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



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CURRENT NEWS.

FEBRUARY 16.—The resolutions providing for the transportation of contributions for Russian famine sufferers in government vessels at government cost was defeated in the House, after being used to cause delay to silver legislation by anti-free silver filibusters. . . . The arguments before the House Committee on Agriculture on the anti-option bill continued. C. W. McCune said that in his opinion, there was no question but that the present system was bad for producers. Before the crop was put into the ground the speculator fixed the price and went off to Europe. When he got back he held it there from time to time. The brokers' commissions on all the various transactions, he asserted, came out of the producer and consumer. The Chicago members of the board of trade, he said, had asserted that speculators did not "eat each other." They made money only by "catching suckers." J. H. Brigham, of Iowa, Master of the National Grange, said: "The farmer knew from the first that he had drouth, rain and other adverse conditions to meet. He had now learned that he had also to contend with combinations which might make all his labors unprofitable. The farmers knew that it was easy for boards of trade to array on their side the banking interests and also the press of the country. For some time a certain class of men had assumed a sort of guardianship over the farmer, but the farmer had now come to the conclusion that he could look out for his own interests."

FEBRUARY 17.—Continuing the investigation of the question of anti-option, Mr. Charles Pillsbury, the great Minneapolis miller, was on the stand. He stated in the course of his remarks that the world's surplus supply of wheat was steadily dwindling, and was being drawn on each year to meet the increasing consumption of wheat. He said that if one man owned the wheat crop raised in the United States this year, it would have been possible to get \$1.50 a bushel for it from Europe just as easy as 90 cents, because Europe had to have it. Russia had none to export and India had shipped its surplus of previous years. Mr. Lewis (a member of the committee)—Then the statistical position of

wheat has been growing better for five years past, and the price (except for this year) has been growing weaker. Mr. Pillsbury—That is so. Mr. Lewis—Does not the value of money have a great deal to do with it? Is not the money worth more than ever? Mr. Pillsbury—I think as a whole the dollar will buy more goods now than ever. Mr. Lewis—If we had \$1,500,000,000 instead of \$650,000,000 in circulation would not the farmer get more for his wheat? Mr. Pillsbury—More nominal dollar, but perhaps they would not buy so much. Mr. Lewis—It would give the farmers more debt-paying capacity? Mr. Pillsbury—Oh, yes. He said further that the owners of the immense wheat fields of the northwest had less to say about the price of that wheat than some young man howling prices on the Chicago exchange, who perhaps could not tell the difference between a grain of wheat and a grain of barley. He (Mr. Pillsbury) was one of the largest buyers of actual wheat, but his buying had less actual effect on prices than some one at the wheat pit, whose office was in his hat. All persons agreed that the bucket-shops should be wiped out. The difference between the bucket-shops and the Chicago board of trade was that in the former 99 per cent. of all were illegitimate, and in the latter 90 per cent. were illegitimate. He believed a bill should be drawn which would prohibit illegitimate dealings, without interfering with legitimate dealings. Formerly millers kept a large supply of wheat and flour on hand, but they now recognized that it was hardly safe for a man to be "long" over night of a round lot of wheat unless he had contracts already made, for he could no longer reckon on the law of supply and demand. It seems to him as plain as the rule of three that this short selling of "wind" wheat injures the farmers by depressing prices. Mr. Pillsbury thought contracts should be negotiable and that sales of contracts were legitimate, provided the first maker actually had the wheat. Where a contract was made and the wheat was not behind it, the sale was a mere gamble. The burden of proof, in his opinion, should be put upon the seller to show that he had the wheat he sold. He thought all sales for future delivery tended to depress prices, and should not be permitted unless the wheat was about ready for delivery. . . . Mr. Gifford, of Kankakee, Ill., said that in a surplus producing country no good effect could follow "short selling," for the "short" always wanted lower prices. England, being an importing country, had passed years ago a law against the bulls, and America, being an exporting country, should pass a law to prevent a depressing of prices that was contrary to the law of supply and demand. . . . Senator Sherman reported favorably a joint resolution requesting the President to return to the Government of Mexico twenty-one battle flags captured during the Mexican war. . . . The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably a bill to place binding twine on the free list.

FEBRUARY 18.—It is reported that J. D. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil company, J. T. North, the "nitrate king," and John W. Mackay, the bonanza millionaire, are in a wheat deal. It is claimed that sales of wheat on the Chicago board will aggregate 70,000,000 bushels, whereas there are less than 40,000,000 bushels of actual wheat in the West, leaving about 20,000,000 bush-

els of "wind" sales to be covered at whatever price the market touches. Similar reports also have been made in all the principal markets in this country and in Liverpool. It is asserted that the alleged combination of multi-millionaires sent agents abroad and secured accurate information as to the real shortage in the crop, and as early as the middle of December began to quietly pick up all wheat offered, working through comparatively unknown brokers, traders who were accustomed to dealing in small lots and that they thus, without attracting attention, secured absolute control of the market. Whether or not the price will be put to a high figure, is known only to the clique. In consequence of the reports, May advanced 3 cents to 95 cents to-day in Chicago. . . . Eulogies were pronounced in the Senate in memory of Senator Plumb. . . . A car load of roof tin made at Pittsburg, Pa., was received in New York. This is the first important shipment of American tin yet reported. The quality is pronounced better than any now imported.

FEBRUARY 19.—"Dun's Weekly Review of Trade" reports further decline in the prices of cotton, while the rise in wheat during the week was 6½ cents.

FEBRUARY 20.—Whisky cases at Emporia postponed because of inability to convict.

FEBRUARY 21.—A daring train robbery took place on the New York Central between Syracuse and New York city.

FEBRUARY 22.—The New York State Democratic convention elected a unanimous delegation in favor of and instructed for Hill for the nomination for President. The first plank in the platform declares for gold and silver as the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin. . . . The conference of farmers' and other industrial organizations met in St. Louis and made a temporary organization by electing Marion Cannon, of California, temporary chairman. A committee on credentials was appointed, several addresses were delivered, and an adjournment taken until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Referred to Our Gardening Friends.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If you have space in your paper to answer such a question, please tell us something about raising beans: in an article or as an answer to the following points.

When ground has been cultivated several years, what is the most profitable kind of beans (green market beans excluded)? What is the best kind of soil and when is the best time to plant in northern Kansas? Best slope and how should they be planted. Do not wish to make a specialty of them, but wish to plant an acre patch along with other crops. Very respectfully,

Haddam, Kas.

F. E. ERTLE.

Some Questions and Some Information.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What is the value of English blue grass for pasture or grazing, the time to sow and way? Please give the best method and season to sow timothy and clover, also the preference between mammoth clover and the red clover, the time to sow, and is there anything we can disc or harrow on old pastures or sod to make a permanent pasture?

Sow Kafir corn or sugar cane with your millet to make good fall pasture, one gallon to acre. Cut millet when in bloom, and you need have no fear as to feeding

all the stock will eat. I have let young horses run to stacks in good weather. When work commenced grained and worked and they did well. S. CANTY.

Buffalo, Wilson Co., Kas.

Our correspondent's first inquiry was fully answered in a paper by S. H. Ayers, before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and published in the KANSAS FARMER of January 27. No doubt the other inquiries will call out equally good answers from some of the intelligent farmers who read this paper every week.

Beets for Feed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been thinking of trying to raise some beets to feed to cows, calves, hogs, and anything else I have that will eat them or that they are good for. I know nothing about the kind I should try, or how I should prepare our sandy soil for them. Are they more sure to make a crop than turnips? About what would be a fair yield? What time should the seed be put in ground, and what does it cost per pound, and how much for an acre? I would like to see some man's experience with beets as a feed. How long will they keep?

B. F. GEHMAN.

Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kas.

Alfalfa for Hog Pasture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your paper of February 10, Mr. J. W. Woodside, of Clay Center, inquires what to sow to make a good, lasting hog pasture, something to stand dry weather. All men, perhaps, will not advise sowing alfalfa seed, but I will sow it for pasture or hay for all stock in preference to anything I ever saw. It is the first to produce feed in spring. I have had it average a foot high the last of April. And of a dry year it sometimes will produce four to eight times as much feed as red clover, and remain green later in fall. The theory in days past, was to sow it where water lay near the surface, but as time passes, we find it growing well upon our highest and driest prairies. After the roots have got down well into the soil it will stand more dry weather than any other forage plant that I am acquainted with. It is hard to get a good stand in dry weather, but the difficulty is no greater than with any other small seeds. It roots deeper than other plants, and thus brings up the hidden treasures from below. D. DORAN.

Agenda, Republic Co., Kas.

He Bobs Up Serenely

From bed whose liver is all right. The bilious subject rises slowly, wearily, with a sensation of languor and nausea, after a night of unrest. His skin and eyeballs are sallow, his right side bothers him, his tongue is furred, he has sick headache. His department of the interior needs the reform brought about by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading remedy for biliousness, constipation, malaria, nervousness, kidney troubles, and more recently for la grippe.

The difference between poor to common cattle and the best grades has never been so apparent as during the past year.

Automatic Stock Waterer.

We want agents to represent us in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, to sell our automatic stock waterer. Write for particulars and terms to Perry & Hart, Abilene, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

FEBRUARY 18, 1892.—Geo. W. Falk, Poland-Chinas, Richmond, Mo.
FEBRUARY 29 AND MARCH 1-5, 1892.—Grand Spring Combination Sale, City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo.
APRIL 20, 1892.—Col. W. A. Harris, Crulokshank Short-horns, Dexter Park, Chicago.
APRIL 21, 1892.—M. R. Platt, Galloways, Kansas City, Mo.
JUNE 1—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.

CATTLE RAISING AND MANAGEMENT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Many of us remember when the droves of cattle were driven upon the wagon road of our home neighborhood, and thus worked their tedious way to the Eastern market. That was the day of small things in the cattle trade of our country. Since then we have witnessed the prodigious growth of this traffic and with it the development of the greatest cattle markets in the world, and to these mammoth markets our cattle now go upon the great railways, and not only ours from the 81,000 square miles of luxuriant domain of Kansas, an empire in itself, but they are receiving the cattle from a territory of wondrous magnitude, and I speak only of that territory tributary to our great Western markets, a domain of over two and a quarter millions of square miles in extent, reaching from the British possessions to Old Mexico and the Gulf, and from the Pacific ocean to the 85th meridian line. Our Kansas cattle meet and compete with the cattle from this vast area upon the same markets.

The local butcher and the country merchant who bought the farmer's products and slaughtered the animals, thus supplying the neighborhood with fresh and cured meats, have had their day. A new era has been ushered in by the railways, and we now have clustered about these great markets the largest slaughtering and packing establishments in the world, few in number, but with many millions of dollars capital, daily buying, dressing and curing the meats, and with their thousands of refrigerator cars and other facilities furnishing the world far and near with the product, fresh and cured. The traffic is largely centralized at these few points and the tendency seems to be steadily toward further concentration. It is not my purpose to discuss the question as to whether this centralization is hurtful to the farmer, nor to enter upon the inquiry as to whether the traffic, as is alleged, is being mercilessly tolled by arbitrary charges of stock yard companies, commission salesmen and live stock exchanges, which, through their rules and close membership, it is charged, constitute these markets private monopolies instead of public markets, where, through their organization, such charges as they choose are made and maintained in defiance of anti-trust laws and without competition. Nor can I consider the charge that a few of the packers control and determine, without regard to supply and demand, the prices, both of live animals and the product. Our cattle go to these markets and there are met in competition with all kinds, qualities and conditions of the millions from all quarters of the wondrous territory tributary to these markets and must continue to go there. Therefore, leaving to the Legislature and the courts the determination and ultimate just regulation of all these vital matters that are involved in securing to the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of live stock annually turned off by the people, public markets with freedom of trade and unrestricted competition.

Let us address ourselves to the questions that now confront the Kansas farmer, and are wholly within his control. First, what kind of cattle, if any, can be raised with the most profit to himself? and I speak especially of beef cattle. The open range is pretty much gone; changed conditions have come. Our farmers now must, and do generally own improved lands of value, and have feed and some shelter for stock. The lands, improvements and stock are all taxed. We cannot, therefore, produce and grow an animal as cheaply as the ranchmen do where the cattle subsist upon the open country, without expense for provender, shelter or taxes upon lands and improvements, and at a cost of a small sum per head per annum for herdsmen and interest on the

money invested. And the range steer has been graded upward until many of them are better than the common unimproved native, known as the "scrub" cattle of our country. Indeed they are pressing closely upon our best grade cattle, many of them selling fully as well, notably the cattle of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, northern New Mexico and Pan-Handle of Texas, and frequently equaling them in average weight.

The average cost of the keeping of a bovine animal in thrifty growing condition in Kansas can scarcely be less than seven dollars per annum, and if it is a common "scrub" or native, it will sell for no more at the same age, if as much, as a good range animal costing much less to raise, and, with freight added, it meets our cattle at the market, not costing nearly so much as they do. Therefore, it is not possible with profit to compete with the range steer with the "scrub" cattle of the country. The time has come when the Kansas farmer cannot afford to raise common cattle. We must raise the best improved animals. Why not? There is no excuse for not doing so. The same food and shelter given to them will afford a profit where the others make a loss, and indeed it is a close question whether in those parts of Kansas where lands are most valuable, together with grass, hay and grain, it will longer pay to raise good high-grade cattle upon the farms, and whether it is not better for the farmers who handle a number of cars annually to buy upon the market the cattle desired to feed for sale. I have concluded in my own case that I cannot afford to raise them. No arbitrary conclusion, however, can be declared as to this, as it is an arithmetical problem to be figured out by each farmer, with the varying conditions and factors entering into each particular case. As a rule, the farmer should grow and produce all that he can with profit upon his farm, rather than buy. But is it not evident that we cannot afford longer to raise common stock? Must we not awaken to the fact that the range steer is already a greatly improved animal and is steadily growing better with the unremitting efforts of ranchmen to improve them? That great pastures are being fenced in Texas and other regions, and the cattle classed, and with cotton seed and alfalfa beef coming into competition with corn-fed beef and the range steer confronting us upon the market all the year through, while formerly he was not seen during the winter and an embargo was upon him in the summer? This change has come and there is no sentiment in the markets. It is cold competition. The buyer seeks the most and best for his money, without respect to where it comes from. The railways so ramify all this vast country that all parts are brought into speedy contact with the markets, so that the Kansas farmer, with his common "scrub" stock, costing him much more to raise, now meets the ranchmen with their range steers costing much less and often worth more, and the one returns home with a loss and the other with a profit. No more should we be content with anything short of the best cattle than we would with any but the best variety and quality of seed wheat or seed corn, or the best plowing and cultivation. Nowhere in any business is the law of percentage more effective than with the farmer. A small percentage of difference in the kind and quality of our animals, the food, the shelter, the care, the handling, and likewise with our seeds, preparation of soil, planting, culture and handling, constitute in the grand summing up of the result, the difference between success and failure, profit and loss. It is not my desire to discourage cattle-raising in Kansas, but rather to affirm and emphasize the fact that we cannot raise with profit common cattle. They must be superior to the range steer. Aye, more; they must be the best animals of the best breeds. We have the advantages of shelter, provender, a corn country, mild climate, proximity to markets, and it only remains for those of us who continue to raise cattle to select the very best breeds, and then if the highest results are not attained the fault will be with ourselves in the care and handling.

No more capital need be invested worth speaking of, as the best can be had at very reasonable prices, and show animals are not necessary, but animals of pure blood of the family or kind adopted, either recorded or eligible to record. I refer particularly to males, and feel constrained to

say that no farmer can longer afford in this State to use any other than thoroughbred males; and further, he will not have reached the largest measure of success and profit until his whole herd is thoroughbred—not necessarily recorded, but eligible to record. The most profitable animal for beef is the thoroughbred. Better have two animals that pay a profit on the feed and care given them, than three or any other number that leave you no profit or a loss or less profit. At this point it may be asked, "What are the best beef cattle? Durham, Hereford, Polled Angus or Galloway?" It is not the purpose of this article to advocate the merits of either of these families to the exclusion of the others. They are all good, excellent. While I have fed and made fine bullocks of all of them, my experience in breeding has been limited to the Durham and the Hereford. And while the Durham will, perhaps, with high feed produce a larger animal, the Hereford has been more uniform in size and form, more hardy, a better rustler, and on grass and hay alone most satisfactory. It is least important which of the several kinds you adopt, most important that of the several kinds you drop the "scrub."

Thus far we have considered the raising of cattle. Briefly let us canvass the handling of them, and this means much more than feeding. If, as each farmer must determine by the factors in his case whether he can afford to raise his own cattle or not, he finds it best to buy, when to buy, where, and what to buy are questions only to be determined by the changing conditions, which must be studied and closely watched by the farmer and his judgment made up accordingly. He must be upon the alert, both reading and thinking, and never forget that "things well bought are half sold." He must buy well. Having done that he must have good feed, shelter and water, and get upon good terms with his animals at the earliest date by handling them quietly, gently, kindly. He must love his business and find delight in catering to the wants and comfort of his animals. Water, salt, sunshine, shade, and rubbing-posts or trees, should be, as well as food, at their choice. They should at no time be hurried, worried or excited by dogs or brutal men. From May until the middle of August, if not too dry a season, there is no better grass than good prairie grass, not fed too closely, but from the middle of August until winter, every farmer who handles cattle should have good tame pasture, rye or sugar cane. Cattle that are to be put upon full grain feed in the fall should be fed grain while upon grass or green feed until they are upon full rations before being shut up in the feed lot, else if taken off grass or given feed before being used to full grain rations, they will do little or no good for the first few weeks in the feed lot. Much loss arises from leaving cattle on prairie pastures after frost, and if they must be there, new corn, stalks and all, should be added to sustain them. The hog is a necessary adjunct to the grain-fed steer, and in Kansas, where corn is fed, he is better than all mills, grinders and machines, and he will see that nothing is lost. New corn from the field, with about half the shuck left upon it, is excellent food, and for a time will answer for roughness, but frequent change is very desirable. Hay, good oat straw, or even good wheat straw, and an occasional feed of bran or oil meal cake, and when the corn is dry enough it is best shelled. Great care in feeding regularly, so as to prevent founder, is necessary. There should be troughs enough, so that all can eat at once. Each animal wants to eat at the first table and will thrive best by so doing. They are averse to eating what others have nosed over. Flaxseed oil cake is an excellent food, but the extent of its use must, of course, be measured by its relative cost as compared with other food. It is well, even where too expensive as a regular ration, to have a little of it to feed as a change, or to an animal that needs toning up, as it has a very salutary effect upon the bowels of the animals. But one of the primary objects in feeding cattle must always be kept in mind, namely, that of utilizing and converting into beef the produce of the farm, and this conversion of grain and provender into beef on the land has not only the advantage of putting our feed into a shape where it can be more easily marketed, even though it should bring no more money than the marketed grain and feed. Our lands are constantly enriched from

the waste of the solids and liquids of the animals, and money comes in a lump and not in dribblets. Our cattle must be kept comfortable. What we lack in warm and dry shelters we pay for in feed and consumed fat of our animals. Humanity and profit cry aloud for protection for animals. To the first we may turn a deaf ear; the latter is inexorable and brings us to an accounting when the balance-sheet is made up. Animal heat must be kept up, and what we fail to provide in shelter must be made up in food or consumption of the reserve fat of the animal. Salt is indispensably important. My own method is to keep it always before them, and I deem this the best method, both on grass and in the feed lot. From calfhood until disposed of, animals should be well fed and never allowed to get thin in flesh. The man who does not love to see animals eat should never own them, or who can sleep well cold nights while the poor brutes are humped up behind a wire fence for shelter. Good cattle can be fattened at any age. Of late years a preference is shown on the markets for lighter weights than formerly, and the steer can be matured for sale with most profit inside the age of three years. And now, to sum up, let us give the "scrub" the "grand bounce;" let us raise only the best; let us provide the best food and shelter—and how shamefully and disastrously have we neglected the latter. And let us make our stock ripe with good feeding and handling, and it will replenish our pockets with profit.

JOAB MULVANE.

Topeka, Kas.

Agricultural Matters.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS AND THEIR IMPROVEMENT.

Read before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture by ex-Governor George W. Glick.

A distinguished author, writing on the subject of "public highways," said "the country highway is the great barrier that stands to-day in front of progress, both national and intellectual, for the agricultural population." The writer had in view the muddy, rough and undrained highways, with all the attendant expenses, drawbacks and discomforts entailed by bad or unimproved roads. With the general condition of the public highway, as they generally exist, he certainly states the case mildly.

There is no part of the agricultural economy that is so disastrous in its effects to the profits of the farmers as to be compelled to market their crops over the highways in the condition they are generally in. Smaller loads, longer time, with more breaks, stallings, wear and tear of team, wagon and harness, all materially affecting the income of the farm and the balance-sheet of the owner. These evils and losses are largely increased by the distance from the market and trading places, increasing the costs to the farmer largely in excess of the sums paid for taxes for all purposes charged to the farm and its stock. These expenses and losses are unavoidable to those largely engaged in grain farming and will always be so until different methods of highway improvement are adopted. The worst conditions of the roads generally prevail at the time of year when the farmer has to move his crops to take advantage of the condition of the market, so as to secure its profit, if there is any.

The cost to the farmer will be more apparent if we estimate the cost of marketing the grain crop over our roads in their present condition and in an improved condition. The average load hauled to market is about thirty bushels, and the daily estimated wages of the farmer and his team is \$2.50 per day. On this basis we can easily approximate the cost of marketing the grain crop of our State, at one load per day, which is the average.

The wheat crop of 1891 is estimated at 58,550,653 bushels. The corn crop at 139,363,991 bushels. The oat crop at 39,984,443 bushels. This crop makes a total of 237,819,087 bushels, and estimating the amount consumed on the farm at 97,000,000 bushels, we have the enormous amount of 140,819,087 bushels of grain to be hauled to market at thirty bushels to the load. This then makes 4,693,969 loads, at thirty bushels

to the load, and at one load per day the cost is \$11,733,912. Nearly \$12,000,000 is the sum that it costs the farmer to place his crop in the elevators or the cars. If the roads of the country were improved (and they could be) so that fifty bushels could be hauled as an average load, it would reduce the number of loads to be hauled to 2,816,382, making actual saving of the hauling of 1,876,587 loads. The saving in expense to the farmer would be in dollars, on the basis herein stated, \$4,282,217. A wonderful difference between poor roads and improved highways. This extra tax or expense to the farmer is simply appalling to contemplate, and active and vigorous efforts should be taken to remedy this expensive evil. The marketing of the grain crop is only a small part of the uses to which the highways are put, and when we contemplate how the conditions of the road affect all the business conditions of society, we can trace business failures, bankruptcies, disastrous losses in prices of farm produce, failure to meet business obligations, failure to meet interest on debts, and scores of other misfortunes following in this train, to the embargo placed on business and commerce by impassable highways.

Poor roads practically increase the distance to market, making the haul more laborious and largely increasing the expense and taking longer time to perform a given service. If we take the converse of this proposition, it is that good roads really bring the farm nearer to market; reduce the expense and time required to market crops, besides adding largely to the comfort, pleasure and happiness of those using the good roads.

It practically takes one-twelfth of the year for a farmer to market a crop of 1,000 bushels of corn, hauling one load of thirty bushels per day. If he sells for 25 cents per bushel what profit has he for the labor of raising and marketing that crop? You will agree that his margin of profit is indeed small, especially if he is a tenant farmer.

There is another view of the highway that is important to the land-owner and the farmer, and that is the question of value of the lands and farms as affected by the condition of the public highways. Nothing adds more to the value of the lands and farms of a locality than improved roads. Good roads add to the value of the farm in every point of view that the subject can be presented—in value, profit, pleasure and comfort, besides saving in time, expenses and annoyance.

Good roads make the marketing more easy and rapid, besides increasing all the facilities for making money on one side and saving expenses and damage on the other.

In localities where the highways are properly built and kept in repair, the value of farms is largely in excess of localities where the other conditions prevail. Good roads also add to the beauty of the country, and present a pleasing and inviting landscape to the seeker of a home. They make the country look home-like and inviting, and show that enterprise, energy and thrift, with culture and refinement, control the destiny of that locality. The school house and the church have an abiding place in such localities, and the boys and the girls are not planning to leave the farm and go to some more favored place where more pleasant and comfortable conditions prevail.

Good highways make all the surroundings more pleasant; the easy inter-communication adds pleasure to the social conditions; friendships are nurtured and preserved; love of home and its surroundings are instilled into the minds of the young, and in such localities family homesteads are occupied for years by descendants of the founder, who regard it and love it as the most valued and beautiful place on earth. These conditions are the direct profits that good highways bestow on those who have the enterprise to secure them, and the intelligence to maintain them. Profits that multiply themselves daily in the happiness and comfort they bestow on those who live in such favored locality.

Poor highways reduce the value of farms or prevent the real value from becoming known or appreciated. Emigration is not invited by the conditions. Capital refuses to invest there, though millions of wealth may be hidden under the uninviting landscape. The land-buyer hastens from the locality and gives it a bad name. Poverty and misery take the place of thrift. Poor teams, muddy dooryards, no barns, hungry cattle, and a score of yelping curs, are the unflattering sights exhibited to the unfortunate wanderer who is compelled to pass that "vale of despond" where poor roads prevail. This picture may be overdrawn, but I fear it is not. I hope it is, as I would like to visit the

locality where the different conditions prevail.

Who is the greater sufferer in the localities where the poor roads are of the standard regulation kind? I answer, the farmer. Who is it that deserves the greater blame for their existence? I would like to say the farmer, if I was sure he would not feel hurt at the suggestion. But when I remind the farmers that Kansas is an agricultural State, that a large majority of the voters are farmers, that about 75 per cent. of the members of our Legislatures have been farmers, and they have made no provision for improved roads, I think I am justified in saying the greater blame must be laid to the door of the farmer. In placing the greater blame on the farmer, I do so without malice or intention to place the blame on the farmer in a captious or fault-finding way, for I do not, as their actions have been of a negative character, or rather they have been waiting on the politician to do this work for them, while they have been voting him a free and improved road into public office.

These gentlemen in the Legislature provide for voting large amounts of bonds to build a railroad, but will not vote a cent to build highways to its depots after they are built. They provide for issuing bonds to build school houses, but will not provide passable roads to them after they are built. We are taxed heavily to build railroads, school houses, churches, magnificent court houses, and then an embargo is laid against their use by maintaining impassable highways. Having hinted at the fact that the farmer is a little to blame, I do so to thus pointedly set him to thinking about the conditions that surround him and to admonish him that he has the power to change all these conditions if he will only assert his power, his manhood and control his own vote in his own interest, and not allow himself to be deceived by the demagogue who loves him only for the vote he casts. In controlling the Legislature, the farmers could have enacted laws for the improvement of the roads had they enforced the demand.

In addition to controlling the Legislature, 90 per cent. of the County Commissioners, Township Trustees and Road Overseers have been farmers, and these are the parties who have direct control of the public roads. The roads tell how sadly they have neglected their duty.

The road overseer, in many instances, is elected because he neglects the roads and does not require the work done that the law now exacts of the citizen. The party who owes the road work thinks that it is a smart trick to cheat the road district out of the work due it, and for his "smart trick" he is sometimes indirectly taxed by wear of wagon, harness and team, and small loads and extra time, ten-fold more than he saves. And this tax duplicates itself daily as he travels his neglected road.

Having stated the conditions affecting our public highways, the question arises: Is there a remedy? Is it possible to place our highways in course of improvement, so that they will ultimately reverse the present condition? I think there is, and if you will bear with me I will offer a few suggestions that will, if followed, I think, lead to the desired result, or at least add greatly to their betterment.

We should elect men to the office of road overseer who know how to expend or apply the road work to the best advantage. Who would see that every dollar due the road work in his district was honestly and intelligently expended; see that the roads were opened to their full width. Under the law as it now stands and the present conditions, by intelligent action and work the highways can be greatly improved, and without going into a discussion of the question of road-making it may not be out of place to state a few of the rules that will, if followed by the intelligent overseer, greatly benefit and improve any highway. The first important rule is drainage—perfect drainage is the first essential to all proper or successful road-making. Without perfect and complete drainage road work is of little use in wet seasons. All surplus water should be made to run off. This is easily done by keeping all drains and ditches open, having such ditches or drains so low that no standing water can remain to soak into and soften the road-bed. Culverts should be kept open and outlets provided for all side ditches. Good and perfect drainage is the great essential to road improvement. The second important rule is that the surface of the road should be made high and rounding or convex on the top, so that all surface water would be shed off, and not allowed

to stand on or soak into the road. Third, in roads much traveled they should be made wide enough for teams to easily pass and repass, but not so wide that the surface cannot be perfectly drained. Fourth, sometimes it may be necessary to lay tilling three or four feet deep on the sides of the road to keep the road-bed from being water-soaked from below, and thus becoming impassable. Fifth, when the road-bed is over a tenacious or sticky clay or gumbo soil, sand or gravel scattered over the surface to a depth of an inch or more and renewed occasionally will change the condition of the surface so as to make a good stretch of road out of a very poor one. Sixth, all road work is better to be done in the spring or early summer; this allows the soil to pack and be worked over so that it packs solid and sheds water and preserves its proper form. Work done in the late fall is practically worthless, and generally puts the road in a worse condition than if no work had been done, as new work takes and holds all the water that falls on it, or that it can soak up, and becomes an impassable mud-hole.

The Trustees should look after the road work in their township, and see that the overseer does his duty, and aid him by advice and direction in the performance of duty. The Trustee should aid with township funds in working down hills or grading roads in low or wet places in cases where the district work would not be adequate for the purpose.

I will add by way of parenthesis that I think the law should permit or make it the duty of a Township Trustee to remove the overseer who showed himself incompetent, negligent or dishonest in the discharge of his duty. The present system could be benefited largely if the law would allow the County Commissioners to levy a small tax to be used by them in their discretion on roads when the means now provided are not sufficient to do required or needed work. I would not repeal the present law providing for road work, for I think such a law is proper and such work needed under any system; to repair roads, open drains, and aid in emergencies that often occur, like making roads through snowdrifts, making crossings in case bridges or culverts are damaged or washed out, etc.

The improvement in the present system that I would suggest or advise would be to provide by law for the levy of a road tax annually by the County Commissioners and require them to carry on for three or four months annually, in the spring and early summer, a system of road work under a competent person, supplied with a road machine, plows, scrapers and teams. By such a system, intelligently prosecuted, in a few years and at a very small outlay annually, the conditions of the public highways would be so changed and improved as to add millions to the value of the farms, and facilitate in a wonderful degree the transaction of all business, with a saving of many millions annually to the citizens of Kansas. This plan would be cheap, effective and certain, and in a very few years the roads in any county could be placed in a splendid condition, and the damages, expenses and extra work entailed on the business of the country would be prevented, and the embargo on the local trade and business of the country would be raised, to the great benefit of all.

The same general plan could be carried on by each township on the same general plan indicated for a county, but not as effective, though the two organizations could carry on the system of improvement at the same time and often with great advantage by working in harmony. I think a plan could and should be devised by which many of the convicts in our penitentiary could be used to work on the public highways, making a great saving in the cost of maintaining that institution and taking the labor out of competition with other industries in the State.

These convicts under a proper law framed for the purpose, with allowance for good behavior, with conditional pardons or bonds that many convicts could and would give to secure a faithful performance of duty, would gladly avail themselves of such conditions to escape from their listless, dreary confinement. This should apply only to that class of persons who were not guilty of the more heinous crimes or who would not menace society by being out of prison.

We complain of railroad rates, but a little reflection on the part of all of us will soon convince us that the most expensive and burdensome transportation is that carried on over our horribly bad highways, and that our first duty is to reduce the excessive cost of transportation from the farm to the

depot. This reform in the cost of transportation we can put in operation ourselves.

Scientific investigation has demonstrated the following facts: "A given load that can just be drawn by one horse on a level iron track will need the power of 1½ on asphalt, and will need 3½ horses on our best granite block pavement, 7 horses on good cobble stones, 20 on ordinary earth roads, and 40 on sandy road." These are the results of actual experiments, and they show the enormous value of a good surface on our highways."

In view of these facts, that poor roads entail a loss annually of many millions of dollars—a loss largely in excess of all our State and local taxes, it behooves the farmers (and to them I appeal, for they are the greatest sufferers) to organize and demand and force the passage of proper laws for the improvement of our highways. Let the farmers organize local societies to work in this important matter. Organize each road district into a society for its improvement and see that the work is done under the direction of a competent man; and when doing the work don't higgly over the eight-hour law, but work until the work in hand is well done, and see that no one is allowed to cheat the road out of its just and legal dues.

The reform in the laws as proposed, or others that may be better, will have to be done by the Legislature.

If the farmers will, in good faith, go to work in earnest to secure better roads they can soon accomplish the desired result.

If the farmers are indifferent no one will do this work for them. If they demand proper legislation they can get it if they see that the right men are elected to the Legislature. If they enforce the present law they can make great improvement in the conditions of the roads. But all depends on the farmers. Will they act? I believe they will, and as they have discharged their political guardians and commenced to look after their own affairs, they will certainly make an effort to relieve themselves of that worst of all calamities, the "poor public highways."

Little Things That Tell.

It is the little things that tell—little brothers for instance, who hide away in the parlor while sister entertains her beau, etc. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are little things that tell. They tell on the liver and tone up the system. So small and yet so effectual, they are rapidly supplanting the old-style pill. An infallible remedy for Sick and Bilious Headaches, Biliousness and Constipation. Put up in vials, convenient to carry. Their use attended with no discomfort.

Too Much Brandy.

A very enthusiastic but misguided woman, Lady Brooke, of England, has collected from the rich people of London and some country friends, \$30,000 to buy brandy for the gripe sufferers, and now that the doctors, grown wiser than they once were, refuse to allow their patients to poison themselves with this vast amount of liquid damnation, the good lady is very much puzzled to know how to dispose of the money.

We suggest that \$30,000 worth of good bread and meat would do the London poor vastly more good than that much brandy.

Wun Lung.

This is a queer name of a Chinese laundryman in Hartford, but he has probably two lungs, like most of us. Some crying babies seem to have a dozen. Lungs should be sound, or the voice will have a weakly sound. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes strong lungs, drives the cough away, generates good blood, tones the nerves, builds up the human wreck and makes "another man" of him. Night sweats, blood-spitting, short breath, bronchitis, asthma, and all alarming fore-runners of Consumption, are positively cured by this unapproachable remedy. If taken in time, Consumption itself can be baffled.

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.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Affiance Department.

The Constitution on Money.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of the 17th, Rev. J. B. Schlichter propounds some questions to me. I will answer them in the order in which he puts them. He first quotes the language of the constitution of the United States concerning the coinage of money. In order to get the language before the reader in connection with my reply, I will quote the same here: "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof."

Mr. Schlichter seems to be surprised at the position I have taken concerning this language, which is that this language of the constitution does not in any manner intimate that money is to be made of gold, silver, or of either of them; nor does it, I will now state, in any manner intimate that money shall be made of paper, copper, nickel, brass, tin, or impress upon the human mind what substance or substances may be coined into money. This matter is left to Congress entirely. And, as Mr. Schlichter states, the coinage act of 1792 made our system bi-metallic. He had just as well have stated that it remained so until 1873, when silver was demonetized by a money-power Congress, led on by Ernest Seyd, of England, with \$500,000. This act of demonetization left us with a gold standard only. According to money power teaching, Congress could not have demonetized silver in case the constitution had specified that this substance should be used for coinage purposes.

Mr. Schlichter asks the question: "Has not Congress, ever since the act of 1792, coined money out of silver and gold?" In reply, I say no. In 1873 the 412½-grain dollar of 1792 was demonetized, and a 420-grain dollar, or trade dollar, was substituted, and was a legal tender in sums of \$5 only. On July 22, 1876, this trade dollar was also demonetized; so that silver coins ceased to be money from the above date to February 28, 1878, when the 412½-grain dollar of 1792 was again made a legal tender, and the coinage of the same was to a limited extent authorized.

But Mr. Schlichter puts still another question in this connection. He says: "If this language in clause 5, as a whole, does not intimate to Congress to coin money out of silver or gold, or both, what does it mean?" In reply, I will state that it means just what it says; nothing more nor nothing less. It confers upon Congress the power to coin money out of any substance it may see proper to select, and fix by legislative enactment the money value of any coin it may authorize the creation of, or in other words, to fix by law the extent to which a coin shall act as a measure of value. Efface the fiat of the government from a \$10 gold coin and it ceases to be a legal tender, and possesses no money value whatever, but it still retains a commercial value, be that what it may. If the amount of gold it contains is worth less than 1,000 cents, it will bring whatever that may be, and no more.

Mr. S. wishes to know why Congress interprets the language of the constitution to mean gold and silver, if it does not set forth or intimate the material to be used in coining money. Permit me to state that Congress does not so interpret it, but has, among other substances, selected gold and silver. Nickel has also been selected during the last twenty-five years, which was not in use when the constitution was framed. Mr. S. says: "Is it not a fact that all civilized nations use gold and silver for money?" Yes, all use these metals for money, and they were first introduced as money during man's most unenlightened period, and are two of the relics of barbarism and heathenish darkness yet retained.

Just here permit me to state to Mr. S., that if Congress would pass section 4 of a bill introduced by Mr. Otis, which provides the penalty for counterfeiting, for quoting one kind of money below par with another, we would hear no more about the parity of gold and silver with each other, nor about the power of Congress to make money out of any material whatever.

But again, Mr. S. states that I say "money is a creature of law." That is correct. And if it is not, then there is no lawful money. He asks further: "Will Dr. Bohrer show us where the Congress has power to place the same stamp on a piece of paper or parchment and call it ten dollars, that it has to place such a stamp

on a gold eagle?" In reply, will state that the constitution gives Congress quite as much power to put its fiat upon paper as it does upon gold, silver or any other substance.

I will call the attention of Mr. S. to some decisions of the Supreme court of the United States. I give the language of the court, as recorded in 12 Wallace United States Supreme Court Reports. It says:

"Before we can hold the legal tender acts unconstitutional, we must be convinced they were not appropriate means conducive to the execution of any or all of the powers of Congress or the government, not appropriate in any degree (for we are not judges in that degree) of appropriation, or we must hold that they were prohibited."—(Page 509.) On page 542 of the same reports will be found the following language: "The degree of the necessity for any Congressional enactment, or the relative degree of its appropriateness, is for consideration in Congress, not here. When the law is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects intrusted to the government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of the necessity would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department and to tread on legislative grounds." On page 545, the court uses the following language: "Whatever power there is over the currency is vested in Congress. If the power to declare what is money is not in Congress, it is annihilated."

As early as 1819, Judge Story decided that the treasury notes were and are a legal tender for everything for which the law makes them receivable.

All these decisions point to the fact in unmistakable terms, that Congress alone has power to create money and fix its legal tender qualities. The greenbacks were created by act of Congress and were a legal tender for all debts, with two exceptions. And if they were not money, then not one soldier of the war of the rebellion who received them for services rendered was ever paid in lawful money. And it was not expected that they would or could be redeemed with gold or silver, as there is not a sufficient amount of these metals accessible to man to pay them. Senator Ingalls said: "There is not coin enough in existence to meet in specie one-tenth part of the commercial obligations of mankind."

But space forbids that I at this time pursue this line of argument further, and I will refer those who wish still more knowledge to the decisions of the Supreme court, and to the arguments in Congress when the greenback bill was pending. I also call attention to the acts which created \$60,000,000 in demand notes, which were not by the law creating them made redeemable in gold or silver, as neither of these terms occur in the acts which caused their issue. They were, of course, redeemable in lawful money of the United States, let that be made of whatever Congress might select.

G. BOHRER.

On Cattle, Hogs and Other Things.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reading over the columns of your valuable paper, which I always feel glad to take from the office, I observe with surprise the article which Prof. Georgeson read before the State Board of Agriculture on stock feeding. I must, as a young farmer, take issue with him on several points. He is correct in regard to there being too much waste in feeding stock as practiced by a great many farmers. No man will prosper without practicing economy. But as to feeding cattle and hogs, I would like to know where his margin is when he feeds 45-cent corn into 4½-cent hogs. I consider that his mortgage will increase in weight upon his shoulders by such economy. The next issue I take is as to feeding steers one hundred bushels of corn. In our county this corn is worth \$45. On the Kansas City market I don't think beef would average 5 cents per pound. Place it at that figure, and he has \$20 for his beef. The droppings, he writes, would make 200 pounds of pork. Place that at \$8, making \$28 for his 100 bushels of corn; \$28 from \$45 would place the profit (\$17) on the wrong side. Besides he has not taken into consideration the loss that feeders have to endure—first, in the steers getting hurt by accident, as scarcely any bunch escapes without an accident. Then comes the next trouble, the big-jaw or lump-jaw. I have seen that appear after the steer was half fat. I have also seen the cholera clean out a man's bunch

of hogs after they were half or nearly fat. Then what pays the interest on the mortgage?

Now, I consider the writer too much imbued with Republican McKinley high tariff and Democratic hard money to write stock-feeding advice for the Kansas farmers. Too well we know how to feed cattle, and, alas, too well we know the profits of the same. Too glaring have been pictured before our eyes, by sad experience, the losses we have had to endure. When I see and read such articles in your paper I get disgusted. I have been raised on the farm from my infancy, and I spurn the attempt to further make me the slave of the "Big Four" of Chicago and the moneyed plutocracy of the East. I think many men of our agricultural boards know just about as much about economical farming as a national banker. When you hear a Western man singing praise of the McKinley tariff; against the free coinage of silver; against increasing the volume of the circulating medium, put him down as no friend of the farmer, for in doing so he defines his position.

Now I consider that if our government would practice more economy than was practiced by our last billion dollar Congress and a little less extravagance than is desired by our President in his Nicaragua canal scheme to give Lew Morgan \$15,000,000, there would be less need of long, windy articles written for the poor farmer. I am tired of such rot.

M. M. GALLAGHER.

Springfield, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

Geo. M. Kellam & Son inform us that they have sold all their Galloway bulls, at fair prices. It pays to advertise in the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER.

Fashion stud farm, Trenton, N. J., has sold to E. Snyder, Delaware, O., the brown filly Septic, foaled in 1890, by Stranger 3030, dam Sonnet (dam of Poem 2:16½, Prose 2:27½, and Stanza 2:28), by Jay Gould 2:21½; second dam Martense Maid (dam of Rumor 2:20), by Jackson's Flying Cloud 134; third dam Jenny Lind, by Abdallah 1.

Wood Brothers, Chicago live stock commission merchants, have issued the third biennial number of their excellent pamphlet, "Facts and Figures." It gives a vast amount of statistical information about prices, production and marketing of live stock. Parties interested in the trade can obtain a copy free by addressing Wood Brothers, Union stock yards, Chicago.

Outlier & Son's great sale will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, March 2 and 3. Remember the day and date, and if you want a bargain, don't fail to be at Maryville, Mo., on those days. Thirty-five stallions, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Cleveland Bays and standard trotters, also thirty imported and registered black Spanish jacks and three imported jennets. This stock is all first-class in every particular, guaranteed average sure foal-getters, and will be sold without reserve or by-bid. If you want a square deal, a good animal, and a valid guaranty, you will get it at this greatest public sale of imported stallions and imported jacks ever held in America. Free hot lunch for 2,000 people at barn at 11:30. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp.

Bound to Have It.

I must and I will have it, exclaimed the little man, and he dashed the paper to the floor, jumped from his chair and brought his clinched hand down on the table vigorously; then, mopping his brow and adjusting his glasses, he seated himself, seized his pen and in a nervous, excitable hand wrote: D. M. Ferry & Co., Seedsmen, Detroit, Mich.—Gentlemen: Referring to your advertisement in the *National Intelligencer*, I notice that you say that your Seed Annual for 1892 is free to all applicants. As I buy considerable quantities of vegetable and flower seeds each spring, I would esteem it a favor if you would mail me your Catalogue. My neighbors say it is the best.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD ROE.

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

Choice flaxseed for sowing. Topeka Linseed Oil Works.

CATARRH AS A CAUSE

Of Nervous Debility—An American Malady.

Debility of the nervous system from intemperate habits of any kind, or exposure to cold, are quite likely to cause a condition of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat so nearly resembling catarrh that they are practically identical. Also chronic diseases which depress the nervous system will produce the same result, notably female weakness. They cause a flabby, pale condition of the mucous surfaces, with a sticky, stringy mucous secretion, which produce much hawking or coughing, generally called catarrh, but the whole trouble is caused by nervous depression, pure and simple. Beside 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, foolish fears, and many other similar ones. In such cases local treatment can do nothing but harm, the only hope of cure being the internal use of Pe-ru-na, according to the directions on the bottle.

Every one beginning treatment for catarrh in any of its many phases or complications should send for a free copy of The Family Physician No. 2. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

The O. & M. Vestibule Line.

Passengers going to any point East or Southeast, and desiring a quick and comfortable trip, should take the Ohio & Mississippi Ry., the fast line from St. Louis, and the only one running a passenger train through to Cincinnati, the time being less than ten hours.

Three daily vestibule trains are run by the O. & M. to Cincinnati, and two to Louisville, making direct connections with all trains for the East, Northeast and Southeast, and trains of this line are equipped with elegant Vestibule Day Coaches, and Pullman's latest pattern in Vestibule Parlor Library Cars and Sleepers. The Sleeping Cars are run through from St. Louis to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without change, and the fare to these points is less by the O. & M. Ry. than by other through car routes.

Owing to its excellent through train service and fast time, the O. & M. is enabled to carry about ninety-five per cent. of the travel from St. Louis to and via Cincinnati, eastward.

See that your tickets read via the popular O. & M. Ry. For sale at offices of connecting lines.

For further information call on or address A. J. Lytle, Gen'l Western Pass'r Agent Ohio & Mississippi Ry., 105 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

One of the Finest.

Here is one of the many letters the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway is constantly receiving in commendation of its superior facilities in the way of brand new coaches and superior sleeping-car accommodations:

"What you said about the cars on your road was true. They were the finest I saw on my way here, and the most roomy and comfortable. Should I have occasion to travel east, I shall try to use your part of the road, and shall recommend it to others."

It will be remembered this line is the only line in the West running the celebrated vestibuled compartment Pullman sleeping-cars, in which the price for exclusive use of a drawing-room is no more than that of a section in the ordinary sleeping-car. The dining-car service is beyond comparison and its express trains are run on the fastest schedules.

WANTED.—500 men and teams to sell feed-grinders through the country. Salary, \$75 to \$300 per month, according to ability. The Litchfield Manufacturing Co., Webster City, Iowa.

Free to Our Subscribers.

Subscribers of the KANSAS FARMER who will send this notice and 4 cents in stamps for return postage, to W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, Washington Co., New York, will receive free a trial package of Quinn's Ointment for removing Cuts, Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs and all Bunches. Endorsed by Hon. J. I. Case and other leading breeders throughout the United States. This offer will not appear again

The Horse.

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

America's Great Sires.

Racing statistics of 1891, compiled to December 15, bring out the fact that F. B. Harper's great horse, Longfellow, will lead the list of winning thoroughbred sires in America for the past year. The winnings of his progeny last season foot up the very large sum of \$177,097, which is the second largest amount ever gathered in one season by the produce of a stallion in this country. In 1889 the produce of imp. Rayon d'Or won \$181,322, which is the largest amount to the credit of any stallion that ever lived in America. In 1890 imp. St. Blaise, the horse that Charles Reed paid \$100,000 for at the breaking-up sale of the late August Belmont's stud, headed the list of winning sires in this country, with \$173,625 gathered by his produce. Longfellow's colts first appeared on the turf in 1876, and he has figured among the leading winning sires of the country for the past sixteen years, but he has never actually stood at the head of all until the present time. St. Blaise, on the other hand, has only three seasons in this country to his credit, but in one of them he was at the top.

□ The winnings of his get last year amount to about \$140,000, which places him second to Longfellow on the list, while imp. Ill-Used is third, with about \$130,000 won by his colts.

Longfellow had seventy-nine representatives on the turf last year, while St. Blaise had forty-five, and Ill-Used only thirty-six. Longfellow, therefore, had within two of as many starters as St. Blaise and the Ill-Used both had, yet the winnings of the last two combined are \$100,000 greater than the amount to the credit of the former. St. Blaise not only outranks Longfellow as a sire, but he is the wonder of the world. He was imported to this country with a poor reputation in his native land, and few mares were bred to him aside from those of his owner. His get first appeared in 1889, and all but one that started won. The next year, with the oldest of his get only 3 years old, he took rank as the premier sire of that year, and he would no doubt have been at the top of the list again in 1891 if his last son, Potomac, had not broken down before the season was half over. When August Belmont paid \$15,000 for St. Blaise in England the people there said the horse was well sold, for he had been tried and found a failure as a sire, but in less than four years after his importation to America he sold for \$20,000 more money than any sire ever sold for in England.

Longfellow is our greatest native-bred sire. Unlike St. Blaise, however, he entered the stud at the end of a brilliant turf career, and many good mares were bred to him. The first of his get raced indifferently though, and he was counted a failure as a sire until Theora, Leonatus, Freeland and The Bard appeared. Since then he has had the best opportunities of any stallion in the country, but the old horse has been many years in accomplishing what St. Blaise did in three.

Pleasant Valley farm, Junction City, Kas., are out with a very neat and tasty catalogue, in which the pedigrees are tabulated at great length by Mr. Jas. R. Young, a member of the firm. The other members are Mr. Frank O'Reilly and H. L. Miller. These gentlemen have four highly-bred stallions for stud duties this season, with Kentucky Russell ranking first by virtue of pedigree and record, he being by Mambrino Russell, son of Woodford Mambrino and Miss Russell, dam of Maud S. 2:08½, Nutwood 2:16½, Cora Belmont 2:24, Russia 2:28, and Nutbourne (trial) 2:26. Kentucky Russell has a record of 2:23½, and his dam is Annie Steele by Fearnought, second dam by Volunteer, third dam by American Star. Client, their second stallion, is by Counsellor 2:21½; first dam by Robert McGregor, second dam by Corriander. Albion Russell is by Mambrino Russell, first dam Bessie (dam of Russell Chief 2:22½) by Strathmore, second dam by Albion. Russell B. is by Alley Russell, record 2:22½, first dam Bessie B. (dam of Otto W. 2:22), by Teater's Horse. The brood mares and youngsters catalogued, some twenty-six head in all, are a very choicely-bred lot with

plenty of speed on both sides. Interested parties should write to F. O'Reilly & Co., Junction City, Kas., for a catalogue.

I notice that Prairie Dell farm, Topeka, is to be well represented in most of the rich stakes for youngsters this season. Mr. Lee evidently believes "the earning capacity of the trotter must be increased." I see the following entries already made from his farm: In the yearling trotting class, \$5,000 stake, at Independence, Iowa, \$5,000 stake at Nashville, and the \$10,000 and \$2,500 stakes at Columbia, Tenn., and the \$2,500 stake of the Kansas Breeders' Association, he has entered the chestnut filly, Homespun, by Glenwood, son of Nutwood. In the \$10,000 trotting stake for two-year-olds, at Columbia, Tenn., is entered the good filly Mary 2:36½. Midlothian, bay stallion, by Fergus McGregor, in the \$7,500 stake for two-year-old trotters at Nashville, the \$1,000 stake of Kansas Breeders' Association, and the \$1,000 stake at Wichita. The four-year-old stallion, Jack Daw, by Jay Bird, dam by Robert McGregor, in the \$2,000 stake for three-minute trotters at Wichita, and \$5,000 2:45 class at Columbia. Queen McGregor, by Fergus McGregor, is entered in the two-year-old pacing stakes at Independence, Iowa, Nashville, Tenn., Wichita, Kas., and \$5,000 stake at Columbia, Tenn. The brown filly Laura, by Fergus McGregor, is entered in the yearling pacing stakes at same places as above with the exception of Wichita, which has no class for yearling pacers.

It is gratifying to notice the number of entries in the large stakes made by the breeders of Kansas. The \$5,000 stake for yearlings, to be trotted at Independence, Iowa, in August, has 124 entries and nine of these are from Kansas, and are as follows: Geo. C. Corning, Denver, Colo. (farm located at Topeka), enters Intrigue, by Scott Wilkes, dam by American Clay, and Stamped, by Corsica, dam by Administrator. John J. Lamar, Mankato, is represented by Ethel West, by Herschell, dam by Marmaduke. R. A. Rogers & Co., Solomon City, Astrion, by Prairie Star, dam by Wapsie. Shupe & Chittenden, Peabody, enter Lady Barrett, by Joe U. See, dam by Homer. R. I. Lee, Topeka, is represented by Homespun, by Glenwood, dam by Fergus McGregor. Kiowa stock farm, Kiowa, enter Addition, by Reno Defiance, dam by Green's Bashaw, and Sand Burr, by Damo, dam by Richmond. L. C. Currie, Oswego, Faultless, by Fortunatus, dam by Hambletonian Vision. Kiowa stock farm has entered its bay stallion, Blue Stem, in the \$5,000 stake for three-year-old trotters. In the \$5,000 2:30 pacing stake, John J. Lamar, Mankato, has Lucy Smith, by Bay Chief, and Andrew Dixon, Oswego, enters John Carpenter, by Tennessee Dunnon. There are three entries from Kansas in the two-year-old pacing stake. F. O'Reilly & Co., Junction City, have named Russell B., by Alley Russell; John J. Lamar, Virgie K., by Herschell, and R. I. Lee, Queen McGregor, by Fergus McGregor. This is a very nice showing for the breeders of this State, yet it comprises but a small number of the entries that are made by our breeders in outside meetings.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that makes it sell, and wins the confidence of the people.

If sheep's hoofs get long they should be trimmed. These little timely attentions are often worth a good deal. Careful attention, exercise of common sense and a little muscle are the requisites of the good shepherd.

Breeze From Iowa.

W. H. Johnson, Prominent Merchant, Cedar Rapids, writes: "I consider Quinn's Ointment the greatest remedy in the world. Has given great satisfaction." For Cuts, Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs, Bunches, use it. Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

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.

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.

Sleeping in Church.

Countless jibes have been flung at dull clergymen for the apparent soporific effect of their sermons on the pew-holders. And to a certain extent they are responsible for the comfortable nodding of many members of their congregations, but not entirely. The matter has a scientific and sanitary bearing which it is worth while to investigate. The main cause of the sleepy condition of public assemblies lies in the lack of good and well-arranged ventilation of the audience room. Air once breathed is unfit to be breathed again until it is purified by a subtle chemical process. Each average breath takes in and expels from the lungs 320 cubic centimeters of air, and that at twenty respirations per minute and sixty minutes to the hour gives 384,000 cubic centimeters of air actually breathed by one person during the hour of service in church. But that does not represent all the fresh air needed. Each breath thrown back into the room vitiates at least as much more air that it is commingled with, thereby making the contaminated air in the room twice the amount of that actually breathed. That vitiated air must all be exchanged for fresh air constantly to keep up wholesome atmospheric conditions in the room, and that is very seldom done in even the best ventilated rooms. And if it is not done, then what? Simply this, that the lungs give off to every breath of expired air a certain amount of poison, carbonic acid, watery vapor and ammonia, all of which, if rebreathed, help to load the blood with impurities, producing a kind of blood poison, which soon begins to show its deleterious effect by blunting and obtunding the senses. Dullness and mental lassitude follow, and like a subtle anesthetic it gradually puts the brain to sleep. And if carried to great excess, as it was in the "Black hole" of Calcutta, death is the inevitable sequence.

The blood must have plenty of fresh oxygen and nitrogen to purify it when it reaches the lungs, loaded with large quantities of waste matter from the cell structure of the body. For those waste particles brought to the lungs by the blood, there to be thrown out of the body by the expired air, are exceedingly poisonous to the human system, and if taken back into the lungs through the inspired air, they soon produce terrible havoc with the brain and nervous system.

It is a singular fact that disintegrated and disorganized human tissue becomes to man the most violent and intense poison in nature. It is known as adipic poison, and is that which carries off so many surgeons and medical students after operations and dissections, under the name of blood poison.

The man who will persistently remain in a room full of air loaded with adipic poison and effete matter thrown off from his own and other people's bodies, is as bad as the Scriptural dog returning to his vomit, and the sow that was washed returning again to her wallow. So far as we know, only the dog will eat its own vomit, but human beings seem to delight in getting back their own bad breath. If every re-inspired breath would only set one's nose on fire, there would be fewer suicides from poor ventilation.

Answers to Questions.

AMERICAN HEALTH RESORT ASSOCIATION.—I learn that there is a society somewhere called the American Health Resort Association, and that it speaks highly of some parts of Kansas for invalids, and particularly for consumptives. Can you tell us about it? I presume there are any number of your readers who have friends in the East who would like to know more about your State as a resort for health as well as wealth.

Kansas City, Mo. MRS. R. SMITH.
The American Health Resort Association is a kind of half business, half benevolent association, with headquarters at 100 State St., Chicago. Its purpose is to collect all available or procurable facts bearing on the relations of climate to consumption and furnish reliable information to consumptives as to the climate best

adapted to restoring or improving their impaired health. That is the philanthropic part of their purpose. Then they hope to establish a chain of sanitariums across that part of the country found best adapted to helping consumptives, where they can find better accommodations for traveling invalids than the hotels can furnish, including a competent and experienced physician at each sanitary station.

So far as now known, western Kansas, a few spots in Colorado, New Mexico and Texas, constitute the consumptive's paradise on earth. The dry air and high altitude of these regions, together with their freedom from malarial and zymotic influences, render them specially suitable to people with weak lungs and consumptive tendencies. Western Kansas, the remnant of the Great American Desert, is probably best of all places on earth for that class of people.

WARTS.—My little girl's hand is almost covered at the back by innumerable little warts. Please say what will remove them? Are they caused by anything preventable? Seward, Stafford Co., Kas. F. A. M.

Nobody knows absolutely the cause of warts. Some writers attribute them to defective nutrition of the skin, while others ascribe them to an increased activity of the nutritive function. If the child seems poorly nourished, it should be fed upon meat, eggs, milk, cream, butter and fruits. Particular care should be given to the skin to keep it well bathed, well rubbed and well protected and warm.

The cure is usually easy. A surgeon usually lifts them up by little pinners, and then, with very sharp scissors, snips them off just deep enough into the skin to remove all of the excrescence. The medicine man cures them by shaving down the top and applying a drop or two of strong acetic acid, followed by a compress wet in vinegar.

The *materia medica* man cures them by a dose or two of arsenic, or causticum, or crude antimony, or bitter sweet, or carbonate of lime or thuja.

The "faith cure" man cures them (sometimes) by making you believe you have no warts. The quack and juggler cures by rubbing them with a meat rind, or a split bean or the severed head of a chicken, and then buries the thing thus rubbed on the wart.

Children cure them by saying "hocus pocus" three times and then "wart go away," and the first you know it is gone.

I advise, in your case, the acetic acid treatment, and to give internally very minute doses of causticum, once a day.

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

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Model American Girl.

A practical, plain young girl;
Not afraid of the rain young girl;
A poetical posey,
A ruddy and rosy,
A helper-of-self young girl.
At-home-in-her-place young girl;
A never-will-lace young girl;
A toilet serene,
A life pure and clean,
A princess-of-peace young girl.
A wear-her-own-hair young girl;
A free-from-a-stare young girl;
Improves every hour,
No sickly sunflower,
A wealth-of-rare-sense young girl.
Plenty-room-in-the-shoes young girl;
A free-from-the-blues young girl;
Not a bang on her brow,
To fraud, not a bow,
She's just-what-she-seems young girl.
Not-a-reader-of-trash young girl;
Not-a-cheap-jeweled-flash young girl;
Not a sipper of rum,
Not a chewer of gum,
A marvel-of-sense young girl.
An early-retiring young girl;
An active-aspiring young girl;
A morning ariser,
A dandy despatcher,
A progressive-American girl.
A lover-of-prose young girl;
Not-a-turn-up-your-nose young girl;
Not given to splutter,
Not "utterly utter,"
But a matter-of-fact young girl.
A rightly-ambitious young girl;
Red-lips-most-delicious young girl;
A sparkling, clear eye
That says, "I will try,"
A sure-to-succeed young girl.
An honestly-courting young girl;
A never-seen-filting young girl;
A quiet and pure,
A modest, demure,
A fit-for-a-wife young girl.
A sought-everywhere young girl;
A future-most-fair young girl;
An ever discreet,
We too seldom meet,
This queen-among-queens young girl.
—Prof. Virgil A. Pinkley.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

FARMERS' WIVES AS YOU SEE THEM.

What is good housekeeping, pray?
Why, only with a quiet grace,
To do what seemeth best each day
To brighten love's dwelling place;
To keep it clean, not too precise,
To make it so cheerful that none may roam
Beyond a healthful and happy home.

Before writing upon this subject, I tried to think of another, but while I was trying to decide the question, I'd hear ringing in my ears, "Farmers' wives as you see them." While ironing, baking, cooking, sewing, sweeping, dusting, or any kind of work, it was always the same subject crowding out the others. You see them working from before daylight till after dark, trying in every conceivable way to save the pennies. Their nerves are overtaxed, and they almost feel that this great world will cease moving if they rest their weary bodies for two hours during the day. We should economize our strength. This reminds me of a bright business man, who said: "Of what use is it to economize your strength?" Too much cannot be said against lazy persons economizing their strength, but very industrious people should economize it, and especially good housekeepers and farmers' wives, so that they'll live to raise their children to maturity.

There are a number of ways to lighten the labor in farmers' homes, so that farmers' wives will have more time for mental improvement. Of course, they want their rooms arranged tastefully, and one of the best things to do first is to look after the floors. A nicely painted floor, with bright rugs, is much healthier and pleasanter than the finest carpeted room in the world. This idea, in the East, is not at all new, and in many Western homes it is becoming quite popular. Don't you know many farmers' wives dread house-cleaning, and that dreadful work hangs over some of them like a dark cloud from fall till spring, and so on. If they would do away with carpets it would be a much lighter task, and they would economize their strength and feel happier the entire year. Every time one sweeps a carpet a great deal of the dust sifts through the carpet onto the floor and remains there until house-cleaning time. Then think of the wear and tear on finger-nails, hands and mind when the hour arrives to take up the tiresome thing. If you must have carpet, spread a width

or two on the floor and take them outdoors and dust them as you do your rugs. Again I've said rugs, so I must stay a while with them. It is right to be saving, but is it economical to sit evening after evening making rugs, when one could sell the rugs of which they are made and have more time to devote to family and the live issues of the day? Sell rugs and buy carpet, cut it, bind it and you have some neat, cheap rugs; or if you want something finer, get some of those beautiful rugs that are to be found in all good furniture stores. Some say to me: "I can't do without carpets, on account of the little children." Little children should not sit on the carpet and play with their play-things, for it is the coldest place about the house in the winter time. They should play on the lounge or in their buggy, and not be allowed to sit on the carpeted floors, where they'll get their fingers pink.

Farmers' wives' minds must be kept bright in order to cause more happiness throughout the land. It is not the wife who drudges the whole year who is doing the best for herself and family, yet she may think she is, and so may her husband, but they are sadly mistaken. Some wives consciously drift into slavery, and they are pitiful-looking objects to behold. They have not the will power to elevate themselves. They are discouraged, and to put it in its strongest terms, slowly passing away. When we understand humanity better there will be less slavery.

Physiognomy is a great study, and Mrs. Mary O. Stanton, of San Francisco, Cal., is ahead of all others in that direction, having studied it thirty-five years. This winter she will lecture in the oldest medical college of San Francisco.

Thinking of the good farmer and his wife, brings to mind General Greene's retreat. One evening he stopped at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Steele, in Salisbury, N. C., and said that he was "fatigued, hungry, cold and penniless." This good woman gave him a warm supper, then showed him two small bags of specie, her earnings for years, saying: "Take these; you will want them and I can do without them." "Never," says his biographer, "did relief come at a more needy moment. The hero resumed his dangerous journey that night with a lightened heart." There are many Steeles to-day; some of them giving more than their money, giving their health, too. Is it right?

An energetic person is often overworked. We are anxious to finish a great deal of work in a very short time, and if we do we'll surely be in about the same condition General Howe's army was one winter in Philadelphia, when Franklin said: "Howe has not taken Philadelphia so much as Philadelphia has taken Howe." We have not managed our work so much as our world has managed us. Thirty minutes' rest after dinner is worth more to a housekeeper than thirty minutes' work. Relax every nerve for a half hour after dinner each day, and notice the benefit you'll derive from it.

In planning a garden think of putting your seed in rows so that the garden can be plowed, and you'll not have much use for the hoe there during the season. Many farmers' wives who raise good vegetables sow the seed in beds; then they have to hoe too much and do not raise any better vegetables than the one who has garden in rows, well plowed, with an occasional hoeing. This row system of gardening is economical in more than one way; it saves both strength and time.

One great drawback to progression is the idea that cents and dollars must be first remembered, when it should be character and health. With good health one can make money. It is not denying yourself every comfort and watching the pennies so closely that will cause you to enjoy a good old age, for about the time you will have arrived there, or think you've found happiness and are taking off your glove to shake hands with it, it is gone, gone, because you did not notice it sooner and enjoy it every day of your life. We see it on every side. Good wives saving here and wasting there, saving the pennies and wasting their strength, which in the end will cause more outlay of cash. This is an age in which we should ponder seriously, an age of great competition. The man or woman who does not think carefully over the business of the day will have ample time for it when it is least enjoyable.

As it is Presidential year and every

good farmer feels like purchasing something for his wife as well as cigars for his friends, let it be a thermometer first, so that when churning day rolls around she can get done at an earlier hour and have more time to look after Farmer X's buttons.

The farmer and his wife must read and think more. It does not pay to "run" a farm in a slipshod manner, and to have your homes so uninviting that your children seek enjoyment anywhere but home. What a pleasant sight to observe the whole family joining in a game with the children, and you'll hear the school children say: "We like our new teacher better than the old one because she goes out and plays with us." Keep the farmer's wife as young as possible, and try and attend more lectures, concerts, and reading circles. Farmers' wives should live to-day and let yesterday and to-morrow alone. Some think Russell Sage had been meddling too much with yesterday and to-morrow and that was what caused his great trouble December 4. Do all the good you can every day and think of the best ways to manage your household, not forgetting that in economizing your strength there is dollars and dollars. Too many people live in the past and think of every old, disagreeable thing that one could imagine and are ready to scowl at the good things in life. I hope they'll learn to frown less and cause more sunshine to dwell with them. Children enjoy a sunny person, and as they (the children) are very susceptible, good persons should be their associates. A cheerful mind drives away disease, so let the farmer's wife be cheerful and enjoy the roses and sunshine, and keep her mind as brightly polished as the sun does the icicles on a bright January morning.

BELLE L. SPROUL.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Be a Man.

So you are going to learn book-keeping, be a bank cashier, and finally a wealthy citizen, are you, my boy? That's all right, but you must first be something far higher, nobler and better than either a book-keeper, or cashier, or wealthy citizen. To be a success in the role of either, requires your attaining first an honor greater than any power of earth can give you, greater than many kings have ever gained, the honor that always surrounds a true man. Yes, my boy, you must be a man. If you possess all the learning that can be obtained at school, college and university; the financiering abilities of a Rothschild or Vanderbilt, and ten times the wealth of Jay Gould, and yet lack manhood, you are a poor, despicable creature, indeed.

You may make cheek pass for brains, cover your poverty with the mantle of good management, veneer your ignorance with well-worded egotism, but there is nothing under the blue dome of heaven that you can substitute for manhood, and your lack of it will be found out by all who know you, even by the stray dogs you meet on the streets.

For more than a century your country has bowed in reverence to him it calls its father, George Washington. But nobody cares for Washington, the General. Benedict Arnold was a far more brilliant commander, yet he is execrated. Nor do we love Washington, the statesman. Perhaps half the members of the Conway cabal were better statesmen than he, but they are buried in oblivion, while not only America, but the whole world, prostrates itself in reverence and veneration at the tomb of Washington, the man. When he died, Napoleon Bonaparte said to his army: "Washington, that great and good man, is dead." The General and statesman was forgotten, and the man was mourned by all alike. When Abraham Lincoln breathed his last, the entire nation, friends and foes, wept with a common grief. But no one thought of Lincoln, the brilliant orator, the great lawyer, the President. Oh! no; it was Lincoln, the grand, noble man that called forth the tears. Fully half his legal ability, eloquence and statesmanship lay in his unquestioned nobility of character. His words, his actions, his life, all reflected the highest manhood, and he was certain to succeed anywhere, because manhood is always in demand at the very highest price. Scarcely a month ago the nation was saddened by the news of the sudden death of Senator Plumb. For more than half an average life-time he occupied a high place in the councils of our country.

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

But even now, while the sods are yet fresh over him, who can name the laws he framed and strove for? Who can quote his eloquence that so often rang through the Senate chamber? Few, indeed. But who is there in Kansas who does not know of his heroic vigil by the bedside of the poor victim of the smallpox? Who ever saw his broad, kindly face without feeling that the pock-marks that covered it were grander badges of honor than the "iron-cross" or the "garter"? Who does not recall how he labored in behalf of the poor old mother who had offered her husband and three sons on her country's altar? Plumb, the statesman, recorded his deeds in the pages of his country's history. Plumb, the man, recorded his deeds in the hearts of the people of Kansas. The deeds of the statesman are known to the learned few, the deeds of the man in the hearts of more than a million of people, will grow brighter as the years go by. Book-keepers, cashiers, and rich citizens are drugs on the market, and liable to depreciation any moment, but true men, men in the fullest sense of the term, are scarce, though the demand was never so great, and the value constantly going up. Honors may be bestowed on him who is only the semblance of a man, but they will be so largely adulterated with contempt and scorn that they will have no practical value.

Fight the battle of life as bravely as you can, my boy. Accumulate as much of the world's goods as you can with honor, but remember that the man who has nothing but riches to commend him, has to build his own monument and pay for the tears that fall on the sods that cover him, before he dies.

J. W. VAN DEVENTER.

Questions.

Having seen that the scholars of the common schools are requested to send questions to the KANSAS FARMER, I will send you a few:

When was the first ferry boat used between Brooklyn and New York?
When was the first steamboat put in operation on Lake Michigan?
When were steel pens first used? Who invented them?
Where was and who taught the first school in Kansas?
What is and where is the oldest city on the continent of North America?
What proportion of an iceberg is under water?
Who was the ablest General during the late civil war?
When and under what circumstances have two or more States been admitted to the Union together?
Why were seven days called a week?
Why was February made the shortest month?
How does Russia differ from other nations in reckoning time?
Who was the first man to sail down the Mississippi in a steamboat?

OLOF LARSEN.

Aluminium Frying-Pans.

One of the most interesting bits of scientific information for housekeepers is the cheapening of the process of manufacturing aluminium. Imagine the frying-pan of the future—no, of the present—as beautiful as silver, yet as cheap as copper, as strong as iron and only one-third as heavy, as free from rust and corrosion as glass, yet as unbreakable as tin, with no danger of poisoning from acid effects, and holding heat and conducting it better than any other metal, and you have robbed cooking of many of its terrors. Where shall we find the enterprising hardware merchant who will offer us the new frying-pans and preserving kettles and pie-dishes?

Don't become constipated. Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

The Young Folks.

The Snow-House.

All yesterday it snowed and snowed,
And all last night, until the road
Was whiter than the downy spread
Upon my cozy trundle-bed.
And once, before the daylight broke,
When from the land of dreams I woke,
I heard the poor wind whine and moan
Like Carlo when he's left alone.
Then high above the fleecy plain
The red sun sprang, and shook his mane,
And every window seemed like cake
The busy city bakers make.
So I got all my warm wraps out,
And buttoned tight my roundabout,
And found my shovel in the shed,
And shouted loud and long to Ned,
Until he came with answering cries,
All bundled to the very eyes;
Then down the orchard path we ran,
And Ned was rear and I was van.

Its whistle shrill the wind still blew,
And, oh, what drifts we floundered through!
The apples clinging to the bough
Were like big bursting puff-balls now;
The brook was smothered; not a note
Came gurgling from its merry throat,
And only cheery chickadees
Sang welcome from the cherry tree.
Beside the fence was piled the snow
As high as pony's back, I know;
And there we cleared a space before
A humpy drift, and made a door,
And halfway wide to light the gloom,
And then a great round sitting-room,
Whose roof was set with shining things
That looked as bright as mamma's rings.
We had to creep along the hall,
But didn't have to here at all;
And snug within our house of snow
We played that we were Esquimaux.

—Clinton Scollard, in *Harper's Young People*.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

GONE TO KANSAS.

BY ISABEL STEVENSON.

(Continued from last week.)

After an early breakfast, Mr. Russel started off in his wagon for Oberlin, to enter his claim and to bring home a load of the household goods we had left there. Shortly after he had gone, we had a visit from Charley Roger. He said he was going to start for Nebraska next day, if possible, and he wished to know whether or not Tom would like to take his place in helping to build a sod house. Tom was well pleased to get the opportunity, and knowing how irksome it is for an active boy to have nothing to do, I was quite content that he should go. So he went off with Roger, and we did not see him again for over a week. He boarded with the man who employed him, and besides earning something, got his first lesson in building sod.

Meanwhile, we in the "dug-out" got along as well as we could. Our house-keeping arrangements were on a very primitive scale; yet no one who has not tried the like can imagine how many items of bother we encountered. In the first place, there was the water—or, rather, the water *wasn't* there, but nearly four miles off, at K—. While the team was away, the boys went early every day to K—and filled their little brown jugs and brought them home. When the team was at home, we got a forty-gallon barrel and hauled it full of water from town every little while. Another discomfort was the fuel. In this land we had come to there were no trees, consequently no wood to burn. There was usually a small supply of coal at K—; but the price was high, and, like other homesteaders, we had to economize our funds. Here was where the "buffalo chips" came in handy.

On these plains, so hot and dry in summer, the manure dropped by cattle dries and hardens in a day or so, and makes a substitute for wood or coal, which is far better than nothing. It burns something like peat, and is perfectly cleanly, though you might not think so. Of course now it is "cow chips" we use; but I fancy when the first settlers came here they were very glad the buffalo had been on the field before them. At first I did not think it possible I could ever do any good baking with such fuel, and as long as we had packing boxes or any waste lumber around I never did. However, I came down to it at last. When you first start a "chip" fire in the stove, it seems no time till it is red all through and blazing at the top, and one who knew no better might think it was a good soft coal fire. But if you leave it for about five minutes and then open the stove lid, you will find it only dead ashes. Then you must rake it nearly all out and fill up with more "chips." When you have repeated this a few times the oven is hot enough, and you may put in your bread, only every little while the same thing has to be done again. The times intervening between mending the fire you may occupy carrying out ashes.

I am not a bit mad, but I suppose, just now while writing a few words in my journal, I have got warmed up to the subject by a chip fire which I am engaged in keeping hot enough to bake a few loaves of bread. It may be I am saying too much about a very trivial subject, but I have noticed that these every-day recurring trifles bulk largely among the discouragements which beset common humanity.

John Russel reached Oberlin on the evening of the day he left home. Next

morning, having loaded his wagon and attended to his land office business, he started for home again, thinking to reach it by night. He came pretty near doing it, too, but not quite. Our place had no track leading right up to it, and when John left the main track at what he believed to be the right place, to strike across the prairie and reach home, he found himself completely bewildered. When he knew he had traveled far enough to have arrived at the house, he could recognize none of the surroundings, and did not know which way to turn. It got dark very quickly, and then he could only discern the sky above and a few yards of flat prairie around. So, being afraid to wander still further out of his way, and the horses being very tired, he unhitched them, tied their heads to the wagon, and gave them some corn, and then lay down to sleep till morning.

In the sod house we concluded that something had delayed John, and though we did not feel exactly uneasy, still, as night was closing in, we were half the time up on the prairie anxiously looking north. Next morning, just as the sun rose, we saw him coming towards the house from the east, having another man along with him, whom he introduced as our nearest neighbor, only one mile and a half distant. He had come along with John to show him the way to his own house.

After breakfast, Mr. Russel marked out a place for a stable. He decided not to go again to Oberlin till a shelter was provided for the horses. They seemed both pretty tired, and one of them did not seem very well. In two days we had a pretty good stable built. Then Russel went to Oberlin for another load, and this time he came home without getting lost. Tom was home, too, by this time, and being anxious to get things in shape for winter, Russel resolved to go for the last load next day. So next morning he set out, taking Tom along with him. A cold, misty morning it was, and if we had known then as much about Kansas weather as we do now, I think it is more likely they should have staid at home. However, they started, and by noon the snow was drifting and the wind was howling. It was no more "sunny Kansas." They did not reach Oberlin this time. About noon they stopped at a homesteader's house, about half way to their destination, and concluded to stay there till the weather moderated. At night the boys were accommodated with a bed on the floor, but the horses, Pete and Rock, had to stand out in the snow storm all night. They were sheltered a little by a haystack, and each had a blanket over him. Next morning the weather moderated a little, but they started for home, being satisfied that Rock was not able to haul a load so far. John had always counted Rock the better horse of the two, but it seemed as if Kansas was going to be too much for him. We thought he showed symptoms of inflammation in the lungs. It certainly seemed hard for him to breathe. But our stuff must be brought home, and while considering what we should do, a neighbor who lived about two miles and a half from us came along, and introduced himself as Tom Bennet. John told him about our sick horse, and when he had looked at him he said: "It is most likely he will die."

"I came along," he said, "to see if one of your boys will come and help me husk corn. Let your biggest boy come, and I will lend you a horse that is no 'tender-foot' and can stand any weather."

Well, that is just what we did. Bennet took Tom home with him, and sent us a horse to make out our team. Of course, we did all we could to relieve Rock, but he did not improve any. Still we were in hopes that rest and shelter would make him all right again. Next morning John started once more, this time taking the second boy, Will, with him. For the next two days Jake was chief man of the house, and of course we had Tom to call on if anything should happen. Something did happen, as you will see. Rock did not seem better all that day, but we thought him no worse. Next morning, when Jake took him out to drink, we concluded to let him stay out if he wanted, as the weather was nice. He walked round the "draw" a little, then lay down, and we began to feel a little hopeful about him. But he soon got up again, and commenced to walk around as if he were after something in a hurry; then he would stop and breathe hard for a while, and then walk off in the same hurried way again. Sometimes he would dash up the bank onto the prairie, and at such times Jake always followed, to lead him, for fear he should walk over the roof. We were much distressed about him, and at one time, when he came up to the house and put his head in at the door—mistaking it, I suppose, for his stable—I was afraid he would drop down at the door, he staggered so. Jake led him a little way down the draw; then from the door we saw his last movements. He nearly fell, then recovered himself and walked forward a yard or so, then swayed from side to side, and fell to rise no more. When we went into the house, Jake seemed afraid I should see him crying, but I could not help crying myself. In about half an hour Jake went down and found him stone dead. I sent Jake over to Bennet's to tell Tom, and in the evening Bennet and Tom brought a team over and hauled poor Rock further down the draw into one of the "pockets." The place he was left in we have ever since called "Rock's draw." The coyotes helped to eat him, and next spring, when I walked down to the place, there were only some whitened bones scattered around.

When Russel came back from Oberlin he was quite downhearted about his horse.

IN 15 MINUTES.



I suffered severely with face neuralgia, but in 15 minutes after application of ST. JACOBS OIL was asleep; have not been troubled with it since.

No return since 1882.

F. B. ADAMS, Perry, Mo.

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

Indeed, we were in a bad fix, as we had to haul feed and fuel, and until we had a well it was necessary to haul water.

The first thing to do, however, was to build some kind of house; so before sending Bennet's horse home we broke sod enough to build with.

To build a sod house was a bigger job than I expected it would be, though all we did was to shovel out the dirt in front of the cave and level it off, and put one big room in front, just big enough to use up the lumber we had brought with us. We covered the boards of the roof with tar paper before putting the sod on top. We had also to take the roof of the cave off, to make a window in one side of the sod. And now we had to make up our minds to be content with our house until we should be better prepared for winter in other respects. It was too late to plaster, and it turned out that we had no better than the sod walls and earthen floor till spring. I arranged things as well as I could. We had always to water the floor well before sweeping, and we used to spread some pieces of stiff Brussels carpet on the kitchen floor to keep down the dust. But it would take a vivid imagination to feel at home in our house as it was then. For myself, I had a suspicion that we were about the worst-fixed homesteaders in the county; but I found out before long that, although many were better off, quite a number were just as bad, and a few were worse.

The next thing Russel did was to buy a horse. There was a horse for sale at one of the livery stables in town, said to be a good horse to work, only he was about as high as an elephant, and no beauty. On account of his clumsy looks, and because winter was coming on, he was offered cheap, though we should not have thought him cheap in Barton. Russel really did not know what to do. He hadn't much money to spare, and we wanted a well, and a windmill, and a better house, and a cow, and some chickens, and seed for the first season's crop, besides we had to live and provide feed for the team. So, after some hesitation, he bought the horse, and I can safely say he regretted doing so ever afterwards.

Well, I was glad we had a team again, and would have forgiven Jack's ungainly looks if he had only been good for work, but he wasn't built that way.

Russel got as much freighting to do as he wanted. Each time Russel went on the road he had some trouble with his new horse, Jack. He seemed to have no spirit, and we soon began to think he had no constitution. When he came to a hard place he would pull once, and if the wagon did not come with him he stayed with the wagon. Not another effort could he be induced to make. Up till New Year's day we had generally fine weather, with now and again a couple of stormy days. If the horse had been worth anything, we should have made out pretty well. As it was, John often wished him at Jericho.

To my thinking, this region of the world we have come to has a distinctive charm about it, that is, when the weather is fine. It has also a distinctive dreariness when it is not so. While the weather was good the girls and myself used to go out and wander round the farm, and get acquainted with its topography. For the most part our farm is level; but besides the shallow draw in which our house is built, and which is close to the east line, there is a deeper draw in the southwest, which we call "the big draw." Though we are 3,000 feet above sea level, there are no real hills, but there is always a part of the prairie from which the land slopes, sometimes almost imperceptibly, toward the edge of one draw or another, and which we call a divide.

It is a fancy of mine that in some thousands of years after this, the bottoms of these draws will be worn down to the level of the Missouri, and make wide valleys, and what are now divides will form the top ridge of mountain ranges. At this time, however, as far as one could see around our farm, there was not a foot of cultivated ground—only the dry, crisp buffalo grass, and no water.

I was continually reminded, somehow, of the description of the earth before man's creation: "For the Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was not a man to till the ground."

But here are some Troglydote dwellers in caves, and if one of these, myself for instance, should wander forth, and, on entering a big, silent draw, encounter a Megathumaloped, a big, harmless antediluvian monster, with saucer-like eyes, and a dragon-like body—I say, if one should meet such, it would seem to me in no way out of keeping with the surroundings. The only thing, however, you do meet, with an old-world look about it, is the tortoise. The graceful antelope also figures in our horizon. Sometimes two or three will appear about half a mile from the

house, and even nearer. They graze as they walk slowly along, and every little while lift their heads and look towards you, but though they come so near to you at times, you can't get any nearer to them.

Another thing here to wonder over is the mirage. Almost any day, though not every day, I can stand at our door and, looking towards the southeast, see there what appears to be a point of land running into a lake. You can see the white gleaming water lapping the sides of the land, and yet all the time be conscious that it is just an illusion. I have seen many variations of the mirage since coming here. Sometimes what is a mile or so away will appear to be near at hand, and similarly, what is completely out of sight will be projected into the line of vision, and in some cases the objects seem to be magnified. When driving out and approaching a house on the prairie, it will sometimes appear as if the house is standing in water. The tall windmill standing near has its feet in water, too. So it seems has the group of trees in the near distance, and the reflection of these things in the water make the pretty lake scene complete. It seems like enchantment. I keep my eyes steadily fixed, to see where the illusion ends, and the reality begins, and instantly I see only a sod house and windmill, and a clump of weeds, standing in the native buffalo grass.

Still another feature I will mention as belonging in a distinctive manner to this place; that is the wind. Surely here, as on the ocean wave, "the winds their revel keep." There are winds of all varieties—low-toned and high-toned, in all keys of major and minor, with all the effects of staccato, diminuendo and crescendo, and I do not think this place can be beat for a full-volume steady blow. We have many days of charming weather, so that we forget the wind till it sets in again.

(To be continued.)

Pears' Soap

"Beauty is but skin-deep" was probably meant to disparage beauty. Instead it tells how easy that beauty is to attain.

"There is no beauty like the beauty of health" was also meant to disparage. Instead it encourages beauty.

Pears' Soap is the means of health to the skin, and so to both these sorts of beauty.

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

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Business Forms, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL at student's home. Low rates; perfect satisfaction; trial lesson free. BRYANT & STRATTON, 120 Lafayette St., Buffalo, N.Y.

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Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphing, Penmanship, Typewriting, and all other business branches thoroughly taught. We secure positions for our graduates through the National Accountants and Stenographers' Bureau, with which no other college in the West is connected.

\$5 A DAY SURE. \$2.15 Samples Free. Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 20 other specialties. E. M. Brewster, Holly, Mich.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

Published Every Wednesday by the
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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

R. B. Mercer, writing from Sumner county, says: "Prospects for wheat are fairly good as yet; good rains this month; peach buds, I believe, are generally killed; weather favorable for crops and work."

The demand that the constitution of the United States be amended, so as to provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, instead of by the Legislatures as at present, has lately received the unanimous vote of the lower house of the Ohio Assembly.

It is stated that the *London Times*, the great English newspaper, is hereafter to be printed on an American-made printing press. John Bull may not like to concede the superiority of Uncle Sam's inventive genius and mechanical skill, but John can recognize a good thing when he looks at it a good while.Prof. Dice McLaren, of the University of Wyoming, has resigned his position to accept a place on the editorial staff of the *American Agriculturist*. Professor McLaren is a graduate of the Kansas State University, is an able man, and his connection with the *Agriculturist*, will add to the strength of that standard journal.

It is stated that the great inventor, Thos. A. Edison, has been out-generated by the Wall street members of the company which controls his numerous patents and that he will be given his choice between retiring from the company and being frozen out. Other men have the majority of the stock and are drawing the dividends.

Three hundred farmers and others of the Cache-la-Poudre valley, in Colorado, have pledged 3,000 acres of sugar beets for the year 1892, as an inducement to capitalists to establish a beet sugar factory at Fort Collins. This valley claims to produce beets containing 19 per cent. sugar and 90.3 per cent. purity and yielding phenomenal tonnage per acre.

The regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held in Board of Trade Rooms, Knox building, Saturday, February 27, at 1 p. m. Subjects for discussion are: "The Effect of Civilization on Trees," by B. F. Smith, of Lawrence; "Beauties and Benefits of Horticulture," by W. T. Jackson. Talks by Secretary Mohler of the Agricultural Board and others. All and everybody invited.

Farmers' institutes in which members of the faculty of the State Agricultural college will take part will be held at Constant, Cowley county, March 3 and 4, and at El Dorado, Butler county, March 10 and 11. These are splendid localities, in each of which the local talent alone is capable of presenting a splendid program. Thus, with the able assistance which is always furnished by the State college, these institutes will be worth many times the expense and trouble of attendance.

CAN THE "LAMBS" COMBINE?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am very much interested in your last week's (February 10) article on "Market Wrecking." Am a Kansas farmer away from home. Cannot these "lambs" combine and require actual delivery and hold the wheat at an elevator until prices suit? Of course, the Chicago seller has the option when to make the delivery. Please answer in KANSAS FARMER.
Columbus, Ohio.

D. MORRISON.

Our correspondent's inquiry as to holding the wheat until prices suit, suggests memories of the long ago to every old man engaged in farming, and if the old man recall the conversations of his elders during his childhood days, he perhaps remembers that his grandfather told of efforts to make prices by holding the wheat when the grandfather was a young farmer during the early days of some of the older States. If it is recorded that any of these efforts succeeded in accomplishing, in any general sense, the object for which they were put forth, such record has not come under the observation of the writer.

But during none of the years of the grandfathers, during none of the years of the memory of the men of the present, have the combinations adverse to the legitimate and natural advance in prices of farm products been so well organized or so ably managed as during the period since the wheat crop of 1891 came upon the market.

It is true that farmers have more extensive, more compact, more systematic and more ably managed organizations than ever before. It is also true that farmers have, what is quite as essential to the success of our correspondent's proposition, greater confidence in their present organization than ever farmers had in any organization that has existed before.

As these elements of the situation exist, let us see, if we can from analysis, what would be the probable result of a combined attempt on the part of the wheat-growers of the country in general to hold the wheat and thereby make prices.

The wheat regions depend upon the wheat crop for their ready money. The merchant is always in debt to the wholesaler for goods, and he depends upon the returns of the harvest to put money into circulation and enable him to meet his bills. The numerous transactions of men with each other are to a large extent on credit. The banks have loaned to a very large part of the business community, their loans generally amounting to much more than their capital. The situation in almost every wheat-growing section immediately after harvest is such that if everybody were called upon to pay all of his debts, the majority of citizens, including the farmers, the merchants and the bankers, would be hopelessly bankrupted.

It is a notable fact that whenever money is scarce everybody wants all that is due him. The demands of the wholesalers upon the merchants, coupled with the inability of the merchants to collect, causes them to fail. The withdrawal of deposits from the banks compels them to be cautious and often renders them utterly unable to make loans. Whoever has money locks it up.

The grain rings have not invested their money because grain has been withheld from market. They are, therefore, prepared to "corner" the money market and thereby bring a still greater stress upon creditors, a stress which is most severely felt where there is the least money in proportion to the business to be done with it—in this case in the wheat regions. If they act together their power is almost irresistible.

Just how these market wreckers corner the money market is perhaps not clearly understood. Everybody remembers the great stringency of the latter part of 1890 and the early part of 1891. It was suggested by close observers of that period that a course something like the following was pursued: The wreckers of the market went, with their millions in hands, to responsible depositories and deposited subject to call, taking certificates of deposit. With these certificates as security they went upon the loan market and borrowed for a short time almost the face of the certificates. The money so borrowed was deposited subject to call and certificates taken as before. These certificates were again used as security upon the loan market and the process repeated until there was great difficulty in obtaining loans, even on these certificates, which are

of course unexcelled as security in the estimation of lenders. Of course persons not possessing these "gilt-edged" securities could not then borrow at all. These wreckers were greatly helped by everybody not in the scheme who had money on deposit in banks, for these, fearing a general financial crash, drew their money and hid it away, leaving so much less that the wreckers must borrow and lock up to accomplish their purpose. Money was then in great demand, was cornered, and a little of it would command a great amount of property, or, to state it otherwise, prices of everything went down. The markets were wrecked.

Such a condition bears most heavily upon the sections where money, for any cause, is extremely scarce. As shown above, this would necessarily be the case in the wheat regions if wheat were being generally held. When the worst comes in such cases, of course judgments and forced sales result, and grain and other properties are crowded upon the market with the effect of still further greatly depressing prices.

The KANSAS FARMER regrets that so great power is in the hands of unscrupulous wreckers, who, by throwing the weight of accumulated capital, under direction of what is termed financial skill, into the arena of trade and finance, can produce such results, practically defying producers' combinations. But the experiences, which are fresh in the minds of all observers, show clearly that such power is possessed, and the serious question is, "what are we going to do about it?"

The first part of our correspondent's question implies what seems to be the only answer. To require "actual delivery" of grain sold will doubtless help to secure the natural working of supply and demand. That legislation to effect this purpose is likely to pass the present Congress is a hopeful sign of the times. That it will cure all of the evils is not to be expected. The necessity for vigilance in looking after economic legislation is now more apparent than ever before, and it is a growing necessity from which the industrious people of this country cannot excuse themselves without imperiling their interests.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The great St. Louis convention opened to-day in Music hall with a tremendous attendance and great enthusiasm, with about every State and Territory represented by an able and conservative lot of men.

It is quite evident that the demands which will be formulated by this confederation of industrial organizations will consist of a brief declaration of principles, such as all will agree to, and details and methods will not have a place in the platform. The representatives of the Prohibition party are here, anxious to affiliate, in the event of independent political action, which is a sure outcome of this convention. The Prohibitionists have made unusual concessions to that end.

This convention is regarded as one of the most important and significant ever held in this country; and if it concludes its deliberations in the way that most of the delegates believe it will, or if it is the unanimous wish to declare for independent political action, this country will witness such a political contest this year as was never before known.
HEATH.

St. Louis, February 22.

HIGH PRAISE.

The Washington correspondent of the *Topeka Capital*, in speaking of the eulogies on Senator Plumb, says:Senator Sherman said to-day to the *Capital* correspondent that he had attended numerous memorial services in the Senate chamber, but he had never seen a service of that kind where there was more sincerity or more genuine sorrow manifest than at the services for the late Senator Plumb in the Senate chamber. The eulogies were of a very high order, and in this connection it may be said that Senator Peffer's eulogy on his dead colleague has been universally complimented as one of the most appropriate efforts in that line the Senate has ever heard. Senator Hale, of Maine, who followed Senator Peffer, said in the course of his remarks: "His colleague (Mr. Peffer), in a eulogy which I have never seen surpassed here, and which seemed to me to be a model for such an occasion as this, has told us the most interesting story of Senator Plumb's life."

Senator Perkins' eulogy was fine and is spoken of very highly by every one who heard it. He said many beautiful things about the late senator.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper that the entire amount of money loaned to the people of the United States is \$37,000,000,000. If this is true, there must be consid-

erable indebtedness besides that owed by Kansans. A Boston paper states in an article on insurance, that about 80 per cent. of the insured buildings in the State of Massachusetts, are estimated to be under mortgage. This form of security seems to be no stranger in the old Bay State.

ONE VIEW OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMPANY.

The *Farm Implement News*, a Chicago publication, in the interest of implement-makers and dealers, in the course of a lengthy discussion of the National Union Company, asks the question: "Can they succeed?" and then says: "This is the all-absorbing question at the present time. Will they be successful in establishing and conducting their vast system of stores? May be. Will they work demoralization in the retail implement trade? They most certainly would, even though they 'bust' within two years, which is not likely, as it would take them from three to five years to either run their course or become firmly established. If they succeed they will be able to sell their goods cheaper at retail than the average dealer can buy from the manufacturer. It is a well-known fact that at an average it costs a manufacturer as much to market his goods as it does to make them. The National Union Company, by taking the entire output of the manufacturers they contracted with, and thus cutting off the manufacturers' selling expenses, could secure prices as low as the largest jobber gets, 25 per cent. or more cheaper than any local dealer can buy; and practically their only expense in distribution will be the freight. If their business is run successfully, they can sell, as we have said before, at retail cheaper than the average dealer can buy."

NUMBERS AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.

The forthcoming bulletin by Hon. J. R. Dodge, the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, contains some very interesting information as to the present number and value of livestock in this country. As usual, the estimates are conservative and do not overreach, as is common with local State reports.

This report shows the estimated number of animals on farms and ranches, total value of each kind, and average price January, 1892. There is a slight increase over 1890 of each class of live stock. Sheep, swine and horses show an increase of 3 to 4 per cent., cattle about 2 per cent., and mules scarcely 1 per cent. A slight increase in the average value of store cattle and bees, sheep and swine is shown, and a decline of 1 per cent. in the price of cows, 2 per cent. in horses and 3 in mules. The total number and value of domestic animals in this country for 1892 is as follows: Horses 15,498,140, value \$1,077,593,836; mules 2,314,699, value \$174,832,070; milch cows 16,416,351, value \$351,373,132; oxen and other cattle 37,651,239, value \$570,749,155; sheep 44,938,365, value \$116,121,270; swine 52,398,019, value \$241,031,415. The total value of American live stock is \$4,461,755,678.

The exhibit for Kansas live stock interests for January, 1892, is as follows: Horses 935,135, value \$55,344,137; mules 92,677, value \$8,658,989; milch cows 773,489, value \$14,232,198; oxen and other cattle 1,978,520, value \$33,207,282; sheep 469,133, value \$1,096,595; hogs 3,175,767, value \$15,128,718.

For Nebraska the showing is as follows: Horses 625,293, value \$36,298,763; mules 46,708, value \$3,473,182; milch cows 530,338, value \$9,943,838; oxen and other cattle 1,614,676, value \$26,780,203; sheep 269,804, value \$690,887; hogs 2,586,952, value \$13,537,521.

It is well when considering the evils of our own times—and there are many of them that ought to be remedied—to occasionally take a look into the past. This should not slacken our efforts to improve the present but it may make the ills we have less galling while they must be endured to know that at least in some directions times are improving. The *National Economist* cites the following: "To-day, by census bulletin, dated January 13, 1892, New York (State) has 10,272 paupers in a population of 5,997,853, being 1 pauper to 583 persons. In 1859 the annual report of the Secretary of State of New York to the Legislature of the paupers relieved in the several counties at the public expense (same classification essentially as the census) gave 261,155 paupers in a population of 3,500,000, being one pauper to every 13½ persons."

In the Dairy.

DAIRYING IN KANSAS.

Address delivered by the President, Hon. George Morgan, before the fifth annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association.

There is one element needed and badly needed by this association, and that is enthusiasm. The problem of how to interest the dairymen of this State in the importance of building up and supporting the State organization is one to which the present officers have given much thought during the past year. There are many who should be most interested who have failed so far even to extend to it their moral support.

That the dairymen of the State should have an organization through which it can speak and act is self-evident. The work done by the dairy associations of Iowa, Wisconsin and many other States has had much to do with the progress made there.

Many thousands of dollars have been squandered for the want of proper education and a thorough knowledge of the business undertaken. It is safe to say that fully one-half of the creameries in Kansas are standing idle. What has been the cause of so many failures? Is it on account of soil or climate? There is a general impression that the lack of tame grasses is the principal cause. The fact that we have creameries and cheese factories in successful operation in different sections of the State is probably the best argument that we can produce against this assumption. Failures have been quite as numerous in the famous blue grass regions of Missouri as they have been in our own State. The creamery at Ness City is a decided success, its butter bringing top prices. The cheese factory at Ravanna, in Garfield county, under the skillful management of John Bull, has given us ample proof that first-class cheese can be produced from our buffalo grasses. Most of the failures in this State must be charged to inexperience in management and lack of patronage.

A straightforward understanding between the creamery and its patrons is an absolute necessity. It is not so difficult to secure a large number of cows in most any community, but the question is, what does this mean? If it means that a large number of your patrons have had no experience in the management and handling of milch cows, and are expecting to find some magic power about the creamery that will make them rich in a few months; if it means that the entire management is to be turned over to the hired help; that the cows are to be milked at all hours of the day or night; if it means that when your customers are loudly calling for butter, and the markets are booming, your patrons have no time to feed and care for their cows, I will tell you beforehand that your creamery will result in failure. It will starve to death, and about all this class of patrons will have to show at the end of the year will be a lot of half-starved calves, and of course they will blame the creamery for their failure. What the factory needs and must have to succeed is a sufficient number of patrons who understand something of the conditions necessary to bring the enterprise to a successful issue, and who are willing to comply with these conditions.

Kansas never does things by halves. The first idea of the average Kansan, if he undertakes to patronize a creamery, is to milk 200 or 300 cows. He wants to get rich in a hurry. I have found that the number of cows counts for nothing. I would rather have half a dozen well-fed and cared for than five times that number half starved to death. Most men will do better to start in on a smaller scale and work up gradually. *Hoard's Dairyman*, under the head of "Dairying in Denmark," has this to say:

"It is becoming very apparent that dairy education is at the bottom of all advancement in dairy prosperity, either in the individual farmer, the community or the State. A study of the history of dairying in Denmark points clearly to this conclusion. Thirty years ago the quality of Danish butter was very low. A peculiar feature which indicates the use and growth of brains among the Danish dairyman is the fact that the number of cows has increased scarcely at all in many years, yet the export of butter has grown from 130,000 to 357,000 pounds. What does this mean? Simply this: that by application

of brains to the problem of creating a better cow through breeding, feeding and care, the Danes are producing nearly three times the butter they were a few years ago, and that, too, with the same number of cows.

"By the same use of dairy education the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk has been reduced from 6.37 to 3.79 kroner. A kroner equals about 28 cents in American money."

Here again brains get in their profitable work. Yet there are thousands of American farmers, full of conceit, calling these Danes "ignorant foreigners" who have no faith in the value of dairy education. The study of foods and how to combine them is of the greatest importance to dairymen. It has been well said that brains help the dairyman as much as bran does the cow.

Recognizing the great importance of dairy education, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa have recently established dairy schools. Kansas must fall into line or be outstripped by her sister States. Dairy knowledge properly applied, will do more for Kansas and in less time than any other enterprise. Dairying is purely a manufacturing enterprise; the cow is the machine, the corn, hay, oats, bran, etc., is the raw material. Why should we ship this raw material in bulk to the New England farmers and let them furnish the skill—for that is all we require; we have the balance when we have a better climate to operate in and can ship the butter in refrigerator cars for 1½ cents per pound to their market. Then we have a market to the south and west of us that will take all the butter and cheese we can produce for at least nine months in the year. In the production of beef we are in competition with the plains; in the production of butter we are in competition with the East, where the raw material costs at least double what it does in Kansas.

There is much complaint in New England on account of the scarcity of milkers growing up on the farm. As far as my observation goes Kansas is not likely to be troubled with any difficulty in that direction, at least for some years to come.

In the last annual report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture he tells us that sugar and salt are the two rising industries of Kansas. Let us look at some of the results: The sugar factory at Fort Scott cost \$150,000; it paid out in three years \$50,000 for cane. Dickinson county has twelve creameries costing say \$50,000, and paid out for milk in one year, \$200,000. Some of these factories have paid \$1.10 per 100 for milk since October 1, and are selling their butter at 30 to 32 cents on track. We move to include dairying as one of the rising enterprises of the State.

The cheese factories and creameries are here to stay in spite of all opposition. We have abundant faith in the final outcome. The industry has in itself the elements of success. It stands upon a sure foundation. When you are dealing in good butter and cheese you are dealing in a stable article. It represents value. Unlike our town lot speculation, you are producing something the world needs and is willing to pay for, and the more skillfully prepared the higher its market value. Kansas is doing much towards supplying the world with breadstuffs. It can, and should, in our judgment, go a step further and furnish the butter and cheese.

Cheese in Western Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have kept still for a long time, but I have been steady at work all the while experimenting with cows, milk and cheese, and whilst the experiments have been very instructive to me, I don't know that they



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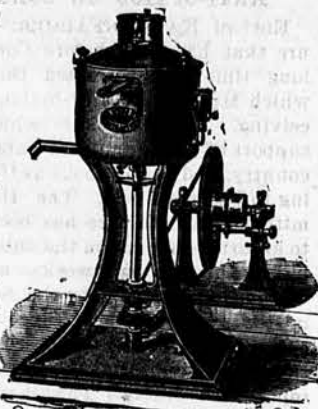
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will do any one else any good if I say nothing about them, as most everybody else in Kansas seems to be doing.

I have run the cheese factory the past season with better success than ever before. Have been able to outsell Wisconsin cheese in Kansas City, because, as the commission man said, I had a superior article, and Bro. Z., I got the blue ribbon at the Inter-State fair at Kansas City.

My greatest trouble is to get a sufficient quantity of good milk. Good cheese, good markets and good prices follow as naturally as water flows down hill, if skill is used in the manipulations.

Now, how shall we pool our milk for making cheese, or how shall we buy milk? On December 12, 1891, I worked 1,014 pounds of milk, which tested .04 per cent. pure butter fat. B. had 652 pounds that tested .04 7-10 per cent., and C. had 362 pounds that tested .03 per cent. (fractions less than one-tenth omitted), and made 148 pounds of cheese fresh from press, which weighs at present 131 pounds, worth at wholesale 12½ cents per pound. Will some of the good dairymen please tell us how much pure butter fat there was in the vat, what it was worth per pound, and whether we should pool on weight of milk or amount of butter fat each one had?

On January 1, B. had 577 pounds of milk and C. had 652 pounds of .03 1-10 per cent. milk. The vat tested .04 per cent. How much fat was there in the vat? How much did each one furnish, and what per cent. was there in B.'s milk?

There is a great variation in different patrons' milk. How shall we pool?

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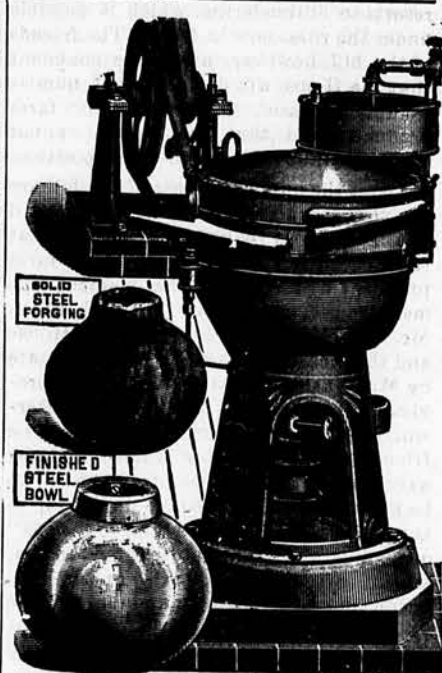
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Horticulture.

Chrysanthemums and Other Things.

A paper read by Mrs. McFeatters, before the Farmers' Institute at Gardner, Kas.

Once the Great Teacher, in order to lift the load of care for the morrow and inculcate trust in Providence, said to those around Him: "Consider the lilies," etc. So let us pause a little in our worry over serious economic questions and indulge in a stroll among the flowers; and of those that come in the golden, sunny days of the autumn time and linger into the bleak, dreary winter, none should claim more admiration than the chrysanthemum. It is a native of eastern Asia, and is the national flower of both China and Japan. From the latter country we have received of late years some varieties of marvelous beauty, such as the Mrs. Alpheus Hardy and others.

It is claimed that the love of the beautiful is innate, and a poet has sung—"Some souls lose all save love of the beautiful, And by that love they are redeemable," which may be so; but it is queer and funny the way we sometimes allow fashion to dictate to us what we shall admire. For a time every one will approve the same absurdities in architecture or rave about a piece of sculpture or a picture, just because it is the thing to do; and as may be the rage, we must praise the rose, the violet or our own loved chrysanthemum. We often find the love of the beautiful in connection with such solid, practical qualities as to be a surprise. For instance, the Hollander will adorn according to his ideal, with prim beds of gayest bloom, the land he has by almost superhuman industry, patience and energy redeemed from the sea. He is accredited with first introducing the chrysanthemum into Europe; he also grows the loveliest hyacinths in the world; and every one remembers how once, a long time ago, the Dutchmen went wild about tulips, and how royal fortunes were made and lost by speculation in them. In France, where the lily is the national emblem, the violet is a favorite and was especially the flower during the time of the Napoleons. It is said there are acres of violets in the south of France, where it is not only admired but is made profitable by means of the exquisite perfume manufactured therefrom.

The late Czar of Russia, we are told, prized this lovely floweret, as also have other royal personages, no doubt realizing that in all their glory they were not arrayed like one of these. A few years ago, when Oscar Wilde was in the United States, the aesthetic elect glorified the sunflower; of course we Kansans smiled our approval. But just now from one end of the land to the other there is no more popular flower than the chrysanthemum. Some one said "It is almost perfect, having only one serious defect, being lacking in an agreeable odor." Now, to me, its fragrance, tho' faint, is pleasant, and for me it seems to have gathered and garnered the glories of all the "fairest, sunniest autumns that I shall ever know," and it has a singular power of touching the "electric chain wherewith we are darkly bound," sending me backward sailing on the tide of time.

There hangs a picture on memory's wall of a lovely yard in our own fair, sunny Southland that was ablaze with a wealth of chrysanthemums and verbenas. Such a display of color and bloom as it presented, as it was bathed in the golden October sunshine was never excelled, not even in these days of "chrysanthemum weddings" and "chrysanthemum shows."

From a time reaching back into antiquity, China and Japan have held chrysanthemum shows, but among Western people they are of comparative recent date. In England there is an organization known as the "National Chrysanthemum Society," said to be "the largest, most influential society in the world devoted to the interests of any one class of ornamental plants."

It might be well if the ladies who love flowers in our villages and country neighborhoods would form clubs to cultivate this satisfactory plant and hold thereof annual exhibitions.

It would be one way to relieve the so much complained of isolation and monotony of the life of farmers' wives and daughters.

Some years ago, while traveling on the cars, I overheard the following conversation between two city ladies. One of them,

looking out on the farm houses we were passing, said: "How lonely and uninviting they look! How I do pity the poor women who have to spend their lives in such isolation and such a monotonous round of hard work." The lady addressed replied: "I have lived on a farm and have no desire to repeat the experiment." They spoke of some report they had recently read, in which it was stated that a larger per cent. of farmers' wives became insane than any other class of women, and it was attributed to the isolation and monotony of the life. The statement startled me, and if true, gives us food for thought and should cause us to cast about for some remedy for such a condition of things. More than half my life has been spent on a farm, and my happiest memories are of country life, and the ladies I've known who lived on farms were, for the most part, cheerful, intelligent and contented; but the most attractive, satisfactory country homes were those where all sorts of bright, fragrant, dainty blooms made the dwellers therein glad. It costs some labor and time to have flowers, grass and trees, but how they do adorn a home and how elevating and refining their influences.

I love to think of the beauty, comfort and hospitality of our American country homes. As I have known them they need not suffer in comparison with the stately halo of lordly palaces of the old world. No wonder our people rebel against any state of things that would tend to reduce the number and consequence of the hard-working, independent owners of the soil, and unduly elevate the man who can by hook or crook, through protection, monopoly or what not, control the most money.

Give the farmer a "fair field and no favors," and he will win in the race for his share of the good things of this life. More than enough is not desirable, as we may learn, not only from the Good Book, but from observation, as witness the way some of our "Nabobs" spend their "surplus," paying the gambling debts of worn-out scions of so-called nobility, thus buying husbands for their daughters in a foreign land, when they could get a better article at less cost in the "home market," even without the protection of the "McKinley bill."

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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.

PARALYSIS IN SOW.—Give remedy through your paper for a sow that is weak in the loins. She is strong on her front feet, but cannot use her hind ones, and drags them after her. S. J. P.
Western Park Kas.

Answer.—See reply to H. T. G., for paralysis in pigs, in KANSAS FARMER of January 13.

COCKED ANKLES.—I have a mare, ten years old, that has both front ankles large and cocked. I have been told since I got her that it was done by hard riding and then standing in the cold a year ago. Walton, Kas. A. H. W.

Answer.—Cocked ankles are generally only a symptom of some other ailment; sore heels, sore tendons, corns, sprain of the suspensory ligaments, and even shoulder lameness, will sometimes cause a horse to stand with the fetlock joints knuckled forward to relieve, as much as possible, the injured parts. If you will give the symptoms more fully, and sign your name in full, we will try to prescribe.

ABORTION.—A three-year-old heifer dropped her calf about six weeks before her time. I have been feeding corn fodder, wheat straw, and sorghum with the seed on it. Will sorghum with the seed produce abortion? The feed is good and bright. The cattle have had warm quarters all winter. T. A. M.
Seward, Kas.

Answer.—As we have had no experience in feeding sorghum seed to pregnant animals, we are not prepared to give a definite opinion; but we do not think there is any danger in feeding it in moderate quantities, provided it contains no ergot. We would be glad to hear from some farmer who has given it a fair trial.

WARTS ON STEER.—We have a yearling steer that has a perfect mass of warts on his neck. Are warts transmitted to calves by sucking cows with warty teats. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER and oblige. G. C. P.
Junction City, Kas.

Answer.—Cluster of warts on cattle can very often be removed by wetting them thoroughly, twice a day, with a saturated solution of carbonate of soda, or by rubbing them once a day with castor oil. In either case a little patience and perseverance is required, as the remedy does not seem, at first, to do any good, but in time the wart gradually wastes away. If these fail, then you can apply nitric acid to the surface of the wart once a day with a small swab till destroyed. Warts are not transmitted to calves by sucking warty teats; but we think a predisposition to warts is often inherited from sire or dam.

FOUL IN THE FOOT.—We have a disease among our cattle that we do not understand, and we would like to hear from you in regard to it. It begins in the hind feet, and is something like scratches in horses, but finally swells and cracks at the heel. Some get well, and others go on till the hoof comes off. We have tried cleaning out, hot grease, tar and calomel, with little good. E. H.
Sedan, Kas.

Answer.—This inflammatory condition of the feet of cattle generally arises from mud, dirty corrals and stables, and, if allowed to go on, will sometimes cause the hoofs to slough off. All inflammation should be reduced by hot water bathings, or by the application of warm bran poultices; wash carefully between the claws, and if pus has formed any place it must be liberated by cutting down upon it, then the following ointment should be applied once or twice a day after cleansing the parts with warm water: Oxide of zinc, 4 ounces; pine tar, 8 ounces; carbolic acid, 1 ounce; lard, 1 pound; mix well together with a wooden spatula. The animals should be kept in clean dry yards as much as possible.

INJURY TO FLEXOR METATARSII MUSCLE.—I have a four-year-old horse that has been crippled in his right hind leg for about four weeks. There seems to be no swelling or soreness, but when he lifts the leg to bring it forward the hock joint straightens instead of bending, and the large cord attached to the back part of the hock slackens until it is real loose. If you can give me any information it will be thankfully received. S. D. S.
New Chillicothe, Kas.

Answer.—Your horse has received an injury to some part of the flexor metatarsi, a muscle which has its origin at the stifle joint, and its point of insertion at the lower part of the hock joint; its action is to flex or bend the hock, and assist in bringing the leg forward; it counteracts the muscles on the back part of the leg, and as it has lost its power, the muscles acting in opposition to it draw the leg back and straighten the hock. The injury may be either at the point of origin, at the belly or fleshy part, or at the point of insertion; it may be only a sprain, or it

may be laceration of the parts; and the probability of a complete recovery will depend altogether upon the extent of the injury. If your horse is valuable, it will pay you to have him examined by a competent veterinarian to determine what part of the muscle is injured. When this has been determined a mild blister of cerate of cantharides should be applied, at intervals of three weeks, and the horse should have complete rest until cured. Turn him in a box-stall at night and give him the run of a dry yard through the day.

MANGE—BUNCH—ON KNEE—LONG TEETH.—(1) I have an ox that rubs, scratches and licks himself until he has rubbed the hair from his rump and shoulders. His mate is slightly affected the same way. (2) I have a horse that has a hard bunch on the inner and front part of his knee, supposed to have been caused by a kick. It did not lame him at first; but hard pulling and driving caused lameness, and he does not recover with rest. (3) Please instruct me how to dress a horse's teeth when some of the grinders are long, as I do not have the advantage of a veterinary surgeon. W. E. B.
Kepple, Kas.

Answer.—(1) You do not give symptoms enough to enable us to decide whether your oxen have mange or not; but to be safe, we will prescribe for that disease. Take of unslaked lime, 1 pound; sulphur, 2 pounds; rain water, 2 gallons; boil over a slow fire, and stir till thoroughly mixed. Select a warm day and sponge the affected animals all over with the mixture. Repeat at intervals of three days as long as they continue to rub. (2) Blister the enlargement, once every three weeks, with cerate of cantharides, letting him have complete rest while under treatment. If he does not improve with this treatment, the best resort is the firing iron in the hands of a surgeon. (3) If you have a dental file, and can devise some kind of a speculum with which to hold the horse's mouth open, you may be able to dress his teeth to some extent; but the chances are that the punishment inflicted will be greater than the amount of good done. It would be just as impossible to instruct you in dentistry through this column as to instruct you in surgery through it would be.

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

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 22, 1892.
CATTLE—Receipts 2,710. Market dull. Dressed beef and shipping steers: Representative sales, \$3 35a4 00; one lot sold at \$4 50, and one lot at \$2 90, and one at \$2 80. Native cows and heifers, \$2 00a3 40; stockers and feeders, \$2 25a3 65.

HOGS—Receipts 3,330. Market quiet. Representative sales, \$4 15a4 60.
SHEEP—Receipts 3,375. Market steady. Representative sales, \$4 25.

Chicago.

February 22, 1892.
CATTLE—Market overstocked; trading slow. Good heavy choice, valued at \$4 35 and upward, sold at nearly steady prices. Representative sales of dressed beef cattle at \$5 00a4 30; shipping and export, \$3 20a4 50; cows and mixed, \$1 40a3 35; stockers and feeders, \$2 10a3 50.

HOGS—Light, averaging 140 to 200 pounds, sold at \$4 40a4 87½; mixed, averaging 200 to 240 pounds, \$4 40a4 90; heavy, averaging 240 to 400 pounds, \$4 30a5 00.

SHEEP—Ewes, \$3 00 for 78 pounds average to \$5 15 for 124 pounds average; Nebraska and Western, \$5 00a5 62½; lambs, \$5 85a6 80.

St. Louis.

February 22, 1892.
CATTLE—Market rather weak. Choice steers, \$4 70a5 00; good steers, \$4 30a4 65; medium steers, \$3 80a4 25; coarse steers, \$3 25a3 75; fair to good feeding steers, \$2 60a3 50.

HOGS—Supply small. Representative sales, \$4 20a4 70.

SHEEP—Good muttons wanted; common to thin muttons dull. Prices range \$5 00a5 50, and for good to choice, \$5 60a6 00; lambs, \$5 50a5 75 per 100 pounds.

Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, of Union stock yards stables, reports the following summary of prices: Streeters, \$5a11½; 1,300-pound chunks, \$125a 140; 1,450-pound chunks, \$140a165; express horses, \$170a200; drivers, \$125a150; knee-actors, \$200a300; 3,200-pound draft teams, \$300a425.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 20, 1892.
[No grain trade in Kansas City on the 22d.]
WHEAT—Receipts 50 cars. No. 2 hard, 81c; No. 3 hard, 77½a79c; No. 4 hard, 73a75½c; No. 2 red, 82a84c; No. 4 red, 78a 79c.

CORN—Receipts 82 cars. By sample on track: No. 2 white, 36½a39c; No. 2 yellow, 34½a35c; OATS—No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 3, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30½c.

RYE—Strong. No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 77c.

FLAXSEED—36½c per bushel on the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts 88 cars. Market firm. Timothy, \$8 50. Fancy prairie, \$6 00; good to choice, \$5 00a5 50; low grade, \$4 50a5 00.

Chicago.

February 20, 1892.
[No grain trade in Chicago on the 22d.]
WHEAT—Closing cash prices: No. 2 spring, 90½c; No. 2 red, 91½c; No. 2 yellow, 40½c; No. 3 new, 36½a37c; No. 3 yellow, new, 37½c.

OATS—Cash for No. 2, 29½a29¾c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools quoted as follows: Fine, heavy, 13a15c; average, 12a 20c; choice, 20a22c. Medium, heavy, 12a19c; average, 10a23c; choice, 24a26c. Low medium, heavy, 10 10c; average, 20a22c; choice, 23a25c. Coarse, heavy, 14a17c; average, 13a20c; choice, 19a22c.

St. Louis.

February 22, 1892.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 94½c; No. 3 red, 90½c; No. 4 red, 83½c.

CORN—No. 2 36½c; No. 3, 35½a35¾c.

OATS—No. 2, 30½a30¾c; No. 3 mixed, 29½c.

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OLD COINS WANTED. \$1,000 for 1804 dollar, \$5.75 for 1833 quarter, \$2 for 1856 ct., and Big Prices for 900 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. **W. E. Skinner,** 323 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

OUR NEW 76 page, Illustrated Pamphlet on Rupture, issued Jan'y, 1892, will be mailed to any address, on receipt of 4c in stamps. \$2—Mention this paper. Address: **MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,** Dr. Pierce & Son, San Francisco, Cal. or St. Louis, Mo.

The Apiary.

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

Bee Fever.

A gentleman from a certain locality in Kansas writes the editor of this column, saying, "I think the folks are going crazy on bees here." We commend the following from the Nebraska Bee-Keeper to those good people:

"Don't get the bee fever too bad the first year or two. Your bees will increase as fast as your knowledge of caring for them. But if you bite too heavily at first, reverses will come and the promised revenue sinks into thin air, you are discouraged, and the bees are sold or given away, and you go out of the business, cured of an attack of bee fever."

Bees and the Farm.

It is not only a fact that thrift, industry and ingenuity are characteristic traits of the inmates of the hive, but the presence of the homes of our busy little friends near our habitations imparts to us these elements in manhood or womanhood.

You never saw a lazy or stupid person succeed with bees. The bee fever may sometimes get into the system of a lazy man, but after the first attack it leaves him in a seven-fold worse state. The successful bee-keeper is an industrious person, a mechanic, a botanist, a producer, a good salesman, and rarely a scamp. He gets these traits from the hive. He can even get his religion from it.—*American Bee-Keeper.*

Bees and Stock.

E. France says in *Gleanings*: "Most of our out-apiaries are located in pasture grounds where cattle, sheep, horses and hogs all have a free run. What would become of Dr. Miller's pile of straw that he puts over his hives? Of course, if he fenced around the hives he could keep the stock away, or perhaps he could fence the whole apiary; but that is too much work; and, in fact, I'd rather have the stock run among the hives, as they keep down the grass and weeds, and the stock don't do any hurt—nothing but a blind horse. Keep the blind horse away."

This agrees with our experience. When we had 150 colonies of bees, we frequently turned our horse in the yard and let him eat the grass among the hives.

Hints on Melting Wax.

Dadant says, in the *Review*, that "to get all the wax out of our old brood-combs, they should be mashed up fine when cold and brittle, and thoroughly soaked in water before melting. The breaking prevents the wax from lodging in the cells, and soaking full of water prevents the melted wax from soaking into the debris."

Wax should never be melted in an iron kettle, as iron rust will turn it black.

A. I. Root says in *Gleanings*: "We have also found out that nothing in the shape of galvanized iron or zinc should be used about hot wax. It will turn the wax a peculiar dark green. Copper seems to be the only metal in common use that has no effect on hot wax. Tinware, after the coat has worn off, is almost as bad as the kettle, especially if it gets very hot."

F. A. Salisbury says: "If you have a cake of wax that is not clean, put the cake in some water and heat to the boiling point and boil hard for fifteen minutes, then set off the stove, disturbing it as little as possible; cover up so as to keep in a melted state as long as you can. Let it stand for twenty-four hours, when you can take off a cake off a cake of wax just as good as it ever was. Save all the scrapings from the bottom of your cakes, and try this. You will get enough wax from them every year to more than pay for *Gleanings*."

Alsike Clover.

The following, from the *Western Bee-Keeper*, may be of interest to the readers of this column, as the editor knows from experience that this is an excellent honey plant:

"This is a perennial indigenous to northern Europe, and is by some called 'Swedish clover,' because of it being originally brought to this country from

there. Others call it 'Giant White clover.' It is the most hardy of all clovers except the common White Dutch, and will resist the extremes of cold and wet weather better than others. It is, however, somewhat intolerant of heat when on high and dry ground. It makes most excellent pasture on stiff, moist soils; but its greatest value is for hay, its growth being rank, bushy, very compact at the base and two to three feet high, yielding several crops each season of fine nice hay, much superior in every way to the common or medium red clover. For bees it is specially desirable, as the blooms are larger and more abundant than the white clover, of a flesh color, very sweet and fragrant.

"Sow a mixture of half Alsike clover and half timothy seed, and you will be pleased with it. When grown for seed the yield is usually from four to six bushels to the acre, but there are a number of instances where it has yielded eight to nine and one-half bushels, and at present value this would far more than pay for the land on which it is grown over and above all costs of raising, to say nothing of the value of hay and of the land being seeded down for many years.

"It can be sown in the spring with wheat, oats or barley, if preferred. It is specially desirable for sowing on low, wet ground, and a prominent advantage over the common red clover is that it does not 'heave out.' Seed should be sown in the spring, about ten pounds to the acre."

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	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,781	1,995,652	209,841		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,590	17,672	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	555,330	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

Horse and Mule Department

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Department, and have always on hand a large stock of all grades of horses and mules, which are bought and sold on commission. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling horses and mules are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments solicited. Prompt settlement guaranteed when stock is sold.

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To the Teacher.

Does your school want the Stars and Stripes?



The Kansas Farmer Co. proposes to make a present of a beautiful, all-wool bunting flag—such as is used by the government—to every school in Kansas outside of the large cities.

There is no better way to teach patriotism than by having the beautiful national emblem for display on all important occasions. A love for the flag of our country is a guaranty of safety to the government which protects our homes and dear ones.

How shall the school avail itself of the KANSAS FARMER offer?

Very easily.

Send a club of ten subscribers for the KANSAS FARMER for one year at one dollar each, and the Kansas Farmer Co. will send to the school, charges prepaid, a six-foot, all-wool bunting flag of standard make; or

Send a club of twenty subscribers for the KANSAS FARMER for one year at one dollar each and the Kansas Farmer Co. will send to the school a ten-foot, all-wool bunting flag of standard make.

Every farmer in Kansas ought to have the KANSAS FARMER.

Every school in Kansas ought to have the national colors.

Every boy and girl can help by bringing this to the attention of the parents and teachers.

Every school in Kansas can have a splendid flag by a little effort.

Yours for patriotism,

KANSAS FARMER CO.

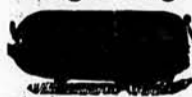
P. S.—Send in subscriptions as rapidly as secured. They will be credited to your school and entered on our mailing list immediately. If your club, when completed, is not exactly ten or twenty, write to us about it and you shall be properly taken care of according to the number of subscriptions sent.

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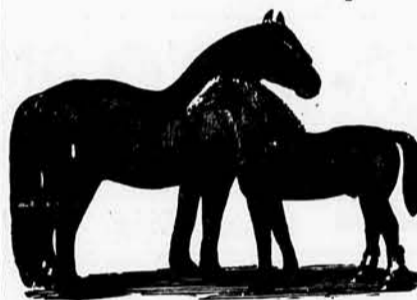
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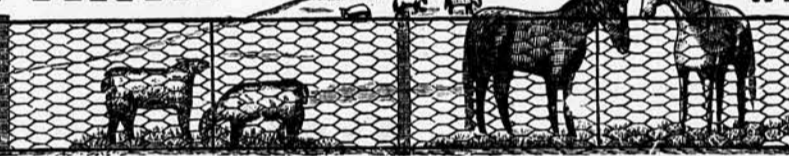
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 10, 1892.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Josiah Johnson, in Spring Creek tp., January 13, 1892, one iron-gray gelding, 15½ hands high, 5 years old; valued at \$75.

HORSE—By same, one light bay gelding, 15½ hands high, left hind foot white, small star in face, blind in left eye; no brands; valued at \$30.

HORSE—By same, one dark bay gelding, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$45.
Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.

2 HORSES—Taken up by William Nelson, in Topeka tp., P. O. address Oakland, two horses—one light sorrel, left hind foot white, weight 850 pounds, and one dark brown, white hind foot, weight 900 pounds, ages from 12 to 15 years; valued at \$20 each.

Barber county—F. A. Lewis, clerk.
2 STEERS—Taken up by W. S. Richardson, in Aetna tp., P. O. Aetna, November 17, 1891, two 2-year-old steers—one red roan, and one light red or yellow, both branded 2 with line underneath on left side and both marked with crop off right ear and under-bit in left; two animals valued at \$30.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Wm. H. Koberly, P. O. Peru, January 14, 1892, one spotted cow, 5 years old, branded X on left hip; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, 6 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$4.

HORSE—Taken up by G. A. C. Wilson, P. O. Niotaze, December 26, 1891, one dark iron-gray horse, 3 years old; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one light iron gray mare, 3 years old; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one black mare, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

Wabunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by F. R. Hantoon, in Maple Hill tp., P. O. Snokomo, one black colt, 3 years old, white strip in face, white on left hind foot; valued at \$10.

Linn county—J. J. Hawkins, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. P. Boyd, in Blue Mound tp., P. O. Blue Mound, January 23, 1892, one red and white steer, 1 year old past; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 17, 1892.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Harrison Parsons, in Canada tp., P. O. Mound Valley, December 13, 1891, one red cow, 10 years old, a swallow cut in left ear, branded T on shoulder and U on shoulder and flank.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. E. Lombard, in Lone Elm tp., one horse, 7 or 8 years old, white stripe in face, both hind legs white, branded I. W. I. U. on left hip and L. H. on right hip.

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Addison A. Pyles, in Morrill tp., October 1, 1891, one yearling steer, red with some white spots, hole in left ear, smooth crop off right ear, some kind of brand on right hip, dehorned.

STEER—By same, one black yearling steer, with horns, hole in left ear, smooth crop off right ear, some kind of brand on each hip.

Wilson county—V. L. Polson, clerk.

STAG—Taken up by J. E. Scott, in Verdigris tp., one mile north of Coyleville, January 23, 1892, one dark stag, 4 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 24, 1892.

Ellis county—Wm. Grabbe, clerk.

2 HORSES—Taken up by C. L. Lightcap, P. O. Walker, December 30, 1891, two horses—one sorrel and one bay, both branded H on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. B. Kellogg, in Janesville tp., P. O. West Creek, January 23, 1892, one red yearling heifer, dim brand on right hip, under-bit in both ears.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. E. Ames, in Bolton tp., January 23, 1892, one light bay mare, 15 hands high, dark mane and tail and black legs to knees, swayed back, no marks or brands; valued at \$24.

Montgomery county—G. E. Evans, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas G. Smith, in Fawn Creek tp., December 23, 1891, one sorrel horse, 3 years old, branded B on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Rice county—W. M. Lasley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. F. Lowry, in Lincoln tp., January 23, 1892, one pale red steer with white spots, weight 1,000 pounds, branded on left side.

STEER—By same, one pale red steer with white spots branded X on left side.

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

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45 sold in '88
2,288 sold in '89
6,268 sold in '90
20,049 sold in '91
60,000 will be sold in '92

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

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—One fine black jack. S. Rohrer, New Basel, Kas.

SEED POTATOES—Choice Northern-grown Early Ohio, native-grown Early Ohio, also all varieties of seed Sweet potatoes. Lowest prices for strictly first-class stock. Address J. Underwood, Lawrence, Kas.

FOUR OF THE BEST IMPORTED STALLIONS in America, good enough to win at any of the State fairs, and prize-winners in the old world, to exchange for good improved farm in eastern or central Kansas, eastern Nebraska or western Missouri. Three Shires, 8 years old, one Yorkshire Coach, 4 years old. Also one standard pacing stallion, record 2:30; large, round and much faster than record. We have a bargain for the right man. Don't write unless you have a good farm and mean business. Gray Bros., Emporia, Kas.

FLORIDA HOMES—A rare chance is offered you by the South Lake Weir Land & Improvement Co. to secure land for a winter home. This subdivision overlooks beautiful Lake Weir. The hunter and fisherman's paradise. Surrounded by orange groves, and ten minutes walk from two railroads. Lots 25x100 feet. Send \$10 by money order or express and will return you deed. Title perfect. South Lake Weir Land & Improvement Co., South Lake Weir, Florida.

FOR SALE—I will sell for the next thirty days thoroughbred Poland-China pigs at greatly reduced prices. M. C. Vansell, Muscatine, Kas.

MODELS—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdorn & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

BLACK LOCUSTS and other forest tree seedlings, and a general nursery stock. B. F. Hanan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

STRAYED—Away from my farm, four miles northwest of Bushong, Kas., two bay mares colt 2 years old last spring, and one mule (horse) colt 1 year old last spring. Any one giving information as to their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded. M. M. Organ, Bushong, Kas.

FARMERS and many others will fail to realize if they do not get my list of bargains in farms, etc. Now is the time to buy. Now is the time to buy. Kansas the place to buy. 100 per cent profit may be made in one year. Address ISAAC MULHOLLAND, COLBY, Kas.

SORGHUM SUGAR CANE SEED FOR SALE—Address F. W. Patterson, Wamaker, Kas.

WANTED—Any farmer or stockman who knows of a locality where a Percheron or Coach stallion is needed, to write me and state the fact. We import our own stock, give personal attention to organizing "breeders' clubs" and sell the horses at honest value, guarantee satisfaction and terms. Address E. O. Raymond, Wiley, Morris Co., Kas.

TWO MI LION HEDGE PLANTS AND APPLE seedlings for sale. F. Babcock, Topeka, Kas.

GLANMIRE STOCK FARM—For sale, forty head registered Polled Angus cattle, twenty-eight head of choice A. J. C. Jersey, 1 ur Draft and Coach stallions. We wish to devote our whole time to raising and developing trotting horses, and will sell above stock for one half its actual value. Would sell the black cattle and stallions for clear land near Topeka. Sam Scott, Box 287, Topeka, Kas.

"THE FARMER'S SIDE"—Senator Peffer's new book, is just out. All farmers, business men, and every one interested in present financial and political conditions should read it. It is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York city, is neatly bound in cloth, contains 275 pages of neatly printed matter, and the price is one dollar (\$1). Send your orders to the Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Quarter section of fine grass land near Meriden, Kas. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

TWO FARMS—Choice dairy or grain farm, creek and river bottom, fifteen miles from Kansas City, half mile from station, convenient milk trains, 250 acres; cheap, easy terms, or part trade. Blue grass farm, twenty miles from Kansas City, one mile from station, 320 acres; at cost, third cash, balance long time if desired. Address or call on H. M. K., 811 Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

RUST-PROOF OATS FOR SEED—Offered by Kansas City Grain & Seed Co. (J. I. Reynolds, manager, formerly of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen) Red Oats have become so hybridized with other varieties that it is difficult to secure enough in this section to fill our Southern orders, so that we are constrained to offer for seed good Red Rust-proof Oats at 50 cents per bushel, delivered at Kansas City depot in uniform sacks of five bushels each. Special prices on large lots. Cash to accompany order. Oats like ours command 5 to 10 cents per bushel more than common oats, and farmers tell us yield twice as much.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN & SEED CO., Kansas City, Mo. Highest market price paid for German Millet and Sorghum Seed (send samples). Also handle grain and seed on consignment. Reference:—National Bank of Kansas City.

COAL.

For prices of celebrated Pittsburg Coal, write to W. E. ANKRUN, Pittsburg, Kas.



PUBLIC SALE!

On Wednesday, March 2, 1892.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF PURE-BRED STALLIONS.

SHIRE, PERCHERON, BELGIAN, CLEVELAND BAY and STANDARD HORSES.

35 STALLIONS

Ranging in age from 3 to 5 years old; in color, bay, brown and black. Our last importation were selected and imported expressly for this sale. A rare chance to purchase young, choicely bred, sound stallions at your own price. No by-bidding. Save money by waiting for this greatest sale of the season.

Sale under roof, rain or shine. Every horse guaranteed an average sure foal-getter. TERMS:—One and two years on bankable paper at 8 per cent. interest per annum. Five per cent. discount for cash. Parties wishing credit should send in their reference at least ten days before sale, that we may look up their standing. Catalogues on application.

30 Imported Spanish Jacks at Public Sale, Thursday, March 3. J. M. HOSMER, Auctioneer.

J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 UNION AV.,
MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers,
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red
Top Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEEDS

SEEDS

Alfalfa Seed, this year's growth, in car lots or less.
Flax, Millet and Cane Seeds. Kaffir, R. Co., Milo Maize and Jerusalem Corn.
McBETH & KINNISON,
GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

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KANSAS SEED HOUSE, Lawrence, Kan.
Headquarters for Alfalfa, Japan and Esperette Clover, Jerusalem and Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Dourha Cane and Millet Seed; Johnson, Bermuda, and Tex. Blue Grass Seed, Kansas Stock Melons. Tree Seeds for Nurseries and Timber Claims. EVERYTHING IN THE SEED LINE.
Catalogues mailed FREE. F. BARTEDES & CO., Lawrence, Kan.

GRAPE VINES

See other SMALL FRUITS. New Descriptive Catalogue Free. T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N. Y.

W. H. H. LARIMER,

ED. M. SMITH,

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.



MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

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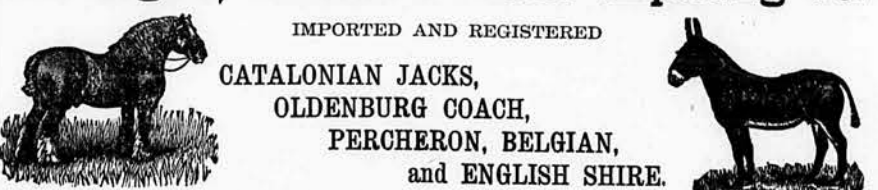


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Best, Latest Improved and Cheapest. Our Perfection and Empire Pump spritz the liquid automatically and will spray 100 Trees Per Hour. We make the Little Gem and Garfield Knapsack Sprayers and the Vermorel, the spray nozzle, most economical spray nozzle in the world. Also a Horse Power Sprayer at low price. We sell Sulphate of Copper, Paris Green and London Purple at wholesale prices. Catalogue free. Write address plainly, giving county. FIELD FORCE PUMP CO. 133 Bristol Ave. LOCKPORT, N. Y.

The Hogate, Watkins & Foster Importing Co.



Stock all fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous, good bone and feet. Every animal guaranteed an average breeder.

WILL PAY THE EXPENSES

of any party or parties visiting our stables and finding any misrepresentation. Visitors welcome.

Write us for our new catalogue.

W. V. FOSTER, Secretary,
Belleville, Kansas.

ANTI-OPTION IN CONGRESS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—No measure that has been before Congress in a long time has attracted the attention which Mr. Hatch's anti-option bill is receiving. It is a measure which has the support of the agricultural interests of the country, and it now looks as if it were going to become a law. The House Committee on Agriculture has been listening to expert testimony on the subject of the bill for the past two weeks, and similar hearings will be held by the Senate committee in a short time. Since the House committee is mainly composed of farmers, there is no doubt that the measure will be reported favorably. That it will pass the House after it is reported is also quite certain, unless, of course, the opposition resorts to filibustering, which is possible under the rules now in force. The friends of the bill, however, are quite confident that the House will declare itself unmistakably opposed to gambling in farm products, and that the Senate cannot afford to take any but the same position.

About the only opponents of the bill are the very speculators whom it is intended to affect. They realize quite clearly that their occupation as gamblers in farm products will be gone the moment the measure becomes a law. The bill which Mr. Hatch has introduced in the House and the measure presented in the Senate by Mr. Washburn are similar in their provisions, and are not unlike the Butterworth bill of the last Congress. The friends of honest dealing in farm products agree as to the main points of the law to be passed. It is proposed to put a stop to speculation in "futures" and "options" on raw and unmanufactured cotton, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, pork, lard, bacon and other edible products of the swine. Every dealer in "futures" or "options" will be required to pay a heavy tax for the privilege of such speculation. The Hatch bill, which seems to be the favorite, fixes the tax at \$2,000 a year. The further sum of 5 cents a pound for every pound of cotton, pork, lard, bacon or other hog product, and 25 cents a bushel for wheat, corn, oats, barley or rye, will be levied for the privilege of delivering any of these articles on any "option" contracts. Every person, association, copartnership or corporation engaged in dealing in farm products under future contracts will be deemed a dealer and required to pay the tax. This would, of course, include all boards of trade and commission brokers who devote themselves to speculation in farm products. All such dealers will be required to register under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and a bond must be given in the same manner as dealers in tobacco or whisky are now required to do. All transactions must be officially recorded, and the taxes must be paid to the internal revenue bureau. For violation of the requirements of the law, a fine of from \$1,000 to \$20,000 may be levied, or imprisonment from six months to twenty years may be imposed.

It is believed that the restrictions proposed will tend to break up the present iniquitous system of gambling in agricultural products and of "bulling" and "bearing" the markets. That is the purpose of the act, and even the speculators themselves admit that it will prove effective. They are strenuously opposed to it, of course. It is natural that they should be. The better class of board of trade men, however, do not resist it. The bill is not intended to interfere with legitimate trading, and those who do not gamble in "options" and "futures" cannot be affected. Some of the old-time traders are among the earnest advocates of the bill. Col. Howard, one of the oldest and most honored merchants of St. Louis, who appeared before the House committee last week, told some plain truths, and as a trader of experience declared the present system the most subtle form of gambling ever devised. The boards of trade were no better than the bucket-shops which they denounce, and their only difference was in the size of their respective transactions. Nine-tenths of the bank failures of the country, he argued, were indirectly the result of the gambling carried on by boards of trade and bucket-shops that speculate in farm products.

One of the strongest arguments yet presented in favor of the bill by the many witnesses before the committee, was embodied in the protest of an opponent of the measure, A. J. Sawyer, of Minneap-

olis. Mr. Sawyer is an elevator man, and he is interested in one hundred and twenty-five of these establishments throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas. He declared that the passage of the bill would work ruin to his business, since it would compel him to take the same chances on the market as everybody else. When asked to explain himself, Mr. Sawyer unfolded a most remarkable scheme for making a dead sure profit in the handling of grain. According to Mr. Sawyer's plan, as he explains it, he first buys direct from the farmers early in the season or as soon as the price has been juggled by the bulls and bears at the grain centers to a point sufficiently low to suit him. As soon as he has filled his elevators, he instructs his broker on the board of trade to sell a certain quantity, sufficient to cover all possible losses by a drop in prices, for future delivery, a month or so ahead, at a figure that will insure a neat profit if the market holds up. He has thus insured himself against all contingencies. If the price of wheat goes down he has already sold, and the speculator who bought it must either lose or pass it along to somebody else. Of course some one loses by the transaction, but it is not Mr. Sawyer, who has taken the precaution to sell for future delivery at an advanced price. If the market takes a rise, Mr. Sawyer can pay the regular commission for his "option" and keep his wheat for sale at the better current price. Whatever happens to the market, and however much it may be juggled by the spectators "on change," Mr. Sawyer is always certain of a profit. Eventually the loss sustained, if there be any, must be borne by the farmers. The speculators may cut each other's throats temporarily, but they finally get even by taking it all out of the innocent producer, who is too guileless to manipulate the market. The plea which Mr. Sawyer made in behalf of the present system and against its correction by the anti-option bill, was that it afforded him a protection against loss, or was rather an insurance of profit. With his one hundred and twenty-five wheat elevators and increasing millions of wealth, he did not want to be disturbed for fear he might be subjected to occasional risks of loss resulting from bad crops, short demand, over-supply, etc., unfortunate circumstances that ought to be shared only by the honest and toiling producer. The committee may not wholly agree with Mr. Sawyer and others who are inspired with the same ideas, but it will remember their pleasing candor with gratitude.

There are yet a few men engaged in business on the boards of trade who hold the same opinions as Col. Howard, the St. Louis merchant. Two or three of them have already told the committee that some sort of legislation to break up dealing in fictitious products would be welcomed by honest traders. H. H. Aldrich, a leading member of the Chicago Board of Trade, who was before the committee some days ago, said that he and most of his colleagues were not opposed to legislation that would do away with fictitious sales. He admitted that privilege trading was dangerous, and that it might be wise to pass a law to prevent it. Even while Mr. Aldrich was moralizing to the committee, the bears on the Chicago Board of Trade were raiding the market on manufactured reports concerning the provisions of the Hatch bill. The misrepresentations were promptly denied from Washington, but the speculators had already forced down the price of wheat several points. The fact that such manipulation was possible under existing conditions, only emphasized the need of remedial legislation. Every member of Congress noticed it, and it is quite certain that before the present session is ended, the required law will be upon the statute books.

GEORGE H. APPERSON.

Washington, D. C., February 18, 1892.

The producers of rice in the United States are exulting over the prospects for a quarrel among the members of the monopoly known as the "rice mill combine of New Orleans." Have they forgotten that the overthrow of a combine is usually followed by the installation of a more powerful monopoly in the same field, conducted on a safe plan and doing business in a way to better satisfy its members and be less objectionable to the public? The tendency of the present age to the centralization of industries and commerce is not interrupted by such trifles as a quarrel among those interested in some special line.

FINNEY COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

No more interesting institutes can be held than those which receive their distinctive characteristics from the peculiarities of farming in the irrigation district. The certainty with which results are produced, by adding, at the right times and seasons, an artificial condition of moisture to the natural conditions of unparalleled fertility and unfailing sunshine, supplies themes for addresses and discussions which removes the institute far from the commonplace and into the realms of novelty and of science.

The following excellent program has been arranged for the institute, which is to be held at Garden City, on Friday and Saturday, February 26 and 27:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1892.

MORNING SESSION, 10 O'CLOCK.

1. Potatoes—J. T. Pearce and W. H. Fant.
2. Farming by Irrigation—L. L. Doty.
3. Cultivation of Timothy—A. G. March.
4. Stock Feas as a Profitable Crop—H. C. Brooks.
5. Flax—S. B. Fuller.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK.

6. Wheat and Rye—J. C. Skeen and T. H. Kaufman.
7. Oats—C. A. Brown and E. F. Addis.
8. Supplying Water for Irrigation by the use of Pumps—L. L. Diesem.
9. Alfalfa Seed and Hay—R. J. Mefford.
10. Economy in Farming—A. J. Abbott.

EVENING SESSION, 7 O'CLOCK.

11. Address of Welcome by the Mayor, Andrew Sabine, and reply by the President, W. R. Berry.
12. The Progress of Southwest Kansas—Milton Brown.
13. Woman's Work on the Farm—Mrs. C. G. Colburn, Mrs. E. T. Wilks.
14. Sheep—B. L. Stotts.
15. Probabilities of Southwest Kansas—Dr. J. A. Sewell, of Denver, Colo.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1892.

MORNING SESSION, 10 O'CLOCK.

16. Small Fruits—J. C. Allen.
17. Cattle—P. W. Conyers, Milton Marshall and Sam Oxley.
18. Poultry—Mrs. E. E. Reeves, H. L. Liebfried and G. W. Wight.
19. Corn—W. C. McFerrin and Robert Craig.
20. Kansas Farmers and the Beef Question—Thomas M. Potter, of Peabody, Kas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK.

21. Horses—B. F. McCord and H. M. Knox.
22. Farm Dairy—Mrs. E. C. Adams, Mrs. T. C. Hazel and A. C. Brady.
23. Barley as a Profitable Crop—Dr. M. P. Williams.
24. Vegetable Growing—W. A. Waugh, of Topeka.
25. Subject not given—Nelson S. Mayo, D. V. S., M. Sc., State Agricultural college.

EVENING SESSION, 7 O'CLOCK.

26. Hogs—J. P. Zimmerman.
27. Market Gardening—W. R. Grace.
28. Orchards—E. L. Hall and Squire Worrell.
29. Sugar Beets—L. L. Diesem.
30. Economy in the Use of Water for Irrigation—J. W. Weeks.

WORLD'S FAIR INFORMATION.

The Director General of the World's Columbian Exposition has issued a circular of rules and information, the length of which precludes its publication here. The following points of general interest at this time are copied from the circular:

Articles intended for exhibition will be admitted to the Agricultural building on and after November 1, 1892.

All exhibits, except those of a perishable character, must be in position on or before April 20, 1893.

All freight and other charges must be prepaid by the exhibitor at the point of shipment.

Exhibitors will not be charged for space. A limited amount of power will be supplied gratuitously.

Exhibitors must provide, at their own expense, all show cases, cabinets, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require.

Exhibitors will be confined to such exhibits as are specified in their applications.

Permits for space will not be transferable.

Communications concerning exhibits should be addressed to the Director General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

A NEW SOCIETY OF OLD SOLDIERS.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of the prospectus and constitution of the "Society of Loyal Volunteers." One of the purposes of this society appears to be set out in the following, which is copied from a circular signed by George A. Priest, Secretary, Washington, D. C.:

The Society of Loyal Volunteers declares that impairment of ability to earn a support by manual labor is a false basis for pensions. The society demands a revision of the pension laws on the basis of impairment of earning capacity, without regard to the method in which a support may be earned, and that no man shall be allowed to draw a pension when not in need, or if he is earning a comfortable living in any public or private capacity. For those who can not earn a respectable living in any public or private occupation that may be found for them, the society demands an abundant support.

The KANSAS FARMER has always fa-

vored a liberal policy towards those who placed their lives between the nation and the foes who would have destroyed it. Lack of time for a full examination of the proposed change of basis of pensions has prevented a determination as to whether it will be just to those who can never be suitably compensated for their sacrifices for the common good. It will be well for all old soldiers to carefully examine the purposes of this society. Persons wishing copies of the publications of the society can obtain them without charge by addressing the Secretary, at Washington, D. C.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The KANSAS FARMER acknowledges the receipt from D. M. Ferry & Co., seedsmen, Detroit, Mich., of their finely illustrated seed catalogue. While this firm have, in years past, issued beautiful annuals, the one for 1892 is superior to their best for any previous year.

A pleased customer of the firm writes us as follows: "If you know of any one contemplating buying creamery or cheese factory machinery, refer them to Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., largest manufacturers of these goods in the world. Low price and fair dealing is their motto. Alexandra Improved Cream Separator a specialty." See cut in our issue.

As most of our readers will want to plant a few choice vegetable or flower seeds this spring, they should send for Wilson's seed catalogue, plant, tree and livestock annual, one of the most complete works of the kind published. It not only gives a full description of all kinds of garden, flower and field seeds, roses, flowering plants, fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, etc., but also choice breeds of thoroughbred land and water fowls, registered pigs, and in fact everything that is needed for the farm and garden, will be found fully illustrated and described and at very reasonable prices. Sent free on application. Address SAMUEL WILSON, Seed Grower, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

We have for some time published the advertisement of E. Kretschmer, Red Oak, Iowa, the well-known manufacturer of bee-keepers supplies, and now have before us the forty-third edition of his catalogue, a neat pamphlet of sixty pages, and numerous new illustrations, a copy of which will be sent free to all bee-keepers. Write for it. His factory is represented as the largest in the West, where everything needed in the apary is now made. The main factory building covers a ground area of 32x128 feet, and connected with it is a large warehouse 32x90 feet, all two stories high, with a capacity of a car load a day. Mr. Kretschmer has been a bee-keeper for over thirty years, and engaged in the manufacture of supplies for over twenty-seven years, and our readers may rest assured of receiving strictly practical and well made goods, should they favor him with an order.

That the sheep industry is not always profitable, even in western Kansas, is evidenced by the following undoubtedly honest reply of an Irish ranchman to a stranger who inquired whether he had sheep to sell: "Oh! its shape yez wants, is it? In-dade they'll make yer hart sick. I was in the shape business and they made my hart sick. Yer won't nade any shares; the wa'nd and the dasase 'il share them for yer. All ye'll want is a ditch and a monumant, and ye want the monumant to tell whare the ditch is."

The Handsomest of all Coins.

This proud distinction is generally conceded to the United States' twenty-dollar gold piece, a marvel of beauty in design and finish. The loveliest of God's handiwork is a handsome woman, in the bloom of health; if she is not, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will restore her. Ladies who use this peerless remedy are unanimous in its praise, for it cures those countless ills which are the bane of their sex—irregularities, dragging-down pains, inflammation, hysteria, sleeplessness, and the "all-gone" sensations which burden their daily lives. A tonic and nervine, without alcohol.

The wool and mutton industry is on a better footing in the United States to-day than it has ever been before. This is said to be because sheepmen have been trying to improve both the breed and the methods of caring for them.

The Topeka Linseed Oil Works have well-cleaned flaxseed for sowing.