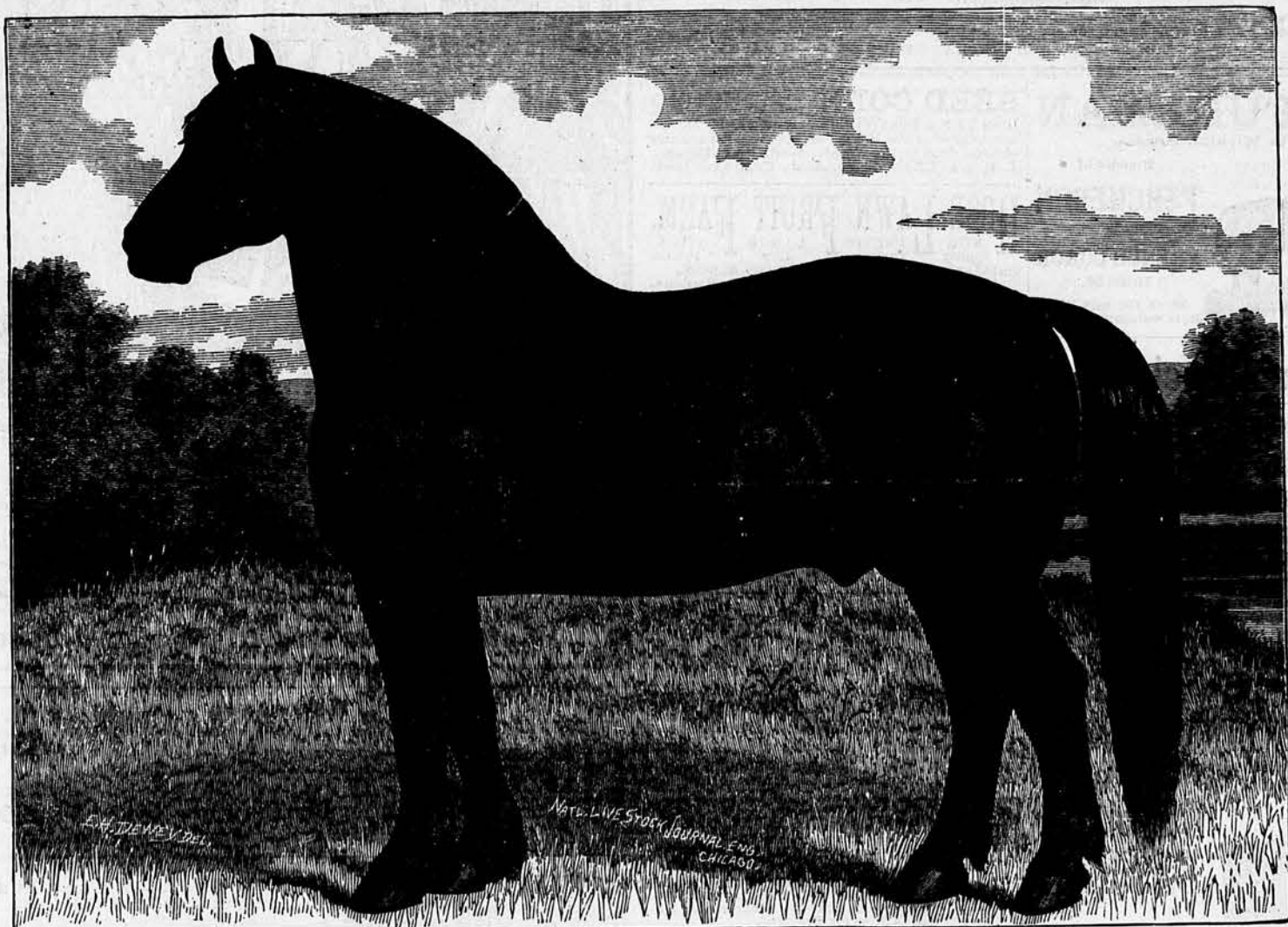


KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXXI, No. 7.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1893.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.



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Roses and Hardy Shrubs.
Send for prices to J. F. CHEIL,
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110 TO 130 BUS.
PER ACRE



SALZER'S GREAT NORTHERN OATS
Oats are not all alike. This was fully demonstrated when in 1889 Salzer's White Bonanza won the \$500-in-gold prize paid by the American Agriculturist for the heaviest-yielding oat in America, yielding 184 bushels per acre from our seed. Now, since then we have kept pace with the times and introduced this year the grandest of all white oats, SALZER'S GREAT NORTHERN. This is a wonderful oat, a remarkable stooler, over 2,000 kernels having been counted from one seed planted. It will outyield any and every white oat known. It is the great general-purpose oat, yielding enormously in all climates and on all soils, and withstanding every element of Nature, as storms, droughts, rains and the like in a wonderful degree. Its straw is stiff, upright and never falls to return a tremendous yield. This wide-awake farmer will plant a few acres to this oat this spring, and then sell it to his neighbors for seed in fall, for everybody seeing it grow will want it and will pay you a big price for same.
10 Farm grain samples, including Great Northern Oats, 8c., with catalogue, 16c. postage.
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Largest Grower of Nursery Stock in the West.

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Send for our large, illustrated catalogue of potatoes and other farm seeds. Mailed free.

Iowa Seed Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

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Blue Spruce, Douglas Spruce, European Larch, Pines, Spruces, Arbor Vitas, etc., etc. Catalogue Speciosa Seed. Forest and Evergreen Seeds. R. DOUGLAS & SON, Waukegan, Ill.

In writing to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

FRUIT TREES, VINES, PLANTS,

Roses, Ornamentals, etc., at half Agent's prices. See our offer of \$9.00 collection for \$4.00. JAY GOULD, Bill Nye, and 40,000 others are our patrons. Deal direct with the producer. Established 1875. See Dun's Commercial Reports. Send for free Catalogue and copy of Green's Fruit Grower (100,000 readers) with new story: "Honeycomb on a Fruit Farm." GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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part readily from the shuck, which remains on the stem instead of the berry. Vigorous, prolific and good. Write for full description and prices. All other best kinds cheap.
THE HOOVER & GAINES CO.
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PLANT THE LINCOLN PEAR

A new variety. The only ironclad pear known of large size and high quality. Original tree 57 years old. Never blighted. \$2000 realized from the fruit of this single tree. Handsome illustrated pamphlet with history, testimonials, etc. free. AGENTS WANTED. Introduced under copyright and for sale exclusively by
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The Perfection Horse Tail Tie

Beats cleaning a Muddy Tail
All Polished Metal.
Sample, 25c. DES MOINES NOVELTY CO.,
120 W. 4th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

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Gossip About Stock.

V. B. Howey, of Topeka, reports that he has received the \$50 premium offered by the American Berkshire Association for the best sow and litter of pigs shown at the Kansas State fair for 1892.

Owen N. Heaton, an attorney of Ft. Wayne, Ind., is taking advantage of the present favorable condition of the swine business, and has decided on Poland-Chinas as his standard. He will also breed Shropshire sheep. Our Chicago manager states that he is getting the very best blood, and will doubtless become one of the best breeders of Indiana.

A. E. Staley, of Ottawa, Kas., breeder of Chester White swine, has enlarged his establishment by purchasing the Poland-China herd of swine owned by Dietrich & Gentry, including the stock boar, Moorish Pride 8405. He reports numerous sales through his advertisement in the FARMER, and says that he will be ready to fill orders in early spring for either Chester White or Poland-China pigs.

At a recent auction sale of swine by J. T. Harris, West Liberty, Ia., the general average was \$121; the highest price paid was \$500. The excellent boar, Free Trade, that was Missouri-bred, by D. F. Risk, of Weston, Mo., that sold on Iowa soil for \$800, and Iowa's \$500 animal ought to stimulate the swine-breeders of Nebraska and Kansas to redouble their efforts and keep pace with our sister States of Missouri and Iowa in the ultimate result of swine husbandry.

Our Chicago manager recently visited the farms of A. C. Moore & Sons, of Canton, Ill. Mr. A. C. Moore, the senior member, is the pioneer Poland-China breeder of this country. To Mr. Moore may be justly credited the name that this famous hog now bears. He has 100 of as fine brood sows as one would wish to look upon. The uniformity and symmetry is remarkable. They have a trade extending throughout the whole world. He recently shipped four pigs, two boars and two sows, to Jose M. and E. Cortes, Bogota, Republic of Columbia. Mr. Moore has been before the public for years and bears a reputation for honesty and fair-

dealing. He expects to breed 600 pigs or more this coming season. He also has a few choice Percheron horses.

The President of the Farmers' Alliance, W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Kas., seems to be doing a flourishing business with pure-bred swine, having recently sold \$250 worth of his best Poland-Chinas to our old customer, William Plummer, Osage City, Kas., and a \$40 sow to Henry Cousins, Wayne, Kas. Week before last he sold seven head, and during 1892 sold 200 head of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. J. W. Beam, Lindsborg, has bought five boars, one a week, for the past five weeks.

The John March Co.'s chemical dehorner unquestionably should be used by every stock-grower. The KANSAS FARMER knows positively that it prevents the horns growing without any bad results at a cost of 1 cent a horn with one simple application. Do not delay, but send for a bottle at once. It is the best investment any farmer can make; at least, send a postal card for their new catalogue, which will be sent you free. You cannot afford to be behind the times on this important question. You will find their address in their advertisement in this paper.

The question of farm fencing has been one which farmers have considered with all seriousness for many years. The day of barb wire is rapidly nearing its end. To produce a fence at a minimum cost with the greatest durability, strength and protection has been the aim of many inventors during this last year. Our Chicago manager writes us about the Van Wagoner fence, manufactured by C. H. Van Wagoner & Co., Homer, Mich. He states he was recently at their place and saw a sample of the fencing which they are now advertising in our columns. They will send circular to anyone applying, which gives full information. It is, indeed, a model fence, and can be produced at an exceptionally low price.

George E. Brown, of Aurora, Ill., writes: "Notwithstanding the severe cold weather, my horses have wintered in fine shape. Mares and foals will come out this spring in really better shape than they went into winter quarters in. I find roots and bran, with a small allowance of oats, with good, clean timothy hay, the best growing food I can use. The blizzards that have followed each other in quick succession ever since January 1st have put an effectual damper on trade. Up to January 1st my trade was unusually good, but I have a large number of stallions of extra quality on hand, 3 to 5 years old, that must be sold, and I have decided to make my prices and terms so attractive to responsible buyers that no one who can use a first-class stallion need do without one. No farmer who has a good mare should allow her to go barren this year, for so many that have been breeding a common quality of horses the past years, are now dropping out, that there will be plenty of room and a sharp demand for all the good horses that can be raised. It is predicted by all shrewd horsemen that horses will be booming in three years time."

Among others reporting the outlook for the horse business since our last issue is Mr. William Burgess, of Crete, Neb., who says: "I never had better looking nor more topky horses on my breeding farm, either here or in old England, and feel sure I can suit any person in Kansas that intends to buy a stallion or a brood mare. My stallions and mares that were exhibited at the Kansas State fair last fall, and won in nearly all rings, in perhaps the strongest arrays ever on Kansas soil or even west of the Mississippi, are now appearing in their most handsome and perfect form, and if any would-be purchaser does not find them as good as any importer can show, then their journey to see them will not cost them one cent. I can fill the bill from a last year's foal up to maturity, and will sell them at reasonable prices and easy terms. As I have already said, I shall be pleased to see buyers from Kansas and place some of my best individuals permanently on Kansas soil,

feeling that the future would demonstrate more than possibilities, and that the pride of hundreds of English breeders would at an early day be the pride of the Kansas horse-breeder, and the coming of a better class of horses for the average farmer."

Messrs. Stericker Bros., of Springfield, Ill., importers and breeders of Cleveland Bay and English Shire horses, write us as follows: "Notwithstanding the extremely cold weather we have been having lately, we have several sales to report. Folks will find out who not only advertise, but keep the best stock. Our noted champion Shire mare, Sonsie, was taken by A. G. Soderburg, of Osco, Ill. Next we sold a first-class four-year-old Hackney stallion in Brown Shales I. (2864), to J. C. Brownrigg, of Mount Ida, in your State. This gentleman has thoroughly tested the Hackney, and is highly pleased with the results. He had the misfortune to lose a Hackney stallion last year, but thinks he has replaced him with one which is hard to beat. A very good Cleveland Bay stallion went to H. Frieze, Muscotah, Ill. Another excellent three-year-old Hackney went to Fleener Bros., Hedrick, Ia. Five excellent mares to A. and J. Derwent, Durand, Ill., and a first-class Cleveland Bay stallion went to Charles O'Hara, of Ruma, Ill. We are not having any 'boom,' but we are all the while selling something, and indications point to a fair trade. We never were in better shape to please our patrons. We have lots of horses, but they are, fortunately for us, the best of their kind, and just what the people want."

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. D. P. Stubbs & Sons, of Fairfield, Ia., which appears in this issue. Messrs. Stubbs & Sons, it will be remembered, are among the oldest and most popular importers of horses in the United States, and their experience has been such as to familiarize them with the horse-importing industry in its most minute details, and their fair and honorable method of dealing has made them many friends among the admirers of fine horses in this country. Several years ago they became convinced by traveling in Belgium of the superiority of the Belgian horse, and it is greatly due to their efforts that we to-day have such an excellent register for these animals, both in this country and in Belgium. As breeders and importers of French Draft horses, this firm has long been famed, and as importers of the excellent and pure-bred Oldenburg Coach horse, they may well be called the pioneers. Messrs. Stubbs & Sons announce in their advertisement that they have a few of the very best Belgian, French Draft and Oldenburg horses that can be found. Their terms are reasonable, and persons who want a horse that is acclimated, tested and strictly first-class, will do well to confer with this firm. They also have on hand and for sale a fine selection of mares of the above breeds, and colts ranging in age from one year up. Write for their prices and terms, telling them just what you want, and if they cannot suit you they will tell you so.

Notes from Chicago Office.

Our Chicago manager writes us, the Richardson Lubricating Co., of Quincy, Ill., have built a large, new factory, and have greatly increased their facilities for the manufacture of the famous Castor Oil axle grease.

Our Chicago manager writes us that the seed business among dealers is decidedly encouraging. F. C. Huntington & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., are moving into their new quarters, and they expect to do a greatly increased business this year.

Gale Manufacturing Co., of Albion, Mich., so well known to many of our readers, will make a very fine exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. Our Chicago manager recently visited them and, from the explanation given him, we have reasons to

expect a very fine view of the product of their great establishment. They manufacture a full line of agricultural implements.

The Poindexter Manufacturing Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., has recently disposed of all the patents, good-will, etc., of the Poindexter Screw Post Fence. This was caused by the increasing demand for the Poindexter Corn Splitter, same requiring the entire attention of the Poindexter Co. Our Chicago manager states their Splitter is meeting with wonderful success and is regarded an excellent thing.

KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure this week in presenting to its readers the announcement of the celebrated Gamble's Draft Equalizers for four horses. They are one of the greatest inventions of the day for operating binders. Nearly all farmers are fully aware of the fact that a binder, while it is calculated to be run by three horses, usually requires four. The difficulty in the farmer's way has been to apply the power of this fourth horse without inconvenience, and another difficulty in the way of all binders is the side draft. Notwithstanding the fact that the manufacturers of binders claim no side draft, practical experience demonstrates the fact that few, if any, binders exist that do not have a side draft. The Des Moines Equalizer Co., of Des Moines, Ia., are making the equalizer above referred to. When attached to a binder, they guarantee positively that there is no side draft. The horses turn the machine by direct draft and four medium horses will run a machine all day without change, as everything works smoothly and with ease. It is the only device we have yet seen upon the market that will do this. It is no experiment, as it has been upon the market now for a number of years, and is a standard device for this work. The bracket on the grain side of the tongue and the hinge plate on the other side comprise the essential features of the patent, the remainder being an ordinary four-horse equalizer. Any man who has ever operated four horses knows that they are much easier handled when they can be put abreast than if they have to be strung out two in the lead. The Des Moines people have been pushing their equalizers to every part of the United States where binders are used, and have yet the first word of complaint to hear from any of them. Their trade in Kansas last year for the draft equalizer, to be attached to the binders for cutting the immense crop of fall wheat, was all they could supply. Messrs. Smith & Son, of Courtland, Kas., under date of July, 10, 1892, wrote: "The equalizers surprise the natives. They advertise themselves." Mr. H. T. Lape, Roseville, Ill., under date of July 29, says: "I can say the equalizers are a success for binders, and have put out enough this harvest to make an immense trade next year." Pat Duffy, of Quigley, Ia., writing under date of July 12, 1892, says: "Four horses abreast can do as much as six ahead of one another. I would not be without a set for \$25 for one season." Many other like testimonials might be given did space permit, but the KANSAS FARMER is prepared to say that the above is only the verdict of nearly every one who has ever used their equalizers. For price and full particulars address Des Moines Equalizer Co., Des Moines, Ia., mentioning KANSAS FARMER.

Remember!

That the Erie lines have the following to offer:
Solid trains between Chicago and New York.

No change of cars, any class of tickets. Vestibule limited trains. Pullman dining and sleeping cars. Pullman sleeping cars to Boston and to Columbus, O. Fare \$2 less than by lines offering same service.

If you are thinking of making a trip east, it will pay you to call at the Chicago office of the Erie, 242 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel Building.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 12.—Isaac Johnson, Shorthorns, Lincoln, Neb.
APRIL 13.—Jullus Peterson, Short-horns, Lancaster, Kas.

THE BERKSHIRE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The origin, development and improvement of the Berkshire hog form a respectable portion of the written history and records of the improved breeds of live stock. Conscious of this fact, we may not, with propriety, attempt to add anything of importance to the volumes which have been written about this much-admired breed; and what we shall say will be in reference to matters of interest on the history, characteristics and management of the Berkshire.

Being the first breed of swine to have established records, no other can lay as valid claim to authentic and remote origin, established by reliable evidence tracing the breed distinct and certain more than a century, and following the lines just as certain back one or two more centuries.

The Secretary of the British Berkshire Society, in an article on this favorite English breed, traces the identity of the breed in the county of Berks to the beginning of this century, with such certainty as to lead him to believe the Berkshire may be traced back another couple of centuries. For instance: "The points of color thought desirable in those days seem to have been in correspondence with our present markings; a dash of white in the face, four white feet, a white tip to the tail, and generally a few white hairs on one or both elbows, also a patch somewhere under the throat." He states "that such distinctive points on a black ground have been a characteristic of the breed for over seventy years, and that they were bred with as much certainty as to color then as they can be now." In speaking of cross breeds, Mr. Humfrey, the Secretary, says: "It is a matter of certainty that they were never used in any of the herds of that time that were carefully bred. If they had, it would come out occasionally now." It is said that in those times, the owner would wager with a neighbor on the uniform markings of an expected litter of pigs. One of our own countrymen, Mr. A. B. Allen, of New York, who visited England as long ago as 1841, and who made the subject one of special researches, inquiries and observations, and who wrote an essay nearly twenty years ago, noting the characteristics of the improved Berkshire as described by several aged men in different parts of Berkshire, who had personal knowledge of the breed as far back as 1780, and who stated that the breed at that early time possessed as great perfection as in 1841. Mr. Allen says: "Thus it will be seen that the improvement is now at least a century old, and more probably a century and a quarter; for it would have taken some years back of 1780 to begin a new breed of swine, and get it up to a fixed type at that period."

This fixity of type in color and markings, with size, quality of meat, early maturity and feeding qualities, and adaptability to climatic influences, are the glowing traits which have sent the Berkshire forth conquering and to conquer wherever civilization has made it possible for improved breeds to advance.

While the description given of the breed, even in its early history, almost fits the ideal Berkshire of to-day, yet the finishing qualities have been much improved of late years. The head is finer, the neck is shorter, the bone, if possible, is better quality, with greater depth and length of body, retaining all the size with improved style and finish.

The first authentic importation of Berkshires into this country was made in 1823, followed by others in 1832, 1838, 1839, and 1841. These were scattered mainly through New York, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and the South. Strange to say, the greater part of those early importations were bred out and the pedigrees forgotten, and would not be worthy of further thought were it not for the fact that the state of neglect in which they were

left to run in the woods gave cause to the dislike and prejudice which arose and exists to a certain extent to-day against the "little black prick-eared Berkshire." But while the breeders in the United States lost interest in the Berkshire in the years preceding and during the war, at the same time the breed was being handled and improved with that degree of skill which has made England famous as the home of our best breeds of cattle, sheep and swine. It is due to the importations from England since the civil war that the magnificent herds have been built up in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. These late importations, with the stock bred from them, constitute what is known as the large or English Berkshire, as distinguished from the little Berkshire of former years.

No representative breeder of Berkshires to-day will keep a sow of less than 500 pounds weight at maturity, or use a boar of less than 700 to 750 pounds at maturity in good flesh. The produce of such sires and dams of this breed when properly mated possess a marked tendency to lay on flesh easily at any age, a characteristic that has fairly earned for the pigs a reputation for early maturity.

The pigs often reach 100 pounds at the age of one hundred days. We had five pigs of one litter which averaged fifty-six and one-half pounds at the age of fifty-six days, a small fraction over a pound a day at less than two months of age. Five pigs of another litter averaged seventy-eight pounds at the age of eighty days, and 108 pounds at one hundred days, making an average daily gain at that period, immediately after being weaned, of one and two-fifth pounds per day. These five pigs weighed 285 pounds at seven months, making an average gain during the last hundred and ten days of one and three-fourths pounds, less a very small fraction. My father butchered some Berkshires at the age of nine months which dressed 302 pounds. They had ordinary keeping on the farm. Two of his pigs dressed 300 pounds each at eight months. They were runts put up in a pen and fed slops. Longfellow's Model, a boar now in our herd, at exactly ten months weighed 446 pounds, an average of almost one and one-half pounds the first three hundred days of his life. A Kansas breeder some years ago claimed a sow weighing 500 pounds at nine months. Twenty-three head of barrows, registered Berkshires, at the American Fat Stock Show, in 1886, the average age of which was thirteen months and twenty-one days, averaged 440 pounds in weight, and it is said, they included all the runts of a certain celebrated breeder's crop of pigs. These figures and statements are not made for the purpose of boasting or to disparage other breeds, but rather to substantiate by facts the claims of Berkshire breeders to the early maturing, easy feeding qualities, and ready fitness for market at any age. We believe that, taken for size and finish, combined with early maturity, and considering the quality of the hams and bacon, the Berkshire stands without a rival.

As an outcome of one steady line of improvement, we have a hog well nigh approaching the ideal. The Berkshire among swine is what the Short-horn is among cattle—the poor man's taxpayer, rent-payer, and mortgage-lifter; and what the Thoroughbred is among horses—the standard of comparison, and the source from which many late improved breeds have largely drawn. "The height of one man's ambition is to produce a hog that is heavier than the Berkshire; of another one that will feed as well; or one that is as prolific and hardy; or that will graze as well; or that will produce as fine hams and bacon; or in some one or more ways resemble the Berkshire—the pattern hog."—*Swine Breeder's Manual*.

Selection and management.—As pointed out before, the sire should be large. He cannot be too large if free from coarseness. He should be broad between the eyes, with well dished face, snout rather broad but tapering. His jaw should be medium to heavy; ears fine, soft and erect; neck short; chest broad and deep; back broad and moderately arched; rump nearly level with

the back; body of good length and depth, smooth and even; ribs well sprung, and straight sides; shoulders thick but sloping smoothly to the body and down on fore-arm; ham broad and deep, and well rounded down to hock; bone strong; neat, short legs, and standing firmly upon the feet; hair fine, close and no bristles; markings clear white, distinct and even; carriage stylish; disposition docile, and a quiet, easy feeder. The points of the sow are much the same as in the boar. She may be thinner in the shoulder, and she should be extra fine and well dished in the face, with short nose. In size, she should approach the medium, with smooth quality, rather than large with much coarseness.

This paper is already too long to devote much time to "management," a question which may be started at any point and never exhausted. The Berkshire has been called a rustler. He probably can exist under as varied and unfavorable circumstances as any member of the genus *Sus*. However, the best specimens of the breed are not found standing on their heads in some field or marsh, rooting and hunting for a morsel, or lying comfortable in the shelter of a narrow plank fence from the howling blasts of winter, or in the shade of a barbed-wire fence or a sunflower weed from the heat of a mid-summer sun. On the contrary, they have ever been found ready throughout the long history of development and improvement to respond to rational treatment in the way of good shelter and good feed by netting satisfactory weights. The native of a country great in richness of resources, great in production of grains and grasses essential to make growth in flesh and size of carcass, it is natural and essential that an animal possessing the great assimilating powers of the Berkshire must be dependent upon the environments of improved live stock husbandry. Those environments are found on the well-regulated farm; and the foundation elements consist of grain, grass and the dairy. These are found nowhere else in the world to greater advantage than in the great Mississippi basin and its valleys—the adopted home of the Berkshire. GEO. W. BERRY.

Berryton, Kas.

Black-leg and Stock Feeds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For black-leg, tell "B. F. G." to bleed his cattle in neck. Take from one pint to a quart from each; it is a sure preventive, and if done in early stages, will sometimes cure. Bleed and treat as you would a horse. In answer to a correspondent some weeks ago for something to rot sod at first breaking, tell him to try German millet. For seed, sow one-half bushel to the acre; for hay, three pecks to the acre. He will be pleased with the result. For green food for hogs in early spring, sow oats and cane seed, one-half of each. To plant castor beans, plant as early as possible in spring, as they are slow to come up. Plant to plow both ways; thin to one stalk in a hill. Cultivate as you would corn. When commencing to pop out, cut off the spike and haul to yard, that is previously prepared, so they will pop out. The ripe ones will have to be cut, say twice a week, if the weather is favorable. The yard has to be solid, and should be surrounded with something to keep the beans from popping outside. For ten acres, thirty feet square will do; they need turning and raking together often. Finally fan them through a mill and they are ready for market. Generally speaking, as a paying crop they are not a success, unless to improve the land. S. CANTY.

Buffalo, Kas.

Alfalfa for Horses.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As timothy and clover have not yet been successfully raised in western and southwestern Kansas, and as alfalfa seems to flourish in those regions, and is highly spoken of, both for pasture and meadow, I write to make some inquiries about it.

There are some of the California horse-breeders who claim that it is injurious to brood mares when in foal, that it promotes abortion, and that

Scrofula in the Neck

The following is from Mrs. J. W. Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeesport, Penn.:



Willie Tillbrook. Sarsaparilla and he improved very rapidly until the sore healed up. Last winter it broke out again, followed by Erysipelas. We again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla with most excellent results and he has had no further trouble. His cure is due to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

He has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and daily growing stronger."

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

GOOD Leather is leather with Vacuum Leather Oil in it; 25c, and your money back if you want it. Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

colts do not do well on it. I would like to know the opinion of those readers of the FARMER who are raising alfalfa and feeding it to horses, on this point. If there are breeders of horses or cattle among your readers who have noticed any injurious effects from the use of alfalfa, we would like to have their experience, as it may be of benefit to many breeders.

Another point. I notice that Mr. J. S. Finley, of Dodge City, in an article on "The Possibilities of Wheat-Raising in Southwestern Kansas," in the FARMER of February 1, reports a yield of sixty-one bushels of wheat per acre in Ford county, raised by Judge Weston, of Ford City. Will Mr. Finley or Judge Weston report the particulars of this great yield for us? How many acres were there in the field; what kind of soil; how deep was the plowing; when was it done; when was the wheat sown; how much to the acre; what was the cultivation; what was the variety of wheat sown?

The report of the large wheat yields, by Secretary Mohler, was very interesting and very important, and I presume every farmer will look with interest at his forthcoming book on wheat-raising.

Kansas is bound to be the banner State of the United States for wheat, and there ought to be flouring mills enough built to convert it all into flour, so as to keep the bran and refuse of the wheat in the State for food for cattle.

E. P. M.

"When I was a young man," said Jonathan Gray, "if a fellow took physic he knew it, you bet. It would cramp him all up in a colicky way. And, good Lord, what a twisting his insides would get! But the pills in use now-days by sensible folks are as easy to take and as pleasant as jokes."

Of course, the kind referred to by Mr. Gray was Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the very best Liver Pill ever made—mild, but sure and effective. The only pills sold by druggists absolutely on trial! Satisfaction guaranteed, or your money returned.

Whenever the work with any crop is commenced start to keep an account with it at the same time.

The Poet's Soliloquy.

"Kiss" rhymes to "bliss," in fact as well as verse. And "ill" with "pill," and "worse" with "hearse;"

In fact and verse, we find "complete recovery" Rhymes best with "Golden Medical Discovery."

For driving out scrofulous and all other taints of the blood, fortifying the constitution against lung-scrofula or consumption, for strengthening the digestive organs and invigorating the entire system by sending streams of pure blood through all the veins—there is nothing equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the only guaranteed Blood, Liver and Lung remedy sold.

Wanted.

In every county in Kansas, a first-class man as agent to represent the Kansas Mutual Life. Address

J. P. DAVIS, President, Topeka, Kansas.

Agricultural Matters.

PREVENTION OF SMUTS IN OATS AND WHEAT.

Part of a paper read by Elam Bartholomew, before the Kooks County Farmers' Institute:

The hot water process, though simple and requiring little or no outlay in money, is, nevertheless, somewhat tedious to perform, for the reason that farmers, in general, are not provided with suitable appliances to do speedy and efficient work.

For the prevention of the loose smut of oats and the stinking smut of wheat, the general treatment is as follows: Provide two suitable vessels—as two kettles over a fire, or boilers on a cook stove, the first containing water at about 120° and the second at 132°. Unless two vessels are used the water in the second one cannot be easily kept at the required temperature. The seed to be treated, about half a bushel at a time, should now be placed in a loose gunny-sack or a wire basket made of common door screen. Dip it into the first vessel and in a moment lift it and again plunge it into the water, repeating the operation several times until the grain is well wetted and considerably heated. Then plunge it into the second vessel, being careful to maintain the temperature at 132° as evenly as possible by the addition of boiling water when necessary, but not letting it get higher than 135°, nor lower than 130°. Agitate the seed by lifting and plunging as in the first water.

Continue this for fifteen minutes and then turn it out onto a floor or some other suitable place, spreading it out quite thin, and the heat in the grain will cause it to dry quite rapidly.

This constitutes the whole process, but care should be taken not to use smut-infested sacks or vessels of any sort in rehandling the grain, or much of your labor will be lost, for it is a very easy matter to re-infect the grain by careless handling.

This method, as before stated, is rather tedious, and it would require more time to treat twenty bushels of grain than most farmers would care about taking in that way, from the fact that most of them would look upon it with disfavor, thinking that it smacks too much of the spring-time soap-making.

Last spring, knowing that my seed oats were badly smutted, and desiring to give the Jansen hot-water treatment a trial, I pursued a plan considerably different from the foregoing, with a view to treating larger quantities of seed at a time. I procured a common fifty-gallon kerosene barrel, from which one of the heads had been taken, and, turning the barrel bottom end upward, bored a one and a half inch auger-hole in the bottom, near one side. Into this I fitted a water-tight bung, four inches long, so that when put in from the bottom of the barrel it would come just even with the inside surface, but not project up into the barrel. A small piece of wire screen was tacked over the auger-hole on the inside of the barrel, after which I placed it on a secure rest about eighteen inches from the ground. I then took an old well bucket (a joint of six-inch stove-pipe would have answered the purpose) such as are used in bored wells, and punched four rows of holes, one-fourth inch or more in diameter, along the sides, from top to bottom, and inverting it, placed it in the center of the barrel on its band-bail, and keeping it in this position, I put into the barrel five bushels of oats, which filled it well toward the top. About twelve or fourteen gallons of water heated to 130° was now poured into the inverted well-bucket in the barrel, which brought the water up to the top of the oats, it finding easy escape through the holes in the sides of the bucket. After squeezing the oats well down into the water, a blanket was spread over the top of the barrel to maintain an even temperature on the surface.

After standing this way ten minutes, the water was quickly drawn off into a vessel, from the spigot at the bottom of the barrel, when it was found that the temperature had fallen to about 100°. This was speedily raised to 130°

by the addition of sufficient boiling water, and again turned into the barrel as before. Again it was allowed to stand ten minutes, and after drawing the water as before, the oats were immediately spread out to dry. By this method it will be readily seen that a large amount of seed may be treated in a short time. Now for results: In all the seed treated this way the results were of such a positive character that instead of having 10 or 15 per cent. of smutted oat heads, I had less than one-half of 1 per cent. For one of my neighbors I treated fifteen bushels of seed oats with my appliances, and while that part of his field was as free from smut as mine, the remainder of the field, sown from seed out of the same bin, showed more than 10 per cent. of smutted heads.

What is known as the potassium sulphide solution treatment was also experimented on with the very best results, and proved even more effective than the hot-water process, so much so that I concluded after the most careful examination that not to exceed one head in a thousand, the field over, was smutted.

This treatment is very simple and easy to perform, requiring less labor than the other one, but it is more expensive. One pound of fused potassium sulphide dissolved in twenty-four gallons of water, constitutes the solution into which the seed is put and allowed to stand twenty-four hours. The solution may be placed in two barrels, and about eight bushels of grain treated the first day. The same solution may be used three or four times, but probably not oftener. The price of potassium sulphide here is 35 cents per pound, but the farmer who makes an investment in this line will be so well paid in an increased product that he certainly will not regret the small outlay.

For stinking smut in wheat, what is known as the "copper sulphate treatment" is said to give complete satisfaction in every particular, but with this I have made no experiments. In giving this process I quote in full from "Farmer's Bulletin No. 5, United States Department of Agriculture": "This consists in immersing the seed in a solution, made by dissolving one pound of commercial copper sulphate in twenty-four gallons of water for twelve hours, and then putting the seed for five or ten minutes into lime-water, made by slacking one pound of good lime in ten gallons of water."

Of the complete efficacy of the foregoing treatments for smuts, there no longer remains the least doubt. Of their value to the farmer you need only to do a small amount of figuring to be convinced. It will be found that you not only free your fields of these destructive pests, increasing the yield not merely in amount sufficient to equal the destroyed heads, but in an amount equal to twice the number of smutted heads. So far as I am able to learn, no satisfactory method has yet been discovered to successfully prevent the loose smut in wheat, which, however, is not very common in this region, unless it be in spring wheat, which is little grown.

In concluding this paper, I wish to draw the attention of every grain-grower present to the fact that the prevention of smuts in my fields will avail you nothing. If you are to be benefited by the suggestions and methods herein set forth, each individual farmer must make the application on his own farm.

Wants Information.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to be informed by some one who knows—and I mean some one who does know from experience, what he is talking about—whether cane seed that was dropped on the ground last fall twice as thick as needed in the spring, will make a crop if turned under by a stirring plow running shallow, and whether it will be safe to do this before danger of frost is past? Is not seed left on the ground over winter in this way almost sure to come up too soon, and to be killed by frost? Can cane be cut when three and one-half feet high and stacked without danger of spoiling, and how long must it dry in a fair sun after cutting? Does red Kaffir corn, if cut when three

and one-half feet high, stool like cane and make three crops, each one as much as the other, and can it be stacked all right after a couple of days good sun? I saw recently an able article in the KANSAS FARMER on Kaffir corn, but these points were not mentioned. CHARLES E. MORRISON.

Osage City, Kas.

Shawnee County Institute.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Notwithstanding the intense cold, the large number present at Oak Grange hall, February 2, indicated the fact that the people's interest in the farmers' institute is still unabated. In many respects this meeting was the most successful of any yet held. President Henry Wallace opened with an address welcoming all to share in the words of wisdom and experience uttered during its sessions.

"How Shall We Maintain the Fertility of the Farm?" was the subject of the first paper, presented by John B. Sims, eliciting many questions, which were satisfactorily answered. It was asserted that sorghum exhausted the soil, to which several disagreed. The advantage of subsoiling was negatived by Mr. Sims. Also objected to plowing under what could be burned.

I. N. Witt read a very practical paper on "Small Fruit Culture." He made the process very plain whereby to prepare and grow a bed of the luscious strawberry. Gave preference to the Crescent. Considered currants an uncertain crop. Easily injured by our hot suns unless protected by shade. Spring and others reported success with Old Red Dutch currant.

P. Heil considered the future of the dairy business as settled unless action was taken to protect the industry by waging war on oleomargarine, which seemed to be the settled conviction of all farmers present. Immediate action should be taken.

"The Typical Dairy Cow" was the subject of a paper by J. B. Zinn, who proved to the satisfaction of many that the Holstein was the superior cow for the dairy. There being champions of almost all breeds present, this brought out an extended discussion.

Hereford cattle, by Freeman Foster were extolled as better for the markets, bringing fancy prices as against breeds superior for beef. Conceded the Hereford is inferior as a butter cow.

"Planting and Care of Young Orchards," a splendid paper, by J. F. Cecil, was full of valuable facts and suggestions in regard to transplanting, pruning, cultivation, etc. A sharp discussion followed in regard to pruning. Decided, that cutting away large branches would cause decay at the heart of the tree.

A. H. Knapp upheld the Short-horn as the best breed for all purposes. He had many supporters.

An able paper on "Apia Culture," was presented by J. B. Klein. The A, B, C of the business was explained in a very entertaining manner, evincing a thorough knowledge of and a love for the useful little honey-gatherer. Mr. Klein was fusiladed with questions, which were patiently and pleasantly answered. Preferred the Italian bee for this climate.

"Management of Farm Dairy" was the subject of a very interesting paper by C. J. Stanley, giving the outline of the necessary utensils and methods to be observed. Especially urged kindness to milch cows. This paper was too thorough to admit of discussion.

John McDonald—our John—read a paper abounding with wit and wisdom. The gentleman had just dined, but this fact seemed only to have whetted the keen edge of his mirth-provoking witticisms and forced laughter from the gravest old fogey present.

"Practical Hints to Cattle-Growers and Feeders," by Reuben Towns, was full of useful thoughts and necessary suggestions to the farmer, though not feeding for the market. Mr. Towns cannot tolerate slipshod methods, as all who know him can attest.

"Suggestions to Swine-Growers," a companion paper, by George W. Berry, was also of practical interest to the farmer.

The closing paper was presented by Mrs. Kedzie, of the Agricultural col-

Perfect Baby Health

ought to mean glowing health throughout childhood, and robust health in the years to



come. When we see in children tendencies to weakness, we know they are missing the life of food taken. This loss is overcome by

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, a fat-food that builds up appetite and produces flesh at a rate that appears magical.

Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

lege—a rare dessert for this noble feast of grand thoughts and ideas Mrs. Kedzie is blessed with the fine gift of wholly interesting her hearers. Her presence contributed much to the sociality of the institute, and a warm welcome awaits her should she favor us with another visit.

Many valuable points of interest were brought out in the discussions which followed the reading of papers, and to preserve these, it was resolved to hereafter employ a stenographer to faithfully chronicle such discussions, to be printed for reference.

Your reporter being in receipt of a copy of the sixth annual bulletin of the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute, presented it for examination. It was pronounced a gem of useful knowledge, which should be in the hands of every farmer.

The Committee on Organization reported as follows: Mark Halloway, President, and Emory Brobst, Secretary, for the ensuing year.

The music, vocal and instrumental, was under the supervision of Mrs. John Sims, aided by Miss Aldrich and Emory Brobst, and was a superior treat to all lovers of good music. Mrs. Brown, an accomplished musician, gratified the audience with some beautiful guitar music.

The Grange tables were spread in the hall below, and at a given signal the entire audience filed down to partake of a bountiful dinner. Bowls of crisp celery graced the tables, which was raised by Miss Celia Brobst, and equaled that in the city markets. President Wallace looked askance at the seemingly never-ending supply of good things, anxiously consulting his after-dinner program, as pies magically disappeared, but no disastrous results followed, and all were able to partake of as bounteous a supper. And thus ended this season of social enjoyment, which, by the way, should constitute a feature of all farmers' institutes.

K. JENNETTE McCracken.

Good Roads.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Almost the sole reason or excuse offered in the cry for better roads is the farmer's interest in getting his crops to the market. What is the matter with building a farm wagon as follows: Leave the box the same size as it now is, make the axles six inches longer than now, then make an all-steel wheel, say four inches lower than now, and the tires ten or twelve inches wide. Then make a set of duplicate wheels, same size tire, etc., and twenty-four and thirty inches high. Use the low wheels on the farm, hauling hay, fodder, manure, etc., and the high wheels on the road, and the road question is settled so far as the Kansas prairie road is concerned, and the poor farmer has his investment where he uses it every day.

Navarre, Kas. Z. W. COLEMAN.

Don't waste time, money and health trying every new medicine you see advertised in the papers. If the cause of your trouble is in the blood, liver, stomach or kidneys, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla at once, and be sure of a cure. Take no other.

The Farmers' Forum.

This department is devoted to the discussion of economic questions and to the interests of the Alliance, Grange and kindred organizations.

RESTRICTED SUCCESSION—III.

BY DAVID MARTIN.

(Continued from last week.)

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

If, when a man dies, his property, by the law of nature, would again become common and liable to be seized by the next occupant, as Blackstone says, it must follow that any State possessing full sovereignty may lawfully ordain that upon the death of a man his estate, or a portion of the same, shall again become common and the title vested in the State for public use. A succession tax would scarcely be defensible on any other ground.

The State of Kansas possesses full sovereignty except in so far as the same has been surrendered to the government of the United States. The legislative power of the State is delegated by the constitution to the Legislature, and some restraints are imposed thereby upon legislative action. But it is believed that there is no provision of the federal constitution nor of the constitution of this State, which would be violated either in letter or in spirit by the necessary statutory changes to restrict the right of succession and extend the law of escheats, so that upon the death of a man a certain portion or a given amount only of his estate should vest in his heirs, devisees and legatees, the remaining portion or balance thereof escheating to the State for public use.

If the Legislature of Kansas should consider that the public welfare would be promoted by limiting the right of succession to any estate by descent or will to \$100,000, the remainder to escheat to the State for public use, and should so enact, and thereafter a man should die leaving an estate of \$200,000, there certainly could be no constitutional or legal objection to the appropriation for public use by the State of the escheated \$100,000 remaining after the satisfaction of the claims of the heirs, devisees and legatees up to the maximum allowed by law.

It may be asked to what use the proceeds of the escheated property should be devoted. In this State, the answer is suggested by the constitution itself. Sections 3 and 4, of article 6, of that instrument, read respectively as follows:

SECTION 3. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may be granted by the United States to the State for the support of schools and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States under an act of Congress distributing the proceeds of public lands among the several States of the Union, approved September 4, A. D. 1841, AND ALL ESTATES OF PERSONS DYING WITHOUT HEIR OR WILL and such per cent. as may be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in this State shall be the common property of the State, and shall be a perpetual school fund which shall not be diminished, but the interest of which, together with all the rents of the lands, AND SUCH OTHER MEANS AS THE LEGISLATURE MAY PROVIDE BY TAX OR OTHERWISE, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools.

SEC. 4. The income of the State school funds shall be disbursed annually by order of the State Superintendent to the several County Treasurers, and thence to the Treasurers of the several school districts, in equitable proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of five and twenty-one years; PROVIDED, that no school district in which a common school has not been maintained at least three months in each year shall be entitled to receive any portion of such funds.

The number of organized school districts in 1892 was 9,123 and the school population 498,801. The perpetual school fund amounted to \$5,979,266.48 invested, and \$3,719.35 uninvested, being a total of \$5,982,985.83. The invested fund now mostly draws a high rate of interest, yet the dividends of the annual school fund distributed for the year were but \$1.05 per capita of the school population, or a total of \$521,987.55. This sum in itself seems

large, but not in view of the total expenditures for the support of the common schools, which amounted to \$4,067,533.08 exclusive of the \$279,234.35 expended for sites, buildings and furniture, which cannot properly be classed as annual expenditures. A little more than one-eighth of the annual cost of maintenance of the schools was therefore met by dividends, thus lightening direct taxation to that extent.

In 1891, the total of school district taxes levied was \$4,293,196.14; while the total for all purposes amounted to \$12,683,648.72. The like statistics for 1892 are not accessible.

It will thus be seen that of the total taxes raised in the State, about one-third is for the support of common schools. In order to meet the annual outlay for the schools by dividends alone and thus relieve the people of direct taxation for that purpose, the perpetual school fund should be augmented at least ten fold or to \$60,000,000, even at the present high rate of interest. Here is ample room for all escheated property for many years.

It may be said that under this system, rich men will dispose of their belongings before death. Some of them may; but a busy and prosperous man seldom contemplates death as anything more than a remote contingency, and he holds on to his property as long as possible, partly from the apprehension that he may need it himself. Gifts in *articulo mortis* or within a prescribed time before death, might be invalidated by statute. This is, however, a matter of detail not to be pursued here. But if rich men shall divide up and dispose of their surplus possessions while living, the evil against which the doctrine of restricted succession is directed, will be at least measurably attained.

Each generation has its own problems to solve. Some of the colonies, about half of them, discarded and rejected the principal canons of inheritance before the revolution. That great event swept them away in all the others. Primogeniture went down in France during the dreadful era of modern times known as the French revolution, which followed so soon after our own. When our forefathers abolished primogeniture, and set aside the principal canons of inheritance, a great stride forward was taken toward the equality of conditions. It was then believed that by the necessary divisions and sub-divisions of great estates from time to time, vast accumulations of property in the hands of the few would be impossible. The remedy was potent and sufficient for many years; but it has lost its efficacy, and a new one must be discovered and applied.

It is believed that restricted succession can be established and enforced in Kansas under the present constitution without any change, and that in most of the other States of the Union no amendment of organic laws would be necessary to its inauguration. And certainly, in the absence of constitutional limitations, there can be no more rational doubt of the power of the sovereign to ordain what shall be done with a man's property when his dominion over it is lost by death, than of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty to deal with and direct the disposition of goods *jetsam* and *flotsam* at sea.

What Demos Will Do If It Is Not Done.

No necessary work can long be left neglected, and if millionaires will not distribute their own wealth and use their great position with great souls and hearts, they will find that they will come to be regarded by the hungry and thirsty Demos much as compensation reservoirs are regarded by the inhabitants of the cities who have constructed them to replenish the stream which their thirst would otherwise drink dry. These great fortunes of \$70,000,000 and \$100,000,000 and \$300,000,000 will come to be regarded as the storage service upon which mankind draw in seasons of scarcity and drought. That is the use which society will make of its millionaires if millionaires do not anticipate the inevitable by utilizing their millions. Some people imagine that the progress of democratic socialism will tend to discourage the accumulation of these huge fortunes; it is more likely

that Demos will regard his millionaires as the cottager regards his bees. These useful insects spend the livelong summer day in collecting and hoarding up in their combs the golden plunder of a thousand flowers, but when the autumn comes the bee wishes to take its rest and to enjoy the fruits of its summer toil. But the result does not altogether correspond with the expectations of the bee. A few more Jay Goulds and the autumn of the millionaires will be near at hand.—From the "Character Sketch of Jay Gould," by W. T. Stead, February Review of Reviews.

Alfalfa on Sandy Land.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some of your readers give their experience in getting alfalfa started on sandy land? And will it yield well on such soil? I have no trouble in getting it to germinate, but during wind-storms the drifting sand gets away with it while the plants are small. Does any one know how to succeed in such cases? Abilene, Kas. A. R.

There is no claim made for Ayer's Sarsaparilla which cannot be endorsed by scores of testimonials. This fact plainly proves that the blood is the source of most disorders and that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best of blood-purifiers. Try it this month.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, advertise a new variety of potato which they claim to be the heaviest yielder and best keeper on the list of to-day. It is offered at a very low price, and our readers should test its merits this year. See advertisement in another column.

The "Sunflower State Almanac" for 1893 is not a gaudy affair, but it is doubtful whether in any of the almanacs to be had for the asking there can be found more really useful information. A monthly reminder as to garden work for Kansas itself makes this almanac worth perusing. Ask your druggist for it.

The Kansas Farmer's Fire Insurance Company, formerly of Abilene, has removed to Topeka, and will be known hereafter as the Shawnee Fire and Storm Insurance Company. The company comprises some of the best-known and most reliable business men in Kansas, and every prudent farmer should cultivate a business acquaintance with this institution, which affords protection to farm property. Every farmer requires insurance, and this home company merits patronage. Lock up their card and write for particulars, and don't fail to mention this paper.

Many bright and useful publications come round to us annually and the sight of them is as refreshing and welcome as the faces of friends on New Year's Day. Friends' faces are kept in remembrance; good books for reference, inasmuch as they lead and teach us what is to be done in many painful straits. One such publication, always foremost, is before us, brimful of sound advice and the raciest bits of fun, original and copyrighted, from the pens of such noted humorists as Bill Nye, Opie P. Read, Danbury-News-Man and others. It is a free gift of the season at the druggist's counter, and will be sought for as the highly popular St. Jacobs Oil Family Almanac and Book of Health and Humor, 1893. The work differs somewhat from its former editions, but is none the less attractive and in many of its features is the superior of former numbers. One special feature is the "Offer of One Hundred Dollars," open to all contestants, the details of which a perusal of the book will more fully give. The almanac is sent forth by The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md., proprietors of some of the best known and most reliable medicinal preparations. A copy will be mailed to any address on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by the above firm.

"The stomach is the master of all art; the bounteous giver of genius." So wrote an old Roman 2,000 years ago, and things continue much the same, in line, now as then. It is very true that the receiver of genius often has to battle with a hungry stomach, which fact, however uncomfortable, is not altogether inconsistent. Poverty and genius are frequent co-mates. As we have hinted above, the lapse of 2,000 years has made no inroad on the power of the stomach, but it has taught the owner of that useful organ many things that he is much the better and happier for knowing. The modern epicure can amuse his palate to the top of its bent without spending a fortune on butterflies' tongues, nor will it be necessary for him to follow the example of Apicius, who went out and hanged himself because his stomach, upon which he had spent £800,000, refused to be comforted on the paltry £80,000 he had remaining. Evidently, in his day, there was no such magazine as *Table Talk* in existence. Mod-

"German Syrup"

For Coughs & Colds.

John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes: I have used German Syrup for the past six years, for Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best.

B. W. Baldwin, Carnesville, Tenn., writes: I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to everyone for these troubles.

R. Schmalhausen, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes: After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure.

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

ern epicures should bless their lucky stars that, for one dollar a year they can grasp the secret of delighting their palates without stretching their incomes or their necks. *Table Talk* is published monthly by the Table Talk Publishing Co., 1118 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. One dollar a year, single copies 10 cents.

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.

We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1892 were \$1,842,177.72, total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 203 and 204 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Blossom House.

Kansas City, Missouri, is convenient to all parts of the city. The Blossom House is the tallest building just across the street from the Union depot, and a splendid meeting place for the farmers and stockmen from all parts of the country, who are usually found there. It seems to be the headquarters and general place of meeting for all Kansas men when attending conventions or bringing stock to that market. It certainly deserves the business from Kansas that it is receiving.

To Farmers!

Farmers as a class suffer greatly from rheumatism and farmers' wives are victims to dyspepsia. The first comes from cold; the last, in a great measure, depends upon irregularities. Any reader of this paper who will send their address to the Sylvan Remedy Co., Peoria, Ill., and will mention the name of the KANSAS FARMER, can obtain free by mail, a bottle of Reid's German Cough & Kidney Cure. It is the only remedy in the world that does not contain poison. Or a box of the Laxative Gum Drops, the best remedy for indigestion, constipation or dyspepsia. We do this to give every one an opportunity to try them.

The Horse.

EXTERNAL CONFORMATION OF THE HORSE.

The scale of points for Thoroughbred horse this week presents something of unique interest, because the "points" are not so familiar to our readers as those classes previously given. We advise all to carefully study the scale presented and when any improvement can be shown which will help to perfect this scale it should be sent in without delay:

THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

Head—Ears fine, not too long, approaching each other at the tips when thrown forwards, cranium nicely rounded, forehead flat and broad, eye prominent and bold in expression, bones of the nose straight, but slightly dished on the sides, nostrils firm but flexible, of large capacity when the animal is excited, lips firm, mouth not very deep, muzzle tapering and small, cheek clothed with well developed muscles towards its upper or back part, branches of lower jaw well spread apart behind, 5.

Neck—Clean out and rangy, crest well developed and whip-cord if animal is not fat, jugular gutter well marked, head attached to neck in an angular manner, rather of the obtuse order, 5.

Withers—Well developed, back straight, loins broad, 5.

Croup—Rather long and somewhat sloping, but with dock coming out well up, tail carried in an arched and graceful manner, 5.

Chest—Somewhat cone-shaped with good, broad base behind, apex between the fore legs, where the animal may be excusably narrower in proportion than other breeds, the cavity should be deep from above downwards, especially at the girth, well ribbed up, the ribs having plenty of spring or well-defined angles, 5.

Shoulder—Oblique from above downwards and forward, the blade bone being well clothed with muscle, 5.

Forearm—Well developed, with hard muscles standing boldly out, and having to some extent grooves or lines of demarcation between them, 5.

Knee—Broad from side to side and deep from before backwards, the bone forming the back part of it may be somewhat prominent, should be carefully examined for malformations, 5.

Knee to Foot—Cannons hard, flat and clean, little, if any, hair on posterior border (that is coarse hair), fetlocks free from disease, back tendons hard and whip-cord, having well marked grooves between them and the bone, space between knee and fetlock short, pasterns somewhat lengthy, strong and oblique, 5.

Foot—Rather small in proportion than other breeds, round, deep, strong wall, full heels and well developed frog, sole concave, 5.

Haunch or Upper Thigh—Formed of well developed, hard muscles, showing marks of demarcation between them, 5.

Gaskin or Lower Thigh—Hard muscles standing boldly out, ham string well defined and cordy, 5.

Hock—Deep and strong, free from puffy tumors, of the angular order but not curby, 5.

Hock to Foot—Hind cannon short, flat, clean rather oblique from above downwards and forwards, skin lying close to tendon and bone, fetlocks of good size and healthy, pasterns oblique, but strong and lengthy, 5.

Foot—Smaller, not so round as front one, sole more concave, 5.

Color—Bay, chestnut, brown, gray, with reasonable modifications (a good horse may be a bad color), 5.

Skin—Soft, mellow, loose, not like parchment, hair forming coat, fine, silky, straight, hair of mane and tail, although coarser, should be soft, straight and fine in comparison with other breeds, 5.

Temperament—Not vicious, but energetic, inclined to be impetuous, 5.

Action and Style—Prompt, free and elastic, not too much knee action, but going rather close to the ground, especially in the gallop, good walker, 5.

Weight—Say pounds 1,050 to 1,300, 5.

Height—Say hands 15½ to 16½, 5.

THOROUGHBRED MARE OR GELDING.

Head—Rather small, ear fine and pointed, not too long, cranium nicely rounded, forehead flat and broad, eye good size and gentle in expression, nasal bones straight, but slightly dished on the sides, nostrils firm, but flexible, of large capacity, lips firm, mouth not too deep, muzzle tapering and small, cheek clothed with well developed muscles, branches of lower jaw well spread apart behind, 5.

Neck—Clean out and rangy, crest well developed and cordy, the point where neck leaves off to be well marked and in front of the withers, jugular gutter plain, wind-pipe standing out independently of the rest of the neck, attachment of head to neck well marked and to be rather angular, of the obtuse order, 5.

Withers—Well developed, forming a well marked prominence over the shoulder, the top of which should not be thick, the back, springing from posterior aspect of the

withers, should be straight and short, loins broad, 5.

Croup—Rather long and somewhat sloping, but with dock coming out well up, tail carried in an arched, graceful manner, 5.

Chest—Somewhat cone-shaped with good, broad base behind, apex rather narrow, but deep through the girth, well ribbed up, the ribs having plenty of spring or well defined angles, 5.

Shoulder—Coming from high withers should be oblique from above downwards, blade bone well clothed with muscle, 5.

Forearm—Well developed with hard muscles standing boldly out, and marked from one another by grooves, 5.

Knee—Same as the stallion, 5.

Knee to Foot—Same as the stallion, 5.

Foot—Same as the stallion, 5.

Haunch or Upper Thigh—Same as the stallion, 5.

Gaskin or Lower Thigh—Same as the stallion, 5.

Hock—Same as the stallion, 5.

Foot—Same as the stallion, 5.

Color—Same as the stallion, 5.

Skin—Same as the stallion, 5.

Temperament—More docile than the stallion, but still energetic, 5.

Action and Style—Rather lighter on foot than the stallion, in other respects about the same, 5.

Weight—Say 850 to 1,200, 5.

Height—Say hands 14½ to 16½, 5.

The saddle horse may be of the same general type as the thoroughbred, mare or gelding, good manners, a mouth that responds readily to the desires of the equestrian, graceful and elastic action in all paces being essential features in animals of this class. Good saddle horses are, to a large extent, made, not bred.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY.

The market this week was well attended by both Southern and Eastern buyers, and all stock sold readily and at prices seemingly satisfactory to both buyers and sellers. Extra good horses of all classes were in good demand and brought good strong prices. Drivers with some speed and good actors and heavy draft sold at from \$10 to \$15 higher than last week.

The extreme bad, cold weather in the South and West has kept quite a number of buyers off the market, but with warmer weather we look for an increased demand and supply. All stock received sold, nothing left in first hands.

Draft, extra, 1500 lbs.	\$125@175
Draft, good, 1300 lbs.	85@115
Drivers, extra.	120@210
Drivers, good.	75@95
Saddlers, good to extra.	75@175
Southern mares and geldings.	35@75
Cavalry.	60@100
Western range, unbroken.	20@50
Western range, broken.	30@80
Matched teams.	15@230
Western ponies.	10@20

The mule market has been rather quiet. All mules 15 hands and under are from \$5 to \$7.50 off. Big mules with quality firm at quotations. Receipts only fair.

14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.	\$50@70
14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.	75@85
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.	95@110
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.	80@90
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.	125@135
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.	110@120
16 to 16½ hands, good to extra.	130@165

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: "The continued storms, the excessive cold, and the icy condition of country roads have made the handling of horses not only difficult but extremely hazardous, and as a result the receipts have been exceptionally light, making the market very strong, with a demand much greater than the supply."

"The volume of business done has been necessarily restricted in consequence of light receipts, but the strength, activity and demand were fully in keeping with the previous week, and the outlook at no time in months has been as inviting or encouraging to country shippers. Generally speaking, smooth, shapely chunks and extra drivers have had the call, but all sizes from 1,000 pounds for Southern trade to 1,600-pound draft horses sold freely and satisfactorily and at firm and strong prices."

"The following is a range of prices:

Southern chunks, 1,000 lbs.	\$50@90
1,250-lb chunks.	110@120
1,350-lb chunks.	125@140
1,450-lb chunks.	140@170
1,550-lb draft horses.	170@200
1,600-lb draft horses.	190@240
Streeters, 1,150 to 1,200 lbs.	95@115
Drivers.	125@200
Express horses.	150@185
Coach teams.	500@800

Horse Notes.

Topeka, Kas., is keeping step with the other progressive associations and will give \$10,000 for the speed department of the State fair. Col. L. H. Pounds has been re-elected Secretary.

We are in receipt of the catalogue of Grant's stock farm second annual sale of standard and high-bred trotting stock to be held at Oswego, Kas. Col. Sawyer writes us that no horseman can afford to miss it.

A large auction of trotters and roadsters was held at Lexington a few days ago. Fifty-eight head were sold for a total of \$6,069. The five-year-old chestnut saddler

Eureka Lad, by Eureka, dam by Pinque, went to E. L. Parker, of Newton, Ky., for \$710.

It seems unaccountably strange in these days of phenomenal youngsters that the record for two-year-old geldings, Fred Crocker's 2:25¼, made in 1880, still stands unbroken, as does the three-year-old Faust's 2:18¼, made in 1889, and the four-year-old Jay-Eye-See's 2:19, made in 1882.

W. P. McNair, formerly Secretary at Wichita, Kas., has been elected Secretary at Springfield, Mo., where a new association has been formed with \$60,000 paid up capital. It has bought 132 acres, is entered free from debt, and will build a first-class regulation track and hang up \$10,000 in stakes and purses.

There promises to be a large number of English-bred horses on the turf in this country in 1894 and 1895. Aside from the importations for sale there are many being bred in England by Messrs. J. A. & H. A. Morris and Mr. Foxhall Keene, both of whom are keeping studs in that country, while Mr. Marcus Daly and Mr. A. Belmont both have a mare or two over there.

Robert Bonner is training Maud S. himself on his covered track. He has the track covered with shavings and manure. In speaking of her he says: "I undertook to use her for breeding last year, but she did not prove in foal. She has never been called upon for all there is in her. A horse with her remarkable endurance I have never seen. Blood will tell, and old Lexington stock is apparent. Why, in her fast mile, when she went in 2:08¾, before an old 56-inch sulky, she went to the half post in 1:04¼, and came back in 1:04¼, something unparalleled in trotting records. At Fleetwood I have driven her to a top wagon a half in 1:05¼, and I think she could beat that. I have driven her myself on my covered track at Tarrytown farm, and I find she is in her best possible form."

Important to Purchasers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We wish to say to our many customers, through your paper, that we have decided to quit the importing of horses and close a partnership. We will, therefore, close out for cash the remainder of our imported and home-bred stallions at prices never before heard of in this country. In fact, we will sell them for less money than the same horses could be bought for in Europe to-day. We bought most of our colts at yearlings and two-year-olds, and raised them upon American grass and grain. The older ones have more than paid their way, having been used in the stud. These facts not only enable us to sell our stock at bankrupt prices, but enables our customers to know just what they are getting. In drafts we have both Shires and Percherons. They are from 3 to 7 years old. Bay, brown and blacks in color. From medium to very heavy weights, and the most of them can be sold for from \$400 to \$600. In roadsters we have Cleveland Bays and standard horses. They are 3 and 4 years old, all bays, and a better lot cannot be found. Our Clevelands are toppers, and if any should want a clinker in their breed they will find it at our barn at "farmers' prices." We have the four-year-old bay Standard Tattler Boy 11053, that stands 16½ hands high and weighs 1,440 pounds. He is a sure and good getter and has a beautiful way of going. His great size and blue blood make him a valuable sire and he will be sold right.

We wish to impress your readers with the fact that we are in search of no postal card correspondents, but want good, reliable men of means to visit us with cash and we will give them better stock for less money than can be had anywhere. As evidence of this we will say that we have already sold more horses this winter than we ever sold before in one year.

Maryville, Mo. T. OUTHIER & SON.

McHenry's Aberdeen-Angus Sale.

The Aberdeen-Angus females offered at the annual sale at Des Moines, Ia., March 9, 1893, belong to many of the old established families. Blue Bell 3d, of Big Island, belongs to the Kinnochtry Blue Bell, or Princess, with a foundation cow in Old Grannie, the first cow recorded in the Scotch herd book. The long list of noted sires used in this pedigree shows her to be well bred. She is a good and sure breeder. Princess McHenry is a daughter of Blue Bell, sired by Abactor, a show heifer in every respect. The Carnation family may be justly termed a milk strain. They are regular breeders and produce first-class individuals, as will be seen by an inspection of the cattle offered in this sale. The Jean cows are sired by Black Knight, the Black-bird bull used at Burlington. He also offers the daughter of Jean of Burlington 3d, by Abactor, a grand show heifer. It should be remembered these cows are sisters to Jean Keillor, the mother of Keillor Knight 3d. The Nightingale family was established by James Scott, of Easter Tulloch, and is one of individual excellence, and built on a pure Keillor foundation. They have proven excellent heifer getters and good milkers in this herd. Haddo McHenry be-

Here's the Idea

Of the Non-pull-out Bow

The great watch saver. Saves the watch from thieves and falls—cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.



The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.



Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases are now fitted with this great bow (ring). They look and wear like solid gold cases. Cost only about half as much, and are guaranteed for twenty years. Sold only through watch dealers. Remember the name

Non-pull-out

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

longs to the Haddo family. She is an excellent individual and will make a show cow. Her mother is an excellent milker. Waterside Flora has brought a bull calf each year, which always finds ready purchasers. The Lady Franklin family has a long list of noted sires, the last one being Grey Breasted Jock, so noted in his day in the show ring. They are excellent at the pail. The Minnie family has long been noted as throwing good individuals. Mr. McHenry expects to take the first prize at the World's Fair on a yearling Minnie. The Drumin Lucy family is one of the oldest in Britain and has had a show yard career. The Georginas have become one of the most fashionable families. They are prolific, great milkers and deep-fleshed. The origin of the Georginas dates from about 1822. In that year Mr. Taylor, of Rothiemay, founded his herd from old Lady Jean. The early sires used in this pedigree were noted prize-winners. The cows offered in this sale will either have been bred or have a calf at foot, and are only offered for sale to make room for the youngsters that are accumulating at the McHenry Park farm.

Consumption Cured.

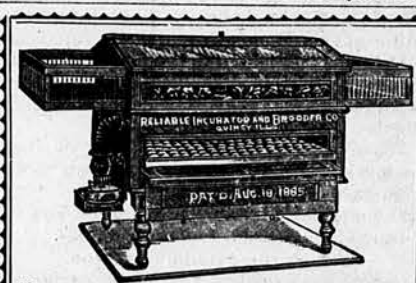
An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility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

Weak Nervous Sufferers

From Youthful Errors, loss of Manly Vigor and vital drains can be permanently restored to **HEALTH AND MANHOOD** at their own home, without exposure and at a small expense by our new and never-failing methods. **Private Diseases, Varicocele, Stricture, Syphilis and Female Complaints** cured for life. Consultation **FREE**. Send Stamp for question list. Address: **ILLINOIS MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 183 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.**

THOMPSON'S GRASS SEEDER

Sows CLOVER, TIMOTHY, RED TOP and all kinds of GRASS SEEDS. Sows any quantity—dry and windy weather. 30 to 40 acres per day. Weight 40 lbs. **O.E. Thompson & Sons, Send for Circulars No. 23 River Street, YPSILANTI, MICH.**



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Will be in constant operation at the World's Columbian Exposition. The most practical machine ever offered the poultry fraternity. Send 4c stamps for descriptive catalogue. IT WILL PAY YOU. "40" Yards of High Class Poultry, "40." Illustrated poultry catalogue **FREE**. Address: **Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., QUINCY, ILLINOIS.**

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.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

A Twilight Thought.

BY MAY RAPLEY-M'NABB.

It is not that I fear the fold
Of thy dark wing, O death!
Nor do I mourn that I must lie
Beneath the flowers' breath,
So cold
And silent that the trill of birds
Or tinkling wave o'er pearly shell
Can ne'er awake responsive voice,
For rippling song and wavelet's swell
Shall be unheard.
It is that time so soon shall lend
Forgetfulness to hearts that beat
For me alone. The world shall move
And every flower bloom pure and sweet,
As though I had not been.

Keep in the Golden Way.

There are paths that lead to gladness, there are
paths that lead to gloom,
Keep in the golden way,
And beautify the journey in the land beyond the
tomb.
Keep in the golden way.
A loving word upon the lip, a warmth within the
eye,
Can send a shaft of kindly light athwart the
darkest sky;
A smile may lift the heart that would be stifled
with a sigh,
Keep in the golden way.
He serves life's purposes best who glads the soul
of weary man;
Keep in the golden way;
Make bright the Now as I leave with God the
great eternal Then;
Keep in the golden way.
The world is full of sorrow; passion sows the
seeds of pain,
But love can rob a heart of sin and hide away
the stain;
Not ours to sift the worldly chaff from his im-
mortal grain;
Keep in the golden way.
—Nixon Waterman.

SOME OF THE WAYS TO USE GASOLINE.

I use it to cook with in very warm weather, hence I always have it at hand. On Monday morning of each week I put two pails of soft water in a tub, pour in a half teacup of gasoline, then put in the white clothes—the dirtiest ones first—until they are all in and wet; then I fill the tub as full as desired with hot suds and go to work with washboard and wringer. You would be surprised to see how quickly and easily the dirt can be removed. Some ladies put gasoline in the boiler, too, but I am afraid of that, as it makes the water blubber, and unless the water is shallow in the boiler, it might boil over on the hot stove and cause a conflagration. Before I took this plan I had to have help to do my washing; now I do it myself. Of course you would have to use more water and more gasoline if the washing is very large or very dirty.

You can wash white ribbons, lace or any fine article of wearing apparel with pure gasoline. Put them in the washbowl and pour the gasoline over them, stroke them with thumb and finger until clean, then hang up to dry and put in your colored ribbons and ties, wash out quickly; then, if you still have some of the fluid left, clean the collar of your husband's coat, or the spots from the front of your best dress or the children's clothes. Or if you have a spot of machine oil on the carpet, rub it hard one moment with a little rag dipped in the fluid and your grease spot is gone and the carpet dry.

To Polish Stoves Quickly and Easily.—Go to a stove dealer and purchase a lump of "Gasoline Stove Polish" (10 cents worth is enough)—that which comes in cans is not intended for retail trade—put half of it in a vessel and thin with gasoline to the consistency of sweet cream, apply in the usual way (do not have a spark of fire in the room); brush off and the work is done. You do not have to wear your arms out polishing as with other blacking.

Gasoline should be the constant companion of the old bachelor (I don't mean the editor of the Home Circle). He can clean his clothes and look like the married men if he only will. He can even clean a linen collar, if not too badly soiled, so it will do one day longer.

When the seams of a nice dress or coat get sleek and shiny, dampen a clean cloth with gasoline, rub them gently, and they will look fresh and new.

Blue Mound, Kas., February 8, 1893.

NOTE BY THE BACHELOR EDITOR.

Gasoline is excellent for many purposes, but, like the willing widow told about in last week's FARMER, is extremely dangerous. In using it, exercise great caution, that thy days may be long in the land of the sunflower and big watermelons.

Salvation Oil should always be kept in the kitchen. For the ready cure of scalds and burns it has no equal. 25 cents.

Literary Women and Cook Books.

It is a curious fact that the pioneer women in American literature began their career—verified their credentials, as it were—by writing cookery books. I well remember the interest with which I used to turn, as a boy, from the "Hobomoc" and "Philothea" of Mrs. Lydia Maria Child to her *Frugal Housewife*, which we children used to study beside the kitchen fire, the very perusal of the receipts affording an appetizing delight. There we found sheep and beees on the frontispiece, divided by a dissecting-knife of printer's ink into culinary subdivisions—chump and spring, sirloin and sperib—for I follow the original spelling. There we read with relish that "many people buy the upper part of the sperib of pork, thinking it the most genteel, but the lower part is more sweet and juicy." After an afternoon's skating or sliding, any part seemed genteel enough for us! There we read with more misgivings the stern assertion that "economical people will seldom use preserves." "They are unhealthy, expensive, and useless to those who are well." Surely this was making frugality too frugal, but it was something to turn to the more indulgent page which asserted that "hard gingerbread is good to have in the family." Yet we demurred at the reason given—"it keeps so well." It never kept in our family, but vanquished all too soon, and, after all, was it the prime mission of gingerbread to be kept? These were, at any rate, the merits of the *Frugal Housewife*; merits so great that they carried it through thirty-three or more editions; while the *Mother's Book*, its sequel, went through eight American editions in fifteen years, besides twelve in England, and one or two in the German language. These were the steps to that literary influence which made Mrs. Child for many years the foremost of American women.

Miss Leslie, also very prominent in our early literature, began her career, as a good Philadelphia housekeeper should, by *Seventy-five Receipts* (published in 1829), these receipts having been learned in the then celebrated cooking-school of Mrs. Goodfellow. Somewhat later, Mrs. Horace Mann, wife of the great educational reformer, fortified her husband's work by a *Reform Cookery-Book*, in which she proved herself by no means a frugal housewife in advocating the general substitution of cream for butter and lard. Later still, Marion Harland, Helen Campbell and Christine Terhune Herrick have written cookery-books under various names; and, in fact, should we deduct from the culinary literature of the land all books written by women also known in other departments of authorship, the list would lose some of its chief ornaments.—*Harpers' Bazar*.

Roast Turkey.

Select a good young turkey, weighing from eight to ten pounds. Make it thoroughly clean. Stuff the breast and body with dressing prepared from one and one-half quarts of fine stale bread crumbs, three teaspoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of summer savory, one-half teaspoonful of sweet majoram, and one-half teaspoonful of thyme. Mix these well together and add one-half cupful of melted butter, and one pint of washed oysters. Fill the breast and put the remainder of the stuffing in the body. Truss the turkey by fastening the legs and wings securely to the sides with skewers, and with string across the back, from the skewers. Never put a string over the breast of a bird. Now dredge well with salt. Take soft butter in the hand and rub it well over the turkey; then dredge thickly with flour. Dredge the bottom of the roasting pan with flour, place a meat rack in the pan, and lay the turkey on its side on the rack. Put the pan into a hot oven, and, when the flour is brown, put in water enough to cover the bottom of the pan. When one side of the turkey is nicely browned turn it over and brown the other side; then turn it on its back. Baste it every fifteen minutes with the water in the pan, renewing the water as it cooks away, and dredge with salt, pepper and flour. The last basting should be with soft butter. Allow one hour and three-quarters for a turkey of eight pounds, and ten minutes for each additional pound. For the gravy the liver should be boiled until thoroughly cooked. After removing the bird from the roasting pan, place the pan on the stove, and add to its contents one cupful of water, or more if necessary. Stir it well, scraping everything from the bottom and sides of the pan. Let it boil up once, and if it is not thick enough, mix a little flour with a little cold water, and stir it into the pan as it boils. Then strain it; mash the liver very fine and add to the strained gravy.—*Good Housekeeping*.

Some Wonderful Hunting Stories.

The tales that are told by sportsmen after they have returned from the pursuit of game are often almost too wonderful to be true, and yet it is difficult when listening to the good fellows who narrate them to believe that there is any intention on the hunter's part to deceive.

One of the most marvelous stories of the



Help, for the household work, is hard to get in the country. Wives, mothers and daughters who do their own work should have the very best of everything to do it with. Ivory Soap is the best; it cleans quickest and is easiest on the hands. It floats.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

R. 3.

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hunting field of late comes from Paris, and is as follows: A hunter, a resident of a small town in the south of France, who had spent a considerable part of the day in an unsuccessful quest for game, and had discharged his shot-gun many times without result, caught sight, on his way home, of a superb pigeon well up in an oak tree which grew on a very steep hill-side. The hunter's gun was charged with powder, but he was entirely out of shot. In this emergency, and resolving firmly that he would have the pigeon, he sat down on the ground, took out his pocket-knife, and with it pulled several nails out of the soles of his shoes. With these he loaded his gun. The pigeon sat in its place. The hunter aimed, fired, and the pigeon was nailed to a branch of the oak tree with the shoe nails. The hunter was almost in despair, seeing the game fastened apparently beyond his reach. But he climbed the tree, ascended with difficulty to the place where the pigeon hung, and had just taken the bird off, when he lost his footing and fell through the air.

As chance would have it, the hunter landed in the midst of a hare's nest. He began to roll rapidly down the steep and slippery hill-side; but before he did so he seized a large hare firmly by the hind legs. Then rolling forward, he slid plump into a covey of partridges, and striking about him with the hare, he succeeded in killing nine of these admirable birds.

He then picked himself up and took himself homeward with his pigeon, his hare, and his partridges, well satisfied with the results of his day's sport.

This is almost as wonderful, really, as that old, old story of Baron Munchausen, who, when hunting for deer upon one occasion, encountered a magnificent animal, but, like the Frenchman above, found himself without shot. Speedily gathering together a handful of cherry stones, he loaded his gun with them, and fired at the deer, hitting him squarely between the eyes, not killing him, however. The deer managed to escape, but some time later the Baron

encountered him again, and was surprised to see a beautiful cherry tree growing out of the animal's forehead, covered with blossoms and fruit. It is suspected that the Baron Munchausen story is not true, but the other is claimed to be so, although we may all have our private opinion on the subject.—*Harper's Young People*.

DELICIOUS PUDDING.—Carefully separate the yolks of fourteen eggs from the whites. Put the yolks in a bowl with one pound of soft white sugar, and beat until perfectly light. Melt half a pound of fresh butter, taking care it does not become oily. Add this to the sugar and yolks, beating it in well. Take from the syrup two teacups of orange peel preserves and add it to the pudding with one teaspoon of extract of lemon. Beat seven of the egg whites until very light and stir altogether, when it is ready to be baked. Have ready three large-sized pie-plates lined with puff paste. Put a third of the pudding in each plate, and lay dainty strips of pastry back and forth across them in a pretty lattice work. Then put them in the oven to bake rather slowly. They scorch very easily.—*Florence H.*

AMBROSIA.—Separate the lobes of some oranges almost completely to the apex, place them in form again and cut in thin slices. Peel a pineapple and with a pocket-knife remove the eyes. Into the larger end, which hold uppermost, stick a fork, removing pieces in the direction of the core, about half an inch in diameter. When prepared in this manner the lobes will retain the juice and the hard and unpalatable core can be discarded. Place a layer of the oranges in the bottom of a glass dish, then a layer of pineapple, upon the top of this a layer of sliced bananas and a layer of grated coconut. Spread over all some pulverized sugar, adding, if you prefer, a little Madeira wine.—*Mrs. Evans; Santa Ana, Cal.*

The Western farmer can grow the larger part of what he consumes at a less cost than he can afford to buy.

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The Young Folks.

The Dinner Bell on the Farm.

My childhood days spent on the farm
I now remember well,
And close beside the kitchen door
I see the dinner-bell.

From top of post, full ten feet high,
It swung through all the days
When from my mother's arms I strayed
And joined in childish plays.

And when at noon I heard its peal,
In tones I loved so well,
In haste I answered to its call—
That clanging dinner-bell.

'Twas sweetest music to my ear,
And never lost its charm
Through all my childhood's happy days,
That dinner-bell on the farm.

And when to man's estate I came,
And ceased from childish play,
I took my place with other men,
To walk and win my way.

I plowed the field, and sowed the seed,
And harvested the grain;
I worked as men have always worked—
Seeking for honest gain.

But mid the toils of daily life
One dear old friend was there,
Whose joyous notes rang out each day
In weather foul or fair.

Each dinner hour I heard the call
Which always bore a charm
To me, who ever loved to hear
That dinner-bell on the farm.

But now I'm old—have left the farm—
And in the city dwell;
No more I'm called at noon-day hour,
To dinner by the bell.

Those early scenes are far away,
But memory brings to me,
The tall bell-post, with bell atop,
And iron-tongued melody.

And sometimes in my dreams I see
The old farm as of yore;
The tears come in my eyes to think
Those days can be no more.

When at last I'm laid to rest,
I want a sad alarm
To sound from childhood's friendly bell—
That dinner-bell on the farm.

—Edwin C. Hadley.

TELLING THE NEWS.

"Have you heard the news?" she asked
as she burst into the family circle like a
flower in full bloom, a peony at that.

"No; what is it? What's happened?
Somebody married? Do tell us quick!"

"Wait till I get my breath! I never was
so frustrated in my life! I've just heard of
it, and I could not believe my own ears.
After the way she cut up, too. Oh, it's
dreadful! What is this world coming to?"

"But won't you tell us what it is, Aunt
Jerushy? We're just dying to know."

"And I'm just dying to tell you, I'm sure,
but can't you see that I haven't a mite of
breath left to tell it with? Oh, dear! Oh,
dear! It does seem as if my heart would
stop beating. And after she had run away
time and again, too—oh, dear!"

"It's the Colonel—he's taken her back
again," said one member of the family to
the other; "shameful, isn't it?"

"And she kicked," continued Aunt Je-
rushy, closing her eyes; "oh, how she did
kick!"

"I don't see what she had to kick about,"
said one of the girls sharply; "I should
think he'd be the one to kick. The idea!"

"And she run away four different times
to my certain knowledge—once with Alf
Marsh, once with Lem Slack—"

"She never did! I think it's real mean of
you to say that, Aunt Jerushy," said the
pride of the family, putting her apron to
her eyes, "and I'll tell Lem as soon as he
comes, see if I don't!"

"Law, child, that ain't nothin'. It didn't
hurt Lem any."

"It didn't? I'd like to know if it didn't?
Do you s'pose I'm going to marry him
now?"

"Law sakes, what on earth has that to
do with you marrying Lem? The Colonel's
got her now, and is going to keep her, but
I must say I was surprised, and she such
a kicker, to say nothing of her running
away."

"I never heard of her running away but
once, and I don't know as Lem had ever
seen her. I never heard a word against
her, only that she didn't like the Colonel's
ways, and wouldn't live with him."

"Merciful sakes, she couldn't choose who
she could live with—just as if she were a
human," gasped Aunt Jerushy; "what are
you talking about?"

"The Colonel's wife," chimed in the
family.

"I'm talking about that old yellow mare
that I bought of him, and nearly every-
body in town has owned, and now he's
taken her back, 'cause she's old and ugly,
and is going to give her a good home for
the rest of her life, and I'm clean beat try-
ing to make out why he did it." And
Aunt Jerushy fanned herself with redoubled
vigor.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers can
be applied when at home, and is uniformly
successful in coloring a brown or black.
Hence its great popularity.

The Seven Bibles of the World.

The seven Bibles of the world are the
Koran of the Mohammedans, the Tri-Pit-
ikes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the
Chinese, the Three Vedas of the Hindoos,
the Zendavesta of the Persians, the Eddas
of the Scandinavians and the Bible of the
Christians. The Eddas is the most recent
and cannot really be called more than a
semi-sacred work. It was given to the
world some time during the fourteenth cen-
tury of our era.

The Koran is the next most ancient, dat-
ing from about the seventh century, A. D.
It is composed of sublime thoughts from both
the old and new testaments, with frequent,
almost literal, quotations from the Talmud.
The Buddhists' Tri-Pitikes were composed
in the sixth century before Christ. Its
teachings are pure and sublime; its aspira-
tion lofty and extreme. The word "king"
as used in connection with the sacred work
of the Chinese, simply means "web of
cloth." From this it is presumed that they
were originally written on fine rolls of cloth.

The Vedas are the most ancient works in
the language of the Hindoos, but they do
not, according to the best commentaries,
ante-date the twelfth century before the
opening of the Christian era. The Zenda-
vesta of the Persians contains the sayings
of Zoroaster, who lived and worked in the
twelfth century B. C.—Chicago Herald.

Where Toys are Made.

For the last 900 years Nuremburg has
supplied the greater part of the toys used
throughout the world. Here everybody
works at this occupation, from little boys
and girls not yet 10 years of age, to their
old great-grandfathers. The utmost secrecy
is employed in these private manufactories,
and entrance is obtained by a secret path,
a spiral staircase or a trap-door, according
to the part of the house in which the toys
are made, and very few of the 20,000 tourists
that annually visit Nuremburg are ever ad-
mitted to one of these workshops. Toy
buyers come here from all parts of the
world. Those from the United States, about
twenty in number, make their trips between
February and April. Their note-books are
full of sketches and suggestions for new de-
signs and their satchels full of models for
special orders, as for instance a doll's fold-
ing bed, or a set of tradesmen in blouse and
aprons and various other character toys.
The American buys more goods than all
the other agents combined. Next comes
the Frenchman, the Englishman, the Turk,
Italian and Spaniard, and last of all, the
German, who orders just in time for his
Christmas tree. The makers of these fas-
cinating articles, however, have a hard
time of it. The most skillful girls make
only 5 cents an hour, while the boys average
2 cents and the men 8 cents. A mechanical
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men and thirty-seven girls take part in its
construction.

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excels all similar preparations. It is en-
dorsed by leading physicians, is agreeable to
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and needs to be taken usually in small doses.

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very efficient remedy for colds, coughs, and
the various disorders of the throat and
lungs."—A. W. Bartlett, Pittsfield, N. H.

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am assured that its use has

Saved My Life

I have recommended it to hundreds. I find
the most effective way of taking this medi-
cine is in small and frequent doses."—T. M.
Matthews, P. M., Sherman, Ohio.

"My wife suffered from a cold; nothing
helped her but Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which
effected a cure."—R. Amers, Plympton, N. S.

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ter years study and experiment I have found the
remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; cured, not sub-
dued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treat-
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failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy
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The sugar crop of Louisiana for the season just closed was a little over three-fourths as large as for the preceding year.

President B. E. Andrews, of Brown University, is credited with the prediction that the money of civilized nations of the future will be silver.

A. B. Duncan, of Garfield, Kas., writes: "Will some one please give, through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, a way to get rid of prairie dogs?"

The Treasury reports have for a long time indicated an increase in the money in circulation per capita. It is not safe, however, to assume that the recent rise in hogs is to be attributed to this cause.

It is reported that there never has been a more "phenomenally satisfactory" season than the present for textile manufacturers. Cotton is low and declining, and the stocks of unsold cotton are enormous, while cotton goods are higher, especially prints, and most of the mills are "sold" for months ahead.

The banks have been appealed to by the Secretary of the Treasury and have furnished several millions of gold in exchange for greenbacks. It is also reported that the Secretary is issuing certificates which call for interest-bearing bonds. The phenomenal foreign demand for gold is the occasion for this action.

The present year's shortage of hogs as compared with last year's crop is estimated at about 6,000,000 head. There is probably no considerable accumulation of pork products. The number of hogs slaughtered at the eighteen principal points from November 1 to February 8 were 3,691,600 in 1892-3, against 5,164,700 for the same period in 1891-2.

The European beet sugar crop of the season of 1892-3 falls nearly 100,000 tons short of that of 1891-2. The figures for the last four crops are as follows: 1889-90, 3,633,630 tons; 1890-1, 3,710,895 tons; 1891-2, 3,501,920 tons; 1892-3, 3,402,000 tons. These figures lend confirmation to the view that European beet sugar production has about reached its limit.

Speculators are reported to be alarmed at the prospect of the passage of the anti-option bill. The public has been assured by boards of trade, etc., that if this bill shall become a law its effects upon prices would be depressing. Producer can stand considerable "depression" of the kind which now affects pork products on the eve of the passage of the denounced bill.

A SMALL CONFLICT.

The legislative situation remained substantially unchanged until about noon on Tuesday of this week. The House made no progress towards adjustment of the dispute as to organization. The Populist House and Senate had passed several important bills, while the Republican House had resolved to declare vacant the seats of all Representatives who shall not have recognized their organization by February 21.

But on Tuesday, acting under a resolution of the Republican House, four officers of that body repaired to the Dutton House, at which Chief Clerk Ben Rich, of the Populist House, boards, and essayed to arrest him. The officers accepted the invitation of Mr. Rich to dinner. While these officers were enjoying the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Rich, Chairman Breidenthal, of the Populist Central committee, got together a large number of Populists, who, with Mr. Rich, denied the authority of the officers of the Republican House, and forcibly prevented them from taking him to the Copeland hotel, at which a large number of Republicans were assembled. Mr. Rich was, on the contrary, escorted to Representative hall, where, on the assembling of the Populist House, he called the roll, as if nothing had happened. One of the Republican officials was knocked down during the performance.

The Republican Assistant Sergeants-at-arms, after losing their prisoner, went before County Attorney Curtis and swore out warrants for the arrest of Assistant Chief Clerk S. M. Scott, Representative Ryan, John W. Breidenthal and D. M. Howard, on a charge of assault and battery.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Far out on the bosom of the Pacific ocean lie several small islands whose part in public consideration has long been out of proportion to their importance on account of area or population. The recent movements of the foreign population of the islands, whereby they have deposed the queen and sought to have the islands annexed to the United States, add another chapter to the interesting history of the little kingdom, and bring it more prominently than ever before to the attention of the civilized world.

There are twelve of these islands, having a total area of 64,000 square miles, a little more than three-fourths as great as that of the State of Kansas. The population is about 80,000, of whom rather more than half are foreigners. At the time of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook, in 1778, he estimated the population at 400,000. Other estimates have placed the population at that time at 200,000 to 300,000. The foreign commerce is phenomenally large, and is chiefly with the United States. The principal article of export is sugar. No part of the known world is so well suited to the production of sugar from tropical cane as are the more favorably situated mountain slopes and valleys of these islands. Before the enactment of the present law of the United States admitting raw sugar free of duty from all the world, the Hawaiian government had with this country a treaty by which Sandwich Islands sugar was admitted free of duty. This gave to the island planters, besides their natural advantages, a market preference of about 2 cents per pound. But since the free admission of sugar to this country the price has fallen and the islanders have lost their artificial advantage. The sugar producers of the United States have been reimbursed for this fall by the bounty of 2 cents per pound. The island planters see no way to secure again their immense advantage over other foreigners, save only by ceasing to be foreigners; in other words, by becoming a part of the United States. It is reasonably certain that no protectorate or other arrangement which does not include to the islanders the full advantages of our sugar bounty will be accepted by those offering the islands to this country. It is thus easy enough to see why the foreigners of Hawaii, who own most of the sugar industries, desire annexation. It means a payment to them of \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 per year in addition to what they now receive. Most of these

foreigners are from the United States, but aside from this fact, annexation to no other nation presents financial advantages like these. It is therefore to be expected that the financial interests of the islands will cause a strong and urgent appeal to be made to this country to accept as "a gift" the island country with its mixed population, half of whom are only half civilized.

However desirable annexation may be made to appear to those who propose to be annexed, it is an open question whether the United States can reap advantages at all commensurate with the expense not only of paying the sugar bounty, but also of maintaining our supremacy in the islands as against foreign nations and of providing them with stable government. The argument that we shall need them for a coaling station implies that extensive naval operations are contemplated. This is interesting enough for navy builders, and possibly for speculators, but for the common industrial masses of the United States the advantages are difficult to figure out.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

Kansas now ranks as the first wheat-producing State. She has but recently acquired this position, and an exhibit of the relative production of wheat by the States which last year produced 10,000,000 or more bushels, is interesting and instructive. The following table gives these States and the number of bushels produced by each for the years designated, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture:

	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Kansas	70,891,000	54,466,000	28,195,000	30,912,000	16,960,000	7,607,000	14,536,000	11,197,000	34,990,000	24,581,100	31,236,000
Minnesota	41,210,000	55,338,000	37,396,000	40,157,000	27,831,000	36,299,000	42,836,000	34,235,000	41,907,000	33,773,200	33,030,500
Indiana	39,885,000	52,897,000	27,628,000	41,167,000	28,573,000	37,538,000	43,258,000	36,693,000	33,743,000	28,417,800	33,401,800
California	38,167,000	49,781,000	29,121,000	43,781,000	28,415,000	30,428,000	36,165,000	28,692,000	44,330,000	36,432,000	38,046,800
Ohio	38,012,000	45,381,000	29,384,000	36,885,000	26,705,000	30,362,000	40,362,000	30,586,000	41,136,000	29,584,000	43,493,600
North Dakota	34,767,000	52,116,000	40,411,000	41,632,000	38,066,000	52,406,000	50,704,000	27,913,000	22,330,000	16,128,000	11,460,000
South Dakota	31,795,000	55,025,000	19,161,000	38,614,000	38,854,000	39,961,000	27,569,000	10,693,000	27,574,000	22,157,000	23,902,000
Missouri	28,874,000	35,732,000	17,638,000	20,689,000	24,486,000	21,724,000	21,088,000	11,275,000	27,540,000	23,419,300	27,598,600
Michigan	23,854,000	30,261,000	16,271,000	24,090,000	24,090,000	17,755,000	17,755,000	13,235,000	20,722,000	20,418,000	32,315,400
Iowa	19,531,000	25,684,000	16,519,000	24,090,000	18,868,000	16,585,000	17,449,000	19,238,000	20,820,000	20,418,000	20,300,700
Nebraska	18,670,000	22,768,000	10,811,000	18,868,000	18,868,000	16,585,000	17,449,000	19,238,000	20,820,000	20,418,000	20,300,700
Kentucky	11,653,000	13,181,000	8,102,000	10,330,000	10,330,000	11,113,000	12,446,000	3,709,000	13,435,000	9,612,600	17,250,000

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News of January 24 gives the wheat crops of the twelve chief countries in millions of bushels, 000,000 being omitted for want of space:

	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
United States	515	611	899	490
Russia and Poland	280	176	216	208
Ontario and Manitoba	43	56	37	31
France	312	212	328	314
India	216	275	226	238
Germany	97	85	93	104
Austria	46	39	42	85
Hungary	184	195	150	92
United Kingdom	61	75	76	76
Italy	11	188	128	100
Spain	76	72	75	75
Roumania	58	56	72	54

Total, 12 countries, 1,929, 1,928, 1,842, 1,818

*Very unreliable statistics.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

HOG CROP SHORT.

What will be the ultimate limit to the rise in the price of hogs cannot now be guessed. The report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture upon comparative numbers and values of farm animals, based on returns of January, 1893, shows that there was a small pig crop last spring, and the late advances in pork products has caused the slaughtering of some portion of the stock of mature animals. As the average age now attained by these animals is less than a year, there is a liability to extreme fluctuation in numbers which is possible of no other species.

The total number in the country January 1 was 46,088,376, against 52,398,000 a year ago.

In average values, as shown by the report, a very large advance is seen in swine, amounting to 39 per cent. and progressive since the returns were made. The average value of swine is \$6.41. The aggregate valuation of swine is \$295,426,492.

Hogs sold as high as \$8.20 in Kansas City last week. It does not appear that speculators have yet taken a hand in sending prices up, but it will doubtless be the policy of some band of these pirates upon the rest of humanity to take advantage of the present and prospective scarcity to send prices far above those due to the conditions of supply and demand. At present prices there should be a reaction on the prices of beef cattle. The better prices which have recently been realized for cattle are doubtless due in part at least to this cause.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.

The report of the statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture upon the comparative numbers and values of farm animals, based on returns of January, 1893, is nearly ready for publication. It shows an increase of horses, mules and sheep, no material change in the number of milch cows, a decrease in oxen and other cattle, and a very heavy reduction in the number of swine. The estimated present numbers of domestic animals on farms, ranches and the public range, are as follows:

Horses, 16,206,802; mules, 2,331,128; cows, 16,424,087; other cattle, 35,954,196; sheep, 47,253,553; swine, 46,094,807.

The increase in mules is very slight. The apparent increase in sheep exceeds 2,000,000.

In the case of swine, there was a small pig crop last spring, and the late advance in pork products has caused the slaughtering of some portion of the stock of mature animals. As the average age now attained by these animals is less than a year, there is a liability to extreme fluctuation in numbers which is possible in no other species.

Average values have declined as to horses and mules and advanced as to cattle of all kinds. A greater gain appears in the value of sheep, and a very large advance is seen in swine, amounting to 39 per cent. and progressive since the returns were made. The average value of horses is \$61.22; of mules, \$70.68; of cows, \$21.75; of other cattle, \$15.24; of sheep, \$2.66; of swine, \$6.41. The increase in aggregate values as estimated of all farm animals is \$21,750,998, from \$2,461,755,678 to \$2,483,506,676. The valuation of horses aggregates \$992,225,185; of cattle of all kinds, \$905,181,984; of swine, \$295,426,492; of sheep, \$125,909,264; of mules, \$164,763,751.

SENATOR MARTIN'S ENDORSEMENT.

The *New Nation*, the paper published at Boston by Edward Bellamy, the famous author of "Looking Backward," notes as to the new Kansas Senator as follows:

Judge Martin, who has just been elected to the United States Senate from Kansas by the Populists and Democrats, is called by the *New York Sun* a "hay-seed socialist." He certainly enters the Senate with a first-class endorsement from the metropolis.

At a recent meeting of the National Association of Butter and Cheese-Makers, the members pledged themselves to neither sell nor consign products to any commission merchants who sell oleomargarine.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Secretary Mohler furnishes the following extract from the introductory to the eighth biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture by the Secretary:

While Kansas has made much progress in the development of her agricultural resources and in the accumulation of wealth, she has not yet reached that stage when population and capital from outside her borders need no longer be invited.

Out of 52,572,160 acres which constitutes the area of Kansas, only 18,360,260 acres are as yet under cultivation or included in farms, as reported by the assessors; and many other natural resources which are the basis of wealth still remain undeveloped.

Under these circumstances the object aimed at originally in the work of this board, should not be abandoned, namely, to show in an attractive and concise form the resources and capabilities of our State, and the general advantages she offers to those in the East and European countries who are turning their eyes westward in search of new homes and profitable investments.

For these reasons the plan adopted years ago to show, in a succinct form, the resources and agricultural status of each county in the State, embracing a brief description of its topography, its minerals, and building rocks, cements and clays, as well as its schools and churches, is still continued.

There is, however, a growing demand for work in the education of farmers along the various lines of agriculture for their better acquaintance with soils and methods of treating them, with stock-growing, fruit culture, or, in other words, with the scientific principles which underlie successful agriculture, the knowledge of which makes farming the grandest and most ennobling vocation in the world. To meet this demand for more accurate, practical and scientific knowledge pertaining to agriculture, the State Board, through its Secretary and members, has sought in every practical way to encourage and assist in organizing and conducting farmers' institutes, and as one of the efficient means of distributing throughout the State a liberal supply of the institute spirit, the Secretary and members have aimed constantly to improve the character and the interest of the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. This meeting, which years ago did practically nothing except to elect officers and go home, has grown into a great State farmers' institute of three days duration, at which papers are read and addresses delivered by the most practical and successful farmers and scientific men of the State as well as from adjoining States.

These papers and addresses, with the discussions following, are published and distributed throughout the State, and not a single township is without several copies, which, along with other reports of the board, may be made the nucleus for a township agricultural library and give rise to a township farmers' club.

These reports of our board are unanimously conceded to be of great educational value, the assurance of which we have in the numerous letters received by the Secretary from farmers who highly prize them.

Again, recognizing the importance of establishing an institute for farmers in every county in the State, just as county normal institutes are now established by law and supported by public money for training and educating teachers, the State Board of Agriculture two years ago prepared a bill which along with other things provided for the organization and support by the State of farmers' institutes.

Under this bill, if enacted into law, every county in the State which desired it, could have a farmers' institute, with one or more competent instructors furnished by the board, and the bill further provided that every institute society of the State which, through its Secretary, performed certain duties prescribed in the bill, was authorized to send a delegate to the annual meeting of the board, who, for the time being, was an ex-officio member of the board.

This bill placed the control of the

board and the direction of its policy entirely in the hands of the farmers, and notwithstanding its passage was unanimously recommended by both the Senate and House committees, it failed to pass, for reasons which need not be given here.

This board holds itself in readiness to extend its usefulness along the line of institute work as soon as powers are granted to do so by the Legislature.

The law provides for the publication of 3,500 copies of the biennial report. Heretofore, however, the Legislature by concurrent resolution increased the number to 20,000 copies, of which each member of the House was voted forty copies, and each member of the Senate sixty copies.

The balance of the reports were distributed by the Secretary of the board. He has not been able to supply the demand. Besides this the board publishes a quarterly report each year for the quarter ending March 31. This report, in addition to the crop and weather bulletin, when not previously published, contains the proceedings of the annual meeting of the board held in the January preceding; also the year in which no biennial report is published a quarterly report is issued for the quarter ending December 31. This report contains the agricultural crop statistics of the preceding year, which reappear in the biennial report the following year.

During the spring and summer months crop and weather bulletins are issued usually monthly, containing generally in addition agricultural literature of interest to the farmers.

Of the quarterly reports 10,000 copies are published, of the monthly reports usually 5,000 copies.

The Secretary aims to make a judicious distribution of these reports among the farmers of the State.

A special effort was made both in 1891 and 1892 to place before the public the capabilities of Kansas soil for the production of wheat, and several farmers from every county in the State who had grown unusually large crops were asked to report not only the yield but also the methods of culture which had produced such results. These reports were a new and surprising revelation, that western Kansas through to the Colorado line is in a high degree adapted to successful wheat-growing, many yields being reported at from thirty to forty bushels per acre, and this of course without irrigation. The experience of these two years in wheat-growing in the western portion of Kansas has greatly strengthened confidence in the ultimate status of that section as an agricultural district. Still more, during this biennial period there has been another important development which is of immense value to the State. The rapid growth of alfalfa into popular favor is simply marvelous. About four years ago it first began to attract attention by its successful growth and its great value as a forage crop.

In the spring of 1891 the Secretary requested farmers in all portions of the State, who had been especially successful in growing alfalfa without irrigation, to report their manner of preparing the soil and seeding it; the acreage they had in alfalfa; its value for hay, pasture and seed. These reports show that it is the most profitable crop which can be grown in the western half of Kansas, and that it promises to revolutionize farming to a great extent in that section. In the year 1891 the Secretary for the first time made a column in the statistical roll for alfalfa, in which assessors were requested to give the acreage in this crop separate from other tame grasses.

The assessors' returns for that year show an area planted to alfalfa of 34,384. For the next year the same returns show an area in alfalfa of 62,583, being an increase in one year of nearly 85 per cent. The further fact has been developed by these returns that where red clover ceases to be a profitable crop alfalfa begins, and is successfully grown from that westward.

Here is another great accession to the wealth of the western half of Kansas, and gives further assurance of it in time becoming a successful agricultural country.

QUARANTINE AGAINST CANADA CATTLE.

The Secretary of Agriculture has found it necessary to protect the United States against the introduction of contagious pleuro-pneumonia from Canada, by the use of authority on him conferred by the act of 1890, and in pursuance of this authority, he has issued the following proclamation, under date of February 3, 1893:

WHEREAS, Under the act of Congress, approved August 30, 1890, it has been provided by the Department of Agriculture, in order to protect the cattle of the United States from contagious diseases now existing in foreign countries, that all cattle imported from Great Britain or the continent of Europe, must be held in quarantine for a period of not less than ninety days; and WHEREAS, It has recently been officially declared by the authorities of Great Britain that cattle imported into England from the Dominion of Canada have been affected with a contagious disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and have communicated the same to British cattle, and that said disease exists in the said Dominion of Canada; and

WHEREAS, The existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the Dominion of Canada, as declared by the British authorities, would be dangerous to the stock interests of the United States, and in case of the importation of neat cattle without quarantine might again lead to the introduction of this destructive disease into the United States, which disease has recently been exterminated at great expense; now, therefore, it is

Ordered, That all cattle to be imported from the Dominion of Canada into the United States are hereby made subject to the regulations of the Department of Agriculture of October 18, 1890, and the exceptions contained in the third and sixth regulations of said date, as applicable to Canadian cattle, are hereby rescinded, and cattle imported from Canada are subject to the same conditions and requirements as if they were imported into the United States from Great Britain or the continent of Europe.

It is further ordered, That all neat cattle imported from the Dominion of Canada must be entered at the port of Buffalo, N. Y., which is hereby designated as a quarantine station, under the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled, "An act providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes," and as much of regulation 1, of the regulations of the Department of Agriculture of October 18, 1890, as names other ports of entry along the Canadian border as quarantine stations for cattle, is hereby suspended.

POVERTY IN CHICAGO.

The person of wealth or even the man in comfortable circumstances who visits the magnificent city of Chicago will not see many suggestions in the vicinity of his elegant hotel to call to his mind that the grandeur around him is built in considerable part upon sighs, groans, tears, privation, hunger, starvation and general wretchedness. But the Associated Press dispatches of last Friday say that in an hour on that day the members of the State Legislature appointed to investigate the "sweat shops" of Chicago saw more than enough to convince them that Illinois is in urgent need of laws regulating the manufacture of clothing. In that time they saw and heard so much of squalid poverty, of overcrowded, filthy tenements, of starvation wages and utter hopeless misery in the great city, that several of the committeemen wanted to turn back. In one place the committee found a Russian Jew, wife and four children, two boys and two girls, all in one room, 10x7 feet. The girls make from \$1.50 to \$2 per week, and the boys \$2 to \$3. The six live in one room. In another place they found a man, his wife and 8-year-old daughter, and Mary Finlan, a 15-year-old girl, who live and work in one room 8x10 feet. They were finishing coats at 5 cents apiece, and three coats a day is accounted good work for one individual. They work, sleep and eat in the same room. Dozens of similar cases were found. These people have evidently become too poor to make their complaints heard, or to enforce even feebly the enactment of remedial measures. Relief to such can come only through the sympathy aroused by their pitiable condition as it becomes known through such investigations as are in progress by the Illinois Legislative committee. It is at least to be hoped that no more residents of the United States of any class or occupation will be reduced so low as to be unable to force a hearing of their griefs, or to be worth considering in the alignments of political parties.

CATARRHAL DEBILITY.

Chronic Catarrh the Cause of Nervous Prostration.

The symptoms of this particular variety of chronic catarrh are: A flabby, pale condition of the mucous surfaces, with a sticky, stringy mucous secretion, which causes much hawking or coughing, sore throat, coated tongue, white specks in the back part of the throat, and a very red ragged appearance of the tonsils. Besides the usual symptoms of catarrh, the patient has brown specks before his eyes, slight dizziness, roaring in the ears, attacks of nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, flashes of heat, followed by slight chilly sensations, faintness, depression, despondency, forebodings, foolish fears and many other similar ones. In such cases local treatment can do nothing but harm. Pe-ru-na has again and again been found to be of great value in these cases. The first dose gives prompt relief to the most distressing symptoms, and a persistent use of it for a reasonable length of time will permanently cure cases of long standing. A dose of Pe-ru-na before each meal during the cold season is a safeguard of priceless value, especially to those who are in the least subject to frequent colds and coughs, or other effects of wintry climate. Catarrh cannot be cured by local treatment. A thorough course of internal treatment with Pe-ru-na affords the only reasonable prospect of cure. Sprays, douches, inhalants and gargles sometimes relieve, but never cure. Pe-ru-na cures by removing the cause. It gradually eradicates the catarrh from the system, wherever its location.

An illustrated treatise on catarrh will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

Grain Grower's Convention.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Following is the program of a convention of farmers to be held at Topeka, March 2 and 3. All railroads have given reduced rates, and, from the interest manifested, it is expected that there will be a very large attendance. Besides the men whose names appear on the program, many of our best workers have signified their intention of taking part in the discussions:

PROGRAM.

Why are farmers not prosperous?
Financial System—J. P. Easterly, Marysville.
Marketing System—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa.
Purchasing System—J. R. Detwiler, Topeka.
What will make farmers prosperous?
Financial System—S. M. Scott, McPherson.
Marketing System—Walter N. Allen, Meriden.
Purchasing System—H. W. Sandusky, Kansas City.
How can these conditions be secured?
Financial System—L. L. Hopkins, Topeka.
Marketing System—P. B. Maxson, Emporia.
Purchasing System—C. F. Mingenback, Greensburg.
For further information address
L. L. HOPKINS,
Box 19, Topeka, Kas.

A peculiar amendment is proposed to the Swiss constitution. It reads: "The right to sufficiently remunerative labor is guaranteed to all Swiss citizens by the state." Under the Swiss constitutional provisions of Referendum and Initiative, if this proposition is asked by 30,000 petitioners it must be submitted to a vote of the people, when a majority vote will incorporate it in the organic law.

The annexation of the Sandwich Islands, which is now being agitated, is really quite a question of sugar tariff. For fifteen years, up to April 1, 1891, under the reciprocity treaty with the islands, the United States virtually paid the sugar producers of those islands a bounty of 2 cents per pound, amounting to about \$5,000,000 per annum. Since April 1, 1891, under the McKinley bill, the islands have lost this bounty, and the United States is paying it instead to our sugar producers. The Sandwich Islands will not accept from us any annexation or protectorate or what not that does not give them again this \$5,000,000 bounty on sugar, hence the question becomes in reality a tariff question, and should be considered in connection with the general revision of the tariff, when that subject is before Congress.

Horticulture.

FRUIT AND FORESTRY IN KANSAS.

(Continued from January 25.)

Preparation of the ground is of vital importance, and we believe, with this kept in view and thorough cultivation, there are very few acres of land in Kansas that will not produce fine apples. We do not wish to be understood that all qualities of land are equal. Our first choice would be sub-irrigated bottom land, not too sandy, with water within easy reach of the rootlets. On such land trees will make a rapid and vigorous growth, although they will not come into bearing as early as trees grown on the upland. The writer has been set five years and now measure six inches in diameter, with a large, well-proportioned head, and are a thing of beauty at present and prospective of financial profit in the near future. Second bottom and upland, while the growth will not be so rapid, will, with good cultivation, produce fine trees, but whether you are going to start the orchard on bottom or upland you can't plow the land too deep. William Ross, a veteran horticulturist in Reno county, who has successfully raised a fine orchard on as high land as any point in this part of the State, says from his experience, if he had it to do again, he would, after plowing as deep as he could, explode a stick of dynamite in the bottom of each hole where a tree was to be set. Taking it for granted that your ground is plowed deep, give it a thorough harrowing and it is ready.

A great many set trees by line or stakes. Our experience is that a better way is to lay it off with a lister as nearly as possible in line with the trend of the ground, unless it be too steep, making it dangerous of washing. The good point in this is, in seasons of light rainfall the water sinks into and flows down the listed furrow into the hole where the tree is planted.

There is a difference of opinion in regard to the distance apart apple trees should be planted, some advocating eighteen feet and others all the way to thirty-three feet. Our experience is that the latter is close enough in this country, and it is better to give them that distance and plant a row of peach trees east and west between the rows. This gives you rows sixteen and one-half feet between apple and peach trees and thirty-three feet the other way between the apple trees. The peach trees, by standing on the south side of the apple trees and being more rapid growers, soon break the force of the prevailing wind from the south on the apple tree, and the consequence is a much handsomer tree than you otherwise would have.

Now comes the most delicate part of the work and the place where the best judgment is required—the selection of your trees. Put the top-box on your wagon and drive to the nearest reliable nurseryman—of course, taking it for granted that you have not proved susceptible to the bland smile and suave manner of the tree agent. Select thrifty two-year-old trees, headed low, with good roots, although in some varieties, like the Winesap, it is hard to find them with ideal roots. Watch closely for injured trunks and see that the bark on the body is smooth. Better pay an advanced price and get good ones rather than set poor ones, keeping in view the varieties suitable to Kansas soil and Kansas climate.

There are some seventy-five varieties of apples fruited in Kansas, but, we take it, our friends who contemplate setting out an orchard want the best, and speaking from experience, we would not advise the setting out of over fifteen varieties for a home orchard, and not over six for a commercial orchard. For the former, for early and fall use we would name Cooper's White, Early Harvest, Early Pennock, Red June, Fall Wine, Fall Pippin, Lowell and Red Astrachan. Two trees of each will furnish an abundant supply for a family and the time of ripening differs enough to furnish choice apples from June until October. For late fall and winter use we will name Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, Geneting,

Winesap, Willow Twig, Talman Sweet, Bailey's Sweet, Belleflower, Grimes Golden, to which might be added Rome Beauty and McAfee's None Such.

For a commercial orchard, we will give them in order of their preference with us, viz.: Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, Winesap, Geneting and Willow Twig. Great claims are made for McAfee's None Such, but it is doubtful if it is equal to the other five named. Some will place Ben Davis at the head of the list, but, taking the early bearing and quality of the tree into consideration, we believe the Missouri Pippin is the best apple produced in Kansas.

Having secured your trees, pack the roots in old hay and chaff, well dampened, and haul them home. If they are not to be set out until next day, a bath over night in a pond will not harm them in the least, and we have found it highly advantageous to take them out singly and wrap the bodies in paper before setting—a sure protection from the flat-headed borers that create such havoc in young trees that have not foliage enough to shade their trunks from the burning rays of a July sun, which causes a slight scald of the bark in which the egg of the borer is laid, and the work of destruction soon follows. Trim off with a sharp knife all mangled roots. Cut back the end of each limb from three to six inches, making the main ones as near uniform as possible, in order to give the tree the proper balance. In handling the trees expose the roots as little as possible to the sun and wind. Plant by stakes across the listed furrows. Dig spacious holes, large enough to admit the roots without crowding. Loosen the subsoil underneath. Place the tree in the hole so that the roots when covered will be about two inches deeper than in the nursery, observing to place the largest branches and heaviest part of the top to the southwest, and above all, lean the tree to an angle of at least 45° in the same direction. In fact, with our heavy southwest winds, it seems impossible to lean them in that direction too much. Fill in with fine, moist soil, packed carefully with the foot. Do not bank unless it be in the fall. Leave a slight basin, rather, to catch the rain.

If directions have been followed, your orchard is planted, a good stand insured and you have taken the initial step towards something better and more lucrative than raising wheat and more conducive to good health than the fat pork on which so many families subsist. But your work is not ended. As we said in the beginning, if you do not intend to care for your orchard you had better not set it out. There would be hundreds more fine orchards in our county to-day if, after they had been set, they had been cared for. Many of them are on farms where the mortgage blight has got in its accursed work, and between the breaking down by the stock, the bite of the rabbits and the deadly borers, what promised so much to the planter is forced to give up its life and serve the ignominious fate of common fire-wood for the camper on his migration. But we take it that no such fate is intended for your orchard; hence you must cultivate it. For the first three years we know of nothing better than a crop of corn between the rows, planted so that it can be cultivated both ways. This, with the use of a hoe around the roots, will keep them in a thrifty, growing condition.

Don't trim too much in Kansas, but head them low, is our advice. Our ideal tree is one with the limbs not over two feet from the ground. Don't thin on the south side. Keep the tree, if possible, heavier on that side. Protect from rabbits, either by wrapping or by the application of a little wagon grease placed on a mitten and passed over the trunk. This has been our method and we have never had a tree injured by rabbits. In the spring, wash with lye by diluting one box in three bucketfuls of water. This cuts all the grease and leaves the bark a rich, healthy green, destroys the eggs of noxious insects and is highly beneficial. If you are unfortunate enough to have a tree split down or the top killed by the borers, do not dig it up. Take advantage of the good strong root below. Remove the dirt down about three

inches, saw it off and graft. It will surprise you with its growth.

There is one thing that we have omitted, and that is the wind-break. Every orchard should have one at least of ten rows of trees on a side. For the inner row use Russian mulberry, which makes an ideal wind-break, produces a berry which suits the birds better than your black-caps or Kittatinny's, and in a few years will furnish fuel, posts or poles of a superior quality. Set two rods, at least, from first row of apple trees, as they are rank feeders. Put them about three feet apart and they will soon form a hedge towering above your apple trees and effectually stopping the simoon or blizzard. For trees outside of this, catalpa, ash, box elder, elm or cottonwood will do if you can't do better. Walnut or soft maple can be used. The merits or demerits of these trees will be discussed when we reach forestry.

We cannot close this without again reiterating what we have said before—keep the stock out of the orchard. Their presence means death and destruction to all your labors and hopes.

Kingman, Kas. W. L. BROWN.

(To be continued next week.)

Whole-Root vs. Piece-Root Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There appeared in a recent issue of your paper, an article under the above caption, a report of a committee appointed by the "Kansas State (?) Horticultural Society." The committee examined some apple trees grown from "whole-root and piece-root grafts." The trees propagated from "whole-root grafts made a fair wood growth and were well rooted." The report then compares them with trees grown from piece-root grafts and says, "They were no better," etc. Then follows that wonderful conclusion which is supposed to finally decide this all-important question, coming as it does from such high authority, for all "ordinary" farmer orchardists. They say, "Your committee regard the whole-root process of propagation of the apple objectionable, because the roots supporting the tree are wholly developed from the seedling roots used, which are known to be unreliable in hardiness, etc. Now, Mr. Editor, we 'rise to inquire' just how long 'the seedling root has been known to be unreliable in hardiness?' Who on earth made that important (?) discovery? Was it this committee of the 'K. S. H. S.?' One important item omitted in the committee's report was the age of the trees examined by them. Again, the report says, 'whole-root

grafts are hard to plant." "Aye, there's the rub," for the commercial tree-grower. You can't plant them like sweet potato plants, with your hand! The writer found no trouble, by using a spade and crowbar, in planting twelve hundred of these genuine whole-root grafts in an orchard in the east part of Woodson county, Kansas, in 1878, and they proved "very reliable for hardiness." In 1888, they bore seven bushels of fine apples per tree. These same trees have borne good crops every year since till last year. Besides the whole-root orchard—in fact it forms part of the same orchard—are some five hundred "commercial trees," grown from "piece-root" grafts planted in 1876, two-year-old trees. Nearly half of these latter trees died the first two years after setting, and now, after being replanted three times, there are many trees missing. You see, Mr. Editor, they did not prove "reliable for hardiness" in the orchard.

The committee further says, that "if the scion is of a known hardy variety then the tree grown will be reliably hardy." Now here is a point that should not be overlooked by Kansas apple-growers. The committee don't seem to know that there are some kinds of apple stocks (roots) much more "reliable for hardiness" (vigorous) than others, owing to the variety of seed from which they are grown. But then it costs money to get these stocks. An extensive nurseryman told the writer that he paid thirty-two dollars a bushel for Bellflower apple seed shipped from the East to grow stocks from for root-grafting, while he had large bearing orchards of other varieties. He said these seed grew more vigorously and made better roots. Did it ever occur to this learned (?) committee that, in all probability, many of the most excellent varieties of apples grown in the older States, and which the Kansas State Horticultural Society has been telling the people of this and other States, were not "reliable for hardiness," could be grown in Kansas without difficulty on whole-roots grown from properly selected seed, to be planted in the orchard instead of the nursery row?

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Building in these walls of time,
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme."

JAYUNGE.

Black Hill Farm, February 2, 1893.

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Mr. Willet F. Cook, Canajoharie, N. Y., writes: "Awoke one morning with excruciating pains in my shoulder. Tried various remedies for sudden pains without effect; went to my office; the pain became insufferable; went home at 11 o'clock and used ST. JACOBS OIL; effect magical, pain ceased, and at 1 o'clock went to work; cure permanent."

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LITTLE RAPIDS, WIS.
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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. This department is intended to help its readers acquire a better knowledge of how to live long and well. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Please inform me through the KANSAS FARMER what is best to do for constipation and costiveness, of which I have been troubled for a great many years and have never found a remedy that gave any more than a temporary relief. Roxbury, Kas. A. R. JOHNSON.

It is best to consult a wide-awake physician who knows something about rectal disorders and have the rectum thoroughly examined. There is probably some local trouble that engenders and keeps up the trouble complained of. Drugs are of little use in such cases.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I am troubled this winter with what the doctors here call sciatica. Have it in my left leg. Have had it about five months. I have doctored myself and have got medicine from doctors, but everything fails to give relief. Am 31 years old. What I want to know is, is there anything I can get to give relief, even if it does not cure. I cannot sleep in latter part of night; am in misery all the time. If there is no help for me I would like to know it. If there is, what is it? Please answer through KANSAS FARMER. Willis, Kas. E. F. H.

Come and see the Family Doctor. He makes a special study of those cases that baffle other physicians, and in many of them gets the desired result. Such cases need special personal study. They cannot usually be cured by off-hand or casual prescriptions, else those who have already guessed at them would have better success with them.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—What do you think of the medical treatment recommended by Dr. Hall and others, which consists largely of injections of warm water? Am much interested in your communications in the KANSAS FARMER. Antelope, Kas. SUBSCRIBER.

For cases of recent constipation or irritation of bowels, it is excellent; much better than purgative drugs. For temporary use it is all right, but must not be kept up long enough to beget a habit in the bowel of waiting for that kind of assistance, else, like the lazy boy who would not hoe corn until he had his "pardner" along, the bowel will soon decline to act without that help.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Is there a remedy for nasal catarrh? Is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy reliable? Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER, and oblige, A. Longford, Kas.

There is no remedy that will cure all or even a majority of cases of catarrh. To be successful, the remedy must be chosen to suit the general as well as the special condition of the patient. There are a hundred remedies which, under certain circumstances and conditions, will cure catarrh. But the remedy that will cure A. may not do anything for B., except to disappoint and exasperate him. Yes, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is reliable, if persistent puffing of it in the papers constitutes reliability. The publishers have come to rely upon it to pad out their thin pockets, and that indicates that somebody buys it to try. If 10,000 people each buy a trial package at \$1 apiece, the proprietor can still spend \$5,000 in puffing the remedy and put \$5,000 into his own pocket. On that basis it is quite reliable. But on the basis of being very useful and endowed with large curative qualities it is extremely doubtful, as not one patent, secret compound in a hundred ever has that merit. If you have a dollar to experiment with you might try that or some other loudly-vaunted "sure cure." Then you will have the "experience," and the manufacturer and the printer will then have one dollar more to divide between them. Like the Yankee's razors, these things are made "to sell," and happy is the man who does the selling; not so the man who gets sold.

Treatment of Outs.

The following from the *State Journal* of the 4th inst., furnished a text for the Family Doctor:

With their faces horribly gashed, their clothing saturated with blood and both ready to faint from exhaustion, Linus Powers, colored, and son, William, applied at the office of Dr. Roby late Saturday night for medical assistance.

The father was cut from ear to ear, making a gash nine inches long, and five arteries were cut. The son had been cut from the left side of his mouth to the left ear, and his condition was equally as serious.

Dr. Roby tied the arteries and took in all about seventy-five stitches. When the men recovered sufficiently they told of the terrible experience they had undergone at the hands of some boomers on their way to Oklahoma.

Powers and his son live about a mile south of the Shunganunga on the Kansas avenue road, near the railroad tracks. They had been the victims of hay thieves for some time, and at 8 o'clock Saturday night the father and son went to the hay-stack for the purpose of guarding it. When they arrived at the stack they found that some

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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.

Beginner's Questions.

The editor of the *Progressive Bee-keeper* has the following on this subject:

"Every few days we receive letters asking questions that are found in all text-books. Now, we are not complaining, but our time is fully occupied, and often until a late hour at night. Then the questions are answered much better in the books, for the reason they have more room and were written for that purpose. No one should try to keep bees without getting one or more books on bee culture. Books will not do without bee journals, or they without the books. We would advise Root's 'A. B. C. of Bee Culture,' or 'Langstroth,' revised by Dadant, as these books were written by successful beekeepers. Any one with a half-dozen colonies had better buy their queens than try to raise them, but at the same time they can get all they want by saving the cells from a colony that has cast a swarm. They then get the best of queens at no expense or lessening of their honey crop. Another class of beginners think they must have only pure Italian bees to get a honey crop. We want to say to all, learn to handle the bees you have before you put any money in fancy bees. These bees look nice and are less inclined to sting than our native bees, but no one should try to handle them without smoker and veil, until they become more used to handling bees. You will be able to lay the veil aside part of the time. If beginners would follow the methods and use the hives and fixtures used by the majority of bee-keepers, they will be on the safe side of bee-keeping."

Now, we wish to say to all these people, send your questions to us. The bee department of the KANSAS FARMER is conducted in the interest of those who want to ask questions, and the more of them you send to the editor, the better he will like it. Send them on; we will answer them the best we can.

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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.

OUT OF CONDITION.—I have a Belgian colt, coming 2 years old, that is very much out of sorts; he is somewhat hide-bound, but eats as well as any horse. When he is in the pasture he stands and licks rock salt most of the time. W. H. G.

Parsons, Kas.

Answer.—Give half a pint of raw linseed oil and two teaspoonfuls of turpentine every five days until three doses have been given. Give a tablespoonful of the following in bran or oats three times a day: Gentian, foenicreek, bi-carbonate of soda, nitrate of potash, of each, 4 ounces. Use equal parts of barrel salt and wood ashes instead of the rock salt.

RUPTURES.—I am of the KANSAS FARMER family and want your advice. I have a filly, coming 2 years old next May, that is ruptured in two places. The ruptures were first noticed when she was 3 months old. I enclose a picture of a horse with pencil marks that will give you a better idea than I can do in writing. Louisville, Kas. J. T. D.

Answer.—As the ruptures are of so long standing it is not likely they can be cured without an operation by a veterinarian. We are not able, without seeing the filly, to give an opinion as to the chance of success, nor even whether or not an operation is advisable under the circumstances. As you live at no great distance from Manhattan, bring the filly in some time and we will examine her and tell you just what we think of the case.

COLT AILING.—I have a yearling colt that has been ailing for some time. I found her in the pasture somewhat stiff; she had puffs on her heels, and her hind hoofs appeared to be growing long on the toe and sinking in just below the hair. She knuckles forward in walking. M. R.

Hoxie, Kas.

Answer.—We are not able to say from your description whether your colt has sore heels, sore tendons, or ring-bone. Either of the two former might cause knuckling, while the latter might cause the toes to grow long. Have the feet trimmed by a blacksmith and examined carefully to see if anything is wrong with the hoofs. Examine the heels, and if they are sore poultice them with linseed meal poultices. If the puffs are at the fetlocks and the tendons are sore, blister them with cerate of cantharides. Examine in the hair above the hoofs and if you find ring-bone starting, apply cerate of cantharides to the parts once a day until sore, then wait two weeks and repeat it. If you find anything new write again and describe more fully.

SICK SOW.—I have a sow with six pigs 6 weeks old. On the morning of the 3d she ate her feed as if nothing was wrong. An hour later when I gave her some milk she drank a little, then raised up on the side of the pen to look after me as I walked away. Suddenly she was seized with pain, began to squeal and ran to her bed where she continued to squeal every few minutes. The next morning she could not stand. Can you give me any light through the KANSAS FARMER? C. C. E.

Strong City, Kas.

Answer.—The symptoms given are those of *apoptotic anthrax*; but as this disease almost invariably terminates fatally in so short a time that treatment is out of the question, we cannot be positive. However, there may have been an attack so slight as to admit of recovery; although such cases are very rare. If the sow is still alive and not thoroughly recovered, give her a heaping tablespoonful of Epsom salt in swill twice a day until her bowels are moderately loose. Allow her to have free access to a mixture of salt and ashes and charcoal.

HORSE STIFF.—I have a horse, 11 years old, that got calked about three weeks ago on the front foot; two weeks ago he got very lame, and ten days ago

he got stiff in both fore legs and his neck. He can scarcely raise his head up or down, or turn it to one side; he eats and drinks all right. What can I do for him? A. L. S.

Fredonia, Kas.

Answer.—Give your horse one ounce of Barbadoes aloes dissolved in one pint of warm water as a drench; then give 2 drachms of bromide of potash in bran or oats three times a day. Apply very warm poultices of linseed meal to his feet and keep them warm by pouring in warm water when they get cold. Continue this for several days, changing the poultices every morning. Bathe his legs and the muscles of his neck with salt water as hot as can be borne with the hand. Do this twice a day and rub dry with cloths each time, then put on a blanket to keep him warm.

SORE JAW—WORMS.—(1) I have a mare, 7 years old, that received a kick on her jaw when a yearling, and she has had a running sore ever since. I would like to know if anything can be done. (2) The same mare has worms, and the medicines I have tried will not bring them away from her. F. B. C.

Lawn Ridge, Kas.

Answer.—Your mare has either a diseased tooth or caries of the jaw-bone, and in either case it will require an operation by a veterinarian before the sore will heal. It is not likely that any medicine given internally will make the mare thrive on dry feed until her jaw has received proper treatment. (2) To rid the mare of worms, give her the following dose twice a day for a week: Copperas, 1 drachm; tartar emetic, 1 drachm; powdered licorice root, 1 drachm; mix. Repeat it again after omitting one week. Always sign your name in full. We only publish the initials, but want the full names of all our patrons.

INJURED KNEE.—I have a filly that got a cut on the knee about three weeks ago; it healed and then swelled and broke below the knee. It seemed to be doing well again, then the mare fell and burst open the skin and flesh half way around the leg. I bound it up with flour and cotton to stop the blood. It has been bound up for several days. What shall I do with it? Please answer through the FARMER this week, if possible. S. C.

Buffalo, Kas.

Answer.—Make a healing lotion as follows: Sugar of lead, 1½ ounces; sulphate of zinc, 6 drachms; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; water, 1 quart. Apply to the sore with a syringe three times a day. Do not wash the sore more than once a day, and then just enough to keep it clean. Use a syringe and warm water. Each time, after you apply the medicine, dust the sore all over with wheat flour and do not bind it up. Your letter reached me too late to go in last issue. All inquiries must reach us by Saturday to get in the next week.

LAME FILLY.—A two-year-old filly caught her hind foot in a cleft in a rock about two months ago. She went lame and then seemed to recover completely except a slight swelling; but about ten days ago she became very lame again with increased swelling between the hoof and pastern joint. The most soreness seems to be in the coffin joint; and the ridge around the foot seems soft. I have blistered it once, then applied tincture of iodine twice a day for ten days. What can I do for it? Arkansas City, Kas. S. G. P.

Answer.—Apply a warm linseed meal poultice to the filly's foot and ankle for several days to reduce the swelling and to soften the hoof, and examine closely to see if there is an abscess forming in the hoof. If there is one there, open it up, then continue the poultice several days longer. If no abscess forms, then make a blister as follows: Biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 1 ounce; mix. Rub it in well around the top of the hoof and the ankle where it is swollen; tie her head up for twenty-four hours, then rub a little clean lard on the blister and let her go. Repeat the blister in three weeks.

ENLARGED SCROTUM—QUESTIONS—RECIPE.—(1) I have a mule colt which I castrated, as I would a calf, when he was three days old; he seemed to heal all right, but after some time I noticed an enlargement of the scrotum; it is now about the size of a man's fist on the left side, and, at times, the other side seems large. It seems to be filled with water. Was the operation improperly performed? or was the mule too young?

Can the enlargement be removed? (2) Can you tell me how to do my own castrating? Should what is commonly called the "striffing" be removed or not? At what age is it best to do the work? (3) Will you kindly give me a recipe for a good healing ointment for barbed-wire cuts? E. S. C.

Wagoner, I. T.

Answer.—(1) Your mule has either a rupture or what horsemen call a "water seed." If it is the latter it was caused by leaving the opening in the inner covering of the testicle too small and it healed at the lower edge and formed a sac. Turn the mule upon its back, and if it is a rupture, you can return the intestines to their proper place. If it is a "water seed" the skin must be cut open and the sac torn loose, and taken out as the testicle is in castration. (2) In castrating, both the skin and the so-called "striffing" should be opened freely and well forward to prevent the formation of a sac. The spermatic artery can then be secured, to prevent bleeding by the application of either the clamp or the ligature, as the operator prefers. Opinions differ as to the age at which a colt should be castrated. It is generally supposed that "the younger the horse, the less the risk." The work can generally be done successfully at any age, from a few days old to adult age. (3) Take of lard, 8 ounces; pine tar, 3 ounces; oxide of zinc, 2 ounces; carbolic acid, 4 drachms. Melt the lard and tar together and when nearly cold add the other ingredients. Apply to the sore once a day.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 13, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,750 cattle; 43 calves. Moderate run of cows and heifers. Market active and prices the best of the winter.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
25	1,454	4 90	64	1,324	4 75
35	1,328	4 70	73	1,391	4 60
25	1,193	4 50	25	1,222	4 25
25	1,051	4 20	39	1,107	4 10
11	997	3 95	38	1,035	3 75
2	910	3 50	2	925	3 50

O-F TEXAS.

35	1,047	3 85	6	883	3 50
84	1,137	4 15	51	1,138	3 75
46	1,009	3 90	105	1,193	4 50

INDIAN STEERS.

50	997	3 90			
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TEXAS COWS.

25	826	3 00	60	781	2 40
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NATIVE COWS.

3	766	2 00	17	659	2 25
10	1,045	2 50	18	786	2 50
39	841	2 35	30	921	2 90
18	976	3 15	20	809	3 25
19	1,089	3 30	16	1,026	3 40
15	858	3 50	34	797	3 60
26	1,116	3 65	19	1,035	3 75
1	1,600	2 85	39	1,188	3 80

HEIFERS.

5	700	3 25	13	876	3 30
19	846	3 55	5	856	2 50
8	587	2 75	24	750	3 65

NATIVE CALVES.

4	10	50	1	11	00
1	9	00	1	6	25

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

18	970	3 75	8	1,160	4 00
8	768	3 50	23	1,052	3 95
1	760	3 00	21	940	3 85
9	902	3 80	2	990	2 35
5	834	3 25	23	1,113	4 15

HOGS—Receipts, 3,335. The top was \$8.20 against \$8.30 Saturday. The bulk of sales were at \$8.00 to \$8.10 against \$7.90 to \$8.15 Saturday.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
97	92	4 00	22	112	5 25
18	134	5 00	63	125	6 10
92	136	6 00	23	153	6 25
19	136	6 50	14	113	6 75
139	122	6 75	13	122	7 00
119	131	6 75	85	179	7 25
10	156	7 00	97	171	7 40
61	138	7 25	70	130	7 75
5	172	7 75			

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

2	390	7 00	50	203	7 25
70	194	7 75	28	180	7 80
68	221	7 95	25	216	8 00
21	214	8 00	54	245	8 00
43	221	8 00	51	189	8 00
49	262	8 00	56	235	8 00
54	223	8 00	77	235	8 00
88	212	8 00	64	198	8 00
25	214	8 05	51	231	8 00
49	249	8 05	82	213	8 05
76	239	8 10	74	231	8 07½
58	233	8 10	70	303	8 10
72	255	8 10	69	205	8 10
66	278	8 10	80	235	8 10
30	242	8 15	6	390	8 15
21	299	8 15	76	227	8 15
59	213	8 20	49	354	8 20

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,905. Sales were: 104 lambs, 63 5 00; 104 lambs, 62 5 00; 163, 81 3 75; 223, 81 4 00; 449, 85 4 25.

Chicago.

February 13, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 20,000. Market steady. Beef steers, \$3 25 to \$3 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 50 to \$2 80; bulls, \$1 50 to \$1 00; cows, \$2 00 to \$3 85. **HOGS**—Receipts, 30,000. Mixed, \$7 90 to \$8 55; light weights, \$7 50 to \$8 40. **SHEEP**—Receipts, 15,000. Some 160-lb. natives sold at \$6 per cwt. Natives, \$5 20 to \$6 00; lambs, per cwt., \$4 25 to \$6 20.

St. Louis.

February 13, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000. No good natives.

200 Improved Farms

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of
Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska

Sold in tracts of 80 acres and upwards at
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Send for book giving description, terms and prices of each tract.

C. P. DEWEY,
402 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
CHICAGO.

A. B. DEWEY,
42 Merchants' Bldg.,
CHICAGO.

Native steers, common to best, \$3 25 to \$4 35; Texas, \$2 40 to \$3 75.
HOGS—Receipts, 3,800. Market was easier; mostly pigs and lights. Sales were at \$7 2. to \$8 45.
SHEEP—Receipts, 100. All common. Natives, \$3 25 to \$5 00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

February 13, 1893.

[No grain market in Chicago to-day.]

St. Louis.

February 13, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 53,000 bushels; shipments, 28,000 bushels. Market slow and weak, closed ½¢ below Saturday. Cash, 69½¢; May, 73½¢; 73½¢; July, 74½¢.

CORN—Receipts, 254,000 bushels; shipments, 170,000 bushels. Market closed ½¢ below Saturday. Cash, 89½¢; May, 41½¢ to 41½¢; July, 42½¢.

OATS—Receipts, 34,000 bushels; shipments, 19,000 bushels. Market higher for cash, at 33½¢; May, lower, 34½¢.

WOOL—Receipts, 2,000 pounds; shipments, 51,000 pounds. Market firm. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 20¢ to 21¢; Kansas and Nebraska, 18¢ to 21¢; Northern territory and Montana, 19¢ to 22¢; Texas, 14¢ to 18¢; Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, etc., 12¢ to 17¢. Coarse—Missouri and Illinois, 18¢ to 19¢; Kansas and Nebraska, 15¢ to 17¢ for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15¢ to 16¢; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 13¢ to 16¢. Fine to bright medium wool, 17¢ to 23¢; light fine, 16¢ to 19¢; heavy fine, 12¢ to 19¢. Fair to choice tub-washed at 30¢ to 32½¢.

Kansas City.

February 13, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 1,504,357 bushels; corn, 287,556 bushels; oats, 72,384 bushels, and rye, 13,357 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 107,500 bushels. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 10 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 66c, 2 cars choice, 61 pounds at 66½¢; 8 cars 59 to 59½ pounds at 65½¢; No. 3 hard, 4 cars choice 59 pounds at 65c, 1 car 58½ pounds at 64½¢, 2 cars spring at 63½¢, 1 car choice spring at 64c, 2 cars poor spring at 61½¢; No. 4 hard, 2 cars at 61½¢, 1 car 59 pounds at 62c; rejected, white spring, at 57½¢; No. 2 red, 71a72c, 1 car 59½ pounds at 71c; No. 3 red, 2 cars 59 pounds at 69c and 1 car 58 pounds at 68c; No. 4 red, 63¢ to 65c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 81,500 bushels. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 34¢ to 35c; No. 3 mixed, 31¢ to 34½¢; No. 2 white, 36¢ to 37½¢; No. 3 white, 35½¢ to 36½¢. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 6 cars at 35c, 1 car at 34½¢, 2 cars Memphis at 41½¢; No. 3 mixed, 34½¢; No. 2 white, 1 car poor bill at 36c, 2 cars good bill at 34½¢ local, 3 cars Memphis at 43c; No. 3 white, 2 cars poor bill at 35½¢ local, 2 cars good at 36½¢.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 12,000 bushels. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 30¢ to 30½¢; No. 3 mixed, 29¢ to 29½¢; No. 4 mixed, 28¢ to 28½¢; No. 2 white, 31¢ to 32½¢; No. 3 white, 30¢ to 31c; No. 4 white, 29¢ to 29½¢. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 1 car at 30c, 1 car fancy at 31c, 1 car thin No. 2 white, at 31½¢.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 2,500 bushels. Steady. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 52½¢ to 53c; No. 3, 50¢ to 51c.

MILLET—Firm and in good demand. German, 50¢ to 55c per bushel, and common 40¢ to 45c per bushel.

CASTOR BEANS—Steady and in good demand. We quote at \$1 43 per bushel in car lots; small lots, 10c less.

FLAXSEED—Demand good. We quote at \$1 11 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 220 tons, and shipments, 50 tons. Selling well and prices steady. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8 50; good to choice, \$7 25 to \$8 00; prime, \$7 00; common, \$4 60 to \$5 50; timothy, fancy, \$9 50, and choice, \$8 50 to \$9 00.

BUTTER—All good store packed and in rolls selling very well, and dairy is moving without trouble, but creamery continues dull. Creamery, highest grade separator, 28c; finest gathered cream, 27c; fine fresh, good flavor, 25c; fair to good, 24c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 11¢ to 18c; fair to good, 10¢ to 16c. Country store packed—Fancy, 16¢ to 17c; choice, 15c; fair to good, 14c; poor and rancid, 12¢ to 13c.
EGGS—Not many coming in and market firm. Fresh candled, 20c per dozen.

HORSES.

AUCTION.
Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Depot.

W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers.
Largest Live Stock Commission Company in the world. Hundreds of all classes sold at auction every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and at private sale during each week. No yardage or insurance charged. Advances made on consignments.



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 All stock registered in their respective books. Guarantees given with each animal. Terms to suit purchaser. Come and examine my stock. Send for catalogue.

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Improved for 1893. Combines a Rotary Drop Planter, a Check Rower and a Drill. "CALT" ROTARY DROP PLANTER.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
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Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All of the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,381	1,806,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,223	4,280	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	446,551	586,563	48,269		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,957	296,246	15,974	

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. **E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.** **H. P. CHILD, Assistant Gen. Manager.** **E. RUST, Superintendent.**

All cannot possess a

\$10,000 Souvenir

(This sum was paid for the first World's Fair Souvenir Coin minted.)

in the shape of a coin, but many can have fac-similes of this valuable work of art—only special coin ever issued by the U. S. Government—for \$1 each.

United States Government

World's Fair Souvenir Coins—

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people.

As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

\$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing \$5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but 5,000,000 of these coins to be distributed among 65,000,000 people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand,) and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

For Sale

Everywhere

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrangements to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send \$1.00 each for not less than five coins, by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, all charges prepaid, to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.



HE CANNOT GO ANY FURTHER, NEITHER CAN WE,
 But if you will write to us and say you saw our ad. in this paper, we will send you Free our PRICE LIST of goods that should be in Every Family in the land. We Guarantee our goods. You will be pleased, sure. Write to-day.
CHAS. J. DOLD CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Your Painter

has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of ready mixed paints, the ingredients of which he knew nothing about, because of the difficulty in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's

Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These tints are a combination of perfectly pure colors put up in small cans and prepared so that one pound will tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead to the shade shown on the can. By this means you will have the best paint in the world, because made of the best materials—

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and pure colors. Insist on having one of the brands of white lead that are standard, manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and known to be strictly pure:

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These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

St. Louis Branch,
 Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,

1 Broadway, New York.

GET A GOLD WATCH.

The KANSAS FARMER has desired, for a long time, to make a premium offer of a fine watch to club agents. For that purpose we have written to many watch manufacturers and dealers, getting price and testing quality, and not until recently have we found what we were willing to offer.



The representation of the PREMIER SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH will give a fair idea of the appearance of the one we have selected. It is not a solid gold watch. It is not worth \$100, nor \$50, but we doubt whether you could get so good a watch in your local stores for less than \$25.

In order to be sure of the quality before making this offer, we ordered one for our own use; and if you could see the immense pride with which we pull out that gold watch in a crowd of elderly boys, just to tell them the time of day, you would certainly think it was valued at one thousand and thirteen dollars.

We do not keep the watches "in stock," but send each order to be filled by the Watch Company, with whom we have a special rate. The benefit of this rate we will give our readers if they care to order a handsome watch.

From this company, which we know to be reliable, we have the following guaranty:

"We guarantee to take back any defective or unsatisfactory case during any period within five years."

You can be supplied with WALTHAM, ELGIN HAMPDEN, COLUMBUS or SPRINGFIELD STEM-WIND and STEM-SET movement. No watch key needed.

These watches look like gold watches, and to all outward appearances resemble a solid gold watch worth \$150 or \$200. The outside of the watch is gold, but underneath is alloy. The warranty is that the gold will not wear through inside of five years, and with good care will last a lifetime.

OUR OFFER is as follows: The KANSAS FARMER one year and the Premier Gold Filled Case Watch (hunting case), \$10. The Watch alone, \$9.50.

We do not specially solicit purchasers for the watch alone, as our offer is made for the benefit of subscribers. Otherwise we are not in the watch business.

We will give this watch as a free premium instead of cash commissions to any one who will send us twenty subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER and \$20. The names can be all from same post-office or from twenty different postoffices. Remember, it is a Solid Gold Filled Hunting Case, with any of the above named movements, in EITHER GENTLEMAN'S OR LADY'S SIZE.

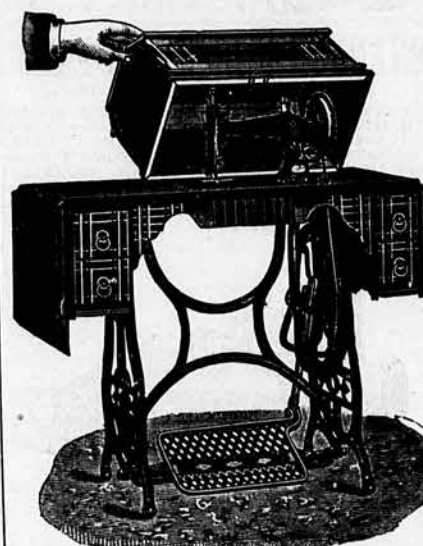
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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

If You are Thinking of Buying

A SEWING MACHINE.



The wood cut herewith represents the KANSAS FARMER SEWING MACHINE, made under a special contract with the publishers of this paper. It is an elegant high-arm machine, beautifully finished in antique oak, with the name "KANSAS FARMER" artistically lettered on the cover and on the arm.

Economy is a virtue in itself, and, when judiciously applied, it becomes financial wisdom. Of course the family must have a sewing machine, but it is poor economy to pay \$40 to \$60 for what you can have for less than half the money.

READ:—We will deliver, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, the "KANSAS FARMER" high-arm sewing machine, all complete, with full attachments, and warranted by the manufacturers for five years, for only \$20, including a year's subscription to the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER.

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FOR SALE—Two hundred acre farm, 140 acres first bottom; stone house, five rooms, good cellar; barn, stalls for four horses; new corn-crib, holding 800 bushels; finest cattle-feeding corral in county; good creek and heavy timber in corral; fine well water at house; four miles from railroad town of 1,600 inhabitants, half mile to school house and church. For terms apply to J. W. Ford, Putnam, Kas.

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Wanted. Send samples and will make bids.
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All guaranteed performers and breeders. Reasonable prices and liberal terms. Come or write for particulars. Please write or wire me when coming.
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Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS. Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Gragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879 and Winsome Duke 11th at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors always welcome. Address W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.



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Six, 10, 12, 15 and 20 horse-power Traction Engines, 2x40 to 4x40 Separators, Wagon-loading Elevator and Measure, Automatic Stackers, etc.
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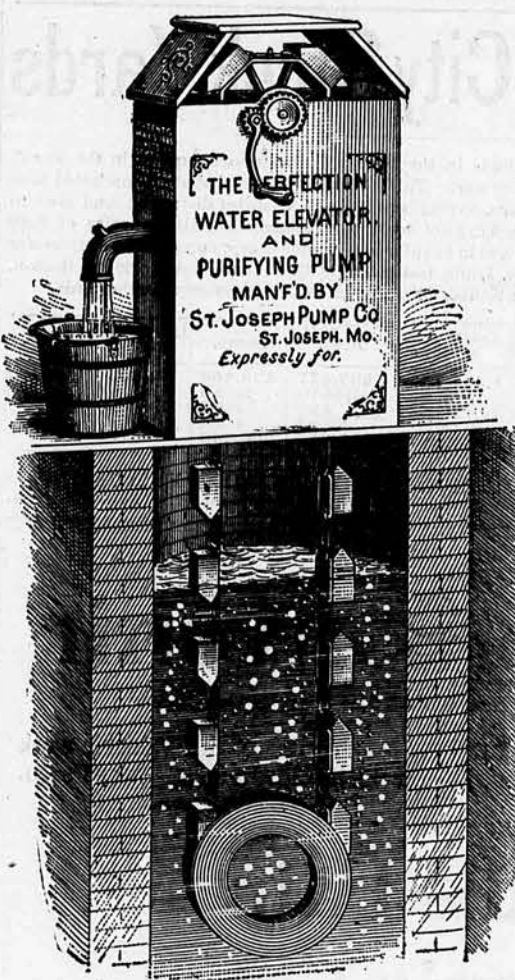
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Cane and Millet Seeds, Red Kaffir, Jerusalem, Rice and Brown Dhoura Corn, Black and White Hullless Barley, Onion Sets. McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kansas.

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CELEBRATED Perfection Water Elevator and Purifying Pump



Which is Intended for a Fine Home, a Moderate Home, a Cheap Home.

For the rich, those in moderate circumstances, and especially for the poor man, its durability makes it the cheapest pump on earth.

Dealers, ask your jobbers why they don't sell eight and ten cars of the old filthy cucumber or wood suction pump in a year like they used to? They will tell you the "PERFECTION" has superseded them, as well as other pumps.

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Every bucket descends full of air and ascends full of water. For every gallon of water drawn a gallon of air (the vital element) is circulated through the water from the bottom to the top. This not only thoroughly agitates, ventilates and purifies the water, but it forces a large surplus of oxygen from the air into the water, and this surplus of oxygen is sufficient to consume all impurities or organic matter in the foulest water. It is an admitted fact by thousands using them that this purifier is the only pump that will destroy wigglers, water bugs, water lice and make foul or stagnant well or cistern water pure and sweet, removing all color, bad taste and smell. After a few days' use the old fitness and insipidity is replaced by a sparkle like that of a mountain spring. In short, it will make bad water good and good water better.

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No Boiler. No Steam. No Engineer.
BEST POWER for Corn and Feed Mills, Baling Hay, Running Separators, Creameries, &c.

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