference being is that they are not upholstered.

They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow-white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first-class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet.

E. L. Lomax, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

A. M. FULLER,
Agent Union Pacific System,
525 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

CATARRHAL DYSPEPSIA!

As Described in a Popular Lecture

By Dr. S. B. Hartman at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O.

Reported for the Press.

Catarrhal dyspepsia is a disease which, in some degree, affects thousands of people, and is the result of chronic catarrhal inflammation of the stomach or the duodenum. The catarrhal state may have been brought about by irritating foods, as poisons, intemperate use of alcoholic drinks, or catarrh of the throat extending into the stomach. In either case the result is the same, namely, chronic catarrh of the lining membrane of the stomach. This state leads to diminished quantity of the digestive fluids, or else to a vitiated quality of them.

The symptoms of this particular variety of catarrh are more painful and damaging to health than catarrh of any other organ. Food taken into the stomach at once produces pain or heavy feeling. As soon as the stomach is emptied there is gnawing pain accompanied by belching of gas. The tongue and throat look red and angry, with sometimes patches of white coating. The peculiar character of catarrhal dyspepsia, as distinguished from the other varieties, is pain, but if it is complicated, as is frequently the case, with the other kinds of dyspepsia, the symptoms will vary. No kind of food agrees with the stomach, but some kinds cause less uneasiness than others. The bowels may be loose, constipated or irregular. The introduction of food into the stomach often causes an immediate passage of the bowels.

For this condition I find Pe-ru-na to be an admirable remedy. In all cases it brings prompt relief to the painful symptoms, and in a large per cent. of the cases it makes a permanent cure. Pe-ru-na soothes the inflamed mucous surface, and thus strikes at the root of the disease. In cases where the inflammation has been so severe and continued as to produce extreme irritability of the stomach, the remedy may be taken in small doses at first, diluted in water; but, as soon as the improvement is sufficient to permit the full dose to be taken undiluted, it is a better way, and the cure is much more rapid. In catarrh of the head, throat and lungs, Pe-ru-na excels all other remedies. There is no other medicine that so perfectly restores the victim of la grippe, either in its acute stage or in its after effects.

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

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

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OPERAS AND OPERETTAS, OLD FOLKS' CONCERTS, ETC.

Cantatas for Singing Schools and Societies.

ESTHER, THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN, by Wm. B. Bradbury. This Cantata is too well known to need description; it has had an enormous sale. Time of presentation two hours. Full instructions in the book. (Orchestral parts may be rented, \$5 per month.) Price 50 cents. BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST, OR THE FALL OF BABYLON, by G. F. Root. A dramatic Cantata in 3 scenes, with fine solos, part songs, and choruses. Eight characters; Jewish costumes. Price 50 cents. PILGRIM FATHERS, by G. F. Root. A historical Cantata of Colonial Times; not dramatic. Price 50 cents; libretto 12 cents. Other good Cantatas are DANIEL (50 cents), RUTH AND BOAZ (paper 65 cents).

For Female Voices Only.

In this class are TWIN SISTERS (easy and pleasant). Price 40 cents. PIONIC (no action, no dialogue, one hour of solos, trios, choruses, etc.) Price 75 cents. MAUD IRVING (with dialogue and action). Price 50 cents. NEW FLOWER QUEEN, a bright Cantata for festive occasions, not a musical. Time two hours, thirteen characters. Price 60 cents.

For Children.

THE MERRY COMPANY, OR CADET'S PIONIC: Introducing melodies from The Mikado, The Mascot, Patience, etc., with other popular airs. Price 40 cents. SCHOOL FESTIVAL: A pretty Cantata for school exhibitions. It is instructive and simple; no scenery. Price 25 cents. VOICES OF NATURE: Bright and interesting; one hour in length. Introduces birds, animals, insects and flowers. Price 40 cents. STRANGE VISITORS, OR A MEETING OF NATIONS, by J. C. Wacy. Twenty children, in the costumes of various nations, sing characteristic national songs; a little dialogue. Price 35 cents, or 45 per dozen. HOUR IN FAIRYLAND. Five scenes, very simple; time one hour and a half. (Orchestra parts may be rented, \$5 per month.) Price 50 cents. DAY IN THE WOODS, by Gahr!-i. Excellent music, easy for children, but very bright. Some recitations; a charming Cantata. Price 40 cents; \$3.50 per dozen. KINGDOM OF MOTHER GOOSE [by Mrs. Bordman, in three acts]. Price 25 cents; \$2.25 a dozen. A TRIP TO EUROPE [just issued, in three scenes]. Price 50 cents; \$3 per dozen. THE DAIRY MAID'S SUPPER [for church festivals; with music and illustrative pictures]. Price 20 cents; \$1.80 per dozen. THE RAINBOW FESTIVAL [for a fair or church entertainment, in two scenes; very pretty tableaux]. Price 20 cents; \$1.80 per dozen.

For Male and Female Voices.

GARDEN OF SINGING FLOWERS, by Holden. One simple scene; the only characters are the gardener and the different flowers; the music is simple and very pretty. Price 40 cents; \$3.50 per dozen. GYPSY QUEEN, in two acts; easy costumes and scenery. Exceptionally good music. (Orchestra parts can be rented.) Price 60 cents. QUIXOTIC QUAKERS: [A droll dialogue, with bright, humorous music]. Price 30 cents; \$3 per dozen. THE JOLLY FARMERS: [For high school, amateur clubs, etc.] Price 40 cents; \$3.50 per dozen. HEROES OF '76: [dramatic Cantata of the Revolution, in three acts]. Price \$1. Words only, 10 cents.

Old Folks' Concert Tunes.

Newly revised edition, greatly enlarged, 111 pages, from new plates. All the favorite compositions of Blinck, B. W. Holden, Read, Kimball, Ingalls, etc. Price 50 cents postpaid; \$4.50 per dozen net pre-paid.

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THE GROUND IS VERY FERTILE

and will be watered this season from the Canal, which is also owned by the syndicate. Persons wanting to rent ground for Spring Crops, should correspond at once with

THE SYNDICATE LANDS & IRRIGATING CORPORATION,
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The Horse.

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

The Best Food for Idle Horses.

A horse has a small stomach and active digestion. The food therefore should be of the highest nutritive quality, with as little waste matter as may be. It should be as easily digestible as possible. Whole corn and cob is not such a food, and on general principles is not to be considered either healthful or profitable. The feeding value of a food, as estimated by its chemical constituents, is not a safe guide, as the cob, while not without some seeming nutritious quality, is hardly digestible, and in this respect has about the value of woody fibre in the form of sawdust. In the experience of horsemen the cob has been suspected of dangerous qualities and as productive of indigestion. Certainly it is not in any way a food that can under the special exigencies of the season be considered either useful, safe or economical.

But corn is an excellent food for a horse under certain circumstances. It is a concentrated food. It has a large proportion of carbo-hydrates which supply the required heat, and is suitably deficient in the albuminoids that are not wanted by an animal that is resting. Again, its starchy character is such that when in the form of meal it is masticated it becomes a plastic and solid mass that is not readily attacked by the gastric fluid, and is thus not easily digested and is likely to produce an attack of colic, which, while it may not be dangerous, yet takes up so much of the reserved force of the animal as to cause a loss of food. The corn then should be coarsely ground, and if fed with cut hay will be still more safe and profitable to feed.

A horse of 1,000 pounds needs, in addition to fifteen pounds of good timothy hay, not more than ten pounds of corn coarsely ground, and this allowance of grain may be considered as equal to 50 per cent. more of whole grain. This supplies about twenty pounds of dry substance, containing of digestible matters fourteen pounds carbo-hydrates, a pound and three-quarters of albuminoids and half pound of fat, which is ample for a horse of that weight, and even for one of 1,200 pounds, kept in a warm stable without work, but having sufficient exercise to keep the blood stirring and maintain a healthful consumption of food.

A stable may be warm and yet well supplied with fresh air. A sufficient supply of oxygen is indispensable for the proper change of the carbo-hydrates of the food into heat. In a close, warm, impure atmosphere loaded with carbonic acid this oxidation cannot go on, and the animal becomes listless and sleepy, and the food is wasted. Therefore ample ventilation must be provided, and a temperature of not less than 40° will be far better for the horse than one of 60° with less fresh air. So long as the stable does not freeze the temperature will be safe.—Henry Stewart, in Rural New Yorker.

A mile track is being laid out at Tonganoxie, Leavenworth county, Kas.

Sunol 2:08½, stands 16 hands in front and scant 16½ behind. Maud S. 2:08½, 15½ hands in front and 16 hands behind.

Why continue to breed a mare that is utterly worthless individually and as a producer? Better sell her for what she will bring and start right. Life is too short to fool with "scrubs" of any class. Fewer animals and better should be the rule. It takes but a short time for an animal worth \$40 or \$50 to eat his value in oats. Then why produce that kind when the same care, attention and feed will make another worth four times as much?

L. H. Westerman, Ellsworth, Kas., has sent his twelve-year-old winner, Dandy O., to C. E. McDonald, Holton, Kas., to make a short season and be campaigned, and it is confidently expected he will get a record of 2:15 this fall. Mr. McDonald has also received from J. C. Greenawalt, Atchison, his four-year-old Wilkes colt, Samuel G., to make a season and be trained. This colt is very speedy, and a record of 2:25 is easily within his reach this season.

A mile track at Topeka is a necessity and should be built before another season passes. It is demanded by the magnitude that the breeding industry has already reached, and is not asked by any ring or party, but by the breeders and farmers of this section of the State. A good mile track means at least 200 horses quartered here for seven or eight months each year, and to care for that number

of horses in training requires the services of 150 or more men. This would call for an outlay for feed of men and horses of about \$25,000 per season of eight months.

The Shawnee County Association of Trotting Horse Breeders have selected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, J. M. Sheafor; Vice President, George C. Pritchard; Treasurer, Frank G. Stiles; Secretary, F. H. Martin, Topeka. The Executive committee is composed of the following named gentlemen: E. G. Moon, A. S. Long, Silas Rain, Albert Parker and R. E. Cowdry. The Secretary will furnish a copy of the new constitution and by-laws to all making application.

Mr. Seth Griffin, of New York, will have charge of the construction of the new kite-shaped track at Sedalia, Mo. This track will be different from other kites. Instead of the intersection at the starting point, these points will be about fifteen feet apart, and the finish will be about five feet lower than the start, thus making an almost imperceptible down grade. If the soil has that elastic or springy nature most suitable for track purposes, this will probably be the fastest racing course in the West.

J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, Chicago, says that the horse market for the week ending March 5, was a shade quieter than for some time. The bad and unsettled weather made the retelling very quiet, and the heavy receipts following the glut of the week before, contributed to make the market a shade easier all round. The Wednesday auctions, however, are largely attended and sales on very large scale. The demand is more scattered and variable than for some time, though streeters and farm mares hold first place. Sold at auction, Wednesday, March 2, 247 horses, and Friday afternoon, March 4, 83 horses. Total sales of week, 491 horses.

Mr. C. E. McDonald claims September 5 to 10 for the fall meeting over the Holton Review Driving Park, and will give \$12,000 in purses and stakes. This meeting comes the week before the Kansas State Fair, and is over the kite-shaped track, and the first kite track in Kansas to claim dates, and there will be one day's races on July 4 of this year, with some good races and purses. Mr. McDonald is bound to make this track the best track in the West, and has already been assured that the best of horses will come from the East, as this meeting follows the Independence June meeting, and this being a mile track, with good purses, it is bound to draw good horses. Mr. McDonald has opened a public training stable at his track in Holton, and has already some of the best horses in the West to work this season.

The Shawnee County Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, which was foaled just one year ago, and, although of humble parentage, bids fair to rival some of the great Eastern associations. The objects of the association are the up-building of the business of breeding the trotter or light harness horse. This is a business that is of interest not only to the extensive breeder, but can be made profitable to the ordinary farmer, many of whom are manifesting said interest by joining the association. At the annual meeting, February 1, the constitution was amended so that farmers and breeders living in counties adjoining Shawnee may avail themselves of its benefits. Last year the association gave two interesting trotting meetings, July 4 and October 14 and 15. Both meetings were a credit to any association. Prompted by the success of last year, the Executive committee has mapped out a program for 1892, which can be had on application to F. H. Martin, Secretary, 508 Harrison street, Topeka.

There was a good demand and a good market for horses at the Cleveland, O., sale, March 3. The last of the Shady Side farm contingent was disposed of, and Augustus Sharpe has \$75,000 in cash as the result of the closing out of his business. It is said that William Odell, of Evansville, Ind., who purchased Mr. Sharpe's famous racing stallion, Greenlander, will start a new farm and call it the Greenland farm. Seventy-seven horses were sold that day for \$36,970, an average of about \$478 per head. The following brought \$1,000 or over: Earl, b. m., foaled 1880 by Princess, to Ben Johnson, Bardstown, Ky., \$5,100; Gypsy Earl, b. f., foaled 1890 by Earl, to George Lindenberger, Louisville, Ky., \$2,050; Gypsiana, b. m., foaled 1884 by Leland, to J. W. Fitzgerald, Maysville, Ky., \$1,000; Brilliant, b. m., foaled 1883 by Electioneer, to W. J. Dubois, Denver, Col., \$2,250; Raola, b. f., foaled 1887 by Greenlander, to M. Murphy, Pittsburg, Pa., \$1,500; Eda, b. f., foaled 1888 by Atwood, to William Edwards, Cleveland, \$2,025; Electra, br. m., foaled 1885 by Electioneer, to Cope Stinson, Brantford, Ont., \$1,600.

Recent sales of trotters do not indicate that the bottom is dropping out at a very rapid rate. Of course, the poorer stuff will always be a drag in any business, but well-bred horses of good individuality will bring good prices, and the more speed shown the better will be the price. The high prices paid by wealthy breeders are for animals of fashionable breeding with fast records, and such prices have a stimulating effect. In the last month many sales have been made at figures that are worthy special mention, and are: Arion \$125,000, Ralph Wilkes \$30,000, Constantine \$27,000, Baby McKee \$25,000, Miller & Sibley, of

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to any one who will sell Six Sets for us. Regular price for this Harness is \$12.00. We sell it for spot cash with order for \$5.25 in order to introduce our goods and show Buyers of Harness how to save money. We are the largest manufacturers of harness in America, and use only the best Oak Tanned Leather in our work. We sell Harness for \$5.25 per set and upward. If you want a SET OF HARNESS FOR NOTHING order a sample set and sell Six for us. The money paid for sample will be refunded when you order the Six Sets (same as sample). Address all orders to
FOSTER BUGGY AND CART CO.,
11 Pike Bld'g, CINCINNATI, O.

Franklin, Pa., have just purchased three head of Senator Stanford for \$50,000. They are yearling colt Belsire, \$25,000; Belleflower, the three-year-old filly, \$10,000, and Cecilian, four-year-old colt, \$15,000. Palo Alto Belle, Mary Marshall and Position sold for a total of \$37,900 at the recent Kentucky sales, and will be used as brood mares. Prices realized at auction are usually the best indication of actual value, and it is gratifying to notice that the average prices at the late sales have been very good. At the Woodward and Shanklin combination sale in Lexington, Ky., 339 head were sold for \$381,445, an average of \$1,125. At the January sale in New York the consignment of 105 head from Palo Alto farm sold for \$119,735, an average of \$1,140.33, and seventy-six head consigned by other parties averaged \$791.44. At the combination breeders' sale in Chicago, last month, 243 head sold for \$115,580, an average of \$475.

In talking with Senator Leland Stanford recently an interviewer touched upon the great price the Senator received for his horse Arion. On this and the general subject of horse-breeding the Senator was as ready to talk as any other. He said: "Oh, yes; he sold for \$20,000 more than any other horse was ever sold for in England or America. But I have regretted that I sold him. I saw where I could use him for a strain of horses which would bring me more money and be of more service to the country. In order to get even for my bad trade I made up my mind to put 125 boys and girls, as it may be, into the Stanford University and pay their board and buy their clothes; everything else there is free. At \$1,000 each I think that their education will yield in the way of production more than the horses I could have got from Arion." The price of Arion was \$125,000, and this was the sum to be invested in the education of so many pupils. "If I had known as much as I do now," said the Governor, "when I commenced to raise horses I would have been more effective. I should have had a large line of brood mares of the strains which have been best approved on my place. The greatest horse this country ever had, I think, was Electioneer. He had 300 colts, and of those about one-third have trotted inside of 2:30 and have brought \$5,000 apiece. Electioneer was a colt out of old Hambletonian out of the Green Mountain Maid strain. When you consider, according to the census, the number of horses in this country, you will see what a great thing it is to keep your horses high in grade in order that the whole mass may be brought up to more efficiency. We have about 15,000,000 horses, and they are increasing at the rate of nearly 50 per cent. every ten years."

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

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Quickly Soluble, Pleasant Coating,
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Bred and sold MONBARS, two-year-old record, 2: 6½, (the greatest stake and race winner of his age); PIXLEY, 2:16; POEM, 2:16½; PRES-TO, 2:19½, and a host of others, and now offers
FOR SALE
Youngsters equally as promising and at low prices.
Catalogue sent free.
ADDRESS,
FASHION STUD FARM,
TRENTON, N. J.
BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.
LADY MAUD, 2:18½, LUCY, 2:18½.

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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Pictures on Memory's Wall.

Of all the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth best of all;
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe;
Not for the violets golden
That sprinkle the vale below;
Not for the milk-white lilies
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge;
Not for the vines on the upland
Where the bright red berries rest;
Nor the pinks, nor the pale, sweet cowslip,
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother
With eyes that were dark and deep;
In the lap of that olden forest
He leeth in peace asleep;
Light as the down on the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there the beautiful summers,
The summers so long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And one of the autumn eves
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face;
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth to me best of them all.

—Alice Cary.

OUR MOTHER EARTH.

Read before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, by Josephine L. Sims.

Did you ever sit down to an organ and try to improvise? Just let your fancy follow its own sweet will, your fingers following your fancy. How one chord will persistently repeat itself over and over through the music, over and over through your brain. It serves as a stepping-stone to the whole, the bridge from doubt to reality. So with my subject. Beginning to think, What shall I write about? this chime of words took possession of my brain and would not be put aside—"Our Mother Earth! Our Mother Earth!" And after all, what better? Where can we find a softer, easier cradle from babyhood to old age? The earth is our best friend; its warm bosom is always ready to receive us; it is full of life and inspiration whenever we may look or listen. Lean over close to it and listen! Can't you hear it? Can't you see it? The little, low, mystical murmur—the tiny, tiny spot that is living, breathing life? Don't ever say to me that earth is merely clouds. Earth feels, and knows, and is ambitious. It reaches out and tries, and lo! "It climbs to a soul in grass and flowers."

Think of one of our rare, balmy, sweet-smelling, tender blue days of June. Did you ever particularly notice our mother earth then, all instinct with life and love? Watch how the tender green creeps softly but swiftly up, over the hills and back again into the valleys; the little brooks murmur busily and happily along; our violets and spring beauties come into life—every living thing becomes a home for some other living thing. The trees, not to be outdone, draw deep on the bank account of mother earth, with here and there a choice bit of color—yellow or blue. Our canaries and bluebirds, who feel the same inspiration as grass and trees, send their love and adoration heavenward in song. And amid all this jubilate of nature, does man alone keep silent? Oh, no, indeed! We know, we feel, that earth is waking to another period of life for us. The true farmer begins to feel the thrill of a new life creeping over him; he begins to long for the seed-time; he gets his implements in order—the plow ready to turn over the rich, sweet-smelling earth, and how growing it does smell when riding past a freshly-turned field. We plow, we plant. The corn has sprouted and shows rich promise of harvest. Everything becomes more filled with life and energy. The kine low oftener and it sounds more musical; the tinkle, tinkle of "Bossy's" bell sounds sweetly homelike to our listening ear; the birds seem possessed with music; and the breeze—ah, our "balmy Kansas breeze," which we know and love, but which our visiting friends think rather mystical—blows faster and swifter than

ever. Mother earth is surely preparing a harvest for us.

"Joy comes, grief goes,
We know not how,
Everything is happy now.
'Tis as easy now for the heart to be true
As for grass to be green or skies to be blue.
'Tis the natural way of living."

Then we begin in the glorious summer-time to gather in the harvest. We cannot understand it; but mother earth has seen to it that our "bread of life," the wheat, is golden and plump; that the oat bells sway and hang heavily—sure promise of a rich harvest; the clover fields turn a richer, deeper green, and raise their bright heads expectantly, and we gather in the harvest, and then the aftermath. Now our berries hang ripe and luscious on vine and bush, fit food for kings. The peaches put on a most becoming blush as our attention becomes concentrated on them. And then the stand-by of all our fruits demands our full attention—the apple harvest. Oh, earth! how does it happen, if happen it does, that the golden Pippin, the Winter Greening, the good honest Seek-no-further, the rather tasteless but hardy Ben Davis, and the brilliant, rich-tasting, juicy Jonathan, grow side by side? Oh, wonderful mother earth.

And now comes our thanksgiving season. Earth prepares for a season of rest. Are we thankful enough to her? Do we try to repay in any way her lavish generosity? Do we coax up her soil a little where she has made strong effort for us until it shows signs of wearing out? In fact, do we care for her as loving children should care for a devoted mother? Look over our broad fields of Kansas and answer.

And then what a compassionate mother she is. Not only what grows under our sight is ours, but deep, deep down in her heart is hoarded for us treasures untold. "Here, my children, see what I have for you. Only work a little to liberate it. Health, wealth and comfort. See how rich I am in gold and silver—all for you, my children. And if there is not fuel enough atop the earth, why here, in the bowels of it, is plenty and to spare. The black diamond fields are so broad and numerous you need not suffer cold. Come down into my salt mines; see my rich mineral deposits—for you, again, my children. My mighty fortress of strength is yet unknown, my boundless resources unlimited. Oh, love, care for me." Thus she seeks to woo us in the bloom-time of the year. Oh, rare earth, if in life we cannot appreciate you, cannot find rest upon your soil, in death we do. Like tired children, we go to sleep in the bosom of mother earth.

But now comes the chilly December. Earth clothes herself in a new garb. The wind whirls and whistles around our houses, carrying a chill and shiver with it everywhere. The trees stand bare and brown; they have returned to earth their offering for a winter covering in the gift of leaves. The creeks have drawn their covering over them—icy and white, 'tis true, but offering us a harvest that will insure us many a comfort when King Sol reigns again. Then comes a steely morning when every tree and shrub stands clothed in a shining icy coat-of-mail. The fairy fingers of the frost have been at work upon our window-panes. The sun shining out has touched the tips of twig and branch and turned the white, cold world into a vivid, sparkling mass of stars. And then it all becomes desolately brown and bare again. We shiver and stare longingly, disconsolately to mother earth. And lo! in answer to our unspoken wish, she drops off her winter garments; she lays bare a warm, throbbing heart to us; she reaches forth to life again, and now comes spring.

In Blocks of Three.

Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to love—courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—frankness, freedom and beauty.

Three things to wish for—health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to pray for—faith, peace and purity of heart.

Three things to contend for—honor, country and friends.

The best way to sugar popcorn is to put into a kettle one tablespoonful of butter, three of water, and one teacupful of white

sugar. Boil until ready to candy, then throw in three quarts of nicely-popped corn, stir briskly until the sugar is evenly distributed over the corn, then set the kettle from the fire and stir until it has cooled a little and you have every grain separate and crystalized with the sugar.

"Darkness and Daylight."

In this new and superbly illustrated work a noble Christian woman tells the thrilling story of her personal experience in Gospel, temperance, mission and rescue work in a great city. No recent publication is now commanding so much attention nor has any other called forth such ringing words of "God-speed" from ministers and eminent women. It has been preached about from famous pulpits, read by tens of thousands of subscribers, and made the subject of many a clergyman's Sunday evening lecture. Its authorship is fourfold, its four authors being no less than Mrs. Helen Campbell, Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., Col. Thomas W. Knox, and Inspector Thomas Byrnes, Chief of the New York Detective Bureau.

Mrs. Campbell, the principal writer, certainly was a woman commissioned of God, and "In His Name" spent many years as a city missionary literally "in darkest New York." What a wonderful work she did. How devoted and blessed her labors were. It is a story never to be forgotten. This unique volume presents these thrilling experiences of Christian endeavor with the hundreds of pathetic and amusing scenes that were packed into them; it portrays life in a great city by day and by night "as seen by a woman;" it shows the power of the Gospel to redeem souls from the lowest depths; it gives striking testimonies of the redeemed; and from all these rich and varied experiences it draws living truths for head and heart that are worth to any reader ten times the price of the book. Mrs. Campbell's account of rescue work is full of wonderfully touching incidents. Stranger stories are here told than romance ever dreamed of, every one of them drawn from real life by a woman's hand. In every chapter she weaves in anecdote after anecdote, incident after incident, story after story, and the reader's attention is held breathless to the end of the volume. "Strange but most suggestive is the fact," says Bishop Cox in warmly commending this volume, "that Christ is to be visited in these dens and dives; there are those whom He will bear in mind when He says: 'Ye visited me,' or when he says, 'Ye did it not to Me.'"

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's life-long interest in city mission work, and his personal share in that work, pre-eminently fitted him to write for this book. In his introduction to it he says: "My interest in these phases of city life date from my college days. From that day to this—over a third of a century—I have continued the studies then begun, and the subject of this book has been one of the great subjects of my study—sometimes in literature, often in life."

No appeal from temperance advocates can do more to promote the cause of temperance than the thrilling scenes and incidents so well described; at least so say Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Miss Frances E. Willard.

One of the most absorbingly interesting portions of the book is that written by Inspector Byrnes, giving the ripe experience of thirty years of detective life. Many of the startling revelations he makes are taken from his private diary. They have never before been published.

This fascinating volume is indeed a wonderful tale of Christian love and faith, all alive with intense and striking reality. The best of it is that it is a pure and elevating book from beginning to end—a volume for the family circle. On this point the words of Rev. Dr. Twichell (who has a family of ten children) and Rev. Dr. Magoun, President Iowa college, are worth quoting here. Dr. Twichell writes—"My wife says that she is going to set our young people on the book right off, for the good it will do them;" and President Magoun says—"My family finds, where other books on our shelves lack interest, this one always holds and rewards attention."

It contains 252 superb engravings, every one of them made from photographs taken from life, mostly by flash-light. Every face is a portrait, every scene a stern reality. In looking at these splendid illustrations the reader sees at a glance just how Gospel work is carried on by day, and by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

night by rescue bands; he is shown strange sights in out-of-the-way places that are rarely or never seen by the casual visitor; he is taken into cheap lodging-houses and cellars; into the homes of the poor; into newsboys' lodging-houses; into the police and detective departments, etc.—nothing seems to be omitted.

It is claimed that an Eastern chemist has discovered a process for making soap from corn. The discovery promises to revolutionize the art of soap-making. The product is said to be absolutely pure and better than the finest toilet soap now made.

A Coming Catastrophe

Is to be apprehended when the kidneys and bladder even partially cease operations. Rouse them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which impels them to activity without unduly exciting them. Kidney disease is obstinate and destructive. Ward off the coming catastrophe with the Bitters, highly effective for rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, malaria and la grippe. Sovereign in all.



Filifera Palm.
LOVELY WEEPING PALM.

This King of Ornamental Plants, the Weeping or Filifera Palm, is stately and beautiful beyond description. It can be grown in any window as easily as Geranium, and is a superb addition to any collection of plants. It is of a compact growth, with elegant large fan-shaped leaves from which hang long, thread-like filaments giving the plant a most odd and beautiful appearance. In fact, there is nothing like it in cultivation, and good specimens sell for enormous prices. Plants are easily raised, as the seeds are large, germinate quickly and grow rapidly. It is a plant whose grandeur and beauty will surprise you. For ONLY \$200, WE WILL SEND BY MAIL, POST-PAID, ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

5 Seeds of this lovely WEEPING FILIFERA PALM.
5 Seeds of the WONDROUS WEATHER PLANT.
1 pkt. JAPAN NEST EGG GOURD, Curious and valuable.
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1 pkt. SNOW QUEEN PANSY, pure satiny white.
1 bulb NEW VARIETED TUBEROSE, Very rare.
1 bulb GLADIOLUS LOVELY WHITE VARIETY.
1 bulb GLADIOLUS LOVELY PINK VARIETY.
1 bulb GLADIOLUS LOVELY YELLOW VARIETY.
2 bulb OXALIS, white and pink, Splendid free bloomers.
1 bulb CHARMING FAIRY LILY, and our Superb Bronze Blue Catalogue of 152 pages and 7 magnificent large colored plates, and sample copy of the MAXFLOWER with grand colored plate.
If you already have our Catalogue for 1892 any so, and we will send something else instead. These rare bulbs and seeds (worth \$1.25) will all flower this season, and we send them for 30c., only to send with our superior stock. Get your neighbors to send with you, and we will send four of these collections for \$1. Order at once, as this offer may not appear again.

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(A superb work of art printed in Bronze Blue) of FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, AND RARE FRUITS, is the finest ever issued. 152 pages, hundreds of elegant engravings, Stipple Lithograph Covers and 7 large colored plates. We offer the finest novelties in Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits, notably: Our great Japanese Wineberry, Butterfly Orchid, Star Phloxes, Water Plants, New Roses, Dahlias, Gladioli, Chrysanthemums, etc. Also the greatest collection of rare Cacti and Flowering shrubs. This elegant Catalogue will be sent for 20 cents, or if you order the articles here offered it will be sent FREE. We want agents in every town to take subscribers for our beautiful Monthly Horticultural Paper (24 pages), THE MAXFLOWER, 50c. per year. Liberal premiums. Sample copy free.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

The Young Folks.

Her Slipper.

Of all the books around the house
Arranged in piles or rows,
The picture book's the poetry,
The butcher's book the prose.

Of all the plants about the place
On which the zephyr blows,
The white rose is the poetry,
The cabbage is the prose.

Of all the birds I daily hear
In chirrups or in crows,
The bobolink's the poetry,
The shanghai is the prose.

And in our pretty little home
This thing my fancy knows:
My mother is the poetry,
Her slipper is the prose.

—Harper's Young People.

Brave and True.

Whatever you are, be brave, boys!
The liar's a coward and knave, boys!
Though clever at ruses,
And sharp at excuses,
He's a sneak and a pitiful knave, boys.

Whatever you are, be frank, boys!
'Tis better than money and rank, boys!
Still cleave to the right,
Be lovers of light,
Be open, above board and frank, boys!

But, whatever you are, be true, boys!
Be visible through and through, boys!
Leave to others the shamming,
The "greening" and "cramming,"
In fun and in earnest, be true, boys!

—Henry Downton.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

GONE TO KANSAS.

BY ISABEL STEVENSON.

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER V.

The town of K— at the time I speak of was rather a nice place. Each person in town knew everybody else, and all were unanimous in thinking that they lived in a thriving little city, and that the coveted "boom" was sure to come along in the spring. During the winter months, however, we heard at intervals rumors which happily did not disturb our serenity, but which caused a good deal of indignation among a certain number of homesteaders. These rumors were to the effect that a movement was on foot to have K— moved from its present site to a point nearly three miles south, and to change the name to H—. You can easily see how such a step would be objected to by those living near K—; all living north of it would be three miles further from town in case of its being moved. The fact is, they got quite angry over the notion, and the town people themselves were not much in favor of it. But when the town company represented to the people that by moving to the site proposed they had a better chance to get a railroad with the depot by it, that had the desired effect on changing their minds; and when it was further proposed to bear all expenses of removal, and to give each person a lot in the new town as good as the one he should leave in K—, they came round to the idea without much more ado. "It's an ill wind blows nobody good." Of course, people who lived near the new site or south of it were well pleased. For our part, we were about the same distance from both places, only instead of going northeast to K— we would have to go southeast to H—. The proposed site was a mile or less from Sand creek, and water could be had by going about seventy feet, which was certainly an advantage it had over K—. The disaffected predicted great disasters, and asked sarcastically, "How will you look when you get a railway if you have to dig through twenty feet of snow to find the depot?" But the point was carried that the town be moved, and the grumblers had to grin and bear it. In April the work of moving began. A regular house-mover took the work in hand and completed it to the satisfaction of all, notwithstanding the prairie was in poor condition for transporting heavy loads, being soft and wet from the melting snows and the spring rains which followed.

I had always wished to be in a place where I could watch the progress of a town from its earliest beginning. This was not, strictly speaking, a new town, still I promised myself much pleasant excitement in watching its growth. In the first place I thought I shall visit it when it is quite young, and afterwards from time to time as it grows. I must confess, however, that I was surprised and a little disappointed to find, on my first visit, that it was already a town. Here was no slow-going, old-fashioned village. If anything was slow, it must have been myself in not getting to see it sooner. It was as if I had gone to see somebody's baby, and found instead a grown-up young man with mustache and beard (which is very well in a way, and may be preferred by some). But that was not what I had looked for. The various stores were substantial and capacious, with all modern improvements, and were, besides, well filled. On my first visit I found, also, a good two-story school house, a Presbyterian church, postoffice, newspaper offices, banks, real estate

agents' and lawyers' offices, hotels and livery stables. Then there were the homes of the people, big and little. In fact, the town was complete in a way, from the sidewalks under foot to the windmills overhead.

John Russel had found out by this time that the money he had brought with him was not going to last much longer. He had still some money in the East due him, so he wrote to have it collected, resolving not to settle anything about a horse till he should get an answer. The grass in the "draws" had turned green and was plentiful now, and our next step was the purchase of a cow. Then we started our poultry yard with a couple of hens and a rooster. Chickens were extremely scarce at this time, but by the end of summer we had all we wanted. The next thing was to dig a well. We proposed to put our well in the "draw," not just in the lowest part, but a little to one side, to avoid the rush of water after a heavy rain. After deciding just where it was to be, John went to H— to do some work he had engaged, and the boys started to dig. During the fine days in winter Tom had assisted a regular well-digger to dig a well where they had to go 150 feet down, and he was confident that he knew enough about it to go right ahead. Now the first ten feet was a comparatively easy job, all that was needed being a spade and shovel and the chap to handle them. After that it was too much to throw the dirt to the top, so they made a fixing with rope, bucket and pulley, and hauled the dirt up, till they had gone down eighty feet. By that time they had got to the end of the rope, and as the water was coming in freely, they left it for a while till it should rise. Afterwards, when they measured, they found two and a half feet of clear water. This was plenty for us, so after putting a cover over and a temporary arrangement by which we could draw water, they left the well for a time. In this well-digging business Tom did all the engineering and made the pulleys he used of wood. You must know he is the mechanic of the family, and nothing suits him better than working with wheels and pulleys, and, in fact, machinery of any kind. But there was hard work, too, and the boys showed more grit and perseverance than I expected.

We had a pretty fair garden started by the beginning of May, and had planted to corn all the land we had plowed. Russel had got no satisfactory answer to his request for the money due him in the East; still he thought himself pretty sure to receive it soon, and concluded to borrow money enough to buy a pair of steers. He broke them in so as to work very well, and soon had a fine ox team, which is very good to break sod with. The only trouble about it was, that in borrowing \$50 he had to mortgage team of oxen, horse, wagon and harness, and had to pay 3 per cent. a month. How is that for usury, 36 per cent. per annum? I mention this because it is such a common thing here for a homesteader to get into such a fix. You see, well-off people in general do not care to come out to an unsettled region. Those who do come usually haven't enough money to get a farm East, and come West to find a homestead. They are often met by some such misfortune as the team dying, or they may want money to carry out some plans which they think necessary. In such cases, provided the borrower has nothing to offer for security but a chattel mortgage, he is apt to be obliged to pay 3 per cent. a month. I have known men to spend nearly \$2,000 in improving a homestead the first year—planting orchard and other trees, fencing, putting down a well, and putting up a windmill so as to throw a refreshing stream of water on the land. Then, the barn and other expenses having run him short of money, he is obliged to borrow some to put up a house before winter sets in, and pay interest at this enormous rate. When one gets into a financial tangle of this kind it is a very hard matter to get out of it.

Quite a number of new-comers arrived in April. We got a new neighbor about one mile west, and one about a mile east, and further off there were people arriving every day.

But I must tell you something about our farming. When one farms on land that has never before been turned up by the plow, he must not expect the same results as from old lands. When the sod is first turned over by the breaking plow, it lies in long strips that cannot possibly be broken up or mellowed—not at first, I mean. But just put in the corn, and the canes, and the squashes, and don't forget the watermelons, and leave it to nature and time. If there are no hot winds, and rain enough, you will at least have a good half crop of corn, and maybe a full crop of the other things. The first summer we lived here the corn was pretty good, and the only thing we regretted was that we did not get twice as much planted. The squashes, too, yielded well, and some of our neighbors raised fine watermelons, although ours were a failure. But we made it up in muskmelons, which we planted in some old sod that had been turned up the year before. I should hardly like to say how many muskmelons we ate. At meals, or between meals, they never seemed to come amiss, and nobody was ever the worse for eating them. We raised potatoes, too, on some old sod—enough to last through the winter. But we found the potato had a great many enemies. When first the plants put their heads through the ground, and were looking as well as possible, we got a hail storm which lasted about twenty minutes. When it was over, every tender leaf in the field and garden was nicked off—peas, onions, turnips and beets, as well as potatoes. But in a little while they put out leaves

again, and the potatoes in particular were looking very well, when along came a black bug, or to speak more correctly, a few thousands came along, and they at once set about eating the potato leaves off with such energy that if we had not been energetic, too, the potato would have had a short life. We all got out to exterminate them. I took a tomato can and knocked them off the vines into it, and attended to the killing after they were canned. In a little more than a week they were all gone. Then the old-style Colorado beetle commenced operations. When he comes he comes to stay as long as the potato, so one is obliged to make away with him, too. Then another bug put in an appearance, about the size of a grain of oats and gray in color. This fellow has increased much in numbers lately, and now makes as good a record as a pest as any. In July we had a long spell of hot and dry weather, and the potatoes had to struggle for existence. I think, when you take everything into account, the potato has rather a hard time of it, and needs encouragement.

But I want to tell you about the soil. Hardly any weeds grow with the first crop after breaking, which is just as well, as it can't be cultivated. Next year we turn back the sod (which is pretty well rotted) with a stirring plow, and in doing so take up an inch or so of the subsoil. There are plenty of weeds at this stage. The third year the soil can be plowed and harrowed as fine as a garden, and you can nowhere find more desirable land, only we want more moisture. Enough rain falls during the year, but what is needed is a wise head and a strong hand to store it when it falls, and to set it free when it is most wanted. While there is little else but buffalo grass with its compact sod, the water runs into the draws, and from that into some creek miles away, without refreshing the soil. Well water is sometimes utilized in raising garden stuff. Where one has a well and windmill, he can water a garden without much trouble, the water from the well being practically inexhaustible.

We had a splendid hay crop this season, and as there were one or two mowers and horse-rakes in the district, we cut and gathered and stacked our hay on the co-operative system, and I think we had all a good supply for the following winter. Taking all things into consideration, when we began to review matters we came to the conclusion that we had no reason to be dissatisfied with our first year's homesteading in Kansas.

One evening towards the end of September I happened in the course of conversation to say: "I believe this is a very healthy country."

"Why do you think so?" said John. "Well," said I, "I feel a good deal better myself since coming here, and I have heard several others say the same. Some who have been nearly dead owing to dyspepsia have got well here, and have now some comfort in living."

"Oh, that isn't much to swear by," said John. "There is nothing here to eat to give anybody dyspepsia, and when a dyspeptic comes here, and eats nothing but plain food, he naturally gets well. What do you think about it, Jake? How do you like Kansas?"

"I like it pretty well," said Jake, "especially the watermelons; but I wish we had some trees."

"But," said I, "you can't expect to find everything in one country, and I hope we shall have trees some day."

"But, mother," said Tom, "Jake expected, when we came to Kansas, to ride around the prairies on a wild Texas pony, and to wear a cowboy hat and carry a big blacksnake whip."

"I wonder what Will expected," said I. "Oh, Will always fancied himself sitting on a fence and popping at the wild turkeys with his shotgun."

"And we have neither fences here nor turkeys to shoot at," said John.

"Now," said I, "tell us what you expected to be about yourself out here."

"Well, I fancied myself generally in a field of corn with a hoe."

"I like the country," said John, "and it seems to me that anybody who has been here for any length of time gets so fond of it that he does not want to leave on any account."

"I'll tell you the reason of that," says Tom. "You see, when a person comes, he first spends all the money he brings with him, and then he never can make enough money here to go away again."

"Don't you think," said I, "that we can stand it here for a while if we can only make enough to keep us?"

"I think we can," said John; "and in a year or two the country will be settled considerably, and maybe a railroad will come through; at any rate, there will be good chances for all. If you boys think

LOST TIME.

Newton, Ill.

From 1863 to 1885—about

22 years—I suffered with rheu-

matism of the hip. I was cured by the use of

ST. JACOBS OIL.

T. C. DODD.

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



you can do something else better than farming, I have no doubt but you will get an opportunity. Meantime, your mother and I just want to live quietly on the farm and make a comfortable home, which shall be here for you all whenever you like to take advantage of it."

Here ends somewhat abruptly Mrs. Russel's account of their first year's homesteading in Kansas, and at the conclusion we find that the Russells have resolved to continue to "rustle," for some time at least.

I feel constrained to say that I wonder nothing worse befell them than what she has recorded. It seems as if Providence protects some people. On one thing I am resolved I shall go and see this place and satisfy myself about it. I shall find out if other people take the same encouraging view of things in that part of Kansas, and I shall find how it impresses myself. If I should be favorably impressed, I may even take some kind of claim, and make a struggle to "hold it down."

Pears' Soap

To keep the skin clean is to wash the excretions from it off; the skin takes care of itself inside, if not blocked outside.

To wash it often and clean, without doing any sort of violence to it, requires a most gentle soap; a soap with no free alkali in it.

Pears' is supposed to be the only soap in the world that has no alkali in it.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

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KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

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Topeka, Kas.A MEMBER OF THE
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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Governor Humphrey has issued his proclamation fixing April 7 as Arbor day.

The New Mexico irrigation convention is to hold a three or four days' session at Las Vegas, beginning March 16.

The next regular monthly session of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will meet in Board of Trade rooms, Knox building, Saturday, March 19. A good program will be presented.

The receipts at the Kansas City stock yards on Monday last were the smallest of the year—88 car loads. Light receipts of hogs are predicted this week on account of the muddy roads. Last week's official receipts were 18,459 cattle, and 42,573 hogs, against 17,262 cattle and 42,028 hogs the previous week, and 12,017 cattle and 52,839 hogs the corresponding week last year.

Republican State conventions in Kansas have been called as follows: At Hutchinson, May 5, to nominate one Congressman-at-large and three Presidential electors; at Topeka, June 30, to nominate Associate Justice of the Supreme court, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A cattlemen's convention is called for April 29 and 30, 1892, at Ogden, Utah. All States and Territories west of the Missouri river are represented in the call. Among the questions to be considered are transportation, brands, mavericks, fencing, water rights, range privileges, stock yards, breeds and breeding of cattle, and quarantine. Send inquiries to R. L. Armstrong, Ogden, Utah.

Under the caption, "Rise and Explain," a correspondent of the *Manhattan Mercury* makes a caustic review of a veterinary operation said to have been attempted at the Agricultural college by the Professor of Veterinary Science. The communication shows some vindictiveness, but if its statements are true, the case needs attention from the proper authorities, and if not true, there is good ground for a case in the courts.It is hoped that those who experiment with deep plowing this season will keep such a record of their work and its results as will enable them to report through the *KANSAS FARMER* next fall. Note should be made of the date of plowing, the depth, whether with turning plow alone or supplemented by a mole plow in bottom of furrow; method of further preparation of soil; character and depth of soil; dates and methods of planting, time between date of planting and coming up; dates, manner and number of times cultivated; yield and quality of product as compared with that of land managed in the ordinary way.

POLITICAL PLOTS AND COUNTER-PLOTS.

One of the disadvantages of being a politician is that politicians are unhappy more than half of the time. Not many days ago the Democratic papers of this part of the United States were rejoicing in the prospect of defeating their old enemies, the Republicans, in Kansas in 1892, by a fusion between the People's party and the Democrats. To be sure there was some contention, among Democratic writers, as to the terms of the proposed fusion, and, while all demanded that these should be "honorable to the Democratic party"—this being understood to mean a fair divide of the offices—there was considerable speculation and some difference of opinion as to what should be considered a "fair divide." But, after pretty full discussion, and in consequence of considerable reluctance on the part of the People's party about rushing into the arrangement, it was generally concluded that a fair divide would consist in giving to the People's party the Presidential electors, the Congressmen, the State officers, the State Legislature—both houses—the principal county and township officers, reserving to the Democracy the right to name a few road overseers in districts where no considerable political significance attaches to this important office.

The reasoning on which this conclusion was reached must be recommended as politically wise and sagacious. It was, when boiled down, like this:

Proposition I.—Kansas must be taken out of the Republican column in the electoral college.

Proposition II.—By no earthly power can Democratic electors be chosen in this State.

Proposition III.—By adding the Democratic to the People's party vote the Republicans can be defeated.

Proposition IV.—The Democratic party cannot consistently support People's party candidates for Presidential electors, the positions to which political significance attaches, and at the same time support Democratic candidates for the positions of less political consequence.

Proposition V.—There is no earthly chance to elect Democrats to office in this State and no use throwing our votes away and letting the Republicans into the good places as of yore.

Therefore a fair divide can be made without much consideration for the Democratic party and we will vote the People's ticket, hoping thereby to secure a Democrat for President through election by the House of Representatives and obtain control of the government patronage in Kansas, which for four years, alas! has been enjoyed by our ancient enemies.

But when the Democrats of the country had reached this amiable conclusion and were feeling happy in the contemplation of great enjoyment of the fat offices; when the plan, with slight variations, had been approved for several usually unfalteringly Republican States; when serenity was complete as to ability to whip the Republicans, a bitter wind blew up from the South bearing tidings of strange doings in the Carolinas, in Georgia, in Alabama, in Mississippi, in Louisiana, and in how many more States of the Democratic stronghold nobody knows. The plan which was good for Democrats in Kansas was good for Republicans in Georgia. The reasoning in justification of a flank movement to take Northern States out of the Republican column was equally good in justification of a flank movement to take Southern States out of the Democratic column.

The distress of Democratic papers over this bitter wind from the South seems scarcely justifiable in view of the fact that a failure of any candidate to secure a majority of the votes of the electoral college throws the election of the President into the House of Representatives, which body is overwhelmingly Democratic, unless indeed some seriousness is to be attached to the following from an editorial in last Thursday's *Kansas City Times*:

The People's party has some skilled labor at its helm. Without aid from the minority party it can not carry a State and can scarcely win a county. Its leaders and their organs are opposing fusion, believing that the minority Republicans of the South will grasp their last chance to defeat the Democrats, while in the Northwest the minority Democrats will talk and vote third party as their last chance to down the Republicans.

Leaders in each State who strive to bring about a deal of this sort will chuckle inwardly as they calculate results. They will not look beyond their own State. Their plan of cam-

paign carried on throughout the United States might almost elect General Weaver President.

Whatever may be the result, there appears at this time to be but little doubt that in the States heretofore having overwhelming majorities for either the Republican or the Democratic party the managers will seek the overthrow of their old antagonists by encouraging the People's party. Verily the political pot promises to boil merrily and an exciting contest is apparent. We advise our readers to be as serene as possible and not become unduly excited.

ON PUBLIC PAY.

The number of persons in the employ of the United States and drawing pay is stated to be 150,000, an increase of about 5,000 in the last ten years. The pay of these ranges from \$50,000 per year for the President downward to \$17,500 for foreign ministers to the first-class powers, \$12,500 for the Chief Justice of the Supreme court, \$10,000 for Justices of the Supreme court, \$8,000 for Cabinet officers, \$5,000 for Congressmen and Senators, and on downward through various figures to the smallest postoffices, \$1.50 per year being the smallest compensation received by any public officer of the United States. It is a remarkable fact that for almost every position to which government pay, however small, is attached, there is strong competition.

It is a significant fact that the pay for government service in almost every position is less than that paid by private individuals and corporations for services requiring corresponding efficiency. The fact that there is such competition for places on the paternal pay roll of the government even at less compensation than like services command in other employ is probably looked upon with considerable complacency by Edward Bellamy and his followers who desire that the government become the owner of all property and all products of labor, the manager of all industries and the supporter of all the people. It is perhaps not remarkable that those who, under the existing order, are enjoying seats at Uncle Sam's board are the most fearful of the effects of government paternalism.

If the total population of the country be placed at 65,000,000, the 150,000 employees are one in about 430 of the people. If each of these employees supports a family of the average size, five, then about one in eighty-six is dependent upon government support.

No statement of the number of employees of the States, counties, cities, school districts, etc., is at hand, but these may be assumed to be at least double the number of the employees of the general government, or say two for every 430 persons, thus giving as an approximate estimate of the aggregate number of persons on pay from the public purse three in every 430, or one in 133. Again, estimating five persons supported by each employee gives about one-twenty-seventh of the entire population who are feeding from the public crib.

No doubt the estimate of five persons for each employee is too high if applied to those deriving their entire support from public work. It is not too high, however, if applied to those whose relationships to the employed give them a personal interest in the compensation received.

It is stated that the number of employees of the general government increased 50 per cent. in the ten years from 1880 to 1890. Population increased during this period less than 25 per cent. At this rate of increasing employees at double the rate of the increase of population it is an interesting question in arithmetic to determine when will be brought about Mr. Bellamy's proposed condition: All employed by the government.

An interesting question for speculation in this connection may be stated thus: Why do people prefer to work for the government for smaller compensation than is paid for similar services in other walks of life?

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.

The diagram of the World's Fair grounds and buildings on our first page gives some idea of the magnitude of the preparations in progress for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the great discovery of Columbus. It will be well for subscribers to save this diagram since it is not likely to appear in the *KANSAS FARMER* again. It will be very convenient for reference and a great help in understanding descriptions of the arrangements and accounts of events at the

fair. The site assigned for the Kansas building is very satisfactory to the Kansas Commissioners. It will be found near the lower left hand corner of the diagram.

To be well represented at the great exhibition should be the ambition of every county in Kansas. To this end it is urged that each county prepare to hold a fair next fall; that the matter be taken in hand immediately, and that the management of each prepare and publish at the earliest possible date the premium list of all such non-perishable products as should be afterward exhibited at the great exposition. This list will not be long, and can well be published in the local papers pending the issuance of the full premium list. Such a course entered upon now will doubtless send the plows deeper, increase the yield of the crops and profits of the farmers, and lead to the production of especially fine World's Fair samples with valuable records, instead of making the selection of chance superior productions the only source for our exhibit.

BREAD OR BLOOD RIOTS IN BERLIN.

Germany's capital has recently experienced the deplorable excitement and calamity of a riot of the unemployed and hungry.

The immediate cause of the riots was found in the appeal of the unemployed masons to Burgomaster Forckenbeck for employment in municipal work. Herr Forckenbeck declined to see the delegates. Underburgomaster Zell received them and declared that the municipal authorities could not give them work. He referred them to Herr Blankenstein, superintendent of works. The latter promised to use his influence with the contractor to have Berlin working men who were the fathers of families given the preference when opportunities for work offered. It was counted that this would be of much assistance to the men and their families, many of whom were on the verge of starvation. A meeting at Friedrichshain followed. Herr Rohe, one of the delegates to the 3,500 unemployed masons, carpenters and painters who then gathered, said that there was no immediate chance of the municipal authorities furnishing them with work. The resolution adopted by the meeting simply declared that in view of the distress prevailing the state authorities might begin the erection of new buildings as soon as possible and thus furnish work for the destitute. The crowd demanded that the government furnish them work or bread. Several speakers proposed that a demonstration be made to show the people of Berlin and the authorities the great number of men who were out of work.

A dispatch, after giving an account of the singing of the *Marseillaise*, the national air of France, said: "Then, above the din of the 'Marseillaise,' were heard the heart-stirring cries of 'Bread, bread!' 'Give us work or give us bread!' 'Work or bread!' 'We are starving!' 'Give us bread or give us the chance to earn it!' 'Down with the capitalists!' 'Burn down their houses!' Then a wild-eyed man was hoisted above the heads of his comrades, and, sitting upon their shoulders, he hoarsely cried in tones which could be heard far and wide: 'Bread! Let us take bread if the Emperor will not give it to us. There (pointing to a neighboring baker's store) is bread. Take it!' With a roar like that of a pack of hungry tigers, the mob made a rush for an adjoining bakery, broke in the entire front of the store and cleared it of its contents in about the time it takes to write it. And then they munched at the stolen bread as if no food had passed their lips for days.

"But this was not all. The supply of bread from the store was only sufficient to relieve the hunger of a small portion of the crowd, so a number of other bakeries, charcuteries and wine shops were broken into and emptied of their contents. Several butchers' shops were also looted before a police force strong enough to quell the riot could be summoned to the scene. When the police did appear, the mob, evidently more full of hunger than of fight, scattered in all directions and left the police in possession of the dismantled stores. The officers of the law followed in hot pursuit of the rioters and overtook and kicked and slashed several of them. The main body escaped with at least a short supply of stolen provisions."

Bread riots are not a new thing in the

history of the world. That they may never come nearer to us than to know that, driven to desperation by starvation and starving families, thousands of men in Berlin, without premeditation, broke into a riot for the lack of opportunity to work and earn bread, is devoutly to be wished.

It has been the pride of our country that, here, opportunities are abundant for all who desire to work. That the resources of the country are ample for the support of several times our present population is unquestioned. That monopolies, great and small, of various kinds, are standing as an obstruction to the full enjoyment of these opportunities is equally true. That these obstructions are gradually, possibly rapidly, leading towards conditions similar to that of which the bread riots of Berlin are but a surface indication, is believed by very many people. The last convention of industrial organizations at St. Louis was the outgrowth of this belief. If by the means proposed, or otherwise, the greed of avarice can be so thwarted of its purposes as to avert the causes of bread riots an emphatic testimonial of the wisdom of our institutions will have been written.

KANSAS FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The season of farmers' institutes for the winter of 1891-2 is near its close. The increasing interest in these; the care and intelligence with which practical farmers, orchardists and gardeners, stock, dairy and poultrymen, prepare their papers setting forth, not abstract theories, but the result of actual experience guided by scientific principles; the papers of high literary as well as practical merit read by farmers' wives; the able assistance rendered by the trained experimenters of the State Agricultural college; and the manly, intelligent discussions on the wide range of practical topics which come before these gatherings; all these mark the Kansas farmers' institutes as of exceptional value.

Many of the papers read at these institutes have appeared, and many others will yet appear in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER. As to the form in which these papers reach the editor's desk, it is enough to say that in an experience of many years in handling manuscripts, the writer has never seen papers which averaged so well as these farmers' institute papers. Very many of them are fit to pass to the printers without editing. There are now lying on the desk thirteen of these institute papers. It is perfectly safe to say that no lot of thirteen papers prepared by lawyers, doctors, merchants or politicians of this or any other State, would as well bear printing without correction, as would these thirteen papers by the tillers and the wives of the tillers of Kansas soil.

To those of our friends who have never prepared papers of this kind, the KANSAS FARMER offers the suggestion that by beginning now a record of everything done on the farm; the time and manner of preparing the ground for each of the several crops; the times and methods of planting, cultivating, protecting against insects, guarding against drouth and other incidents; the times and methods of harvesting; the yield; cost of production; time of selling; profit or loss, and observations on the several points, if any suggest themselves; by making such a record, material will be at hand by next winter for most valuable institute papers. So also records of all matters pertaining to stock, to dairying, to poultry, to orchards, vineyards and gardens, provide excellent material for papers for next season's institutes.

Further, the advantages which the farmer who keeps such records and reduces to writing such observations, never fails to find personal profit from the information he gets from the records, and from the consideration necessary to prepare his observations for written form.

While speaking of institutes, the FARMER desires to make another suggestion to those who hereafter have the preliminary arrangements in charge. The FARMER is anxious to do what it can to promote the interest in every institute held in the State. As soon as it shall have been determined to hold an institute in any locality, write to this office, giving time and place selected, and such other information as may be at hand. As soon as the program shall have been determined upon, send copy to this office, add-

ing the postoffice address of each of the persons named on the program.

The KANSAS FARMER will endeavor to have a member of its staff of editors at each of the institutes hereafter held in the State, who will doubtless be able to contribute to the interest by reading papers on practical subjects prepared especially for the occasion, and taking part in the discussions, besides preparing a report for publication.

Further, it is known that under the law only a limited number of institutes can in any one year secure the valuable assistance from the Agricultural college or other official source. If in any county where such assistance is not secured, it is still desired to hold an institute, the KANSAS FARMER wishes those interested to correspond with this office and we will co-operate with them in getting up an institute, and will assist the local committee in securing the highest talent from both within and without the State, agreeing to thus provide for a liberal share of the program.

FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Editorial Correspondence.

Already the agitation in favor of an anti-option law has had its effect. The Hatch and Washburn bills are both aimed at the fictitious selling and buying practiced on the boards of trade, and it is quite certain that a measure calculated to prevent "wind speculations" will go through this Congress. The Chicago Board of Trade has read the signs quite clearly, and has now abolished the system of "puts and calls." Thus a great deal of the fictitious trading will cease, and the evils of which the advocates of anti-option legislation complain will disappear, not exactly in compliance with law, but rather for fear of the law. As Chicago practically makes the price of grain for the whole country, this change may prove beneficial, although the reform will not be complete until all the other boards of trade follow the example of that city. There is little doubt that the measure proposed by Messrs. Hatch and Washburn will be passed; but it will not in any wise interfere with legitimate trading. It is likely that some sort of plan will be devised by boards of trade, as a result of the proposed legislation, to keep a record of all transactions and to have them based in each instance upon the actual product. In other words, the boards of trade will be conducted upon the same plan as the clearing houses in the large banking centers, and no dealing will be permitted that does not have as its basis the actual product or something that directly represents it. When that system is adopted into practice, fictitious buying and selling will stop, speculation will be limited to the actual product, and the "bulls and bears" of the market will be governed in their transactions solely by the laws of supply and demand.

The House Committee on Agriculture is preparing to inquire into the effect of the McKinley tariff law upon the price of agricultural products. This law, passed by the last Congress, raised the duty upon farm products generally, and one of the arguments submitted at the time in support of this action was that the higher duties would have the effect of raising the prices. It is true that the importations of farm products were very small, but Major McKinley and the Republicans argued with a great deal of earnestness that if the farm products from abroad were shut off altogether the American farmer would get just that much more for what he raised. Now the Democrats contend that the law has been in operation a year, the competition in farm products from the outside has been removed, and the prices are just as low as ever, and in some instances lower. Mr. Hatch and his committee propose to ascertain, if possible, what relation the prices of farm products bear to the tariff—especially the McKinley law—and finally to manufacture some campaign material. This inquiry will begin in a few days, and it is expected that a lot of experts from various sections of the country will be examined.

Senator Paddock's pure food bill is one of the important measures before this Congress, which seems to have the general indorsement of the agricultural interests. Some of the Southern members are fighting it, evidently because they fear that it may, if enacted into law, interfere with the use of cottonseed oil in certain food products. The measure

is calculated to prevent adulterations of all kinds, from alum in baking powder to sand in sugar and chicory in coffee, and the inference that it may put an end to the substitution of cottonseed oil and tallow for lard under the pretense that it is the pure article, is well founded. Of course, those fastidious persons who prefer to indulge in adulterated foods will be at liberty to do so under the law, but they will have to ask their dealers for them, and the enterprising tradesmen will be obliged to keep the "impure" articles under brands that cannot be mistaken. The bill is still before the Senate, but there is little doubt that it will pass at an early date, and as a similar measure has been already reported to the House the prospects of its becoming a law at this session are quite flattering.

Reports made to the Department of Agriculture indicate that the various experiment stations throughout the country are increasing the regularity and thoroughness of their operations. A general survey of the recent work of investigators in the science and practice of agriculture gives reason for encouragement. Researches in agriculture are engaging the attention of an increasing number of scientists abroad as well as in this country. Everywhere the idea that scientific principles can be successfully applied to the betterment of the industries of life seems to be rapidly spreading. Governments reflect the growing influence of public opinion in this direction by a larger interest in those institutions by which the aid of science may be directly obtained for the welfare of the people. The recent transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Department of Agriculture with a distinct purpose to enlarge its usefulness to farmers and to enable it to give more attention to the relations of meteorology to the growth of agricultural products is only one instance of this.

In the interests of the diversification of agriculture, so urgently demanded in many of the States west of the Mississippi, a number of the experiment stations as well as the Department of Agriculture have conducted experiments to test the adaptability of their respective localities to the production of sugar beets. Reports on this subject have been received from stations in Iowa, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nevada, Arkansas and Wyoming. These experiments indicate that beets with high sugar content may be raised in many parts of the region covered by these States. In the arid region particularly it is found that the beets grown with irrigation, by which the moisture in the soil is subject to the control of the farmer, are especially rich in sugar. The experiments in Wyoming were especially successful, and it was found that the presence of alkali in the soil did not reduce the percentage of sugar. Beet sugar factories have now been established in Nebraska, California and Utah, and it is estimated that 13,000 tons of beet sugar were made in this country the past year. The experiments in the use of alcohol in making sorghum sugar, conducted by the department, have also been highly successful. It is believed that this process will double the amount of crystallized sugar to be obtained from a given quantity of cane at a trifling increase of cost.

A series of recent experiments in horticulture at the New York Cornell Station have shown striking effects on plant growth from the use of the electric light in greenhouses. Some of these results have been confirmed by independent experiments by a market gardener in Massachusetts. Experiments at the Massachusetts Hatch Station indicated that an electric current transmitted on wires laid in the soil near the roots of lettuce promoted the vigorous growth of the plants. It now seems probable that electricity will at no distant day help to supply the markets with fresh vegetables throughout the entire year.

Washington, D. C., March 7, 1892.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

AN APPEAL FROM SECRETARY MOHLER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To the farmers and others of Kansas: Kansas farmers should at once proceed to do two things: The one is to select a piece of ground, large or small, as may be preferred, well adapted to the growth of a given farm product, then by the use of fertilizers and the highest culture known to the art, place the ground in the best possible condition for the production of choice products. That is one thing. The other is this: Let farmers and others at once proceed to organize an agricultural society in each county where no such society exists now, and arrange to hold an agricultural fair next fall. Let the old societies now in existence, and the new ones when organized, at once get out a premium list—a most liberal one—for cereals and other farm products, in order to stimulate farmers in the early part of the season to utilize every available resource for the growth of extraordinarily fine samples of farm products.

The reasons for this are obvious: First, the most illustrious gathering, an exposition unprecedented in history, will be held in Chicago next year. All the nations of the globe, with the products of the field, the mine and sea will be there. Every State in the American Union will be there, each striving for the mastery in the excellence and magnificence and the attractiveness of the varied products displayed.

Kansas will be there. The money, I am authorized to say, will be forthcoming for a first-class exhibit. A Kansas building of great architectural beauty will be erected during the summer at a cost of about \$18,000. But a first-class exhibit—an exhibit which will do honor to the great State of Kansas and crown her with laurels before the eyes of the gathered world, requires the earnest, intelligent and persistent co-operation of the farmers of Kansas.

An extraordinary effort is necessary to extraordinary results. Farmers of Kansas, arise. Do well your part. There is no better soil in the world than Kansas soil, there is no more intelligent, enterprising and energetic people than Kansas people, and if we are beaten, it is because we haven't tried. That the farmers may be thoroughly stimulated to their best efforts, every county should have a fair this year and pay liberal premiums for extra fine products. The choicest of these should be sent to the State fair.

The State fair will also pay liberal premiums, and all these products then should be turned over to the Board of World's Fair Commissioners. Farmers and business men of our State, here is an opportunity which will not occur again in a life time to give to Kansas a proud place before the assembled nations, and to assert her right to a prominent position in the world's procession. Every instinct of self-interest, of State pride, of patriotic devotion to Kansas conspires to stimulate and arouse us to action, that in the contest for supremacy at Chicago, Kansas may gain a proud victory.

Again, as a further inducement to organize agricultural societies, I add that by the organization of such societies, counties become connected with the State Board of Agriculture, being entitled under certain conditions to a delegate to the annual meeting of the board with expenses paid. The delegate for the time being is an ex-officio member of the board and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of members of the board proper. And besides, in case a fair is held by the society the law authorizes the payment of \$200 from the county treasury to assist the society in paying premiums. While in other years there may be a question as to whether a fair ought or ought not to be held, there ought to be no question about it this year. Every county should hold a fair this year and thus contribute its mite to the success of the Kansas exhibit at the World's Fair.

Respectfully, M. MOHLER,
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.
Topeka, March 8.

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.

Choice flaxseed for sowing. Topeka Linseed Oil Works.

Horticulture.

TOMATOES AND THEIR CULTURE.

Seed may be sown in a hot-bed or in a pan or box and kept in a warm room in the house; the soil used should be rich and thoroughly pulverized and free from lumps.

The plants should be watered often, and should not be crowded too much or they will not be strong. About the best plan to pursue is to transplant when about two inches high to another bed, setting them about five inches apart. After they have grown to be six to ten inches high they are ready to set in rows as desired.

In setting the plants you should always take plenty of soil up with the roots, and always set the plants deep and pack the soil very firm around the plant. Keep the plants well watered and the soil free from grass and weeds by the vigorous use of a sharp hoe and you will be rewarded by an abundance of fruit.



THE HOOP TRELLIS.

If plants are left to themselves, they will break down, and the fruit which is on the ground will be apt to rot. To avoid this, trellises must be made to support the plants. There are three different kinds which I can recommend. The first is the hoop trellis. This is made by taking two hoops, one about the size of a common flour barrel and placing another about three-fourths as large under it; both are kept in place by three stakes which may be tied or nailed to them as desired.

Trellis No. 2 I call the ladder trellis. This consists of a ladder placed about eighteen to twenty inches from the ground. Let the plants grow up through it in such a manner as to form a support for the plant and its fruit. The ladder should have rungs about six inches apart.

Trellis No. 3 I call the post and wire trellis. This is made by taking two posts or planks two inches thick by twelve inches wide, setting them firmly in the ground, after which fasten large, strong wire or wood slats from one to the other, on both sides of the post, letting the plants grow up between the wires. The engraving only shows the wire on one side of the posts. Either of these trellises can be painted bright red, and when covered with the dark green foliage of the tomato, will look very attractive.



THE LADDER TRELLIS.

When setting out plants I always set the rows east and west. In this way each plant gets the sun nearly all day long. I generally manage to get in one row all the plants I care to grow. If two or more rows are to be set out, I would advise them put at least five or six feet apart. After my plants get about the size I wish to keep them I take a pair of shears and trim off the ends of all the large branches, putting the refuse in a basket and carrying it off the grounds. I also trim off the lower branches, keeping the plant well up from the ground.

A great many people pick off the fruit and place it in a south window to ripen. My plan is to remove the leaves which cover the fruit, exposing the green tomatoes to the sun and air, and have them ripen on the vines. If you want early tomatoes and fine-flavored ones try my method and I think the result will please you.

If you wish to get a large growth of vines or large heavy specimens of the fruit of any variety, you must first select very rich soil in which to set the plants. After they have got well rooted you must water every day and several times a day. In this manner large specimens of varieties known as Mansfield, Ponderosa and Mammoth Prize have been grown, yet I have never been able, with the best of care, to produce a specimen of either of these varieties

weighing over two and one-quarter pounds. There is no use of trying to grow any variety with the expectations of attaining great weight of fruit or immense growth of vines unless you have ample time to give the plants special care and treatment.



THE POST & WIRE TRELLIS.

Of the old sorts, Livingston's Perfection, Acme and Beauty, have given good satisfaction. Of recent introductions there are many desirable varieties. The Atlantic Prize, introduced by Johnson & Stokes, is an early variety and very fine. Brandywine is another. Thorburn's Long Keeper is a splendid variety for family use, and, as its name indicates, is a long keeper. Horsford's Prelude, although rather under size, is very smooth, bright crimson, and a first-class sort to grow under glass. The Peach tomato is quite a novelty and much liked by some. King Humbert is a very pretty fruit, and, like the Pear shaped, makes very nice pickles.

Finch's improved extra early tree tomato, introduced by me, is a splendid sort, and has given good satisfaction. It is extra early, very smooth, a good keeper, and does not rot. Quality as good as any I ever tasted. One feature of this tomato which makes it very desirable is its "independence," as it asks no odds of stakes or trellises, growing right along without any support whatever.

I have tested the old Dwarf tree tomato (a French variety), and found it unworthy of cultivation. Of all the yellow varieties, I have found but one which fills the bill, and that is the Golden Beauty, which bears fruit of good size. Smooth and free from ridges and ripens up evenly. A dish composed of these tomatoes sliced up with any of the red varieties presents a most beautiful appearance.

Clyde, N. J.

FRANK FINCH.

Manhattan Horticultural Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Manhattan Horticultural Society held their regular winter meeting in Horticultural hall at the State Agricultural college, on Thursday, February 11, this being the first of the quarterly meetings for 1892. S. C. Mason was elected President, and W. J. Griffing Secretary, for the year.

The discussions were of much interest and were especially timely, as will appear in the following abstract:

Mr. W. Marlatt said that the question of present importance in the management of a young orchard cropped to corn is, how to dispose of the standing stalks. Formerly he attempted to break the stalks and rake them into winrows midway between trees and burn, but the wind made this method unsafe unless the trees were protected abreast of the fire by thick cloths laid over them. This is too much trouble; and he latterly has cut the stalks with a disk harrow, listed in corn over them, and cultivated the corn, first time over, with the disk harrow.

Mr. Wm. Baxter discussed the construction of hot-beds. The sash should be made from one and a half inch lumber, the bars running full length with no cross-bars. The most convenient size for the sash is three feet wide by six feet long. The back of the frame is made of two nine-inch boards cleated together, edge to edge, the ends of the same, and the front of a single twelve-inch board. This gives a pitch of six inches to the sash to turn off the rain water and better to admit the sun's light. Build a pile of fermenting fresh manure from the horse stable. As this steams up, fork it over two or three times before making the bed. The heat is of longer continuance if a little cow manure is well mixed in with this. When properly heating, build up a level pile half the desired depth, say nine inches, tramp the mass thoroughly and evenly, water it well, then add the remainder to a height of eighteen inches, tramp and water as before. Place over this the frame and cover with the sash. When the heat declines to 75° in the bed of soil, which is laid over to the depth of six inches, the seeds may be sown, either in the soil or in boxes. Such a bed is a very useful arrangement in a garden, and thus may be

provided early plants of cabbage, tomatoes, lettuce and radishes, among vegetables, and among flowers, pansies, verbenas, and many other popular sorts. Ventilation is an important point in the use of a hot-bed. In ordinary weather, the sash must be opened a little in the morning as the sun reaches the 9 o'clock mark, the bed to be made close again at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

W. Marlatt thinks that the only use of a hot-bed on the average farm is to raise sweet potato plants, which with this contrivance you can raise to suit yourself.

Mr. Baxter said that sweet potatoes require pure sand in their sprouting. Slice them lengthwise, place them cut side down, place them in close rows and cover lightly with sand. Do not water. When they sprout, if you choose, sift some fine soil among the sprouts. This is a safe way and the loss of the roots is very slight.

Prof. Popenoe suggested that the farmer might well afford a few sash for the early growth of radishes and lettuce for use in the family at a time when few things so appetizing are to be found.

S. C. Mason showed some charts giving the more important observations made in the experimental strawberry plantation at the Agricultural college. On a list of seventy-five sorts, Ella, ripening first on the 20th of May, was the earliest, and Gandy, first ripe on the 7th of June, the latest. The most productive gave at the rate of about 330 bushels to the acre. They were Bomba, Bubach, Crescent, Shuster's Gem, Warfield and Captain Jack. The five giving the largest average size of berry were Bubach, Logan, Cumberland, Dew, Sharpless and Parry. The five least attacked by rust were Belmont, Bidwell, Bubach, Covell, May King. Of these about 10 per cent. of the leaves were attacked by the rust or "leaf-spot," none being entirely free.

J. C. Van Everen thinks very highly of the Bidwell, especially on account of the fine quality.

Question:—What is the quality of Shuster's Gem?

Mr. Mason: It is a beautiful berry in the row, but is mealy and very insipid to the taste, not fit to eat. It may be better in a dry season.

Prof. Lantz: In the Bloomsburgh (Pa.) market the Sharpless is the only berry to be found. The originator lives in that locality and the berry seems to be locally exceptionally successful. The soil is sandy in that locality, and the success of the berry there is not an indication of its value elsewhere.

Mr. T. C. Wells spoke of his experience with a mixed plantation of Hovey and Wilson, in which the Hovey soon ran the Wilson out and the bed was thus soon entirely pistillate.

[Valuable papers were read by William Shelton and by W. J. Griffing, the first of which appeared in our Horticultural department last week. The other will appear at another time.—EDITOR.]

Purchase your vines, plants and fruit trees of reliable nurserymen. You should know of your own knowledge the varieties best suited to your section, and insist upon having what you want. It is upon study, not high-colored chromos, that you should base the choice and selection of your orchards and vineyards, and it is an everlasting bad thing not to have them true to name when they come to bearing. A few cents in price cheaper don't pay for taking any chances.

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"August Flower"

There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, and Constipation we have ever used or known. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out of Constipation of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed." ©

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This excellent variety is distinguished from all others by its large stiff stalks, as shown in the engraving, standing up like a tree without support of any kind. It bears very abundantly of large, bright red tomatoes, very smooth, and of fine flavor; it is extremely early and entirely free from rot; the leaves are very early and of a very dark green, almost black, making the plant very ornamental as well as useful.

This variety grows from 3 to 4 feet high, and is called a Tree Tomato because it will "stand up like a tree." It must not be taken for the old Dwarf Tree Tomato, a variety not half as large or one-half as productive.

FINCH'S EVERGREEN CUCUMBER
A very handsome variety of superior quality, firm and crisp, of a dark green color, growing from 10 to 12 inches in length, and immensely productive.

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Is all head and sure to head. Very uniform in size, firm and fine in texture, excellent in quality, and a good keeper. Alfred Rose, of Penn Yan, N. Y., grew a head which weighed 4 1/2 pounds.
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This rapid growing Vine, with its beautiful heart-shaped leaves, glossy green peculiar foliage, and delicate white blossoms, emitting a delicious cinnamon fragrance, will grow from 10 to 30 feet in a single season, and for covering Arbors, Screens and Verandas is without a rival. I will send 5 BULBS FREE, and postpaid, to every person sending me 25 cents for the above Tree Tomato Collection, the bulbs will produce 5 Beautiful Vines exactly the same in every respect as I have been selling for One Dollar. Address plainly.

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Every person sending SILVER for this collection will receive extra a packet of the Mansfield Tomato (also known as the Prize) which has been grown over nine feet in height, bearing fruit of good quality, weighing from one to two pounds each.

MANSFIELD TREE TOMATO GIVEN AWAY
Mr. Finch is perfectly reliable and trustworthy.—Ed.

In the Dairy.

The Dairyman a Student.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The dairyman should carefully study the relative value of the different feed stuffs he must use in his dairy. Success or failure turn upon the smallest margins. If he must purchase largely of grain and mill products, it is necessary to know what is cheapest to buy. If he produces upon his own acres mainly what he consumes, it may at times be true economy to sell a portion and fill its place with something from an outside source. This he cannot intelligently do without an understanding of the feeding values of grains and millstuffs.

Science has given this subject diligent study and a great mass of facts have been evolved, tabulated and made so plain that one does not need to be a college graduate to fully avail himself of this knowledge. It has been found that a common average weight cow in full flow of milk, needs something like thirty pounds of coarseness in the form of hay, straw or corn-fodder. The deficiency of this amount of coarseness in carbo-hydrates up to ten or twelve pounds, albuminoids up to two and a half to three pounds, and fat say one-half pound, should be made up by addition of grains and millstuffs. The market prices of feed stuffs vary with the supply and season. Just now wheat bran and shorts are relatively cheaper than corn, and cotton seed meal considerably cheaper than linseed oil meal. In the Eastern States the use of cotton seed meal has largely increased of late, taking the place of the linseed oil product to a large extent. The agricultural stations and press are constantly spreading this knowledge before the world in all its phases, and he who essays the dairy business must keep his pencil sharp and eyes open, else the procession will leave him.

Topeka, Kas. M. MADISON.

Dairy Notes by a Practical Dairyman.

Breed up.

Don't work butter with the hands.

How about the dairy thermometer?

It is poor economy to feed cows whole corn.

Are you using the right kind of dairy salt?

If good butter is desired, don't churn sweet cream.

The general-purpose cow is a physical impossibility.

Find out whether your cows paid anything last year.

Keep a look-out for next year, and Kansas to the front.

Put out some Kaffir corn for fall feed. There is richness in it.

In butter-making try and please your customers, not yourself.

Don't get the cream too hot. It leaves white specks in the butter.

Remember that low-grade butter helps the oleomargarine business.

If you wish to succeed in the dairy, don't be set in your old ways.

Get a double strainer and strain the milk as soon as drawn from the cow.

Take a good agricultural paper. One that gives light on dairying is the best.

Butter from Jersey cows will bring 10 cents a pound more than that from common cows.

For the money invested there is nothing that pays better on the farm than a good butter cow.

Get cows that will make June butter in January. The difference is from 15 to 20 cents a pound.

Cows that give milk should have the best of everything. They pay better than a national bank.

How about the butter-worker? There is a place for the hand ladle, but not to work butter with.

When once you create an appetite for a good article, people are not going back to the use of an inferior one.

Shall Kansas prove to the world next year that we can make butter and cheese as well as raise corn and wheat?

Farmers that tell you dairying doesn't pay are the ones that are trying to get beef and butter from the same cow.

With the dairy literature that is being

scattered broadcast, farmers should be well posted if they read and take heed.

Milk and cream are very susceptible to odors, and should not be kept in cellars where there is anything that will contaminate.

It is a waste of energy and intelligence to put tallow in butter. This has been done, however, and the stuff sold right here in Topeka.

Have you a good churn? This may seem out of place, but it is a matter that should not be overlooked, if you wish to keep in the procession.

For what are you keeping cows—beef, butter or milk? Settle this question and act accordingly, or you may divide your aim and lose the game.

Many farmers keeping only three or four cows, have no conveniences for settling milk or making butter. Either quit the business or make some improvements.

It takes a certain quantity of food per hundred pounds of cow to keep her alive. Above that, what she eats goes to milk or flesh. The 900-pound cow pays better than one that weighs 1,400 pounds.

Now that warm weather is at hand, all those who expect to make butter should see that a place is provided for setting and cooling the milk. If the temperature of the cellar goes above 60°, some other arrangement should be made for setting milk, or it will sour before the cream has risen. In such cases the Cooley can just fill the bill. These may be submerged in cold water, and by renewing several times a day, milk can be kept sweet twenty-four hours. Where farmers have wind-mills and a force-pump, a pipe may be laid under ground to lead through the box where the cans are set, thus keeping a supply of fresh, cold water running through, saving much labor of drawing off and filling by hand. A. E. JONES. Oakland Jersey Stock Farm, Topeka, Kas.

If the dairymen of this country would plant less acres of carbonaceous corn and more of the protein growers, like oats, peas, beans, etc., they would have more money in their pockets at the end of the year, and feed men and mill owners would be correspondingly poorer.

A Prominent Doctor Accused of Murder!

A gentleman recently made a startling accusation in the hearing of the writer. Said he, "I firmly believe that Dr. —, intentionally or unintentionally, killed my wife. He pronounced her complaint—Consumption—incurable. She accepted the verdict, and died. Yet since then I have heard of at least a dozen cases, quite as far advanced as hers, that have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Her life might have been saved, for Consumption is not incurable." Of course it is not. The "Discovery" will remove every trace of it, if taken in time and used faithfully. Consumption is a disease of the blood—a scrofulous affection—and the "Discovery" strikes at the root of the evil. For all cases of weak lungs, spitting of blood, severe lingering coughs and kindred ailments, it is a sovereign remedy.

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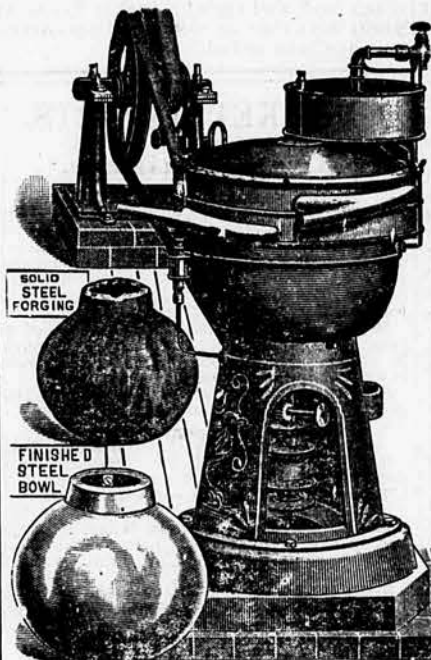
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The Veterinarian.

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

FATAL CATTLE DISEASE.—One of my neighbors had nineteen head of fattening steers in one lot, and others in a lot adjoining. The nineteen are coming four years old. They have been on full feed for about five months. They were fed millet instead of hay at first, but for some time past they have had free access to prairie hay, shelled corn and well water. On February 12, one of the steers was seen lying down, and, upon rising, he walked with both left legs spread outward at an angle from the perpendicular. When standing, he would occasionally shake his head and lift up his left front foot; and after a while he would lie down. In the afternoon he had his tongue out and was frothing a little at the mouth. He continued to keep his tongue out all the time and to shake his head at intervals until he died. He would walk a few steps, then stop and shake his head; but he was not seen to eat or drink during the attack. The next morning—February 13—his eyes were wild and staring, and he would chase any one going near him. After the first day he would remain quiet, but would often lie down and immediately get up again. On the morning of the third day he was very weak, but would still chase any hog, hen or other object coming near him, always shaking his head on such occasions. About noon on the third day, it being evident the steer could not live, he was killed, and a post mortem examination showed plenty of hay and water in the first stomach, but very little corn in any part of the digestive apparatus. The manfolds were dry, and, as my informant expressed it, "bound up tight," apparently, from the action of fever. On February 22, another steer in the same lot was seen to be ailing, but the symptoms were so slight that they would not have been noticed had it not been for the mysterious symptoms of the first one. This second one was still eating a little hay and drinking water, and, while chasing him about the yard in the attempt to catch him, he had some evacuations both of bladder and bowels, the latter more soft than those of the other steers in the yard. About 11 o'clock he was tied up and an attempt was made to drench him with oil, on the supposition that the trouble was indigestion. The steer struggled very violently and fell to the ground, unable to rise again, although he made great efforts to do so. He tossed his head upwards and continued to struggle at intervals for a little over an hour, and then died. Examination showed plenty of hay, water and a little corn in the first stomach; the side of the manfolds at which the food enters seemed healthy, while the other portion was inflamed, and the contents only a little less moist than in other parts. The lining of the intestine leading from the manfolds was inflamed and the intestines themselves were empty. R. H. H. Marysville, Kas.

Answer.—Although your description of the cases is fairly complete, yet there is a peculiar combination of symptoms which makes us unwilling to give a definite opinion without knowing more of the cases. There has been an unusual mortality among fattening cattle, in certain localities, during the winter just ending. We made a number of post mortems, and almost invariably found that death had resulted from inflammation of the third and fourth stomachs. We also examined the remaining cattle in the yards where these deaths had occurred, and found animals affected with indigestion and constipation to such an extent that the feces were hard and covered with mucus and blood. In some instances the trouble could easily be traced to bad hay, impure water, insufficiency of salt, or other visible cause, while in other cases there seemed to be no impropriety in the feed nor lack of care whatever. In the case of your first steer, many of the symptoms are suggestive of indigestion and consequent inflammation of the third and fourth stomachs; but some of the symptoms before death, as well as the post mortem lesions, savor strongly of another disease, prevalent in some localities, which we will describe hereafter. In the case of your second steer, he had not been ailing long enough for any definite symptoms to develop, and the fatal end was no doubt precipitated by the excitement, and probably injury, in the operation of drenching; but as there was no impaction in the manfolds of this second animal, it is very likely that condition in the first one was only co-incidental with some other disease. The flowing of frothy saliva, the

frenzy and hydrophobic symptoms point to a disease known among cattlemen as "mad itch," and later defined by scientists as "Enzootic Meningitis." We have heard of local outbreaks several times during the last year which, from the symptoms reported, we took to be this disease, although sometimes in a modified form. At times the symptoms only seem to indicate the delirium which often follows severe derangement of the digestive tract, and then again the frenzied actions of the animal will be so methodical as to lead the attendants, and sometimes even the veterinarian, to diagnose the case to be true rabies. The disease seems to be due to some specific germ which, generating a poison within the body, acts with a powerful influence upon the nervous system. The symptoms (not all exhibited in every case) are a dull, and sometimes anxious, look about the eyes; loss of appetite; suspension of rumination; dribbling of frothy saliva from the mouth; shivering of the muscles; sudden jerking of the feet; lying down and immediately getting up; walking with an unsteady gait; shaking of the head, with frequent attempts to scratch the shoulders and sides with the horns; rubbing the head and neck against posts or other objects; sometimes holding the head near the ground, and at other times holding it high in air. As time goes on the symptoms become more aggravated; the eyes assume a wild, staring, frenzied appearance; the animal will sometimes give a sudden start, snort, bellow, and run as if attacking some imaginary foe; it will often attack anything that may come in its way, man or beast, in a most threatening and aggressive manner. Thus the animal goes on for several days when it generally sinks to the ground, either from exhaustion or paralysis, and often becomes comatose before it dies. Treatment, so far, has not been of much avail. Prophylactic measures might be taken by changing the cattle to high ground where no surface water can be had access to, and allow drinking water only from deep wells; feed nothing but good clean food, and sprinkle stable floors and yards with lime in which a little common salt has been mixed.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,513. The supply was small, and prices a little higher. Shipping steers, \$3 50a4 40; corn-fed Indian, \$3 60a3 70; corn-fed Texas, \$3 50a3 65; cows, \$2 00a2 80; bulls, \$2 00a3 00; heifers, \$2 75a3 20; stockers and feeders, \$3 00a3 55.

HOGS—Receipts 1,785, the smallest of the year. Prices uneven, but the general market is higher. Sorted sold at \$4 70a4 75; packers, \$4 40a4 65; bulk of sales, \$4 50a4 65.

SHEEP—Receipts light, and none sold. However, more demand than usual for fat stuff.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 11,000. Market active, steady. Prime steers, \$4 80a5 00; others, \$3 60a 4 75; stockers, \$2 15a3 70; cows, \$2 00a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 20,000. Market active, 5a10c higher. Rough and common, \$4 65a4 75; mixed and packers, \$4 85a4 95; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4 95a5 10; light, \$4 85a5 00; pigs, \$4 50a4 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 8,000. Market active, steady. Ewes, \$4 25a4 75; mixed, \$3 00a5 50; wethers, \$5 50a5 75; Texans, \$5 15; Westerns, \$5 30a5 60; lambs, \$5 40a7 00.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,000. Market strong. Fair to good native steers, \$2 60 4 60; fair to good Texas and Indian steers, \$2 70a3 00.

HOGS—Receipts 2,900. Market strong. Fair to prime heavy, \$4 70a4 90; mixed ordinary to good, \$4 30a4 80; light, fair to best, \$4 60a4 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 200. Market strong. Fair to desirable muttons, \$4 00a5 00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts 90,000 bushels. Sales on track: No. 2 hard, 79a79 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 75a78c; No. 4 hard, 69a73 1/2c; No. 2 red, 55a58c; No. 3 red, 53c; No. 4 red, 74 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts 71,400 bushels. Sales on track: No. 2 mixed, 33 1/2a34c; No. 3 mixed, 33 1/2c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 34 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts 23,500. Sales on track: No. 2 mixed, 28 1/2a29c; No. 3 mixed, 28a28 1/2c; No. 4, 26 1/2a27 1/2c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29a 29 1/2c.

RYE—Receipts 1,500 bushels. No. 2, 78a79c; No. 3, 75a78c.

FLAXSEED—90c per bushel on the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Crushing, in car lots, \$1 55 per bushel on basis of pure.

HAY—New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$6 50; good to choice, \$5 50a6 00; prime, \$4 75a5 00; common, \$4 00a4 50. Timothy, fancy, \$8 00; choice, \$7 50.

Chicago.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 86 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 81 1/2a82c; No. 2 red, 90 1/2c.

CORN—No. 2, 41 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2, 29 1/2c; No. 2 white, 31 1/2a32 1/2c; No. 3 white, 29 1/2a30c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools remain unchanged, being steady. Stocks are small and a better inquiry has existed. Prices are also unchanged, ranging from 14a16c for the heavy fine, 18a20c for the light fine, and 17a19c for fine medium. Lighter wools also remain as previously quoted, selling at 19a21c, and 20a22c for medium.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 91c.

CORN—No. 2, cash, 37 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2, cash, 30 1/2c.

HAY—Pr. rye, \$7 00a8 00; timothy, \$10 00a14 00.

WOOL—Receipts 2,000 pounds. Market quiet. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19a22 1/2c; coarse brad, 14a20c; low sandy, 14a18c; fine light, 16a 21c.

For Your Horse.

For accident, too hard work, and skin diseases. Phenol Sodique does wonders. Also for other animals and human flesh.

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The Poultry Yard.

A FEW HINTS ON POULTRY.

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

We have taken a great interest in poultry-raising for about nineteen years, but only during the past four years have we raised pure-bred poultry exclusively.

In considering the raising of common mixed poultry, we would say that no farmer, mechanic, merchant, lawyer, doctor, or any other man or woman who has a family to support, can afford to be without a pen of chickens. The farmer, especially, should have a good, neat, roomy poultry house and should raise from fifty to one hundred young chickens every spring, and should have them all hatched out by the 1st of June. The early chicks would then be old enough to fry, and from that time, during the summer and fall, poultry should appear on the table at least once or twice each week, and even through the whole winter poultry should not be a scarce article of food. By the time cold weather comes your flock should be reduced to about thirty hens, which we believe is not too many for a farmer. As to the other classes of people whom we have mentioned, we would say, assuming that their residence would be in town, it might be necessary for these to raise a less number than the farmer. They might, however, raise as many or even more, by confining the chicks to medium-sized pens, as is commonly done in raising pure-bred stock. We would advise all this class of poultry-raisers to improve their stock by securing a pure-bred male of the variety their fancy would direct.

Do not try to get rich by attempting to raise two or three hundred chickens in one place, as we have found from experience that they will thin themselves out by disease, and you will get nothing but experience for your trouble.

In regard to pure-bred poultry, this is our hobby, although we have a fancy for all kinds of pure-bred stock, and even have a Jersey cow and Poland-China hog at home. We like sameness, or symmetry, as it is called in poultry-raising. The cost of raising standard-bred poultry is no more than the common stock, except that it may cost more to get a start. The majority of fanciers raise several different breeds, and are constantly improving their stock. It must be borne in mind, however, that perfection in poultry-raising has never been reached.

We have a poultry organization in the United States known as the American Poultry Association, which has adopted a uniform set of rules to score poultry by, which is called the "standard of perfection," so that the birds in any poultry show of any magnitude, are now scored by a competent judge who is appointed by each society. The scoring is done as follows: One hundred points are considered perfection, and the different parts of each bird are credited with the points they deserve, and are also cut out all the points or fractions of a point where they are defective. For the sake of illustration, we would assume that a certain breed has the following points as a standard, although we know of no such breed with these exact points, although there are other points we do not mention: Symmetry 10 points, head 10, comb 5, hackle 5, neck 10, breast 10, back 10, wings 10, saddle 5, tail 5, legs 10, fluff 10. These points would all aggregate 100. However, the bird is defective. One-half point is cut on comb, 1 on hackle, 1/2 on tail, 1 on symmetry. These points being cut out, would leave the bird scored at 97 points. Any bird that scores that high is valuable, as they very seldom, if ever, reach that score. All those birds that are scored above 90 are considered fine birds, and especially the parti-colored birds.

We believe in making chickens, both old and young, pure-bred or mixed, work for a living. If you are getting but few eggs and want more, make your poultry work. If they are sickly, make them work. If they are too fat, make them work. We will now tell you how to make them work, be happy, make you happy, fill your pockets with eggs, and cover your table with the best meat on earth. Secure four boards sixteen feet long, and the wider the better. Nail them together so that they will form a square, making an enclosure sixteen feet square. Fill this

space with clean straw ten or twelve inches deep, and when you feed throw the grain broadcast over the straw, and let the chickens go to work. This will keep them busy for hours. Feed three times a day, and all you will hear from morning till night will be ka, ka, ka, cackle, cackle, cackle, and the rooster will chime in the chorus—"cock-a-doodle-do."

Coal oil your roosts and walls if made of boards. Clean out the poultry house, and don't put it off from week to week, and month to month.

Put tobacco powder or leaves, or insect powder in every nest when you set a hen, and set them apart, each in a place by herself. Some one will say: "This is hard to do," but we say not, and we will tell you how we do it. Cut one lath in two, nail eight whole laths to these with small clinch nails, making a frame two by four feet. It will require six of these frames to make two pens, and five frames for every two additional pens. Place water and feed in these pens, and you will have no more trouble hatching chickens. When taken care of, these frames will last for years.

As to feed, we like a mixture of equal parts of corn, wheat and rye, and either of the following, which are easily grown in this country: Kaffir corn, rice corn, milo maize, Jerusalem corn and sorghum seed.

By all means spade up a part of the yard for the chickens to scratch and dust themselves in.

When setting hens, do not set less than two hens at a time, so that when they are hatched you can give all the chickens to one hen, provided they hatch poorly. One hen will easily take care of from twenty to twenty-five chickens when properly housed. Do not let the hen run at large with the chicks for several weeks; if you do you are sure of failure.

Test all eggs by the seventh day after setting. This can be easily done by holding the eggs up to the sun between the thumb and fore finger, one at a time. If fertile, you will see a dark spot near the center and the egg will be otherwise clouded, especially near the large end at the air space in the egg. If the egg is not fertile, it will look as clear as when set, and makes excellent feed, when boiled, for young chicks. They should have nothing to eat, however, for at least twenty-four hours after being hatched.

In conclusion, we would say, give the chickens as much room as possible; feed regularly; keep fresh water constantly by them; and if they do not give you pleasure and profit, you are a failure, not the chickens.

With the cheapest feed in the world, with climate well adapted to poultry-raising, with plenty of room and plenty of people to do the work, the supply of poultry and eggs in the United States ought to be so great that no tariff would be needed to prevent Canada and other foreign countries from competing in our markets for the sale of this class of products.

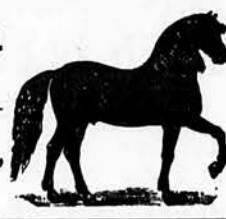
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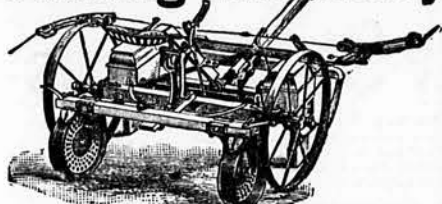
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We make the different styles of Rower, viz: The
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With the soil thrown into the furrow, first from
one side and then the other it fills better one side
at a time, because the other side does not interfere
with the dirt falling to the bottom or permit it to
arch over, and the side opposite the wheels yields
to the pressure, giving the soil the right density for
the best growth under all conditions. The rear
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and we "take the country."

Though sold, we were unable to make all of
the 20,049 Aermotors in '91. Orders often
waited 8 weeks to be filled, but now we have
vastly increased our plant and are pre-
pared promptly to plant a large increase in
every habitable portion of the globe.

Are you curious to know how the Aer-
motor Co. in the 4th year of its exis-
tence, came to make many times as
many windmills as all other
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to originate the Steel Wheel, the
Steel Fixed Tower, the Steel Tilting
Tower?

1st. We commenced in a field in
which there had been no improvement
for 25 years, and in which
there seemed no talent or ambition,
and none has yet been shown except
in feeble imitation of our
inventions.

2d. Before commencing the
manufacture, exhaustive sci-
entific investigation and experi-
ments were made by a skilled
mechanical engineer, in which
over 5,000 dynamometric tests
were made on 51 different forms
of wheels, propelled by artificial
and therefore uniform wind,
which settled definitely many
questions relating to the proper
shape of wheel, the best form,
angle, curvature and amount of sail surface, the resis-
tance of air to rotation, obstructions to the wheel, such as
the vanes of mill, and many other more abstruse, though
not less important questions. These investiga-
tions proved that the power of the best
wind wheels could be doubled, and the
AERMOTOR daily demonstrates it has
been done.

3d. To the liberal policy of the Aermotor Co., that guaran-
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the enormous output of its factory which enables it to fur-
nish the best article at less than the poorest is sold for. For
92 we furnish the most perfect bearings ever put
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vision of the Aermotor and Towers.

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saw wood, that does the work of 4 horses at the cost of
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 24, 1892.

Ellis county—Wm. Grabbe, clerk.
2 HORSES—Taken up by C. L. Lightcap, P. O. Walker, December 30, 1891, two horses—one sorrel and one bay, both branded H on left shoulder; valued at \$31.50.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by W. B. Kellogg, in Janesville tp., P. O. West Creek, January 25, 1892, one red yearling heifer, dim brand on right hip, under-bit in both ears.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. R. Ames, in Bolton tp., January 25, 1892, one light bay mare, 15 hands high, black mane and tail and black legs to knees, swayed back, no marks or brands; valued at \$24.

Montgomery county—G. E. Evans, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Thomas G. Smith, in Fawn Creek tp., December 25, 1891, one sorrel horse, 3 years old, branded B on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Rice county—W. M. Lasley, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Wm. F. Lowry, in Lincoln tp., January 25, 1892, one pale red steer with white spots, weight 1,000 pounds, branded on left side.

STEER—By same, one pale red steer with white spots branded X on left side.
STEER—By same, one dark red steer with white spots, branded on left side; three animals valued at \$60.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 2, 1892.

Nemaha county—C. W. Hunt, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. O. Vining, in Red Vermilion tp., February 5, 1892, one dark bay horse; valued at \$20.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John N. Young, in Logan tp., P. O. Chanute, February 10, 1892, one dark bay mare, crop off right ear, lame in left foreleg, about 12 years old; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 9, 1892.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Joab Samuels, in Greenwood tp., one red and white spotted cow, about 9 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.50.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.
COW—Taken up by P. T. Rhoads, in Mission tp., (P. O. Topeka), February 22, 1892, one dehorned red cow, 4 years old; valued at \$20.

2 CALVES—By same, two black polled bull calves, 10 months old; valued at \$10 each.
CALF—By same, one red-roan bull calf with white on head, belly and legs, 10 months old; valued at \$8.

CALF—By same, one black heifer calf with white on head, belly and legs, 10 months old; valued at \$8.

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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,590	17,672	17,485		
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Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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