VOL. XXX, No. 2.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1892.

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(Continued on page 20.)

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#### TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1892.

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PAGE 14 - The Veterinarian. Market Reports. PAGE 15 - The HORSE - Kansas-Bred Horses. The Reduction of the Yearling Record. The

Southern California, during the close of 1891, was visited with a cold wave, the like of which was never before experienced, and oranges were frozen on the trees. It was a very heavy loss to many of the orange-growers of that section, and will cut short the annual output and cause an advance in price to consumers, in consequence of this calamity.

The sales of imported and pure-bred draft horses, especially stallions, is starting out much better this season than for years. There never was a more favorable opportunity for purchasing first-class horses for spot cash than now. The importers and breeders have a superior class of horses which they now offer for less money than ever before, on account of dull sales of the past two years. Now is the time to invest in representative Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons or coach horses.

Hon. W. T. Smith, of Oskaloosa, Iowa calls attention to a remedy suggested by the great French physician, Pasteur, for preventing the grip. It is simply the use of gum camphor, which may be carried in the pocket, or any where about the person, and which carries no unpleasant odor with it. The frequent use of outure as food also highly recommended to keep the system in a healthy condition and so ward off the disease. It will pay any one to give these simple remedies a chance.

The American Live Stock Commission Company has concluded to wind up its affairs and retire from business. The company was organized in 1888 with a capital of \$200,000. Its promoters, who were all cattle men, believed that the regular commission men were charging too high rates and they thought that they could handle their cattle much cheaper.
The fact was soon demonstrated that they could. Only 25 per cent. of the stock was ever paid in, but dividends to the amount of 37% per cent. were paid. At first, the regular commission men paid but little attention to the new concern, but its com-petition soon spoiled their profts, and the American company was excuded from the exchanges of Chicago, St. Louis and Kan-sas City. Will stockmen continue to yield to all opposition, or will they quit busi-ness?

#### OURRENT NEWS.

JANUARY 5.—Congress resumed business after the holiday vacation.....Senator Peffer introduc-d bil's as follows: To establish a bureau of irrigat on and to prescribe the duties thereof; to increase the circulating medium by issuing treasury notes based on gold and silver coin and bullion, and to amend the coinage laws accordingly; to amend theinter-state commerce act, and to prohibit options, trusts and combinations.....Senator Washburn introduced a joint resolution to assist in relieving the distress from famine in Russia; and the President transmitted to Congress a message on the same subject.....In the House bills were introduced by Mr. Otls, of Kansas, to change the monetary system, to reduce interest and to provide for loans on lands: by Mr. Simpson of Kansas to prohibit usury and to establish a department of finance and commerce; several bills relating to the questions of the tariff and silver were introduced ..... Governor Humphrey ordered two companies of the State militia to the southwest counties to protect life and property from danger on ac-count of the "Botkin" disturbance.

JANUARY 6 -Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, received a majority of the votes of the Republican legislative caucus over J. B. Foraker, thus assuring his re-election to the United States Senate. With the expiration of the term upon which he is to enter March 4, he will have been in the public service for forty-four consecutive years..... United States District Attorney for Kansas, J. W. Ady, brought a suit in the United States court by direction of the Attorney General against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and the fifteen railroad companies composing that combine. It includes by name the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande and ten other companies doing an interstate business west of the Missouri river. The action is brought under the act of July 2, 1890, "to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," commonly known as the anti-trust law. It proceeds upon the proposition that the Trans-Missouri Freight Association is an illegal combination and conspiracy in the restraint of trade and commerce, and to monopolize the trade and commerce between the States and Territories of the United ing satisfactorily, with rotation of crops States. The prayer of the petition is that and clovering every few years. the Trans-Missouri Freight Association A systematic increase of depth in plowbe dissolved and the defendants be perpetually restrained, enjoined and prohibited from further combining, conspiring or acting together to maintain rates on their lines of roads in restraint of trade and commerce or to monopolize the trade and commerce between the States and Territories aforesaid. The central point in the case is that the object of the Trans-Missouri Association is to stifle and suppress all competition.

JANUARY 7.-By request, Senator Peffer introduced a bill providing for government loans to the farmers of ludiana amounting to \$100,000,000..... Secretary Biaine, by authority of the President, gave notice to several nations that unless favorable trade arrangements with this country are entered into by March 15, a proclamation will be issued suspending the free importation of certain articles from the countries named ..... A terrible

Krebs, I. T., whereby fifty-seven miners lost their lives and many others were seriously injured.

JANUARY 8.-A convention of cotton growers assembled at Memphis for the purpose of devising some plan for decreasing the production of cotton.....At a great meeting of representative Democrats in New York to celebrate "Jackson's Day," Congressman Springer, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, said: "I can state without any fear of successful contradiction that there is not the slightest probability of a free coinage bill becoming a law this Congress, nor is it likely that any amendment to the existing law will be made." The authoritative statements at the meeting were that the tariff will be made the main issue, without much prospect of effecting any changes in the McKinley law.

JANUARY 9-The Kansas Railroad Commissioners decide in the "sugar rates cases" that the railroads must not discriminate against Kansas points.

JANUARY 11 .- Senator Teller introduced a resolution providing for an international bi-metallic agreement, and declaring it to be the determined policy of the United States to use both gold and silver as full legal tender on the present ratio used in this country, or on such as may hereafter be established ..... Congressman Simpson introduced a resolution to investigate the Department of Agriculture.....Congressman Breckenridge, of Kentucky, by resolution, attacked the reciprocity policy..... The Kansas militia still remains in the southwest to keep down the Botkin troubles.

#### Plowing for Better Crops.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: -Please give space in your valuable journal for a few lines on the all-important subject of more thorough and better plowing for best results-plowing before planting. An eminently practical Kansas farmer recently said to your correspondent that listing was all right, provided the ground was well plowed first. The listing mania in Pennsylvania had its run fifty years ago. It was of short duration there, because the land was very easily exhausted. It would not stand the abuse which Western lands have been subjected to. A few years listing for corn in central Pennsylvania ended that craze there. Better and more thorough plowing was resorted to, result-

ing is a conservative and safe procedure. There is no surer way to finally get a good seed bed than to plow progressively, each plowing a little deeper. But any one having nerve enough to put the plow into old, tired land twelve or more inches deep in the fail or winter and early spring, to be planted to corn in May, will surely realize good results. One such plowing will freshen and renew tired land for quite a number of years. The good rich corn and wheat land in Kansas can be easily made produce 100 bushels of corn per acre by deep and thorough plowing before planting. And after corn, any other crop in that land, with ordinary preparation, will be about double what it is while the land is tired. Clover after deep plowing is a wonderful fertilizer, more than twice the value that it is in shallow and skim plowing. One deep, thorough, progressive Write or see us before making your removing of the earth every rotation of newal.

the highest degree of its producing power and much more than double its present real value. Plows are already made and fully tested and proven capable, with two horses, large size, or three medium size, with sixteen or eighteen-inch plow, of easily plowing in best possible manner and any depth desired, from eight to sixteen inches in any clean land. Kansas landor its kind-plowed a foot or more in depth will retain sufficient moisture to safely tide the crop over a two months drouth. Over 100 oushels of corn per acre has been produced in Missouri after one foot depth plowing was done in old land which had never before produced over sixty bushels per acre with the ordinary old-style plow-CONRAD HARTZELL. ing.

St. Joseph, Mo.

#### Jerusalem Corn.

The following answers have been received to the inquiry for information about Jerusalem corn, published in the KANSAS FARMER of December 30:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I planted a couple of acres of sod in Jerusalem corn last June. Have not had experience enough in its culture to give an opinion that would be of interest, only, it is about the same as Kaffir corn. Stock is very fond of it, especially turkeys and chickens. Have some seed I can furnish.

Windom, Kas. E. C. HOLMES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I noticed J. E. Topping's inquiry about Jerusalem corn in the FARMER of December 30. In reply will say that I planted about five and a half acres last spring, about May 15; cultivated it about the same as corn. The fall winds were strong for several days about the time it got fairly ripe, and I think I lost not less than three bushels to the acre, and it may have been five. It shatters very easy. I threshed eightyfive bushels of clean seed, which I now have on hand for sale. Will express him one peck for 40 cents, or two pecks for 60 JOHN GOODWINE. cents.

Dodge City, Kas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In your issue of December 30 you inquire about Jerusalem corn, etc. I succeeded in getting sixteen pounds last season to try on our experiment plot of eighteen acres, which was planted to four kinds of corn, four of beets, two of sorghum, two of Kaffir corn (white and red), kohl-rabl, with about ten kinds of watermelons and muskmelons, the two maizes and the Kansas stock melons, etc. Nothing was worth the planting with us except the Jerusalem corn, sorghums and Kaffir corn. No melons sprouted from first planting so sent for more seed, which did no good. Will try Jerusalem corn in drill and broadcast for fodder this year, with a few beets. sorghum, and a little Kaffircorn. Hickory King and White Pearl corn planted at the same time and beside the Jerusalem corn made a complete failure, while I had a good, fair crop of the Jerusalem corn. want no more Hickory King or White Pearl. Will take sorghum all the time for our chances and our stock.

#### T. O. EMBRY. Waverly, Kas.

#### Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loaus in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,

explosion occurred in a coal mine at crops will most certainly bring land up to Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

#### The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES

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

FEBRUARY 17-18, 1892—Breeders' Combination Sale of Standard-bred horses, Holton, Kas. FEBRUARY 18, 1892. Geo. W. Falk, Poland-Chinas, Richmond, Mo. FEBRUARY 29 AND MARCH 1-5, 1892—Grand Suring Coublination Sale, City Stock Yards, Derver, Colo.

APRIL 20, 1893—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, Dexter Park, Chicago.

#### MIDDLE - WOOL SHEEP.

A pape" read before the last annual meeting of the Iowa Wool Growers, by W. O. Fritchman, Muscatine, .owa.

I am proud to stand before you to day and be considered a member of this association. In endeavoring to discuss the subject which has been assigned to me, which is that of the "Middle-Wool Sheep," I shall confine myself to the breed with which I have had the most personal experience. I presume middle-wool sheep will take in any or all the Down families.

My experience in sheep-breeding has been principally with the Shropshiredown. This breed, I presume, needs no introduction to an intelligent sheep man. The Shropshire breed, as well as all other of the Down families, have attained a remarkable popularity within the last few years in all parts of the United States, and is now considered the most valuable breed for the combined production of mutton and wool. In selecting a breed from which to start my flock, my desire was to select one best adapted to the wants of the market and to my surroundings. I feel quite certain, after some years experience in breeding the Shropshire, that I have not gone amiss in selecting this noble breed, which, I believe, stands second to none in the combined production of mutton and wool. The qualities which have given them this eminent position, are not alone their aptitude to produce great weight and quality of both wool and mutton, but they are very prolific, good nurses, and readily adapt themselves to almost any location where any breed of sheep can thrive. Another good quality of this breed is, that they cross well upon other breeds, especially on grade Merinos. I presume there are men in my presence that would say a cross between the Downs and Merinos would make an excellent sheep for both wool and mutton, yet they would be something like the man we have heard about who said, "Bran and sawdust was good to feed a cow, but the more bran there was in it the better." So, I presume, some of you feel that the more Merino blood there is in the sheep the better. While I feel that the Shropshire will take the place of the bran, yet I believe there is ample room for all breeds, and have the utmost faith in sheep-breeding as a means of profit.

I believe that we are to enter a more healthy period for sheep-breeding than ever before known, and that sheep husbandry, where surroundings and other things are favorable, entered upon thoughtfully and earnestly, is our most profitable department of farming. I firmly believe that our State of Iowa is as well adapted to raising of the "golden hoof" as any State in the Union.

My experience with the middle-wool sheep has been very satisfactory, as I have found them good feeders, they mature early and command the highest prices in Chicago and Eastern markets. I shipped a load of grade lambs last December, that came mostly in March and April, that averaged a little over 100 pounds in Chicago. One year ago, I raised 120 lambs from eighty ewes. This year I had a bet ter per cent., but lost more lambs. I saved this year about 145 lambs from 115 ewes, and rece ved for my straight medium wool 24 cents. This wool is also of a quality which is sought for and commands the highest prices. The middlewool sheep are filling a long-felt want in the hands of the farmers of this country, and since sheep husbandry has ceased to be profitable entirely for the production of wool, it has been necessary for those who are raising sheep especially for the wool, to pause and see whether it will pay them to continue this business or to dispose of their flocks. But the middle-wool sheep have come to our rescue, and it is no longer a question with us, whether to continue or not in the raising of sheep, as we have in these a sheep that is nearly if not quite as good for wool, and far superior for mutton.

wool sheep in preference to the coarser, is that they are less liable to catch dirt and chaff, as they are of a denser fleece, which is more easily kept clean; also the exposure to fog and rain does not affect their general appearance near so much, If you happen to go on to the market with a load of sheep in clamp weather, the mediumwool sheep will present a far better appearance. As it is with horses, so it is with sheep; the general appearance and cleanliness has much to do with their selling. I have noticed from personal observation in the stock yards that there is no class of butcher's stock that the general appearance adds so much to the selling value as the sheep or lamb, and I am confident that there is no other breed of sheep that can be exposed to rain and mud, that can go on the market and present as good an appearance as the Downs, and I verily believe that this is one of the many reasons why they out-sell all other breeds of sheep for mutton.

And now, before I close and give the floor to older and more experienced members of this society, let me add just one more advantage that we can justly claim over the breeds of both fine and coarsewool sheep. We do not need to exert ourselves near so much to find points in favor of the middle-wool sheep as our opponents do, and of course it does not require near so much talking in order to sell a sheep.

#### About the Mule Industry.

There is one branch of the animal industry that is overlooked or willfully neglected to a great extent in Kansas and the West generally, and that is the raising of mules. It is true, of course, that there are a few shrewd and far-sighted farmers that have been engaged in raising mules for several years with sure profits every year, and there is not a single one, to the knowledge of the writer, that has any idea of abandoning the business in order to try any other class of stock. The persistency with which the mule grower stays by the business, should be a useful object lesson to his less enterprising neighbors who "despise a mule and would not have one on the farm as a gift." But there seems to be a peculiarity about this industry that differs very materially from other branches of the animal industry in that no undue excitement is created or boom periods affect this class of stock. A good salable mule is as stable as old wheat, even if he is the butt of ridicule of most of the writers in America.

The KANSAS FARMER is a friend of the mule, as well as of all other domestic animais, and it is proposed in this department to show up the merits of this abused and neglected animal that is a veritable mortgage-lifter. If our farmers will pay more attention to this class of live stock husbandry, and raise mules that are in d mand in the markets, they will soon demonstrate, what the writer believes, that no other class of stock will be more profitable, taking one year with another.

The object of this brief article is simply to direct the attention of our readers to the mule industry and urge them to give it whatever consideration it deserves, strictly upon its merits as a successfufactor of general farming. The KANSAS FARMER will gladly give space to those engaged in the mule industry to favor this journal with any facts, figures, or experience pertaining to this class of stock.

Thoroughbred, Full-Blood, Pure-Bred, Etc. An accepted authority on matters pertaining to the professional breeding of pure-bred stock is the Breeder's Gazette, which says that the terms "thorough bred," "full-blood," and "pure-bred," as generally used in this country are practically synonymous, although really the term "thoroughbred" should be used only as the name of the English breed of running horses. In lieu of "full-blood" or "pure-bred" the term "pedigreed" is in common use in England, and that usage is growing in this country. A pure-bred, in the ordinarily accepted meaning of the term, is an animal eligible to record in the pedigree register of its breed. Strictly speaking the term is more or less a relative one. The basis of registration varies, but the most generally accepted is that adopted by the English Thoroughbred Stud Book-the first book of the kind established—namely, five top crosses of Thoroughbred sires. In establishing pedigree records and registering foundation stock a lesser number of sires has been

time nearly all pedigree registers for cattle, sheep and swine record only the descendants of ancestors—both male and female-already on record. The draft horse stud books still adhere to the old Thoroughbred standard—five top crosses of recorded sires. It has been generally accepted by breeders that this number of crosses will serve to fix the type so that it will be transmitted with reasonable certainty, especially if the original dam was of the same type as the stallion to which she was mated.

#### About Draft and Coach Horses.

The farmers of the West at the present time have a golden opportunity to secure the most representative lot of pure-bred draft and coach horses ever before offered at reasonable prices. There has never been a time when the farmer could buy so advantageously for spot cash as now, and it is of course gratifying to note that Kansas farmers are sufficiently enterprising to take advantage of the situation, and consequently more sales are being made this season than ever before, and what is better, the stallions purchased are the very best the country affords. During he last three or four years, owing to the stringency of the times, only a limited number of imported and pure-bred stallions were bought, and fortunately for our farmers, a large number of breeders and importers accordingly neglected some of the Western States, notably Kansas and the Dakotas, therefore prudent farmers are now buying direct of the importers and breeders practically at their own prices.

Farmers have made serious mistakes in ears past by breeding to inferior or cheap stallions, and the produce from such breeding has been time lost as well as unprofitable. They have noted that the horses which are always in good demand at remunerative figures were those sired by representative pure-bred stallions. which commanded a higher service fee than the cheap or grade stallions.

Another mistake of the past is the practice of a number of farmers who seem to have no definite idea as to the class of horses they desire to raise, and flit from breed to breed, and one season breed to Clydesdales, then Percherons or coach horses. This process of live stock husbandry was never a success and generally unsatisfactory.

The horse-raiser should decide first just what class of horses he desires to raise. and then select his stallion and brood mares with reference to the breed that suits his fancy and requirements. Then stay with that class and develop and improve them to the fullest extent. The result of such a line of procedure will be both pleasant and profitable.

In selecting a stallion, first decide just what is wanted, and then take enough cash and sufficient time to get the desired animal. Visit the best breeders and importers, not speculators, and you will readily secure what you wish and at a price that will well repay you for the time and expense expended in a judicious selection of a good sire.

#### Live Stock Husbandry.

The Farm Stock and Home sagely remarks that "the bee flitting from flower to flower is a pretty picture, and one that poets delight in; but a farmer filt ing from cows to sheep, from sheep to hogs, from hogs to steers, from steers to no stock, from no stock, to the same old round again, is a too common but not a pretty picture, and inspires delight in no one. The flitting process in farming was never

In a recent address, President La Fayette Funk, of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, speaking of the fact that the price of recorded stock of the beef and dairy breeds of cattle had never before been so low in the United States, suggested that the Illinois farmer of moderate means had never before had such a golden opportunity to stock up with the improved breeds of domestic animals, and predicted that the rapidly increasing home and foreign demand for the meat and dairy products of the farms will surely reward richly the farmer who disposes of his inferior stock and invests in well-bred animals of good form and quality. He also suggested that it was important for the farmers to act quickly in this matter, as vast and profitable new markets for animal and farm products had recently been opened to the American farmer and the My reasons for favoring the middle- accepted by breed societies, but at this prospects were most encouraging for wider

and even more remunerative demands for the surplus of the herd and flocks and grain fields of our country.

In discussing the A B C's of Short-horn breeding, the Breeder's Gazette says: Speaking of Bates and Cruickshank tribes, there is this curious fact continually cropping out amidst all the wrangling indulged in by the partisans of each line of breeding: when it comes right down to what constitutes real, genuine merit in a Short-horn there is substantial agreement. The two red Sittyton Victorias shown in the Sanger herd this fall were freely admitted by Bates breeders to be superb specimens of the breed. Indeed they were so finely finished (along with all their great wealth of flesh compactly carried) that a statement that they were largely of Bates blood which in some way gained currency at the opening shows, received very general credence. Per contra, at the Ed Thomas sale of Batestopped Marys at Dexter Park last month it was one of the staunchest Cruickshank men of the West who made Henry F. Brown, a leading light in the Bates congregation, pay well up toward \$500 for a thick and comely heifer. After she had gone to the Bates camp at this handsome price Colonel Harris was greeted with the banter of 'Where are your Cruickshanks now?' To which 'the Land of Linwood' rejoined that inasmuch as he himself was the party who had run the helfer along to the upset price the 'other fellows' were quite welcome to any glory there might be in it to their side of the chamber. In other words, when a really good thing is developed by either line of breeding, all except those who are too hide-bound to concede that anything can be good unless of their own pet sort, unite in paying tribute to its excellence. If this feeling of mutual respect and appreciation were more general it would indeed be well for Short-horn interests. To hear some of the older generation of breeders rail against the North Country cattle, one would think they were an invention of His Sulphurous Majesty himself, especially sent to spread ruin and destruction among American Short-horns. On the other hand some of the more ardent admirers of the Aberdeen-bred cattle insist that theirs are the only Short-horns that have been bred near enough to practical lines to entitle them to exist in this unsentimental day and generation; that but for this resort to vigorous Scottish sires, American Short-horns would have been damned beyond all redemption. As usual the truth lies near by the middle ground. But of this more anon."

#### Value of Cotton Seed.

The seeds from the cotton crop, years ago, were thrown away as worthless. Afterwards they were used alone as a fertilizer on the coming crop, or in the compost heap. To a limited extent they were then fed to stock without crushing.

The next and greatest advance was in separating the hull and kernel and in expressing the oil. The oil cake when ground, known as meal, came to be used as a stock food and as a fertilizer. The hulls were first used for fuel-the ash being used for a strong fertilizer-but afterwards were used also for stock food.

The combination of meal and hulls furnishes a complete food, and is becoming to be extensively used for fattening purposes. The oil is used as a component of compound lard, for cooking, for lubricating and similar purposes, and when refined is sold as "pure" olive oil. The lower grade is used for soap-making. The small quantity of lint is removed from the seed by improved gins.

The following shows the value of the product made from one ton cottonseed by the most improved process, giving the average selling prices:

Forty gallons oil, at 30 cents. \$12 00
Meal, 675 pounds, at \$24 per ton. 8 10
Hulls, 1,000 pounds at \$3 per ton. 1 50
Lint, 27 pounds, at 4 cents. 1 08 Excess ......\$10 68

As early as 1770 the Moravians, of Bethlehem, Pa., separated the oil from the cottonseed. And in 1783 the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Commerce in London, recognizing the value of cottonseed oil cake as a stock food, offered gold and silver medals for the best cake and the best oil extracted from the seed. Verily there is nothing new under the H. B. Battle, Experiment Station,

If you are Billous, take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

## Agricultural Matters.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Read before the Farmers' Institute at Gardner Kas , December 18, 1891, by C. B. Pellett.

MR. PRESIDENT:-I doubt if there is a farmer present who would assert that the same crop could be raised successfully off the same piece of ground for a long course of years. But on the contrary the result would be not only a diminution of the crop, but the impoverishment of the land. Then why should this question, of rotation of crops, be brought for discussion before this institute? Why spend our time talking over that we already know? Why? Why is it that we all are so apt to leave undone so many things we know ought to be done? Why do people preach what they never practice? How many act strictly their own convictions of right? So long as man is "prone to evil as the sparks to fly upward," so long will it be necessary to preach, and admonish, to keep him on the path of duty. The duty in this case is the providing for his household. The courage to act out one's convictions often makes the difference, in his fortune, of penury or competency.

It requires nerve, pluck, perseverance to succeed in farming, as well as in any other business. The faint-hearted never wins. But we don't all think alike. Men educated in the same neighborhood may come to widely different conclusions in regard to the best plan for conducting their respective farms, for the support of their families.

Jones and Smith, some twenty-five years ago, sold their small farms in Ohio, and came to Kansas. With the proceeds of their sales they were able to buy four times as much land as they owned before, and build themselves comfortable dwellings. So far they were equally well circumstanced. As they looked upon their beautiful rolling prairie farms—as rich as beautifulthey anticipated easier and more profitable living than at their old home. They saw no reason to ever fear want for themselves or families. They were happy in their new homes.

Jones got the idea in his head that his whole attention given to one crop would be his best plan, and was sure wheat would be the crop that would always sell for cash, and would eventually make him rich-he would be bothered with nothing else; the money the wheat sold for would be ample to supply all his wants-ready money will bring everything. So he invested only in tools and teams necessary to manage the wheat crop. What it would take to purchase cattle, hogs, poultry and furnish shelter for them, he put out at interest. He calculated, too, that he would have a surplus, over and above expenses, when he sold his wheat each year, to add to his interest money. All seemed very nice for the five years he was exchanging the cream of his virgin soil for easily earned dollars. But he had miscalculated—there was too much depending upon the one crop. Family expense, tools, taxes, more than used it up, and by and by as the family grew larger, expenses increased, too, and he had to draw on his reserve. Now the crops began to get less, the seasons seemed drier, the ground baked, chinch bugs occasionally shortened the crop, the grasshoppers came and then a wet season ruined all. So it went from bad to worse. The farm had to be mortgaged. Still the crops continued to grow less and less, while the expenses increased, until the mortgage finally was released-paid off-leaving Jones and his wife homeless. They are renters to-day.

Smith was considerate and did not care to risk his all on one chance. He bought cattle, varied his crops, planted out fruit of all kinds, had an produce, as near as possible, all of the without recreation, that deposes man present conditions by sugar-growers in Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

family's needs. Chickens and butter paid the store bills, the fattest pigs schooled the children and paid the taxes, and when he made a sale of fat to his bank account.

Now Smith's is a model farm, all the comforts of a country home surround could desire. Smith has no mortgage

He who has traveled through the old cotton districts of the South has had an object lesson on the folly of single cropping that he could not well forget. Thousands of acres as barren as the Sahara testify to the accursedness of the great evil. It is certainly a sin to wantonly waste. To rob the soil of its ability to produce is taking bread from the mouths of future generations. It is as bad as bequeathing to posterity a national debt to curse them with its

We know that in the old countries,

in the neighborhood of large towns, the

cultivated lands are very productive.

There is a congestion of fertility in a

city. The cheapness makes it profitable for the farmers and convenient to use it freely. Yet notwithstanding manure can be had so abundantly and cheap, it is still thought wise to vary the crops in order to secure the best returns. In the vicinity of London eighty bushels of wheat and twice that of oats are raised to the acre. But only once in four or five years will a crop of each be taken from the same ground—the rotation will be wheat, summer fallow with a manuring, roots, oats, grass. Besides the change of crops it is found the land wants rest. A summer fallow is as beneficial as manure. Who has ever tried the summer fallow? In this country where we have no large cities to furnish the manure, we can give it rest. And who will contend that the farmer who will leave one-fourth of his land for rest and spend as much time on the remaining three-fourths as he would have spent on all, will not be the gainer (even if there is no fertility restored by a summer fallow) by farming less ground and doing work more thoroughly? There is no argument in support of the single-crop theory. All nature is against it. Change is the universal law. Without change there is starvation, decay, death. There are thousands of varieties of plant growth, and although all may have certain elements in common, yet no two have exactly the same composition. The growing and removing of one crop, as wheat, from a particular piece of ground must eventually exhaust the soil of certain properties that belong to wheat. Now if we can institute a rotation with other crops that are different from wheat, and plant wheat only once in five years, it is likely the ground will wear five times as long as if planted continuously with the single crop of wheat. Still if all the crops are hauled off the ground, this change of crops only lengthens the time of the ground's ability to produce. That which is taken away must be restored. As a exhaustion of the soil, so that rotation that does not include manure will never increase the original fertility of the farm. There is an idea, connected with variety farming, that should not be overlooked. It is the advantage of work the year round. Any man, the owner of eighty or more acres of land can advantageously hire by the year, provided he has the means to stock his place and varies his crops. There may be times in winter when one could do all the work. But who, after a few seasons' hard labor, does not deserve a rest?

What is life worth living for if we make slaves of ourselves? Why should we work so hard year after year to build us a home and never have time to

to the level of the brute? There is nothing left about man but the animal if he does not think. The farmer who runs his farm alone works 865 days in cattle there would be a nice sum added a year and has no time to think. Employ your men by the year, treat them honorably, so it will be their interest to look after your's. You will have the house, and within is all the heart help you can trust, and at any season can take a day off and know all goes well. And in winter, when there is more leisure, in the society of your family you can realize somewhat of the pleasures of home.

> Fellow farmers, we in this section are blessed with a soil that, with proper treatment will outwear any that lays above high-water mark. It is capable of producing anything that will grow anywhere in this latitude. We ought to be thankful our lot has been cast where so easily we can grow so great a variety at so little a cost, and at the same time no loss to the fertility of the soil. This can be done by judicious treatment. We do not live near a city to have the advantages of its cheap manure, nor in bottom lands that have richness spread over them by overflows. But we have a fertilizer that is equally as good and by its use saves the cost of hauling from the city; and while it will give us the advantage of the rich bottom we can enjoy the life-giving breezes of the high prairie. Clover is the panacea for all one's financial ills. It is just adapted to our condition; our soil was made for it, and it was made for our soil. A rotation with clover included. is without a doubt the very best way to keep our farms clear of debt or pay off the one that may chance to be on it. The fact is the best part of our land does not lay on the surface. Down deep in our clay subsoil is where our fortunes lay. Clover is the ready mover, that with little cost brings the treasures up. If we will make a generous use of this helper we can defy the world in supplying food for man and

#### Beet Cultivation.

The California Fruit-Grower says:

"According to the latest statistical reports over 2,800,000,000 pounds of sugar were imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending in 1890, which when refined were worth more than \$200,000,000. To produce this from beets would require 1,000,000 acres of land and 300 factories of a daily capacity of 350 tons each, costing \$95,000,000, and annual expenditure of over \$200,000,000 for the purchase of beets and the cost of turning them into soil.—American Homestead. sugar. This large amount would be distributed annually among our industrial classes if the sugar were produced at home, instead of the money being sent as now to foreign countries to pay for foreign sugar to enrich foreign sugar-planters. The writer computes an average yield of beets to be fifteen tons per acre, which at \$5 per ton would be worth \$75, and the cost of production and hauling would be \$46, leaving a net profit of \$29 per acre, though this appears to include interest on the value rule, change of crops does not add of the land. The acre of beets produces bout 3,000 pounds of sugar, which, including the government bounty of 2 cents per pound, will be worth \$150. A \$00-ton factory would require 3,000 acres of land planted to beets to produce a season's supply. Computing the yield of an acre of wheat to be worth \$26.25 and of barley at \$25, the value of the beet product of the land would be \$375,000 more than if used in the cultivation of the cereals. And if sufficient beets were raised in the United States to produce the amount of sugar that is now imported the value of the sugar produced from these beets would be \$117,000,000 more each year than that of the cereals that could be produced on the same area. It may be observed that this would be so much clear gain ample garden, and managed so as to enjoy it? It is this everlasting toil, over and above that reaped under

the United States. The figures represent only the amounts that would be realized by producing at home the sugar that is now imported, and does not include the additional quantities that will be wanted in the future by the greater number of inhabitants of the United States, to say nothing of the greater per capita consumption that would ensue in case of a further cheapening in the price of the article. It is not improbable that the great gain of \$125 per acre on beet sugar culture as compared with the production of cereals could not be maintained through many years. Yet any cheapening from this would not only result in gain to the consumer, but it would also bring about a corresponding increase in production, thus extending the benefits of the new culture to a greater number of persons than would otherwise be sharers in the benefits."

#### Rich Soil for Grain.

The idea is quite common that land may be made too rich for the small grains. Too much of nitrogenous elements of fertility, that tend to make straw rather than grain, is what is commonly regarded as the prevailing cause of failure in soils too rich. But even here the trouble seems to be rather disproportion than excess. If there are mineral elements of plants in sufficient proportion, crops of wheat, rye, oats and barley are increased by large additions of nitrogenous manures. On some of the virgin soils of the Pacific slope crops of fifty bushels of wheat and sometimes more are reported. This is heavy wheat, often sixty-one to sixtytwo pounds per bushel. This shows that it abounds in gluten, which can only be produced where nitrates are abundant. Starchy wheats, however plump they may be, rarely weigh more than sixty pounds per bushel. It is the excess of gluten in wheat that makes it extra heavy. Stable manures furnish nitrogen for wheat, but not at the right time. They ferment, and give an excess of nitrogen late in the season, when the plant is unable to use it. This causes rust. We once applied a wagon load of hen manure to wheat, spreading it as thinly as possible, and covering rather less than a quarter of an acre. We supposed at the time that the wheat would lodge badly, but the next year the stalk was bright and strong, and the heads large, with unusually plump grain. It shows that wheat needs a concentrated manure, rather than one that furnishes an excess of carbon to ferment in the

The small farmer, that is, the man who is farming an area of 100 acres or less to diversified crops, has always a serious problem before him in determining what machinery he can afford to own. Such a farm needs everything from a threshing machine down to a pitch fork at some time during the season: but, of course, the farmer can not afford to own them all. Certain things he must have, as hand tools, plows, harrows, cultivators, rollers, etc., but when it comes to drills, mowers, binders, horse-power and cutting-box for the silo it is a question whether his crops warrant the outlay. The difficulty might be solved in many cases by means of co-operative ownership of the more expensive implements, anywhere from two to twenty joining together in their purchase. There might be some little difficulty from the fact of various ones needing the same machine at the same time, but in the main neighbors who desire to do so could adjust these differences harmoniously.

#### Northwestern Breeders' Association.

H. D. McKinney, Secretary above association, writes: "I will say for Quinn's Ointment that I have used it with most satisfactory results and recommend it to my friends." For Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs, Bunches works like magic. Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B.

#### Affiance Department

HISTORY OF THE GRANGE.

Paper read by Franklin G Adams, before Capital Grange, Topeka, December 12, 1891, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the order.

The people of the Anglo-Saxon race, who settled the American colonies now forming the Union, came to plant agriculture and to plant free institutions. Unlike the adventurous spirits of other nations who sought the American shores, they came not for gold and conquest. They came to transform the wilderness into productive fields which should maintain peaceful homes. So, of the three millions of people who finally threw off the shackles of monarchy in 1776, a very large majority were tillers of the soil. The four or five generations of comparative freedom which they had enjoyed in America had generated in this population a spirit of freedom which had become invincible. The yeomanry of the colonies made up the armies. They were led to the field by a farmer general. A farmer statesman framed their Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson, the author of that declaration, asserted that his confidence in the perpetuity of our free government was based upon the fact that agriculture was to be the chief occupation of the people. As Jefferson predicted it would be, agriculture has continued to be the chief occupation of the people of this country. Taking Kansas as an example, at the present time 64 per cent., or two-thirds, of all the people of Kansas are of the agricultural class. As the census shows, twothirds of the men, women and children in Kansas live upon farms, work upon farms, and have their homes in farmer's house-

In the earlier history of our governmental affairs, agricultural interests were slow of recognition. The commercial manthe manufacturer and the moneyed man are always ahead of the farmer in the management of affairs. The first movement towards legislation in the interest of agriculture was made by Washington, the farmer President. In his last annual message to Congress, Washington recommended legislation to aid and encourage this great national industry. In pursu ance of his recommendation, a committee of Congre-s reported a bill for creating a national board of agriculture. The bill did not b-come a law, and it was not until the year 1839 that the first appropriation was made in the interest of agriculture.

The years 1837 and 1838 were bad years in agriculture in the United States, especially in the Atlantic States. Bread stuffs had to be imported from foreign countries to the amount of several millions of dollars. The country became aroused to the importance of governmental attention to the development of agricultural resources of the country. A Western man, Hon-Henry L. Ellsworth, who had become well acquainted with the yet undeveloped resources of the Missi-sippi valley, was at this time Commissioner of Patents. At his suggestion, Congress appropriated, under act of March 3, 1839, \$1,000 for the "collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procuring of cuttings and seeds for gratuitous distribution among the farmers." This paltry appropriation was not made, however, in 1840 or 184', bu, was renewed in 1842, and continued in most of the subsequent years, and gradually increased. The first agricultural report, made by the Patent Office in gradually increased in size in sub-equent years, till it assumed the proportions of the useful document now issued from the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The Agricultural Department remained an attachment to the Patent Office until the year 1862. Then the infant bureau was taken from its unnatural guardian and made a separate and independent department. Out of the germinating influences of that department sprung the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, the Grange who-e twenty-fifth anniversary we now celebrate. It was natural enough that devoted friends of agriculture should become attaches of that department-men of wisdom, of foresight, of broad minds, and with hearts devoted to the upbuilding of the interests of this great but neglected class of the industrial people of this coun-

Among these was William Saunders.

gardens and grounds of the Agricultural Department. He had previously been engaged in organizing and conducting associations of gardeners and fruit-growers, both in Great Britain and in this country. As early as 1855 he had published a paper in which he deplored the lack of organized unity among farmers, showing at length some of the unjust burdens farmers were compelled to bear, and the extortions they were subject to.

As a remedy for these evils and grievances, he recommended the formation of a national organization to embrace all persons interested in agricultural pursuits, in which to combine their power and influence, for the object of securing the full fruits of their industry. The plan of Mr. Saunders proposed township or district societies; representatives from these to form county societies, these by representation to form State societies, and these ag in to be represented in a national society. This was substantially the plan. which, twenty-two years later, took shape in the organization of the Grange, with the Grange feature of secrecy, and with its ritual and signs and tokens of recogni-

But the moving spirit who at the later period led in the work of the Grange scheme of organization was O H. Kelly, a Minnesota farmer, who, in 1864, had become attached to the Agricultural Department.

In 1866, while traveling in the Southern States in the interest of the department. Mr. Kelly conceived the Grange idea. There in the South he saw the disorganization and utter demoralization of the people of the agricultural class, resulting from the disasters of the war. He saw that organization was to them a peculiar necessity. His first thought was that of the formation of ordinary agricultural clubs, such as had been the earlier scheme of Mr. Saunders. But his observation had been that ordinary voluntary clubs were of ephemeral existence, often controlled and finally disorganized by the interference of persons of other classes. He then conceived the idea of a farmer's league, in which none but farmers should be admitted to membership. Such a union should be secret, and if secret it must have a ritual to make it effective and attractive. This process of reasoning matured in his mind until he undertook to execute the framework of a ritual for such an organi-

Mr. Kelly brought to his aid several of his acquaintances in different departments at Washington, men schooled in the myseries of Masonry and Old Fellowship. Tuese persons, after numerous meetings for consultation during a period of nearly two years, matured the plan of organization which has given these twenty-five vears of existence to the order.

These men, seven in number, on the 4th of December, 18 7, met in the office of Mr. Saunders on Four-and-a-half street, Washington city, and there constituted themselves the "National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry," with Mr. Saunders as Master, J. R. Thompson as Lecturer, William M. Ireland as Treasurer, and O. H. Kelly as Secretary. Mr. Kelly resigned his position as clerk in the Agri cultural Department, and without purse or scrip, started out on the work of organizing subordinate Granges. He traveled and talked and held meetings through Pennsylvania and Ohio, and on to Minnesota. In all his journey he succeeded only in establishing two Granges.

In Minnesota, Mr. Kelly was at his old home, and among farmers with whom he pathy, his life takes on an added charm. in his work, and through fees received acquired the means of printing and circulating the ritual, and of advertising extensively through the newspapers. He worked untiringly, and by 1869 had a sufficient number of subordinate Granges organized in Minnesota to warrant the forming of a State Grange. In 1871 a State Grange was formed in Iowa.

January 3, in 1872, at the fifth annual session of the National Grange, a representative of the Iowa State Grange appeared in attendance at Washington. There had been up to this time four annual sessions of the National Grange, at which no more than the original seven founders had constituted the attendance.

At this annual meeting, Secretary Kelly reported as follows: "In February, 1868, there was but one subordinate Grange in the United States; this I left in good working order in April of that year. On my

subordinate and one State Grange for the year's work. In 1869, there were organized thirty-nine subordinate and one State Grange. In 1870, there were organized thirty-eight subordinate and one State Grange; and in 1871, there have been 130 subordinates organiz d."

During the year 1872 the order really began to grow. At the close of the year more than 1,000 Granges had been organized, scattered over more than half the States of the Union. At the sixth annual session of the National Grange, January, 1873. seventeen delegates, representing eleven States, were present. Four ladies were among the number. Twenty-one thousand dollars had been received into the treasury. This sum had been chiefly expended, too, in distributing circulars, printing manuals and constitutions, and in maintaining a literary bureau, by means of which, through the newspapers, the farmers of the country were being fully informed of the character and progress of the new movement.

It was natural that in many quarters this new organization and the aims of the founders should be regarded with distrust. So it was in Kansas. In the Kansas FARMER, April 18 1872, appeared a communication under the head of "Patrons of Husbandry-What Are They?" The correspondent stated what he had heard about the order, and called for more information. In the number of the FARMER for July 15 appeared another communication intended to answer the inquiries of the first correspondent. The writer of this letter cautioned his brother farmers to beware of swindles. He says: "This may not be one; but if I wanted to perpetrate one on my brother farmers I should not want anything better than this." In the issue of the FARMER for August 1 appeared an editorial calculated to throw distrust upon the movement, as the editor seemed to regard it as a one-man affair, and O. H. Kelly the man. In the issue for August 15, the FARMER published the constitution of the Patrons of Husbandry under an editorial with unfavorable comments.

(To be continued.)

A Pen Picture of the Brilliant Young Novelist.



HAMLIN GARLAND.

The life-story of a favorite author is always interesting. When, however, the author in question displays an intimate knowledge of the every-day life, the hopes and aspirations, the joys and sorrows of the people, and with this knowledge there is present the warmth of heartfelt sym-1839, contained fifty-four pages. It was was acquainted. He soon enlisted a few Such a writer is Hamlin Garland, whose 'Main-Traveled Roads" has scored such a palpable hit in England as well as America, and whose great story of Western life, "A Spoil of Office," which opened in the January Arena, is creating such widespread interest. Mr. Garland was born in 1860, in the LaCrosse valley, Wisconsin, and spent his boyhood in a coule of the sort described in his stories. When he was 7 years of age his people moved to Winneshiek county, Iowa, a beautiful wooded country just west of LaCrosse. A year later, the family moved to Mitchell county, Iowa, a prairie county. Here the scenes of many of Mr. Garland s stories are laid. His "Boy-life Series" which was published in the American Magazine some years ago, picture this life on the wild prairies. He literally grew up on horseback, herding and driving cattle, and riding horses without saddle or bridle. A few years later he entered a small semithen superintendent of the experimental return the following year, I reported ten nary near, and graduated at the age of 21; it. When they are in danger, so are we,

## ALLIANCE × SEED × HOUSE

THE SEED HOUSE FOR THE PEOPLE.

rack's 2 to a cents each; o her seed cheep accora-ngly. Any one seeding of or her to pay postage and o king, we will know I fre a sample packet of ur seed EXT Special tinb Rates to Aliances. 3 ye us a trial and we will please you. Send for catalogue. Address

ALLIANCE SEED HOUSE, GOVE CITY, KANSAS.

graduated and turned his face to the East, while his father made one more remove to central Dakota, there to renew his struggle with landlords on the one hand, and relentless nature on the other.

In 1883, after two years of travel and teaching "in the States," Mr. Garland joined the great land seeker's "bo m" of 33, and returning to Dakota, "held down a claim" in McPherson county. The boom collapsed, but the novelist reaped a rich harvest of material for stories, poems and rlays. In 1884 he returned to Boston, and entering the Public Library began to study the development of American literary ideals. He has written a volume of twenty lectures, which he calls "The Evolution of the American Mind." For the past seven years he has been a lecturer upon English and American literature, but fiction is absorbing more and more of his time and enthusiasm. He spends a month or two each year in the West, in order to keep in close touch with its life.

In December, 1890, the Arena published "A Private's Return," which proved very popular, and was followed by several other brilliant stories from his pen. Since the appearance of "Main-Traveled Roads," a volume of short stories dealing with life in the Mississippi valley, the Arena Publishing Company has brought out his Jason Edwards," a powerful pen picture of the life of the average mechanic in the great cities and the farmer of the great West. This work will, without doubt. prove a great success, as it is absorbingly interesting, while one of the most powerful pleas for a wider share of justice for the average man that has ever been written. His "Spoil of Office," now running in the Arena, is unquestionably his greatest story, and unquestionably gives to him the undisputed title of the novelist of the West. It deals with life as it is, handling social, econom c and political questions in a brilliant and realistic manner. Having been a farmer boy, and with parents now dwelling in Dakota, his knowledge and sympathy with the great commonwealth of laborers, added to his undoubted genius, give to his work a power not possessed by any other writer of the present day. Mr. Garland is a fluent speaker, lecturing on many literary topics as well as social and economic problems. His addresses on the single tax and the Farmers' Alliance are exceedingly strong, revealing an intimate knowledge of economic and political problems.

#### A Poor Governor.

Governor Humphrey of Kansas is keeping up his record for the sort of conservatism which Nero exploited on the fiddle while Rome was burning. The Governor telegraphs to Adjutant General Roberts to put no arms into the hands of Judge Botkin's supporters, Does the Governor wish to arm the Judge's enemies? Suppose the Governor had barely escaped assassination, was surrounded by outlaws sworn to take his life, and had appealed to the President for United States troops; would he find extreme consolation in a Presidential order to the effect that the troops must be careful not to attack his enemies or re-enforce his friends? Governor Humphrey seems to be laboring under the violent and dangerous misapprehension that Judge Botkin is at the head of a band of cut-throats as lawless as the avengers of Sam Wood. Judge Botkin stands for the law, which he has never violated in the slightest degree. He is entitled not only to protection as an individual, but as an official. Kansas is unfortunate in her citizenship, but her Governor is a calamity.—Chicago Herald.

T. V. Powderly, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor of America, closes an address to the order in the following words: "The farmers have resolved to ass stand by us. Let us resolve to stand by them, make their cause our cause everywhere and in everything. When they are assailed we are assailed, and should resent

Let us act together in getting out of it. They are assisting us in our struggle for the rights of our brothers of N. T. A. 231. Let us assist them in their struggle against the evils that make it possible to boycott Knights of Labor. Let our resolve be to act with them, speak with them, work with them, study with them, think with them and vote with them."

#### National Labor Conference.

The Passenger Association has made a half fare on railroads east of the Missouri river, on account of the National Labor Conference to be held at St. Louis, February 22, 1892. It is thought that the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association will make a similar rate before the meeting.

All parties intending to attend the convention are requested to send their names and postoffice addresses to me immediately, so that I may make arrangements for their accommodation. J. B. FRENCH,

Secretary F. A. & I. U. of Kansas. Topeka, Kas., January 6, 1892.

#### Resolutions of Respect.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, Highland Alliance No. 668 has lost a tried and true friend, an esteemed member, an efficient officer, and the community a most worthy citizen, by the death of our brother, James T. Murnan; therefore Reso ved, That Highland Alliance No 668, feeling keenly the loss of our deceased brother, are again admonished to act well our part and try to emul te his many good qualities.

Resilved, That we extend our most sincere and heartifelt sympathy to our bereaved and sorrowing sister, Mrs. Anga Murnan, and that her lonelliness shall partially be dispelled by our devotion to her welfar, and by frequent neighborly visits.

And be it ordered that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Sister Murnan, and acopy furnished the Kansas Farmer for nublication, and a copy kept on file by the Secretary.

O. C. Skinner, J. W. Heinecke, Committee.

Commenting on the late squabble in Kansas for Senatorial honors, an Iowa paper observes: "It seems that the officeseekers are not all in the Alliance. The people will have their inning later."

#### First Page Illustration.

Our first page illustration this week, of the Oldenburg Coach stallion, owned by D. P. Stubbs & Sons, of Fairfield, Iowa, is a fine type of the famous breed of horses to which he belongs. Landessohn is now four years old, and was imported in 1890. He is of dark bay color, very handsome, with much style, high action, and weighs 1,500 pounds. This breed of horses is fast growing in popularity and is destined to be one of the future coach horses of the United States. Messrs. Stubbs & Sons claim that the Oldenburg Coach horse is one of the oldest and best established breeds in the world and that their origin can be traced back many generations. They are quite free from admixture of draft and Thoroughbred blood, yet on this account surrender none of their elegance, quality or grace, and are, as a rule, among the largest coach horses found at present. As breeders, the Oldenburg horse is a grand success, and whether crossed upon the grade draft mare or Western broncho, stamps his progeny with the same fine outline, style and quality. Messrs. Stubbs & Sons have had a wide experience in the importation as well as the breeding of this class of horses, and will take pleasure in showing visitors to the Empire ranch native full-bloods as well as half-blood Oldenburg colts from different kinds of

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

#### CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge,

#### Consumption Cured,

Uonsumption Cured,

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

Gossip About Stock.

The Indiana Poland-China swine breeders hold t eir annual meeting at Indian-apolis on Wednesday, January 20, 1892.

The Draft and Coach Horse Breeders' Association of Nebraska will hold its next annual meeting at Lincoln on January 12. A large attendance is antici-

Colonel W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kas., announces that on Wednesday, April 20, 1892, he will offer at public sale, at Dexter Park, Chicago, the largest and best lot of Short-horn cattle of the Cruickshank sort that has yet been sold in America. Catalogues ready February 15, 1892.

Our Chicago manager recently investigated the merits of the Leader incubator, manufactured by the Leader Incubator and Brooder Company, of Quincy, Ill., and from the reports he makes we judge that this company is turning out a splendid article. The Leader was invented by Mr. Frank Frey. A very handsome illustrated catalogue and price list is offered to those interested.

R. S. Cook, successor to Stawart & Cook.

R. S. Cook, successor to Stewart & Cook R. S. Cook, successor to Stewart & Cook, Wichita, in remitting for advertising, says: "I have been having a splendid trade the past thirty days. Deep Boy 17203 is a great breeder, and his pigs sell at first sight. I am out of breeders, but I have a few choice gilts of his get left that are beauties; very black and well marked; stand well on their toes. If trade continues a few days longer at the present rate, will have to stop advertising soon."

M. S. Babcock, the Nortonville breeder.

M. S. Babcock, the Nortonville breeder, has recently sold to Kirkpatrick & Son., Conners, Kas., a car load of Holstein-Freisian cows. He has also purchased of Amos Edmunds, of Disco, Ili., the choice of his herd, a fine young Clothilde buil, to breed his Notherland Prince helfers to, and except the produce according to the content of the produce of the p and expects to produce something very fine from this combination. He has had good success with both cattle and hogs during the past year, and thinks the pros-pects for the future very promising.

pects for the future very promising.

Messrs. William Cooper & Nephews,
Galveston, Texas, proprietors of "Cooper's
Sheep D.p." write that sheepmen have
discovered that it is a cure for foot-rot,
and give the following directions for its
use: Dissolve the powder in one-fourth
the quantity of water directed for dipping.
Pour this into a trough in sufficient quantity to cover the sheep's hoofs, and walk
them quietly through. The trough must
have hurdles at the sides to keep the sheep
in. Cut off superfluous horn first, but not
so as to fetch blood.

The growing interest in the annual sale

so as to fetch blood.

The growing interest in the annual sale of the American Clydesdale Association gives assurance that the expectations of the promoters of the enterprise will be realized. February 17, 1892, has been selected as the date for the sale, which will be he'd at the Union stock yards, Chicago. No better assurance could be given the discriminating purchaser of the superior quality of the animals to be offered at the sale than the names of the successful and well-known breeders who have made conil-known breeders who have made consignments.

signments.

Mr. B. E. Rogers, proprietor of the Lake Bluff poultry yards. Lake Bluff, Ill., called at our Chicago office and informed our manager there that his poultry was in a most excellent condition, and that he was prepared to supply Brown and White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes in quantities and style to suit the purchaser. Mr. Rogers was very successfulathe American Poultry Show at Chicago in November, securing there a number of honors which does credit to his breeding. He will mail any of our readers a circular upon receipt of their address.

William Schlebuber, of Hillsboro, Marion

William Schlebuber, of Hillsboro, Marion county, Kansas, bought of H. W. Mc-Afee the \$3,000 imported Cydesdale stallim, Kuight of Harris 995 (2211), also the \$1 000 filly, Lucille 3380, and three other large high-grade mares. Lucille at the Kansas State Fair won the America Classical as a contract of the country of the can Clydesdale Association medal as being one of the best of the breed. The Kanone of the best of the breed. The Kan-sas Farmer congratulates the farmers of Marion county on securing such a noted sire as the Knight of Harris, as he sired more good colts in Shawnee county than any stallion ever brought to Topeka.

The Chester White Association will hold its second a nual meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., on January 22. It is the object of this association to advance the special in this association to advance the special interests of this breed, and they tender a special invitation to every breeder of Chesters to meet with them. It is not necessary that you are a member of this association, nor does it follow that you should join the record. The desire of the members is to secure the aid of Chester White breeders in advancing the breed The record is established and is in good condition financially. It is also gaining members. Its increased success will follow the advancement of the breed. low the advancement of the breed.

Mr. W. H. S. Foster, of Fostorio, Ohic, writes our Chicago manager that he has a very beautiful heifer calf from Lady Philpail 2d, sired by his big sweepstakes bull, Castine's Jacob. This famous bull has won enough first and sweepstake prizes to make him a blanket. This combination of the two great milk and butter families is proving very satisfactory, and is much sought after by our largest Holstein breeders. This great family of butter-producers run largely to females. Lady Philpail 2d has, in the last three years, dropped three very fine helfer calves, and Lady Philpail 3d, now coming five years, has already produced three helfer calves. Mr. Foster also reports a fine helfer calf out of his grand show cow, Li'y A., which he claims is the finest cow in the State of Ohio, and he has great hopes of the reaking a favor-Mr. W. H S. Foster, of Fostorio, Ohio,

And produce strong, thrifty plants and these plants develop into the choicest vegetables and most beautiful flowers after their kind. Burpee's Seeds are tested, no only for vitality, but also for trueness to type; each variety is maintained in purity and many are improved by constant and intelligent selection, so that we can honestly state BURPEE'S SEEDS are THE BEST, the VERY BEST it is possible to produce, and are warranted. Do you want such seeds? If so write to-day for BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1892, which gives honest descriptions, faithfully illustrated, of all the best seeds, including Burpee's Bush Lima and other rare novelties of surpassing merit. Every progressive farmer and gardener should read it. Free to all who intend to purchase.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa 

able record at the World's Fair in 1893. More can be learned about Mr. Foster's herd by writing for a circular.

herd by writing for a circular.

M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., writes: From a careful estimate and inquiry in the western part of the county, about 50 per cent. less sows have been bred for spring litters than in former years. Hogs have been remarkably healthy the past season; no disease of any kind that I have heard of. We have had a good trade the past season, and have been out of boars ready for service for about two months. We are now shipping fall pigs. Our latest shipments are boar and sow pig to G. W. Stanly, Canton, S. D.. (this is second shipment we have made Mr. S. this season); 1 boar pig to D. M. Wiant, Riverton, Nab.; 1 boar pig to D. M. Wiant, Riverton, Nab.; 1 boar to Willis Hardick, Louisville, Kas We are breeding a good many sows to Kerchief, and are also using three other fine boars in the Kaw Valley herd, and hope to get a fine lot of pigs next spring, as all of our sows are matured except a few gilts, as well as boars. few gilts, as well as boars.

as all of our sows are matured except a few gilts, as well as boars.

It is always a pleasure to the managers of a newspaper, whose office is that of a public servant, to know that those who patronize it in the way of giving it advertisements have won the confidence of the public, because, by reason of faithful service in the interests of their customers, they have deserved it. As we write this, we have in mind the old and well-known firm of Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, live stock commission merchants, at the Kansas City stock yards, whose manner of handling consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep has commended itself so strongly to producers of the same. That their efforts to benefit the live stock trade have been a ccessful, we have but to point to their large and growing business, not only in the State of Kansas, but in all that vast territory that a naturally tributary to the Kansas City market Having spent many years in the live stock commission business, and having also expended large sums of money in order to bring the machinery of their establishment to its present high standard of excellence, they are better prepared than ever to give good resultations.

their undivided attention, we feel that we are doing you a personal favor in thus placing you in closer communication with them, hoping that the result may be an acquaintance that will be of mutual benefit. Messrs. Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford want your business. That is the reason that prompts them to keep their advertisement before your eyes at all times in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, and they do not want business unless they merit it. It is their policy (a very wise one, we are sure) to give "value received" for their work in the way of giving their customers the fullest information in regard to the markets, free of charge They will be glad to send you their market reports, on application. See their advertisement in another column. You need the service of a firm so thoroughly competent as that of Messrs. Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford.

of Messrs. Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford.

That horse journal, Western Resources, says that the German coach classes were hotly contested at the American Horse Show at Chicaro. It has been but a few years ago that Olimanns Bros, made the solitary exhibit of German coach horses at this show. At that time they had to make their exhibit with all-purpose horses, there being no classes for German coach. To-day some of the keenest and most advanced importers of the country are bringing this superior coach horse to America, and we have even heard it said by a Frenchman, a gentleman interested in the French coach horse, that it was his private opinion that the German coach horse would supersede the French breed during the next few years in the American market. Quite a compliment to this lofty breed of German horses.

LD COINS WANTED, \$1,000 for bold dollar, \$5.5 for 1853 quarter, \$25 or 1853 quarter, \$25 or 1856 ct., and Big Prices. Send stamp for particulars, 7. E. Skluner, 325 Washington Street, Beston, Hass.

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



A LARGE, THOROUGH, PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL. Superior Instruction. Excellent Facilities Special Teachers

BOARD AND ROOM \$2.50 PER WEEK.

Handsome Catalogue and Beautiful specimens of Penmanship free. Address Good opportunities for situations.



521 & 523 Quincy .t., TOPERA. KAS.

## GOLD



The North Carolina Gold-Mining Company (Hon. Alonzo B. Plot of Gold Land 100x400 feet.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

GOLD and DIA MONDS have been found in abundance on these lands (McDowell, Randolph and Montgomery Counties, North Carolina)—over twenty millions in Gold and thousands of dollars in Diamonds having already been taken out. Gold exists in the form of ore, veins, strings, gold dust, pay-gravel, and float ore. We also own 20 miles of the bed of the Uhwarrie River, and land in three Counties. Bed of river yields \$5.00 worth of Gold to the cubic yard. One peck of gold recently found in a placer.

RICHER THAN THE CALIFORNIA GOLD FIELDS. ONE NUGGET of Pure Gold weighing Eleven (11)
Pounds, value \$3,520, recently picked up in this region. (See
N. Y. Financial and Mining Record.) A DIA MOND from
this section now owned by Col. HENRY DEMING. of Harrisburg, worth \$2,500. Rubles, Garnets and Aqua-Marines.

#### MILLIONS IN GOLD AND GEMS.

Every Claim Holder stands the chance of making just such marvelous finds. Forty Thousand Dollars in Gold was taken in five months from the edge of a piece of swamp-land, (See N. Y. Sun, Sunday, June 7th, 1891), by man named Smalley and 3 men.

BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS giving Location. Finds, Values, Assayer's Reports, Objects of the Company, How to Obtain Claims and Full Particulars on Mining sent FREE.

Free Claims will not be given away much longer. Write immediately if you wanta fortune. Reliable Agents of standing and integrity wanted. NORTH CAROLINA GOLD-MINING CO., II Park Row, New York.
Hon. ALONZO B. CORNELL, Ex-Governor of the State of New York, President.

## The Some Circle.

The matter for the Home Choice 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.

#### Recompense.

Brave little woman—trudging along,
Patiently, day after day
Weaving a garment of sbining light,
Out of the clouds of gray;
Bearing the burdens, and vexing cares,
Like one of the saints of old—
Making the best of a dull hard life,
With its miseries all untold!

Long have I watched her, with wondering Faithful,—and sweet,—and strong,—
Doing the work that the Master sends,—
Making of sorrow—song:
Questioning never the wisdom that asks
Self-abneration complete,
Willingly treading the pathway of thorns
That leads to the Master's feet!

I see not the dull, gray cotton gown,
That is faded, and worn, and old.
But the shining gleam of a raiment white,
That glistens in every fold.
I see not the brow, that is worn and lined,
From the auxious, toiling years—
But the halo divine, that glorifles—
Giving beauty—for ashes and tears!

Somewhere is waiting a fair, dear day—
Meet for such infinite grace:
Somewhere—oh, so newhere—fruition shall be
When the annel shall find her place—
Close to the Father, and hear Him say,
As he tenderly bids her come,
"Out of the valley of darkness and toil,
My child, thou art welcome home!"

-Good Housekeeping.

#### INVENTOR OF LUCIFER MATCHES

"I wonder does any one know the history of the lucifer," said A. C. Zappart the other day at the Southern. "I tell you why I ask. I was once standing here just where I am now, and I met an Englishman. The Englishman had a whole-hearted swear at things in general 'You are frozen in the summer,' he said, and you are heated in the winter till one might believe you were being toasted brown in mistake for a muffin for break fast, and you cannot buy a wax vesta.'

"It occurred to me that there was not so much cause for complaint in regard to this last item at least, for you know man has gone on for probably a couple of thousand years without a match at all, much less the wax vesta. For the comfort of such gentlemen as I have just mentioned, I will give you a history of the match. First of all, what do you think of its value? In the United States the value of a single match would be the 360th part of a cent, and in Europe about half the price. Think of it; 360 matches, the wood chopped and all other things done, and the lot neatly packed into a little box for 1 cent, and yet there are large fortunes made out of matches. France has been enabled to cheaply. meet the terribly heavy liability involved in the war with Germany through making the match industry a monopoly.

As I have said, the world had to do without the match for thousands of years. You would find it difficult to find a monument to the genius of the inventor, and probably the majority of men do not even know his name. It is the old, old story. The man who introduced an article by which millions of dollars have been made, and are still made, an article which is now considered indispensable to society, died poor, broken-hearted and forgotten in a lunatic asylum. The first phosphorous match was made by one John Frederic Komerer, in Ludwigsburg, Germany. He had been imprisoned for some political

"The governor of the prison treated the convicts with humanity, and allowed Komerer, who was a chemist by profession, to make scientific experiments. In the cell of a gloomy dungeon the first lucifer was struck, to the great delight of the unhappy prisoner. It came as a ray of hope to the man shut out from the rest of the world, and from all that made life dear. A year later Komerer was released. At that time no patent law existed, and the ex-prisoner, being a man without capital, had to fight three companies in Vienna. His opponents had means, while he had none. But a still harder blow was in store for him.

"The German government had a notion that matches were dangerous, because some children playing with them caused a conflagration, and in a fit of incomprehensible stupidity passed a law forbidding the manufacture of all kinds of matches.

Vienna. His millions increased as the years went by, and he retired after twenty years work, with a fortune of \$10,000,000.

"Up to 1862 the Vienna manufacturers controlled the match business of the whole globe. They worked in the most impracticable way, without machinery. There was a fixed idea that machinery was useless, and that the work should be done by hand. One particular event caused the downfall of the Vienna monopoly. This was the invention of the safety match. The principal material in which the igniting composition is dipped is phosphorous. One hundred years ago it was nothing more than a chemical curiosity. produced in very small quantities, and an ounce of it was sold for an ounce of gold.

"Now a pound can be bought for 60 cents. The extraordinary igniting powers of phosphorus cannot be equalled by any of the chemical substances now in use, but it is a most poisonous article, and many suicides were committed with an emulsion of the heads of the matches of which it formed a part. It also cauced a terrible deadly disease among the poor operators in the factories. Professor Shrater made a discovery of something which reduced the deadly elements of the phosphorus. He offered his discovery to the leading Vienna manufacturers, but the offer was rejected.

"By some way the discovery found its way to Sweden, and there a new industry sprung up, which gave employment to thousands of hands and realized millions of dollars. The reputation of the Swedish match has been established. It is the best and cheapest in existence, and is neither po'sonous nor inflammable. Sweden produces no other but safety matches, and they are exported to all parts of the world. In Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Holland phosphorus match factories are under state control, to prevent as much as possible the spread of the disease to which I have referred. The girls must wear special dresses; the factories must possess special lavatories and dining rooms, and a medical man must examine the surroundings and send in a report once a week to the factory inspector. The manufacturers must pay for the medical treatment.

"It is strange that the safety match has not found favor in the United States, the most progressive country in the world. Only a few are used in Eastern cities, and these are mostly imported from Sweden. Yet in the interest of the operators of the factories, as well as in the interest of the public, it is desirable that they should take the place of the evil-smelling, poisonous and dangerous phosphorous matches, and they can be manufactured just as

"The number of factories in the States of the Union is very small, as compared with Europe, as the following statistics will show: Germany, with a population of 40,000,000, has 140 factories; Sweden and Norway, with a population of 6,000,000, have forty; Switzerland, with 3,000,000, twenty-two; Russia, with 90,000,000, 200; United States, with 63.000,000, thirty. Lumber is more plentiful in the United States than anywhere else, therefore there is every prospect of chance for a development of the trade."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### Like a Venomous Serpent

Hidden in the grass, malaria but waits our approach, to spring at and fasten its certain antidote to its venom which renders it powerless for evil. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is this acknowledged and worldfamed specific, and it is, besides this, a thorough curative for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, la grippe and nervousness. In convalescence and age it is very serviceable.

Singularly appropriate to the season is the article in the Review of Reviews entitled "Two Champions of the Children.' This article describes Elbridge Gerry and his work, as the head of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and gives a lucid account of the great work which has been accomplished in London and England for the prevention of cruelty to British children under the leadership of the indofatigable and de-

law of Germany was repealed. In 1848 State Charities Aid Association of New a millionaire match-maker existed in York, is fast becoming a high authority in matters of practical sociology, and writes of this subject, the care and protection of children, with expert knowledge of existing facts in American cities.

#### Mr. Howell's New Work.

The announcement that Mr. Howells will leave Harper's Magazine, to take editorial charge of the Cosmopolitan, on March 1, calls attention to the process of building up the staff of a great magazine. Probably in no monthly has the evolution been so distinctly under the eyes of the public as in the case of the Cosmopolitan. The first step after its editorial control was assumed by Mr. John Brisben Walker, was to add to it Edward Everett Hale, who took charge of a department called "Social Problems," subjects concerning which the greatest number of people are thinking to-day. Mr. Hale, who is a student, a fair-minded man, a thorough American and a man of broad sympathies, has filled this position in a way to attract the attention not only of this country, but of leading European journals. Some months later, a department was estab-lished called "The Review of Current Events." To take charge of this, a man was needed who should be familiar not only with the great events of the past thirty years, but who knew personally the leading men of both the United States and Europe who could interpret motives and policies. Murat Halstead accepted this position with the distinct understanding that his monthly review should be philosophical and never partisan. The next step in the history of the Cosmopolitum, was the placing of the review of the intellectual movement of the month in the hands of Mr. Brander Matthews, who for some time has been recognized as one of the two or three ablest critics in the United States.

Finally came the acceptance of the editorship conjointly with Mr. Walker, by Mr. Wm. Dean Howells. Mr. Howells, who is recognized universally as the foremost American of letters, upon the expiration of his contract with Harper Brothers, on the 1st of March will take in hand the destinies of a magazine which promises to exercise a share of influence with the reading classes of the United States. His entire services will be given to the cosmopolitan, and everything he writes will appear in that magazine during the continuance of his editorship.

#### Soldier and Newsboy Meet.

A very pathetic story has just been made public. It has, too, just a smack of that something which delights novelists and forms the groundwork of heroism and the first upward step in the ladder of prosperity in juvenile fiction.

Its other side is sad, sudden and gloomy, while the closing chapter tells of a widow whose dark and dreary Christmas was brightened up a bit by the gratitude and generosity of one of the bravest old soldiers in the war. Everybody in New York knows General Roger Swayne. His title was not acquired through courtesy, but by hard work on the battlefield, coupled with no small degree of hardship, heroism. and self-sacrifice. An evidence of his love for his country lies in the fact that he is compelled to go about on crutches, having left one of his legs on the battlefield at Gettysburg.

One night some time before Christmas. offense in the penitentiary at Hohenas- fangs upon us. There is, however, a General Swayne was down town and poarded a Fourth avenue car to ride home. After he had ridden some blocks the conductor came in to collect his fare. With the confidence born of over half a century of practice the old soldier put his hand in his trousers pocket to get a coin. He fumbled around for a moment, but found nothing. Then he tried another pocket, but with the same result. The conductor was getting impatient, and the General dove his hand first into one pocket and then into another. Finally he blurted out:

"Why, bless me, I haven't a penny in

change about me!"

The ill-concealed, mocking smile of incredulity that appeared on the face of the conductor was sufficiently exasperating in itself, but a moment later he said, rather brutally: "Well, yer know the rules; see?" The most interested spectator of voted Benjamin Waugh. Accompanying this little affair in the car was a one-legged this international descriptive article, is a newsboy. He had watened the little scene thoughtful and able review of "The Child from the beginning and had lost nothing. Thus was Komerer ruined. Other coun- Problem in Cities," by Mr. John H. Fin- The boy was not overly strong, but there tries took the matter up, and in 1842 the ley. Mr. Finley is the Secretary of the was that about him which typifies the

#### Dyspepsia

self destruction. Distress after eating, sick head ache, 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 dys-

pepsia. 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

New York street Arab, and is found in no other boy in any part of the world but the metropolis. Alert, quick, impulsive, generous, sensitive to touches of human nature and judgment far beyond his years.

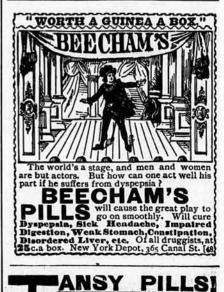
General Swayne's position was humiliating enough without the conductor's coarse reminder that he would have to pay or walk, and just as he gathered up his crutches to leave the car the one-legged newsboy opposite called out kindly:

"Say, cap'n, there's a pair of us: I'll lend you a nickel."

The boy's hand was stretched out toward the crippled veteran and his whole manner indicated that he did not want to see the old man walk, who, like himself, was a cripple. The general touched by the boy's natural good-heartedness, and his instinctive desire to spare the old soldier's pride by calling it a loan, took the money, and, paying his fare, took a seat beside the

There is a Masonic fraternity among cripples that is entirely intuitive, and in a few minutes the child and the old man were the warmest of friends. The two talked on several subjects, in which the boy's life on the streets seemed to be the popular theme. The little fellow took a great liking to the old man whom he had befriended; but he was very shy regarding any references to himself or family, except that he had a widowed mother and he supported her by selling papers. No, he never got sick, "hadn't time ter." Finally by a dint of questioning, the General secured the boy's address and the two separated.

On his arrival home General Swayne related the circumstance to his wife, and they agreed that on Christmas day they would pay the boy the nickel and brighten up the Christmas day for him. Then it was that the pathetic part of this story came out. On Christmas Mrs. Swayne drove to the house designated by the little fellow as his home, with the intention of making the day a happy one for him. Imagine her shock when she was told that the bright little cripple who not many days before had befriended the General was dead and buried. Mrs. Swavne was deeply affected. The boy's mother was in need, and though dead, he still was aiding his mother, for the nickel he "loaned" the General proved the means of brightening up the mother's life and home.—Boston Post.



PILLS

## The Houng Folks.

A Department for the Boys and Girls of the District Schools. EDITED BY MAMIE M. BRUNER.

My Salad Days.

The thatch upon my mental roof
Is growing rather thin,
And I'm inclined to stand aloof
From prattler's merry din.
I'm fonder of my iriend and pipe;
I think I'm more serene;
Men soon, I f ar, will call me ripe,
Although my name is Green.

Miss Mabel and Miss Margery now Declare that I'm a bore; Declare that I'm a bore;
No sweet smiles greet me when I bow—
It was not thus of yore.
And so I view with rapt regret,
More fair through memory's haze,
That pristine period when I yet
Was in my "salad days."

My much-beribboned loves I see;
Where are they now, alas?
Ah! if the dears not wedded be,
They sleep beneath the grass.
With maidens fair no more I wind
Down sh dy woodland ways;
I left romantle strolls behind
In glad old "salad days."

We had no gay lawn tennis then,
Yet we could play "love all"
As well as any modern men
Who deftly serve the ball.
We drove, we boated, and we danced,
We trod the garden maze;
And, oh, the bright eyes, how they glanced
In happy "salad days!"

Gone all the buoyancy and zest—
I'm "laid upon the shelf;"
My thoughts of consolation rest
In goodly store of pelf.
And yet I'd giadly barter gold.
And pride of pince, and praise,
For those bithe-hearted times of old
In frolic "salad days" — Selected.

#### A VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

Looking backward over the past year. we find many events recorded which will be memorable in history, and the boys and girls of the future will be plodding away trying to remember these dates and events, just as you are now trying to remember Stony Point and Anthony Wayne. But to you these events will seem fresh, since they have happened within your memory. But to strengthen your memory let us review old 1891, and start in fresh with the

Looking away over in Asia, we remember the rebellion which broke out in China and caused the sacrificing of so many

Then we look at the revolution in South America. In Brazil, after a short contest, which threatened to become a serious affair, the President of the Republic resigned. Speaking of Brazil, it reminds us of Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, who died in Paris, December 4, aged 66 years.

In Chill insurgents rose up and tried to overthrow the government. September 19, at the American legation, ex-President Balmaceda committed suicide. Claudio Vicuna was declared President by the electoral college, and the Chilian Congress assumed powers.

Next, we become interested in Europe, where peace I as been assured by the six great powers ranging themselves in two semi-hostile camps: Russia and France on the one side, while Germany, Austria and Italy on the other have renewed the "triple alliance," to which Great Britain lends support so long as it is one of peace.

The attention of the world has been drawn to Russia because of the persecution of the Jews, the famine, and the financial distress.

In Portugal an attempt was made to start a republic. September 5, Switzerland celebrated the 600th anniversary of her independence. That brings to our mind the closing lines of Montgemery's poem, "Make Way for Liberty," which

Thus Switzerland again was free; Thus Death made way for Liberty!

We almost forgot France, yet we can remember the deaths of three prominent men-Prince Napoleon, the Imperialist pretender; General Boulanger, who committed suicide, and Meissonier, the famous

Germany, Austria and the Balkan states have been undisturbed; and Italy has witnessed nothing more exciting than a cabinet crisis.

Ireland still occupies much of the attention of the British statesman. Connected with this subject we remember the death of Charles Stewart Parnell, who was the great Irish agitator.

The little Belgium kingdom was nearly forgotten, as we record but one event for it-the death of the Crown Prince.

Not much has occurred at home to stir popular passions or to excite much antag-

onism in politics, yet the fires are smoldering and the first breath of the Presidential campaign will fan them into flames. Taking the conclusion of reciprocity agreements with Spain, Brazil and other countries, together with the new apportionment of Representatives and the international copyright law, we have the principal public matters that have transpired. But the insatiate archer, Death, found many shining marks during the year 1891, among which are: January-Emma Abbott, opera singer; George Bancroft, historian; King Kalakaua, of Hawaii; William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury. February-James Redpath, author, and General Sherman. March-Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, June-J. K. Emmett, the actor. July-Hannibal Hamlin, ex-Vice President. August-James Russell Lowell, poet.

#### Robert Burns.

In looking over birthdays of famous authors, we find among those in this month that of the great Scottish poet. Robbie Burns, who was born January 25. 1759, in a small cottage near Ayr, Scotland.

His father, who was a nursery gardener, had to struggle all his life with poverty and misfortune, made every effort to give his son a good education, and was in a great measure successful. Robert began composing verses at the age of 16, and attracted considerable notice.

He fell in love with the daughter of a master mason, who refused to sanction the "match," and the lady would not marry without her father's approval. Consequently the young poet was obliged to cease his attentions and he gave up the suit, resolving to go into exile; but his last volume of poems was a success, and he did not go to Jamaica, as was his intention. but went to Edinburgh. During his stay there he associated with eminent men of letters, rank and fashion. Four years afterward, becoming more prosperous, he again sought the hand of Jane Armour and was accepted.

He became somewhat concerned in politics, and because of his too liberal opinions, the better class shunned him and stigmatized him as the "Jacobin." Embittered by this injustice, he allowed habits of dissipation to grow upon him, which made the respectable people look coldly upon him.

Broken in health, he died on the 21st of July, 1796. Those who had neglected him in life then made themselves a day's pleasure by making a great show of his funeral. Twelve thousand came to follow the poet to his grave.

Among his poems are "The Twa Dogs." The Author's Prayer." "Address to the Deil," "The Cottar's Saturday Night,"
"To a Mouse," "To a Daisy," "Man Was
Made to Mourne," and "The Gentle Shepherd."

#### An Unexplored City.

About the middle of last December Juan Alvarez returned to the City of Mexico from an exploring expedition in the southwestern part of the republic, and reports that he has found a city which has never been entered by white man, and which has evidently been in existence for hundreds of years. It is an old Aztec town, and the approaches to it are so guarded by nature that it is an impossibility to reach it if the inhabitants do not want the traveler to get in. It lies in almost inaccessible mountains, far away from civilization. By accident Alvarez became aware that a city was in the vicinity, and then his endeavors to reach it were unavailing on account of the persistent opposition of the natives.

He had been traveling over the mountains in search of an outlet to the Pacific ocean, when he came to the top of an elavated plateau and crossed to the further edge. He had a magnificent view, and while looking over the country saw what he took to be houses in the far distant valley. He at once set about reaching the place.

A careful examination of the country showed him that the city was within a natural amphitheater and was accessible from one side only. He saw that the only means of access was through a long and narrow defile which led into the mountains from the Pacific coast side, and he started to reach the place where he could find this entrance. He made an outline drawing of the city as it appeared to him from the distant mountain top.

From the drawing it is plain that the

city has not less than 4,000 inhabitants. The houses are all of stone and are supplied with doors and windows.

After ten days arduous work Alvarez found himself at the foot of the mountains on the western slope, and set about searching for the canon leading to the city. He found the entrance, but was met by a band of Indians, who refused to let him proceed. They offered him no violence, but insisted that he should return. He told them that he had come over the mountains and that he did not know how to get back.

After a consultation he was told that he would have to remain a while as a prisoner, and two runners were sent into the mountains, who returned in a day with orders from some one in authority, and Alvarez was blindfolded and placed on the back of a mule. He traveled in this condition for three days, only having his bandages removed from his eyes at night. On the fourth day he was told to remove the bandage, and when he did so he found himself on the borders of the Pacific ocean. The Indians had gone, leaving him with nothing to guide him back to the place where he had seen the city.

#### Stories of Authors.

Many years ago a number of gentlemen were traveling in a stage-coach through South Carolina. They soon began talking together, and the conversation turned upon Washington Irving. A gentleman who sat in the corner had nothing to say, and one of the party tried to draw him into the conversation by asking him if he did not consider Irving a delightful writer. The quiet gentleman replied that he did not think so. "Don't you think that the 'Sketch Book' is a wonderful book?" was the next question. "I don't see anything remarkable in it." "Then," said the surprised questioner, "you must be Washington Irving yourself, for no one else could speak so lightly of him." The critic blushed, and acknowledged himself to be

When Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was a little boy he went to school to a stout old lady called Dame Prentiss. She always carried a long willow rod which reached across the room. With this the scholars were punished for offenses committed. It so happened that little Oliver incurred her displeasure, and she brought the rod down with all her strength. But the result was startling, for when it descended on Oliver it flew into pieces, and the surprised woman let the boy go unpunished, and he thus escaped a whipping.

#### Ouotations.

Small service is true service while it lasts;
Of humblest friends, bright creature, scorn not one;
That daisy, by the shadow which it easts.
Protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun.
- W. llam Wordsworth.

Nothing resting in its own completeness
Can have worth or beauty, but alone
Because it leads and tends to further sweet-

ness,
Fuller, higher, deeper than its own.
—Adelaide Proctor. Work for some good, be it ever so slowly,
Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly;
Labor! all labor is noble and holy;
Let thy great deeds be thy prayers to thy God.
—Russell Lowell,

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It cuts the skin and frets the under-skin; makes redness and roughness and leads to worse. Not soap, but the alkali in it.

Pears' Soap has no free, alkali in it. It neither reddens nor roughens the skin. It responds to water instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling; is as gentle as strong; and the after-effect is every way

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





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To insure prompt publication of an advertisement send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties whare well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.

Estal advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeks, Kan

Cotton prices dropped last week to the lowest prices since 1849.

The trade reports say that collections throughout the Northwest are very fair, though slow at most Southern points.

During three days of last week the exports of corn exceeded those of wheat, indicating that foreigners are learning to use and passbly appreciate the great American cereal.

A meeting of those interested will be held at Emporia, Kas., on January 17, for the purpose of organizing a fair association. A mile track should be decided on if it is desired to start right.

Frank Flenekin, Senate P. O., Washington, D. C., requests all papers which contained remarks on the death o Senator Plumb to send him marked copies. He is preparing a scrap-book of these comments to be presented to Mrs. Plumb.

The KANSAS FARMER'S new department, "The Horse." is inaugurated in this number. It is under the supervision of an editor who is authority on the subject It constitutes a valuable addition, and will be enjoyed by all who are interested in the noble animal and his performance.

The conversion of trade dollar bullion into standard silver dollars was completed Monday, December 21. The coinage of standard silver dollars is therefore at an end unless a change shall be made in the policy of the Treasury Department through Congressional enactment or otherwise.

Congressman Springer, of Illinois, Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, has introduced a bill making wool free of duty, and it will be on the calendar this week. The Kansas Farmer would like to have at once the views of sheep owners regarding the effect on their industry, in the event of the passage of such a bill.

who feels an interest in the organization of farmers will be interested in reading the first part of an interesting and able paper on the "History of the Grange," by Judge F G. Adams, Secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society. This article will appear in this and next week's issue, in the "Alliance Department."

The Marshall County Farmers' Institute will be held at Frankfort, on Thursday and Friday, January 14 and 15. Professor Popence and Mrs. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural college, will represent the college. If there were to be no other attractions, these names would insure an interesting and valuable program. But in addition to the addresses of these members of the faculty of the best agricultural college in the United States, there will be valuable papers and discussions by the live farmers and farmers' wives of maturing in May, 1892. Marshall county.

#### DOES GRAIN GAMBLING AFFECT THE FARMER?

Transactions in "futures," with reference to grain and other products, as carried on by the various "boards," are gambling and a good deal more.

They grew from and are a perversion of the entirely proper transaction, whereby the farmer having a crop of grain contracts with a buyer in his market town to deliver to said buyer a given quantity of. let us say, wheat, at a stipulated price, during a given time, let us say the month of February. The seller has the option of delivering at such time in February as suits him, for he has to take into consideration the possible condition of the roads, and other important contingencies. The buyer usually makes a payment on his purchase at the time of the transaction, thus constituting it a contract in law.

In this case, if the buyer should fail to perform his part of the contract to receive the grain as delivered, and pay for it as agreed, usually in cash on delivery, he would forfeit the payment already made and besides be liable for any loss the farmer might sustain on account of the buyer's fault. And if the farmer should fail to deliver the grain according to the contract, he would be liable to the buyer for the loss sustained on account of the farmer's fault.

This transaction is entirely right and is an aid to the proper and economical transfer of products from the producer to the consumer.

The only option in the case is that of the farmer who has the right to deliver his wheat at any time from the first to the last day of February, 1892.

Now what is "option dealing?"

Suppose that in the above illustration we substitute the word "seller" for 'farmer," and that this seller has never produced any wheat, never owned any. and never expects to own or to deliver a bushel. "Seller" contracts to "buyer," let us say, 50,000 bushels of No. 2 wheat at 90 cents per bushel, to be delivered at "seller's" option in February. "Seller" has no intention of delivering and "buyer" has no expectation of receiving the wheat at any time during the month of February or at any other time.

But "seller" may upon any day, except a Sunday or a holiday, in February, declare the contract matured and demand settlement.

Now, suppose the day to have arrived on which "seller" sees fit under his option to "deliver" the 50 000 bushels of wheat and collect the price, \$45,000.

Suppose, further, that the price has fallen to 80 cents per bushel. Of course buyer" has no other use for 50,000 bushels of wheat except to sell it again. But the price has fallen to 80 cents, and if he take the wheat he can sell it on the market for only \$40,000.

"Buyer" must clearly lose \$5,000.

"Seller" has not the wheat and "buyer" does not want it, but "seller" can now buy the wheat for delivery to "buyer" at 80 cents per bushel for \$40 000.

"Seller" will clearly make \$5,000, the difference between the price at which he has sold the wheat and the price at which he can buy it to fill his contract.

The whole matter is settled by "buyer' paying to "seller" the difference between the price at which the grain was contracted and the present price, or \$45,000-\$40 000-\$5 000.

Not a bushel of wheat has progressed on its way from the producer to the con-Every reader of the KANSAS FARMER sumer. One man is \$5,000 richer, and another is \$5,000 poorer.

> But who are these two parties to the transaction?

An examination of the course of grain speculation since the last harvest will serve as an answer.

A great proportion of the speculative deals are for May "delivery," and the term "May wheat," therefore, figures largely in all reports of these transactions.

Immediately after the harvest in 1891 the statistical situation showed that before the harvest of 1892 can reach the market the world must be short of grain, and especially short of wheat. The price of "May wheat" sprung to \$1.18 in Chicago. So well advised of the probable shortage was the entire community that throughout the country in all towns, large and small, persons of speculative turn "bought" May wheat, that is, they bought "options'

the country places there were very few sellers, but about nine-tenths of the money invested in these transactions by parties outside of the great trade centers, like Chicago and New York, was for purchases. It follows, therefore, that the great speculators were "sellers" more than

By processes which will be more fully explained further on, the unnatural has been brought about and in the face of a short supply and a strong demand in the world's markets, the price has been pressed downward from the \$1 18 at which May wheat started to about 81 cents at this writing, a decline of about 27 cents per bushel.

When one buys wheat on the speculative board he must pay a "margin" to cover possible loss from depression of price. If the price goes down his margin is forfeited unless he "puts up" another margin; so that on a declining market the buyer is kept continually putting up more margins.

Now recur to the illustration above given of the comparatively small deal for 50 000 bushels of wheat, and suppose it to be May instead of February wheat. The additional margins which "buyer" must by this time have put up on account of the decline of 27 cents is 50,000x27-\$13.500. As shown above, country speculators are nearly all buyers, so that to put up these margins on the millions of bushels bought has drained immense sums from the country into the speculative centers. But the main purpose is to make the country speculators, called "lambs," so "tired" of putting up margins that they must sell at, say 81 cents, possibly to the same speculators from whom they bought, in which case the manipulators make the difference, amounting to many millions on the transactions had since the opening of the "May deal."

Had the price gone up instead of down it would doubtless have been found that the lambs were still on the losing side, for in that case the professionals would have so managed as to induce the lambs to sell instead of buy.

But has there been any effect on the price of wheat?

The writer once heard a farmer and a grain-buyer discussing the probable price at which wheat would sell the next May. The farmer had looked over the situation and thought it would be worth at least 75 cents. The grain-buyer turned upon him suddenly, when something like the following conversation occurred:

Buyer-"Do you want to speculate on that, Jones?"

Jones-"Well, suppose I do."

Buyer-"I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll sell you all the wheat you want next May at 60 cents. What do you say to 5,000 bushels?"

Jones-"You know I haven't got the money to put up for that amount."

Buyer-"No difference. You just deposit in the bank a secured note for \$500 payable to my order next May, and I will credit the amount on contract to deliver you 5,000 bushels of wheat at 60 cents next May.

Jones did not buy the wheat. He had wheat to sell and needed money. Here was a man who was handling thousands of bushels of wheat every week who was willing to sell at 60 cents next May and now offering to pay 58 cents for wheat to be delivered in October, and pay the money. The argument for low prices and poor prospects of advance was a powerful one, and Jones concluded to take the 58 cents offered for his wheat.

Thus was the price for a farmer's crop fixed at a low figure by a brazen "offering" of what the buyer had not.

The amount of the offerings made on the boards of trade are immense, sometimes amounting to 100 000 000 bushels per day in Chicago or New York. They are made for the same purpose and with much the same effect as was observed in the case of the farmer above cited.

To return to the transaction of the 'buyer" and "seller" described above, it will be noted that their sales and purchases, instead of amounting to a few thousands of dollars, as in the illustration, amount to thousands of millions. As soon as any large option sale and purchase has been completed the buyer becomes interested in advancing the price. For however high it goes he is to receive all that his purchase is at time of settlement worth above the contract price. Likewise in the rooms of the Society. All members Somebody sold this "wheat." Now in down, for he is to receive all that the

wheat sold is at time of settlement worth less than the contract price. If this were all there would be a semblance of fairness about the deal, and its effects on prices, while considerable, would be less pernicious than they become on account of what will now be explained.

It will be remembered that the option of delivery, that is of choosing the day of settlement, is possessed by the seller. Not less than half of the traders are sellers. Generally more than half of the hoard of trade operators are sellers, for lambs are more frequently buyers than sellers.

Such of the buyers as are not forced on account of excessive margins to sell before May will confront the following described situation:

In May, 1892, there will be twenty-six days for business. If the buyers, or, as they are termed after they have bought, the "bulls," can during every one of these twenty-six days force the price of No. 2 wheat above the contract prices, they will 'make" the excess on their entire purchases. But the sellers, called "bears," after they have sold, are not obliged to depress prices during the entire month, for if on a single day in May they can by excessive offerings or otherwise depress the price below the contract prices they may demand settlement on that day and receive the difference on their entire sales.

The fact of this option in favor of the bears is a powerful influence in favor of low prices, and is taken advantage of by systematic and concerted "raids," during which determined efforts are made to break prices by offering or attempting to off ir more wheat on one day than the 'bulls' can possibly buy.

If, however, the bulls are able to sustain the market until the last day of May and then to buy as much as the bears are bold enough to offer, there is said to be a "corner" on May wheat. The bears must buy to meet their contracts or settle the difference, and since the bulls probably own several times more wheat than there is in existence or than can be got to market that day, the bears are compelled to pay such prices as will satisfy the buils.

This sometimes happens, and prices are reached which can be sustained only while the corner lasts, which in this case is only to the close of the last day of May. Next day prices come down to the normal, or possibly still lower.

But the farmer reaps almost no benefit from this sudden advance. Its approach was necessarily concealed until its advent. The farmer may hear of it during is existence, but he cannot possibly get his grain into the cars and into the city before the inevitable collapse of prices.

Grain speculation as carried on has the general tendency to depress prices, and in the exceptional case in which it has the contrary effect producers get none of the benefits.

#### TO OUR KANSAS EXCHANGES.

The management of the Kansas FARMER make a new departure this year, in the matter of exchanges with the State press, and this week drop all of them from our mailing list, and will only replace such as express a desire for an exchange. Owing to the special character of the Kan-SAS FARMER, we cannot use to advantage many of our exchanges, but any Kansas editor who wishes the KANSAS FARMER for 1892, can have it sent to him by simply notifying this office by postal card. The publishers of this journal recognize the prestige it has gained by the unswerving support it has had from the State press, and therefore will not deprive any Kansas publisher of an exchange, but as our exchange list has become so large, we propose to limit it to such papers as really desire to have at hand a representative Western agricultural journal.

#### STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Topeka, on Tuesday evening, January 19, 1892, for the election of onethird of the members of the Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. James S. Emery, President of the Society, and by Dr. Peter McVicar, President of Washburn college.

A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at 3 o'clock p. m. of the same day, the seller is interested in getting prices of the Board are requested to be present.

F. G. ADAMS, Secretary.

#### APPEALING AGAINST EVICTION.

One of the outrages, the responsibility for which is hard to locate, is the eviction of settlers from lands which they have acquired in strict compliance with the laws of the United States. The value of these lands resulted from their occupancy by these settlers and their neigh-They have spent the best years of their lives in developing the country, and making for themse'ves homes, and now through no fault of theirs, they must submit to eviction in the interest of a railroad corporation.

A notable instance of this kind occurred in the Des Moines valley, in Iowa, a few years ago. That which is now occupying public attention and ought to elicit sympathy, is in the valley of the Red river of the North. The evictions are in the interest of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company.

The settlers of these lands have forwarded the following memorial to the North Dakota delegation:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: The petitions of the undersigned citizens, residents and land owners under patent of the United States government, resident in the State of North Dakota, respectfully show: (1) That they and many others to the number of about 2,000 have been served with notices of proposed eviction. (2) They further represent that they have become lawfully seized of the lands of which they are alout to be evicted by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, have paid for and improved the same, built houses of great value to them, erected schools and churches, laid out roads, and vastly enhanced the value thereof by their labor and frugality, and never until now have they heard of any shadow upon their title, or even a whisper of any adverse claim to the same. Many of them have been in lawful and undisputed possession for upward of twentyone years, and all of said lands have been duly patented by the government. Many of the lands have been aliened by the original patentees, and others have passed by devise to their heirs and have been decreed by the courts to innocent parties. These lands are not only the most valuable in the State of North Dakota, but in the world, made so by the present owners and occupants, who have targely aided the railroad company claimant in making the railroad property and franchises valuable. (3) That they are unfamiliar with the questions of law claimed to have been settled in the Ransom-Phelps case, decided in the Supreme court, or whether the same are applicable to these lands; but they do know that they bought and paid for the lands in question to the United States government, and they claim the protection of said government against this threat of dispossession, and they petition your honorable bodies to take immediate steps to investigate fully their rights and the adverse claims of said railroad company, and by suitable legislation protect them from wrong and prevent an immediate or future injury."

Attached to the memorial is a copy of the eviction notice notifying farmers to vacate lands December 15.

#### OUR SIDE BRIGHTER THAN THEIRS.

The world must always have staple food products. The demand for these is imperative, constant and increasing. People will submit to be indifferently clothed during a time of depression; they will ir old enits another year 1 are very hard; they will deprive themselves of luxuries when these cannot be conveniently obtained; but staple food they must have every day. It is therefore true, whether those engaged in the production of food products have realized it, or have considered their avocation subject to equal vicissitudes with those of other people, that the farmer who produces bread and meat and potatoes, is less affected by depression of times, than is any other set of workers.

The following from the Ark Farmer, whose constituents are largery engaged in the production of cotton portrays a situation more extreme than is likely to occur in a corn, wheat and meat producing community:

The cotton crop is now about marketed; it has done all it will do for the men who made it, and the most of them have their names on the wrong side of the ledger. Now comes the time for the retail merchant to "rastle" the fellow above with another ledger. The January notes will soon fall due, and there will be an awrul "skirming around" to play even, and many,

many in Arkansas will wish for a sub-treasury or some other way to get relief. Many failures and fires may be looked for in the next few months, as these two calamities become epi-demic about the same time and nearly always in and after the holidays. Low price cotton and scarcity of money breed them both.

#### MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

EDITOROKAWSAS FARMER:-Will you please publish through the columns of your paper, a true and correct statement of the actual amount of money in circulation, when the United States Tressurer made his last report, as I see by the KANSAS FARMER of a few issues back, that there was an incorrect statement given by the associated press dispatches con-cerning same? W. J. CLAYPOOL. cerning same?

The report of the United States Treasurer for 1891, gives (pp. 96, 97) estimates of the amounts of money in the country at the end of each month from June 30, 1878, to September 30, 1891.

For June 30, 1878, the Treasurer's figures

are: Belonging to the treasury On deposit in the treasury	8164,040.821 92,644.600
Total in treasury	8256,685,421 806,453,781
Aggregate	1,063,139,202

For September 30, 1891, the Treasurer's figures are: Belonging to the treasury...... \$170,262,728 On deposit in the treasury...... 549,806,748

Aggregate ......82,250,600,952 As to the composition of the money in circulation September 30, 1891, the Treasurer's statement is: 

As to the composition of the paper currency September 30, 1891, the Treasurer's tatement is:

 
 Legal tender notes.
 8383,936,429

 Currency certificates
 17 815,00

 Gold cer ificates
 112,411 569

 Silver certificates
 822,018,487
 N\_tional bank notes.... 166,090,066 

The \$1.530,531.476 which the Treasurer gives as the amount in circulation September 30, 1891, divided by 63,500,000, the approximate population of the country at that date, we find \$24.23, nearly, as the money per capita in circulation at that date, according to the Treasurer's report.

The Treasurer takes no account of the amounts held as bank reserves, or in other ways restrained from manual delivery in making exchanges.

#### THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

For several months, estimates of the world's wheat supply, from the crop of 1891, have been made from such preliminary data as could be obtained as to the crops of various countries. The official reports of most countries are now published, and the statistician Beerbohm has tabulated them. He notices the fact that the United States has assumed first place as a wheat producing country. He gives the following estimates, as in the main official, or based on official data; the exceptions being Turkey, Syria and Persia, from which countries official returns are seldom if ever forthcoming. The crops of the Argentine Republic and Australasia are estimated according to the latest reports received.

The following table shows the production in bushels for the last three years. (Each of the amounts is to be multiplied by 1,000, three ciphers being omitted from

each to condense the	taute):		
	1891.	1890.	1889
Austria	40,000	42,800	36,400
Hungaria	124,000	150,400	91,856
Belgium	10,000	19,200	18,000
Bulgaria	38,800	30,000	34.400
Denmark	3,600	3,920	4 200
France	224,000	328,960	314,000
Germany	92,000	102,000	85.000
Greece	12 000	12,000	11,000
Hollaud	3,600	5,600	5 200
Italy	123,600	129,600	106,000
Norway	400	400	4∪0
Portugal	8,000	8,000	8,000
Roum nia	48,000	56,000	43,496
Russia(incl'd'g Poland)	186,400	218,960	206,640
Servi	10,000	10,000	6,000
Spain	70,000	73,200	78,600
Sweden	3,200	3,600	3,704
Switzerland	4,000	4 000	8,200
Turkey (E rope)	32,000	34,000	32,000
United Kingdom	70,000	75,600	75,880
NUMBER OF STREET			

Turkey (E rope) United Kingdom	32,000 70,000	34,000 75,600	32,000 75,880
Totals, Europe	,103,600	1,308,240	1,158,976
Algeria. Argentine Republic. Australasia. Asia Minor. Canada. Cape Colony. Chili. Egypt. Ludia. Persia. Syria. United States.	20,000 22,000 28,000 36,000 4,000 16,000 246,000 20,000 12,000 588,000	20,000 18,000 32,840 36,000 36,600 18,000 10,000 220,000 12,000 400,000	15 760 24,0.0 43 000 36,000 26,0.6 4,40 15,000 7,000 237,14 24,000 12,000 490,580

Totals out of Europe 1,05),800 829,040 934,864 Grand totals...... 2,154,400 2,137,280 2,003,840

countries since 1887, to which is added the of the natural increase in population, the world's consumption of wheat increases by 14,000,000 bushels annually. (Three ciphers omitted as in above table):

1891 1890. 1889. 1888. European....1,103 600 1,308,240 1,158 976 1,299,648 Non-Europ'n.1,050,800 829,040 534,064 864.~40 Totals ..... 2,154,400 2,137 280 2,093 040 2,164,448 Consumption 2,178,000 2,164,000 2,158,000 2,144,000 Balance.....-23,600 -26,720 -64,960 +20,448

From these figures it is evident that since 1888, in no single year has there been produced enough wheat to feed the people. The year 1888, and several of those just preceding it, each produced a surplus which is now believed to be nearly con-

The official estimates of the Russian rye crop place it at 221,000,000 bushels less than last year, and at 64,000,000 bushels less than in 1889.

It is apparent that the world is short on the bread making grains and must continue to be short until after the next har-

Official and semi-official reports from al parts of the world indicate that the wheat and rye crops of 1892 will scarcely exceed if indeed they equal those of 1891.

The statistical situation is one which should cause a great advance in prices of grain. But so much control is had of the markets by artificial influences that positive predictions can be made only at the risk of reversal by events.

#### Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Sumatra Tobacco Co., of Marion, Ohio, have adopted a novel scheme of introducing their "Henry Clay" cigars They furnish 100 cigars and a gold-plated stem-wind watch for \$5. This is not a scheme to sell watches, but the desire of the Sumatra Tobacco Co. is to introduce their famous cigars. You will notice their advertisement in another column.

The McCallum Steel Wheel Wagon Co. of Elgin, Ill, are meeting with remarkable success in the sale of their steel wheel wagon. It is quite a novelty in the wagon line, and does away entirely with tiresetting, the wheel being entirely of steel cast in one piece. Our readers who are in terested in wagons should write this company for a descriptive circular and learn

The great shortage in the crop of clover seed in many localities leads us to call special attention to the advertisement of the Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, who are making a specialty of choice Iowa grown recleaned clover, grass and field seeds. This firm has been established over twenty years, and this year they offer to send their large illustrated catalogue free to all readers of the KANSAS FARMER.

THE SOWER SHOULD TAKE NO CHANCES But assure the success of his planting by using seeds which have been put to the test and their virtue proven. In another column appears the advertisement of W. W. Barnard & Co., Chicago, among the largest of Western seedsmen. The growth and success of this firm have been due to the prompt execution of orders and to the fact that their tested seeds when used cause no disappointment.

The year 1892 will be one of great political activity, and many of our readers desire a good daily having full press reports, and to accommodate such we will send the Daily Kansas City Star one year for \$4, the publisher's price. To any of our readers who will send us this amount we will send them the Daily Star one year and the choice of any dollar paper in our special club list, or \$1.50 worth of books selected from the various book lists as published in our premium supplement.

OYSTERS AND SEEDS-Are valuable for what's in 'em. Good and bad oysters look alike in the shell. Good and bad seeds often have the same appearance. Any one can tell a worthless oyster on opening it. The value of a seed must be determined by its growth. This makes its quality worth considering. You want seeds that will grow, and you want the product to be of value. You cannot insure either of these things by mere inspection. There is but one guarantee—the reliability of the firm from which you buy. That our advertisers, Messrs. D. M. Ferry & Co., of Datroit, Mich., are most reliable, is attested by the fact that millions buy The following table shows the wheat seeds from them year after year. Their year.

record of the European and non-European enormous business furnishes the highest proof of their reliability. Their Seed estimated normal consumption of the Annual for 1892 is a model of its kindworld, it being assumed, that on account illustrated, descriptive, priced. It contains information of great value to any one about to plant seeds. Sent free on application to the firm's address, Detroit,

> Every sheep owner should have the KANSAS FARMER and some publication like the American Sheep Breeder. We furnish both one year for \$1.65 Or we will send the Weekly Wool and Hide Shipper (price \$1) and the Kansas Farmer one year for \$1 35; or all three publications for \$2. Any sheep owner that will send his own subscription and at the same time one new subscriber to the Kansas Farmer for one year and \$2 as payment, we will send the Weekly Wool and Hide Shipper one year free.

We call attention to the seed advertisement of H. W. Buckbee, of Rockford, Ill., printed elsewhere in this issue. The advertiser is one of the most reliable of our seedsmen, sending out stock which he has tested, and therefore knows to be perfectly reliable. This fact accounts for his rapidly increasing list of customers. His new catalogue for this year is the finest ever issued, and is full of useful knowledge, fully describing both the novel and the standard varieties of seeds, plants, etc. It is sent free to all readers of this paper who apply at once, to H. W. Buckbee, Rockford Seed Farms, S. Main, Rockford,

HE KNEW WHEN HE WAS SUITED. -"Ma," said a certain school-boy, "Can't Sarah always put up my lunch? She's got a better appetite than you, and she puts more in." The same sort of appreciation accounts for the wonderful "Roses by Mail" business of our advertisers, The Dingee & Conard Co., of West Grove, Pa. Flower lovers have large appetites, and like their orders filled where the best value is put in. This company has long been recognized as the largest Rose Growers in America. Taeir handsome New Guide for 1892 describes upward of 2 000 of the choicest Roses, Bulbs, Hardy Plants and Flower Seeds. They off ir this book and a specimen copy of their Floral Magazine, "Success with Flowers," to all our readers free on postal request. Mention this paper when you write.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade reports that "the business prospects of the country are remarkably favorable for the beginning of the year except at the South, and while the depression in that section may considerably affect some trades and branches of manufactures, the uplifting influence of the large Northern crops, and the unprecedented foreign demand for Northern products, gives substantial ground for the great confidence which prevails."

#### TO OUR SUBSURIBERS.

Examine the label on your paper, and if it indicates that your subscription has nearly expired, send at once to us to renew it for another year. It will save us considerable work and cost our friends no more money if they will observe this request. We desire all our old time friends to stay by us and, at same time, recommend the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER to their friends, and induce them also to become subscribers.

#### One of Our Premium Offers.

The "Peerless Atlas of the World," which we offer in connection with KAN-SAS FARMER one year for \$1 50, seems to suit a great many of our friends, judging from the number of orders we are receiving. As we do not publish the Atlas, but have to send to manufacturers and have them fill our orders, it requires a full week from the time the order is sent us until the book can be expected by the one sending for it. One of our friends in writing says: "I want it for my little boy as a Christmas present." but as he lives in western Kansas, and the order was received by us two days before Christmas, it could not reach him in time as a Christmas gift. It will gladden his heart at New Year. We wish to say to our friends that the Atlas is bound in paper covers and in leatherette, the latter much the finer and more durable. The price, with subscription to Kansas Farmer one year, is, paper cover, \$1 50; leatherette, \$1.75.

KANSAS FARMER only one dollar a

## In the Dairy.

A Little Science.

The men of science are ever active in their investigations of all subjects, both new and old. Whatever science touches it helps by at least learning some fundamental fact which is useful at the present or some other time. The subject of "Milk-Giving" is discussed by John Gould, in the Practical Farmer. He says: The more the matter is investigated, the more proof is presented that the cow's udder is not distented with milk at the time of milking, but filled with materials out of which milk is made, secretions from the blood, and as the milking progresses, the fluids are carried through the glands, and take in their elements, and are pressed by the milking process as complete milk. It is now known, that if a cow with a full udder of milk is killed, that only a little complete milk will be found at the base of the teats in the little reservoirs, but that the fluid up in the glands will be a yellowish substance, and devoid of fats. This is a strong confirmation of the old theory, that milk was completed out of its diverse elements during the process of milking, just in the sense that saliva is deposited in the mouth during eating; a fluid that is secreted only as fast as demanded, yet containing many components necessary in the digestion of the food. So far as this is concerned, the dairyman is but a spectator, yet it has its lesson of making conditions favorable for the cow to give down her milk; making the milking process agreeable and not one of distrust, and a mistrust that the next-move will be a "bat" or two with the milking stool, with the boot toe accompaniment. The milking process should be one of quiet, and even the extending of caresses to gain the good-will of the cow. To wake up" a cow for a misdemeanor, for which the milker is often to blame, is to excite her, and excitement always means less milk, and noticeably, yet less butter fats. Did this expenditure of nerve force consume the fats, or prevent their formation? Be quiet with the cow.

#### Kindness to Dairy Cows.

There are many men, judging from their actions, who seem to think that a cow has neither nerves nor senses. I believe she is possessed of a very nervous organization and is surpassed by very few of our domestic animals in intelligence. I have seen cows dogged from the pasture through the yard to the barn, covering their bags with mud and fith and producing a nervous and frightened condition, causing them to hold their milk, thereby greatly impairing their usefulness. I have seen them after coming into the stable, instead of quietly taking their places, whirl around and around like a top, at the same time being pounded over the head and horns with a cudgel, and the hired man swearing at them because they would not take their places. And milking time comes and the milker goes to the stable with the pails, and his well-known voice resounds through the stable, they are momentarily keyed up for another nervous time and more or less of the milk is kicked over. Much of it is retained in the udder and the whole management is unprofitable and unsatisfactory. Home and Farm.

#### Results of the Milk Test.

Prof. W. A. Henry says that the milk test is working wonders among the farmers in some sections of the country that have come directly under his observations. Dairymen are sending many of their cows to the butchers, having found out through the test that these cows were not paying a profit. \$100, believing her to be but an or- medicine.

dinary cow. As her milk was always mixed with that of others, its true value was not known, its color being against it. When the herd of which that cow was a member came to be judged by the milk test it was discovered that the owner had anything but a correct idea of the relative value of his cows, and his very ordinary \$100cow was found to be making twentyone pounds of butter per week. The owner had subsequently the pleasure of refusing \$300 for the animal.

#### Selling Oream.

Many dairymen find more profit in selling cream than in churning it and selling butter. In all cities, large and small, there is a demand for good cream, and the price is generally a fair one, not varying so much as butter, for it is easier to make good cream than good butter. If the cows are well fed and milked in a cleanly way it is an easy matter to raise the cream, but not so easy to ripen that cream, churn it and work it into first-class butter. The competition in the cream market is not so great as in the butter market.

There are dairymen in Kansas who find profit in supplying leading hotels in our larger cities with cream on yearly contracts. The cream has to be up to an agreed standard and to be delivered regularly and in good condition, but the returns are much better than on butter-making. In some instances this cream is shipped as far as two hundred miles. If good refrigerator cars are used this distance is safely covered, even in the hot weather of summer.

#### Care of Calving Cows.

A great deal of trouble is experienced with cows when calving because of sheer carelessness. This is a process of nature, and there should be no trouble; but if we antagonize nature in other directions, we cripple her all round. Many a cow has no special attention paid to her, either while she is carrying her calf, or at calving time. She is permitted to get along the best way she can; and not unfrequently the system is in such a weakened condition that to expect her to calve with safety is foolish. But she should not be killed with kindness. She should not be fattened, for instance. She should simply be kept in good condition, and every one's judgment will suggest what that is. Milk secretion should not be greatly encouraged before calving. The animal's food should consist principally of the bone and muscle-forming varieties. And after calving great care should be taken that she does not get cold, and her food for a few days should be of a non-stimulating character. The system for a time needs opportunity to recuperate, and until it has had a chance to do that no additional strain should be put upon it; for a time the machinery should be run at a low speed .- The Farming World.

Says the Breeder's Guide: "The cost of a pound of milk is one of the things working under different conditions. The New Jersey Experiment Station has just figured it out at three-fourths of one cent for them; but the cost depends upon so many considerations that no man can safely take the figures made by some one else. The cost depends upon the cow, the feed, the season and the man. The first and the last are the greatest considerations. The poorer the cow the more the milk will cost; and if the man lacks the right sort of ability for the dairy business the best cows in the world cannot produce milk cheaply enough to enable him to get a profit from it."

So many have been cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla that we urge One man had a cow that he held at all who suffer from the disease to try this the remaining two-thirds of the orchard

## HELPLESS.



Chicago, Ill. I was confined to bed; could not walk from lame back; suffered 5 months; doctors did not help; 2

#### ST. JACOBS OIL

cured me. No return in 5 years. FRANCIS MAURER. "ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

#### Borticulture.

The Wholesale Nurserymen Meet.

The Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen met at the National hotel, in Topeka, January 5, it being their annual meeting. The meeting was well attended.

Among the most important business transacted was the passing of the following resolution asking the co-operation of all fruit-growers in the Mississippi valley in an effort to have stringent quarantine and inspection laws passed to protect against the importation of diseased fruits from California, which threatens the fruit interests and endangers the health of the people:

people:

WHEREAS. We, the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen, believe that it is high time some measures were taken to stop the indiscriminate shipping of fruit from California from districts infested with insects such as San Jose scale, woolly and green aphis, which are being transmitted on both fruit and packages, and many other insects that imperil what is fast bocoming one of our most important industries—fruit-growing—and also threatens our nursery interests; again, we believe that the shipment of unripe fruit, ploked and handled by diseased Chinamen and thrown on our markets in a wilted and unwholesome condition, is jeopardizing the health of our people; and

dition, is jeopardizing the health of our people: and
WHEREAS, Some of our most eminent physicians reported during the past year that dried fruits bleached with sulphur are not fit for human food; and
WHEREAS, Prunes dipped in lye are also detrimental to health; and
WHEREAS, Prunes dipped in lye are also detrimental to health; and
WHEREAS, such fruits are dumped on our markets by extensive California corporations, and being unfit for use are sold at reduced prices, which drives our home-grown ripe and wholesome fruit from market; therefore be it Resolved. That this association earnestly calls the attention of the Horticultural Society and fruit-growers' associations in the Mississippi valley to the great danger of the importation of such fruits which is striking a death blow to their interests.
Resolved, That we ask them to unite with us in securing rigid quarantine and inspection laws at the next meeting of their respective Legislatures.
Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be

Legislatures.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be handed the press association and the agricultural and horticultural journals of our respec-

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. T. Kelsy, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Vice President, R. H. Blair, of Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary and Treasurer, U. B. Pearsall, Ft. Scott, Kas.; Executive committee-D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Iowa, G. J. Carpenter, Fairbury Neb., Lewis Williams, Parsons, Kas., A C. Griesa, Lawrence, Kas., A. Ambrose, Nevada, Mo.

The Atchison Horticultural Society has organized with a large membership. The following are the officers for the present year: President, Luther Dickerson; Vice President, J. W. Parker; Secetary, E. Snyder; Treasurer, Mary C. Greenawath; Executive Committee-Frank Palmer and J. M. Bisel. The KANSAS FARMER expects to report good work from this society, and ao doubt will publish valuable papers read at special meetings.

Grasses of the Southwest, being Bullehat every dairyman should know; that tin No. 12 of the Division of Botany, is, the cost to him, not to somebody else United States Department of Agriculture, has been completed by the recent issue of the second part. Like Part I., it consists of plates and descriptions of fifty species of grasses of the desert region of western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California, and is the outcome of investigations conducted with a view of finding grasses adapted for cultivation in arid soils.

> The effect of spraying apple trees with London purple to prevent ravages of the codling moth or apple worm is well illustrated by the experience of Mr. Lupton, of Virginia, as stated in a recent issue of Insect Life. The work of spraying was undertaken in Mr. Lupton's orchard, but was discontinued when less than one-third of the trees had been sprayed. From these trees 1 000 barrels of apples nearly free only 883 barrels of sound fruit were ob-

tained, quite one-fifth of the apples from the unsprayed trees being wormy and unfit for use. Mr. Lupton estimates that his returns from the orchard would have been increased \$2,500, had all the trees been sprayed.

Bulletin No. 1 of Division of Vegetable Pathology, United States Department of Pathology, United States Department of Agriculture, recently issued, contains a report upon the investigations and experiments made during the past three years with a view of obtaining evidence as to the contagious nature of peach yellows. Peach rosette, a blight prevalent in Georgia, is also discussed in the publication, being considered a disease distinct from peach yellows. Both diseases are regarded as contagious. The publication is fully illustrated.

The December issue of Insect Life, the entomological publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, contains an account of the recent introduction of a European insect which preys upon the destructive Hessian fly; articles on the habits of a paper-making was ponthe occurrence of the screw worm in human subjects, on the habits of various parasitic insects, on the treatment of several novious insects and on other tonics chiefly of interest to entomologists. The publication may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington D. C.



CAIN ONE POUND A Day.

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. EN-DORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL Dauggists. Avoid substitutions and IMITATIONS.

## REES AND PLANTS

The Largest and Nicest stock in the West of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAFF VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New Price Lawnd our pamphlet on "4 ost and Profit." HART PIONEER NURSERIES dention this paper. Fort Scott, Kanage.

ROSES, EVERGREENS, VINES, Small Fruits, Fruit & Ornamental Trees. Good assortment of varieties for the West. "Live and let live" prices. Correspondence solicited. Address CECIL'S FRUIT FARM & NURSERY.

NOATH TOPEKA, RAS.



## The Poultry Yard.

#### Poultry Lore.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - Do you ever change your hens' drinking water? Have you noticed that as soon as you open the hen-house door the hens will run for a drink of water?

You can make chickens too fat as well

as let them be too poor.

I find that if the wild artichokes are plowed up along the creek the hens eat them greedily.

My hens like sugar beets when I slice them up fine.

Sliver-Luced Wyandottes have been a good breed for my use. Light Brahmas seem to do well in pens, but I can't make them do well unless I feed them more and give them about twice the care I do others. Brown Leghorns are among my favorites, but cold weather is very hard on

I can hatch chicks in my incubator all right, but it is hard to raise them when

My hens are fond of sour milk and boiled wheat.

How do you save your chicks from JANE OLMSTEAD.

#### Premiums Awarded.

At the exhibition of the Southwestern Poultry Breeders' Association, held at Wichita, the following exhibitors were awarded premiums:

Light Brahmas. - Acorn Poultry farm, pullets, 1, 2 and 4; cockerels, 1 and 4; hen 3; pen, 1 and special premium; also special premium on pullets. G. W. C. Jones, pullets, 3; cockerel, 1 and 2; hens, 1 and 3; pen, 2.

Barred Plymouth Rocks .- M. B. Keagy, hen, 2; pullet, 1, 2 and 3; cockerel, 1 and 3; pen, 1. C. O. Alberts, cockerel, 2 and special premium. Wm. Fawcett, pen, 2; cockerel, 4; pullet, 4.

White Plymouth Rocks .- J. J. Parks, hen, 1; pullet, 1; cockerel, 1; pen, 1. Irwin Stratton, hen, 2 and 3; cock, 1; pen, 2.

White Wyandottes.-Henry W. Stanley, pullet, 1, 2, 3 and 4; cockerel, 1; pen, 2. G. W. C. Jones, pen, 1, 2, 3 and 4; cock, 1;

Silver Wyandottes. - Robert Murphy. pullet, 1, 2 and 3; cockerel, 1, 2 and 3; pen, 1. Mrs. Hathaway, hen, 1 and 2; cock, 1; pen, 2. D. A. Snyder, hen, 3.

S. C. B Leghorns.-C. M. Irvin, cockerel, 1; hen, 1, 2 and 3; pullet, 1 and 2; pen 1 and special. Wm. Fawcett, hen, 1, 2 and 3; pullet, 1. M. B. Keagy, cockerel, 1; pen, 1. F. J. Norman, cockerel, 1 and 3; pullet, 2 and 3; pen, 2. Lewis Crumb,

Partridge Cochins. - S. S. Robinson, cock, 1; cockerel, 1, 2 and 3; hen, 1 and 2; pullet, 1, 2 and 3; pen, 1 and 2. John Schott, cock, 2; pen, 3. C. S. Treat, hen, 3.

White Cochins.-John Schott, pullet, 3. Black Langshans. - S. S. Robinson, cockerel, 1 and 2; cock, 1; hen, 1, 2 and 3; pullet, 1, 2 and 3; pen, 1. C. M. Irwin, cockerel, 2; pullet, 3; pen, 2. Mrs. Hathaway, cockerel, 3.

White Langshans.-J. J. Parks, pen, 1; cockerel, 1; pullets, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

White Minorcas.—Irvin Stratton, cockerel, 1; pullet, 1.

M. B. Turkeys.-B. E. Myers, cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; hen, 1.

In some instances a tie occurred upon the merits of the birds, in which case each was given the same premium.

#### A \$10,000 Poultry Establishment.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer writes as follows of a paying poultry yard:

"While in Stockton, I visited the largest poultry yards in Maine, which are situated at Sandy Point, in the town of Stockton, on a gravelly hillside sloping to the waters of Penobscot Bay. I found Capt. H. W. French, the proprietor, a very pleasant man, who spared neither pains nor time in showing me about the grounds and buildings, and explaining the business. The plant cost \$10,000. Neither pains nor expense were spared in fitting up the buildings, and they are worth going to see. I enjoyed the visit very much. One would hardly suppose he could ever get his money back, but I should say he was doing quite well now that he has got fairly started. At first he started with hens and Pekin ducks, but dropped the hens, as the ducks paid better than the hens. Pure spring water is brought into all of the buildings and to all parts of the yard, so that it does

not require much labor to supply the ducks with water. The water is brought one mile. The spring boils up through a seam in the ledge, and with such force that it boils up ten inches above the top of the ledge. The tank-house holds twenty-two tons of water.

"The buildings and yards are quite extensive. The brooder is 110 feet long; one duck-house is 150 feet long; the north duck-house including the packing and ice-house, is 175 feet long; the lower duckhouse is 150 feet long; the middle duckhouse is 240 feet long; one new building is being built 15x35 feet, and a new awning house 260 feet long. All of the above mentioned buildings are from 15 to 25 feet wide. There are ten incubators and one receiver. He usually winters 500 stock birds, which lay about 30 000 eggs. This season they have dressed about 10,000 ducks, or twenty tons. The ducks are



A PAIR OF SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS

killed when ten weeks old, and average five pounds each, and bring on an average \$1 each. They are all shipped to one man in New York, who is the largest poultry dealer there. Two cases holding fifty ducks each, are sent each day while the season lasts. Three pickers are kept constantly employed in picking ducks. The feathers pay the picking bill, which bring \$700. As the ducks lay more eggs than they can handle, the balance are sold at \$7 per 100. Four men besides the pickers are employed in tending the ducks. Mr. M. S. Richards is foreman, and thoroughly understands his business. He visits the incubators every two hours; the eggs are carefully turned every day. After the eggs have been in the incubator a few days they are examined. All that are not fertile are taken out, and their places filled by eggs from the receiver, which were put in at the same time; hence all will hatch at the same time. All of the buildings are heated by hot water pipes.

"When the ducks are first hatched, they are kept in the incubators a day or two, then put into a warm duck-house, where the hot-water pipes are above them and below them; then they are moved down into another department not quite so warm. and moved from time to time until they get down to the lowest pen, and when they arrive at that pen they are ready to be slaughtered. Everything goes along like clock-work, and no mistakes are made. They are fed and watered four times per day. The 'growers' are fed four times per day with two and one-third meal and one and one-third shorts, with 5 per cent. fine feed mixed in. The 'fatters' for the last four weeks, three and one-fourth meal and one and one-fourth shorts, and 15 per cent. meat scraps, chopped fine, mixed in. Green food is fed twice per day, all they will eat, and they are very fond of it, which keeps them from featherpulling. At first he gives them green rye, chopped up, then green corn stalks, chopped fine. The ducks, being fed on clean and wholesome food, are of good quality for food, and sell readily in the market.

#### Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combina-tion of the two ingredients is what pro-duces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75 cents.

# August

How does he feel?—He feels blue, a deep, dark, unfading, dyedin-the-wool, eternal blue, and he makes everybody feel the same way—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?-He feels a headache, generally dull and constant, but sometimes excruciating-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?-He feels a violent hiccoughing or jumping of the stomach after a meal, raising bitter-tasting matter or what he has eaten or drunk-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?-He feels the gradual decay of vital power; he feels miserable, melancholy, hopeless, and longs for death and peace—August Flower the Rem-

How does he feel?—He feels so full after eating a meal that he can hardly walk—August Flower the Remedy.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

TRUTH about Seeds. We will send you Free our Seed Annual for 1892, which tells THE WHOLE TRUTH. We illustrate and give

prices in this Catalogue, which is handsomer than ever. It tells NOTHING BUT THE Write for it to-day. TRUTH (P. O. Box 1133)



EVERGREENS her sizes and varieties in pro-artion. Over 10 million for sale

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PLANTS, BULBS AND TOOLS.

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YOU MUST BUY GOOD SEEDS

GOOD GARDEN. Try Them and You Will Not be Disappointed.

PLANT SEED COMPANY



HEADQUARTERS for Alfalfa, Japan and Espersette Clover, Kaffir Corn, Millo Malze, Dourha Cane Seed and Millet, Johnson and Bermuds Grass, Texas Blue Grass, and all kinds Field, Garden and Flower Seeds. Tree Seeds for Timber Claims and Nurseries aspecialty Catalogs mailed free on application. KANSAS SEED HOUSE. F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kan.

SAMUEL WILSON, on application. Address, mentioning this paper, SAMUEL WILSON, on MECHANICS VILLE, PA



For Over Thirty Years we have always had very pleasant dealings together, the public and myself, and I again have the pleasure of presenting to them my Annual Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue. It contains the usual immense variety of seed, with such new kinds added as have proved to be real acquisitions. Raising many of these varieties myself, on my four seed farms, and testing our varieties myself, on my four seed farms, ness and purity, under such reasonable conditions as are contained in my Catalogue. Having been their original introducer. I am headquarters for choice Cory Corn, Miller Melon, and Warren Cabbage, Etc., Etc. Catalogue FREE to all.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

TOMAT FAVORITE

For Main Orop. Very large, smooth and solid. Good shipper, extra quality, ripens even and den't crack. Color purplish red. 25c. per pkt. 5 for \$1. For full descriptions, testimonials and col'd plates of these valuable entirely new vegetables send for our 1892 Pescriptive Cratalogue of Seeds and Plants, a full list of tested Seeds, Grape Vines, Early Westbrook and other Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants, Champion Pesoh, &c., and all desirable Flower Seeds. It should be read by every one that plants seeds.



JOEL HORNER & SONS, Delair, Camden Co., N.J.

BROOMCORN.

This is one of our specialties. We guarantee top prices, quick cash sales and prompt remittances. Shipping tags, market reports, etc., sent free upon request.

We also handle wool, HIDES, PELTS, FURS, Etc.

A. J. CHILLD,

It will pay you to correspond with us.

No. 209 & 211 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

#### The Beterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assistus 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.

RING-WORM.—I have some yearling steers and heifers which seem to have some kind of a skin disease. It begins around the eyes, and the hair comes out, leaving the bare hide rough and scabby. Sherdahl, Kas.

P. T. S.

Answer .- This is the Tinea Tonsurans, commonly called ring-worm. It is caused by the fungus Tricophyton Tonsurans, and generally affects only calves and young cattle. It is transmissable from one animal to another, and also to man. The hair should be clipped off and the affected parts washed with soap and warm water to remove the scabs. When dry a little of the following ointment should be well rubbed in: Tincture of iodine, 2 ounces; oil of tar, 1 ounce; glycerine, 2 ounces; mix. This should be repeated once a day until cured.

PARALYSIS IN PIGS.—I have some young pigs, about three months old, fed on corn and milk, that commenced to grow weak in the hind legs about two weeks ago; the weakness first appearing in the legs, then in the back, and finally there was a dragging of the hind quarters. H. T. G. Lincoln, Kan. Lincoln, Kan.

Answer.—As your inquiry is written upon a postal card with a lead pencil, it is so badly rubbed that we cannot make it all out, but suppose it is a peculiar disease which affects young pigs, causing paralysis of the hind parts. We do not know that the exact cause of this affection has ever been definitely ascertained. About two years ago we made several post mortem examinations, but not having the use of a microscope at the time, we were only able to discover such lesions as are found in chronic indigestion, and basing our treatment on general principles, we met with a fair degree of success.

Place the pigs in a clean, dry yard and give the treatment recommended for worms in hogs, as given in the KANSAS FARMER of January 6, regulating the dose to suit the age and number of animals to be treated. Rapeat this dose once each pig twice a day ten grains of powdered nux noming. This is a series of powa week and, in the meantime, give to dered nux vomica. This should be thrown back on the tongue and not given in swill, as some of them might get too much. We would like to hear from you after you have given this a fair trial.

Too Frequent Urination.—I have a twelve-year-old mare that urinates many times in a day. I have known her tourinate as often as six times in one hour when she got all the water she wanted to drink. She has been in this condition for five years, and her hair gets long and shaggy in the winter in spite of good care. Please state through your valuable paper if she can be cured, and what I shall do.

Valley Center, Kas.

Answer.—If your mare yolds her prine

r.-If your mare voids her urine often but only in small quantities-no more than the natural amount in twentyfour hours, then it is due to an irritable condition of the mucous membrane lining the bladder. But if there is a great amount of urine passed at a time, then it is Diabetes. and is due to some disordered condition of the assimilative processes, and is brought about by some impropriety in the diet, as mouldy hay or grain, or impure water. If it is the first condition, then it will be necessary to determine the cause of the irritation before treatment can be administered. If the trouble only exists during pregnancy, then it may be due to pressure of the fœtus, and little can be done to relieve it. But it may be due to constipation—the dry feces packing in the rectum and resting on the bladder; or it may be due to a too-alkaline or tooacid condition of the urine. In either case a quart of raw linserd oil may be given and then followed by easily digested, laxative diet. If it is the second condi-

tion, then it is either Diabetes Insipidus, (with no sugar present), or Dinbetes Mellitus (with sugar present in the urine). The former (the most common in horses), yields readily to treatment, while the latter (very rare in the lower animals), is very difficult to cure. Restrict the diet to good hay, bran and oats; give one pint of raw linseed oil every five days, and give a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of potash in drinking water three times a day. After giving the first dose of oil, give twice a day in half a pint of water, two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture: Iodine crystals, 6 drachms; iodide of potassium, 3 drachms; soft water, 11 ounces; mix. This should be given about the middle of the forenoon and in the middle of the afternoon, in order to get it as near midway between meals as possible, and if, after two or three days, the flow of urine becomes normal, then only give it once a day. Write again, if necessary, and give symptoms as they appear at the time of writing.

Money in Cabbage and Celery.

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

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

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, La Plume, Pa.

Send \$2 50 to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas. for letter of weather predictions for your locality for next twelve months.

#### MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Kansas City.

CATFLE—Market rather slow and lower. Dressed beef and shipping. \$3 25 4 55; corn fed Colorado, \$3 50; corn-fed New Mexico, \$2 00a 3 25; corn-fed Texas, \$3 10a3 20; cows, \$1 75a3 10; buils, \$1 65a2 25; helfers, \$1 70a2 80; calves, \$4 00 a9 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 40a3 30; milkers and springers, \$21 00a25 00, HOGS—Bulk of sales at \$3 80a3 75; the top was \$4 00 Pixs and lights, \$3 00a3 72%. Representative sales, \$3 70a4 00.

SHEEP — Supply small and demand fair. Muttons, \$4 00a5 00.

Muttons, \$4 00a5 00.

Chicago.

January 11, 1892.

CATTLB—Market steady. Good native eteers, \$4 25a4 75; others, \$2 60a4 00; stockers, \$2 40a2 00; cows. \$1 55a3 55

HOGS—Market lower. Rough and common, \$4 00a4 05; mixed and packers, \$4 05a4 10; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4 15a4 25; light, \$4 00a4 10

SHEEP—Market steady. Native ewes, \$4 00a 4 25; wethers, \$4 75a5 50; ewes and Westerns, \$5 00a5 50; lambs, \$5 60a6 50.

St. Louis.

January 11, 1892.

CATTLE—Market steady. Fair to good native steers. \$2 90a4 50; fed Texans, \$3 00a3 15.

HOGS—Market lower. Fair to choice heavy, \$3 9a4 10; mixed feir to good, \$3 40a4 00; light, ordinary to best, \$3 70a4 00.

SHEEP—Merket strong. Medium to choice grades, \$3 00a5 00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 2 hard, 79c; No. 3 hard, 744c; No. 4 hard, 69a70c; rejected, 60a65c; No. 2 red, 83c; No. 3 red, 794c; No. 4 red, 71a74c, CORN—No. 2 mixed, 35c; No. 3 mixed, 344c; No. 2 white mixed, 36c; No. 3 white mixed, 354c, No. 2 white mixed, 29a29 4c; No. 3 mixed, 294c; No. 4 mixed, 294c; No. 2 white, mixed, 294c; No. 3 white, mixed, 204c; No. 3 white, mixed, 30c; No. 4 white, mixed, 29a, RYE—No. 2 70c; No. 2 70c

mixed, 294,
RYE-No. 2. 79c; No. 3. 75c,
FLAXSEED-85c per cwt.
CASTOR BEANS—Crushing, in car lots, \$1.60
per bushe; on basis of pure.
HAY—New prairle, fancy, per ton, \$6.00;
good to choice, \$5.00a5.50; prime. \$4.00a4.50;
common, \$4.00. Timothy, fancy, \$8.50; choice,
\$80.0.

\$8 00.

Uhicago.

January 11, 1892.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring. 86%a86%c; No. 3

spring. 82%a83c; No. 2 red, 88c.

CORN—No. 2, 38%c.

OATS—No 2, 28%c; No. 2 white, 31%a32%c;

No. 3 white, 30a31%c.

St. Louis. WHEAT-No. 2 red, cash, 88½a88%c. CORN-No 2 cash, 38a38½c. OATS-No. 2 cash, 36a36½c. OATS-No. 2 cash, 31c. HAY-Prairie, \$8 00a9 50; timothy, \$18 00a14 00.

and the second s

## A Good Horse

deserves the best remedy man can devise for his hurts. Phenol Sodique is that. other flesh also.

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

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

Kansas City Your Best and Nearest Market.

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

HUGH E. THOMPSON, 1412 & 1414 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo. REFERENCES:-National Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., or Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

# COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circu-Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

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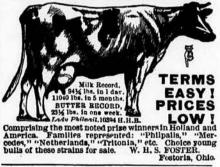
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#### The Borse.

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

#### Kansas-Bred Horses.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Now we have the material, we can reasonably expect some fast trotters among our Kansas-bred colts. The breeding establishments scattered over the State are well stocked with well-bred stock, and in a few years the youngsters will begin to show up, and only need as good tracks and trainers as other States have to equal any State in the Union in the production of fast trotters and high-class roadsters. There is every reason to believe that Kansas horses will stand the wear of a hard campaign much better than horses bred in the Eastern States, especially if the breeders are careful to breed from sound stock, and not sollow the example of some of the Kentucky breeders, breed for speed alone-no matter how many curbs, spavins, splints and other unsoundness that some of the noted stallions are ornamened with. Our horses, as a rule, are uniformly sound, and have any amount of endurance.

It is likely that the best horses will be bred in the western half of the State, if the foundation stock is of as good quality. The elevation, feed, climate, and all conditions are in the favor of that locality. I have in my mind several breeding farms that have first-class stallions and only need brood mares of equal merit to come to the front. Where the soil is not too loose there is no doubt that good tracks could be built cheaper than in the Eastern States, as less grading would be required, and would not need as much work to keep from being too hard. One of our greatest needs is good, capable, reliable trainers, and plenty of them. If our colts are to compete with Eastern colts they must have equal chance in the way of training Manhattan, Kas. J. G. MCKEEN.

The Reduction of the Yearling Record. Up to 1881, the fastest record for yearlings was the 2:56% of Memento. In that year this record was reduced, first by the brown filly Pride, a daughter of Buccaneer and out of a mare by Flaxtail, who on November 5, at San Francisco, Cal., trotted a full mile in 2:441/4. Her reign as the queen of yearlings was short-lived, as the Electioneer filly, Hinda Rose, on the same day and over the same track went a mile in 2:43, and still further reduced it on November 14 to 2:361/2.

This stood as the yearling record for six years and was thought to be the limit or speed for colts of that age, but the Kentucky filly, Sudie D., by Sherman's Hambletonian, succeeded in lopping threequarters of a second off this record on October 15, 1887, over the Lexington track. The Californians did not allow the record to remain on this side of the mountains for long, as a month later Norlaine, a daughter of Norval, who was by the in comparable Electioneer, trotted the Bay District track in 2:311/4.

Not until three years later was this record lowered, and then by another California youngster, but of the Wilkes family. This was the great colt Freedom, the first yearling to enter the 2:30 list, a feat that was thought impossible by well-posted horsemen. Freedom was sired by Sable Wilkes, who has a record of 2:18, and he in turn by Guy Wilkes 2:1514, by the great Geo. Wilkes 2:22. Freedom's dam was by Arthurton, a son of Hambletonian 10; second dam, Mollie Drew 2:27, by Winthrop. He was foaled on April 22, 1889, and on October 18, 1890, trotted to his record of 2:29%, at Napa, Cal.

This year has seen this record lowered several seconds by three different yearings. The first of these to attain national reputation was Bell Bird, bay filly bred by Senator Stanford at Palo Alto farm. California, was sired by Electioneer and out of Beautiful Bells, making her a full sister to Bell Boy 2:1914, Hinda Rose 2:1914, St. Bel 2:2414, Palo Alto Belle 2:22%, and Belle Flower 2:24. With such breeding she of course had to trot fast She was foaled March 5, 1890, and on October 21, 1891, trotted a mile in 2:261/4, over the kite-shaped track at Stockton, Cal., under the guidance of the skillful

and was sired by Matadon, a son of Onward, by Geo. Wilkes, his dam being by Harkaway, and he by Strathmore. Athadon was foaled March 11, 1890, and obtained his record over the Stockton kite on November 28.

The yearling champion is Frou Frou, a chestnut filly, bred by Count Valensen, in California. She was sired by Sidney with a pacing record of 2:19%, he by Santa Claus 2:1714, who was by Strathmore, a son of Hambletonian. Her dam was Flirt by Buccaneer by Iowa Chief; second dam by Flaxtail. She took a record of 2:25¼ at Stockton, on November 28, and was driven by Millard Saunders. Early development has a great hold on the trotting horse breeders, and we may see the record of Frou Frou reduced this year, but the chances are it will stand for some time.

#### The Standard.

In order to define what constitutes a trotting-bred horse and to establish a breed of trotters on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are adopted to control admission to the records of pedigrees. When an animal meets the requirements of admission and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard trottingbred animal

First-Any trotting stallion that has a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), or pacing stallion that has a record of two minutes and twenty-five seconds (2:25), or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:35 trotting, or 2:30 pacing, or better, or provided his sire or dam is already a standard animal.

Second-Any mare or gelding that has a trotting record of 2:30, or pacing record of 2:25, or better.

Third—Any horse that is the sire of two trotters with records of 2:30, or two pacers with records of 2:25, or one trotter with a record of 2:30 and one pacer with a record of 2:25, or better.

Fourth-Any horse that is the sire of one trotter with a record of 2:30, or one pacer with a record of 2:25, or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: (1) A trotting record of 2:35 or a pacing record of 2:30, or better; (2) is the sire of two other animals with trotting records of 2:35, or pacing records of 2:30, or one trotter with a record of 2:35 and one pacer with a record of 2:30, or better; (3) has a sire or dam that is already a standard animal.

Fifth-Any mare that has produced a trotter with a record of 2:30, or pacer with a record of 2:25, or better.

Sixth-The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare.

Seventh-The female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare by a standard horse.

Eighth-The female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard m are.

Ninth-Any mare that has a trotting record of 2:35 or a pacing record of 2:30. or better, whose sire or dam is a standard animal.

The most promising weanling in the country is perhaps the filly owned by Mr. Sperry, of Topeka. On December 29 she trotted a full mile over the half-mile track in the phenomenal time of 4:32. This filly was just eight months old on that day, having been foaled April 29, and in consequence named "Easter Girl." This mile was trotted squarely without a skip or bobble, and was timed by three watches in the hands of Geo. Wolf, Albert Parker and E. L. Blood. Easter Girl was sired by a son of Leslie, he by Deucallion 2:22, and her dam is by Alvord, by Almore, a son of Almont 33; second dam by Kellam's Abdallah. If there is another colt of the same age in the United States that can trot as fast, we want to hear of it. The world's record at present is claimed for a Kansas-bred colt.

Topeka should have a mile track.

England is to have a stud book for the registration of trotters.

A Topeka yearling holds the State record for that age, but she had to be sent away from home to a mile track to obtain it.

C. E. McDonald, who had charge of Linocott Bros'. campaigners the last two years, will build a kite-shaped track at Holton and open a public training stable.

from their locality. We want to hear from every breeder and trainer, as well as all others having a friendly feeling for the trotter. If you make a sale, or buy an animal, write us the particulars,

E. L. Blood evidently has his eye on the yearling record for 1892, as he recently drove an eight-months-old filly, by Wayward, a full mile over the Topeka halfmile track in 6:16.

The Improved Stock Breeders have a large membership of horse-breeders, but there are others who should join the association and assistin giving this branch of improved stock-breeding every needed encouragement in order to place it where it belongs-in the lead.

The prize story, for which the proprietors of Clark's Horse Review offered \$50, was written by Mrs. Toler, who is making quite a reputation as a clever writer of short stories. She is the wife of our friend H. G. Toler, proprietor of Toler Stock farm, North Wichita.

H. C. Tindall and Sam Fuller, of Fayette, Mo., have leased from Mr. Beamer the racing qualities of Blazeberry 2:191/4 for 1892. They expect to send out a string of good Missouri horses this year, among them Blazeberry 2:1914, King Herod 2:21%, Telegram, pacer, 2:14, and a green trotter and pacer for slow classes.

More money will be offered in stakes and purses for trotters the coming season than ever before. Independence, Iowa, Nashville, Tenn., and Columb a, Tenn., each offer \$100,000 for one week of trotting and pacing, while \$20,000 to \$50,000 meetings are so numerous as to be common.

The Christmas number of Clark's Horse Review, Chicago, contains 145 pages, and is "chock full" of good things, even better than was promised. Its \$50 prize articles on the "Care and Management of Stal lions," "Colt Development," "Management of Mares," and "Management of Campaigners," are particularly interesting and valuable, coming as they do from men of practical experience in each especial branch of the horse business. The illustrations are numerous and hand-

J. T. Burford, of Wellington, has purchased the following trotting stock of A. G. Danforth, proprietor Melbourne Stock farm, Washington, Ill.: Bay mare, Clarinda, by Fairy Gift 2:30 (sire of Kenwood 2:17 and eleven others), dam by Mambrino Time; second dam by Almont. Sorrel mare, Lena Emery, by Odin 2:44 (brother to Cephas 2:28, by Fairy Gift, dam by Mambrino Patchen) dam by Menelaus; second dam by imp. Glencoe; third to tenth dams thoroughbred; incloal to Fairy Gift 1145. Bay mare, Fanny, by Mambrunello 221, dam Rurica (dam of Harkaway), by Ruric; second dam by imp. Margrave, etc.; in foal to Fairy Gift. Bay colt, Poor Richard, by Durango 2:23%, dam Ella Medium 2:35 (dam of Quay 2:31½), by Happy Medium; second dam Eila Wright 2:24% (dam of Dalay V. 2:24%, and Tilley Pierce 2:30%), by Trojan. Bay colt, by Durango 2:23%, dam by Fairy Gift 2:30; second dam by Mambrino Time; third dam by Almont.

The horse interest will be well represented at the meeting of the Improved Stock Breeders, to be held in Topeka on the 12th and 13th of this month. N. S. Mayo, Professor of Veterinary Science at the Agricultural college, will read a paper on the "External Conformation of the Horse." Mr. O. B. Hildreth, of Newton, on "Co-mingling the Blood of the Trotter and Common Class Mares With That of the Pure Thoroughbred." Mr. C. E. Westbrook, of Peabody, has a paper on "Trotters and Roadsters." The discussions following these papers will be one of the most interesting and valuable features of the meeting. All are invited

On December 22 occurred the death of two prominent breeders of trotting horses, being Hon. J. I. Case, of Racine, Wis., and Col. R. S. Strader, of Lexington, Ky. Mr. Case gained national prominence in trotting horse circles with those two great race horses. Phallas 2:13% and Jay-Eye-See 2:10, and at Hickory Grove farm had as fine a lot of breeding stock as any establishment could boast. Gol. Strader had been engaged in the breeding of trot-Chas. Marvin.

Athadon, who has a record of 2:27, is owned by G. L. Warlow, of Fresno, Cal.,

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CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS., December 4, 1891. The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus., O.—Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that I write of the benefit derived from your remedy, Pe-ru-na. My little boy, about twelve years old, has always been troubled with catarrh, very bad several years, and I had great fears of his going into consumption. He had a bad cough that I could not check, and his head was in a terrible condition. His head discharged so much for years that it was a charge on my mind to keep him supplied with handkerchiefs. I had to use every rag that I could get at hand. It was astonishing how he could discharge so much from his nose. I commenced to give him Pe-ru-na about a month ago, and the discharge from his head is entirely stopped, and also his cough. He now does not have to use a handkerchief at all. The Pe-ru-na seems to act like magic in his case. I feel as if I can not find words to express my gratitude for the medicine; but I do regret that I never tried it before. I thought there was no cure for him, and had given up trying to have him cured; but when I saw the disease so thoroughly explained in the paper by Dr. Hartman I thought I would try his medicine. I never will be without Pe-ru-na in the house, and I will recommend it to all my friends.

Very sincerely yours, MRS. A. E. ACKERMAN, E. Grand Ave., Chippewa Falls, Wis. PE-RU-NA AS A FAMILY MEDICINE.

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In no other department of domestic arrangements is there such stupendous disregard of the we fare of the family as in guarding against the common ills of life by the use of effective and reliable family remedies. If the following advice could reach every household in the land, and with such eloquence as to win obedience, it would convey a blessing to each of a value that would be difficult to exaggerate. The advice is this: Get a bottle of Pe-ru-na, read the instructions on the bottle until they are thoroughly understood, do exactly as they direct, and no catarrh, cold, cough, sore throat, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia. or any other climatic disease will disturb the peace of the household so long as this is continued. To have this remedy at hand before the attack comes, to become intelligent as to its use, is only the most common foresight used in all other departments of ordinary business.

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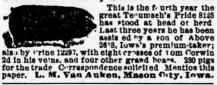
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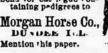
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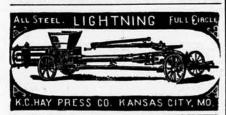
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Carts. Harrows, Cultivators Mangles etc. Send for Carts. Harrows, Cultivators Mangles etc. Send for Cats. Harrows etc. Harrows etc. Harrows etc. Send for Cats. Harrows etc. Ha



Grinds from 100 to 200
Bushels per day according to fineness. Grinds ear corn, pais, etc., fine enough for any purpose. We warrant the Peerless to be the BEST and CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH. Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the JOLIET STROWBRIDGE CO., Joliet, III. (General Western Agents for the CHAMPION WAGON, The Horse's Friend.)

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\$55 W'll buy the **KIRKWOOD** STEEL WIND MILL

These are the best in the world Have been in use since is82. Thrusands have them. References in all States in the to pieces, will not rattle Write ranted.

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KIRKWOOD MANUFACTURING CO..
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The Most Simple! The Most Durable! The Most Powerful!

Mills and Tanks manufactured and furnished on short notice by JONATHAN THOMAS, North Topeka, Kas.



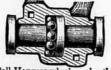
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Is the most Practical Feed Mill for Stock-Feeders and Farmers. Manufactured by the BLUE VALLEY FOUNDRY CO., Manhattan, Kansas.

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Keystone



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The WONDER of all practical Farm People.

The same device which makes the Bicycle run easy, enables our Harrow to save one horse power in use, beside cost for repairs. It conquers toughest sod—fits uneven ground. Examine it yourself. Where time and horse-flesh are thought worth saving, the "Keystone" goes to stay.

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JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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## N.K.FAIRBANK&CO. ST. LOUIS.

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resemen everywhere.

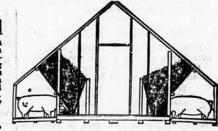
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When I say oure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical oure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPI-LEPSY or FALLING SIOKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because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



CREEG Fat People, Enuresis Gewalten, Male and Female Washroosee (Ferrore). United Westington, Male and Female Washroosee (Ferrore). Cured Sond 40. with particulars of complaint, Brids low as \$3.00. FEFT WARMERS, 61.00. Monthly Treatment by mail. Special Terms to afflicted Berrore as Agents.

#### THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT

POSTING.

POSTING.

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POSTING.

PY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1888 sention i, when the appraised value of a stray of sit of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1888 sention i, when the appraised value of a stray of sit of the Legislature, and the sent appraisement, to forward by mail, not e containing complete description of asid strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the Kansas Farrer, together with the sum of fitty cents for each animal cent-ined in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the Farrer in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proper is some of the paper. It is made the duty of the proper is in the sent of the Rankas Farrer to sent of all persors interes ed in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50 to to \$10 to \$

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken asimals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawfat enclosure of the taker up.

No p rsons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and thouseholder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertife the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of each stray, and he must at the same time deliver a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of his owner, who small post the same on a bill-board in his office theirly days.

If such stray is not croven up at the expiration of the days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the day staken up on his premises, the the did not drive not cause it to be driven there, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands nave not been altered; also be shall give a full description of the same and is cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days.

also give a none to the beace of documents and strains assuments.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after postleg) make out and return to the County Cierk, a certified copy of the description and value of such

cer lifed copy of the unwrighted at more than ten dollars, it shall be adver ised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any a ray may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Ju-tice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three hou. holders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value sill stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Ju-ti-e.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraiseme t.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the 'county Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or

stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same our of the State hefore the title shall have essed in him. shall be guilty of a misdemeano and shall forf: it doubt the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 30, 1892

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk. STEER-Taken up. Decewber 6, 1891, one black steer. 1 year old. white under belly; valued at \$14. Shawnee county - John M. Brown, clerk. SHERR—Taken unby Bartley Goyne, in Monmouth tp. P. O. Rich and, December 4 1891, one roan 2-year-old stree, under-bit in right ear; valued at 818. CALF—By same, on red calf, 8 months cld, crop eff right ear; valued at 86

HEIFER—Taken up by D. B. Rice, in Tecumseh tp., P. O. Tip ka, November 16, 1891, one spotted beffer, I year old, ears fright off; valued at 8.0

Montgomery county-G.W. Fulmer, clerk. COW-Taken up by Wil iam Dunnue, in Rutland tp... P O Wayside, one white and black spotted Texasow, 5 years old, brand in left hi : valued at \$10. STEAR-By same, one pale red Texas steer, white ryipe on right she ulder at d white spot on left firsh, 5 years old; valued at \$10 in TERR-By same, one pale red Texas steer, brush of tail white 4 years old, brand on right aide; valued at \$10.

Dickinson county-M. H. Bert, clerk. COLT-Taken up by Adolph Peckle, in Lib rty tp. December 1, 1891, one dark dun horse dolt, right hind foot white, about 9 norths (1); valued at \$12

Osage county-J. H. Buckman, clerk. BE FER-Taken up by H. T Brigge, in F. irfax tp. P. O. O. age City, N vember 8 1891, one ren heifer, 2 years old, no warks or brands; va'ued at \$10

Pottawatomie county - L. D. Hart, clerk. HPTPER-Taken up by H. H. Hagan in St. Varya p. P. O. St. Warya Dec more 4, 1891. one bright red lyear- ld heift r white in for head, both ears clip led, brand d D on e't bip; valued at \$17.

Chautauqua county-W. F. Wade, clerk. HORSE Tates up by Robt Parker, in Sedan to . Perember 9, 189., one black horse, 8 years old; valued at \$29. HORSE-By same, one black horse, 12 years old; valued at \$20.

Lyon county-C. W. Wilhite, clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. F. White, in Agnes City tp. Da or ber 5 119 . (ne bay pony mare. b. ack mane and t 1; v-lued at \$25.

C. W. Taken up by theo. E Withington; in Agnes City tp. December 9, 1891, one red and white cow bradded H on left shoulder, split in left ear; valued at \$16

#### FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6, 1892.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

PORY AND COLT—Taken up by M s. Maggie Williams, in Fackberry to., P. O. Chetopa, December 10 191, (ne pony mare, about 8 years old, small whitespot in farehead, branced U on e.t. shoulder; colt, sorrel, with small white spot in forehead, a little white on each flack and waite ring around stump of tail; both sured at \$25.

HURBK—Taken u by Finlay Brown, in Mound Valley to., P. O. M. unu Valley, on eg. ay horse, about 18 years eld, five feet four inches high, no marks or brands.

FILLY—By same, one gray filly, 8 years old, four feet eight i ches high, no marks or brands.

Lyon county—C. W. William and taken the second of the seco Labette county-Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

to. December 21. 1891 one light roan steer, 2 years old, branded on right side; valued at \$20 STKER—Taken up 'y A. L. Sherman, in Emporia tp, December 18. 1891, one red and white steer, 8 years old, branded on left side; va ued at \$20. 5TRER—Taken up by John I. Williams, in Emporia tp., December 21, 1891, one 4 vear-old red steer, branded on right hip; valued at \$15.

Elk county-W. H. Guy, clerk.

STEER—Trken upby Josish Richardson, P. O. Oak Valley, December 12, 1891, one dark roan steer, 3 years 'ld, crop off right ear, under-bit in both eash a branded M or "on left hip and triang e on right side —brinds v rollen, by E. C. Sanger, P. O. Oak Valley, December 2, 181, one red and white spotted steer, 8 years old, squire crop off right ear, a sit in the under tie of each ear.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 13, 1892.

Clay county-Chas. E. Gear, clerk.

STEER Taken up by Wm M Elsle, in Five Creeks
p. one light roan yearling steer, crop off left ear;
value at \$2.2
There are an else of each ear;
valued at \$1.
STEER By same on a brindle yearling steer,
by an en a brindle yearling steer, brand
on hip; valued at \$10.

Leavenworth county—J.W. Niehaus, clerk HBIFER Taken up by J W. Miller, in E-s en rp., P O Kaston, November 75, 1891, one red and white helfer, 1 year old, no mark or brands: valued at \$12 Pottawatomie county-L D. Hart, clerk.

ST-E?—Taken up by John Dimon in Green p.
November 2) 1891 one red steer, a years old, two
white sents in for-head, white on belly, end of tail
write, two hog rings in left ear, b, anded K en left
htp: valued at \$0.

Chase county-J. S. Stanley, clerk. STERE—Taken up by C. A Johnson in Matheld tp. P O. Matheld Green. Do ember 31, 1891, one light brindle steer, branded on left side and his with in istinct brands, crop off right ear, under slope in left eur; valued at \$12.

#### Too Late to Classify.

SHEPHERD PUPS—At \$2.50 each, if taken soon D M Cherry, Paula, Kas.

FOR SALE "R TRADE —I have a good house and sixty feet front of land on Taylor street in Topeka which I will sel at a bargein or trade for fa m 1 no u side of the city. Address A. E. Jones, Topek i

FOR SALE - White and Brown Leghor's, Plymouth Rocks, Wysniotes, Langel in and Pekin ducks E. B. Resy, Chaplin, Elk Go, Kas.

STRAYED—From my stable, in Toneks, a black mars, about 9 years old Indian brawd on shoud r and hip, I on ther shoulder No shoes Send word to Tenth and wanss avenue, Topeks, and get suitable seward. John S. Rhodes

FOR SALE—English Shire and Percheron stallions.

Call on or address Dr. Alexan er. Chapute, Kas.

POUR OF THE BEST IMPORTED STALLIONS MINUR OF THE BEST IMPORTED STALLIONS In America, good enough to win at any of the state fars, and prize witners in the old world to exchange for goo! Improved farm in eastern or centra Kanaas eastern Nebraska or western Missouri Three Shires. S years old, one Yorkthire Coch. 4 vers old. Also 'ne s'andard pacing stallion, recorded to the state of the pacing stallion. The condition was a bargain for the right man Don't write unless you have a good farm and mean business. Gray Bros., Emporia, Kas.

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A lee all kinds of bee-keepers' supp is / gonts
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Bees, Queens, Sections, Founda-tion, etc. tion, etc.

Test eight i ches high, no marks or prands; valued at \$29.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER- T ken up by S G Morris in Elmendaro tp., December 24, 1891, one red steer, 2 years old, dehoraed, brended N on left side and M on left hip; valued at \$18 cm.

STEER-Taken up by Wm. L. Jones, in Emporia

T. ABBOTT, Manager.

\*\*T. ABBOTT, Manager.\*\*

\*\*T. JOE, MO.\*\*

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This King of Ornamental Plants, the Weeping or Fillifera Palm, is stately and beautiful beyond description. It can be grown in any window as easily as a Geranium, and is a superb addition to any collection of plants. It is of a compact growth, with elegant large fan-shaped leaves from which hang long thread-like filaments giving the plant a most odd and beautiful appearance. In fact, there is nothing like in cultivation, and good specimens sell for enormous prices. Plants are easily raised, as the seeds are large, germinate quickly and grow rapidity. They own for which whose grandeur and that the First Whose grandeur and that the Hall Hall, POST. PAIR, ALL, OF THE FOLLOW ING.

5 Beeds of this lovely WETPING FILLIFER PALM.
5 Seeds of the WONDROUS WEATHER PLANT.
1 pkt, JAPAN NEST EGG GOURD, Curious and valuable.
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2 bulb OXALIS, white and pink, Splendid free bloomers.
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