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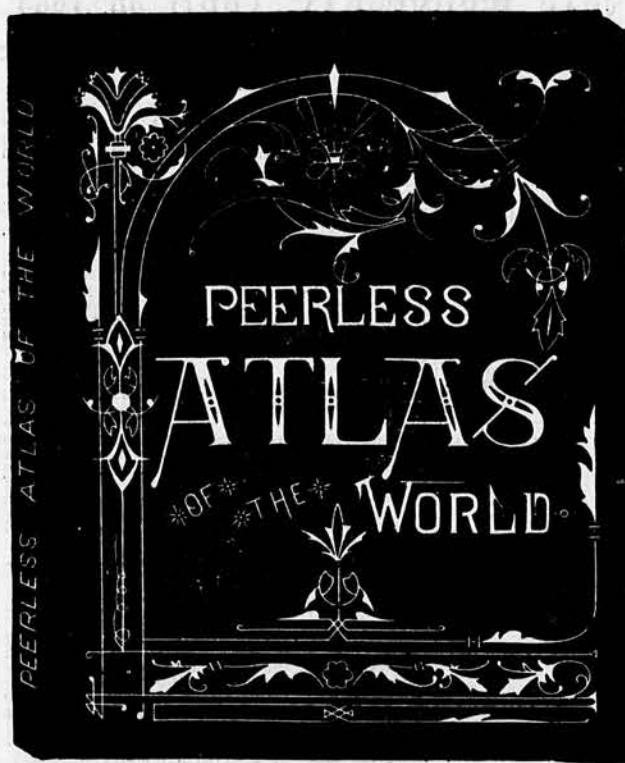
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CURRENT NEWS.

APRIL 12.—The President issues the proclamation opening to settlement the surplus lands of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservations, in Oklahoma, April 19, at noon.....A special from Nashville, Tenn., says that hundreds of lives have been lost in the appalling floods in northern Mississippi. The loss of property is estimated to reach over a million dollars.

APRIL 13.—The Committee on Foreign Relations reported back to the House the bill for the absolute prohibition of the coming of Chinese into the United States. (The present law governing Chinese legislation expires May 4 next.) The bill was placed on the calendar.....A frightful explosion of powder completely annihilated the Mosaic Powder Company’s mills at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and instantly killed seven men and fatally wounded two. The shock was felt for forty miles around.

APRIL 14.—Senator Peffer offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to obtain, through Consuls or otherwise, such information as he can concerning the use of electricity as a power, in the propulsion of farm machinery and implements, and in the propagation and growth of plants in foreign countries, and report the same to the Senate.....The Republican State convention of Michigan unanimously declare in favor of Russell A. Alger as the Republican Presidential standard-bearer in the coming campaign.

APRIL 15.—At noon at the bugle call and sound of carbine thousands of settlers rush helter-skelter to find desirable lands on the Sisseton reservation in the northeastern corner of South Dakota. The mad rush was good-natured, and the settlement peaceably made.....The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads completed its appropriation bill for the next fiscal year. The bill carries an appropriation of about \$80,000,000, against \$77,921,223 for the current year. The principal items in the bill are: Post-

masters, \$15,250,000; clerks in postoffices, \$8,160,000; free delivery, \$10,450,000; mail messenger service, \$1,100,000; railroad routes, \$23,483,657; railway postoffice cars, \$2,783,500; stamped envelopes, etc., \$1,018,416.

APRIL 16.—The House went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill. Congressman Fellows spoke in support of increasing the navy, and Watson, of Georgia, and Baker, of Kansas, in opposition. Baker contended that the greatest bulwark of American independence lies in the happy homes of her people.....A large majority of the Democratic county conventions held in Kansas to-day instructed for Cleveland.

APRIL 17.—Great Britain at the mercy of a fierce blizzard. Blinding snow storms prevail throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom, greatly damaging the budding trees and sprouting crops. The loss incurred by farmers and fruit-growers very great.

APRIL 18.—The new *modus vivendi* for the protection of the Behring sea seal fisheries during the pending of the arbitration which has been the subject of negotiation between Secretary Blaine and the British minister, was laid before an executive session of the Senate.

Gossip About Stock.

Any one desiring to secure the highest-bred Galloways should not fail to attend Mr. Platt’s sale, at Kansas City, on Thursday, April 21. This is the great Galloway sale of the year. For further particulars look up Mr. Platt’s advertisement in another column.

Send your name and address on a postal card to the *Western Swineherd*, Geneseo, Ill., and you will receive a free sample copy of the paper. This is one of the leading swine publications, and the publisher is now offering \$1,200 in premiums to canvassers for the paper. Agents wanted at once. Write for particulars.

C. A. Wing, of Sparta, Kas., is reported as being the owner of a mammoth six-year-old steer which weighs 3,000 pounds. The animal is fourteen feet long, six feet three inches high, and is thirty-two inches across the hips. Competent judges think he will take on another thousand pounds in time for the Columbian Exposition.

Hugh Draper, of Washington, Iowa, will sell his entire herd of Scotch and Bates-bred Short-horn cattle at his Grand View stock farm, on Wednesday, April 27, 1892. Parties who wish to attend the sale will be able to stop off of train at his farm, near Washington, Iowa, either from the C., R. I. & P. railway, or C., B. & Q.

Clark’s Horse Review, published at Chicago, is to the horsemen what the *KANSAS FARMER* is to the farmers of Kansas. It gives them intelligent information concerning successful horse-breeding just as clearly as the *KANSAS FARMER* gives information concerning successful agriculture. They will send a copy of their paper to any one applying.

There is a growing tendency among farmers to use more power and less strain on horse flesh. The Des Moines Equalizer Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, do away with the side draft and effect an equal draft on each horse by the use of Gamble’s Perfect Draft Equalizers. They are used successfully on disc harrows, wagons, harvesters, and anything requiring the use of three or four horses. They will send Equalizers to an

one applying. Our Chicago manager states that he has seen these equalizers and knows them to be all right, and are made by an honorable firm.

Cattle were never so low during the month of April as at the present time. A very fair idea may be had, says the *Drovers’ Journal*, of Kansas City, by taking the top price on April 14 for twelve years. In 1891 the top was \$5.75; 1890, \$4.80; in 1886 the 14th came on Sunday, but the top on Monday last was \$4.35; 1888, \$4.37½; 1887, \$4.50; 1886, \$5.65; 1885, \$5.22½; 1884, \$5.85; 1883, \$6.42½; 1882, \$6.50; 1881, \$5.45; 1880, \$4.50. The average of these prices is \$5.36½. To-day’s top price was something like \$1.40 lower than the average for twelve years, and considerably lower than the demoralized prices on April 14 of 1889.

Mr. J. G. Springer, in his report to the *KANSAS FARMER* of the closing-out sale of Milton E. Jones, at the fair grounds, Springfield, Ill., on the 14th inst., says: “The snow and rain of the day previous, and the cold rain on the day of sale, made the attendance small, but parties were on hand who wanted the good things offered. So that the prices realized were not as high as they might have been with more favorable weather, yet the result was considered very good for these times of depression in the improved live stock industry. As is usual with closing-out sales, all of the animals were not such that big prices were expected. Eleven bulls sold at an average of \$124.50; thirty-two cows and heifers at an average of \$78; the general average being \$90. The highest price paid was for the Cruickshank bull, Golden Thistle, 103,420, bred by W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kas., Mr. A. J. Overton, Knoxville, Iowa, taking him at \$330. The highest price for a cow was paid by P. L. Denby, of Carlinville, Ill., who took the 2d Queen of Walnut Grove at \$240. This cow, a White Rose, was out of 14th Queen of Riverdale, Mr. S. E. Prather’s breeding, and one of the best strains in Sangamon county. Central Illinois may be thankful that this fine cow remains within her borders. The next annual sales for Sangamon county will be Southdown sheep and Short-horn cattle by S. E. Prather, at Springfield, Ill., on May 4, and Short-horn cattle by J. S. Highmore and J. D. Waters at same place on May 5.

A Discharge of Cannon

Close to the ear could hardly startle a person of sensitive nerves more than the slamming of a door, the outcry of a child, the rattle of a heavy vehicle over a cobblestone pavement, the wailing of an asthmatic hand organ. Quiet and strengthen supersensitive nerves with Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters, and you can brave any hubbub with tranquillity. Indigestion, a fecund case of nervousness, is banished by the Bitters. So are malarious, bilious and kidney complaints, debility and rheumatism.

Farm Loans.

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

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

The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

D. P. N., Council Grove, Kas.—Your case seems to be chronic meningitis, i. e., inflammation of the membrane surrounding the brain. You need almost perfect rest and about four doses a day of belladonna, third potency.

W. M. D., Spring Creek, Kas.—Your child’s ailments are too obscure for treatment through the paper. Enough cannot be learned from your letter to make an intelligent prescription. Submit it to the best doctor you can find.

M. M. D., Junction City, Kas.—Your case is one of chronic “dry arthritis,” which means an inflammation of the tissues about the joint, the ends of the bones, the cushions of cartilage over the ends and the lubricating membranes covering the cartilage cushions. There are two kinds of inflammation, the “dry,” where there is not enough of the joint fluid secreted to keep the articulating surfaces oiled and lubricated, and the other where there is an overplus of fluid secreted. The dry variety is most likely to become chronic. Many times it ends in consolidation and stiffening of the joints, so it becomes entirely rigid, like the bones above and below the knee. It is a case that should by all means go into the hands of a skillful surgeon; medicine alone is not likely to cure it.

The following case from the *State Journal*, Topeka, may serve as a warning to a good many boys who are too much inclined to the belief that a revolver is a splendid thing to have: “Yesterday about 9 o’clock, Orville, the thirteen-year-old son of Darius Baker, who lives on what is known as the Lew Head farm, five miles south of Topeka, while his family were away from home took his father’s 32-caliber revolver and started off to shoot some ducks in a neighboring pond. On his way to the pond he managed to shoot himself in the center of the abdomen, just below the navel. The ball ranged downwards and cut one loop of the bowels nearly in two, and then passed out of the abdomen and down the left leg half way to the knee, where it was found and removed. A messenger went to Pauline and telegraphed to Dr. Tefft, the family physician, but he was not found until later in the day. Another messenger drove in after Dr. Roby, who was found at church, and went immediately to the case, taking Dr. Cameron, the dentist, along to assist him. On examination Dr. Roby found the patient very weak from loss of blood, as the wounded bowel was still bleeding freely. The boy was chloroformed and the abdomen opened, and the bowels examined for wounds. While this was going on Dr. Tefft arrived at the house and assisted in the operation. The perforated bowel was found, and stitched together. The bullet was taken from the thigh, and dressings applied. The boy rallied slowly, but finally threw off the effects of chloroform and shock, and when the doctors left late in the afternoon he was doing as well as could be hoped for, they said, considering the nature of the injury and the long time he bled before help could be obtained. Dr. Roby went out this morning to see him again, and found young Baker doing well.”

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

Wool-Growing.

It is not such an easy matter to make money out of wool-growing as many imagine. We confess that we have characterized it as the one royal road to fortune in the Northwest, that many who follow the business seem to have caught a ray of light from Aladdin's lamp, so like magic has fortune followed in their footsteps; but for all that we are aware, nevertheless, that there are many things about the business that all who are engaged in it do not understand. The most important thing, probably, is keeping the stock in proper trim. It must be kept clean and free from scab, and most of all must be composed of sheep of the right age—that is, young, thrifty and productive sheep. There is a chance for the exercise of skill and care in lambing, also in caring for flocks on the range, in preventing stampedes, smothering, and in seeing that they have the chance to fatten; but we doubt if there is anything that tells more favorably on the grower's proceeds than the proper culling of a flock and a keeping of the old sheep weeded out. Now it is true that the yearling is quite unprofitable, and the lamb requires the most care the first winter and is much the hardest sheep to bring through the winter; and that where one purchases a flock two-year-olds are often chosen, yet the young sheep is the life of the flock, and must be kept in order to preserve the flock in proper condition. Wethers are disposed of at good profit at two, three, and four years old, but the ewes are kept until they are five years old, but not longer. Now if the grower starts out to dispose of all sheep after five years old, he must have the care of the lambs and yearlings. There are those, no doubt, who think it folly to dispose of five-year-old ewes, as they might yield another crop of lambs, but the true policy is not to breed the old ewes the last season, but to let them fatten and turn them off after shearing with the wethers for mutton. They will bring a good price, as they make first-class mutton, besides yield a fine clip of wool, which is preferable to a crop of lambs, and this is where some make their mistake in trying to make them productive too long. Every flock-owner should have ewes enough to bring all the increase his possessions will support among the two, three and four-year-olds, and should sort out his older ewes and not breed them in order that they may be prepared for the butcher's block. Our most successful growers always have a few ewes to mix in every flock of mutton wethers they sell, and by this means keep their flocks in fine trim, keep their possession from becoming overstocked, and do not suffer the loss of old ewes in the spring time that was experienced a few years ago, which was a very fruitful source of loss,—probably the greatest source of loss our flocks were subject to in earlier days. The idea used to be that the old ewes had to be kept until they died of old age, but the late plan of not breeding ewes after they get old, but allowing them to fatten and turning them off for mutton is a tip-top one, and those who practice it generally have their flocks in splendid shape and make money right along. Wool-growing is a progressive industry, and it is necessary to be continually on the alert to keep up with the most modern practices, for it is in being wide-awake and in keeping up a flock as it should be that the best success is chronicled.—Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

Roots for Hogs.

The natural food for hogs in the wild state is grass, the masts of the forest, roots and bulbs of plants. The necessity for this character of food is well recognized by nature in providing the hog with a rooter for the purpose of obtaining it. Even after generations of domestication, with an ample supply of sustenance to satisfy all demands, this proclivity or desire to root, independent of necessity, remains as a prominent characteristic. Farmers who have practiced from this pointer, and during the winter months have at stated

intervals of at least twice a week given one feed of potatoes, beets, artichokes or turnips, have found that the hogs not only relish them but derive great benefit from them. They are conducive to a perfect condition of the system, stimulating the action of the various organs in the performance of their functions. They aid in digestion and assimilation of the more solid food. Brood sows are especially benefited by a liberal supply of root diet while pregnant, as well as their young. Indeed it is almost compulsory to insure strong, healthy pigs, and an easy and natural farrow.

This year, with the market price of potatoes very low, they are not an expensive feed. The sugar beet is also quite easily raised, and produce such large yields that every farmer ought to grow a large quantity for this purpose each year. If the amount of roots on hand now are limited, it will be best to reserve them for the brood sows. Clover hay cut and cured green is a very excellent substitute for roots. When a swill is made by cooking ground corn, oats or shorts, some feeders chop up hay and mix into the swill with good results. Artichokes are raised by many farmers for the special purpose of providing a supply of roots for the hogs, and to which they are given free access. Unless the ground is frozen to some depth they manage to get them in winter, thus showing the natural appetite and demand for roots all through, which farmers will find profitable to supply.—American Swineherd.

For Balking Horses.

Have you ever had experience with balking horses? It is a matter that severely tries the patience of the most even-tempered, and for the relief of those oppressed with such animals, the rules of treatment recommended by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, are given herewith for trial:

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side, then on the other, speaking encouragingly while so doing; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will go.
2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the most balking horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go around in a circle until he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort doesn't cure him, the second will.
3. To cure a balking horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut his wind off until he wants to go, and then let him go.
4. The brain of the horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore leg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel it, and tie in a bow-knot. At the first choke he will generally go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out and remove the string, to prevent injury to the tendon in your farther drive.
5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle-girth.
6. Tie a string around the horse's ear close to his head.

Care of Stock in Early Spring.

From now on till the pasture becomes fully abundant for turning on of stock is the most critical time of the year. Neglect now, truly says J. M. Stonebraker, of Illinois, in the last issue of the *Practical Farmer*, means a waste of feed in the fore part of winter, a falling off in flesh that will be hard to regain on new grass. Many times the animal will not recuperate during the whole season and will make but very little growth. If animals are turned on grass poor and weak, they have not the strength to graze and forage as they otherwise would. They seem drowsy, and lacking in courage, as it were; not having the activity of animals that are kept in good flesh, strong and vigorous by a generous supply of feed. This will apply to all kinds of stock, colts, calves, sheep and hogs; especially should the farm horse and milch cow be well looked after at this time of year in order to be ready for spring work. Many farmers sell off their grain too closely or keep too much stock on hand for the amount of feed provided, and are then induced to cut short the ration to make it last the season out. In

many cases, as soon as stock show signs of falling off in flesh, lice make their appearance, and more marked will be the shrinkage in flesh, and the farmer wonders what ails his stock. Instead of lessening or decreasing the rations, they should be increased with prudence and judgement, by adding mill-feed, oil cake, both rye and barley ground in addition to corn, and to be comfortably quartered in all bad or rough weather. Mares, cows, ewes and sows that are expected to raise offspring should be carefully supplied with nutritious food. This care will do much to the financial interest of the owner, as well as add to the comfort of the dumb beasts, which is a Christian duty we all owe the dumb animals under our care. A few extra dollars expended for suitable feed at such times would add many dollars to the farmer's cash account. It is a great oversight to turn on to pasture before the growth is sufficient to justify it, as the pasture is thus kept grazed down and injured for the whole season, and the stock kept down poor, likewise. This is a frequent occurrence and mistake.

Live Stock Husbandry.

If a pig is farrowed in April it has nine months in which to grow before the end of the year; and if he is of a good breed and is well fed, can be made to weigh 250 pounds by this time.

Farmers think that any water is good enough for a hog, but in this they are mistaken. Many farmers have lost hogs on this account, and they will continue to lose them until they adopt better methods.

A fact which breeders of animals should never forget or undervalue was stated by Agassiz when he said: "No offspring is simply the offspring of its father and mother. It is at the same time the offspring of the grandfather and grandmother on both sides; in fact, this dependence of offspring or liability to reproduce family characteristics extends much further up the ancestral line."

Colts, according to professor C.F. Curtis, of Iowa, will look very well in the spring if carried through the winter on corn and hay. Better results may be achieved by feeding them on a ration better calculated to supply the nitrogenous element necessary to growth and strength. It is not fatness only that should be aimed at, but the development of bone, tendon and muscle. That is the most economical feeding which develops the entire animal—not one part of it alone.

Farmers are giving more serious thought to the matter of horse-raising than ever before. It has at last dawned upon many that the indiscriminate manner of breeding any kind of a mare to any sort of a stallion don't pay. The produce is undesirable and altogether unsatisfactory. The farmer as a rule has been exceedingly careless in horse-breeding, while with cattle and swine better attention has been given to breeding with reference to the profitable disposition of the produce. A valuable lesson has been learned, and from recent reports over the State there will be a less number of mares bred this season than usual. And those that are bred will be of the better class and will be bred to a higher class of stallions. A recent article in these columns by our veterinary editor has already borne fruit and will do a vast amount of good to stockmen and the animal industry generally.

Feeding heifer calves for the market is becoming more of a feature than heretofore. A Dickinson county farmer was in this office last week and said that last November he began buying spring heifer calves which he fed on shelled corn and oats straw and hay until April 12, when he sold twenty-seven head which weighed out an average of 675 pounds, at Kansas City, and while the market was low and they brought only \$3.10. He made a net profit of about \$2 per head. The lot of calves was below the average and they ate twenty-seven bushels each of high-priced corn, and while this was a new experiment, he is satisfied that it pays to feed young heifers better than young steers, as the latter go to growth too much instead of to fat like the heifers. He also said that for his own use he always slaughtered a fat yearling heifer, and as a result "we have the best beef to eat in our family of any farmer in the county."

If afflicted with scalp disease, hair falling out, and premature baldness, do not use grease or alcoholic preparations, but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.



A Family Affair

Health for the Baby,
Pleasure for the Parents,
New Life for the Old Folks.

Hires'

Root Beer

**THE GREAT
TEMPERANCE DRINK**

is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.

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

The principle that the farther the team is hitched from the load the greater the force required to pull it has been well proven. There is an immense amount of energy wasted every day simply because this principle is not as well understood as it should be. Remember that the closer the team is hitched to the load the less is the force required to move it. It is a shameful fact that not half the teams seen in the country are hitched so they can work to the very best advantage. Let each and every farmer think this matter over, and see to it that his teams hereafter will not again be abused in this useless manner.

A pamphlet has lately been issued by the executive board giving the proceedings in detail of organization of the American Live Stock Association, during the last fat stock show, at Chicago. As we have stated before in our columns, the organization is designed to serve the interest of American breeders in a way in which they can not be arrested by the separate action of the various associations. It has become evident that the only way in which breeders' interests can be properly cared for, especially in questions pertaining to legislation, is only by concerted action. Therefore this organization should be cordially supported by every breeder in America.

"August Flower"

What Is It For?

This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the bigger, older, balder-headed boys. Life is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sermon we turn and ask: "What is AUGUST FLOWER FOR?" As easily answered as asked: It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this brimful. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

Just Drive 'Em In and CLINCH 'Em.
THEY WILL HOLD ANYTHING.

You can mend your Harness, Halter or any Strap better, quicker, cheaper than any Harness maker can. COST ONLY 25c PER BOX OF ONE DOZEN. For Sale at Grocery and Hardware Stores. NO TOOLS REQUIRED. BUFFALO SPECIALTY MFG. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Agricultural Matters.

ECONOMY IN FARMING.

By Judge A. J. Abbott, read before the Finney County Farmers' Institute.
(Continued.)

Third—Economy is frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. Observe in this definition the use of the word *necessary*. That is necessary which is required (within your means, of course) to produce the best results with the greatest economy, of labor, time and money. If a dollar invested will produce \$2 in the legitimate course of business, you ought to invest it, if you have the dollar. Parsimony would prevent you from investing it for fear of losing the dollar invested and not making the additional dollar. A faint heart never won a fair fortune any more than it won a fair lady. Courage to do in hope of a fulfillment of the promise of God that we shall have both seedtime and harvest is a necessary element in the make-up of a farmer; and parsimoniousness in the expenditure of means which results from fear to expend lest the expenditure may never be recovered is a drawback to any man of diligence in business, and a failure of judgment as to both plan and execution.

The word economy also includes a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated. Notice the words *prudent management*. Management requires thought. The somewhat prevalent idea that a farmer is a kind of beast of burden having only an annual routine of manual labor to be performed—this year just as it was last year, ought to be exploded.

The beaver of to-day uses the same kind of a trowel and builds his house and his dam after exactly the same style of architecture as did the pair that Noah carried with him in the ark above the flood. He does not need to manage. Not so with intelligent and enlightened human kind. The merchant purchases his stock of goods with reference to the mode and fashions of the day. To neglect to do so would be to fail in business. He cannot do it, however, without study. He plans the business of the season, and, having formed his plan, resorts to the wholesale establishments for the purpose of taking the risk of purchasing upon his judgment of what a capricious public will want. In many instances he goes in debt for his goods for thirty, sixty or ninety days, depending upon his judgment (ripened by observation and experience) of what you and I will want and upon his chances of selling such things to us. But for his management he must fail; so with every avocation in life which contends against competition. No management—no success.

The thoughtful and prudent man who resides upon a farm can always find employment for either hands or mind during six days of each one of the fifty-two weeks of the year; and, if such employment is directed by the same kind of judgment and management as that which is exercised by those who direct the enterprises of the great corporations whose diligence and shrewdness have made them rich, a like success, differing only in degree, wait upon and attend their labors. But while farmers will, like the husband of Maud Muller—

Sit on the chimney rug,

Smoking and grumbling o'er pipe and mug, endeavoring to invent some method of increasing the currency rather than a method of increasing the number of bushels of corn, wheat or potatoes, per acre, so long will the merchant, the banker, the lawyer and the doctor outstrip them on the road to success. Not that the farmer, the merchant, the banker, the lawyer, and the doctor should not read, study and discuss the questions of public interest to the end that the elective franchise and other

citizenly duties may be intelligently exercised and performed; but, that the business which procures the bread and butter for the family should receive the first and primary consideration. "These things ought ye to have done and not have left the others undone."

Economy means a judicious application of time, of labor, and of the instruments of labor. Time is money. More lies are told every twenty-four hours by the use of the five words—I have not had time—than by any other formula in the language. The husband excuses himself to his wife by saying "I have not had time," and no one knows better than she that his statement is untrue. The child says to a parent "I have not had time." The pupil repeats it to his teacher, the employee to his employer, the doctor to his patient, the lawyer to his client and to the court. It is to be hoped that this kind of lying is not classed among the unpardonable sins; otherwise what must become of us all. Many people, however, are guilty of this form of language who are not lazy.

It is said of Solomon (the wise man) that his forte lay in telling how things ought to be done and then doing them himself in some other way. He has said some very wise things, however, that will do to heed in this connection. For example: "He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great master." The one is not careful of his substance and the other is not careful of his time. You would regard it as a sin to throw away a dollar. It is equally wrongful to throw away a day. Some men there are who go through life always busy and always engaged in some useful employment. They may not get rich, but they never want for bread. If they do not accumulate property, that fact may generally be ascribed to a failure of judgment in properly directing their labor, or to an overabundant generosity, or to prodigality in expenditure. Such men, however, while they may wear out, never rust out. They live on the proceeds of their labor, are valuable and respected members of society, and when they die they are remembered and mourned like Dorcas, for their good deeds and usefulness.

I once knew a man who, when he began the improvement of a new farm in Iowa, formed the resolution to not allow a waiting day to pass when he was at home without doing something that would add, at least, 25 cents to the value of his farm. I knew him many years, and saw the result of this resolution faithfully kept. The farm consisted of but forty acres of land; but each nook and corner thereof yielded some proper and valuable return for labor.

The grove which he planted grew to a forest. The forest and ornamental trees upon the lawn became so dense in their foliage in summer that part of them were cut away to leave room for fuller growth of those that remained, and to allow the rays of the sun to reach the dwelling. The vineyard supplied the local market, and of its bountiful crop supplied also a large gratuity to many who had lived long in the neighborhood and who had settled there with more abundant means, but who, unfortunately, had gone fishing instead of planting grape vines and had discussed politics upon a goods box at the neighboring village instead of adding at least 25 cents each day to the value of their farms; they came and asked for grapes and got them. With them it was the same old story of the foolish virgins who, after dilly-dallying around until they find themselves in the dark, said "Give us of your oil for our lamps are gone out."

The barn on that farm was each fall filled with corn and hay and oats. The barrels in the cellar were full of apples. Jars and cans of jelly and fruit

rested upon the shelves of the pantry and cellar, and the family that resided there, although not rich, realized the wisdom of Solomon in the proverb, "He that tilleth the land shall be satisfied with bread."

But labor alone is not sufficient; it must be judiciously used; you should not employ labor unless the labor employed produces for you more than the money paid for it. You should not keep horses upon your farm unless their labor or their increase brings you more than the cost of keeping and a fair rate of interest upon their value.

A railroad company grows rich. It does so because of a judicious use of labor and the instruments of labor. Its locomotives cost from \$6,000 to \$10,000 each. This massive and costly machine must work out its own salvation or there is no salvation for its owner. So, from morning until night, and again from night until morning, without rest except for repairs, from month to month and from year to year, it puffs and tugs for its owner; now drawing a heavy freight of human life; now speeding upon the wings of the wind to carry some Nelly Bly around the world; each revolution of its mighty wheels carrying some gigantic enterprise nearer to a successful completion, and each belching forth of breath from its fiery throat registering another unit of profit upon the money in it invested. Success in such magnificent enterprises comes because of the fact that trained minds are industriously employed to so direct the movements of men and matter that there shall be no waste of time, no waste of labor, and no waste of the instruments of labor. So does the time, so does the labor, and so do the instruments of labor, like money upon interest, employ each moment in producing profitable return upon the capital invested.

The same kind of intelligence, coupled with the same degree of industry and enterprise, will produce an equal ratio of profit to the tiller of the soil and the owner of flocks and herds. So that in our avocation or in any other department of the world of industry we may see illustrated the wisdom of the "wise man" expressed in the words—"He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand, but the hand of the diligent maketh rich." "The soul of the sluggard desireth and hath nothing, but the soul of the diligent shall be made fat." "Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks and look well to thy herds, for riches are not forever."

The Farm Blacksmith Shop.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some years ago a farmer in northern Kansas went upon a piece of land, nearly raw, and like the other citizens of the State of like occupation, sought to build up a farm and a home. He was poor and had a very meager outfit. Although he had never learned the blacksmith trade one of his first moves was to procure an old bellows, anvil and a few other tools. He had no money to build a shop, so he set up his bellows and anvil out-doors where he would like to have a shop. He built up a forge out of stones and earth. As one of the neighbors saw the smoke curl up from that pile of dirt and stones he jestingly remarked that "they must be getting to be quite heathen up there to set up an altar out-doors." But the young man went to work, using the blacksmith outfit just for his own convenience. By-and-by a partial enclosure appeared over the forge and anvil; after a while it became an enclosed shop. One by one better tools appeared in the shop; little by little the owner gained in skill and, a year or so ago when I visited him, he told me that with the single exception of making plow lays he did all the blacksmith work that became necessary on his farm.

The saving in blacksmith bills was one of the least of his gains by doing

his own work. The time lost in going to and from the blacksmith shop by the average farmer is something startling when it is reckoned up. Much more is lost by having to wait for other patrons of the shop, and besides few farmers can withstand the temptation to stop and talk. Entire half days are wasted in this manner. Then very frequently the smith does not do the work as it should be done.

But some will object that they have not the requisite mechanical talent. There is no greater humbug in the world than the supposed lack of mechanical talent. The lack is not that of talent, but of patience—in short, the trouble is pure laziness. The man who has no patience and slashes away here, there, everywhere, will not succeed at any mechanical operation, while the one who is patient, cautious, and seeks to be accurate will, to a greater or less extent, succeed and will continually improve.

Let me add, in closing, that the farmer above alluded to has no mortgage on his farm and has gotten things about him in pretty comfortable shape.

Douglass, Kas. T. C. MOFFATT.

Broomcorn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a recent issue of the KANSAS FARMER, Mr. Flickinger, of Shawnee county, makes some inquiries about growing broomcorn. My experience with the crop having all been acquired in western Kansas, where climatic and other conditions are more favorable for raising broomcorn than in eastern Kansas, may not be as valuable as if coming from some one farther east.

In 1891 Cheyenne county raised more brush than any other county in the State except one. Most of the broomcorn raised here in the past has been planted on sod. Old ground should be prepared as if for corn. As the plant is quite feeble while young, it is important that the soil be well pulverized with a harrow, and the surface made smooth, to facilitate cultivation. Plant early in May, with a corn-planter gauged to drop four to six seeds in hills twelve to eighteen inches apart. A broomcorn planter, if one can be obtained, is of course to be preferred. If too thinly planted, brush will be coarse. Shallow and frequent cultivation should follow. Break when seed begins to glaze. If allowed to stand too long after it is ready to break the brush will bend and become crooked on account of the weight of ripening seed.

It is now ready to cut; cut with ten-inch stems. Twenty-four hours of drying weather, such as is common here in fall, will cure sufficiently to allow of its being hauled in. Throw boards on ground, on which build ricks twenty to thirty feet long and three or four feet high. Put stem ends in, as seeds will prevent tips from bleaching. Cover lightly with clean straw or hay. Scrape and bale as soon as convenient. Brush should not be left in the field too long as it will bleach, but if left in ricks very long should be examined frequently and heating prevented. A scraper and baler are of course necessary. They can be bought at reasonable prices, and if properly cared for will do service for many years.

In western Kansas, where broomcorn is grown on a large scale, self-feeding scrapers and horse-power balers are used. This, however, will require an outlay of about \$500. The hand-feed scraper and hand baler will be found sufficient for the needs of most growers and are much cheaper.

Rules that are observed by growers in this part of the State will not always apply to eastern Kansas. More time and care will be necessary to cure the brush where rains and heavy dews are more frequent.

D. DANIELSON.

Lawn Ridge, Cheyenne Co., Kas.

Reason? BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic.

Alliance Department.

"Thoughts of a Thoughtful Man."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In looking over the columns of my last FARMER I find a short article by N. C. McFarland, to which you have given the title "Thoughts of a Thoughtful Man." On the assumption that Mr. McFarland seeks the truth and is not afraid of the truth, I beg leave to offer a few suggestions.

Mr. McFarland grants that large fortunes are to be deprecated in general, are injurious to their possessors, are acquired in an inexcusable manner and are put to inexcusable uses (will he not grant too that they are a menace to society?); but he can see no benefit to the poor man in the limitation of fortunes. Suppose our great accumulators of wealth did voluntarily what many seek to make them do by changing social conditions, that is, limited their fortunes to \$20,000 say. By turning over to the society in general all accumulations over that amount, such accumulations could, and would, I think, be used in defraying the expenses of government of schools, of public improvements, in removing partly or entirely the burdens of taxation which rest indirectly on even the poorest. Cannot Mr. McFarland see as a result a great improvement in the condition of the poor. Must not the result be the same, whether this limitation of fortunes be made voluntarily by their owners with the present division of the products of labor or by a change of social conditions which shall give to the laborer a greater portion of the product of his effort? I am not very well acquainted with co-operative efforts, but I have read that in England and France portions of society have been organized on the co-operative plan for business purposes, with the result that wealth has grown very fast, large private fortunes have not been built up, while as a consequence poverty has disappeared. If this be true, does it not settle the question? Unless a limitation of private fortunes lessens the productiveness of society, a betterment of the condition of the poor must result. I have seen no just comparison between farming and other kinds of business. The privilege of failing is denied the farmer. He may be mortgaged out of his Illinois home, but if he can get together enough to start on a raw claim in the West he has not failed. If he loses everything but can rent a furnished farm he has not failed. If he loses everything and goes to town to work on the street, he may be said to have failed, yet no note is made of that fact. So it seems to be taken for granted that the farmer never fails and, therefore, has the best business in the world. The banker fails with enough in his bank to buy a dozen farms, yet he gets the benefit of a failure. The merchant may have a store building and residence, worth together a very fine farm, yet if his creditors take possession of the goods for which he has not paid he is recorded as a bankrupt. Fifteen thousand business failures each year, but not a farmer in the lot. Is it not strange, Mr. McFarland, that in the cities where business failures are so frequent wealth is piling up so much faster than in the country where one cannot fail? Is it not strange that there is, has long been, and is long likely to be, a strong tide of emigration from the country where business is uniformly successful to the city where business success is so uncertain. Please examine this subject a little further. While I think further study of the subject will cause you to modify your statements, I think you are right in questioning the justice or propriety in asking the people through their government to supply the farmer with money and not the mechanic, merchant and manufacturer. Money is a mechanical device for saving labor in exchange, and may properly be called exchange machinery. It has been long thought best to manufacture and use this machinery on a co-operative plan, the nation supplying the machinery of exchange. If we were considering other machinery than exchange machinery we could consult to the justice, and possibly the practicability, of the people manufacturing the machinery through their government and selling the same at cost to the individual or renting to him at the cost of producing (a part thereof to each successive user), of maintenance and of transacting the business. He who rents would give security for the value of the machinery while in his possession. It would evidently be un-

just to give the farmer the benefit of cheap machinery on such terms and deny the same benefits to the mechanic, manufacturer, etc. As soon as we understand what money really is we shall see that it is governed by the same general laws as other machinery. As the machinery of exchange is needed by every one all should have access to it on the same terms. The people through their government should manufacture it of the cheapest material which gives utility and durability, and sell or rent to all alike at or near cost without distinction of vocation. He who has anything that the people want in their national capacity would buy exchange machinery, while he who needed exchange machinery yet had nothing to exchange for it, could rent it if he possessed and could offer suitable security for the value represented by the needed exchange machinery. Here would be a chance for every producer, whether of country or city. You cannot complain of the justice and propriety of the plan, Mr. McFarland. I shall be glad to learn further of your thoughts.

M. J. WELLS.

Woodston, Rooks Co., Kas.

Business Co-operation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am informed there are 180,000 commercial travelers in the United States. Suppose the salaries and expenses of each amount to \$3,000 annually, the aggregate sum of their expenses and salaries would be \$54,000,000. I believe this to be a moderate estimate of the annual salaries and expenses of the present system by which wholesalers and jobbers reach the retail merchants. It is a comparatively recent growth of the prevailing competitive system of commercial business.

Its extravagant expensiveness is admitted by all. Unfortunately the thoughtless consumer seldom pauses to consider that this enormous cost is charged over upon the goods and that he pays his part of the bill in proportion to the amount of goods he consumes.

Modern mechanical skill has succeeded in inventing machinery by which a marvelous cheapening of production has been brought about. In fact, a given day's labor produces to-day at least three times the raw material and four or five times the wares and fabrics it did fifty years ago; yet when it comes to commerce or distribution of the products of labor, instead of cheapening, we find in many instances an actual increase in its expenses. It certainly seems as if the next step in the social and industrial progress of the world ought to be in the direction of simplifying and cheapening commerce or the art of distribution.

Commerce in itself is unproductive. It adds nothing to the value of the goods it distributes. It is certainly then for the general good that commercial agents be reduced to the actual number necessary to do the work, and the excess carried over to some productive industry. Certainly the contrary condition prevails to-day. The agents of commerce are multiplied beyond number. Naturally designed for an inferior condition, they have usurped the highest rank. They hold the producers in servile dependence. They reduce to their lowest terms the wages of labor and they extort from the consumer without mercy, and yet commerce is to-day the shortest road to wealth, honor and distinction.

To bring consumer and producer into closer relation and to cheapen to the lowest possible limit the present expensive commercial system is the object and intent of commercial co-operation.

Under the auspices of the Alliance a great many co-operative stores and shipping associations have been organized and are now in active operation. Doubtless many will fail, as others have failed before, while very few will achieve the brilliant success attained by the Johnson County Co-operative Association. I find many with which I have come in contact are being conducted upon sound business principles, and I can have no doubt will prosper and greatly bless their founders.

It is certainly within our power to largely reduce the cost of our supplies by co-operative buying, and in my judgment by far the most important matter now before the farmer organizations is business co-operation.

It matters very little to us what legislative reforms may be accomplished. It even matters little how much money may be in circulation so long as we have no

voice in the price of the produce we sell, or in the cost of the supplies we buy.

So long as our present business relations exist we are entirely within the power of the expoliating classes; we are at the mercy of those who hold the clews of trade in their hands; from experience we know they have no bowels of compassion. "The gods help those who help themselves." It is idle for us to rail at trusts and combinations, or at middlemen. They are no more at fault than was the old scythe and cradle which the mower and binder have superseded. So long as we employ these men to exchange our products we must pay them for their services. I believe in the general beneficence of trusts and combines, however such a sentiment may grate upon the sensibilities of some Alliance brothers. It is certainly indisputable that vast economies of both production and distribution are accomplished by the magnificent systematic division of labor instituted and practiced by the great combines, and in the resultant cheapening of prices the general public has been largely benefited. And these trusts and combines are largely beyond the control and restraint of law, for it is quite impossible to prevent two or more persons having a private understanding as to prices they will make, or any other details of their business. The only relief, then, is for the farmers to form a counter combination which by our strength of numbers and influence shall be able to fix a price upon our produce which shall return us a reasonable recompense for our toil, and a fair return of profit upon the capital invested. It is better to grow into a business than to jump into it. "Hasten slowly" is a good motto. Let us encourage the numerous small co-operative enterprises now organized, keeping well within the rules of successful enterprises of this kind, and finally we shall be able to form a combination of producers which shall result in our receiving a reasonable price for our products. Exalt our calling to the dignified position to which it is entitled, the first rank in industrial pursuits, and inspire our people with that confidence and self-respect which is always the outgrowth of success. EDWIN SNYDER.

Kansas City, Kas.

Another "Thoughts of a Thoughtful Man."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It looks as though some people think the millionaires just sit down and create their vast wealth. Such is far from being true. They get their wealth by handling the products of other men's labor, and generally by taking the lion's share for themselves.

Do we suppose that if that part of exorbitant freights and commissions above what is reasonable was divided between producer and consumer, that these classes would be no better off in consequence of such division?

Do we suppose it would be no benefit to the borrower if he got money at half the rate of interest he now pays, and would he not have a little money left in his pocket?

It is absurd to suppose that millionaires acquire their wealth by picking up that only which would otherwise be lost. Not so; they transfer property from the hands of others into their own, and generally without giving an equivalent in return. Where does a "thoughtful man" think the property would be if it not in the hands of the millionaire? It would evidently be in the hands of others for their benefit.

If farmers are more prosperous than others, it is because they are more industrious, economical and frugal than others are; they take fewer expensive trips of travel, and because, producing much of their living at home, they are less exposed to the capacity of traders. But because farmers are more prosperous than others is no evidence that their condition is what it should be, or that it should not be improved.

If merchants and mechanics are in worse condition than the farmers it is certainly time something was done for all. Let government loan money to all of them on good security, in limited quantities, at low rates of interest, giving the government a small revenue, thus getting the money into circulation without banker's heavy toll.

Now a word about confidence. Confidence in the profits of business is as important as confidence in money. Confidence in business such as we had from '63 to '69 keeps money in circulation, because business was prosperous, and paying a profit and though, during most of that time,

money was appreciating in value, few people desired to hoard it; but when by contraction business property and confidence were destroyed, investments (except loans) were uncertain, often not paying a profit, and people began hoarding their money.

Give us an increasing volume of money till we get up to \$50 per capita, then maintain it according to business needs.

I. EASTERLING.

Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kas.

He Did Not Call.

The man who tried Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and was sure of the \$500 reward offered by the proprietors for an incurable case, never called for his money. Why not? O, because he got cured! He was sure of two things: (1) That his catarrh could not be cured. (2) That he would have that \$500. He is now sure of one thing, and that is, that his catarrh is gone completely. So he is out \$500, of course. The makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have faith in their ability to cure the worst cases of Nasal Catarrh, no matter of how long standing, and attest their faith by their standing reward of \$500, offered for many years past, for an incurable case of this loathsome and dangerous disease. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents. Mild, soothing, cleansing, deodorizing, antiseptic, and healing.

The biggest gift does not always imply the biggest heart.

Of Course It's a Woman.

"The hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world."

The mother, sitting beside and rocking the cradle, often singing her sad lullaby, may be thus shaping, as it were, the destinies of nations. But if diseases, consequent on motherhood, have borne her down, and sapped her life, how mournful will be her song. To cheer the mother, brighten her life, and brighten her song, Dr. Pierce's Compound, after long experience, compounded a remedy he has called his "Favorite Prescription," because ladies preferred it to all others. He guarantees it to cure nervousness, neuralgic pains, bearing-down pains, irregularities, weakness, or prolapsus, headache, backache, or any of the ailments of the female organs. What he asks is, that the ladies shall give it a fair trial, and satisfaction is assured. Money refunded, if it doesn't give satisfaction.

Choice flaxseed for sowing. Topeka Linseed Oil Works. For sale and to loan.

Pears' Soap

Agreeable soap for the hands is one that dissolves quickly, washes quickly, rinses quickly, and leaves the skin soft and comfortable. It is Pears'.

Wholesome soap is one that attacks the dirt but not the living skin. It is Pears'.

Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses. And this is Pears'.

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

ALLIANCE x SEED x HOUSE

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

The Horse.

THE EQUINE NURSERY.

A Few Timely Suggestions to Inexperienced Breeders on the Care of Foals.

At no time of the year are brood mares entitled to such close attention and careful management as during the breeding season. Many breeders then meet with their heaviest losses through the death of foals, and occasionally the dam from various causes largely due to neglect. A very great percentage of such losses could be saved to their owner by prompt attention and rational treatment.

No mare upon which value is placed should be left alone during foaling. As the period of gestation varies from thirty to forty-five days, an attendant should be, after a lapse of 320 days from date of breeding, prepared to give her assistance at any moment. It is therefore important that every owner should keep for reference a register of the date of service.

In many cases the foal, being unable to stand, is allowed to lie on damp ground, and, becoming chilled, falls a victim to inflammation and dies from some cause which is a mystery to the owner. If such colt had been given some of its mother's milk at intervals of every few minutes and been kept warm and comfortable it is quite probable that it would have recovered in a very short time. In other cases it dies from suffocation after delivery owing to the foetal membrane covering the nostrils remaining intact. Any person present at the time could easily puncture or remove the membrane and thus save the little animal's life. The symptoms which frequently occur and contribute to their death are constipation, or the opposite condition, diarrhea, retention of urine, etc. The first of these symptoms, constipation, is usually easily overcome if early attended to. If allowed to continue for two or three days it is liable to produce griping pains in the bowels and not infrequently causes inflammation of the bowels (enteritis), the result of which is nearly always fatal.

A healthful foal will usually have a movement of the bowels in one, or, at most, two hours after standing on its feet. Should they remain inactive for a longer period, with no other symptoms, then castor oil given internally with injections in the rectum of tepid water, would be indicated, after which, if there was no response, the services of a skillful veterinary surgeon should be engaged.

Diarrhea is occasionally seen in foals from a few days to a few weeks old. In very young foals it is usually the result of an irritated condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach or from the condition of the mother's milk, which may be either too nutritious or deficient in the elements of nutrition. Pepsin and nux vomica given to the foal and lime water to the dam usually have the desired effect. In older foals it may be necessary to give, in addition to the above, small doses of castor oil and opium. This applies more especially to those cases that are free from pain. If there are symptoms of violent pain it is advisable to get professional assistance immediately.

Retention of urine is only symptomatic of some other difficulty due in foals usually to spasmodic contraction of the neck of the bladder. This may and does very frequently accompany constipation, and is usually relieved when the spasms are relieved. If not, small doses of stimulants may be given, and should this fail, the insertion of a catheter may be necessary.

A disease peculiar to young foals that usually presents the most serious difficulty is that called "scrofulous otitis," or, in other words, a scrofulous inflammation of bone. The general symptoms, especially those of the more violent form, are easily recognized. The first observable sign is a dribbling of urine at the navel opening. Concomitant with this unnatural flow of urine the little animal becomes stiff and lame in one or more of its limbs or joints. The affected parts are swollen, hot and very tender. In a very few days the swollen joint suppurates and discharges pus, abscesses form in various parts of the body, the animal evinces excruciating pain and death soon ends its existence. In each and every case where swelling of the joints appear it is an act of mercy to destroy the little sufferer, as the disease then assumes an incurable form. But

many cases of the milder form are susceptible of treatment, and as soon as that dribbling of urine is observed professional aid should be summoned. The symptom of dribbling is usually first seen about the time that the navel cord drops off. Colts over three weeks old are not liable to be affected. In some cases, which are certainly very rare, there are exceptions to the first symptom named above—dribbling. Many foals show a weakness at the fetlock or knee joints, some being so weak as to be unable to walk without dropping on those joints. Such cases usually develop a mild form of this disease and should have the most careful attention.

There is no doubt whatever that the mare's milk has a very great influence in this disease. Experience would seem to indicate that acidity of the milk is an exciting cause. Many cases that have resisted the action of popular remedies have shown a decided improvement when this acidity was overcome by the administration to the dam, as well as the foal, of a liberal supply of lime water. From the action of lime in this case, as well as its action in controlling diarrhea, it is quite apparent that a good supply of this alkaline substance is a most useful adjunct to the breeding barn, and breeders who use it liberally will have cause for congratulation.

Give the mare a little lime water every day for a week or two before foaling, and continue the same preparation for at least three weeks after foaling, and the result will be both pleasure and profit to owners. —L., in *Clark's Horse Review*.

Trotting Stock.

At this time, when highly-bred trotters, and speedy, well-finished roadsters, bring such remunerative prices, Kansas, and particularly Shawnee county, is to be congratulated on the class of stallions standing in the vicinity of Topeka.

The king of living trotting sires, Nutwood, who stands at \$1,000 a mare, is represented by a son of great finish and individual merit, with fashionable breeding on the dam's side, in the young stallion Glenwood (a full brother to a trotter, and his dam also a producer, and full sister to a trotter, and his granddam with three in the 2:30 list). His oldest colts are only yearlings, but show remarkable trotting action, combined with the beauty of form which characterize the Nutwood family.

Robert McGregor, who, unaided by fortuitous circumstances, has forced himself into the reputation of being one of America's greatest sires, is fitly brought to notice by his most successful son, Fergus McGregor, who as a sire leads every Kansas stallion, and considering his opportunities, probably never had a superior. His fame is assured, but his future gives promise of a success never till now thought possible in a new breeding district. Individually, Fergus McGregor has the characteristics of great stallions; an impressive sire, of uniform and natural speed, imparting, as well, finish, soundness, size, and a fine disposition to his get; he is bound to make a reputation for Kansas, as being a first-class breeding State.

George Wilkes has many great sons, but only one that has sired 2:09¼ trotting speed. Jay Bird, besides being the youngest sire belonging to any family that has obtained this distinction, is also the youngest grandsire of a 2:16½ performer; and in his case, Monbars being only a two-year-old, it adds greatness to distinction.

In Jackdaw and John Jay, Shawnee county has two worthy half-brothers to the great Allerton 2:09¼, the king of trotting stallions, and both of these stallions are out of highly-bred daughters of Robert McGregor, "the monarch of the home stretch, a mighty sire, and a greater progenitor." The combination of the Wilkes and McGregor blood is, we predict, to be the greatest trotting cross of the future, and these stallions have certainly the most fashionable blood lines of any Wilkes we know of in Kansas.

There are many other well-bred horses in close proximity to Topeka, but we think we have called attention to the best in this little sketch, and advise our patrons to use these horses, or others in the same line of breeding, which they fancy, as we do these described.

A fit of anger is as fatal to dignity as a dose of arsenic is to life.

CATARRHAL FEMALE WEAKNESS.

Of Special Interest to Female Sufferers, Old and Young.

A Free Book.

A very common cause of female diseases is the result of catarrh of one or more of the pelvic organs or passages. Catarrhal congestion of the ovaries, bladder, urethra, womb or vagina, either is amply sufficient to make life miserable. But when (as is usually the case) two, three, or even all of these parts become congested, it becomes difficult to overstate the sufferings that follow. It would be impossible to present an exhaustive array of the symptoms caused by these congestions, for their name is legion; but prominent among them are to be mentioned smarting, throbbing, scalding, beating, burning, quivering, aching, trembling, bloating, flashes of heat, tremors of cold, prickly sensations, sinking feelings, faintness, numbness—these, in part or in whole, with many more indescribable puncturing, piercing pains flying from part to part with provoking uncertainty, mocking the victim with momentary relief, to begin its tortures elsewhere. No two cases are exactly alike in number or severity of symptoms, some being only slightly annoyed, others being actually confined to bed.

In all of these perverted functions of the female organs take two teaspoonfuls of Pe-ru-na before each meal and between meals, and enough of Man-a-lin at bedtime to keep the bowels continually in a natural condition. Vaginal injections of hot water should be taken three times each day.

A pamphlet of 32 closely printed pages (no pictures or foolish jokes), giving cause, symptoms, and cure of catarrh, acute and chronic, la grippe, consumption, coughs, colds, bronchitis, pharyngitis, sore throat, catarrhal dyspepsia, catarrhal deafness, catarrhal sore eyes, etc., sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio.

Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: The horse market for the week ending Saturday, April 16, was both active and strong. The receipts were considerably less than recent averages, and as the buying was both prompt and large a very strong market ruled throughout the week.

The demand was much more general than of late, and all kinds and sizes, with quality, sold very well. Of course small horses—chunks, streeters, drivers and farm mares, sold best, but a limited number of heavy draft horses of extra quality sold very high. All indications point to a very strong and active market for some weeks.

The following is a summary of prices for week ending: Streeters, \$100@120; 1,200-pound to 1,300-pound chunks, \$120@140; 1,500-pound chunks, \$160@190; 1,650-pound draft, \$190@240; express horses, 1,400 pounds, \$165@200; drivers, fair, \$125@150; drivers, good, \$160@225; coach teams, \$400@600.

The leading trotting stallions of Kansas can be found at Lee's stallion stable, located in the sheep sheds, on Topeka fair grounds. Fees range from \$15 up to \$75. No money due till next March, and only then if the mare gets in foal. Any one breeding mares should visit this stable or send for a Prairie Dell farm stallion catalogue.

As a class the homely girls are most entertaining.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

CURE
SICK HEADACHE,
Disordered Liver, etc.

They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Facts are admitted by thousands, in all classes of Society. Largest Sale in the World.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a Box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

Thinning Fruit.

A Missouri farmer says that he thinned the fruit on his trees at the rate of twelve trees in ten hours. They were large enough to yield an average of six bushels to a tree. He figures in this way: If he had a thousand trees it would cost him \$85 to have them thinned, with labor at \$1 per day, or \$170 at \$2 per day. He has but few culls among his apples, and the selected crop will easily bring him 10 cents per bushel more than the fruit from trees which were not thinned out, at six bushels to the tree, would increase his sales to \$600.

Again he claims still another great advantage. It is not the growth of the fruit that exhausts the tree so much as the formation of the seed, and by reducing the number of seeds grown by picking off one-half or two-thirds of the fruit that sets, he relieves the trees so that it can form fruit buds in the fall for the next year's crop. In ten years he has not had a failure of the trees to bear every year, excepting when they were overloaded and he neglected the thinning. Then all the strength was used up in growing fruit, or rather seed, and there were no blossom buds formed.

Many rise in the morning with a headache and no inclination for breakfast. This is due to torpidity of the liver and a deranged condition of the stomach. To restore healthy action to these organs, nothing is so efficacious as an occasional dose of Ayer's Pills.

Marvelous Record of the Wabash.

The Chicago *Herald* tells of a phenomenal run which was made by the Wabash route recently from Chicago to St. Louis. It was an opera special and left Chicago at 11 o'clock in the morning. At 5:15 in the afternoon it entered the Union depot beyond the big bridge. A distance of 286 miles were covered in just six hours and fifteen minutes, a rate of nearly forty-six miles per hour, including nine stops and a short delay caused by a hot box. This train is said to have broken the record between these two cities. Features of the trip were a twenty-one mile run from Bement to Decatur in a fraction over seventeen minutes, and a sixty-five mile run from Decatur to Litchfield in sixty-five minutes. The parlor car of the train was making its initial trip and has been christened the Lillian Russell in honor of its occupant. The train was in charge of George H. Robertson, the Chicago city passenger agent.

We can bear things that are dull if they are only short.

He avoids many inconveniences who does not appear to notice them.

Two huge redwood trees, growing side by side, support the timbers and rails of a railroad in Sonora county, California. The limbs have been sawed off seventy-five feet above the surface of a creek, and at this height the railroad crosses a ravine.

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Orange Chief 4154.

STANDARD-BRED HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

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

Sire, Orange County 2992 by Hambletonian 10. Dam, Clara by Webber's Tom Thumb; 3d dam by Kaiser's Mambrino by sire of Mambrino Chief II. Dark bay, 15½ hands high, fine style and action, good disposition, speedy, and a great sire of style and speed. Will be kept at State Fair Grounds. TERMS: \$15 to insure.

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

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

"In Some Way or Other, the Lord Will Provide."

In a rickety house, 'mid a garden of weeds That flourished unhindered to scatter their seeds, Where the cobwebs excluded the sweet light of morn, A woman sat idly, in garments forlorn; She looked at the holes in the rat-eaten floor, And the rags, not too clean, that her little ones wore, Then smoothed her torn wrapper and peace-fully sighed:

"In some way or other the Lord will provide."

Her husband sat out by the door in the shade, With his head on his chair-back contentedly laid, While the briars and weeds did his meadows adorn, And the grass in his field was outstripping the corn. Of rents (in his trousers) there sure was no lack, And his coat was just ready to fall from his back, But he calmly observed, when these facts he described:

"In some way or other the Lord will provide."

"In some way or other," it may be, but sure The Lord, although patient and long to endure, Can scarce be expected to stall-feed the man Who has not the gumption to do what he can; And although he bequeaths us the fruits of the land, And scatters his bounties on every hand, He doesn't put bread ready made on the shelf, But even a chicken must scratch for himself.

And I think he is far better pleased with the folks Who tackle life bravely and cheer it with jokes, Who rustle and hustle the journey along, And fill up the chinks with a laugh and a song, Than with those who so solemnly sit themselves down.

In idleness waiting a robe and a crown, And pliously chat, as they drift with the tide, "In some way or other the Lord will provide."

—Good Housekeeping.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

GRANDMOTHER'S POLITICS.

BY PHOEBE PARMELEE.

"No, children, grandma wouldn't vote, and she doesn't like to see any of her dear girls doing such an unwomanly thing; though, of course, I want you to honor your mother, even if she did vote in the last city election. But I hope in a few years this craze of woman's suffrage will 'blow over' and leave things just as they used to be in the good old days. No, dears, I don't think it is so sensible, nor so reasonable, that women should study too much and know too much about politics. Their sphere is so plainly in the house, keeping it neat and nice, and having the bread-boiler and cake-box always full of palatable food."

"Now, grandma," spoke up one of the "dear girls" with sparkling eyes and flaming cheeks, "mother's food is always well-cooked and there is always a plenty of it—so there!"

"There, there, dear!" responded the grandmother, somewhat severely, "you have the Simmons temper, all over again. Now the Mayfields—we always did things more quietly, in a calmer manner, never made innovations in any way, shape or manner. Of course, Caroline, your mother cooks well enough; only I have sometimes thought she could better her pie-crust if she would put a little more shortening in it. But we weren't talking about cooking; we started on voting. Voting is plainly man's business, from the nature of the case." Grandma stopped twirling her thumbs and folded her hands as if she felt that the force of her last remark had settled, or ought to settle, the question of politics for her granddaughters. She was getting deaf and did not hear the sullenly sarcastic question, not meant for her:

"From the nature of what case?"

Another sister looked up smilingly from her paper she was pretending to read, and their brother just coming into the room repeated: "From the nature of what case?" "Aye, there's the rub." What's the matter with Carrie, now, Anna? Is the Simmons blood at war with Mayfield serenity again? Then Chalmers Mayfield changed the subject, which seemed too old to be interesting, and remarked, "Did you know that father was talking of moving on the farm next spring?"

"Not really? Well, I don't care much, either." While Carrie asserted: "I do care; I'm glad of it!"

Grandma looked up suspiciously: "Glad of what?" She could generally hear Carrie's clear, full tones, and that young

girl seldom indulged in the policy of speaking quietly even when she knew a war would ensue between herself and her grandmother.

"Can't you be stiller, Carrie?" exclaimed Anna, with a little frown.

"Well, I know why you want to go back to the farm," began Carrie, disregarding grandma's question; "you are not happy unless you can dress like a queen, and you can't."

"A queen?" began grandma, again. "I don't like the way people now-a-days are forgetting how cruel and wicked the British were in the revolutionary war, and I don't suppose the Queen of England is very much better. My father and grandfather were Whigs and never could bear anything which bore the name of Tory." Grandma straightened herself up with the pride of her ancestors.

The three grandchildren present smiled, all but Carrie; she laughed aloud. Chalmers put his hand over his mouth and said soothingly, as he raised his voice, "And I suppose you are a Republican—well, that's a good old party, grandma."

"But I'm glad she can't vote!" Carrie spoke in a lower tone than usual, and saved herself a well-deserved rebuke.

"Yes, being a Republican is the next thing to being a Whig; but I don't see any use in changing names. I hope you, Chalmers, will always vote that way; your father has gone after strange gods; it grieves me very much; it seems like flying in the face of Providence," and grandma wiped a tear from under her spectacles.

"Why don't you stand up for your principles, Cham?" exclaimed Carrie, indignantly.

"I will, when it will do any good; grandma is old and feeble and can't do any harm to the cause of humanity. You bet I do stand up for my principles when they are at stake, or when I am talking to those who are capable of reading and understanding." Chalmers walked away from his grandmother as he said this, and there was no danger that she could hear and be wounded. She had lapsed into a reverie and would be oblivious to their conversation for some time, or so Carrie hoped.

"And now, Miss Spitfire, can you tell me why you want to go back to the farm?" said Chalmers, returning from his walk across the room. "You seem to know other people's motives, and I guess I know yours. You can't romp and shout in town as your taste dictates."

"That's one reason," confessed Carrie, the "fire" all gone, and the dimples showing in her cheeks. "And besides, I sympathize with Annie when it comes to worn-out shoes and old-fashioned dresses and hats," and Carrie thrust her worn shoes out from under her skirts, surveying them with a comical grimace.

Chalmers and Annie laughed, not gleefully, but as if the reality was too serious for joking.

Anna, who usually thought more than she talked, at length gave expression to her thoughts: "It seems strange to me that we should be brought to town to be educated, the farm mortgaged to get means, and when we have just enough education to make us long for more culture, and when our wants have been enlarged by our increased capacity for enjoyment, we must go back to scrimp and save for just enough to eat and a couple of calico dresses a year."

"Not quite as bad as that, is it sister?" asked Chalmers, gently.

"Perhaps not for us—at least not quite, as you said; but there are some in the country whom I know who have to pinch just so."

"Well, really, Anna, I think we always find that those who are contented with such surroundings, belong to the very ignorant classes."

"I didn't say anything about the contentment of it; and looking at it in that light, is it any better to live in such a state with contempt? Don't we always think how such people might be improved if they would aspire a little—have a little of the divine discontent, you know? I don't really think the Lord ever intended us to have aspirations and then thwart us at every trial to raise!" Anna rose from her sewing-machine, where she had alternately sewed and read, and with unwonted excitement, paced the floor.

"Hear! hear!" said Carrie, clapping her hands, softly, with a side glance at her grandmother.

"And I know we were intended to have other desires than to eat and drink!" resumed Anna, as she paused at the window. "Somebody is to blame; now who is it?"

"Yes, somebody wears satin slippers every day while I have to go bare-foot," cried Carrie whimsically. She spoke too loudly this time, and grandma stirred in her chair and caught the last word. She took it for a text:

"Bare-foot"—yes, all the young girls where I lived used to go bare-foot in summer-time; and when we went to meeting

we would take our shoes along in a bag and put them on a little while before we reached the meeting-house. Girls think they can't do that now-a-days; then they complain of mortgages!"

"But, grandma," began Carrie, shrilly, "how much of a mortgage could a man pay off by saving 50 cents worth of shoe-leather a year?"

"Every little helps," answered grandma, earnestly. "It used to be a sign that a man would be rich if he saved all the pins and nails he saw lying on the floor or ground."

"Did bent pins and rusty nails bring a pretty good price in the 'good' old days?" asked Carrie, innocently.

Chalmers changed the subject, and suppressed a laugh, in the same breath. "That reminds me of the old 'saw' about leaving machinery out to rust out. Of course father never wastes a nickel unless it is in fixing up and trying to save, and he isn't rich by a long shot; but I know he would have been better off had he stayed on the farm, and let me dig instead of studying for the last two years."

"He is a dear, good, kind father," spoke Anna, impulsively, "and I wish I could pay him in some way; but I really need a little more education to do any thing well. If I was only twenty, now, instead of sixteen, I might do something. And yet, there it is again! I am just unfitted to mingle with these people with low aspirations—unless it is to do missionary work! Can't you solve the problem, Chalmers? You are two years older than I, and ought to."

Anna spoke half sadly and half playfully. "I can solve it—why don't you ask me?" chimed in Carrie.

"Let everybody read and study all they can and find out where the trouble lies, and then join together and make things better—just demand our rights from the government!" Alas! The dear old lady, who had been napping, awoke to the rescue of her idol.

"The 'government' is republican and can do no wrong. Do you suppose the government will change its mighty plans to suit the poor, ignorant workmen of the nation? It has higher, more important work. This almost seems like a rebellion!" And grandma began to twirl her thumbs, excitedly.

"Who is the government, grandma?"

"Why, don't you know?—there at Washington—the President—and all that—why, what a question!"

"I thought it was a government 'of the people, for the people, and by the people,'" returned Chalmers, mildly.

Grandma looked thoughtful, as if searching her memory to find the place for those familiar words, and lapsed into silence again; she never contradicted her favorite grandchild nor quarreled with him.

Chalmers took up the former thread of discourse as if there had been no interruption: "That might solve it, 'if' you see—'if'." When that "if" is dissolved the question would be solved. If everybody would read and study and find out where the trouble lies, I guess they would all join together and make something 'give

way'. But now a politician will come along and pat some poor devil on the back and call him a fine fellow, and hand him a ticket and he will vote it smash against his own interests. Another poor Ignoramus can be bought for a drink of whisky, another for a cigar, and so it goes. How these 'bosses' must snicker when they see how they can 'stuff' some people. Bah! it makes me sick."

Carrie at this point tossed a book into the air, saying, "Hear, hear! education forever!" But grandma's awaking brought no unhappy consequences, because just at this point Mr. and Mrs. Mayfield came in from the street, Mrs. Mayfield from a mother's meeting, and her husband from making the final arrangements for leaving town. He looked troubled and disappointed, as if he had battled in vain in a good cause; and one knew instinctively that a man with such a face could battle in no other, and that his principles would never permit him to give up a strife which he felt was just and holy. Mrs. Mayfield took off her wrap and bonnet with a nervous glance at her mother-in-law, as if she expected a reprimand for not being a "keeper at home"—and she was not disappointed of her expectation; but in her case the "Simmons blood" had ceased to betray itself.

"Well, father," Anna began cheerfully, "so you are going to take your family to the summer residence? Won't it be nice, mother, to go where we can raise pigs and chickens, to say nothing of any amount of good health. Don't you suppose we can take one or two good magazines, now we must leave the city library?" she added more seriously.

"I hope so—I wish so—I can't tell yet," responded her father.

"I wonder if there isn't something we could give up in order to get more reading matter and a few comfortable things for the farm-house," said Anna, musingly.

"You might pawn your diamonds and seal-skin sacque, or sell our gold watches and our grand piano," Carrie remarked.

"Father and I might give up drinking and smoking and chewing," said Chalmers, entering into the spirit of facetiousness.

"I believe I am too thankful that there are no such habits to give up, to be very sad about going back to the farm, if it wasn't mortgaged," spoke the mother for the first time.

"But I can't help but feel that it was mortgaged in a good cause. We both counted the cost and thought nothing should stand in the way of the best good of our children," pleaded the father.

"I haven't changed my mind," replied the mother, staunchly. "You have put forth your best efforts here, and it is no fault of yours that you have failed. Circumstances have been against us."

"The best powers of my mind shall be given to change circumstances, even if I don't like to dabble in politics," asserted Mr. Mayfield, bravely.

"Politics? politics?" questioned grandma. "The common people should let politics alone and tend to their business!"

The Sham and the Real.

Every good thing has its imitators, every genuine article its counterfeits. The Ammonia and Alum Baking Powders sold over the counters are no more like Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, than the paste is like the real diamond, or a counterfeit is like one of the old master's genuine paintings.

When greedy and merciless manufacturers claim their adulterated and harmful baking powders are as good as Dr. Price's, they know they are not telling the truth. These people know they are destroying the stomachs and the complexion of the consumers, and there are many grocers recommending such powders over their counters—knowing same to be injurious and worthless—simply to make a large profit.

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Some use Ammonia and others Alum, but all these shams cry in chorus, "Buy this, its just as good as Dr. Price's and much cheaper."

Price's Cream Baking Powder is the standard for purity and perfection the world over, and is beyond comparison.

Dr. Price stands for Pure Food and a foe to all shams.

The Young Folks.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

My Soldiering.

BY W. S. DRAKE.

My father was a farmer good,
With corn and beef in plenty;
I hoed, I mowed, I held the plow,
And sighed for one and twenty.

I had quite a martial turn,
I scorned the lowing cattle,
I burned to wear a uniform,
Hear drums and see a battle.

My birthday came; my father urged,
But stoutly I resisted;
My sister wept, my mother prayed,
But off I went and, 'listed.

They marched me on through wet and dry,
With tunes more loud than charming;
A-lugging knapsack, box and gun
Was harder work than farming.

We met the foe; the cannon roared,
The crimson tide was flowing,
The frightful death-groans filled my ear—
I wished I was a-mowing.

The foe advanced, I lost my leg,
They had me in their clutches,
I starved in prison till the peace,
Then hobbled home on crutches.

FIBERWARE.

When our good old "Pilgrim Fathers" (some of whom may have come from Germany, Sweden or other countries, and never heard of the "Mayflower") who first settled New England and the Eastern States, needed a sap-trough, bucket or other article of household necessity, they straightway cut down a tree of proper size, and with an ax, knife and gouge, contrived to fashion the rough wood into a sort of semblance to the thing desired. Later in their career when they and their offspring had become immensely wealthy, by raising wheat among the stumps and hauling their grain a hundred miles, over rough roads, to market, they improved their style by substituting articles of tinware, furnished to them by traveling tourists known as "tin-peddlers."

But to us, who have made the prairies west of the Mississippi river habitable, it never was permitted that we should enjoy the pleasure of hewing out a sap-bucket, chiefly because we have no sap to gather, and also no trees to spare for such wasteful work.

But no house can be properly kept without pails, wash-basins, and the numerous other receptacles necessary in general housework. Tin, while it is quite cheap, becomes soon tarnished, dented, rusty and disagreeable generally. In order that a material might be substituted for tin in the manufacture of household articles, various experiments were made, and finally it was discovered that the fiber of the flax plant would furnish the substance necessary to make light, pretty and serviceable ware. To describe how and where it is done, an article from the *Scientific American* will give the required information, as follows:

USE OF FLAX STRAW.

The Standard Fiberware Company was organized at Mankato, Minn., late in 1885, with a capital of \$50,000, for the manufacture of flax fiber into pails, wash-basins, and like articles; a plant was built and goods began to be turned out the following year. It required some two years experimenting to reach satisfactory results, but these were finally attained, and the goods are now said to be very satisfactory. They are light, strong, handsome and clean. The wash-basins do not rust out nor slip from the fingers and break. The water pails, in the language of those who use them, are the "only pails fit to hold drinking water." The dairy pail will not taint milk, get sour, or need scouring. The slop jars never lose their paint or decorations like tin, or break like crockery. The spittoons are serviceable and easy to clean. The inside finish is paint (without white lead) or Japan finish, according to the use it is to be put to. The outside finish is such as to suit all tastes, in colors and decorations. All paints, japans, copals, and decorations are baked on to stay. The process of manufacture starts with raw tow from the Dakota prairies, passes through the beaters, bleach tubs, pail machine, presses, calenders, trimmer, corrugator, bottomer, hooper, the intensely hot water-proofing bath, the bakings and rebakings, of water-proofing, paints, japans, decorations, and copals; all of which unite to make ware with a body and a finish that is practically perfect; in the words of an enthusiastic salesman, "the ware of the future."

But some of us have never seen articles

made from "tow," and for our benefit is given the following pictures to see how they appear.



FRUIT BOWLS



KEELERS



MATS

For grandpa and Uncle John, who smoke tobacco, and also (sad to say) chew it, will be needed a great big spittoon, like this—



You see the cover is partially off; but you must put it on straight before they begin to use it. The thing was made in that shape so that it could be easily unloaded. Of course, none of the renders of "Young Folks" department chew or smoke, so we won't need any "spittoons." Yet it is often convenient to have a couple of polite "cuspidores" to put in the parlor, and in Aunt Maria's room, as she is often troubled with a bad cough.



CUSPIDORES

Very handsome and light milk pails, water pails and fire buckets are made of this material. Sorry to say that "Young Folks" are not furnished with a picture to see how pretty they are; but as mother and Cousin Jane are interested in keeping the upstairs bed-rooms in good order, this picture will show a very necessary article, made for their special convenience, as it is light,—will not "dent" like tinware, nor break as easily as the strongest earthenware, and can be more easily kept clean.



CHAMBER PAIS

Horse Training.

Professor Gleason undertook to subjugate the alleged man-eating and omnivorous stallion, Junius, at Chicago, which, it is said, has been the terror of Illinois for half a decade, last Saturday. An account of the professor's exploit said that after four hours had been consumed in getting a sack over the horse's head, he was finally "sacked" and led into an enclosure where he spent the rest of the day kicking down the fence. At 8 o'clock 5,000 people packed Battery D, where the horse was to be tamed. Leroy Payne and G. W. Lelhy acted as judges, and J. G. Steiner, Secretary of the American Trotting Association, was referee. Gleason, when he entered the ring, carried a whip in his left hand and a bull-dog revolver in his right, while in the outer circle ten attendants with pistols loaded with balls stood guard to anticipate any fatality to the professor. Gleason's tactics were simply an alternate cracking of the whip and discharging of the blank cartridges. For the first ten minutes the animal was inclined to kick and bite, and Gleason had hard work to avoid his attacks. At the end of fifteen minutes he was stroking the terror's neck, in twenty he was holding his mane. Ten minutes later he had put on its neck the first halter it had ever worn. In forty minutes Junius came and went as commanded; in fifty he permitted his tamer to put his hand in his mouth. Just an hour from the time Gleason entered the ring the terror was harnessed to a buggy and driven around the ring.—*Field and Farm.*

How to Become Rich.

"Would you like to know how I made my fortune?" asked a well-known city millionaire of a reporter. "Well, I will tell you. I was left an orphan at the age of 14. I had no relatives. I had been to school for a year or two, but my parents were too poor to give me anything like a decent education. When they died I may have known the three R's, but only imperfectly. At their death I was thrown on my own resources, and then my struggle began. I started in a small way. For every dollar I made I put 50 cents in the bank, and that has been my principle ever since. I always kept my expenditure within my income. I never ran into debt,

HELPLESS.

Chicago, Ill.

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

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ST. JACOBS OIL

cured me. No return in 5 years. FRANCIS MAURER.

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

and if I had no money to pay cash for anything I required I did without it. I remember the first \$10 I had in the bank; I was a proud boy, but when I reached a hundred I felt as if my fortune was almost made. It took me some years before my earnings touched \$1,000. It was then I thought myself really rich, but I was determined to go on as I had begun. I invested the \$1,000 profitably, and slowly but surely my fortune began to grow. I did not smoke nor drink. I was successful in my investments and in thirty years I had saved \$60,000. I lost every cent of that, and again started at the bottom rung of the ladder and business success again favored me. I have now an independent fortune. I have been twice offered the Mayoralty, and I have also been offered a seat in Parliament. I did not consider myself sufficiently educated to accept either of these offices."

"But fortunes are not so easily made nowadays," said the reporter.

"Every bit as easily. But you young men are too extravagant. You dress beyond your income. You smoke good cigars. You want to belong to a genteel profession. You want to be bank clerks with a salary of \$400 to \$500 a year. But I tell you that it is a grand mistake. I believe in a trade for a young man, be his parents rich or poor. Good day."—*From the Montreal Witness.*

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sisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, in-
cluding a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.

Electrotype must have metal base.

Objectionable advertisements or orders from unre-
liable advertisers, when such is known to be the case,
will not be accepted at any price.To insure prompt publication of an advertisement,
send the cash with the order, however monthly or
quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who
are well known to the publishers or when acceptable
references are given.All advertising intended for the current week
should reach this office not later than Monday.Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper
free during the publication of the advertisement.Address all orders.
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.The KANSAS FARMER intends to send
to the World's Fair, at Chicago, one boy
and one girl from every county in Kansas.
Write for particulars if you want to go.Commissioner McBride has revoked the
license of the St. Paul Accident Insurance
company, capital stock \$200,000, and the
license of the St. Paul Fire Insurance com-
pany, capital stock \$500,000, to do business
in Kansas. This action of the commis-
sioner followed upon the unofficial infor-
mation that the companies had failed.Geo. W. Robinson, Secretary of the
Commercial club, of Caldwell, Kas., writes
us that the club desires to correspond with
both a practical dairyman and a nursery-
man, with a view of having them locate
at that point. The Secretary adds that
they are blessed with pure water and a
rich, prosperous country, with five rail-
road outlets. Caldwell is near the southern
border of the State, near the Cherokee and
other Indian lands.The Topeka Daily *Capital* of last Sun-
day contains a summary of the reports
received from 299 banks in ninety-one coun-
ties of the State. Blanks were sent to 800
banks, but only about 300 responded. The
Capital estimates that the farmers of
Kansas own in bank stock and deposits
about \$25,000,000 or 15 per cent. of the bank
stock and 40 per cent. of the total deposits
of the State. These farmer deposits are
rapidly increasing. This information is
gratifying, of course, and should make
our creditors feel easy, after the impres-
sion given out by this same enterprising
paper that farmers who had broken away
from partisan lines were repudiators. Of
course the *Capital* omits to state that the
majority of business men and capitalists
in the State own farms, and hence are un-
doubtedly classed as farmers in their report.
This well-prepared statement would be of
great value to everybody, if all the facts
were given, that should appear in such an
exhibit.During these times of depression in farm
products, says a writer in the *National
Stockman and Farmer*, there is one way in
which farmers can add to their wealth,
and that is by adding to the fertility of
their farms. It is predicted that the
happy time of the farmer is near at hand,
when consumption will overtake produc-
tion. The farmer that has the most fer-
tile land will be best able to take advan-
tage of the good time coming. The richer
we have our land the easier we can weather
depression. I find that the year that I
farm my best fields, other things being
equal, is the year that hard times affect
me the least. Twenty bushels per acre of
wheat at 75 cents per bushel is the same
as fifteen bushels per acre at \$1 per bushel.
If wheat is \$1 in both cases, the wheat of
the former acre would be worth \$5 more
than that of the latter. Five dollars of
difference in the production per acre on a
farm is quite an item. I believe by judi-
cious rotation and proper fertilization this
much improvement can be made on the
average farm.

OHIO AND KANSAS.

"Misery loves company," but in general
it does not want the company to be any
worse off than itself. Kansas farmers
found out some time ago that their farms
were rapidly slipping out of their hands,
and that a large percentage of them were
becoming renters. Because Kansas farm-
ers made a clear statement of these facts,
because they possibly spoke the truth a
little too loud—at least so as to be heard
to the Atlantic seaboard—they were de-
nominated "calamity howlers." It ought
to be remembered in this connection that
Kansas is very frank, possibly a little de-
monstrative, and whether she enjoys
unusual blessings, or suffers unusual ad-
versity, she lets all the world know it.
Further, she is very observing of her own
condition, and with a quick intelligence
she detects variations in her fortunes long
before slower people become aware of more
marked changes in their conditions. In-
deed, it has required a Kansas man to find
out and direct attention to the fact that
in this matter of the ownership of the
farms the situation is even worse in Ohio
than in Kansas.At the request of Senator Peffer, the
Census Bureau has prepared a table mak-
ing a comparison between agricultural
conditions in Kansas and in Ohio. Ten
selected counties are considered, and the
conclusion is that the farmers of Kansas
are better off than those of Ohio. The
table is as follows:

COUNTIES.	Percentage of families of hired farms, 1880.	Percentage of families of hired farms, 1890.
Kansas (ten counties).....	33.25	13.13
Chase.....	33.69	19.23
Clay.....	30.16	13.67
Dickinson.....	33.18	13.06
Geary.....	29.66	15.38
McPherson.....	32.73	10.75
Marion.....	39.73	17.64
Morris.....	37.69	10.22
Ottawa.....	36.66	9.53
Riley.....	23.65	15.93
Saline.....	30.65	12.44
Ohio (ten counties).....	37.10	24.96
Adams.....	37.79	18.40
Brown.....	33.19	17.50
Butler.....	41.46	30.43
Clermont.....	38.46	21.89
Clinton.....	38.34	20.02
Greene.....	39.28	28.27
Hamilton.....	39.52	33.51
Highland.....	31.44	16.85
Preble.....	37.68	38.49
Warren.....	40.68	29.89

It must be noticed here that of the total
number of farmers in these ten counties
of Kansas 33.25 per cent. are renters, while
37.10 per cent. of the farmers in ten Ohio
counties are renters.But here is another point for considera-
tion:

Percentage of renters in ten Kansas coun- ties, 1890.....	33.25
Percentage of renters in ten Kansas coun- ties, 1880.....	13.13

Increase of percentage of Kansas renters
in ten years..... 20.12

Here is the like table for Ohio:

Percentage of renters in ten Ohio coun- ties, 1890.....	37.10
Percentage of renters in ten Ohio coun- ties, 1880.....	24.96

Increase of percentage in Ohio in ten
years..... 12.14If it be assumed that these rates of in-
crease of rents will continue it requires
but little arithmetic to calculate the time
at which the independent farmer, happily
tilling his own acres, will have disappeared
from both in Ohio and Kansas. Thus in
1890 about three-eighths of the farmers in
Ohio were renters, and the increase of the
number of renters in ten years was about
one-eighth of the entire number. At this
rate the year 1940 will see the disappear-
ance of the last of the happy farmers of
Ohio. In Kansas we do everything a little
more rapidly than they are done in Ohio,
and while in Kansas about two-thirds of
the farmers are yet living on their own
farms, yet we are selling over one-fifth of
the entire number displaced in ten years.
So that only about thirty-three years will
be required to reduce the last independent
farmer in Kansas to a renter, or in about
1923 the landlord will demand his share of
the product of every Kansas farmer's toil.Perhaps this is a sad picture, too sad in
the estimation of the gay and happy to be
presented in the columns of a family paper
like the *KANSAS FARMER*. The writer
hereof is no pessimist, but believes fully
that age by age the human race is advanc-
ing to greater capabilities and greater
aggregate enjoyment. But this advance-
ment is made quite as much by taking
note of dangers as by congratulations on
account of successes. That the American
farmers shall be reduced to a tenant class
in a very few years of uninterrupted oper-
ation of the causes which have produced
the above changes shown by the census
report is indisputable. A contemplation
of that part of the woes of Ireland whichresults directly from the tenant system is
sufficient answer to every question as to
how much the tendency to the tenant
system in this country is to be deplored.No attempt is here made to name the
causes or to point out the cure for the
tendency. It is the part of statesmanship
to discover the one and to provide the
other. So wide-spread a movement can-
not be accidental. Those who say the
farmer is to blame for it are simply
begging the question. It has been the
pride of the patriotic American citizen
that our institutions were so fashioned in
the interest of the common people as to
be a bar to the deplorable tendencies of all
history and yet unless statesmanship shall
exert itself to discover and apply a remedy
for the marvelous recent growth of the
landlord and tenant system, we shall be
compelled to admit that at least a part of
our boasting has been vain.EVICTION OF SETTLERS IN CALI-
FORNIA.It is difficult for a man of ordinary com-
passion and the usual sympathies of
humanity to write or think composedly of
the various evictions which have taken
place of settlers from lands which they
had in good faith acquired from the
United States. The outrage is just now
being repeated in California, at the in-
stance of the Southern Pacific Railroad
Company. The history of these cases is
briefly this: By proclamation of the Presi-
dent of the United States certain lands
belonging to the government are thrown
open for settlement. These lands have
lain unoccupied and valueless through all
the ages until, accepting the government's
invitation to occupy the land and acquire
title under the laws of the United States
governing the disposition of its lands, the
settler, braving the hardships of the fron-
tier, and, in strict accordance with the
laws of the United States and the deci-
sions of the courts and the rules of the
Land Department, devotes his time,
money and industry to creating on this
valueless land a valuable home and farm.
After years of patient toil, the energies of
a lifetime have been expended upon the
land, a formidable notice like the follow-
ing is served upon the man or woman who
has done no wrong, has defrauded no one,
and in many cases holds a patent to his
land, duly signed by the President of the
United States, under the great seal of the
nation:"United States of America, Circuit Court of
the United States for the southern district of
California, in equity. The President of the
United States of America, greeting to Nannie
Carrollers. You are hereby commanded that
you be and appear in said Circuit court of the
United States aforesaid at the court room in
Los Angeles on the fourth day of April, A. D.
1892, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited
against you in said court by the Southern Pa-
cific Railroad Company, a corporation organ-
ized and existing under the laws of the United
States and under the laws of the State of Cal-
ifornia, and a citizen thereof, and to do and
receive what the said court shall have consid-
ered in that behalf. And this you are not to
omit under the penalty of \$5,000.Witness the Honorable Melville W. Fuller,
Chief Justice of the Supreme court of the
United States, this third day of March, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and ninety-two, and of our independence the
one hundred and sixteenth.

W. M. V. D., Clerk."

This is notice, in this California case, to
appear at a court held 275 miles from
where the 119 families affected live. If
this suit shall terminate as others in simi-
lar cases have terminated, the 119 families
will be driven from their homes or com-
pelled to buy from the railroad company
what the labor of their own hands has
created.The question as to who is responsible
for this outrageous injustice is not here
raised. One thing, however, is certain, if
the government has so blundered as to
give to the railroad company these prop-
erties of the settlers, that government
should buy back the properties and leave
the settlers in possession of what by every
rule of right is theirs.The Western Pigeon club was organized
at the National hotel, this city, a few
days ago, and the following officers
elected: John Haman, President; C. C.
Henshaw, Vice President; M. F. Hankla,
Secretary; P. Plamondon, Treasurer. John
Ramsbarger and the above officers consti-
tute the Executive committee. These offi-
cers are men of a lifetime experience with
high-class fancy pigeons, and the organi-
zation starts out with great promise.
Having the entire West as a field of oper-
ation, there is no reason why this club
cannot become one of the leading organi-
zations of its kind in America. The next
meeting will be held in Topeka, May 14,at which a large increased membership
should respond to the roll call. The Secre-
tary desires us to request all farmers in-
terested to forward their applications
without delay.

ENCOURAGING TESTIMONY.

There is no one thing so encouraging to
the earnest and progressive newspaper
man as the sincere and voluntary testi-
monials of subscribers. The prompt re-
newal by an old subscriber, accompanied
by one or more new subscribers, always
gladdens the heart and energizes the hand
of the editor or publishers and stimulates
him to better effort in behalf of his read-
ers."The KANSAS FARMER constantly im-
proves" is an expression of frequent oc-
currence heard in all quarters, and we have
no hesitation in stating that it is largely
owing to the cordial patronage and co-op-
eration extended the publishers by the
representative farmers throughout Kan-
sas and the West.The following extracts are from letters
received in a single mail this week, and
serve to show the esteem in which the
KANSAS FARMER is held by its readers:"Enclosed find \$2 for two years sub-
scription for a really good paper."—CHAS.
P. DAMON."For twenty-nine years I have been a
faithful patron of the KANSAS FARMER,
and from its pages have learned many
valuable things, for which I will, as long
as life lasts, hold in grateful remem-
brance, and I bid it God-speed. May it con-
tinue to grow and prosper, and may it live
a century for every year it has already
existed."—J. W. W., Holton, Kas."The KANSAS FARMER improve all the
time, and I do not see how any one inter-
ested in our State can get along without
it. The articles which have appeared of
late on alfalfa and kindred subjects, are
of the greatest value to practical farmers."—
F. G., Minneapolis, Kas."Enclosed find some more new subscrib-
ers. These names are of good farmers
and stockmen who have subscribed be-
cause in the copies which they have ex-
amined they see just what they want."—
S., Manhattan, Kas.In this connection we desire to urge
every reader to do something whenever a
convenient opportunity is offered to extend
the circulation and usefulness of this
journal. Circulate the KANSAS FARMER.

FINE STOCK PRINTING.

The KANSAS FARMER COMPANY have
now completed arrangements which will
enable breeders and owners of stallions
for service to secure their stock printing
at this office. Anything in the way of
posters, catalogues, books, blanks, etc.,
suitable for breeders, can be supplied from
this office. Very few printing establish-
ments have a supply of modern cuts of
any breed suitable for getting out work
that is representative for improved stock,
and it is this class of modern stock print-
ing that we are prepared to supply. Write
us for any blanks, herd registers, service
books, or anything in the printing line
needed by breeders or stallion owners, and
we will fill all orders, guarantee first-class
work and reasonable prices.Any of our newspaper exchanges who
do job printing, and who cannot afford to
carry a full line of modern stock cuts, and
desire us to get out a first-class job for
any of their customers, can do so through
this office. Write us for particulars.Funk & Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor Place,
New York, have been engaged for nearly
two years in the work of preparing a stan-
dard dictionary of the English language
that would be accurate, comprehensive
and convenient. Their work is now ready
for the public. The dictionary contains
over 2,000 pages, nine inches by twelve,
over 4,000 illustrations made especially for
the work, 200,000 words—70,000 more than
any single-volume dictionary, and solves
the perplexing problem of compounds.
Over one hundred thousand editors from
among the best known English and Amer-
ican scholars, each of whom is acknowl-
edged authority in his particular sphere
of learning, have been employed on the
work; and from the specimen pages sent
us, it is hard to see how the work could be
improved. It will help very much toward
the needed spelling reform, and with merit
peculiar to itself, it combines the best
points of Murray, the encyclopedia and
the "Century" dictionaries. The FARMER
will take occasion to mention this work
again shortly.

OUR WASHINGTON SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The Senate has concluded to inquire into the causes of agricultural depression. A resolution adopted a few days ago provides that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry investigate and report the present condition of agriculture in this country, the prices of agricultural products, and the causes of the depression of prices, if there be any depression found. The committee is requested to report particularly whether "the reports of the Department of Agriculture on the distribution and consumption of farm products, published from time to time by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, contribute in any way to such depression of the market prices of such products, and whether any governmental purpose is subserved by such publication, and whether such publication should be continued." The committee is authorized to sit during the recess.

It has been alleged by some of the grain speculators for a long time that the monthly reports of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the crops seriously affect the markets. This assertion is undoubtedly true; but the fact remains that it is no fault of the government if the reports some months show better conditions than were generally expected and other months show worse. Nothing is more natural than that an already feverish market, made so by the speculators, should show fluctuation one way or the other upon the announcement of the government report. The discontinuance of the government reports would merely leave the reporting of the condition of the crops in the hands of private parties perhaps interested in the manipulation of the markets, and in the resulting confusion and general misrepresentation a stable market would be further from possibility than it is now.

The House Committee on Agriculture is likely to report favorably upon the bill for the establishment of experimental stations for the culture of silk. The original bill carries an appropriation of \$150,000, but this amount will probably be reduced to \$25,000. Three silk stations will be established for carrying on the proposed experiments. One of them will be located in California, and the others will in all probability be located in Texas and Kansas. These are the three States in which the industry is carried on to any great extent, and the committee deems it advisable to give them the experimental stations.

Senator Peffer, of Kansas, has introduced a resolution calling for information on the subject of electricity as applied to farming. This important agency seems to be in use in various arts and industries, and Mr. Peffer wants to know if it cannot be used with profit in agriculture. In his resolution he requests the Secretary of State to obtain "through our Consuls, or otherwise, such information as he can concerning the use of electricity as a power in the propulsion of farm machinery and implements and in the propagation and growth of plants in foreign countries, and report the same to the Senate." It is not expected to get this information during the present session of Congress, but if the resolution should be adopted a report might be made some time next session. [Later.—The Senate on Monday took up the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Peffer, requesting the Secretary of State to obtain information concerning the use of electricity as a power in the propulsion of farm machinery and implements, and in the propagation and growth of plants in foreign countries, was taken up, explained briefly by Mr. Peffer and agreed to.]

Mr. Paddock's bill, to provide for a uniform classification of corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley, has been passed by the Senate and is likely to become a law. It will be taken up in the House as soon as the Committee on Agriculture can get a day for the consideration of its bills. As passed the Senate measure provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish a standard or uniform system of grading grain, and it shall be used in all shipments in inter-State trade or commerce. This public inspection or grading shall not be required, however, when the grain is consigned by the owner to himself or is shipped by him to his private mill, bin or warehouse. It is not proposed to depart from the present system of classification, but to make it uniform in all the States. At present the different grain

centers observe so many standards of classification that when it comes to the shipment of grain from one to the other the utmost confusion results. Generally the producer gets the worst of it.

Since the transfer of the weather bureau from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture more attention seems to be paid to the service in the rural districts. Heretofore the cities and towns have enjoyed a monopoly of the benefits of the service, but under the new regime it is proposed to extend the observations and carry the news of approaching weather changes into the more thickly settled country precincts. Mark W. Harrington, the new Chief of the Weather Bureau, in a series of suggestions just made, says the agricultural colleges and other institutions of the sort in the several States should constitute themselves weather stations. He gives a number of practical suggestions in regard to weather observations, and proposes that these stations shall supplement the work of the weather bureau by sending out to the various agricultural communities in their vicinity forecasts of the weather.

"While the agricultural institutions cannot profitably carry on services requiring co-operation over extensive territories," says Mr. Harrington, "they can properly and profitably form local services, extending over a State or a considerable part of it, for the study of the rainfall and important secondary storms. Observers for such services would be men of public spirit and enterprise, who can be found by employing the newspapers and by correspondence, and as the service is light and the prospective public benefit great, they will require no compensation. They should be scattered with all practicable uniformity over the territory covered and should be not more than four miles apart on the average. This will produce as large a corps of observers as can be managed by the clerk at the central office; and few if any storms or other phenomena will then pass between the observers and thus escape record."

Mr. Harrington, continuing on the subject of local weather predictions, says it is important that all means of local forecasts, independent of the weather map, should be carefully studied, and when any one is found useful it should be published in such a way as to be put at the service of those interested in it. Even those who have access to the daily weather map or who can be reached by the official forecasts can by local signs add much to the precision of the general forecasts when applied to their own vicinity. Usually the means of local forecast must be found by study on the spot. "This is a matter of special importance to agricultural institutions," he concludes, "for the very storms which are so small as to escape the coarse-webbed drag-net of the general meteorological service are often of the greatest importance to farmers."

GEO. H. APPERSON.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES OF 1891.

The ninth annual report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Kansas, for the year ending December 1, 1891, just issued, contains some very interesting matter. For instance, the summary of accidents reported show the following casualties during the year: Trainmen, killed, 154; injured, 488. Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen, killed, 55; injured, 194. Other employees, killed, 66; injured, 422. Total employees, killed, 275; injured, 1,104. Total casualties to employees, 1,379. Passengers killed, 36; injured 176. Others killed, 332; injured, 252. Grand total, killed, 643; injured, 1,532. Grand total, killed and injured, employees, passengers and others, by railroad accidents, 2,175.

Commenting on these casualties, the commissioners refer to a few of the causes, as suggesting the inquiry "whether additional precautions are not demanded for the better protection of the lives of employees and the traveling public. For example, in coupling and uncoupling cars, 48 employees were killed and 323 were injured. By falling from trains, 60 employees were killed and 130 injured. By overhead obstructions, 12 were killed and 16 injured." In regard to accidents to persons not in the employ of the roads, the reports show that 46 were killed and 36 injured at highway crossings. These and more of the same character, say the commissioners, present a fruitful theme for the attention of the statesman and philanthropist.

The commissioners say that the charac-

ter of the information as to the financial standing and operation of the roads are not such as to form reliable statistics. Figures in railroad financial records, they say, are too often made to conceal their own showing. The problems they are used to work out are so extended and complicated in elements and relations as to make it easy to produce almost any desirable showing; and when explanations have been requested, they have been refused, or answered in a manner more confusing than the explained original.

A WHEAT STORAGE QUERY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask a question. Supposing a farmer shipped his wheat last fall to a certain commission firm for storage and received from said firm about 70 per cent. of the then value of wheat, and also elevator receipts and inspector's certificate of grade. Now can the commission firm, without notice to owner, sell the wheat at from 10 to 12½ cents per bushel below market quotation for same grade? And can the wheat be taken out of the elevator without presentation of receipt and certificate? By answering the above you will confer a favor on P. H.

When your wheat was received it was undoubtedly put in with other grain of same grade, so that your identical wheat could not be delivered to you. We are of the opinion that you are left the choice of accepting the sale as made, or demanding and receiving from the commission firm a like quantity of wheat as per your certificate of grade, upon your paying to them the charge for storage and the amount the commission firm advanced to you on the wheat, with legal interest from date you received the money.

KANSAS WEATHER-OROP BULLETIN.

The Kansas weather service, in co-operation with the United States weather bureau, report for the week ending April 15, 1892, as follows:

The rainfall during the past week is deficient in the western and southern counties, but is above normal in the counties east of Jewell, Lincoln and Rice, except in Shawnee, where a deficiency of 0.20 occurs. The greatest excess occurs in Nemaha, where the rainfall for the week is upwards of an inch above the normal. The precipitation diminishes from the northeast counties to the southwestern, where practically no rain fell during the week.

The temperature is slightly deficient in the western counties, which deficiency increases eastward, being from 8° to 10° below the normal in the eastern counties. An average amount of sunshine has prevailed in the western, while but little was vouchsafed to eastern counties.

The condition of wheat and rye has been improved, and both of these crops are now looking well. In the southern counties oats are in fine condition; in the central and northern oats sowing is about finished, while the oats sown the first of March are just coming up, yet in good shape. The high winds during the past two weeks have proved injurious to wheat, oats and rye, and newly sown alfalfa in portions of the State containing sandy soil by shifting the soil. The present outlook indicates that budded peaches are killed, but that there will be a crop of seedlings.

The pastures are improving, and in some parts of the central counties are sufficient to provide full sustenance for stock.

Publishers' Paragraph.

Many eyes are turned nowadays toward the famous fruit lands of Texas. The Alf. H. H. Tolar Co., of Alvin, Texas, are offering inducements in way of good bargains to those who wish homes near Galveston, in that State. A little study of the map of Texas cannot fail to convince one of the desirableness of their lands, so far as location is concerned; and the low prices asked by them in connection with the known fertility of Texas soil are great inducements to those about to look for new homes.

Our old friend, M. D. Greenlee, ex-County Clerk of Douglas county, Kas., is manager of the branch office of the firm at Lawrence, Kas. For prices, descriptions, etc., see their advertisement on page 17 of this issue.

It would be worth while for the ladies to bear in mind that if they take a gentle course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring, they will have no trouble with "prickly heat," "hives," "sties," "bolls," or "black heads," when summer comes. Prevention is better than cure.

For the Great Bridge Celebration at Memphis.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets from all stations on its line at very low rates. The great bridge will be dedicated on May 12. Tickets will be sold on May 10, 11 and 12, good to return until and including the 15th. Rate from Kansas City to Memphis and return will be \$10. This celebration will be one of the greatest events that has taken place in the South since the war. It will be participated in by Governors of States, members of the Cabinet, prominent members of the Senate and House of Representatives, prominent army and navy officers and probably by the President and Secretary Blaine, the latter, however, not yet positive. In addition to innumerable parades and grand attractions, there will be a grand naval display by torpedo boats, gunboats and war ships. The war ship Concord is already on her way to Memphis from Matanzas. Special train arrangements and full details as to the great celebration will be announced later.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Railroad Arrangements for the National Encampment, G. A. R.

For the national encampment, G. A. R., at Washington in September next, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad offers an unexcelled service of through limited vestibuled express trains, with Pullman sleeping cars from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, and all principal intermediate stations to Washington. The encampment will be the greatest event in Washington since the grand review of 1865.

No railroad in America is better equipped than the B. & O. to transport large volumes of passenger traffic with dispatch, safety and comfort. Its long experience in transporting crowds to inauguration ceremonies, Knights Templar conclaves, and similar gatherings on an extensive scale, will prove most valuable in carrying the thousands to the encampment.

The B. & O. is the shortest route to Washington from nearly all points east and west. Passengers from Chicago will have the option of traveling via Pittsburgh or via Grafton, both routes crossing the crest of the Alleghenies amid the most picturesque scenery in America. All B. & O. east-bound trains pass Harper's Ferry and traverse the historic valley of the Potomac, whose battle grounds are familiar to every veteran.

Visitors to Washington will be pleased to learn that the B. & O. will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates from Washington to Maryland and Virginia battlefields during the encampment.

Through Car Service to the Pacific Coast via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway has recently inaugurated a line of first-class Pullman tourist sleeping cars to the Pacific coast, to leave Minneapolis and St. Paul, Dodge Center, New Hampton, Sumner, Oelwein, Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines and all main line stations on their daylight train, No. 4, Thursday of each week, and to make through connections to San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., and passengers to intermediate destinations can also have the privilege of this service.

This is an accommodation which the people of the great States traversed by this line, namely—Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas—should appreciate, and it, no doubt, will result in largely increasing the Pacific coast travel of this enterprising line.

Returning, these cars will leave Los Angeles every Thursday and San Francisco every Friday, leaving Kansas City the following Tuesday evening, and arriving at Minneapolis Wednesday of each week.

The agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will take pleasure in giving any information regarding this car service and reservations can be obtained upon application to them. Passengers from Dubuque and intermediate stations to Oelwein and from all Illinois stations will have the advantage of this tourist car from Oelwein.

The Topeka Linseed Oil Works have well-cleaned flaxseed for sowing. Write for prices and terms.

Horticulture.

Missouri Valley Horticulturists and the World's Fair.

At the March meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, held at 432 Rialto Building, Kansas City, the following proceedings were had, President L. C. Evans in the chair.

D. A. Goodman, of Westport, Missouri, opened the discussion of the horticultural display at the World's Fair, to be held in Chicago next year. He expressed himself opposed to the offering of premiums for best displays, as often the mere matter of a few points of supposed superiority will give one display too much prominence over competing exhibits. Another objection would be the making of a great number of little individual or county displays instead of massing everything into one grand exhibit.

Col. L. C. Evans was opposed to States competing with each other, but was in favor of counties in any State competing so far as to stimulate worthy effort, dividing up whatever premiums received among the leading counties to the number of ten or a dozen.

On motion a committee composed of L. A. Goodman, Geo. E. Rose and George E. Kessler was appointed by the chair to draft a resolution expressing the views of this society concerning the Columbian horticultural exhibit.

The following resolutions were endorsed by the society:

Resolved, That this society, believing that premiums are no inducement for State displays, and that they often engender hard feelings and jealousies, respectfully petition the department:

(1) That no premiums be offered in any department of horticulture, but that if money can be given, it be given to each State making a creditable display, and the public at large be left to judge of the qualities of each display.

(2) That we protest against the division of each State display into so many different parts and in so many different places in the building, because it destroys the object aimed at by each State, a "collective exhibit." Also that the plan will not give the different parts of the State an opportunity to be represented distinctly.

(3) That we believe the best plan is to have a "collective exhibit" of fruits made by counties. The whole to be a State exhibit and each county to have its proper credit for what it done.

(4) That we believe a space given to each State to do their very best in, and no premiums offered will tend to a more extensive judicious systematic and satisfactory display than any other plan, and we hereby ask an earnest consideration of the matter.

(5) That we believe the same plan may be carried out in the display of our flowers, plants, nursery trees, forestry and orchards, that they can be more advantageously and satisfactorily exhibited as a "whole" than to be divided up in so many classes and places for exhibit.

T. A. Durkee's paper on "Pear Cultivation" elicited considerable discussion. As a society the members seem to have had very little success in pear growing, one or two exceptions to the contrary. The Bartlett remains the favorite for commercial purposes.

REPORTS ON FRUIT.

H. Hughes reported plums and cherries in good condition. The peach crop is a failure this year, and now is the time to head back the trees.

G. E. Esenlaub reported vineyards in very fine condition; even the tender varieties are in good shape.

A. Chandler reported raspberries in rather poor condition, cause from last summer's drouth. The following list of grapes for family planting was suggested: Jewel, Concord and Goethe.

The society adjourned to meet again in the same place the third Saturday of April.

GEO. E. ROSE, Secretary.

To Handle an Orchard.

My first experience in fruit-growing, says A. J. B., in Fair Play, (Mo.) Comet, took place up in Iowa some thirty-five years ago, when I bought a small tract of land and concluded to plant it to fruit. The fruit tree vender had no difficulty in making sale of the required amount that was wanted to set the land to an orchard. Thinking I had done about all that would be required on my part after planting, I cultivated the land to a hoed crop, such as potatoes and garden truck, giving no further attention to the more important part, the trees. At about the 1st of August there were signs of dying, and I called the attention of a more experienced neighbor to look at the trees. It was at this time that I learned the nature of the dreaded

borer, and on examination it was found that very nearly all the trees were dead or dying from the effect of the borer.

A short time after this I bought a farm that had a small orchard of good-sized trees of the very choicest kind. But it was very badly neglected, and the borer was getting in his work in good shape.

The land on which the orchard was growing was a north hillside sloping to the north, and it had been so neglected that it would not grow good grass. The soil had been washed off down to the roots of the trees, and it was impossible to drive a wagon and team through or between the rows. But after a good, thorough pruning, as I had learned from Mr. Purdy's book, I hauled fifteen or twenty large loads of well-rotted manure, then plowed it under, giving the ground a good harrowing. Then I commenced clearing all the dirt from around the trees, doing some root pruning, after which I filled in with ashes and charcoal in place of the dirt that I had taken out. After that I gave the trees very little attention until the ground had frozen very deep, then I hauled and placed around the trees a heavy coat of barn-yard manure. In February I sowed the land to timothy, which made a fine stand and a splendid growth. The manure was left remaining around the trees until late in the spring, and the effect was wonderful.

My neighbors' orchards were out in full bloom and leaf, and there was not a leaf or bloom to be seen on my trees for at least ten to fourteen days later, and my neighbors wanted to know what was the matter with my trees. They concluded that I had damaged or killed them with the radical treatment I had given them. But they were again surprised when they put forth the bloom, for it was a grand sight. There was not a limb or twig but what was a solid mat of bloom. Then, at this juncture I concluded to save the work of thinning the fruit by cutting out more limbs that could be spared without injury to the trees. This again left it in shape to give my neighbors a greater surprise than ever, for they concluded my last pruning more dangerous than the first. But the greatest surprise came in the fall when I picked my fruit, for they had lived in the neighborhood a number of years and knew well what kind of fruit grew on these same trees, also the quantity and quality.

The quality that I grew was superior in every way, the flavor being better and the size from one-third to one-half larger, while the quantity was from one-half to two-thirds more.

The Quality of Pears.

There are two influences which largely control the quality of different varieties of the pear, and which cause cultivators to form conflicting opinions of their flavor. These are cultivation and ripening. According to the *Cultivator* and *Country Gentleman*, a tree growing in a hard, grassy soil will give different fruit from a tree handsomely cultivated. A strong case occurred some years ago, when a tree of the St. Ghislain stood for some years in a compact and hard sod, and the fruit being yearly used became familiar to the owner. The ground was then converted into a pig pasture, and the animals rooted it thoroughly, cultivating it as effectually as by plowing, with none of the risk of tearing the roots. The next crop of fruit was a very different thing, the pears being so much larger in size and so greatly superior in flavor that if the tree had not been known the fruit would not have been recognized.

Quite important is proper ripening. Nearly all kinds are spoiled in quality if allowed to hang on the tree till they ripen and drop. The flavor has departed. On an average, they should be picked a week beforehand, or as soon as they crack off when lifted above a level. Some pears, as the Seckel for instance, will nearly ripen longer on the tree; while others lose nearly all their flavor. The Bartlett may be gathered before fully grown, and if placed in a dark apartment, will mature into a rich, golden, juicy fruit. The owner of a fruit garden should become familiar by practice with the needs and peculiarities of different pears. Some varieties ripen nearly all at the same time; others mature successively, and the earliest should be picked first, leaving the thinned remainder to improve as they come on afterwards. As a general rule, the early or summer pears are more improved in qual-

ity by being gathered early, than the later ones.

In addition to cultivation and ripening, the quality of pears, in common with nearly all large fruits, is greatly controlled by heavy or moderate crops. This influence is becoming understood by intelligent orchardists. An overloaded tree bears small and insipid pears; a crop properly thinned is improved in different ways—in size, in color, in quality; while the tree is less improved with a moderate crop. Hence the value of thinning early in the season.

The Poultry Yard.

How to Raise Turkeys.

In order to enable our readers to more fully understand what may be required, says the *Poultry-Keeper*, the following cardinal points should be kept in view. They are—

1. Never let the young turkeys get wet. The slightest dampness is fatal.
2. Feed nothing the first twenty-four hours after they are hatched.
3. Before putting them in the coop see that it is perfectly clean and free from lice, and dust them three times a week with Persian insect powder.
4. Be sure the hen is free from lice. Dust her, too.
5. Look out for mites and the large lice on the heads, necks and vents. Grease heads, necks and vents with lard, but avoid kerosene.
6. Nine-tenths of the young turkeys die from lice. Remember that.
7. Filth will soon make short work of them. Feed on clean surfaces. Give water in a manner so they can only wet their beaks.
8. The first week feed a mixture of one egg, beaten, and sifted ground oats or rolled oats, mixed, with salt to taste, and cooked as bread, then crumbled for them, with milk or curds, so they can drink all they want. Feed every two hours, early and late.
9. Give a little raw meat every day; also finely-chopped onions, or other tender green food.
10. After the first week keep wheat and ground bone in boxes before them all the time, but feed three times a day on a mixture of corn meal, wheat middlings, ground oats, all cooked, and to which chopped green food is added.
11. Mashed potatoes, cooked turnips, cold rice and such, will always be in order.
12. Too much hard-boiled eggs will cause bowel disease.
13. Remove coop to fresh ground often in order to avoid filth.
14. Ground bone, fine gravel, ground shells, and a dust bath must be provided.
15. Give them liberty on dry warm days.
16. They must be carefully attended to until well feathered.
17. Finely-cut fresh bones, from the butchers, with the adhering meat, is excellent.
18. A high roost, in an open shed, which faces the south, is better than a closed house for grown turkeys.
19. A single union of a male and female fertilizes all the eggs the hen will lay for the season, hence one gobbler will suffice for twenty or more hens.
20. Two-year-old gobblers with pullets or a yearling gobbler with two-year-old hens is good mating.
21. Turkeys can be hatched in an incubator and raised to the age of three months in a brooder, but only in lots of twenty-five, as they require constant care.
22. Capons make excellent nurses for turkeys and chicks.
23. It is not advisable to mate a forty-pound gobbler with common hens, as the result will be injury. A medium size gobbler is better.
24. Young gobblers may be distinguished from the females by being heavier, more masculine in appearance, more carunculated on the head, and a development of the "tassels" on the breast. A little experience may be required at first.
25. Adult turkeys cannot be kept in confinement, as they will pine away. By feeding them in the barnyard a little night and morning they will not stray off very far, but they cannot be entirely prevented from roaming, and the hen prefers to make her own nest.
26. Gobblers and hens of the same age may be mated, but it is better to have a difference in the age.
27. Pullets may lay small eggs at first,

AT HAND

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but the eggs will gradually increase to the normal size.

28. A forty-acre field will give ample forage to 500 turkeys, but it is a large flock that has as many as 100 together.

29. Wooded land is an assistance to the cleared land, but renders the birds more liable to attacks by enemies.

30. Turkeys cannot be divided into pens, but may be divided into fields, with fifty in a field, provided you know how to keep them from flying over a fence.

31. Turkeys need no artificial warmth in winter. If a young turkey is tender the adult is very hardy.

32. Lameness in young turkeys is usually due to flying up and off a high roost.

33. Turkeys are subject to all the diseases that affect chickens, especially cholera and roup.

34. A turkey will not fatten in a close coop, refusing food if deprived of liberty entirely. Fatten turkeys in small yards, keeping two or more together.

35. Mate very heavy gobblers with large hens only.

36. Bear in mind that meat, milk and fresh bone, cut fine, are the main foods for young and old.

37. Keep these rules and read them over two or three times.

Poultry Notes.

When setting a hen, a spoonful of sulphur put into the nest will prevent lice on the hen or chicks.

Whenever a hen weans her chickens they should be taught to go to roost; a very little trouble will do this.

One of the best ways of getting rid of lice is to sprinkle coal oil everywhere on the floor, the walls and the ceiling, and in every crack and crevice.

Never feed raw corn meal to your chicks. It should always be cooked first. The best way is to bake it into corn bread, and then moisten with milk before feeding.

Grease closes the pores of the egg shells, and in this way often prevents their hatching; for this reason it is not a good plan to grease the bodies of the setting hens.

Keep the chicks cooped up in the morning if the run is at all damp, especially if it is a grass run. If this rule is followed, the chicks will thrive much more rapidly than otherwise.

Consumption Cured.

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

In the Dairy.

BUTTER VS. BUTTERINE.

If the milk-producers, whether they be farmers, dairymen or managers of creameries, were as active, tireless and cunning in their efforts in the advertising of their products, says the *National Dairyman*; if they worked as hard to show the masses of the people the superior palatableness, cheapness and healthfulness of their products over those turned out by the slaughtering and packing houses, they would finally become more than rivals of the others; they would force them to supply the demands only of those who are satisfied with a very poor substitute for genuine butter, made from the pure milk of cows.

These figures will show the extent of the cut made on the genuine butter-producers by the producers of manufactured butter substitutes. The annual report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1891, shows that during the year 165,000,000 pounds of oleo were stamped. Of this amount 120,708,591 pounds were exported, and 44,391,409 pounds consumed at home.

During the last ten days of January and the first few days in February, 1892, there was a novel exhibition of the advertising methods, in Kansas City, of one of the largest firms that manufacture butterine. On the spacious ground floor of one of the largest retail dry goods stores in Kansas City, and in the largest show window of one of the popular fancy groceries might be seen a half-dozen handsome young ladies, neatly dressed and surrounded with all the necessary cooking utensils, giving out to crowds of people samples of a new brand of butterine and various food products of which it formed a component part. This was a device to introduce to the people the new product and was all legitimate and right. Handsome and gracious young women, with fine figures, graceful manners and bewitching smiles, dressed in snowy costumes, with dainty caps of the *chefs de cuisine* on their wise little heads are mighty nice to look at. And when they are surrounded by a bright array of the prettiest and most stylish cooking utensils and pass out to the hungry public with supple, white hands, "without money and without price"—bread, cakes, soups, potted meats, etc., all, we suppose, flavored by the essence of the bull and the bear, called butterine, you think you are swallowing ambrosia—the food of the gods. But all this delusive display of feminine beauty, brilliant labels and glittering utensils cannot make butterine—a compound of hog fat, beef tallow and dash of real butter—a good substitute for the pure, sweet, delicious butter made out of cow's milk.

Thousands of people attracted by this pretty scheme of advertising sampled products of the manufacturer. A number of people have so long been guilelessly gulping down this conglomeration of hog kidney fat, beef tallow and science that they have utterly forgotten the sweet, rich aroma and taste of good, genuine butter. Our old brindle cow has been driven into the back pasture and "none so poor as to do her reverence." Now in spite of the fact that there are nearly 50,000,000 pounds of this manufactured stuff used in a year, less than a pound to each of the inhabitants of the United States, in the great outlying districts of the land, far from the few large cities where it is chiefly manufactured, there is an immense population, which prefers even only a fair quality of cow butter to any manufactured article, no matter how delusively pleasant it may be to the palate. After years of scientific tests and experiments as to the cleanliness, healthfulness, and comparative cheap-

ness of all the manufactured substitutes for cow butter, the masses still demand cow butter. It is not "an old-time prejudice;" that is all done away with; it is a demand for a genuine product, the value of which mankind has tested for nearly 5,000 years.

Now, the question arises, how are the people who make genuine butter going to supply the undoubtedly great demand for it; and, how are they to contend against the immense capital engaged in the manufacture, advertising and sale of the numerous substitutes or alleged substitutes? First, a larger quantity and a better quality of butter must be made. In order to do this, the farmer, dairymen and the creameries must be unflagging in their efforts to secure the best breed of milk cows or the milk from them. Next, they must study the best methods of feeding, and above all the utmost care and intelligence should be used in the handling of milk and cream. Another important thing is to use the best utensils and the latest improved appliances that have stood the test of actual work. Of course there are many details to consider, but these are the essential points. The prosperity of an immense interest is involved in the contest between butter-makers and butterine-makers. Look at these figures. It requires 15,000,000 cows to supply the milk, butter and cheese for the people of the United States. The manufacturers ask no quarter, but they can be made to howl for it. Honest, intelligent, persistent work on the part of the great multitude of butter-makers will, in a few years, place the substitute manufacturers in such a position that they can only supply a limited class who will be satisfied with a cheap inferior substitute, while the great masses will buy and eat only genuine butter.

A representative of the *National Dairyman* visited the Central market in this city, which is patronized by thousands of people and where six firms are engaged exclusively in the sale of cheese, butter and the various grades of butterine and oleomargarine. From interviews with all of them he learned that nine-tenths of all the bogus butter sold was of the most inferior grade, which retails for 12½ cents per pound. Where parties are well enough supplied with cash to enable them to purchase the highest grades of butterine at 20 and 25 cents per pound, as a rule they will give it the go-by and take genuine butter at 30 and 35 cents per pound. The basis of all the manufactured butter, it was claimed by them, is exactly the same—that is, "the neutral" composed of 50 per cent. of neutral lard, 28 per cent. of creamery butter, and 22 per cent. of oleo oil. This oil comes from tallow under a pressure of 180 tons. Some of the dealers claimed that a certain percentage of cotton seed oil, which is cheaper than any of the other ingredients, was put in the cheaper grades of butterine. The only difference, they claim, in the cost and excellence of the various grades depends solely upon the amount of pure butter that is mixed with the "neutral," the basis of all.

One dealer claimed that at all seasons of the year he sold much larger quantities of pure butter than of all the grades of the manufactured article. During the season when grass is abundant, pure butter plentiful and moderate in price, the sales of pure country and creamery butter is immensely in excess of the sales of butterine, which goes to show that when the masses of consumers have their choice of the two articles at almost the same price, as a rule they prefer genuine butter. This is a fair test of the real tastes of the public. According to the testimony of the manufacturers themselves who claim that the choicest grades of butterine contain 30 per cent. of pure cream butter, one must eat over three pounds of their finest compounds before he gets into his system the nutritive and palatable qualities of one pound of genuine butter elements.

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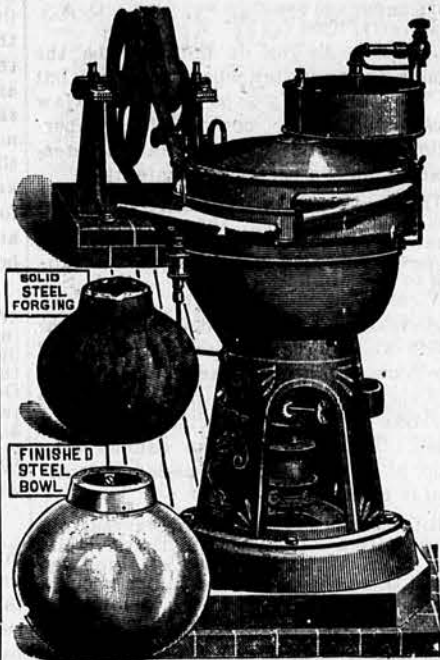
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The Veterinarian.

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

LUMP ON STEER'S JAW.—I have a yearling steer with a lump about the size of a man's fist between the throat and chin. I also have a three-year-old with a lump just under the eye. O. A. Beverly, Kas.

Answer.—As you do not describe the lumps we cannot tell what they are; but as they are likely to be either lump-jaw (*actinomycosis*) or consumption (*tuberculosis*) we advise you to have a veterinarian make a personal examination.

DENTITION FEVER.—I have a mare, 4 years old this spring, that is constantly gnawing at the manger. Her teeth seem to be crowded; she acts as if she was going to be a stump-sucker. G. F. S. Virgil, Kas.

Answer.—The trouble is fever from dentition and consequent indigestion. Feed the mare on bran mash and other soft food and give a tablespoonful of hyposulphite of soda in feed three times a day for a week. Tie her where she cannot take hold of anything till the period of dentition is past.

RHEUMATISM.—I have a six-year-old mare, with a colt by her side, that is lame. She first got lame in the left hind leg about three weeks before foaling; about a week after foaling she got so lame she could hardly touch her foot to the ground. Yesterday, a month after the first lameness, she became lame in the left fore leg. Her hair stands on end but she eats all right. O. J. M. Chase, Kas.

Answer.—We think it probable the lameness is due to rheumatism. Open her bowels by giving a pint of raw linseed oil every morning till you see its effects. Give also one of the following powders in bran three times a day: Bicarbonate of potassium, 4 ounces; powdered colchicum seed, 2 ounces; mix and divide into 16 powders. If you find swelling or tenderness in any of the joints, bathe them twice a day with the following liniment: Oil of origanum, oil of sassafras, spirits of camphor and chloroform equal parts. Rub the liniment in well with the hand and keep the mare in a warm, dry stable.

DISEASE OF THE EYES.—I have a mare, 4 years old, that got sore about a week ago in her right eye; at first it ran water and in a few days pus of a rosy nature and I could see a small dent over the center of the eye, and a white film began to grow from this dent. The eye is now bluish all over and the lids are swollen, but the mare eats all right. This morning I found another horse with his right eye getting sore the same way. J. N. H. Independence, Kas.

Answer.—That the mare first became affected, and then the horse working with her became affected in the same way a short time after, looks a little like contagion, but as this is the first case of the kind we are unable to say; however, it will be well to isolate the affected animals from the other horses and be on the safe side. Feed the animals on bran mash to keep the bowels open, and give a heaping tablespoonful of hypo-sulphite of soda three times a day. Bathe the eyes twice a day, half an hour each time, with hot water; wipe dry each time and apply a little of the following: Sulphate of zinc and nitrate of potash, of each, 40 grains; rain water, 1 pint. Protect the eyes from the sun's rays, and let the animals rest. We would be glad to hear from the cases again.

WORMS—INFLUENZA.—(1) I have a horse that has been poor in flesh all winter. He switches and rubs his tail and at times will raise first one hind foot and then the other. Recently I saw a small worm protruding from the rectum. (2) My pony has had a cough for a few days; she swelled between the lower jaws, and water and food passed back through the nostrils. There is a discharge from the nose and she does not care to put her head to the

ground. My mules are taking the same disease. I have been steaming them with hot water with a little turpentine added. Humboldt, Kas. H. W.

Answer.—(1) Your horse is suffering from indigestion and worms. Give 6 drachms of barbaeoe aloes dissolved in one pint of warm water and repeat in one week give him two teaspoonfuls of the following in bran twice a day: Powdered sulphate of iron, 2 ounces; nitrate of potash, 2 ounces; powdered gentian root, 3 ounces; mix. Feed oats and bran but no corn. (2) Your pony has influenza, complicated with laryngitis or sore throat. Give a heaping teaspoonful of the following in feed or thrown back on the tongue, three times a day: Powdered nitrate of potash, powdered gentian and powdered licorice root, equal parts mixed. Rub the throat, three times a day till sore, with the following liniment: Sweet oil, aqua ammonia and turpentine, equal parts well shaken together. Continue to steam the nostrils with the hot water and turpentine. Feed on bran mash and oats and keep well protected from cold. If tumors form under the jaw they should be opened and then kept clean by washing with carbollized water.

CALVES JERKING LEGS.—We have several calves that have always been wrong in their hind legs; they will jerk up first one leg and then the other. Sometimes they are so bad they can hardly walk. One of them took a spell of running, with tail up, going in a circle part of the time and jerking both hind and fore legs; but, generally only the hind ones are jerked. What is the cause? Can anything be done for them? A. O. K. Flagler, Colo.

Answer.—We must admit the eccentric maneuverings of those frisky calves are among the ways that are "dark and hard to explain" without an examination. The running in a circle, with tail up, may have been nothing more than the playful antics of a thrifty, good-feeling calf; but the constant jerking of the legs seems to be due to some form of chorea, a disease very rare in cattle. It is an affection of some part of the nervous system producing clonic spasms of the voluntary muscles; it is, sometimes, congenital, but in that case we would not expect to find several animals affected in the same herd. We would rather attribute it to some impropriety in the feed. Ergot of grain or of grasses, or mold, as in musty hay, might have the same effect. If the calves are kept on rocky ground, or "vice versa," in muddy, filthy corrals or stables, there may be soreness in the feet causing them to exhibit the same symptoms. A careful examination of the animals and their surroundings may reveal a very simple and easily remedied cause. If with these suggestions you are enabled to find any further developments please write us again.

AZOTURIA.—I have a mare that was taken sick while I was driving on the road. When I was driving her she first began to sweat and then got weak in the loins and could not walk; her urine was dark and bloody. She is getting a little better; she eats well but will not stand up very long at a time. When standing she will step first on one foot and then on the other as if it hurt her to stand. Enclosed find \$1 for an answer by mail and then answer through the KANSAS FARMER for the benefit of our readers. G. W. S. Tescott, Kas.

Answer.—This is a dietetic disease. It is caused by high feeding upon foodstuffs rich in nitrogen, without giving enough exercise. It generally comes on after an animal thus fed has had a few days of rest and is then taken out and driven. There is profuse sweating, apparent stiffness, swelling of the muscles of the loins, or sometimes of the shoulders, often ending in paralysis of the hind quarters, and inability to void the urine. Treatment in the first stage consists in opening the bowels with oil or aloes, keep away all grain for twenty-four hours, giving plenty of water to drink and drawing off the urine with a catheter if necessary. A tablespoonful of hypo-sulphite of soda should be dissolved in the drinking water three times a day and hot cloths may be placed across the loins. The animal should be helped upon its feet as soon as it is able to stand. Feed sparingly for a few days and give moderate exercise. The

enclosed dollar has been thankfully received, highly appreciated and properly appropriated.

Archbishop Dennison's Famous Toast.

"Here's health to all that we love,
Here's health to all that love us,
Here's health to all those that love them,
That love those that love them
That love us."

Do you notice what a large circle this wish for health includes? and will you notice the reference is not to the wine-cup, but to a standard medicine, the "Golden Medical Discovery," that can bring health to the large number of friends we each love. True, it is not a "beverage," and does not inebriate, but is a health-giving medicine, a blood-purifier, liver invigorator and general tonic—a remedy for Biliousness, Indigestion, and Stomach troubles. It cures Consumption, in its early stages, Scrofula, Bronchitis, and throat diseases.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

CATTLE.—Receipts 2,603 head. Run light, and market better than for several days, shipping steers being in best demand, \$3.40a4.25; cottonseed-fed natives, \$3.15; corn-fed stags, \$4.00; corn-fed Texas, \$3.25a3.75; corn-fed Colorado, 3.50a4.00; cottonseed-fed Texas, \$3.45; corn-fed Indian, \$2.75a3.70; cows, \$2.60a3.60; bulls, \$2.25a3.00; heifers, \$2.85a3.55; stockers and feeders, \$3.00a3.25; Colorado stockers, \$3.10a3.40.

HOGS.—Receipts 6,184, active but lower markets, range of packers' hogs, \$4.25a4.75; bulk of sales, \$4.35a4.45.

SHEEP.—Receipts 479. Ready sales for all offerings, and values of good killing stuff more firm. Muttons, \$5.60a5.75.

St. Louis.

CATTLE.—Receipts 1,485 head. Market 10a25c higher. Fair to good native steers, \$3.00a4.50; Texas and Indians, all kinds, \$2.50a3.60.

HOGS.—Receipts 4,800 head. Market 10a20c lower. Fair to prime heavy, \$4.45a4.60; mixed, ordinary to good, \$3.90a4.50; light, fair to best, \$4.35a4.55.

SHEEP.—Receipts 1,465 head. Market firm. Fair to choice muttons, \$4.75a5.00.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 13,000 head. Market active. Good to extra steers, \$4.25a4.75; others, \$3.00a3.80; canners, \$1.60a2.25; stockers, \$2.50a3.25; cows, \$2.40a3.10.

HOGS.—Receipts 38,000 head. Market 10c lower. Rough and common, \$4.25a4.50; mixed and packers, \$4.60a4.85; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4.85a4.70; light, \$4.40a4.75.

SHEEP.—Receipts 6,000 head. Market steady. Ewes, \$4.25a4.50; wethers and yearlings, \$3.00a3.65; Westerns, \$5.75a6.30; lambs, \$5.50a7.05.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

WHEAT.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 40,500 bushels. By sample on track, No. 2 hard, quoted at 72a72½c; No. 3 hard, 2 cars at 67c, 4 cars at 69c, 1 car at 68c, and 2 cars fancy at 70c; No. 4 hard, 1 car at 61½c, 2 cars at 63c and 6 cars fancy at 64c; rejected, 3 cars at 59c, 1 car at 58c; No. 2 red, quoted at 82a83c; No. 3 red, 75a80c; No. 4 red, 1 car at 69c and 1 car at 70c.

CORN.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 40,200 bushels. By sample on track, No. 2 mixed, 7 cars at 35c, 4 cars at 35½c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 34½c; No. 2 white, 2 cars at 36½c, 4 cars at 37c, 10 cars at 37c; No. 3 white, 2 cars at 36c and 1 car at 36½c.

OATS.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 14,000 bushels. By sample on track, No. 2 mixed, 29½c; No. 3 mixed, 28a29½c; No. 4 mixed, 28a28½c; No. 2 white, 30a30½c; No. 3 white, 29½a30c; No. 4 white, 28½a29c.

RYE.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 2,000 bushels. By sample on track, No. 2 66a67c and No. 3, 63a64c.

SEEDS.—Steady, but slow sales. We quote: German millet, per bushel, 35a45c; common millet, per bushel, 35a40c; sorghum, per bushel, 35a40c; timothy at \$1.12 per bushel; bulk, 50 per bushel less. Flaxseed, demand fair and prices steady. We quote at 86½c per bushel upon the basis of pure. Castor Beans, none coming in. We quote crushing in car lots at \$1.55 per bushel upon the basis of pure and small lots 50 per bushel less. Seed beans, \$2 per bushel.

HAY.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 270 tons. We quote new prairie fancy, per ton, \$7.00; good to choice, \$6.00a6.50; prime, \$4.75a5.50; common, \$3.50a4.50; timothy, fancy, \$8.50a9.00, and choice, \$7.50a8.00.

St. Louis.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 42,000 bushels; No. 2 red, cash, 84c; May, closing 84½c; June, 82; July, 79½c; August, 79c.

CORN.—Receipts, 63,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 36½c; May, closing 36½c; July, 36½c.

OATS.—Receipts, 24,000 bushels. Market better. No. 2 cash, 30c bid; May, 30½c; July, 28½c.

WOOL.—Receipts, 2,000 pounds; shipments, 16,000 pounds. Market quiet. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19a23c; coarse braid, 14a20c; low sandy 14a18c; fine light, 18a21c; fine heavy, 14-18c. Tub-washed—Choice, 30a33½c; inferior, 25a30c.

Chicago.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 81,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 81½c; No. 3 spring, f. o. b., 76a83c; No. 2 red, 80½c.

CORN.—Receipts, 198,000 bushels. No. 2, 40a40½c; No. 3, 39a39½c.

OATS.—Receipts, 2,131,000 bushels. No. 2 28½a29½c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 30½a32½c; No. 3 white, 28a29½c.

WOOL.—Market continues quiet and steady with an almost constant trade with manufacturers who continue to buy as they require wool. Kansas and Nebraska wools continue steady with a good inquiry existing. Stocks of these wools in this market are pretty well cleaned up. Prices range from 14a16c for heavy fine, 18a20c for light fine and 17a18c for fine medium, being unchanged.

Prof. Riley says that fruit-growing has come to be a business involving much special knowledge based on scientific data; and the intelligent fruit-grower will come to look upon the insect hordes that attack his trees and fruits as rather a blessing in disguise, making it unprofitable for his negligent neighbor, and securing for himself all the greater reward for his industry and intelligence.

Standard Investment.

S. S. Brandt, Montgomery, Mo., writes: "Send me a bottle of Quinn's Ointment. Have used it for Capped Hook, Windpuffs, Thoroughpin and Curbs with great success." Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address, W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

Always destroy the nests used by sitting hens, as they are hot-beds of lice.

According to authorities, three pints of fresh cow's milk equal in food value one pound of meat free from bone.

Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association.

Incorporated and established for the purpose of encouraging and remunerating farmers who breed their mares to pure-bred and registered stallions of any of the following breeds: Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, English Shire, Belgian, French and German Coach, Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay and Hackney. Write for information and blanks to

L. M. PICKERING, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.

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

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St. Louis, Mo.

The Big Lice on Turkeys.

A lady at Sandwich, Ill., thus describes how she saved her turkeys after she had lost a portion of them from the attacks of the large grey head lice. She writes:

"I would have given more than the price of the paper if I had it when my turkeys were dying. I had eighty young turkeys, the big lice got on them, and they died right along. After greasing their heads with lard I raised twenty of them."

It is a fact that in nearly all cases of failure with young turkeys the cause is the work of the large blood sucker louse on the heads, a single one of which will kill a young turkey by exhausting it. This louse comes from the turkey hen to her young. A few drops of melted lard will destroy the lice, if rubbed well into the down (on the skin) of the heads, necks, throats, and around the vents. Do not use kerosene, and use but little lard, as too much grease will kill the young turkeys.—*The Poultry-Keeper.*

No Overproduction.

In discussing the proposition to limit the production of cotton and wheat in order to improve prices, T. D. Hinckley, writing to the *National Economist*, says: "But the overproduction theorists are wrong, foolishly, senselessly and wholly wrong. There isn't a pound of cotton or wheat, or of any other product of intrinsic value to man in existence to-day, that might not be duplicated instantly with the result, under a proper system of distribution, of adding to the happiness of man. But under a distribution such as exists to-day, and which puts a ten thousand dollar valuation in a dog and a hundred thousand dollar valuation in a horse, and a scant board and clothing valuation on the mass of humanity, is not only rotten and radically, but so palpably wrong as to excite no wonder that it is so prolific of idiotic attempts to change it. We farmers of the Northwest had seriously hoped that a start towards changing the present system of distribution would be made this year, but alas, the most progressive planters of the South will now require at least two years to satisfactorily demonstrate to themselves the childish fatuity of their Memphis plan of raising prices."

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

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

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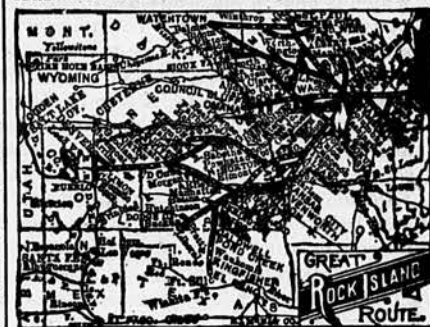
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The Apiary.

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

The Dove-Tailed Hive Again.

Before us is a communication from Mr. L. C. Clark, of Granada, Kas., in which he offers some objections to our article on the above-named hive. It is too long to publish as a whole, but we will state his objections briefly and make such replies as we think will be of general interest.

He says he is puzzled to know why a square joint is objectionable, as farmers are not carpenters and they can make this kind of a joint. Now a bee hive is one of the things that we do not advise a farmer to make. There are so many factories cutting them, and competition is so great, that he can buy a hive with a good joint, with all the parts cut ready to nail, for less than he can buy the lumber in small quantities. It seems to us better for him to devote his energies and time to something more profitable.

Mr. Clark suggests that the farmer need not make the hive dove-tailed, unless he so desires, but cut the square. Of course not. But when he does this he gives up all the peculiarity the so-called dove-tailed hive, as first made, has. He says this hive, as made by Root and others, has a lid that does not fit flat down on the sections. The editor of this column is well aware of this fact; but a quarter inch bee-space will not prevent a hive with a flat lid from being very hot. Others, however, make this hive with a lid that fits flat down upon the sections. There is no need of using an oil-cloth, if the lid is made two inches or more deep, as it is in many hives. A thin board with a bee-space between it and the sections is very much better. With a lid two inches deep, there is a space above this board, and this helps to keep the hive cool.

We infer that Mr. Clark thinks that because we called the section holders cumbersome, we would therefore discard all support for the sections. This is not the case. There are a great many hives made with "pattern slats" in the bottom of the super for the sections to rest upon. These slats are the same shape as the sections, and thousands of these were in use before Mr. Root began to use a "section holder," as he calls it. These slats rest upon a rabbit in the bottom of the super. There are end boards that rest on the bottom of the slats to make the sections fill the hive lengthwise. There is a board that slips down on the sides of the sections which is held in place against the sections by two simple wedges. To remove the sections all you have to do is to take out the wedges, remove the end and side boards, and they can be lifted out without any trouble. The slats remain in place and do not need to be removed. These section holders were manufactured by the Falconer Mfg. Co., of Jamestown, N. Y., long before Mr. Root began to use them in his dove-tailed hive, and we discarded them years ago in favor of the super mentioned above, and have seen no cause to change our opinion.

He further suggests that he does not see how we can dispense with any part of the hive, as it is so simple that all of it is needed. For ourselves, we would not discard any part of the hive, but the entire hive.

In conclusion, Mr. Clark rightly calls our attention to the fact that the end bars of the Hoffman frames touch each other only for two and a half inches at the top. This is true; but if he has ever tried to pull two sticks apart that were fastened together with propolis for two and a half inches, he has no doubt learned that the task is sufficiently hard to make valid all our objections. Then a queen killed by a frame touching for two and a half inches is dead just the same as though they touched to the bottom. Another very serious objection to these frames is, they must be put in the hive the same way every time. Should one be turned end for end while manipulating them, this would bring the sharp edges together and destroy some of the cunningly devised little angles that the bees fill with propolis. We do not know as this makes much difference, as the angles will soon be filled up any way, and when the propolis hardens both edges of the frame will be the same as square. We prefer a frame, however, that cannot be put into the hive wrong end foremost, and that will fit any way you turn it.

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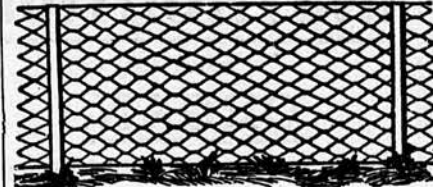
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Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, 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 householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise 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 county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in his office thirty days after the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, 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 have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its 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 from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, 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.

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 Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders 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 said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

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 take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 6, 1892.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. M. Eldred, in Pleasant Grove tp., March 1, 1892, one red heifer, two years old, dehorned; valued at \$25.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. F. O'Daniel, in Pottawatomie tp., March 25, 1892, one red two-year-old heifer.

STEER—By same, one red yearling steer.

STEER—By same, one red and white spotted yearling steer; each animal valued at \$15.

Gove county—W. H. Wington, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Wortmann, in Lauderback tp., March 11, 1892, one roan mare pony, X on right hip; valued at \$8.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 13, 1892.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COW—Taken up by M. K. Nichols, in Grasshopper tp. (P. O. Horton), September 5, 1891, one red cow, dehorned, silk in left ear, right ear cropped, brand mark on left hip; valued at \$25.

Too Late to Classify.

TREES AND PLANTS.—Two-year apple \$4 per 100; strawberry plants \$3 per 1,000; two-year rhubarb \$3 per 100; asparagus, two-year, \$2 per 100; red cedar and arbor vitae 30 cents each, three to four feet. Bulbs—Gladolus, \$3 per 100, 50 cents per 12; cannas 50 cents per 12, \$3 per 100, mixed kinds; dahlias 75 cents per 12. Geraniums, all kinds, \$4 per 100. One hundred assorted plants, all leading kinds, \$3, 25 for \$1; 12 roses \$1; two-year roses, hardy, 20 cents; moon flowers, five leading kinds, 15 cents each, eight for \$1; double morning glory, hardy, 15 cents. Fifty rhubarb, one-year, \$1; one-year asparagus, 100 for \$1. Plants by mail or express, trees and bulbs by express or freight. Bonner Springs Nurseries, Bonner Springs, Kas.

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FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn eggs. W. P. Hillix, Seneca, Kas.

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Name of Grower.	P. O. Address.	Tree or Vine.	Growth in feet. inch.
Witt Bros., Eddy, N. M.		Raisin Grape,	16 9
"	"	Apple,	4 9
"	"	Pear,	4 8
"	"	Plum,	5 3/4
"	"	Cherry,	1 9
"	"	Crab Apple,	1 8 1/2
"	"	Mulberry,	1 8
F. G. Campbell, Eddy, N. M.		Black Locust,	8 7
G. W. Blankenship, Eddy, N. M.		Apple,	3 11
"	"	Apricot,	5 8
"	"	Peach,	3 9
"	"	Box Elder,	6 1
"	"	Mulberry,	7 8
"	"	Lombardy Poplar,	6 2
"	"	Custar Bean,	8 4
Jas. Hogg, Seven Rivers, N. M.		Peach,	7 2
"	"	Cottonwood,	16 3
R. M. Gilbert, Seven Rivers, N. M.		Osage Orange,	14 7
"	"	Native Willow,	16 5
"	"	Pecan,	6 2
"	"	Black Walnut,	4 11
"	"	Plum,	8 1
"	"	Mulberry,	6 4

Witt Bros. have several cottonwoods, 9 years old, that are 62 to 64 inches in circumference and over 80 feet high. Mr. Hogg has a peach tree 3 years old from the seed that is 8 1/2 inches in diameter and 17 feet 5 inches high. He has a cottonwood 4 years old that is 28 inches in circumference. Mr. Gilbert has a pecan tree 6 years old that is 24 inches in circumference and 23 feet high. He has a black walnut tree 3 years old, from the seed, that is 12 inches in circumference, 11 feet 10 inches high, and that bore several walnuts this year. Maynard Sharpe, of Eddy, has 2 peach trees, 2 years old, from the seed, that bore and matured 7 peaches this year. He has 1 apple tree, 2 years, from the seed, that bore 3 apples the past season.

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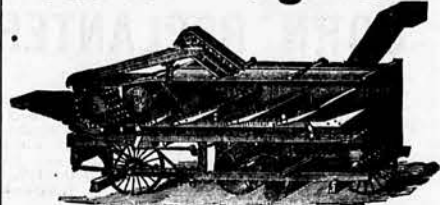
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Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.

Everett L. Shelton, Plaintiff,

George G. Ready, Sarah T. Ready, Ida A. Lamond, Peter Felts and G. W. Wilson, Defendants. No. 12961.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District court, in the above-entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Monday, the 23rd day of April, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit: Lot numbered 223, on Watson avenue, in West End subdivision to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and is appraised at the sum of \$450, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 17th day of March, 1892. J. M. WILKINSON, Sheriff.

FRANK HERALD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Emma P. Jourdan, Plaintiff,

Frank P. McLennan, Defendant. No. 18482.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District court, in the above-entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit: Lots numbered 804, 804.5, 805, 810, and 812 in block 11, on Madison street, in Pierce's addition to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendant, and is appraised at the sum of \$800, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 17th day of March, 1892. J. M. WILKINSON, Sheriff.

FRANK HERALD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Of Clydesdale Horses and Galloway Cattle.

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., MAY 4th, 1892, at Brookside Farm, adjoining the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The offerings will consist of yearling, two-year-old and aged Clydesdale stallions, and also thirteen mares and fillies of the most noted families, all registered in the American Clydesdale Stud Book. The Galloways, fifty-two head of bulls and heifers, are the get of such noted bulls as Rodger of Oakbank, Keelings and Topman of Brookside, and from such noted families as Lucy's, Blakie's and Miller's of Balg, Straley's, Forest Queen's, Mav's of Castlemilk, Flora's and Countesses of Wedholme. Galloways are the great deboners. One of their gaily black curly skins brings more money than any ordinary steer. For catalogues and particulars, address
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Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	388,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,791	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	297,690	17,672	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,830	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,854	269,844		

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