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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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The Stock Interest.

IS THERE MONEY IN SHEEP?

The Omaha *World-Herald* disposes of the following inquiry coming from a farmer in northern Nebraska:

What per cent. can I make on an investment of \$500 in sheep? I mean to use this amount as a capital in starting in the business and then grow in the industry from the increase in the flock. What kind of sheep are best suited to this climate and how much land will it require to the 100 sheep to keep them in good condition? What is the average cost per year of keeping sheep? Any other information of importance to a beginner in the business will be thankfully received. C. J. S.

The above inquiry involves much more than is expressed in the questions asked. Evidently the inquirer is an amateur in the sheep business and has everything to learn in handling a flock. As to the per cent. profit in growing sheep for wool and mutton purposes, this depends entirely on how the flock is managed, and the natural advantages for successful sheep husbandry in the locality where the business is operated. One farmer may take 100 sheep and make 30 or even 40 per cent. on his investment, while his neighbor will lose money on the same kind of investment. Failure in successfully handling a flock of sheep is too often called "bad luck." This is a convenient and, to many persons, a justifiable apology for failure resulting from ignorance or laziness.

Three hundred and fifty dollars will buy 100 good two-year-old ewes, after the wool is off; \$25 will buy a good full-blooded ram suitable for breeding purposes; \$125 will make suitable shedding, stabling, feed fixtures, corral, etc.; thus the \$500 may be expended in the direct start of the flock, although the fixtures are not in the original cost of the flock.

One hundred good Oregon ewes of the Merino blood will clip eight pounds of wool, worth on the farm at least 17 cents per pound, the ram twenty pounds, making a total of 820 pounds of wool, worth \$139.40. The increase in lambs should be not less than 85 per cent. These, by their good breeding, will be well worth \$2.50 per head, or \$212.50, making a total income of \$351.90. The expense of the flock in producing this may be roughly estimated: Twenty tons of hay at \$2.50, \$50; fifty bushels of corn at 25 cents, \$12.50; 10 per cent. interest on sheds and fixtures, \$12.50; 8 per cent. on value of grazing lands sufficient to carry them through the grazing season, \$50; taxes \$10, making \$135. You now have your original flock of 100 ewes and the addition of eighty-five lambs.

You must consider in this estimate that there has been no allowance made for your labor in caring for your flock. The ordinary way of estimating costs of farm and stock operations on the farm is to take from the money received for the crop or stock what it actually cost in money value, or expense, exclusive of labor. This is not proper, though we leave you with this to adjust to suit yourself. This looks very encouraging—\$216.90 to show for your investment, even if you should quit at the end of the first year. These figures are not unreasonable to the man who understands the handling of the flock. It is our opinion that the Oregon Merino ewe is the best Western sheep in existence. Breed to these ewes a Black-Top Merino ram, such as are now produced in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the produce will make a heavy shearing sheep with an excellent quality of wool, and a large, desirable mutton carcass.

As to the amount of land necessary to graze 100 sheep this depends entirely on the land. Wild grass pasture is generally thin on the ground, on uplands (which are preferable for sheep) it would require from 160 to 300 acres for 100 ewes and lambs. The average cost per head per year for keeping sheep in the cheap grazing districts of Nebraska may be easily figured out by the value you place on your grass, estimating one ton of hay for every seven or eight sheep, and about one-half bushel of grain for each sheep.

The sheep-raiser must remember that the dog, the wolf, the hog, the cow, the horse, in fact, every animal, is an enemy of the flock. Sheep should be yarded by themselves and protected from all farm animals. They may pasture with quiet stock, but should have their separate shed and corral. It is expensive to fence for the accommodation of sheep in pasture. Herding requires constant watching to

keep the sheep in place and safe from danger.

When properly managed there is no question that the north Nebraska farmer can make more money on the investment handling sheep than in any other line of stock or farm operations he can engage in. The secret in success with sheep is to have plenty of pasture for summer, plenty of hay and grain for winter, good sheds, an abundance of pure water, constant care and attention by a shepherd who knows and understands the sheep in sickness and in health.

The Care of the Pigs.

F. D. Coburn writes the *Breeders' Gazette* as follows: "As a general thing sows do not have much difficulty in farrowing, and rarely need assistance at such times. The first and most natural movement of a pig within about a minute after he is born and as soon as he gets his breathing apparatus to working is to start right around to the side of the mother where the milk supplies are to be had and get a little refreshment; the successful accomplishment of this seems to quite thoroughly fortify him for the time being against the most and worst of the ills surrounding his first appearance and experience. As a rule he will go through with this performance with as much accuracy as if he had the highest grade of human intelligence and had rehearsed the part a thousand times, but occasionally one loses his bearings and starting in the wrong direction wanders away to die from exposure or want of the nourishing stimulant nature seems to intend he should have immediately. Pigs found in a benumbed condition, stupid, cold to the hand, barely able to squeak, and with hair disposed to stand up instead of lie down, should be taken near a good fire, fed a few teaspoonfuls of warm milk with a taste of whisky in it, and cuddled in a warm blanket, or better yet, a sheepskin with the wool inside next to them. Unless too far gone or weaklings naturally this will restore them to vigor within a few hours, when they can be quietly slipped back with the mother to take their chances, which may not be quite so good as they would have been without the misadventure. It is not uncommon, however, that some of the most robust at first are never right again after such an experience and for some cause fail to hold their own as well as others which at first looked inferior but never suffered any check in a vigorous growth. Most of the mishaps befalling young pigs occur in the first week, or I might say the first three days of their lives, and after that if they die disease is in most cases the cause.

"It is quite natural to feel that as soon as a sow has farrowed and the pigs are tugging at her she should need a good square meal, but she does not. What she wants more is to be let alone for a day or two with nothing to eat and some water where she can drink if she feels like it, as she surely will. About the third day she will relish some warm slop made say by thinning bran and shorts mush (largely bran for two or three weeks) with milk if convenient, and salt enough to make it palatable. Gradually this can be made somewhat richer by more shorts or its equivalent, and as much given as she will clean up three times a day, leaving none in the trough. If fed too much she is sure to become cloyed and then for a time eat scarcely at all. During any such period of abstinence she can of course afford but little milk and pigs get a corresponding kink in their growth which never wholly comes out. In fact I think it better, rather than be overfed, if she is just a little bit hungry all the time—not severely, but enough so to keenly enjoy feeding time, for a sharp appetite means hearty eating, and with the right food means lots of milk for the pigs unless the sow—as some are—is a very poor milkster. To generously feed a suckling sow with rich, milk-making food until her pigs are of proper age to wean, at all times so she will have enough and yet not so much as to at any time cause dislike for it, requires more skill and judgment than most people would suppose.

"From the time they are two weeks old pigs should have accessible, apart from the sow, milk if possible or other food they will like, and they will soon learn to go to it often to the profit of themselves and relief of the sow. No sow, however good a milkster or how well fed, can give milk enough for a fair litter after they are three weeks old, and the most profit-

able management is to see that she is but a part of their dependence. Corn, dry corn, by rights should cut but a minor figure in a brood sow's diet at any time and scarcely at all when suckling. The pigs will learn to eat some corn, but should not have to rely on it to any great extent."

Live Stock Husbandry.

It seldom pays to feed any animal for meat after it has reached maturity.

Give the young stock a good constitution and a good start. That's half the battle.

Young stock is more easily injured than old, and it pays to be careful. In youth is the time to prepare against disease.

A few years ago there might have been some excuse for a farmer saying that he could not afford to have pure-bred cattle. Fancy prices, however, are no longer the rule, and any man who can afford to grow stock at all can afford to buy a pure-blooded animal to place at the head of his herd; in fact, he cannot afford to do otherwise.

If one wishes to go extensively into sheep-raising he must have cheap land and a wide range, but a small flock can be kept to advantage on any farm, and the richer and more valuable the land in such a case the better it is. This indicates the two branches of sheep husbandry, and with either of the two methods sheep may be kept profitably almost anywhere in our whole country.

Every farmer who keeps stock is a manufacturer. His crops are the raw material, his animals the machines for manufacturing, and his beef, pork, wool, butter, etc., are the finished products. In order to determine if there is any profit in the manufacture he must know the cost of the raw material and the expense of transforming it into the manufactured product. A maker of plows who did not know this would soon go to the wall. How many of our readers keep their accounts so accurately as to determine it?

The Angora Goat Industry.

Mr. Bailey, of San Jose, Cal., who has been visiting Washington in the hope of stirring our government up to some activity in promoting the Angora goat industry, is on his way home, pretty well pleased with the result of his efforts. By Secretary Rusk's advice, the breeders whom Mr. Bailey represents will give up their attempt to pass the bill introduced by Mr. Hermann, of Oregon, calling for an appropriation of \$35,000 to set the government up in the goat business. In consideration of this, Mr. Rusk will probably work through Secretary Blaine and try and induce Turkey to permit our breeders to buy 200 or 300 choice animals with our own money. Mr. Bailey now possesses 10,000 Angora goats, 1,000 of them full-blooded and all sprung from an original importation of four. There have been no importations from Turkey during the last ten years, and the need of fresh blood is beginning to be seriously felt. It appears from the statistics gathered that the Angora goat industry now exists in thirty States and all the Territories. Six hundred thousand pounds of hair a year are raised here, supplying fine plushes for the Pullman Car Company and other large consumers, and yet the industry is still in its infancy, and we import ten pounds of mohair for every pound we produce.

Some Suggestions.

I see a misleading statement going the rounds of the turf press to the effect that Rysdyk's Hambletonian has more than 1,000 descendants in the 2:30 list. The fact is that Hambletonian, his sons and daughters have an aggregate of 1,217 without going farther down the family line. At the close of last year there were 6,802 trotters and pacers whose names were in the list as presented by the last Year Book, namely, trotters in 2:30 and pacers in 2:25. It is pretty safe to say that a considerable majority of these carry Hambletonian blood, though no one that I know of has made the somewhat laborious calculation. Several years ago the 2:30 descendants of one of his sons, Alexander's Abdallah, numbered nearly one thousand. If I were called upon to guess at the number of 2:30 descendants now to the credit of that extremely great son of the old progenitor, I should not put the number below 1,500. Of these just about 500 are descendants of Almont alone, and almost an equal number came from the loins of Belmont.

The Nutwood branch of the latter's family is now looming up in tremendous proportions, while Almont left no son that thus far has completely overshadowed the remainder of the family. It is a coincidence worthy of note that the most prepotent son of Abdallah had for his second dam a daughter of Pilot Jr., and that his greatest grandson was the produce of a great daughter of the same horse. This is, I think, something more than a mere coincidence. It shows, in a marked degree, the affinity between the two families, and though Harold has produced the fastest animal out of a mare by Pilot Jr., and Dictator, the next fastest, I believe that a careful investigation will show that the blood of Alexander's Abdallah has been the best general "nick" for that of Pilot Jr. Besides Almont and Nutwood there are numerous animals that illustrate this proposition. I might add that in one very conspicuous instance another son of Hambletonian, Happy Medium, has been singularly successful with this cross.

One of the things that are frequently neglected in building stables is ventilation. I have been in some very elegantly built stables in which the lack of good ventilation was really painful and, I might well say, shameful. About the most necessary thing for the horse is plenty of fresh, pure atmosphere. Many barn-builders and horse owners seem to forget that a horse has any breathing apparatus at all. They build their stables almost entirely with a view to warmth, and forget that this consideration is secondary to oxygen. No horse can possibly keep in good condition without plenty of fresh air. This is the one thing that must not, under any circumstances, be neglected. I have been in stalls where three or four colts were confined night after night the whole winter through, in which the atmosphere would become tainted in the course of an hour. The remainder of the night and a good part of the morning they would continue breathing and rebreathing the poisonous exhalations from their own lungs and bodies. I would infinitely prefer that colts of mine should never see the inside of a stall during the winter, to having them shut up in boxes in which there is not a plentiful supply of fresh air. Nature has made the horse so that he can, without great injury, undergo considerable hardships in the way of bad weather, but she has not anticipated such a contingency as confinement with an insufficiency of pure air.

In houses as well as barns many people who know that ventilation is necessary to health seem to think that it is sufficient if there is an opening near the ceiling for the ingress and egress of air. This is a mistake. It is just as necessary to have ventilation below as above. The exhalations from the lungs of a man or a horse consist largely of carbonic acid. This substance is heavier than the atmospheric air. If there be no outlet for it below it will eventually fill the apartment to the level of the horse's nostrils, and he will be rebreathing it until his stall door is opened in the morning. An inch space between the door and the sill would probably be enough to permit this vitiated air to pass out—at least when there is but one animal in the stall. Where there are more, probably other apertures would be necessary. If the stalls connect with a hall, the hall itself should be well ventilated. Where there is ventilation both above and below the foul air passes off by virtue of its own gravity, and fresh air from above is continually supplying its place. This is true where there is no artificial heating of the atmosphere. Then, on account of the expansion resulting from heat, the air in the apartment will pass out through the upper aperture and fresh air come in through the lower. As few stables are artificially heated, the reverse is the usual course of ventilation.

The diseases caused both in the human and equine family by reason of bad air are very numerous and serious. Pulmonary consumption, bronchitis and other affections of the respiratory organs are very ordinary results. The blood is poisoned, the digestion impaired and the whole tone of the system reduced. Far better no shelter at all than a stable without good ventilation.—*Iconoclast, in Kentucky Stock Farm.*

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter, and all impurities.

Agricultural Matters.

HOW UNCLE SAM FARMS AT GARDEN CITY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—First we plow our land twelve inches deep, then thoroughly pulverize with a four-horse harrow, with 1,200 sixty-penny spikes, then roll with a roller that weighs a ton. After planting cultivate shallow, just enough to subdue the weeds and grass. By so doing the dry dirt of the surface forms a mulching which saves the moisture, which the deep plowing retains. Common sense teaches us that shallow plowing, when the altitude is as high as it is here, and the evaporation is so great, will not do. I have heard it advocated by the best posted men in the State, or those who are supposed to be, that shallow plowing or gradually going down, year by year, until a depth of four or five inches is reached, would produce best results by subduing the wild nature or matter by degrees. That mode may do in eastern districts, but it will not work successfully in western Kansas and eastern Colorado. The trouble with us Americans is that we live for the present and not for the future.

Our success at the United States Experimental Grass and Forage Station is far better than expected. It is more flattering now than ever before since its existence. We have great hopes of an outcome for western Kansas if we can educate the people into the right manner of farming. I wish that all the agricultural papers would advocate deep plowing. I do not think it would be necessary more than once in three years. We now have the steam plow introduced in our county—the most useful implement ever introduced in western Kansas for the purpose of developing agriculture. It is only a question of time until we will have the steam harvester and thresher combined, which will be a great labor-saver in harvesting small grain. I believe that we have as fine a district for small grain as there is in the United States, once it is developed.

Grain fell to the ground last season for the lack of hands to harvest it. I do not know how farmers will get along this year, for there is a great deal more grain than last year.

After having had twelve years' experience at farming in Kansas and nearly four years at the station, I have come to some definite conclusions as to farming in western Kansas. If I were to farm for myself, I would know what varieties of grains and grasses to plant to make farming a success. If desired, I will make it known in some future article.

In order to plant forest trees and to so prepare the land as to make the growing of trees a success in the West without irrigation, first subsoil the land to a depth of twelve inches or more, then ditch the ground east and west eighteen or twenty inches deep. Plant the trees in the bottom of ditches, so the trees will get almost the entire rainfall. The decline will all be towards the roots of trees. Mulching with straw would greatly improve the chances of success. The drifting snows that we have here would fill up those trenches and the heavy rains in spring would also fill them, and thus keep the trees growing all the time. Plant one-year-old trees only, and without branches. They are cheaper than two-year-old trees, and experience has shown that the former are more sure to root, and at the end of three years will be larger than the latter. The reason of this is that large trees receive a great check in transplanting, and in this arid climate it takes them a long time to recover. The trees, when planted, should lean about 20 degrees toward the southwest, so as to protect the trees from the wind and shade the

stem from the sun. Just after planting, cut back the tree to fifteen or twenty inches, observing that there is a bud just below the point of cutting.

We cordially invite the people of the State of Kansas and elsewhere to visit the station and see for themselves what has been done and what is being done.
H. C. BROOKS.

The Corn Field.

In corn-raising, says *Rural Life*, early cultivation is the best cultivation. It is now considered the proper thing to do as much as possible of the cultivation before planting, and as much more as possible before the corn is up.

If the ground is all right before planting, the after-care is minimized. Weeds are all killed, the ground is porous and the corn grows from the first. But if the corn is planted in lumpy ground the roots find insufficient food available and the growth is puny until the rains shake the lumps. And lumpy soil is difficult to cultivate without covering the young corn. By all means have the ground mellow and clean before planting, if possible.

The words "if possible" are added advisedly. There may be conditions which forbid. When neighbors own a planter in partnership there may be rains to harden the ground after it is ready for planting. Then all the owners of the planter go diligently to work to get the soil in proper condition; one of them plants and another soaking rain comes before the others can get the planter.

In such a case where the land is dry enough it is best for some one of these farmers to plant even if he has not been able to prepare the ground as he wishes. The other farmer prepares his while the planter is at work, then the last farmer plants, and while he is planting the farmer who planted without cultivating afresh now does it. He should run the cultivator lengthwise of the rows, the same as if the corn were up, paying no attention to lumps or where they fall, then harrow thoroughly in the same way, making the soil fine and mellow.

We have planted a strip along one side of a field when the ground was so solid the planter could not cover the seed; it lay on the surface in the scratch made by the planter shoe. This was followed by the corn cultivator without shields, and the corn cultivator was followed by a smoothing harrow, and no one could tell by the appearance of the crop at any time after it was up that which was planted on the hard surface from that adjoining it which was pulverized before planting.

But the cultivation was done before the corn was up, and the safest way to make sure of this is to do it before planting. Then a good seed-bed is assured. The weeds are all killed. The corn has an even start and, being from a larger seed, after cultivation invigorates the corn and destroys the weeds.

As to the merits of early-planting compared with late, we can give no invariable rule. On some soil, early planting is generally much better; on other soil it is not. The ground must be warm. Plant when the soil of your field is warm, not sooner, no matter whether your neighbor with a field having a different exposure has his corn in the ground and sprouting. Nothing is gained by stunting young corn through undue exposure to cold. It is the child of the sun and must have warm conditions.

"Is this hot enough for you?" is a silly question; but if you meet a man who complains of suffering from the heat, ten to one you will find, on inquiry, that he does not use Ayer's Sarsaparilla to tone up his system and free his blood from irritating humors.

Have BEECHAM'S PILLS ready in the household.

The Cultivation of Flax.

Flax is grown in the central part of Kansas successfully, says *Colman's Rural World*, and is considered at from eight to ten bushels of seed per acre a more profitable crop than wheat.

In 1890, Allen county raised nearly 2,000,000 bushels, receiving \$1.30 per bushel as soon as threshed.

Last spring I concluded, says F. B. Fuller, of Finney county, Kansas, to sow flax in Finney county. After getting prices of seed from three different places, I found that I could not get seed laid down at Garden City for less than \$1.95 per bushel. My experience has been that it pays best to plant pure seed. I also found that seed raised from imported seed would cost me \$2.45 per bushel. I sowed \$2.45 worth of seed April 20, 1891, on land that had not been plowed for three years, and raised a good crop outside of irrigation, which averaged ten bushels per acre, and could I have had it threshed when it ought to have been, I am almost positive that the yield would have been much greater, possibly twelve bushels per acre.

New ground in the Eastern States has always been considered the best for flax and sod land has proven the best in Kansas. The lint is used for many purposes, and as soon as enough is raised here to make it an object, we will find a market for the straw at Garden City at from \$6 to \$8 per ton, as they do in other flax-growing districts.

Every farmer should raise some flax, enough at least to feed his stock, as there is nothing better. Many use oil meal. Why not raise the seed? It is good for chickens, cattle and horses, and for finishing fat cattle is used extensively. I could have sold all my crop of seed last fall for this latter purpose, and at a price that would have paid me better per acre than my wheat crop did.

Poor Roads Must Go.

The *Industrialist*, published at Kansas State Agricultural college, says:

"Civilized nations have good roads—savage and unenlightened countries do not. The highways of travel are gauges of the progress a people have made from barbarism to civilization.

"How are your roads?"

"The price at which a farm will sell is regulated by its nearness to market and the quality of its neighborhood roads. To increase the selling price of your farm, work for good roads.

"Good roads in his township will benefit the farmer more than he ever dreams of.

"On an average, the farm products of this country must be hauled by wagon eight miles to market. There is more room for saving in this wagon haul of eight than in a railroad haul of 1,000 miles. The railroads of the country charge only eight-tenths of a cent for hauling a ton a mile.

"There is abundant evidence that if the average earth highway was made into a good gravel road, the same horse-power could draw four times as great a load as now.

"On a good road a grade of only nine feet to the 100 doubles the draft. How much would it save you per year if the top of that hill were shaved off and the earth were put in the hollow?"

"Now is the time to agitate for good roads. Take off your coat, roll up your sleeves and wade in, determined to wake up your neighbors until they, too, will not longer endure the strips of mud that are now called highways. The first step in good road-making is to awaken a lively public interest. We must stir up a general appreciation of good roads. Talk, read, give facts. Best of all, get a stretch of good graveled road for an object lesson. The first graveled road should be that nearest the village; there most will use it. Always begin at the village and work out.

"In order to obtain any reform—good

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

N. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

highways, fewer dogs, better schools, more economical county government, or the establishment of farmers' institutes in place of corner grocery slander matches—it is necessary first to overcome what may well be termed public inertia. Some people suppose that this indisposition to move, this contentment to rest on the present ground, this mental and moral inertia, is simply negative; if not capable of any good, at least incapable of any harm. This is a mistaken notion. Nothing is more deadly; nothing has greater capacity for harm. It is the ever-present and ever-active foe to progress; it holds mankind in ruts; it holds them still while abuses pile upon them and crush them; it is the opportunity of thieves and tyrants. The intelligent, progressive man must always contend against this public inertia. Enthusiasm is the only weapon to use. Thank God for the intelligently enthusiastic person! It is he that keeps the world moving, that pushes mankind on to a higher ground.

"For a starter, here is a recipe that will make and maintain a fairly good road at all times of almost any material excepting quicksand or prairie mud: First, grade it so perfectly that no water can remain on the surface. Second, pike the bad places."

Put Up and Put Down.

I want a word to rhyme with ills.
I have it now: I'll put down pills.
Excuse me, though—than put down pills,
I'd rather suffer some big ills.

To put down the old-fashioned, huge, bitter pills, that gripped so and made such disturbance internally is more than a wise man will do. He will not put up with such unnecessary suffering. He uses Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. As a Liver Pill, they are unequalled. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. Put up in vials, hermetically sealed, hence always fresh and reliable, which is not true of the larger pills in wood or pasteboard boxes. As a gentle laxative, only one Pellet for a dose. Three or four of these tiny, sugar-coated granules act pleasantly and painlessly as a cathartic.

One of the most successful orchardists in America, in writing to a personal friend, says: If you want wood in your orchard, prune in the spring; but if it is fruit you are after prune in August.

Rhyme With Reason.

To guess the number, who would dare to?
Of all the ills that flesh is heir to,
To hear the half you could not bear to;
And lovely woman has her share, too;
She'd have some less if she'd repair to

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For "run-down," debilitated and overworked women, it is the best of all restorative tonics. A potent specific for all those chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women; a powerful, general, as well as uterine, tonic and nerve. It imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of the stomach, nausea, indigestion, bloating, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. It is carefully compounded by an experienced physician and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. The only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or price (\$1) refunded.

Farm Loans.

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

Alliance Department.

SOME MONETARY QUERIES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Dr. Miller's article on "Money and Its Material," in KANSAS FARMER, May 25, page 4, moves me to ask a few questions.

Referring to the Doctor's prediction that "the free coinage of silver would drive gold out of circulation," is it not true that the opponents of silver have been threatening us with the coming of that spectre at every step which has been taken towards the restoration of silver? Did not the New York Tribune and other gold organs promise financial disaster from the Bland bill? It didn't come, did it? The act supplemented by the law of 1890, has added to the money in circulation up to April, 1892 (see Secretary Foster's report), 408,791,666 silver paper dollars in addition to 60,000,000 silver coin dollars in the pockets of the people—an expansion of the "money" of this country by nearly half a billion of dollars. In all fairness, without that expansion where would we be now?

But beneficent as partial resumption of silver coinage has proved, we were warned against it as vehemently as we now are against full and free coinage, and by the same men. They were mistaken then; what more likely than that they are mistaken now? Says Prof. Taussig in his book, "The Silver Situation in the United States" (page 13), speaking of the operations of the Bland bill:

"On the general principles which are expounded in standard books on political economy, the effects of this novel experiment were not difficult to predict. Each new dose of silver money would push out—after the resumption of specie payments had taken place—an equivalent amount of gold. This process would continue until all the gold in circulation had disappeared."

"And after the gold had disappeared silver alone would be the basis of the monetary system."

"Something of this sort was probably expected at the time by most persons familiar with economic reasoning."

"But neither of these conditions have been fulfilled."

Well, now, is not the Doctor basing his conclusion that gold will be driven out by the full restoration of silver upon the same "general principles" which led, as Prof. Taussig says, "most persons familiar with economic reasoning" to expect that same driving out from partial restoration? If the event has proved, as it has so fully, that the supposed "principles" did not work then, why invoke them with confidence now? Is it not time to stop barking up a tree where, after fourteen years of vigilant and even prayerful search, the goldites have found no coon?

But suppose gold was driven out by the restoration of silver, what reason is there to suppose that a panic, as Dr. Miller fears, would result? For every gold dollar that went out, a silver dollar, capable of performing all the functions of the dear departed, would come in, wouldn't it? If silver is so abundant as represented, and was placed on an equality with gold as to coinage and paper representation, we should soon have considerably more "dollars" than we have now, wouldn't we? Panics come from fewer dollars rather than more, don't they? And a creation of more money has been used with success to ward them off, hasn't it? For instance, to avert the threatened Baring Bros.' panic, the British government authorized the Bank of England to make "a special issue of notes without the legally required security of specie," even. (See Henry Clews' article in *North American Review*, January, 1891.) Well, what mitigates a panic in England won't cause one here.

The Doctor's fear of a panic in case silver should be restored is not the haunting thought of most persons who oppose the free coinage. They fear an "era of speculation" (i. e., business activity,) and good times. Prof. Taussig says: "The final effect of excessive issues (of silver money) must be to * * * cause" (not a panic, mind you, but) "a rise in the general level of prices." And that "level of prices" is what we want raised. This is the snapper to the whip, this level of prices. All annuitants, bondholders, mortgagees and other persons who are sure of so many "dollars" are affected favorably by having that level continued low. All men who pay taxes, who owe debts and who do business in products, or their exchange, will be affected favorably by having that level raised; the first two classes because a given quantity of product would bring more "dollars," the business class, because in the revival of

business they would handle more goods and make more profits.

Silver was demonetized, as I believe, to enable creditors to reap where they had not sown, to demand payment in "dollars" more valuable than they loaned. It has served them well. It has enabled the creditor class of this country to wring from the debtor class more wealth than the war of the rebellion cost, without giving any equivalent. The restoration of silver to every money function which gold possesses is demanded by men who feel that they have been robbed by statute.

EDWIN TAYLOR.

Edwardsville, Kas., June 1, 1892.

The Record.

In its issue of June 4, the *National Economist*, the official organ of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, says:

"Step by step the record is being made which will control the judgment of the people in casting their ballots next November. Conscientious men, and most men are such, will cast their ballots for what they believe to be right. Their belief as to which party is right will be the result of their judgment from the evidence adduced for and against each party. The evidence consists of the past and present record. Both old parties have a past record, the third party has not. Each will make a very important record between now and November."

"A party with a good record is always in the best shape for a political campaign, and a party with a bad record is in the worst shape. A party with no record has advantages and disadvantages. The Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses have been pregnant with record for both the Democratic and Republican parties, and record of such a character for each that it could not survive the indignation of the people but for the fact that the record of the other party is fully as bad. The most violent partisan Democrat or Republican in America will not for a moment claim that there has been or is any difference in the financial policy of the two parties, because absolutely the same financial policy has been pursued and advocated by both. Neither will they claim any difference in the policy of the two parties upon the transportation or the land question. The most that can be claimed as an issue between them is, that they are not exactly agreed upon the tariff question, there being about 5 per cent. difference in the rate of tariff advocated by the champions of the two sides. Each in turn has regularly increased the government expenditures, and increased the taxation of the people not only in proportion to the growth of population, but in excess of same, as shown by the increased rate of taxation per capita. Each has increased the number and the pay of the government employees. And each has perfected its organization into a machine which uses systematically and effectively millions of dollars on each national campaign. No man on earth can show any real issue between these parties except the offices. Their sham fight is conducted purely for place, and the money necessary to conduct the fight with such a display as will excite the admiration of the swindled multitude is paid by those who wish to control the offices when elected. Under strictly machine methods no man can be elected to an office that does not sell his fealty to the people for the place. This view is conclusively borne out by the present political contest in each party."

"This, the greatest nation in the world, with the best and most productive lands, the healthiest and most congenial climate, the highest and most industrious, honest, frugal and productive people in the world, the most highly improved appliances ever known or dreamed of, and everything natural or manufactured that can contribute to the happiness or prosperity of man, find ourselves confronted with the very same problem that has wrecked every government that has not been destroyed by foreign wars since the world began, and that is the concentration of power in the hands of a few, with the masses becoming impoverished and discontented. The beneficiaries of this system have been dominating both political parties, and have succeeded in keeping out any issue that would affect these crowning evils of the day. They are seeking to perpetuate that domination, and have spent vast sums in the present campaign. They have succeeded so admirably that

the contention between the two parties up to date, carried on upon the stump, in the legislative halls, and in the columns of thousands of the best newspapers the world ever saw, has not joined issue upon one single principle. It has been a contention for men, not measures. And further, there has been aroused a contention for men within the ranks of each party that has been agitated to a high degree for the express purpose of keeping down any discussion of principle in behalf of the people. Two men in each party have been made to overshadow the great principles in which the people are so vitally interested. This is the record, and it remains to be seen what effect it will have upon the people."

"Volumes could be well written upon the record of the two political parties that have for twenty-seven years now been faithfully tried by the people, but since they have degenerated to a plane on which there is no issue upon principle, a record of their acts is only a catalogue of crimes against the liberties of the people and in the interest of monopoly. The record will be complete when they have made their platform and nominated candidates for the coming contest, the Republicans June 7 and the Democrats June 21. They can not avoid the responsibility of a record by silence upon the great issues that so deeply interest the people. The responsibilities are for action, and action will alienate the monopolists and plutocrats. Neither can the responsibility for action be discharged by a straddle upon the finance question, as has been attempted by the State Democratic platforms in Georgia and North Carolina; such miserable attempts at deception are an insult to the people, and only bring contempt upon the cowardly tricksters that attempt to palm them upon an intelligent public. The facts are that the plain common people of the nation understand the finance question better than the average politician or Congressman; and any attempt to deceive them will meet with a just and vigorous reproof. In the States above mentioned, nothing short of a straight-out sub-treasury plank will ever satisfy the people, and any attempt to sugar-coat anything else will only enrage. Whenever a man once gets the idea of flexibility correctly in his mind all the sophistry of all the trained resources of the nation are wasted upon him. He has enlisted for victory and will stick to the end. It will be better, far better, for the servants of monopoly to make a bold and open fight for their masters than to attempt to deceive the people by an ambiguous platform couched in doubtful terms. Such a record would be worse for them than a record of silence. But whatever they do, or fail to do, it will be a record, and the record will be complete and the book closed by the 4th of July. Then it will be time for every friend of liberty to hitch up his breeches, spit on his hands and go to work."

The Three-fold Contention of Industry.

General J. B. Weaver, in his contribution to the March *Arena*, says that "the patient, long-suffering people are at last aroused, and there is hurrying to and fro. They seem to have received marching orders from some mysterious source, and are moving out against the strongholds of oppression on three distinct lines of attack, but within supporting distance of each other. It is evident that a general engagement is but a short march ahead."

"One army corps proposes to give battle for our firesides; for a foothold and for standing-room upon the earth. It has inscribed upon its banner, 'This planet is the common inheritance of all the people! All men have a natural right to a portion of the soil! Down with monopoly and speculation in land!'"

"The second is marching to deliver those who sit in darkness—the needy who cry, the poor also, and him that hath no helper. They seek to open wide the door of opportunity, and to throw back the iron gates which shut out from the bounties of nature the miserably clad, wretchedly housed, shivering, haggard, care-worn victims of adversity and slaves of debt. Upon its guidon is the tracing of a whip of cords, upraised by the hands of Justice above the heads of the money-changers. The legend underneath reads, 'Money is the creature of human law! We will issue it for ourselves! Down with usury! Liberty for the captives!'"

"The third is leading an attack to get possession of the highways and lines of communication which have been wrenched from the people, and which connect cities, distant communities and States with their base of supplies. This corps has inscribed upon its flag the battle cry, 'Restoration of the public highways! They belong to the people and shall not be controlled by private speculators!'"

WARM WEATHER HAS COME AT LAST.

The Best Season of the Year to Treat Chronic Catarrh.

Understanding that a great number of people have been cured of chronic catarrh by taking Pe-ru-na during the past cold season, yet it can not be denied that the cold, wet, backward spring has retarded many cures, and in some cases actually prevented a cure. But, after unusual delay, summer has come at last, and now is the time for all catarrh sufferers to begin a systematic course of treatment for this disease. The greatest difficulty in the way of treating chronic catarrh is that the patient is so liable to catch cold during the treatment, and thus delay a cure. This liability at this season of the year is, in a great measure, removed, and no one should neglect the opportunity to be given treatment.

The proper way to begin treatment for chronic catarrh is to take a tablespoonful of Pe-ru-na before each meal and at bedtime. This dose should be increased so that in one month the patient will be taking two tablespoonfuls at each dose; at which time a report of the case by letter should be made to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, and he will advise further.

Every patient should have a copy of The Family Physician No. 2, which is a thirty-two page pamphlet, giving a complete description of the cause, symptoms and cure of chronic catarrh. Sent free to any address.

Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for May.

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1891.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 8. Results of experiments with inoculation for the prevention of hog cholera.

Statistical Report No. 2, miscellaneous series. Report on the agriculture of South America, with maps and latest statistics of trade.

Statistical Report No. 3, miscellaneous series. Co-operative credit associations in certain European countries, and their relation to agricultural interests.

Statistical Report No. 4. Wages of farm labor in the United States. Results of nine statistical investigations, from 1866 to 1892, with extensive inquiries concerning wages from 1840 to 1865.

Statistical Report No. 95. Report of the condition of winter grain, and the progress of cotton planting; also on the freight rates of transportation companies. (With articles entitled "A Wool Retrospect," and "French Tariff and Reciprocity Treaties.")

Forestry Bulletin No. 6. Timber physics—Part I. (A preliminary report treating of the need of investigation in this line; of the scope and historical development of the science of timber physics; and of the organization and methods of the timber examinations in the division of forestry.)

Entomological Bulletin No. 27. Reports on the damage by destructive locusts during the season of 1891.

Report of Grass and Forage Experiment Stations in the South and West. (A reprint from the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1891 of articles on the Grass and Forage Experiment Station at Garden City, Kas.; co-operative stations in the West and Southwest; and co-operative branch stations in the South.)

Monthly Weather Review for February. (A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States.)

The edition of the report on the communicability of peach yellows and peach rosette, which was issued in December last, was soon exhausted. As additional copies have recently been printed, peach-growers and those interested in the diseases of the peach may obtain this report (Bulletin No. 1 of the Division of Vegetable Pathology) by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Harriet A. Marble, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was for years a martyr to headache, and never found anything to give her more than temporary relief until she began to take Ayer's Pills, since which she has been in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

HALF FARE to attend the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, June 21, 1892.

Tickets on sale June 16th to 20th, and good to return until July 6th. See any ticket agent of THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE for full particulars. JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A.

The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed.

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I have a son, 9 years old. When he was a baby, about 6 months old, he was taken sick with inward spasms, which we think were brought on by nursing sore mouth, which he had at that time very bad. The child suffered with the spasms about five years, sometimes having two or three a day. He has now outgrown them and has not had any for two years, and is healthy and strong for a child of his years, but it has left him feeble-minded. He does not speak and does not appear to have entire control of his limbs, but can run and play. We cannot teach him anything, but he knows his likes and dislikes, and can make us understand what he wants. Do you think there can be anything done for him? Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER.

Yours respectfully,
Kinsley, Kas.

There is a very strong right arm.
Mrs. Gussie M. Waterman.
Your son is suffering from a condition cally known as "microcephalo."

Probably from some unknown cause the bones of the skull have been arrested in their development and fail to keep pace with the growth of the brain, and the brain, having outgrown its house (the skull), is so cramped and confined in its bony prison that it cannot manifest its allotted functions of intellect. The only known cure for that condition is a surgical operation which opens up the bones of the skull which have become prematurely consolidated, and releasing the brain from its imprisonment, in a house several sizes too small for it.

If the boy had outgrown his clothes and you could not buy or make new and larger ones for him, you would, of course, set about enlarging the ones he had. You would rip one or more seams and put in a piece. But the surgeon would only open up the seams and allow the brain to bulge out into the opening. It would then find room for its normal activities and the function of intellectation would be restored in whole or in part. There are a considerable number of cases on record where the operation has been successful in restoring the child to normal conditions. By opening the natural seams in the skull, or making artificial ones, the whole skull expands from the outward pressure of the brain and thus a new growth of the bones is established.

Poison in the Biscuits.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 31.—A wholesale poisoning took place last night at a boarding house kept by Mrs. C. B. Wooten, on Rock street, in this city. About an hour after supper nearly every one who had partaken of supper, Mrs. Wooten, her family, her husband, and the cook included, were seized with violent pains and burning sensations in the stomach, followed by vomiting. Dr. Hardcastle, who lives near Cato, Paulkner county, was in the house and attended the sufferers.

After breakfast this morning those who were not affected the night previous were similarly affected, and seventeen individuals were ill. Dr. Hardcastle was among them, though he did not partake of the supper the night before. He concluded it must be poisoning and resulting from the food. He called Dr. A. H. Scott, who in turn called upon Mr. Edward T. Mitchell, traveling salesman for Park, Davis & Co., and a chemist. The latter tested every kind of food taken at supper and breakfast, and in the biscuits he found large quantities of arsenic.

It seems that the cook used the last bit of soda and baking powder in the house for making the biscuits for these meals, and it is supposed that she must have gotten hold of a package of arsenic, and, by mistake, took it for soda.

That there is no criminal intent on the part of the cook is thought to be fully demonstrated by her being one of the victims. The authorities are now investigating the matter. All the parties will recover.

The above brings again to mind the ever-recurring stupidity of a portion of the human race. The family who will persist in keeping baking powder and arsenic in the same room even, ought to be made the victims of their own criminal negligence and supreme folly. Keep your poisons all in some other part of the house away from your food preparations, and then keep the poisons under lock and key and suitable labels.

At the Top.

Have your sleeping room as near the top of the house as you can. It is the most healthful place in the whole building. There is more air, a freer circulation and

less of the unwholesome dust of the street. People often wonder at the rugged health of servants despite their constant and wearing duties. It is to a great extent owing to the fact that they sleep in a purer atmosphere than any other occupant of the house. The attic, generally devoted to storage and servants' rooms, is far more valuable than the second floor bed-rooms pre-empted by the heads of the family. There are certain physicians who insist on their patients being taken upstairs at the beginning of an illness. They have better air, more light, and are free from noises of any sort overhead.

Do You Admire John Chinaman's Complexion?

Probably not. Even were John's eyes not cut on a bias and his nose broad in the beam, his tint would stamp him as the reverse of beautiful. Yet a white man with the jaundice of the same hue, only pronounced. Billiousness, with its He's of furred tongue, yellowish skin right he, pains in the right side, sick was young, must if unchecked call him, fundice and congestion of the stomach, remedy this trouble and remove its attendant symptoms, dyspepsia and constipation, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures malaria, rheumatic and kidney troubles.

Kansas Chautauqua Assembly.

The program of the eighth session of the assembly is just issued and gives evidence of an unusual effort on the part of the management to provide a good one. The dates are June 21 to July 1, at Oakland Park, Topeka, Kas.

President Quayle, of Baker University, is Superintendent of Instruction. The lecture program includes the names of Sam Small, J. F. Berry, Jahu De Witt Miller, Chaplain Lozier, John Merritt Driver, General W. H. Gibson, T. H. Dinsmore, W. A. Spencer, The Fisk Jubilee Singers; The Elocutionist, Fred Emerson Brooks; the Crystal Glass Player, D. W. Robertson and Prof. Hair. There will be classes in English Literature, Elocution, Delsarte, Philosophy, Sunday School and Primary work. Special days will be Temperance, Patriot's, C. L. S. C. Children's and Labor Day. A full program may be obtained by addressing Kansas Chautauqua Assembly, 107 W. Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis for the week: 94,500 cattle, 360,800 hogs, 46,000 sheep, showing an increase over a year ago of 10,000 cattle and 109,000 hogs, and a decrease of 14,000 sheep.

Kansas City people are jubilant over the substantial addition to the packing interests of the Kansas City live stock market by the Armour's. This is simply a business matter which was inevitable in the natural trend of live stock affairs, for Kansas City is destined to become the leading live stock market of the world at no distant day.

Eureka Democratic Messenger: Fifteen head of steers belonging to Mr. Bassett, living on upper Fall River, were killed by a single stroke of lightning Monday night. They were standing near a wire along which the lightning is supposed to have passed, and occupied a space of about 100 feet in length. Remarkable weather phenomena no longer surprise us this spring.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found the public sale advertisement of Cruickshank-topped Short-horn cattle, at Superior, Neb., which will include the top of J. W. Dean's most valuable herd from Maryville, Mo. Those of our readers desiring to secure such stock should not fail to attend this sale. Look up the advertisement and send to J. W. Dean, Maryville, Mo., for particulars.

Clark County Clipper: We have before spoken of the damage to stock in the county from wolves. The matter seems to grow worse instead of better and is becoming desperately serious. There is a small bounty on wolf scalps, but not enough to secure their extermination. Unless some organized effort is made the country will be entirely overrun. The Commissioners will no doubt be asked at the next meeting to take action in the matter. A good and sufficient bounty on scalps is most likely the best means of ridding the county of these enemies of civilization.

YOU CAN HAVE ONE FREE

Write for our FREE Illustrated Catalogue.



WE GIVE A BUCCY

(as shown in illustration.)

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

FOSTER BUGGIES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS

We are the originators of selling first-class work direct from our factory at factory prices. We use only the best material, and our guarantee is placed on all vehicles. We sell Buggies and Carriages for \$45.25 AND UPWARDS. If you WANT A BUCCY FOR NOTHING, order a sample and sell eight (8) for us. The money paid for sample can be deducted when you order the eight, (same as sample). Address **FOSTER BUCCY & CART CO., No. 11 Pike building, CINCINNATI, O.**

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.

The Horse.

Horse Notes.

The horse's legs and hoofs should be constantly looked after. With proper attention to the shoeing, care in removing all foreign substances, watchfulness in regard to injuries and removal of the shoes during the time the animal is turned out, there would be few foot diseases.

To hang a harness dripping with sweat in the stable, usually in the rear of the horse, is the surest way to rot it quickly. There should always be in every barn a room especially for harness, and as far as possible from the stable part. Take the horse to the harness when putting it on.

Some one has said that if farmers were as careful to get rid of their poor horses as they are to rid their land of weeds, the scrub would soon be a horse of the past. From our observation we believe the man who works most diligently to keep down the weeds on his farm is the man who drives a respectable team, and the scrub and weeds go hand in hand.

Feed your horses something besides hay and grain once in a while. They will appreciate it; and always try and remember that all that the faithful animal gets in return for all the work he does for you, is care and what he eats. The balance is always on the side of the horse. Try and make the books balance at the end of the year by having many charges on your side of the ledger marked kindness and care.

As each set of shoes is worn out or nearly worn out they should be taken off and the horse be allowed to go barefoot for a time. The length of time would naturally depend upon the nature of the work to be done or the kind of roads to be traveled and the toughness of the hoof. If the old shoes are taken off during the plowing season when little or no road work is being done, a horse may go comfortably for weeks or months without shoes.

The grooming of horses is only secondary in importance to that of diet. Health is secured by keeping the skin pores open, and this only can be obtained by the currycomb and brush, removing the dead epidermis thrown off in form of pellicles. He is a bad groom that employs the comb roughly and the brush lazily. Not only comb the mane and tail from time to time, but occasionally wash the latter with soap and water. It is a bad practice to cover saddle and carriage horses with rugs when in the stable, with the view to prevent them from catching colds, keeping the skin cleaner and the coat shining. The best service to render such a horse is to accustom it to cold, to harden it. A

rug ought only to be thrown across a horse when, being warm, it enters a cold stable, and only allowed to remain on the animal till the normal temperature of the body sets in. Horses with short tails may be covered with a light linen, in order to keep off the flies when in the stable during the summer.

A good deal of truth is condensed in the following words from Prof. Curtiss, of the Iowa Agricultural college: When a stallion can show a uniformly good lot of colts it is an indication that his excellence has come to him through a strong line of ancestry and it will be safe to breed to him. If on the other hand a horse, no matter how good he may be, gets colts, good, bad and indifferent, it will not be safe to patronize him, for the merit that his progeny does possess will be easily lost in breeding.

Breed for good size. We don't want small horses. Ten hundred and fifty pounds is small enough; 1,150 pounds is better. In such case, if the animal does not prove a good mover, it will make a respectable farm horse. We want plenty of muscle and bone, not that it is to be a so-called general-purpose horse, but one that will meet the wants of a great many people. Breed from good trotting blood, and the further back the blood can trace its excellency the better. Do not breed from cheap horses because they are cheap.

Cherokee Strip!

This beautiful body of rich, fertile agricultural land will soon be opened to settlement, every acre of which is worth from \$25 to \$50. If you or any of your friends want 160 acres of this valuable land it will be well for you to be posted as to the laws, the country, and also how to locate your claim. I will send you a fine sectional map, a book containing information as to the United States land laws and how to locate your claim, also a complete set of homestead papers all ready to be filled out, all for \$1. If you intend to take a claim in this last garden spot of free government land, don't fail to obtain one of these maps, books and set of papers. Address at once, as this advertisement may not appear again. Agents wanted.

W. H. MCCLURE,
Lock Box 301, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Orange Chief 4154.

STANDARD-BRED
HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

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

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

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

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

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

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.

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.

Too Much Style.

Love had his birth in a cottage,
But soon began putting on airs,
For he said the old house was homely,
And needed too many repairs.
The ceilings were low, and the parlors
Unsuited to stylish display,
So Love with his youthful partner
Determined to move away.

Love purchased a modern dwelling,
Where everything was en suite,
A very palatial mansion
In a very palatial street;
And out of their rural cottage
Did Love and his better half
Depart, with no pang of sorrow,
To worship the golden calf.

She went to wedding receptions,
To parties, concerts, and balls,
An the rest of her time devoted
To shopping and making calls;
Was hand-and-glove with old Plutus,
Who tried his best, I'll engage,
To make this couple imagine
They lived in the Golden Age.

He had his clubs and his dinners,
Where ladies were not received,
And among the breakers and brokers
Was off of his cash relieved;
And Love, that by many a token
Its tender regard displays,
Was taught to be civil-spoken
And free from old-fashioned ways.

Their children were watched by nurses,
And kept in such regal pomp,
That there wasn't a chance for a frolic,
Nor never a chance for a romp;
And the prattle of youthful voices,
The clinging of baby arms
For these very stylish parents
Had no very special charms.

And Love—who is never formal—
On being left in the lurch,
For a cheery and cozy corner
One morning began a search;
There were damask and satin curtains,
Velvet and plush around,
And over the stately mansion
Elegant things were found.

Mirrors that came from Venice,
Clear as Italia's skies,
Rugs in their depths concealing
Turkish and Tyrian dyes;
Tresures from loom and quarry,
Glinting with many a spark,
Like flashes of lightning playing
Like elfin sprites in the dark.

But never a cozy corner
Where Love could make sweet delay,
Forgetting the losses and crosses,
And troublesome cares of the day.
And back to his native dwelling
Went Love—and he sighed the while,
And said, "There isn't a place for me
In a house where there's too much style!"
—Josephine Pollard.

TINY FARMS OF JAPAN.

A Tokio letter reprinted in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* contains the following: "The land under cultivation in Japan is about 18,000,000 acres, upon the product of which 41,000,000 must be fed. It is unnecessary to add that the farms are small. The average farm is but one to three acres, and a ten-acre plot is considered a large farm, so many things are done on the diminutive scale in Japan. Space utilizing and territory saving have been reduced to a fine art. After surveying the Japanese fields and gardens it is easy to understand how dwarfing horticulture originated ages ago in this country.

"The method, so long regarded by other nations as a secret, was resorted to as a matter of expediency, if not of necessity, for the limited space would not otherwise have permitted a variety of growths. If the physical aspect of a country affects the intellectual life of the people, then the nearness of view of everything in Japan may be one influencing element that tends to eradicate the range of perspective in the mental vision. At any rate, we find in Japan a people who particularize rather than generalize, and who dwell with infinite nicety upon the details and minutiae of everything they contemplate or undertake, from the writing of a poem to the planting of a field. That extreme cleverness and manual skill are the expression of certain intellectual traits that fall in the same category and help to prove the theory.

"Farming is not regarded by the Japanese in the light of a science, subject to the fluctuating modifications of new improvements, but as an art whose scope was measured and whose limitations were conceded long ago. The methods of cultivation, the succession of crops, and even the kind of machinery used, are the same as they were nearly 2,000 years ago. In spite of the agricultural limitations, no country in the world produces so much per acre as Japan. The limit of cultivation was reached long ago, but by a judi-

cious use of fertilizers and a skill in farming that amounts almost to a genius, the same average yield is obtainable year after year.

"The land is well suited to irrigation, and the water, which is regarded as impure by fastidious Europeans, is abundant. Most of the land is made up of plains, whose surface is well drained, being washed by the water falling upon the hills and ranges from the back. The numerous rivers and water courses which cross the plains on their way to the sea are utilized for purposes of irrigation. The water is drawn to high elevations, from which it overflows the land in channels.

"In April the crops are in a flourishing condition, and wheat, barley, rape and corn form the principal part. All the fields are planted with mathematical precision, for the element of accuracy enters into the art of the farmers, and the fields must be pleasing in appearance. The cereals are astonishingly regular in position and growth. And even the ears of corn appear in line as they come out. The cereals, whether planted in single or double rows, grow in clusters of several stems, each cluster being exactly in line, so that the eye detects no irregularities whatever. Seed is too valuable to waste, and only rice is scattered broadcast. Four or five grains of corn are planted together upon ridges equal distances apart, and generally in rows. The intervening space is utilized for growing beans, which are so planted that they can get space and light without injury to the other crops.

"Land is so valuable that no space is allowed for grass-plots, and it is a curious thing that no weeds are to be seen in any cultivated spots in Japan. Every inch of ground must be put to the most profitable use, and a seed borne by the current or dropped by a bird stands little show of growing to maturity. So thoroughly have the Japanese got the mastery of the pests that the soil is entirely free from every trace of them. The climate, and the warm, humid atmosphere are particularly favorable to the rusts and other parasitic forms, but they have also entirely disappeared from the fields of Japan. A few narrow paths are made in the fields where absolutely necessary, but there are no roads, and consequently no room for wheeled vehicles or machines. Almost all the work of cultivation is done by hand, and the tools used are models of simplicity. The tools used for cutting barley or wheat consists of a sharp blade placed at right angles to the shaft, which is about two feet long. The corn is cut very carefully, so that the adjoining plants are not injured.

"Threshing, too, is a tedious process. There is no room in the fields for drying sheaves, for the ground must be used immediately after harvest for other crops. The corn sheaves are tied up in bunches and securely fastened to houses, fences and trees. The ears are always placed downward, so that the rain may run off. During the harvest season the eaves and verandas of every village house are stacked about with neat bundles of grain that will be beaten out as soon as dry. The ears are knocked against a pole placed a few feet above the ground, and the grain falls upon the mats placed below to receive it. The cereals are put through a sort of primitive winnow, or thrown up for the wind to carry away the husks. Bunches of corn or rice straw are drawn through hackles and gathered upon mats. The rice straw is used in the manufacture of a tough paper that has a great sale in Japan.

"In July the fields are made ready for the rice, after being properly banked up and irrigated. Rice is a staple, but is regarded as a luxury among the farmers, being used only on holidays or in case of illness. If a patient is in a critical condition he is permitted to have rice. 'What, so ill that he must have rice?' is asked in sympathy, and the patient's case is indeed alarming when this grain is resorted to as a diet.

"Before the fields are hoed the surface is covered with vegetables or straw, such as bean, haulm or bamboo grass, which decay in time and make excellent fertilizers. This coating is turned under the mud by means of hoes a little larger than ordinary spades. Sometimes a subsoil plow is used to accomplish the same result. The coating of vegetation keeps the muddy earth open and in a porous condition the first season, and furnishes fertilization for the second.

"After the surface is carefully smoothed

PROTECT OUR BREAD.

The machinery of the law has not been put to work too speedily against the fraudulent use of ammonia and alum in Baking Powders. Both health and the pocket of the people are demanding protection. The legislatures of New York, Illinois and Minnesota have taken this matter of adulteration up, and especially that of Baking Powders.

It will be in the interest of public health when their sale is made a misdemeanor in every State in the UNION, and the penalties of the law will be made their article of humors. Candidates for June 21. They can should.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only pure cream of tartar powder having a general sale that is free from ammonia, alum or taint of any kind of impurity. It makes the sweetest and lightest bread, biscuit and cake that are perfectly digestible whether hot or cold. It costs more to manufacture Dr. Price's than any other baking powder. It is superior to every other known and the standard for forty years.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulterant. In fact, the purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

It is covered for a depth of six inches with water. This process of irrigation is very particular, although simple enough. Water is conducted into the field of highest elevation in the neighborhood, which it overflows, and then is carried to the next field, a few inches lower, and on through the whole series of fields to the lowest. Water at the uniform depth of six inches is allowed to stand in each. If, by chance, any of the fields cannot be watered in this way, another method is used. Water is thrown up to the required level by means of treadwheels, placed in the channels built for the purpose. The weight of the men who tread the wheels is sufficient to throw the water up to a considerable height."

The Price of Real Estate in New York.

A chronicler of the days of the good Haroun-al-Raschid, seated on a minaret of his paradise, with a list of New York real estate quotations spread out before him, would be seized with an impulse to write the story of our prosperity in jeweled characters on cloth of gold. And if he should describe Manhattan as an island overlaid with precious metals and encrusted with diamonds, there would be little fault to find with the metaphor beyond its audacity. In a down-town district, but a short time ago, land sold for \$20,000 per frontage foot, the entire lot, 20x100 feet, bringing \$400,000. Uptown, in a choice neighborhood, about the same time, \$50,000 was the price paid for a frontage of 20 feet by 100 in depth. Thus have the inexorable demands of traffic and the needs of huddling thousands for sleeping room and shelter transmuted the soil beneath the New Yorker's feet into auriferous strata, whose value stated in figures becomes almost too dazzling for belief. We have all but reached the condition when only two classes can exist in New York—the extremely rich and the very poor; those who can afford to pay more than an average income in rent and those who can endure suffocating existence in dingy cribs of glutted tenements. For the great middle class Harlem, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and their suburbs have become outlets. But tens of thousands of poor who remain in the city are yoked to discomforts that excite their discontent

and make their presence a constant menace. A pressing problem of urban civilization, therefore, is the manner and measure of the aid that may be rendered the uncontaminated and industrious—that large element in the city who are eager but powerless to help themselves out of the slough of destitution, and whom society ought, for its own safety, to emancipate before they become hopelessly infected with the virus of their surroundings. The problem is that of every great municipality as well as our own.—*Harper's Weekly.*

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.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

The Young Folks.

Don't Leave Your Farm.

Don't leave your farm, your prairie soil,
Long tilled with heavy, wearing toll,
In quest of softer path to tread,
Or easier way to earn your bread;
Let steadfast courage nerve your arm,
Plod bravely on—don't leave your farm.

What though before your mental sight
Some city splendor's pleasing light,
Bright gleam of gold, or brilliant fame,
Play with alluring, snarling flame!
Resist the vain, illusive charm
With cheerful hope—don't leave your farm.

Though secret worm, or blasing storm,
Or monster debt's appalling form,
Or burning beam from rainless sky,
Should cause you in despair to lie;
Rise, work and trust: no loud alarm
Must fright your soul—don't leave your farm.

Sigh not for learning's joy you deem
Are but to you an idle dream,
For sons of science have been found
Staunch plowmen on the prairie ground.
Grave wisdom yields her sweetest charm
To humble minds;—don't leave your farm.

Whose heart is malled in moral worth
May fight the fiercest foes on earth.
Tough, patient labor in the field
Soft spots of pleasant ease may yield;
And gold reward the strong right arm
That digs and delves;—don't leave your farm.

—Mrs. Gussie M. Waterman.

MY LITTLE LAD.

"Appuls, appuls, bananers, and oranges,
finest and most for yer money!"

The thin, piping voice arrested my attention, and I turned back to the stand at the corner and bought some of the fruit so graphically described. Behind the small counter, formed by a board placed over two dry goods boxes, stood a boy, leaning on crutches and calling his wares.

"Is business good to-day?" I asked, while he did up the apples.

"Midlin' fair," he answered, cheerfully, and with a broad smile. "More a comin'," he exclaimed, as a burly farmer edged his way across the street and halted at the stand. I stepped aside and waited until the farmer had finished his purchase, and then continued: "Can you make a living this way, with so many rival fruit stands near?"

"Well," he answered, "its right hard sometimes, but I have a partner now and times are growin' brighter," and he smiled back at me with all the assurance of a business man who felt encouraged about his future success.

Here two more customers claimed his attention and I passed on, with the thin childish voice still reaching me far down the street, calling, "Appuls, appuls."

I passed a dozen fruit stands every day with scarcely a glance, but there was a little pathetic inflection in this boy's voice which reminded me of another voice at home of a little child who had never walked, and who must be about the same age. Gladys, or "my little lady," as she was fond of having me call her, would be interested at once in this little boy. She would be sure, too, to think of some means of helping him, for her greatest joy was in giving pleasure to other children less fortunate than herself. Many were my commissions to the city hospitals and elsewhere, all, I fear, for the sake of pleasing my little lady. But business cares crowded the incidents from my mind, and weeks went by before I remembered to tell my little lady about the boy.

One morning before I started down town, she called me to her and said: "Uncle Fred, I have saved up four books and two dolls, and I want you to take them to St. Mark's hospital. You will, won't you? Papa hasn't time, and you can do as you said you would the other day—make time. It has rained for most a week, and, if tomorrow is a rainy Sunday, these things would make six children happy all day. You will make time, won't you, please?"

I promised, of course. I promised, too, that I would see where each little gift went, and try to remember and tell her when I came home. I managed to leave the office an hour earlier than usual, and with the package under my arm followed the matron of St. Mark's up the broad steps of the fifth ward. Here I delivered the bundle to the head nurse, and followed her down the long room between two rows of tiny white cots. She gave out the small gifts one by one, seeming to know where each was most needed, and telling me, as we passed, something of each child, so that I felt there was quite a budget of news for Gladys. The last book the nurse still held, and, seeing my questioning glance, she said: "I want to keep this for my new patient, a little fruit vender. He

was hurt by the horse cart a week ago. He is lame, and so was not able to get out of the way quick enough."

We paused at the last bed. She gave the book to the boy who lay there, and he took it eagerly, saying, as he turned over the leaves: "Any pictures?"

Where had I heard the voice? His face was pinched and white from suffering, but after I looked at him more closely it all came back to me, and I recalled that morning, weeks ago, when the apple boy cheerfully remarked: "Times is growin' brighter."

After talking to him a little while, he remembered me, and I overheard his side and told him who sent me, and all about my little lady who could not walk.

When I had finished he said, with tears in his eyes: "That's mighty bad. I jest don't know what I would do if I couldn't never walk," and his voice was full of pity. Afterward he said, regretfully: "You didn't see my partner, did you, mister, that day you stopped? He's older than me—forty, I guess—but jest my size. He's a dwarf, and he has had a stand right here in Kansas City ever since he was young. 'Cake-a'-ple,' the youngsters call him, 'that's what he sells mostly—prime ones.' He took me into business last fall. Both on us were sorter alone, so we agrees to stand by each other and be partners. Does yer have ter go? Well, come agin', and thank the little lady for the book, will yer? No, I don't suffer none, least not much, and I kin see a whole patch of blue sky from that window when its bright. I likes it up here. Good-by, mister."

"Is he always so hopeful?" I said to the nurse as we passed down the room.

"Yes, always," she answered. "His friend, old 'Cake-a'-ple,' visits him every few days, but there is little hope of the child's recovery."

After this I went often to see the boy, taking him messages and small gifts, and one day I called him "my little lad." His face brightened.

"That's good," he said. "Call me that always."

And, seeing that it pleased him, I did so.

One day, a few weeks before Easter, the nurse told me she had had a long talk with him, telling him of Easter and all that it means to Christian people. He was much interested and asked her many questions.

"I never had no time fer religion," he said. "I always had to be so busy gitten a livin' I never seemed to have no time, but I likes to hear about it now I ain't in sech a rush."

The days passed and Gladys and the little lad grew to be great friends, and many were the messages I took between the two. As the spring advanced I could see that the lad was falling rapidly.

One day, as I went in, the familiar bent figure of old 'Cake-a'-ple' passed me rapidly on the stairs. He had a small bundle under his arm, and his pinched old face was drawn up in a pitiful attempt to keep back the tears. I hurried on and met the nurse at the door.

"Is the boy worse?" I asked.

"No," she answered; "but he and his partner have had a long talk, and the poor dwarf cried nearly all the time. The little fellow at last succeeded in making his friend take away the coat and trousers he had on when they brought him here. I told him only this morning that he could not get well, and he was not as much moved as I had feared he would be."

Here we reached the cot, and I could not see that my little lad was changed by the news. He seemed as cheerful as ever, and talked of his friend and of the patch of blue sky that "just stayed blue these days. And we heard a robin yesterday," he said, smiling at his nurse.

As I rose to go I asked, "Are you suffering any, my lad?"

"Not much, none to speak of, these days," adding, with another smile, "times is gittin' brighter."

The next day I went again, but found that my little lad was no longer there. The nurse gave me this message:

"Tell the little lady that I never did buy nothin' fer nobody, an' I send this ter her."

It was a beautiful white lily. He had commissioned his partner to sell his clothes, which he would no longer need, and buy the lily for my little lady. As I looked at the small white face, I seemed to hear again his cheerful words: "Times is gittin' brighter," and I turned away feel-

They Get There Just the same, AND SO DOES



CLAIRETTE SOAP.

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ing that life held for me a more sacred meaning because this lad had lived.—*Congregationalist.*

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Complete preparation of the soil, seasonable and proper seeding, and thorough cultivation, is the foundation and secret of successful farming.

The nearest approach to the phenomenal May rainfall of this year was that of May, 1890. The year 1890 is remembered as one of phenomenal crops in Kansas.

There is economy in using brain as well as muscle. A farmer can be as learned and as gentlemanly as any one; and to know how to farm is as much a profession as that of a lawyer, doctor or teacher.

The St. Louis *Republic* says that the Democrats are likely to lose a United States Senator in Missouri if they leave the People's party as the only champion of free silver coinage and the only uncompromising opponent of the single gold standard.

A report as to the great coal combine says: "Quiet prevails in the anthracite coal market, the companies having decided upon another advance, which the condition of the market does not seem to warrant." It is just possible that the coal combine may overdo the matter of putting up prices.

Please inform me and others through your paper how to address the government silk culturist in Kansas.
Blue Mound, Kas.
MRS. N. V. B.

There is no government silk culture station in this State, but the Kansas Silk Station is located at Peabody, with Dr. L. A. Buck in charge. For information regarding the government work, address Silk Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

We are pleased to note that the excellent article entitled "Home Manners," written by Prof. Nellie S. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural college, for our issue of May 25, has been copied in several of our exchanges. We were sorry to observe that in one case due credit was not given **KANSAS FARMER** for the article. Our columns are free to all to copy from, but we respectfully ask that the credit due us for articles so taken shall be properly acknowledged.

At the late silver convention a permanent organization was effected, and a large delegation composed of strong men from each party are now at Minneapolis, and will also go to Chicago and Omaha to ask for a free silver plank. It is presumed, of course, that these gentlemen are really in good earnest, and it yet remains to be seen whether or not they will continue to affiliate with a party that rejects their requests, and fights the party that accepts the silver plank. We will patiently watch these gentlemen and see whether they possess the virtue of consistency or not—and if not, why not?

RAILROAD ASSESSMENT FOR 1891.

On the morning of May 28, taxpayers of Kansas were rejoiced to read in the official State paper an official statement as to assessment of property in Kansas, indicating that taxes of private property owners which are due and must be paid on or before the 20th of the present month, should be far lower than heretofore. Of course it was remembered that at the time of paying the first half of these taxes, last December, they were uniformly higher than heretofore; but under a heading like the following, signed officially by five sworn officers of the great State of Kansas, there must be found evidence that the wicked County Treasurers had collected more tax than was rightly due under the assessment of 1891. The heading referred to reads:

Facts submitted. The State Board of Railroad Assessors explains its work. Figures show that while personal property has decreased in assessed value in the last few years 90 per cent. the railroads have decreased only 10 per cent.

Diligently was the column and a half of law, argument, statement, figures, etc., read to find how this had been, and to fasten upon the County Treasurer the iniquity of collecting overmuch tax. It was remembered that surprise at the height to which the tax bill of last December had mounted was quieted by the statement that the increase over former years resulted from the reduction in the assessment of railroad property.

Finally at the end of the official statement above referred to occurred the following paragraph with signatures as appear below:

Those who strenuously insist that the railroads should be assessed upon the same basis as in 1887 have doubtless forgotten that, as compared with the basis of 1887, all other property as a whole has diminished in assessed value over 90 per cent., and railroads less than 10 per cent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
A. J. FELT,
Lieutenant Governor.
WILLIAM HIGGINS,
Secretary of State.
S. G. STOVER,
Treasurer of State.
CHAS. M. HOVEY,
Auditor of State.
JOHN N. IVES,
Attorney General.
State Board of Railroad Assessors.

This is a plain statement. But is it true that "all other property as a whole has diminished in assessed value over 90 per cent., and railroads less than 10 per cent.?" The writer became satisfied that this reduction of 90 per cent. did not take place in the assessed value of "all other property" in either of the two counties in which he pays taxes, for the taxes in these were higher than heretofore. Diligent inquiry as to several other counties resulted in the conviction that this reduction of 90 per cent. in the assessed value of all other property must have occurred in some county outside of Kansas, for it did not take place as to the property of any county in this State.

In order to get a proper understanding of this statement, which is in good English, and, on its face, susceptible of no construction which is not a flat contradiction of facts, the writer talked with all, except one, who was not in the city, of the officials who signed the statement, and asked an explanation. After discussing the matter at considerable length attention was called to the fact that in preparing the statement the board had made a comparison of the assessments for 1887 and 1891: that had all property in the State in 1891 been assessed on the same basis as in 1887 a summary of the assessment of 1891 would be:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Lands subject to taxation..... | \$184,474,815.08 |
| Town lots..... | 113,784,194.03 |
| Personal property..... | 70,000,000.00 |
| Railroad property..... | 59,221,846.30 |
| Total..... | \$427,480,355.41 |

or to summarize this hypothetical assessment of 1891:

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Other property..... | \$368,259,010.11 |
| Railroad property..... | 59,221,846.30 |
| Total..... | \$427,480,856.41 |

whereas the actual assessment for 1891 was—

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Lands..... | \$170,160,308.68 |
| Personal property..... | 47,401,227.25 |
| Railroad property..... | 50,865,825.34 |
| Town lots..... | 74,203,946.58 |

Total value of all property.....\$342,631,307.86

or to summarize the actual assessment of 1891—

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Other property..... | \$291,765,482.52 |
| Railroad property..... | 50,865,825.34 |
| Total..... | \$342,631,307.86 |

So that the actual assessment of 1891 shows the following reductions from the

above hypothetical assessment on the basis of valuations of 1887:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| On lands..... | \$14,314,506.40 |
| On lots..... | 39,580,248.45 |
| On personal..... | 22,580,248.45 |
| Total..... | \$76,475,003.30 |
| Railroads..... | 8,356,020.46 |
| Grand total..... | \$84,831,023.66 |

And it was explained that of this hypothetical total reduction of \$84,831,023.66 the reduction on railroad property constitutes less than 10 per cent., while that on other property constitutes over 90 per cent.

This is an entirely different statement from that contained in the concluding paragraph of the official statement under consideration. It is passing strange that these five officers of the great State of Kansas attached their signatures to and had printed in a circular at the State's expense a statement so misleading and so at variance with the facts as is the said concluding paragraph.

It will be observed that of the above hypothetical reduction on "other property" over half is on town lots, and that as compared with the reduction on lands and personal property that on railroad property is much larger in proportion to the value of property on which the reductions are made.

It will not be forgotten that in 1887 the town lot speculators were engaged in laying off the State into town lots and were valuing them at fancy prices, so that a reduction of valuation of this kind of property was a necessary consequence of the collapse of the town lot boom.

No reason is assigned for going back to 1887 for a basis of comparison instead of taking the year 1890, in which conditions were very similar to those of 1891. It cannot be these officers of the State—not of the railroads—wanted to give the railroads advantage of the collapse of the town lot boom in making the comparison! From page 22 of the report of the Board of Railroad Assessors and of Equalization we find that there were in the State, according to the assessment of 1890:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Lands subject to taxation..... | \$168,285,199.11 |
| Town lots..... | 72,814,873.00 |
| Personal property..... | 48,750,913.00 |
| Railroad property..... | 57,866,232.00 |
| Total..... | \$347,906,217.11 |

From pages 75, 86 and 89 of the same report we learn that there were in the State according to the assessment of 1891:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Lands subject to taxation..... | \$170,160,308.68 |
| Town lots..... | 74,203,946.58 |
| Personal property..... | 47,401,227.25 |
| Railroad property..... | 50,865,825.34 |
| Total..... | \$342,631,307.86 |

From these there appears a
Reduction on railroad property.....\$7,000,406.66
Reduction on all property.....\$75,827,536.48
Increase on other property.....\$1,172,870.18

Why, oh why, did not our trusted officials make the comparison with the real assessment of 1890 instead of with a hypothetical assessment of 1887?

Looking further into this same report it appears that property was assessed as follows:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Land per acre, average, 1890..... | \$3.82 |
| Land per acre, average, 1891..... | 3.80 |
| A reduction of 2 cents per acre or a little over one-half of 1 per cent. | |
| Railroads per mile, 1890, average..... | \$8,603.74 |
| Railroads per mile, 1891, average..... | 5,745.02 |

Reduction per mile.....\$ 2,858.02
or over 11 per cent., about twenty-two times as great a reduction as was made on lands.

A comparison of the report of the Auditor of State for the years 1889-90, at page 415, with the report under consideration, at page 82, shows that the equalized assessments were—

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Horses per head, 1890..... | \$21.30 |
| Horses per head, 1891..... | 20.50 |

Reduction per head.....\$.80
or about 3 7-10 per cent., a little less than one-third of the reduction in the railroad assessment.

From the same pages it appears that the equalized assessments were—

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Cattle per head, 1890..... | \$6.07 |
| Cattle per head, 1891..... | 5.80 |

Reduction.....\$.27
or a little more than 4 4-10 per cent., and less than half as great a reduction as was made in the railroad assessment.

The **KANSAS FARMER** does not favor any kind of injustice to the railroads; neither does it believe that, because of their immense power in the politics of

*This total is erroneous and should be \$347,717,217.11.

+This total is also erroneous and should be \$342,631,307.86.

†Correcting errors in totals given in the report we should have—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Reduction on railroad property..... | \$7,000,406.66 |
| Reduction on all property..... | 5,079,909.28 |
| Increase on other property..... | 1,920,497.40 |

the State or on account of the great amounts of money they handle, or on any other account, they should receive official favors not accorded to the humblest taxpayer, and is unable to understand why in face of the immense business of the roads since 1889 there should be so violent a reduction of the assessment from 1890 to 1891.

In 1890 the Board of Railroad Assessors consisted of Lieutenant Governor A. J. Felt, State Auditor Tim McCarthy, Secretary of State William Higgins, Treasurer of State William Sims, and Attorney General L. B. Kellogg. Messrs. Felt and Higgins are members of the present board. The record of proceedings for 1891 shows that the board was unanimous in its action making the reduction. Now on page 357, Auditor's report 1889-90, we learn that the assessment of the main lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska (Rock Island) was raised from \$7,500 per mile, the previous valuation, to \$7,750 per mile, by the vote of the entire board except McCarthy. It also appears that the same board, by unanimous vote, raised the assessment of the Atchison & Nebraska from \$4,600 to \$6,000 per mile. But without going into further detail on this point, it is simply observed that the railroad assessors of 1890 raised the average assessment of all roads in Kansas from \$6,595.13 in 1889 to \$6,603.74 in 1890, and that in 1891, when, according to the official State paper which first gave to the public the remarkable statement of the present Railroad Assessors, the State was reveling in untold prosperity, the assessment was reduced to an average of only \$5,745.02 per mile. The contrast of reasoning which in 1890 caused Messrs. Felt and Higgins under a solemn official oath to raise former assessments and in 1891 to make so sweeping a reduction is not apparent.

It is stated by good authority that by this reduction the railroads of the State are relieved of taxes to the amount of a quarter of a million dollars. The inconsistency of Messrs. Felt and Higgins one year placing this upon the railroads and the next saddling it upon the other taxpayers of the State does not of course apply to the three new members of the board. But Maj. William Sims, the former Treasurer, is a man of large business experience, unimpeachable integrity, and eminently good judgment as to property values. The new Treasurer should have weighty reasons for reversing the decision of William Sims on a matter of public concern. Gen. Tim McCarthy, the former Auditor, is a man of wide experience, acute observation and an official record which has never been questioned. The new Auditor took upon himself a heavy responsibility in going back on the assessment of Tim McCarthy and saddling a burden of \$250,000 on the people. Gen. L. B. Kellogg, former Attorney General, is a man of spotless reputation and an able lawyer. The new Attorney General has disagreed with his predecessor to the cost of his constituents.

Further, these five men have joined in a published statement which, to say the best of it, is a jugglery of figures, garbled from the records, and concludes with a glaring misstatement of fact.

THE MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION.

At the time the **KANSAS FARMER** goes to press this week the Republican National convention is in session at Minneapolis. It has until quite recently been taken for granted that President Harrison would receive the nomination without a struggle, perhaps by acclamation. The only doubt about this appeared to have been dispelled last February by an open letter from Secretary Blaine to Mr. Clarkson, Chairman of the National committee of his party, declaring that his name would not come before the convention. Some of the opponents of President Harrison within the party refused to be governed even by this positive declaration, and have industriously cultivated a Blaine campaign. This grew in proportions mightily, and as was to be expected was followed by the resignation of Blaine from the Cabinet. This resignation was sent to the President last Saturday, and was accepted within an hour. A mighty wave of Blaine enthusiasm spread over the country as rapidly as the news went over the wires. This was not unmixed with contempt at the appearance of bad faith on the part of Mr. Blaine, but it was

the signal for redoubled efforts on the part of the President's opponents. The news from Minneapolis shows that the city is filled with excited throngs of partisans of the two leaders, the followers of each trying to outdo the enthusiasm of the others. Those who have never been present at one of these conventions can little realize how great is the effect of the enthusiastic demonstrations for a popular leader like Mr. Blaine. The current is one which none but the strongest and most impetuous can withstand. Men's judgments cease to control their votes, and they take the will of the crowd for their guide, and thus excuse and concede that the will of the voters of their party is expressed from the noisy throats of the yelling, present multitude.

It is at this moment impossible to predict the action of the convention. It may name Harrison or Blaine, or McKinley, or Sherman, or Alger, or some one not yet prominently mentioned.

NO FUSION IN THE FIRST.

The People's party convention of the First Congressional district of Kansas met at Holton last Thursday and nominated Fred J. Close, of Doniphan county, to make the campaign against Congressman Broderick, who will doubtless be nominated by the Republicans to succeed himself. It had been the general supposition that Col. W. A. Harris, of Leavenworth county, would receive this nomination, even in the face of his positive assertion that he did not want it, and of the fact that he has gone to Europe. Col. Harris had the lead in the convention, and would doubtless have been nominated but for the fact that certain Democratic politicians made themselves very busy in his interest. This turned the attention of the convention, which seems to have been a strictly "in the middle of the road" body, to other candidates, and resulted in the choice as above noted of Mr. Close. No importance was attached to the fact that Col. Harris was a Confederate soldier during the war. The fact that he has been a true and loyal citizen ever since the close of the struggle was all the certificate he needed, even in the soldier State of Kansas.

Mr. Close is a one-armed Union soldier, a lawyer by profession, and is spoken of in the highest terms by those who know him.

The action of this convention is taken by politicians as a declaration that the People's party proposes to decline all propositions of fusion, and to stand or fall on its merits. Democratic leaders are somewhat disappointed, and Republicans are rather stunned by the assurance and boldness of the new party in disregarding proposed Democratic help. The course taken appears to the writer to be the wisest, in a political sense, that the People's party could have taken. The first anxiety of hungry political fixers is to secure office, or at least a prospect of office. The Democrats concede that the best they can expect in Kansas from the Presidential contest is to throw the State out of the Republican column, which may result in throwing the election of President into the House, thereby assuring the choice of the Democratic nominee. The Democratic leaders need not be told that in such event they will be given control of the federal patronage of Kansas. It is therefore to their interest, with this in view, to support at least the candidates for Presidential electors nominated by the People's party. This is an advantage which they are pretty sure to take, whether the People's party favors or opposes. It will, of course, be difficult for the Democrats to sustain a campaign during a Presidential contest with no electors to choose. The probabilities are, therefore, that the People's party will keep right on "in the middle of the road," run a full ticket, and that failing to get a more advantageous arrangement the Democrats will support the People's nominees with vigor enough to politically earn the federal patronage in Kansas, in case of the election of a Democratic President.

KANSAS GERMAN-AMERICANS.

The much-talked of organization of German voters was perfected at Lawrence on the 6th inst. It is claimed that this new association will be an important political factor.

Delegates were present from all the larger towns and from the counties which have a large German vote. It was christened the German-American State Asso-

ciation, and by-laws were adopted setting forth the object and plans of the organization. The association will be non-political in the sense that it will not affiliate with any political party, but will vote for the party and candidates which give promise of relief sought. The political feature of the organization will be the repeal of the prohibitory law.

H. Von Langen, of Topeka, was elected President of the association, and Dr. E. J. Lutz, of Kansas City, Kas., Secretary.

KANSAS WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending June 6, 1892:

The rainfall is above the normal this week, except in the central counties south of the Saline. Heavy rains have fallen in Wallace, Sherman, Thomas and Logan; from Rooks and Ellis to Washington; and in the eastern counties; unusually heavy rains in the extreme southeastern counties, and exceptionally heavy rains in Sumner, Cowley and Chautauqua. Hail has fallen in many of the southern counties.

The temperature and sunshine have been about normal in the northern and extreme western counties, while elsewhere they have been deficient.

The continued wet weather in the eastern and southern counties has compelled much replanting of corn, yet the corn already up is growing rapidly. The wheat has improved, but now needs warm sunshine to ripen the grain. Rye is heading out generally. Barley in the west and oats in the east are much improved. The wet, cool and cloudy weather is shortening the crop of apples and small fruits.

Barber—Corn being rapidly cultivated; warm sunshine hastening harvest.

Brown—Corn—planting nearly completed, corn coming up nicely.

Chautauqua—Corn and wheat on bottom lands have been badly injured by the late rains, corn not flooded is suffering from lack of cultivation; oats are doing well.

Cherokee—The past three days have been nearly clear and spirits are rising among the farmers.

Clark—Conditions most needed are warmth and sunshine.

Cloud—Wheat excellent; nearly all the corn is planted and some up.

Dickinson—Crop prospects much improved; most of the corn is up and being cultivated; wheat heading out, and never looked better.

Edwards—The still hot days of the previous week caused wheat and rye to gain fast, the rains have improved these grains much.

Ellis—Warm weather is all that is needed to produce a large crop.

Ford—Wheat and rye never looked better; warm weather needed.

Gove—Corn backward, but coming on nicely, all small grains in fine condition.

Kearney—Barring damaging storms, our crop prospects are beyond our most sanguine expectations; alfalfa harvest will begin next week.

Kiowa—Crops outside of Friday's (27th ult.) storm in excellent condition.

Labette—Strawberries spoiled by rains; Neosho has overflowed the bottoms and ruined hundreds of acres of crops; farm work at a stand.

Marion—Crops growing fine; much corn had to be replanted, doing well.

McPherson—Wheat heading out, oats improving, much corn replanted.

Montgomery—Neither weather nor crops improved.

Morton—Wheat and rye in bloom; crops in good condition.

Norton—Corn nearly all in, some had to be replanted; grapes in bloom.

Ottawa—Much corn replanted; oats and corn not doing their best.

Riley—Sunshine and warm weather needed; winter wheat nicely headed.

Rush—Warmer and more sunshine has been beneficial to all crops.

Seward—All crops are booming except in a small strip hurt by hail.

Sumner—All grains suffered severely in storm of 27th ult.

Trego—This sunshine has given the wheat a darker shade; rye heading.

Wilson—Wheat improving; flax and early corn looking well; corn weedy.

Woodson—Oats on upland doing well; last three days very favorable.

Greeley—The weather is as seasonable as we could wish for; good sunshine and plenty of rain making crops grow rapidly.

KANSAS CROP REPORTS.

Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, has issued the crop report for May, in which he says that the conditions throughout the State for the month of May, as reported by the correspondents of this board, have been somewhat discouraging to farmers, especially in the eastern portion of the State.

Winter wheat—In the eastern belt of Kansas (thirty-nine counties) correspondents report acreage plowed up ranging in the respective counties from 2 per cent. to 50 per cent., the wheat in the south half of the eastern belt being in a worse condition than in the north half. The acreage plowed up in the eastern belt, as reported, is 14 per cent. of the area sown.

The condition of that remaining is reported the same as a month ago, 70 per cent. for the eastern belt. In the central belt (thirty-five counties) comprising 70 per cent. of the entire wheat area of the State, the wheat condition has improved since last report one and one-half points, being now reported at 94.5 per cent. A small acreage, not to exceed 3 per cent., is reported plowed up for the entire belt. In the western belt (thirty-two counties), which comprises 13 per cent. of the wheat area of the State, the condition of wheat has also improved, being now reported at 103 per cent. The condition of wheat for the entire State is raised during the month from 88 to 90 per cent.

Wheat harvest throughout the State will be about three weeks later than usual. Spring wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax are all reported extremely backward, but in good condition, and promising well.

Corn—The season up to June 1 was extremely unfavorable to the germination and growth of corn. Our correspondents report that during a large portion of May it was impossible to plant corn on account of the wet condition of the soil, and the low temperature prevailing made it necessary to replant much which was planted in the early part of the month. A very large breadth of corn area, however, was planted the last week of May, and with plenty of sunshine and favorable conditions a good crop can yet be had. Correspondents report the area planted to corn about the same as that of last year, which is 5,209,234 acres.

Summary—Conditions compared with average:

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Winter wheat | 90 |
| Rye | 94 |
| Spring wheat | 93 |
| Corn | 89 |
| Barley | 97 |
| Oats | 91 |
| Flax | 85 |
| Tame grasses | 97 |
| Prairie grasses | 92 |
| Apples | 74 |
| Peaches | 79 |
| Cherries | 80 |
| Grapes | 82 |

Hessian fly, which were reported a month ago in fifteen counties, seem to have disappeared largely, according to reports of correspondents, and no damage has as yet been done to the wheat by this or any other noxious insect. Chinch bugs are reported in some counties more or less numerous, but on account of frequent and excessive rains no young brood has yet appeared, and since these do the damage, unless weather conditions change greatly, no one need apprehend danger from that source.

On the whole, the agricultural outlook in Kansas is encouraging.

WEATHER REPORT FOR MAY, 1892.

Prof. Snow's weather report for May presents a succession of superlatives. It was the coldest, wettest, cloudiest, and with one exception (1883) the windiest May on the twenty-five years record. The total rainfall for the five months of 1892 now completed exceeds 22 inches. This is nearly double the average, and by far exceeds the precipitation of the same month of any preceding year. Although the month was so cool there was no frost at this station.

The mean temperature was 60.04 degrees, which is 5.01 deg. below the May average. The highest temperature was 83 deg., on the 24th; the lowest was 42 deg., on the 10th, giving a range of 41 deg. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 56.98 deg.; at 2 p. m., 66.37 deg.; at 9 p. m., 58.42 deg.

The rainfall was 8.51 inches, which is 4.23 inches above the May average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on nineteen days. There were four thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the five months of 1892 now completed has been 22.72 inches, which is 10.31 inches above the average

for the same months in the preceding twenty-four years.

The mean cloudiness was 67.42 per cent. of the sky, the month being 20.22 per cent. cloudier than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) five; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy) thirteen; cloudy (more than two-thirds) thirteen. There were no entirely clear days and six entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 71.29 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 69.68 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 61.29 per cent.

The wind was: N. W., 35 times; S. E., 18 times; S. W., 17 times; N. E., 12 times; E., 5 times; N., twice; W., twice; S., twice. The total run of the wind was 14,345 miles, which is 2,640 miles above the May average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 463 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 19.3 miles. The highest velocity was 75 miles an hour, from 12:10 to 12:15 a. m. on the 5th.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Sandwich Enterprise Co., of Sandwich, Ill., are manufacturing a new steel wind-mill. Our Chicago manager says it is a beauty, and we have no doubt about the success of it, as this concern bears the best of reputation for manufacturing first-class goods.

The Empire Cordage Co. will cause many thousands of merchants to reduce their prices on binder twine. It is, however, the duty and to the interest of every farmer to see that the Empire Cordage Company hasn't a sack of twine left when harvest is over.

One of the most modern, as well as the most durable and cheapest farm gates is manufactured by the Eureka Gate Co., of Waterloo, Ia. The frame is made of tubular wrought iron and stoutly braced at the corners, making a light and serviceable gate for farmers. Every farmer ought to have these gates. Write for circular and further particulars.

The Joliet Stowbridge Co., of Joliet, Ill., are general Western agents for the "Champion" wagon, manufactured at Owego, N. Y. This wagon is meeting with marvelous success. The Stowbridge Co. are selling it on its merits strictly. They will send a wagon to any reliable party on thirty days' trial. It has steel skids and many other special improvements peculiar to itself.

The chicken business is assuming considerable prominence of late. This is evinced by the large number of incubator concerns that have sprung into existence during the past two years. Many of them have met with notable success. Our Chicago manager states, after visiting the office of G. W. Murphy & Co., of Quincy, Ill., that the "Noxall" incubator is worthy of consideration by our readers. They send a descriptive catalogue, which fully describes the merits of it, to any one applying.

A very great variety of woven wire fencing is manufactured and many kinds contain imperfect features; either the wire is not strong enough for general farm purposes, or the meshes are too large for poultry or pig fencing. Adam's Combination Woven Wire Fencing, manufactured by W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill., is an invention of Mr. Adam's, and does away with the objections that other wire fencing has had. It is an excellent thing and should be commended to our readers. Mr. Adam will send a catalogue, illustrating his fencing, upon application.

We have just received from the Famous Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., their new forty-page catalogue. This company claims to manufacture the largest and most complete line of hay-baling machinery made in the United States, and, judging from their catalogue, which is the largest ever issued by any hay press manufacturer, we infer that their claim is well founded. The back page of the cover shows their plant at night illuminated with electric light, which is furnished by their own power. This company has been in business for a number of years and well deserves the success it has met with. A catalogue will be sent free to any one mentioning this paper.

The June number of *Jenness-Miller Illustrated Monthly* is one of the handsomest of the periodicals. There is an illuminated cover bearing a striking likeness of Mrs. Jenness-Miller. There are numerous literary articles of merit in this issue, notably one by Linda Gilbert, the prisoner's friend, on "Helping Hands Outside the Prison Doors." Mrs. Miller writes on "Sense and Art in Dress." Maria Parloa instructs in the preserving of fruits. There is no end of other good features, helpful to each and every member of the family. It is intended to make *Jenness-Miller Illustrated Monthly* the great family magazine of America. Price \$1 a year, 10 cents a copy, of all news agents. One of the novel features of the venture is the giving away of a \$1 union suit of woman's underwear with each \$1 yearly subscription to the magazine. Address: Publishers *Jenness-Miller Illustrated Monthly*, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Horticulture.

A Live Horticultural Meeting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society met on May 21, at the home of L. A. Goodman, of Westport, Mo.

The day being cheerless and cold for this time of year, the picnic part of the programme was carried out in the spacious parlors and dining-room in Mr. Goodman's elegant residence. After enjoying the usual picnic dinner, the society gathered in the music room and was called to order by the President, J. C. Evans, of Harlem, Mo.

A communication to J. C. Evans, from J. H. Tipton, of Middletown, Mo., accompanied by a specimen of apple root, asking if the inclosed specimen be a whole-root or piece-root graft, was submitted to the society. The society without hesitation decided the root presented to be a piece-root graft, and the following reply by J. C. Evans was indorsed by the society:

NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO., May 20, 1892.

J. H. TIPTON, MIDDLETOWN, MO.:—Dear Sir:—The apple root graft you sent me for examination came, and I do not hesitate to say it is strictly a piece-root graft, made just as our commercial apple trees are made, viz.: By taking a seedling root the size of a pencil, and, say, eight inches long, and cutting it into four pieces, inserting a scion four inches long and wrapping with a waxed twine. If you take a three or four or five-year-old tree made in this way, and split down through the place of union, you will find the marks of the knife, and you will find oftentimes that the identical piece of root is there. It will show the size and shape it was when put there by the grafter, and all the rootlets are of the nature of the growth of the scion. If the scion was Ben Davis, the root growth will show that the tree is Ben Davis. When the scion has become established the piece-root has filled its mission, and often makes no further growth.

Yours truly, J. C. EVANS.

A carefully prepared paper on "Improving Small Fruit by Selection," was presented by A. Chandler, of Argentine, Kas.

L. A. Goodman thought it possible that by careful crossing an apple could be produced having the keeping qualities of one variety, the size of another, the color of another, and so on indefinitely, until a perfect fruit be approximated.

Major Holsinger, of Rosedale, reported the apple prospect not nearly so good as two weeks ago. He had noticed in his orchard a blighted condition of leaves and twigs, which he attributed to electrical conditions of the atmosphere. Others attributed it to local influences, but as this blighted condition was reported to be quite general, it must come as surmised, from electrical influences, or else the high winds.

Harvey Hughes reported cherries and plums not very promising.

Dr. Sloan reported the gouger getting in its work, as there has been too much rain to admit of spraying.

A. Chandler reported strawberries a half crop. Raspberries and blackberries promise a magnificent yield this year.

G. F. Espenlaub reported grapes never in better condition.

Vegetables have been of slow growth this spring, while prices have kept up stiff.

L. A. Goodman stated now is the time to cut off hyacinth tops, leaving them in the bed, as they will do better so than when taken up and replanted in the fall. Plant the bed to some kind of annuals.

Major Holsinger thought best to not cut the tops off hyacinths. His five-year-old bed has done better this year than ever before.

E. T. Kiem reported bird life affected similarly to vegetable life. Birds are retarded in their migration this year, presumably on account of the cold, backward spring.

The English sparrow came in for its usual "roast," Major Holsinger referring to it as a drone, a city supernumerary, living off the hard-earned labors of the agriculturist. E. T. Kiem apologized for the saucy little rascal, and expressed the hope that when it became a little more Americanized it would change its habits of living.

The curculio was represented busily at work, as his marks too plainly show. An animated discussion ensued as to the efficacy of spraying fruit trees. As usual both sides were strongly advocated.

Society adjourned to meet the third Saturday of June, at the residence of Major Holsinger, Rosedale, Kas.

GEO. E. ROSE, Secretary.

Shawnee County Horticultural Society.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society held its May meeting at Captain White's, at Mission Center. About fifty gathered, and soon after the ladies spread the feast and all were invited to partake. After dinner, the President, A. H. Buckman, called the house to order, and the usual order of business through with, the programme was taken up. Paper by Thomas Buckman, on "Shipping Fruits." The brother stated he had not prepared a paper, but gave a talk instead. He stated that so far as his experience went, he did not consider it a success; never shipped without a loss; thought the home market was the best. Mr. Jackson made some remarks in regard to packing apples, citing Mr. Wellhouse as being very careful as to the quality of fruit he ships and that this was one cause of his success. Mr. White thought the society ought to have an agent at Denver. Mr. Coultis stated that he thought the commission men were responsible for the low prices of products, and that so far as they are concerned the producers need expect no help from them. Brother Sims thought the best way would be to bring the consumers to the producers, and that farmers as a rule had better not try to become shippers. Mr. Vanorsdall reported that he had been very successful in shipping; made money by it, and preferred that method to local trade. He did not wish to disparage the commission men, but he would like to see them all shipped from Topeka. Brother Coultis read an excellent paper on the "Care and Planting of Fruit Trees," giving excellent advice in regard to the best method of setting trees, speedily and well. After some questions and remarks by the members, Mr. Vanorsdall read a paper on "Home Adornment," which was listened to and much appreciated by all.

The report of the different members in regard to the fruit prospect for this year was not at all cheering. The general report on cherries was that the crop would be very light, apples scarce, other fruit very light crops.

Mr. Vanorsdall invited the society to hold their next meeting at his place, extending a very cordial invitation to all present.

Programme for next meeting: Papers—"What Shall we Do With Our Old Orchards?" by A. H. Buckman; "The Five Best Market Apples," by Captain White; "Small Fruits," by Mr. Stevens. Mr. Wright gave notice that at the next or some future meeting, he would like to say something in regard to building a market house in Topeka. Mr. Stevens moved that the brother be requested to prepare a paper on the advisability and advantage of building a market house in Topeka, to be read at the next meeting. Carried.

The next meeting will be at Mr. Vanorsdall's, Silver Lake, on the last Thursday in June.

Pear Blight.

This is one of the problems which has troubled the horticulturists for very many years, says *Colman's Rural World*. It has developed the genius of the mechanic, the chemist, the entomologist, the botanist and the mycologist, and when all has been put together, we are just about where we were thirty years ago. The mechanical genius comes in in the following, a paragraph which is going the rounds: "A cultivator remarked some years ago, when speaking of the pear blight, 'It has been a good thing; it has kept slouchy farmers out of the business, and showed that there was no remedy but the ax and the knife. If it is in the limbs cut them off; if the whole tree is affected dig it out. Don't worry over the blight; treat your trees well and it won't bother you much.' Several years ago the blight was epidemic, and we drew out of our orchard eight two-horse wagon loads of the pear limbs dead from blight, and dead trees; but enough trees were left, which under good culture bore more than ever before. We can afford to lose part of our trees, if we give high culture and get high prices as a consequence for those which are left."

To Tell Good Seeds From Bad.

The *Germantown Telegraph* gives a test for the vitality of seeds. Corn is taken as the sample, but the facts are true of all grains. All seeds may be divided into three parts, the germ, the body and the skin. The germ is the part which contains the life principle, the part which

sprouts, and is therefore the life of the seed and of the future plant. On the vigor and perfection of the germ (or chit) depends the value of the seed. The body is the reserve fund of the germ, which supports the embryo sprouts, both top and bottom (or stem and root), until the root is advanced enough to feed from the soil. During this process the body is generally absorbed entirely to support the plant. The skin of a seed is merely for protection. It protects the interior from undue moisture and minor enemies. The germ is of amber color, about the consistency of old cheese, and cuts under a knife exactly like cheese. The body is harder, of various colors, and much less susceptible to attacks of water or insects. These are the characteristics of well ripened seed, and are invariable. If the seed is caught by frost before becoming ripe, the chit becomes dead and crumbles to a fine powder. So the test of good seed, sure to grow, is the cheesy character of the germ; a very simple thing, easily tested with a sharp knife, and infallible.

Except for mulch or mechanical effect, fine manure is best.

Weeds are both imported and exported as rare or fancy plants.

Plow deep for deep-rooting crops, and shallow for surface-rooting.

A well-kept farm will sell for more than an ill-kept one of the same productive value.

Oats and good mixed clover and timothy hay make a good ration for working horses.

Threshing corn by running stalk and all through the thresher has been found feasible.

There is more gain in a given amount of food fed generously than in the same fed in stinted rations.

When orchard trees are injured by careless driving when plowing, a mixture of equal parts of clay and cow-dung should be immediately put over the wounds.

Sodded ground is preventive of best results in fruit growing. Neither the best fruit nor healthy trees is possible in sod, and the insect pests find that a pleasant home.

Ammonia—Physicians Opposed to its Use.

The *Sanitary Era*, of New York, in its November number, has the answers of numerous physicians all over the country to its question: "Do you consider advisable the habitual use of food in any degree qualified by ammonia?" Over a thousand replies have already been received, and the *Era* says they are still coming in and that they are unanimously in the negative—many of them stating the particular harm to the kidneys, stomach, nervous system, etc., occasioned by the drug.

The *Indianapolis Independent* says editorially, that these opinions are entitled to special consideration because they were published in the *Era*, being obtained by the editor, W. C. Conant, solely in the interest of the public, and further states that "no corporation is powerful enough to buy an utterance in its columns, or prevent one when in the opinion of its editor one should be made."

The question is of great importance in view of the many baking powders containing either ammonia or alum, or both, and the *Era* does not hesitate to place what it terms the principal offenders on the "front seat," so that they may be better viewed by the public and avoided in the future. Those thus pilloried are: *Royal, Calumet, Davis' O. K., Atlantic and Pacific, Kenton, Patapsco, Silver Star, Dry Yeast, Bon Bon, Zipp's Grape Crystal*.

Then follows a list of about 200 other less important brands which are all tainted with either ammonia or alum.

Summer Resorts Reached via Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines.

Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch and the numerous resorts along the Atlantic seaboard; Altoona, Bedford Springs, Cresson, and inviting retreats in the Alleghenies, the Catskills, Adirondacks and mountains of the East, are reached from the Southwest and West via St. Louis and the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines, the direct route to the East. For details address, Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

A PRIZE PICTURE PUZZLE.



The above picture contains four faces, the man and his three daughters. Anyone can find the man's face, but it is not so easy to distinguish the faces of the three young ladies.

The proprietors of **Ford's Prize Pills** will give an elegant **Gold Watch** to the first person who can make out the three daughters' faces; to the second will be given a pair of genuine **Diamond Ear-Rings**; to the third a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern**, 16 yards in any color; to the fourth a **Coin Silver Watch**, and many other prizes in order of merit. Every competitor must cut out the above puzzle picture, distinguish the three girls' faces by marking a cross with lead pencil on each, and enclose same with fifteen U. S. two cent stamps for one box of **FORD'S PRIZE PILLS**, (which will be sent post paid, duty free), addressed to **THE FORD PILL COMPANY**, Wellington St., Toronto, Can. The person whose envelope is postmarked first will be awarded the first prize, and the others in order of merit. To the person sending the last correct answer will be given an elegant **Gold Watch**, of fine workmanship and first-class timekeeper; to the next to the last a pair of genuine **Diamond Ear-Rings**; to the second to the last a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern**, 16 yards in any color; to the third to the last a **Coin Silver Watch**, and many other prizes in order of merit counting from the last.

WE SHALL GIVE AWAY 100 VALUABLE PREMIUMS (should there be so many sending in correct answers). No charge is made for boxing and packing of premiums. The names of the leading prize winners will be published in connection with our advertisement in leading newspapers next month. Extra premiums will be given to those who are willing to assist in introducing our medicine. Nothing is charged for the premiums in any way, they are absolutely given away to introduce and advertise **Ford's Prize Pills**, which are purely vegetable and act gently yet promptly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, dispelling Headache, Fevers and Colds, cleansing the system thoroughly and cure habitual constipation. They are sugar-coated, do not gripe, very small, easy to take, one pill a dose, and are purely vegetable. Perfect digestion follows their use. As to the reliability of our company, we refer you to any leading wholesale druggist or business house in Toronto. All premiums will be awarded strictly in order of merit and with perfect satisfaction to the public. Pills are sent by mail post paid. When you answer this picture puzzle, kindly mention which newspaper you saw it in. Address **THE FORD PILL COMPANY**, Wellington St., Toronto, Can.

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.**

Smith's Small Fruits.

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

Absolute Protection!!



Waterproof Black Seal Roofing, Campe's Wood-Pulp Asphalt Roofing, Building and Sheathing Papers and Felts; Roofing Materials; Asphalt Paints for protection of wood and metals against rust and decay.

W.E. Campe Roofing & Mfg. Co.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. Circulars and Samples sent free on application.



Mention **FARMER** when writing advertisers.

In the Dairy.

THE AMERICAN FARM DAIRY.

I desire to call attention to the possibilities of the dairy industry, providing one keeps pace with the modern improvements and spirit of 1892. The forced acceptance of many new requirements, if one meets with reasonable success, is a fixed fact; and who can tell how soon the electric spark may be the motive power of very much of our farm work, and we be forced to adopt it or step down and out? The sharp competition of to-day demands improvement in quality as well as quantity, and the farmer of this age must meet it. To hold your place you must equal the best.

The foundation of dairy success rests primarily upon excellence of cows; secondly, intelligent feeding, where economy is the guiding star, and, lastly, the perfect manufacture of the dairy product and its sale. The chances for success and the road to fortune were never better than to-day; but good luck is not a factor in the business.

Test your cows the first thing you do. Consign to the butcher's block every animal that will not pay a fair profit on her daily care and keeping. Fix in your own mind the branch of dairy farming you will do, whether milk selling, butter or cheese manufacture, and never attempt to combine the three. They cannot all be successfully done with any one breed of cows.

You must bend your whole energy and purpose upon one of the three, and fight out the battle of life upon that line, no matter if it lasts a hundred years. I have got a little beyond the first fifty of mine, and I look upon the improving excellence of my butter dairy herd with keener relish than at any former period of my life. Do not be misled by the breeder's art or information, nor work yourself up in imagination to any of their fancy achievements. Be content with less, and your reports will be more in keeping with the true teachings of the New Testament. Bear in mind that every pound of butter you make from a single cow's milk per day above two and a half pounds will cost at least \$1 per pound, and perhaps the loss of a human soul who reports it. I desire to-day to call attention first to the model butter cow, because butter is more universally made than any other dairy product. The hard, firm butter, rich in flavor, coarse-grained and of a good, deep orange color, as a rule, must be made from Guernsey, Jersey or Alderney cows' milk, either thoroughbreds or high-grades. Other breeds possess greater excellence for cheese or milk production, but these I mention have been bred for over one hundred years, pure, and for no other purpose. Good, fair butter may be made from other cows' milk, but these butter breeds are continuous milkers and respond to generous feeding with profit.

I will freely and frankly admit that villainously poor butter can be and is often made from this, the best of milk (I hope to correct a fault in the lessons I give); also good, nice butter can be made far easier than the miserable, rancid butter of many markets' offering. The dairy heifer that will not produce 150 pounds or more of good butter the first year of her milking experience ought to be discarded at once. I wish mine to go 200 pounds the first year, and mature cows should average fully 300 pounds or more, and if that is done the farmer should never disgrace his cows or the calling by making 10-cent store butter from good, rich milk. I have not sold a pound of butter from my dairy for less than 20 cents for twenty years or more, and we expect and do receive much higher prices the greater portion of the year. In our large creamery, where we make 1,000 pounds or more daily, the amount is so great to

handle we cannot do as well, but must throw it upon the market and take the prices that commission merchants can sell it for, and merit alone will determine that. But the farmer who longer persists in milking cows without testing them individually makes an unwarrantable mistake. I have seen many farmers, 50 years old, that have been in the dairy business all their lives, that never made a test of their cows or ever knew to a certainty which ones earned the money or which run him in debt. This kind of management is all wrong, and governmental or legislative interference can never lighten the troubles of such a man. I would not say a word against securing to agriculture her fair share of legislation, and I gave four years of the best portion of my life to the enforcement of the best dairy and food commission laws of any State in the Union to help the cause; but I do say it is the first and highest duty of a farmer to be systematic and thorough in all his farm work, and give to it that same care and intelligent thought which is so necessary for fair success in all other callings of man. There is no good reason for his exemption. We should be thankful that our law-makers in their great zeal for class legislation have not passed laws limiting the farmer's educational facilities. He is free to acquire all information that he has the capacity to retain or enjoy, and what is still more important to be useful or ornamental to-day, he is compelled to fortify his muscle with additional brain power, or drop out of the ranks and into the arms of the mortgage.—Henry Talcott, in *American Farmer*.

When you buy your spring medicine you should get the best, and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It thoroughly purifies the blood.

The Poultry Yard.

Black Leghorns.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This noble breed has been bred in the East since 1872. At that time they were imported from Genoa, Italy, by a breeder at East Winsor Hill, Conn. They did not prove satisfactory, as they bred several different colors. Then, in 1876, he again imported another lot. These he had no trouble with. They bred true to color. They are called very hardy and are free from diseases and good egg producers. There has been considerable trouble with the color of their legs, as the standard has been changed at different times, but now they have settled on a yellowish-black, so as to distinguish them from the Black Minorca. This color seems to suit most of the breeders now, as all know the rest of the Leghorn family are good, and have been proven to be one of the best class.

Why not some Western breeder send for some of the Blacks and give them a trial? They are bred in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, quite extensively. There is a Black Leghorn club organized, so as to protect themselves.

I for one want to see the Kansas display of poultry at the World's Fair second to none, and the place to raise good chickens is on the farm, where they can have a good range. Now if some of the farmers will take hold and help us, we surely can make it win. Any information desired will be given through the columns of this paper. L.

Hens Lift the Mortgage.

The *Rural New Yorker*, in an extended description of a "1,000-Leghorn-Power Henner," which the owner has made exceedingly profitable, tells how the owner two years ago was a discouraged farmer, struggling with a heavy mortgage upon his farm. With the aid of pure-bred White Leghorns the egg business was adopted, and now the owner not only has his farm paid for, but possesses considerable valuable property in a near-by thriving village. About the time first mentioned the owner of the present large flock kept a few only, and had fully determined to sell his hens, considering them too expensive a luxury in his then condition to keep. His

Shipping Horses.

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

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

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmac

Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

cut out and have it to refer to.

wife earnestly protested, and he allowed the hens to remain. The wife then took charge of the hens, and the success attained is mostly due to her efficient management. The farm consists of 150 acres. The *Rural* says:

By careful selection a strain of Leghorns has been established which are larger and lay larger eggs than the ordinary kinds, and are excellent types of the business hen, though perhaps not characterized by a great number of fancy points. When the season is fairly opened about thirty dozen of eggs per day are gathered. Exact figures as to cost of feed and labor and the receipts of money could not be obtained, but the yearly product was estimated at 10,000 dozen, worth at least \$1,600, half of which was set down as clear profit.

Among the questions asked the proprietor of this egg farm were the following:

"How do you keep your fowls healthy?"

"We guard against lice by keeping the floors, houses and platforms clean, and by having two sets of roosts. While the hens are using one set, the other is out in the air. The sun and weather soon rid it of vermin. We do not think kerosene and such washes are very efficacious. We ward off roup by giving the fowls turpentine twice a week in their food—say a large teaspoonful to fifty. The health of the hens is also preserved by a dose of copperas in the drinking water twice a week—a teaspoonful of the saturated solution to a pail of water. Once a week—on Saturday night—we fill the drinking troughs with a milky solution of lime; this remains until Monday morning, when the troughs are thoroughly cleansed after being disinfected. The hens are greatly benefited by drinking the lime water. Much the same remedies are employed in raising chicks."

"Do you use egg foods and condition powders?"

"No; their use has never increased, the egg yield perceptibly, and we consider an investment in these preparations a foolish waste of money."

"Until what age do you keep your fowl?"

"Until they are from three to five years, or until they begin to look old. Some of the old ones die when their usefulness is ended, and we select some for sale each fall."

These results, no doubt, would have been even more satisfactory had the owner followed the latest methods, using incubators and warmer houses. He claims to have used nothing but "old methods," and his houses were not as warm as they should have been to secure the best results with such tender breeds as Leghorns. It shows, however, that the egg business conducted as a business can be made to pay, and well at that.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Y-your best remedy for E-risipelas, Catarrh R-heumatism, and S-crofula.

Salt-Rheum, Sore Eyes A-bscesses, Tumors R-unning Sores S-curvey, Humors, Itch A-nemia, Indigestion P-imples, Blotches A-and Carbuncles R-ingworm, Rashes I-mpure Blood L-anguidness, Dropsy L-iver Complaint A-II cured by

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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



The Last Drop

Is as good as the first. No dregs. All pure and wholesome. The most popular drink of the day.

Hires' Root Beer.

A perfect thirst quencher.

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

VERTIGO.

Persons apparently in good health are often troubled with "swimming in the head," nausea and vomiting often follow. It results from a deranged state of the digestive organs and constipation. This unpleasant and often dangerous affliction will be cured by

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

which relieves the engorged liver and removes the cause through the bowels. 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY.
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MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MANUFACTURING CO.,
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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.

SORE NECK.—I have a horse that rubs the top of his neck where the collar works. He rubbed it last summer and kept it a little sore, but it got well in the winter. Adrian, Kas. G. W. S.

Answer.—Apply a little of the following three times a day: Sugar of lead, 2 ounces; rainwater, 1 quart; mix. When all healed up apply a fly blister and turn out to grass for a couple of weeks.

LUMP ON EYELID.—One of my colts, three weeks old, has a small lump on the upper eyelid. I believe it ought to be blistered. J. N. Paxico, Kas.

Answer.—Do not blister it; you may injure the eye. Rub it well every day with castor oil, and if it continues to grow have it examined by a graduated veterinarian. It may require removal with the knife.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.—A yearling filly had an opening two inches long and one inch wide at the navel, but, by treatment, I have reduced the opening to half an inch in length by one-fourth of an inch in width, and I cannot get it to close any further. D. B. Herington, Kas.

Answer.—If any of the contents of the abdominal cavity are protruding, have the colt operated upon by a veterinarian, but if nothing drops through the opening, let it alone and it will get all right by the time the animal is grown.

WIND-PUFFS.—I have a four-year-old mare which had wind-puffs on both hind legs since she was two years old. About two months ago one of them began to grow and is now on both sides of the leg and in front. I saw a "quack doctor" and he said he thought it had turned into a bog spavin and thoroughpin, but he knew how to cure it. I would like to know if it can be cured. W. S. Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

Answer.—If the puffs are about the hock joint it is quite likely you have bog spavin and thoroughpin. A blister of cerate of cantharides applied, once a month for three months, may serve to check the growth and cure the lameness, if any exists, but nothing, not even the unscrupulous gall of a "quack doctor," can make a complete and permanent removal without great risk of injuring the joint.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—I have a two-year-old mare that came off the grass thin in flesh last fall and soon lost her appetite. She has gained a little this spring but she, and also the other colts when turned out on grass, will swell around the throat, jaws and lips during the day and then the swelling will go down while in the stable at night. Two of the colts have a discharge from the nostrils and one discharged blood one day and has since died. Any information you can give will be thankfully received. J. C. W. Freeport, Kas.

Answer.—Your animals are either suffering from starvation and bad treatment or else there is a disease that will require a personal examination to diagnose. The swelling which came on during the day, then disappeared again during the night, was due to grazing with the head down while in such a debilitated condition. The bloody nasal discharge is very suspicious of glanders, and it is only just that we advise you to call the State Veterinarian and have your animals examined.

INJURED MARE.—My pregnant mare got fast in the stable, and when I untied her she made several attempts to rise but failed; after a few days she delivered a dead foal. We then got her in slings but her legs are badly bruised and swollen. I led her about a little every day, but one day she stumbled and fell and since then we have kept her in slings. She has a good appetite. Wm. K. Dighton, Kas.

Answer.—The probability is that the injury caused partial, temporary paralysis. The swollen condition of the legs is the result of weakness. Lead

the mare around each day for exercise, increasing the distance each day as she grows stronger, and bathe the legs twice a day with hot salt water, wipe dry and hand-rub for half an hour each time. Give one of the following powders in feed twice a day: Sulphate of iron, nux vomica and nitrate of potash, of each 3 ounces; mix, and divide into 24 powders. Feed liberally on oats and bran, and as soon as she is able to get up alone dispense with the slings.

INDIGESTION.—I have a three-year-old horse that does not thrive; he eats and drinks very slowly. Can you advise me what to do? Your replies to others have been a great help to me. J. M. Belle Plaine, Kas.

Answer.—The trouble is likely indigestion consequent upon dentition—a very common occurrence in young horses. Give the following drench: Barbadoes aloes, 6 drachms; nitrate of potash, 4 drachms; powdered gentian, 4 drachms; warm water, 1 pint. Repeat this at the end of a week. In the meantime give a tablespoonful of the following powder in feed twice a day: Powdered murex of ammonia, 4 ounces; powdered nitrate of potash, 3 ounces; gentian, fenugreek and licorice root, of each, 2 ounces; mix. Feed on oats and bran but no corn. Examine his teeth to see if the old caps are properly shed and not hanging to the gums to set up an irritation. Keep him on grass as much as possible instead of on dry hay.

INVERSION OF VAGINA—RUPTURE.—I appreciate the Veterinary department very much, and now wish to avail myself of its benefits. (1) About two weeks before foaling my mare had the colic and some of the internal parts protruded; but when she recovered from colic everything went back to its place. When she foaled the same parts were in sight but by the next day everything seemed all right again. Is there anything serious wrong? Will it be safe to breed her again? (2) I have a large boar that has a swelling on one side of the scrotum like a rupture. I punctured it and it disappeared for a few hours, then came back again. What is the trouble?

Answer.—(1) There was inversion of the vagina and the part that protruded was the neck of the uterus. The inversion was due to weakness of the ligaments which hold the vagina in place. When the mare grows strong again there will be no danger in breeding her. (2) It would require an examination to determine whether the boar is ruptured or not. Any one accustomed to castrating hogs should be able to tell what it is. Do not puncture it or you may cut the intestine if it should prove to be a rupture.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

June 6, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,464 cattle, 143 calves. Run of Texans largest of the season. Good light natives sold well. Heavy weights dull. Texans active at rather lower figures. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3 00@4 10; Texas steers, \$3 00@3 25; corn-fed Texas and Indian, \$2 75@3 45; Texas cows, \$1 85@3 00; Texas calves, \$2 25; cows, \$1 20@3 40; heifers, \$1 75@3 75; calves, \$1 85@3 15; stockers and feeders, \$2 10.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,853. Supply fair and quality much better than usual. A sharp break in prices was caused by news of the largest run of the season at Chicago. The top price was \$4 60, a break of 20 cents on the best from Saturday. Bulk of sales were at \$4 35@4 45. Pigs and lights, \$2 50@4 60; representative sales \$4 50@4 60.

SHEEP—Scarcely enough on sale to make a market. Natives, \$4 00@5 15; lambs, \$3 25.

St. Louis.

June 6, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,400. No good natives; Texans \$5 10c lower; some Texans sold at \$3 75. Native steers common to best, \$3 00@4 25.

HOGS—Receipts 3,800. Market 10c lower. Sales were at \$4 20@4 55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,400. Market steady. Mostly through to feed lots in Illinois. Natives, clipped, \$4 50@5 00; clipped Texans, \$5 00.

Chicago.

June 6, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 16,000. Common steers \$2 10c lower; others steady. Beef steers, \$3 00@4 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 75; bulls, \$2 00@3 25; cows, \$1 80@3 25.

HOGS—Receipts, 48,000. Market active and 10c lower. Mixed, \$4 25@4 70; heavy, \$4 25@4 80; light weights, \$4 20@4 70.

SHEEP—Receipts 12,000. Lambs and undesirable sheep 15c lower. Natives, \$3 00@6 50; lambs, per cwt., \$5 00@7 50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

June 6, 1892.

WHEAT—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 98,000 bushels. Market dull. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 73½¢@74¢; No. 3 hard, 70¢@71½¢; No. 4 hard, 65½¢@70½¢; No. 2 red, 80¢@81¢; No. 3 red, 77¢@79¢; No. 4 red, 68¢@72¢.

CORN—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 82,800 bushels. There was a sharp decline in the market for corn. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 44¢@45¢; No. 3 mixed, 43½¢; No. 2 47¢@48¢; No. 3 white, 46¢@47¢.

OATS—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 22,000 bushels. Market dull. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 32½¢@33¢; No. 3 mixed, 32¢@32½¢; No. 4 mixed, 31¢@31½¢; No. 2 white, 34½¢; No. 3 white, 33¢@33½¢; No. 4 white, 32¢@33¢.

RYE—Market dull. By sample on track: No. 2, 65¢@66¢; No. 3, 63¢@64¢.

SEEDS—Steady. German millet, per bushel, 75¢@85¢; common millet, per bushel, 50¢@60¢; sorghum, per bushel, 35¢@40¢.

FLAXSEED—Steady and selling fairly. We quote at 92c per bushel upon the basis of pure. **CASTOR BEANS**—None coming in. Crushing, in car lots, at \$1 55 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 5c per bushel less. Seed beans, \$2 per bushel.

HAY—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 170 tons. Fairly active and firm. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8 00; good to choice, \$7 25@7 50; prime, \$6 00@6 75; common, \$4 50@5 50. Timothy, fancy, \$9 50; choice, \$8 50@9 00.

St. Louis.

June 6, 1892.

WHEAT—Receipts, 18,000 bushels; shipments, 9,000 bushels. Market opened unsettled, closed quiet. No. 2 red, cash, 87c; June, 85½c

nominal; July, 84½c bid; August, 82½c bid; December, 80½c.

CORN—Receipts, 122,000 bushels; shipments, 35,000 bushels. Market closed weak, lower than Saturday. No. 2 cash, 46½¢@46¾¢; June, 46c asked; July, 46½¢@46¾¢ bid; September, 46½c asked.

OATS—Receipts, 27,000 bushels; shipments, 26,000 bushels. Market lower. No. 2 cash, 33c asked; July, 32½¢@32¾¢ asked.

HAY—Prairie, \$8 00@10 00; timothy, \$11 75@16 00.

Chicago.

June 6, 1892.

WHEAT—Receipts, 22,000 bushels; shipments, 69,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 84½c; No. 3 spring, 80c; No. 2 red, 88c.

CORN—Receipts 106,000 bushels; shipments, 316,000 bushels. No. 2, 51c.

OATS—Receipts, 235,000 bushels; shipments, 150,000 bushels. No. 2, 33c; No. 2, white, 36½¢@37½¢; No. 3, white, 35½¢@36½¢.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska continue steady. There has been a limited demand for these wools and stocks have been too small to offer any inducements to buyers, but several have made their appearance the past week and values will be about the same as paid for old wools. Prices have not changed and range from 14½¢ for fine wools of average condition, 18½¢ for light fine, and 17½¢ for fine medium.

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REFERENCES:

Woodson Nat'l Bank, Yates Center, Kas. Exchange Nat'l Bank, El Dorado, Kas. St. Louis Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

The Apiary.

Edited by Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed. Inclose a stamp if you desire a reply by letter. We invite questions and communications from any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER who may be interested in bee culture.

Comb Foundation and Its Use.

Foundation is not a new invention, yet there are many people who have handled bees for years who have but little idea of its use; and some do not even know what it is. As I remarked in a former article, foundation is simply beeswax made into sheets of proper thickness, with the imprint of the cells in them. The wax is first cleansed of all impurities and then made into sheets ready for the imprints of the cells. These are made by running the sheets between rollers which are manufactured for the purpose. A foundation machine looks very much like a clothes-wringer, but, of course, the rollers are made of metal.

Some of the advantages growing out of the use of foundation are the following: First, it enables the bee-keeper to secure straight and even combs, which is no small item in manipulating a movable-frame hive. It prevents the building of so much drone comb, as the imprints are the size for worker cells, and the bees finish out most of the cells as they are started in the foundation. Every bee-keeper who has studied the subject carefully knows that it is a great advantage to regulate the number of drones. The greatest benefit, however, is in the saving of honey. Wax is secreted by a number of glands found in the lower part of the bee's abdomen. Every farmer knows that it takes a good supply of nourishing food to produce plenty of rich milk, which is secreted by the milk glands. So a bee must eat plenty of rich food to secrete an abundance of wax. Estimates as to the amount of honey consumed to produce a pound of wax vary from ten to twenty pounds. Now, a pound of what is known as heavy brood foundation costs from 45 to 50 cents, depending on the quantity bought. Ten pounds of section honey is worth, at a low estimate, \$1.25, so that there is a gain of at least 75 cents. But if we take the average estimate of honey, fifteen pounds, and the price at 15 cents per pound, which is not high for good honey in any market, we have a very much larger gain. In these estimates we have made no reckoning of the time lost by the bees that secrete the wax, or of the honey that may go to waste, during a rapid flow, because the bees have no combs ready in which to store it.

It takes time to secrete wax and build combs, but it does not take a strong colony of bees long to draw out a number of sheets of comb foundation. Foundation is generally as valuable, if not more so, in the sections as in the brood chamber. In fact, as we have remarked before, it will not pay any one to use sections who does not use foundation. The bees will frequently not go to work in the sections unless they have foundation in them. If they do enter them without foundation, they are sure to build their combs crooked. Some use what bee-keepers call "starters," while others use full sheets of foundation. That is, they fasten the foundation to the top of the sections and cut the sheets large enough to fill them. Starters are made any size from one an inch square to one filling half the section.

Foundation for the brood frames comes cut in sheets to fit the frames. Foundation for sections, which should be as thin as possible, comes in sheets cut about four inches wide and such a length as suits the convenience of the dealer or manufacturer. These sheets may be cut into the desired shape by the consumer with the point of a sharp knife. If the knife is warmed slightly, it will cut the wax much better. To fasten the foundation on the frames or the sections, lay the sheet flat down on the wood, letting the edge rest at the point where it is to be fastened. Press it down closely with the finger, and then rub it with a piece of blunt iron, like a screwdriver. If the screwdriver is first dipped in some warm honey, it will not stick to the foundation. Do not get the honey on the wood or else the foundation will not stick. If the iron is kept warm, this will also prevent it from sticking to the wax. Rub briskly until every part of the edge of the sheet of the foundation adheres closely to the wood.

After the foundation is fastened bend it down so that it will hang perpendicular in the frame or section. Of course the foundation should be fastened to the center, so that the comb will be drawn out an equal distance on both sides.

There are a number of machines for fastening foundation, especially in the sections, one of which is very simple and cheap. The Parker foundation fastener costs only 25 cents, or 40 cents by mail, and may be had of any dealer in bee-keepers' supplies. However, this article is written in the interest of those who have but few bees, and know but little about the machinery used in the industry, and they will, no doubt, find the method suggested above best suited to their wants and experience.

If I have not made the matter clear, I will gladly answer any questions of general interest which any one may wish to ask upon this subject.

Model Locomotive Engines.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has just placed in service on its Chicago division three new passenger engines, built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, after new designs furnished by the General Superintendent of Motive Power of the B. & O. company. The engines weigh 113,000 pounds, have driving wheels six feet six inches in diameter, cylinders nineteen by twenty-four inches, and are without doubt the finest passenger locomotives running into the city of Chicago to-day. Companions of these new engines have developed wonderful power and speed in hauling the famous Royal Blue Line trains, which run between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, over the Philadelphia division of the B. & O. Railroad. The B. & O. has added over forty new, high-class engines to its motive power equipment within the last sixty days, and others are under construction. While constantly adding engines of approved design and highest grade to its motive power, and passenger coaches of Pullman standard to its rolling stock, the B. & O. is also expending large amounts for additional second and third tracks and sidings, and improved facilities at terminal points. By the time the World's Fair is opened for the reception of visitors the B. & O. will be well equipped to handle, expeditiously, the large volume of passenger traffic which will naturally seek this picturesque route from the Atlantic seaboard to Chicago.



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Publication Notice.

[First published May 18, 1892.]
In the Circuit Court of Shawnee county, Kansas, ss Clayton M. Parke, Plaintiff,

vs.
J. A. Ramsouer, Sibella Ramsouer, Everett L. Shelton, C. D. Savage, Stella M. Savage and Frankie B. Savage, Charles S. Savage, George B. Savage and Lillie C. Savage, minor children of Stella M. Savage, Defendants.

The State of Kansas to the defendants, C. D. Savage, Stella M. Savage, Frankie B. Savage, Charles S. Savage, George B. Savage and Lillie C. Savage, greeting:

You will take notice that you have been sued in the above entitled action and you must answer the petition filed by the plaintiff on or before the 30th day of June, 1892, or the petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered according to the prayer of the petition, against the defendants, J. A. Ramsouer, Sibella Ramsouer and Everett L. Shelton, for the sum of \$832, with interest at 10 per cent. from the 28th day of September, 1890, and for a further judgment and decree that the mortgage described in the said petition shall be foreclosed and the land described in said petition and in said mortgage, to-wit: Lot number six hundred and twenty-nine (629), in block number five (5), on Lincoln street, in Martin & Dennis subdivision in the city of Topeka, the said subdivision being subdivision of the north one hundred acres of the southeast quarter of section number 1, township number 12, of range number 15, in Shawnee county, Kansas, according to the plat of said subdivision on file and of record in the office of Register of Deeds in and for Shawnee county aforesaid, be sold to pay said judgment and the costs of this action, and after the sale thereof that the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the defendants, J. A. Ramsouer, Sibella Ramsouer, Everett L. Shelton, C. D. Savage, Stella M. Savage, Frankie B. Savage, Charles S. Savage, George B. Savage and Lillie C. Savage, be foreclosed and forever barred in and to said premises or any part thereof.

Attest: S. M. GARDENHIRE,
Clerk Circuit Court.
[SEAL.] By E. M. COCKRELL, Deputy.
D. C. NELLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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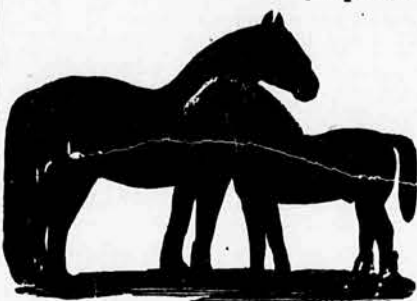
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| Sold to Feeders..... | 237,580 | 17,872 | 17,436 | | |
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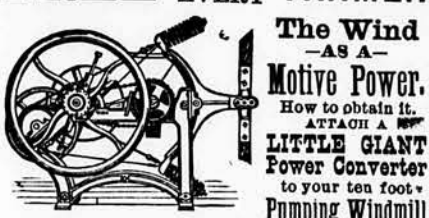
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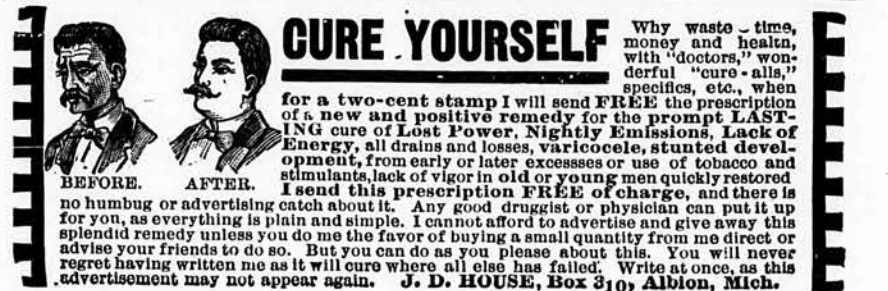
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FOR SALE CHEAP—An improved 160 acres in Chautauque county, Kansas. Part payment taken in cattle or horses. For particulars address W. C. Hamill, Grenola, Kas.

A RARE BARGAIN.—For sale, a first-class hotel in a No. 1 manufacturing town, close to Chicago; full of people the year round. The right party can make big money. Would accept land in part payment. Sandwith Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE.—On account of my age, I will sell my A. J. C. C. herd of cows and heifers. First-class cattle of the Signal and St. Lambert strains. Pure-bred St. Lambert bull at the head of herd. Address S. S. Matthews, Box 116, Leavenworth, Kas.

FOR SALE—Five young full-blood Holstein-Friesian bulls, from three to eighteen months old. Offered at prices that farmers can pay. Also a few choice cows and heifers, thoroughbred. This is a good opportunity to get good animals at reasonable cost. Write for particulars to J. Gamble, Elyria, Kas.

WANTED, A PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN.—One who can work up a trade and hold it. The farm, 200 acres, is half mile from city limits. Town about 3,500 inhabitants. Would prefer to let the right kind of a man have an interest in business. Address W. H. Smith, Box 32, Chanute, Kas.

WANTED—A boy about 17 years old, of good habits, to learn carriage smith trade. Kinley & Lannan, 426 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

A. PETERS wants a location for a new steam mill, to thresh the coming season. Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

FOR SALE—Young Holstein-Friesian bulls, good individuals, choice breeding. Also a three-year-old bull that I am done using; dam imported. Prices reasonable, cash or note; time to suit purchaser. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.

FOR SALE—Eggs from first-class Light Brahmas, \$1 per setting or \$5 for thirty eggs, and a few fine roosters yet at \$1. Mrs. N. VanBuskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

500,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS—To sell during May and June, 1892. Nine best kinds. Inquire of N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, choice A. J. C. C. Jersey cow. Will be fresh June 1. Also very fine Jersey bull calf. P. O. Lock Box 554, Marion, Kas.

I AM SELLING EGGS—From my prize-winning Langshans at \$1.50 per 13. Former price \$3. Stock for sale. Have taken prizes at Lincoln, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, Topeka. C. C. Deamer, Topeka, Kas.

EGGS—Choice Light Brahmas, \$1 per 13, \$1.50 per 26. Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Six registered and eight high-grade Clydesdale stallions and twenty mares and fillies. I offer these at fair prices, and will be pleased to have parties desiring to purchase or trade with me visit my stables at Prospect farm, two and a half miles west from Kansas Ave., Topeka. Take Belt line cars, fare 5 cents. Cars run within two minutes walk of stables. Address H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

BULLS.—Will sell either of my pure-bred Hereford bulls. Must change. Also several grade Hereford bulls, yearlings, cheap. Address W. G. Baker, Ellsworth, Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP ON EASY TERMS.—One of the nicest located and best improved farms in eastern Kansas. Also a full section under cultivation. For particulars and terms address the owner, C. H. Pratt, Humboldt, Kas.

KAFFIR CORN FOR SALE—1 1/4 cents per pound; sacks, 20 cents. L. H. Lusk, Helzer, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Good residences, good farms, good business property, good surreys, light road wagon and top buggy. Want good farm near Topeka. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From Felch pedigree Light Brahmas. Prize-winners. Twenty-seven chicks from twenty-seven eggs set in February. We know them to be fertile. Eggs \$2.50 per 13, \$4 per 26. Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One complete Nichols & Shepherd threshing outfit. Will sell for part cash, balance to suit purchaser. Or I will trade for young stock. T. F. Stice, Oswego, Kas.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 25, 1892.

Barber county—F. H. Lewis, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John S. Watson, in Aetna tp., P. O. Aetna, May 2, 1892, one brown horse colt, 1 year old, left hind foot white, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Stafford county—Ira D. Northrop, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Noble, in Clear Creek tp., April 23, 1892, one roan mare pony, branded Gt. on left shoulder and hip, 11 or 12 years old, 13 hands high; valued at \$15.

Washington county—N. B. Needham, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. M. Dauntz, in Coleman tp., P. O. Enosdale, May 2, 1892, one red steer, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one dark red steer, 1 year old; valued at \$12.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. J. Baker, in Garden tp., April 8, 1892, one black pony mare, white in forehead, collar mark on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

2 PONIES—Taken up by R. H. Simmons, in Garden tp., May 2, 1892, two barrel mare ponies, shod in front, 14 1/2 and 15 hands high, 5 and 11 years old, harness marks, no brands, white in the face.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, 1892.

McPherson county—O. E. Hawkinson, clk.

FILLY—Taken up by Levi Halderman, in Meridian tp., April 8, 1892, one light bay mare colt, 2 years old, three white feet and white face, weight 900 pounds.

FILLY—By same, one dark bay mare colt, 2 years old, small white spot in forehead, weight 900 pounds.

Marshall county—James Montgomery, clk.

MARE—Taken up by R. W. Travelute, in Marysville tp., one bay mare, supposed to be 10 years old, star in forehead, hind feet white to pastern joints, branded A on left shoulder and H on right shoulder, wire cut on one shoulder; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, supposed to be 10 years old, hind feet white to pastern joints, branded T on left shoulder and 8 on right hip; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 8, 1892.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. N. Stephens, in Elm tp., one light brown mare mule, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, small white spot below left eye; valued at \$20.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by W. H. Kingsley, in Rutland tp., P. O. Rutland, May 16, 1892, two Texas steers, light red, age 3 and 4 years; the 4-year-old branded T. C. M. on left side, slit and under-bit in left ear; 3-year-old branded A on left side, crop off right ear; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by C. Gladfelter, in Caney tp., P. O. Havana, June 3, 1892, one brown mare, about 3 years old, 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

2 MARES—Taken up by J. G. Lofton, one-fourth mile west of Pleasant View P. O., May 9, 1892, two dark bay mares, 9 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, black manes and tails, one branded S on left shoulder, spear-head on left hip, A on right hip, shod all round; the other, hind feet white, one right foot white, glass eyes, branded 5x on left shoulder, indescribable brand on left hip, shod all round.

COLT—Taken up by Geo. Lingenfelter, one and a half miles southwest of Baxter Springs, one small stud colt, 2 years old, white face, branded with a bar Y on right hip; valued at \$12.

MULE—Taken up by L. D. Phillips, in Garden tp., May 21, 1892, one dark brown mule, 10 or 12 years old, about 14 hands high, collar-marks on shoulder, branded W on left hip, T. M. on left shoulder, K on jaw and C on neck; valued at about \$40.

Decatur county—J. C. Frewen, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by John W. Luttrell, in Oberlin tp., May 9, 1892, one sorrel filly, 3 years old, white stripe on end of nose, white stripe in face; valued at \$35.

FILLY—By same, one bay filly, 3 years old, end of nose white, one hind foot white; valued at \$35.

COLT—By same, one horse colt, 1 year old, both hind feet white; valued at \$18.

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PUBLIC SALE OF Grand Cruickshank-Topped Short-horn Cattle

SUPERIOR, NUCKOLLS CO., NEB., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1892.

Twenty-two cows and heifers and five bulls. This sale includes the top of my herd, and contains several good show animals. They are all nicely bred and good individuals. The females have all been bred to good Cruickshank bulls. They are all recorded or eligible to record. The families represented are Masurka, Young Mary, Gwynne and Bloom. Come to the sale and see a good lot of cattle.

TERMS OF SALE:—Six months time will be given on bankable paper bearing 10 per cent. interest, or 2 per cent. off for cash. Sale at 1 p. m. prompt. For catalogues address

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

J. W. DEAN, Maryville, Mo.

AUCTION SALE! WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1892.

Thirty-five head of the choicest HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN from the celebrated Fostoria herd, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Calves of the great milk and butter families—Philpotts, Mercedes, Tritonia and Netherlands.

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