

# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.  
VOL. XXXI, No. 8.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1893.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY  
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 3—Gossip About Stock. Publishers' Paragraphs.  
PAGE 4—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Regulations Concerning Cattle Transportation. Short-horns a Desirable Breed. Draft Horse Prejudice.  
PAGE 5—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—How to Keep Up the Fertility of the Farm. Castor Beans. Build Fish Ponds. Good Treatment for the Cow.  
PAGE 6—THE FARMER'S FORUM.—The Referendum and Initiative.  
PAGE 7—THE HORSE.—External Conformation of the Horse. Horse Markets Reviewed.  
PAGE 8—THE HOME CIRCLE.—Youth's Departure (poem). Eggs. Kansas Paragraphs. Family Manners. Hops and Hop Yeast.  
PAGE 9—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—As Night Comes On (poem). "Ben" Butler's School Teaching.  
PAGE 10—EDITORIAL.—The Legislative Muddle. Bureau of Information and Statistics in Live Stock. Protect Shippers of Grain. Kaffir Corn—An Answer.  
PAGE 11—EDITORIAL.—Experiments With Sorghum and Beets. Weighing and Inspecting Grain. Soiling—Answer to Inquiry. From Brown County.  
PAGE 12—HORTICULTURE.—Fruit and Forestry in Kansas (continued). For a Horticultural Exhibit at the Annual Meeting. Tree Claim Planting.  
PAGE 13—IN THE DAIRY.—Management of the Farm Dairy.  
PAGE 14—THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—Answers to Correspondents....THE POULTRY YARD—Feeding for Eggs. Lice on Poultry.  
PAGE 15—THE VETERINARIAN.....Market Reports.

### Gossip About Stock.

A subscriber sends us the following for mange on hogs: To one ounce of carbolic acid, add one pint of grease and mix. The cheap machine oil is good, and should be applied with an old broom, after cutting off the limber ends of the brush, so as to reach the parasite.

Messrs. Risk & Gabbart, whose years of success in swine-husbandry commends them to every farmer desirous of improving his herd, report that their winter sales have been very satisfactory, and that their crop of spring pigs are coming on in grand style. Their show brood sows have wintered exceptionally well, and in common with the man who has hogs to sell, the firm feels first-rate over the outlook.

Do not forget the date, March 9, of the McHenry Park Aberdeen-Angus sale at Des Moines, Iowa. From the present appearances there will not be half enough Angus cattle to supply the demand this year, and those who make their selections first will be fortunate indeed. The yearling bulls offered in this sale weigh from 1,025 to 1,200 pounds, and as before stated, are from the very best families, while the females offered are a very valuable lot for those who contemplate establishing a herd. Time will be given to those furnishing bank reference.

Mr. D. F. Risk, of Weston, Mo., one of the most successful swine-breeders in the entire Western country, reports specially among his numerous winter sales, the shipment of two very excellent individuals to Dr. P. A. Pearson, Kinsley, Kas. The young boar with Free Trade blood on the side of his sire, he says, "is more promising at his age now than was the noted prize-winner Free Trade, that sold for \$800." The Kansas swine-breeders are fully conversant with Dr. Pearson's success as a breeder, and especially on results in the show ring, hence every porcine exhibitor at the Kansas fairs this coming fall will be on the lookout for Pearson and the Missouri-bred boar from the breeding farm of Mr. Risk, where the noted Poland-China boar Free Trade was produced and fitted, outranking his competitors from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa,

Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri in the strongest show rings within the history of the Poland-China hog.

The great closing-out sale of J. D. Ziller's Lawndale herd of Poland-China swine is postponed till March 2, on account of the terrible storm February 14. The chance of the season to secure choice richly-bred sows and gilts at your own price. Also a fine lot of fall gilts and males ready for use. Write for catalogue to J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

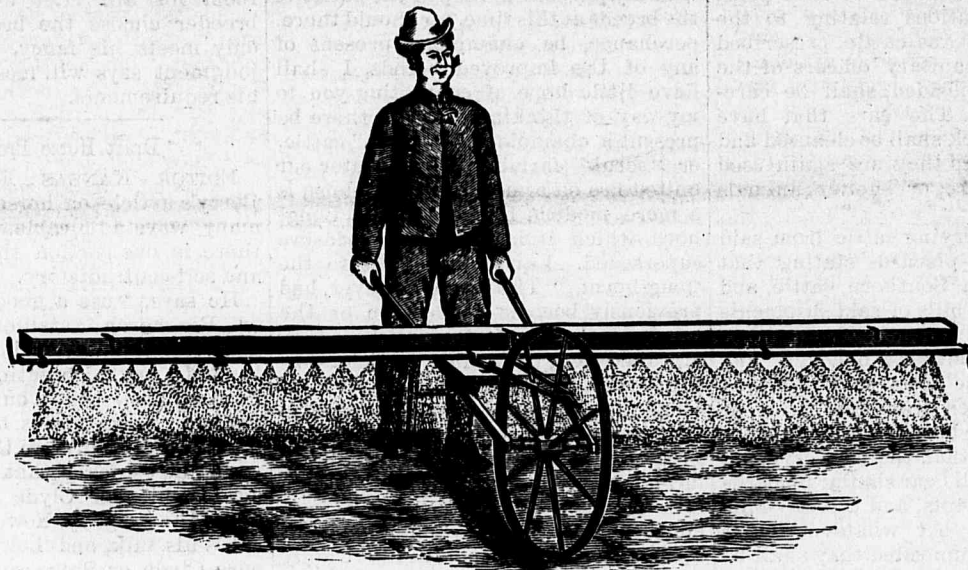
Mr. Geo. W. Faulk, another successful Missouri swine-breeder, whose stock farm is located near the city of Richmond, in Ray county, has lately added some extra fine individuals to his home herd from the herds D. F. Risk and that of Messrs. Risk & Gabbart, Weston, Mo. Notwithstanding Mr. Faulk is yet a young man, the success of his show herd at the several State fairs the past few years among the toppy prize-win-

of this book will find it hard to believe that they could be improved upon in any direction, but the publishers are full of enterprise, and they state that the latest is the best edition of all.

The Burlington Blanket Co., of Burlington, Wis., have been quite liberal advertisers for the last two years. The Burlington Blanket is an invention patented under the United States letters patent laws, and it appears that since they have started many have endeavored to imitate them. Some at the present time are infringing upon their invention. They have begun proceedings against the Dubuque Harness & Saddlery Co., for alleged infringement, and other suits will be brought unless their imitators cease the wrong-doing. It is the same old story—a good thing will find many imitators. Our Chicago manager states he has full knowledge of the Burlington Blanket Co., and recommends them as

questioned reliability is of the highest value to every one who plants a seed. Although the cost of printing and embellishing it with beautiful illustrations has been great, it is sent free to any one making application to the above firm.

The design on the cover of *American Young People*, the new illustrated monthly magazine, published in Chicago, is attracting widespread attention, especially from artists and art critics throughout the country, as it is without question one of the most beautiful and expressive ever put upon the cover of a periodical. It is the work of an eminent artist and symbolizes the scope of the magazine. In order to encourage and stimulate patriotic ideas in the minds of youth of America, the publishers of *American Young People* offer prizes approximating \$10,000 in value for the best essays giving the most comprehensive exposition of the symbolism embodied in the design. Competition is



WHEELBARROW GRASS-SEEDER.

Manufactured by O. E. Thompson & Sons, Ypsilanti, Mich.

ners of the West, confirms the swine-breeder in his belief that money, time and labor, with the right kind of a foundation on the plan pursued by Mr. Faulk, will bring both profit and success.

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

Corn is king, and the Iowa Gold Mine corn is the king of corns. If you want to see what it looks like write to the Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, for a small sample. If you see it you will want it.

Dr. A. W. Hinman, Dundee, Ill., has a very fine lot of Morgan horses of standard breed and is offering some specially attractive inducements to lovers of that special breed of horses. The Morgan is a very fine horse and it would be interesting to our readers to peruse his catalogue. He will send one free upon application.

A very fine picture of Noxall incubator, manufactured by George W. Murphy & Co., of Quincy, Ill., appeared on page 13 of the KANSAS FARMER of February 8. By an oversight the descriptive notice was omitted. However, by taking a careful view of it, any one will be able to understand its working method. For three years this incubator has been advertised in the KANSAS FARMER and no complaint has been sent to us that the machine was in any manner unsatisfactory.

Our advertisers, Messrs. W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the well-known seedsmen of Philadelphia, elsewhere announce a new edition of their Farm Annual for 1893. This is a work of real value to all who plant and grow seeds, as it is published by a house that is among the very foremost in this line, and which has itself introduced to planters over seventy vegetables of acknowledged merit. Those who have seen former issues

highly responsible parties, and states their invention is a very excellent article. This can readily be ascertained from their testimonial sheet, which contains words of approval from the leading horsemen throughout the country.

Barkley & House, of the Rookery Building, Chicago, recently made an explanation to our Chicago manager of their fencing. They are now handling the Duncan Steel Stay Guard which is quite familiarly known by fence men throughout the country. They also have other valuable patents which enables them to construct fencing for railroads and large farms with promptness and at a very much lower rate than in the usual way. They are also handling the Eureka Tubular Gate. These goods are all first-class and well suited for farm purposes. Send to them for a circular, giving explanation concerning the construction of fencing. They will sell direct to the farmer and save him the middleman's profits.

THE FARMER AND POLITICS.—The prosperity of a farmer to-day depends more on the methods he employs than on governmental rule. Take seeds for an example: Many farmers who are alive to their own interests in other things are careless in buying seeds. They seem to think that a seed is a seed and there it ends. If there was more knowledge about seeds and greater care exercised in their selection, there would be richer crops and better returns. Realizing this D. M. Ferry & Co., the famous seed firm of Detroit, Mich., have embodied in their Illustrated Annual for 1893, much valuable information about seeds and their selection. It contains the knowledge gleaned from many years practical experience in the seed business, and the newest and best things about gardens and gardening. Such a book issued by a firm of un-

open to all persons under twenty years of age in any educational institution, public, private or parochial, in the United States. Not only will the successful competitors receive a prize, but also the school or institution of which he or she is a member.

### Seeding Made Easy.

Our forefathers were forced to earn their bread literally in accord with the Creator's sentence "in the sweat of the brow." With the farmer of the present day, however, it is vastly different. Modern inventions have lightened man's labor and made it more profitable. One of the most popular, and deservedly so, of labor-saving implements of the day is the original Wheelbarrow Grass Seeder, manufactured by O. E. Thompson & Sons, of Ypsilanti, Mich. It is popular because perfectly adapted to its purpose, and not one of the thousands using it but praises its work. It is economical as well, and will pay for itself in the seeding of thirty acres.

This is a great point at the present time. Clover seed is so high you cannot afford to waste it.

It will sow clover, timothy, red-top, flax, etc., in any quantity desired, on any ground, in any weather. It is always ready and never fails. Mud cannot clog it, nor wind interfere with its work. It is particularly adapted to sowing alfalfa.

If you know the Seeder you know all this; if not, by all means send to the makers for one of their elegant illustrated catalogues, sent to any address on application. You will like it sure.

### You

Can obtain a pack of best quality Burlington Route playing cards, by sending 15 cents in postage to D. O. Ives, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Missing  
Page(s)



Missing  
Page(s)



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 12.—Isaac Johnson, Short-horns, Lincoln, Neb.  
APRIL 18.—Julius Peterson, Short-horns, Lancaster, Kas.

### REGULATIONS CONCERNING CATTLE TRANSPORTATION.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued regulations intended to prevent the spread of Texas fever among cattle. He notes that this contagious and infectious disease exists in an area of the United States lying east and south of a line commencing on the Rio Grande river at the southwest corner of Pecos county and extending irregularly north-easterly to a point near the southwest corner of Clark county, Kansas, thence east along the southern boundary of Kansas, and irregularly easterly to the Atlantic ocean at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

The regulations provide that from the 15th day of February to the 1st day of December, 1893, no cattle are to be transported from said area to any portion of the United States north or west of the above-described line, except by rail for immediate slaughter, and when so transported the following regulations must be observed:

1. When any cattle in course of transportation from said area are unloaded north or west of this line to be fed or watered, the places where said cattle are to be so fed or watered shall be set apart and no other cattle shall be admitted thereto.

2. On unloading said cattle at their points of destination, pens shall be set apart to receive them, and no other cattle shall be admitted to said pens; and the regulations relating to the movement of Texas cattle, prescribed by the cattle sanitary officers of the State where unloaded, shall be carefully observed. The cars that have carried said stock shall be cleansed and disinfected before they are again used to transport, store, or shelter animals or merchandise.

3. All cars carrying cattle from said area shall bear placards stating that said cars contain Southern cattle, and each of the way-bills of said shipments shall have a note upon its face with a similar statement. Whenever any cattle shall come from said area and shall be reshipped from any point at which they have been unloaded to other points of destination, the cars carrying said animals shall bear similar placards with like statements, and the way-bills be so stamped. At whatever point these cattle are unloaded they shall be placed in separate pens, to which no other cattle shall be admitted.

4. The cars used to transport such animals, and the pens in which they are fed and watered, and the pens set apart for their reception at points of destination, shall be disinfected in the following manner: (a) Remove all litter and manure. This litter and manure may be disinfected by mixing it with lime or diluted sulphuric acid, or, if not disinfected, it may be stored where no cattle can come into contact with it until after December 1. (b) Wash the cars and the feeding and watering troughs with water until clean. (c) Saturate the walls and floors of the cars and fencing, troughs and chutes of the pens with a solution made by dissolving four ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water. Or disinfect the cars with a jet of steam under a pressure of not less than fifty pounds to the square inch.

5. It is further expressly provided that cattle which have been at least ninety days in the counties of Coke, Nolan, Fisher, Stonewall, Haskell, Knox and Hardeman, State of Texas, which lie within the above-described area, may be moved from said counties by rail into the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota, in accordance with the regulations made by said States for the admission of Southern cattle thereto: *Provided*—

(1) That cattle from said area shall go into said States only for slaughter or grazing, and shall on no account be shipped from said States into any other State or Territory of the United States before the 1st day of December, 1893.

(2) That such cattle shall not be al-

lowed in pens or on trails or on ranges that are to be occupied or crossed by cattle going to Eastern markets before December 1, 1893, and that these two classes of cattle shall not be allowed to come into contact.

(3) That all cars which have carried cattle from said area, shall, upon unloading, at once be cleaned and disinfected in the manner provided by these regulations.

(4) That the State authorities of the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota agree to enforce these provisions.

The Secretary states that the losses resulting yearly to the owners of susceptible cattle, both in the inter-State and export trade, by the contraction of this disease from exposure in unclean and infected cars and pens, and by means of the manure carried in unclean cars from place to place, have become a matter of grave and serious concern to the cattle industry of the United States. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that this cattle industry should be protected as far as possible by separating the dangerous cattle and by the adoption of efficient methods of disinfection.

Inspectors will be instructed to see that disinfection is properly done, and it is expected that transportation companies will promptly put into operation the above methods.

### Short-horns a Desirable Breed.

By L. A. Knapp, read before a farmers' institute.

I have been requested by the President of this farmers' institute to prepare a paper setting forth the reasons why Short-horn cattle are the most desirable breed for the general farmer. I do not suppose it was the intention, nor will it be my purpose to reopen the battle of the breeds at this time, for should there, perchance, be champions present of any of the improved breeds, I shall have little hope of converting you to my way of thinking. But if there be present a champion of "scrub" cattle, or "scrub" farming, let us center our united fire on him. The Short-horn is a more modern breed than the Long-horn, which it has in great measure superseded. I quote in regard to the Long-horn: "The breed, however, had previously become famous under the hands of the greatest of all breeders, Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, in Leicestershire, whose efforts, eminently successful as they were, lay in the direction of combining in the same animal the four great qualities of beauty and utility of form, quality of flesh and aptitude to fatten, which, he rightly judged, were not incompatible with each other. But in attaining these points, he wholly neglected the no less important one of milk."

Mr. Lythall, editor of the recently established Long-horn Herd Book, makes the startling assertion that to this line of breeding must be traced the decline of the Long-horns in public favor at the early part of the present century. This is quoted as a warning to the Short-horn breeders of the present day. The great tendency of Short-horn breeders lies in the direction of early maturity and symmetry; many of them entirely ignoring the milking quality. As a meat-producing animal we believe they have no equal, producing the greatest quantity and of the best quality (and as soon as the quickest). I have not the data of the fat stock shows, but my belief is that the Short-horn has led, though Herefords and Polled Angus have been well to the front. Of all the different breeds the Short-horn has the greatest adaptation to varying climates and soils. Crossing with the Short-horn improves nearly every breed by imparting size, form and quality and aptitude to fatten at an early age. The Short-horn is used in Scotland to cross on the Ayrshires. During the last decade producers of beef have been put to their wits end to make beef cheap enough to have a margin of profit to their credit, while he who has intelligently pursued the even tenor of his way in production of milk and the manufacture of first-class dairy products has been enabled to pay his living expenses as they accrue, keep up the fertility of

his land, and add to his improvements. I need not here enlarge on the great advantage it is to the dairyman to have his cows maintain their condition while milking, readily laying on beef as they are dried, and if required shortly to go to the butcher at about the price they were valued for calving. This combination of good qualities, this milking liberally for eight or nine months, and making, if needful, three or four months later, a good carcass of beef, is pre-eminently secured more rapidly and effectually by the Short-horns than any other breed. I quote from a writer on Herefords: "If attention were paid to the Hereford as it has been to the Short-horn they could be trained to milk well and deeply, and the richness of the milk is not gainsaid, but whether they would excel the Short-horns, or become equal to the best of them, it is difficult to say, nor do I think it worth while for breeders to try, at all events so thinks another Hereford man."

Mr. G. Wilkin says of the Polled Angus, with regard to the annual average pounds of milk which the cows give, and the quantity necessary for the production of butter and cheese, no such records are kept in Scotland; the breed is a beef-producing one and has been for many years. The late Earl of Avillie of Cartachy Castle, gave particulars of a newly calved Aberdeen Angus cow which gave fourteen Scotch pints of milk a day, and another which gave, three months after calving, twelve pints. A Scotch pint is equal to three English pints. Now, I have not brought in these other breeds to detract from their value, but simply to help show why I believe the Short-horn is pre-eminently the best for the general farmer. There is abundant room for all. Let every intending breeder choose the breed which not only meets his fancy, but which his judgment says will most nearly meet his requirements.

### Draft Horse Prejudice.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. Berry's article on horse-breeding is in many ways admirable, no doubt, but there is one portion that is confused and self-contradictory.

He says, "use a good Shire, Clyde, or Percheron stallion (the latter preferred.)" Why? For he says in his next breath, "The best horses are got out of grade Clyde or Shire mares by a Percheron horse." If he prefers the Percheron, whilst he confesses that even the high-grade Shire or Clyde mare will improve the progeny, how very inconsistent is his talk, and how much more a pure Clyde or Shire mare would improve the Percheron, he does not mention, but his remarks infer that much. I can tell him what I have noticed, also, and that is that the Clyde or Shire stallion will beget better animals out of the Norman or Percheron mare than the Percheron will. In face of these facts, Mr. Berry's "preference" looks very like "prejudice," judged even by his own testimony.

I. BROWSE OLDREIVE.

### First-Page Illustration.

Our first-page illustration shows a group of Cruickshank-topped Short-horn cattle, from the herd of Isaac Johnson, of Lincoln, Neb. The larger cow is Barrington Rose, a highly-bred Rose of Sharon, and not only a show cow herself, but a breeder of show cattle, as is seen in the picture, all of which are her calves except the smaller one at the right, Scottish Rose 2d, out of another daughter, Scottish Rose (the mother also of a very fine bull calf). Although Barrington Rose is red and white, all her calves are solid red, and sired by the grand Cruickshank bull, Golden Prince 75068. The bull in front is Sharon Prince, 14 months old, and the heifer party behind is Rosebud, 2 years old, and if fed up would be hard to beat in any show ring. Mr. J. raises stock for breeders, and never feeds them up for prizes, although some of this group, and others of his herd, have taken prizes in their natural flesh, as you see them in the picture. Mr. J. says if there is another family of six Short-horns any better than these, he would



**I Had Coltre**  
Or swellings in the neck since I was 10 years old; am now 52. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla recently and the swelling has entirely disappeared. It has been very troublesome. When I began I was feeling so discouraged with the coltre and rheumatism I felt that Mrs. Sutherland. I would as soon be dead as alive. Whenever I caught cold I could not walk two blocks without fainting. Now I am free from it all and I can truly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I received a letter from Mrs. Jennie Bigelow, now of Fremont, Mich., asking if my testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla was true; I replied it was, and sent particulars. I have another letter from her thanking me very much for recommending

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

and stating that she also has been cured." Mrs. ANNA SUTHERLAND, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hood's PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

**NEW Leather gets old**  
without Vacuum Leather Oil; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

like to see them. He has four groups, sixteen head, of his cattle illustrated, which will be put in his forthcoming catalogue for his sale at Lincoln, Neb., April 12. That there will be a grand lot of cattle sold at that time is certain, because Mr. J. has none but Scotch cattle, thirty-five head, and a few families of Scotch-topped show animals.

### What Best to Breed.

Regarding the present status and tendency of the draft horse breeding, it requires but little investigation of the subject to convince the farmers that the industry is looking up all over the country, and the breeders of draft and coach horses are feeling encouraged at the high prices that are now quoted in the Eastern markets. As they are about the only production of the farmer in which he is able to stipulate and realize his own price, while nearly all the other productions of the farm, such as corn, wheat and oats, and even his beef and pork, have their prices more or less regulated by the combines; but not so with the draft and coach horses. The farmer is satisfied if he realizes from \$3.50 to \$5 per hundred for his cattle and hogs, and consoles himself with the idea that he is making money. Where, on the other hand, and at a very little more expense in the beginning, he can purchase a few good brood mares and breed draft and coach horses, and at the same age that his steers are marketable at \$3.50 to \$5 per hundred, the draft or coach horses will sell for \$10 to \$25 per hundred, and at a less cost of production than the steers, leaving a balance in favor of the draft or coach horse of from \$5 to \$18 per hundred. Now this is no fancy hallucination, and the average farmer throughout the entire Western country ought to, if he desires to enter upon a higher standard in the breeding of live stock, especially that of draft and coach horses, set about doing so by attending the dispersion sale that will take place at Emporia, Kas., on Wednesday, March 15, 1893. For further particulars consult Mr. Austin's advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

### Farm Loans.

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

### We Sell Live Stock.

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

### Blossom House.

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



## Agricultural Matters.

### HOW TO KEEP UP THE FERTILITY OF THE FARM.

By J. B. Sims, and read before the Shawnee County Farmers' Institute.

It is a fact conceded by a large majority of our people, that the fertility of our Kansas farms is not being maintained, notwithstanding the fact that the reports from the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture do not indicate any decrease in the average yield per acre. Kansas yet has quite a reserve of prairie land to fall back on, but we are drawing on this reserve yearly, and when it becomes exhausted I look for a decrease in our average yield per acre, especially of wheat. There are many farms in the eastern part of the United States that are practically exhausted. Whenever it becomes necessary to use commercial fertilizers to produce paying crops, it does look as if the time had arrived for the owner by some means to change that condition of affairs. Fortunately there is but a small proportion of Shawnee county, although some of it has been cropped continuously for the past twenty-five years, but what will yet produce paying crops with the aid of good husbandry and fair seasons. There are farms in this vicinity that will produce as good crops now as they would twenty years ago, and there are a few, I am sorry to say, that will not. Corn has been the principal crop grown in this county, and I believe it to be the most severe of cultivated crops where the corn is put in shock, thereby leaving the surface exposed from September to time of planting. With the long, dry falls prevalent in this country, what else can we expect but that the soil will soon become impoverished? In other words, the surface must be protected from the sun or you will soon have a worn-out piece of land. I can in no other way account for the yields of wheat on that experimental acre at the college farm at Manhattan.\* Land worked to wheat is generally covered from nine to ten months of the year. I don't think it advisable for the Kansas farmer or any other farmer to undertake to duplicate the results of the wheat experiment at Manhattan. In fact, I believe that to be one experiment that had better never have been made. What may apply to central and western Kansas I find is not applicable to the eastern third of the State. Our most successful wheat-growers in this part of the State do not pretend to grow more than three or four crops in succession. But the greatest drawback towards keeping up the fertility of the country at large here, is that there is too great a per cent. of it rented. The tenant can't afford to buy clover seed to sow on rented land—can hardly afford to haul barnyard manure. He, by force of circumstances, is compelled to do business strictly on the C. O. D. method. The owner thinks he can't afford to allow a portion of his land to lie idle each year, because when every available foot of his farm is worked to its utmost capacity it returns only a low rate of interest on the investment. There is only one section of farm land in the United States in which the price has been maintained in the past decade, and that is central Illinois. A considerable portion of this country has fallen into the hands of capitalists, and it being the most productive country in the world, they are enabled to rent for cash at a price that pays a good interest on \$50 to \$60 per acre.

But if this renting for cash continues it is only a question of time until the same condition will exist there that

\*The experiment referred to was reported in KANSAS FARMER of September 28, 1892, and the results of twelve years continuous cropping are summarized as follows:

Variety.	Bushels per acre.
1880-1 Early May.....	14.00
1881-2 " ".....	47.00
1882-3 " ".....	28.19
1883-4 Zimmerman.....	37.00
1884-5 " ".....	12.50
1885-6 " ".....	—
1886-7 " ".....	—
1887-8 " ".....	30.81
1888-9 " ".....	37.00
1889-90 " ".....	22.90
1890-1 " ".....	30.75
1891-2 Currell.....	31.30
Produce of twelve years.....	285.75
Yearly average.....	23.81
Average of the ten crops harvested.....	28.57
†Crop estimated. ‡Winter-killed.—EDITOR.]	

does in some parts of the East—the soil entirely exhausted and the country abandoned. I don't wish to be understood as attaching any blame to the tenant in this matter. He pays cash for the land, which in many cases is more than the owner could realize if cultivated by himself. It is only human nature, if we hire anything, to get the worth of our money if possible. Therefore, let us condemn the practice of renting land for cash, believing it to be a system of farming, if continued any length of time, that will prove disastrous to both landlord and tenant.

We have a sugar mill in this township that has not been worked to its full capacity. This I believe to be to the best interest of the land owners of the vicinity. Good land could be leased near the factory for \$5 or \$6 per acre; but what would be the result of ten years' constant cropping to cane? You would simply sell your farm on ten years' time. I fail to see wherein a farmer profits if he has to increase his bank account at the expense of the fertility of his farm.

The question now is, how to keep our farms up to their present state of productiveness. Or, rather, we should strive to improve. There is only one way. We will have to keep less of the land under the plow. Instead of the 160-acre farmer plowing 100 acres and having 60 acres in pasture and meadow, he must have 120 acres in pasture and meadow and 40 under the plow. Instead of farming 60 acres to corn and raising 30 bushels to the acre, he must reverse the figures—have 30 acres and 60 bushels per acre. Instead of cutting from one-half to a ton of prairie or timothy hay to the acre, let us sow clover with the timothy and cut from one and a half to two tons. That is far superior to pure timothy or prairie hay. Of course, let every farmer save and haul all the barnyard manure he can get hold of. And there is no better place to put it, no place where the effect will be perceptible so quick as when used on the meadows as a top dressing. If you have your feed lot in the timber or in some ravine where the wash from it goes down the stream without first passing over your pasture or meadow, move it on higher ground, build some wind-breaks on the north and west, and you will find the top of the hill the most comfortable place for your stock 175 days out of the 180 of the feeding season. I have failed to find a more comfortable place for stock than the south side of a high stone wall, not even a barn.

#### Castor Beans.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—When wheat, oats or corn have been grown continuously on land, a crop of castor beans makes a good change, and if the stalks are turned under after the crop has matured and has been harvested, it will add to the fertility.

The preparation of the soil for planting is much the same as for corn and potatoes, working it into a good tilth before planting the seed. In nearly all cases the planting is done in drills, but in some cases hill planting is done. Mark out the rows the same as for corn, three and a half or four feet apart, but in marking out between the second and third rows and between the sixth and seventh and the tenth and eleventh, and every fourth row after, the space should be wider, so that a sled or cart can be drawn between the rows to harvest the crop. In this way two rows on each side may be gathered. Plant so that the plants will stand not closer than a foot apart. As with all other crops, care must be taken to use good seed and to distribute evenly in the rows, but it is better to use plenty of seed and thin out the plants after they come up well than to be obliged to replant. The planting should not be done until after the soil is reasonably well warmed up, say from the last week in April to the first in May, depending of course somewhat upon the season. Cover three or four inches deep. As with corn and potatoes, the first cultivation and sometimes the second, can be but given with the harrow, as it will kill out the weeds that may have started up and at the same time will fine the surface and help to secure a vigorous growth. Cultivate sufficiently

often to keep down the weeds and work the soil into a good tilth, the same as for corn, the number of times and the manner to be determined by the season and the condition of the soil. They yield from ten to thirty bushels per acre.

A clear place upon which the sun can shine fully is a good place to thresh them out, as all that is necessary is to spread them out in the sun, and as they dry the beans will pop out of their shells, when they can be cleared of the brush and trash by running through a fan. They should be thoroughly dry before storing away, as they mold very easily if wet, and care should be taken to keep dry. They are as profitable as the average farm crop, depending largely upon the yield.

Eldon, Mo.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

#### Build Fish Ponds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Let me call your attention to this, a very important thought. My experience is that an acre of water will support five hundred carp without any feeding. If you choose, you can put in more and feed them, just the same as you would your chickens, as they will eat anything a chicken will eat. You know what fresh fish are worth with you, and I would just suggest that you can make more money raising fish for 8 and 10 cents per pound, the price of the native varieties—and carp will never be lower than the natives—than you could by feeding your corn, grain, etc., to stock. Most farmers have ponds for stock already. Such ponds can be used for carp-raising without any change whatever. You do not need to keep stock out of the pond. However, the pond will produce more pounds of carp if it contained a good vegetable growth, grass in particular, which cattle would destroy. If no pond is available, one can be made on almost any farm in Kansas with a few days work. If made for carp it should be shallow and cover as much ground as possible. There should be one place six to seven feet deep for the fish to winter in. Neighbor, let me again call your attention to the importance of building a pond. You know the old saying is that when rain is most needed and a cloud comes up, it is most certain to follow our streams, and we are slighted. I say, let every land-owner agitate the building of ponds, so as to create more moisture, and the result will be more rains to visit our high prairies. Besides, having a good pond, you can use it for three very important and profitable objects with the same expense. Do as I do in my ponds. I have put up ice (a very good thing to have). I sell hundreds of dollars worth of fish every year. If you fence your pond you can have an automatic stock-waterer attached, giving you reliable water for the stock. I have spent \$50 on my farm at Wilsey, Morris county, sinking wells to get water for my cattle, and at last had to fall back on my ponds. It is the old reliable, with fish in it to eat up the impurities (which they do to perfection). No green scum in a pond stocked with carp. Again, I say, build a fish pond this year, and you will never regret it.

H. W. RIEGEL.

S. L. Garrett writes the KANSAS FARMER: "Will some farmer of experience tell the FARMER readers if it will do to pasture work horses on alfalfa during the night? Is there danger of bloat or colic? Is alfalfa well calculated for pasture for cattle and horses?"

Find out what you can raise most profitably and stick to it.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

Regular hours for rising, going to work and quitting work are just as essential to success on the farm as in the store or office.

Don't be discouraged by mistakes. The most successful men in the world would do lots of things differently if they could do them over.

Never mortgage your farm to build a handsome house or a general-purpose barn. Wear your old coat until you have the money to buy a new one.

## Getting Thin

is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.

## Scott's Emulsion

is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue—nature's food that stops waste and creates healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

#### Good Treatment for the Cow.

The following extract is from a paper read by Mr. C. Smith, before the London (Eng.) Farmers' Club, and is, we think, worthy of perusal for the one single idea—gentle treatment at all times:

"There are other things besides good blood and good food, or their contraries, which are transmitted to progeny. If in a herd of dairy cows gentle treatment and good milking are the invariable rule, the good effect by no means ceases with the animals themselves, but is extended lower down the line to their descendants. Habit and temper and other conditions, which partake of moral rather than physical characteristics, will descend from one generation to another. During the present year I was watching a group of calves eating linseed cake and meal from a trough, and I noticed one did not eat with the rest. I remarked this to a cowman, who said: 'O, the calf will eat when nobody is standing by. She is like her mother.' Now, this mother was a bought cow of excessive timidity, and almost dangerous, for that timidity makes her liable to kick. I have no doubt that violence had been used, and that before she came into my hands she had been so ill-treated that a permanent effect had resulted not only on her own temperament but on that of her calf.

"A combination of firmness and gentleness is very necessary in the management of my herd. In no case ought a man beat a cow if she does not stand quietly to be milked. The exercise of patience in the case of newly-calved heifers has a favorable effect not only in making them placid and tractable, but also in promoting the secretion of milk. When once the trying time of milking after calving has been well gotten over, the business requires to be done regularly, quickly and thoroughly. If it is permissible to say so, milking should generally be done at high pressure speed. It follows, therefore, that it is injudicious to have too many hands employed in the work. With one milker to ten cows there is more likelihood of efficiency of work than when half a dozen cows complete the tale."

#### Go West!

Right enough. But if you go to a malaria troubled region, protect yourself against the prevalent scourge in bottom lands and new clearings. How? With Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The answer comes clear and unanimous from thousands of new settlers and pioneer emigrants, whom the great preventive has kept in health when threatened by miasma. Use the Bitters for kidney, liver, bowel, rheumatic and stomach difficulty.

## CANCER CAN BE CURED!

We have cured thousands. Testimonials from hundreds of the most prominent people in this country. Most of the cases cured were considered hopeless. Patients cured without the use of the knife and with little or no pain—**BY THE DRUG METHOD.** Send for illustrated pamphlet and photographs of persons cured. **FREE** PINGREE & TREXLE, 241 Wabash Av., CHICAGO.



## The Farmers' Forum.

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

### THE REFERENDUM AND INITIATIVE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As the above phrase, although widely circulated of late, and still sounds foreign and unfamiliar, and its meaning and scope and great importance as a factor in a truly democratic form of government is as yet but vaguely understood by the masses of our people, the writer may perhaps be pardoned, himself a native of Switzerland, where his ancestors, who successfully fought and resisted kingcraft and priestcraft one hundred years before Christopher Columbus was born, sleep beneath the shadows of the snow and glacier-crowned alps, and whose countrymen originated and engrafted these measures upon their body politic, and are now reaping the full fruition in a greatly perfected popular sovereignty—in his feeble attempt to throw an additional ray of light upon this question.

Of the very few federal republics firmly established in the world, none are deserving of a closer bond of mutual good will and sympathy than the great republic of Washington and Lincoln and her older though wee bit modest sister "over the sea" because of the striking similarity in their birth, youth and noble womanhood.

Both their origins were from small beginnings. First a few communes or colonies as a nucleus, around which gradually gathered during the lapse of years other tiny republics, until they appeared as full-fledged constellations, the greater one paling the brilliancy of its neighbors by its lustrous splendor; the other less noticed yet thrillingly interesting to the student of history and political economy. In their heroic struggle against oppression both adopted for their slogan, "Disobedience to tyrants is obedience to God!" Both had a war of secession, which put to a severe test the strength of their institutions and the stability of their governments. One was a Romish hierarchy at the throat of the mountain republic; the other a slave oligarchy aiming the dagger at the heart of Columbia!

Both countries triumphed over state rights and decentralization. Chastened and purified by a baptism of blood and fire after the fierce fraternal fray, they both entered upon a career of great material and political prosperity. In the re-construction movement and the framing of a new federal constitution, the Swiss wisely copied some of the features of the national compact of her big American sister.

Allow me to suggest also that the bitter, relentless struggle prolonged for centuries by the Swiss yeomanry against a purse-proud aristocracy, a privileged class, with hereditary prerogatives and franchises hoary with age; against a wily, unscrupulous hierarchy; against the debasing manhood blighting influence of foreign gold, is very similar to the impending conflict which the American rank and file must face to-day against the same host of darkness—the lust for gold, the greed of wealth, the corporate octopus, with body all maw and no soul, with shiny arms and clutching tentacles reaching out in every direction over every field of teeming industry and drawing in the lion's share of the fat of the land.

May we not then learn something to our advantage from the little republic in the heart of king-cursed Europe, and that but the other day celebrated her seven hundredth anniversary of national existence? A country that gave the world a Rousseau and a Pestalozzi, a Lavater and a Gessner, a Winkelried and hundreds of nameless heroes, who "made way for liberty and died?"

I cannot, in treating this subject, do better than quote liberally the clear and forcible utterances of W. D. McCracken, M. A., a close and enthusiastic American student of federalism as a system of government, in his excellent work, "The Rise of the Swiss Republic:"

"Perhaps the most encouraging feature of modern Swiss statesman-

ship is that steady striving after a fuller recognition and practice of popular sovereignty, which has been expressed in the institutions of the referendum and the initiative. There is no movement in any other country at present which can be compared to this masterly and systematic reform on democratic lines. It is full of great possibilities; it has already fulfilled many of its earlier promises; it is rapidly converting the Swiss people into a nation governing itself upon an almost ideal plan, directly, logically and without intermediaries.

"The key-note to this reform is its directness. \* \* \* This term *Referendum* is a part of the old formula, *ad referendum et audiendum*, and means that laws and resolutions framed by the representatives must be submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. A distinction is made between a compulsory and optional referendum, *e. g.*, in some cantons all laws must be submitted, in others only certain kinds or only those which are demanded by a certain number of voters.

"\* \* \* To-day every canton, except priest-ridden, ultramontane Fribourg, has either the compulsory or the optional referendum incorporated into its constitution, and the central government in the federal constitution possesses the optional, *e. g.*, in the words of the text: 'Federal laws as well as federal resolutions, which are binding upon all and which are not of such a nature that they must be despatched immediately, shall be laid before the people for acceptance or rejection when this is demanded by 30,000 Swiss voters or by eight cantons.' (Federal constitution, Art. 89.)

"Not satisfied, however, with passing judgment upon the laws made by their representatives, the people soon demanded the right of proposing measures themselves. This is the initiative, or the right of any voter or body of voters to initiate proposals for the enactment of new laws, or for the alteration or abolition of existing laws. At present seventeen cantons out of twenty-two have incorporated the initiative into their constitutions. On the 7th of July, 1891, moreover, the Swiss people accepted an amendment to the federal constitution which introduces the same principle also into that document. Hereafter the right of the initiative is applicable, 'when 50,000 voters demand the enactment, abolition or alteration of special articles of the federal constitution.' (Fed. Const., Art. 121.) It can only be a question of a few years, therefore, before all the cantons of the confederation are governed by the referendum and initiative.

"Hereafter Switzerland must become more than ever the standard-bearer in all reforms which make for direct and efficient self-government, while we of the greater republic must acknowledge with humiliation that we have been distanced in the race for pure politics. \* \* \* Nor must the right of the initiative be considered as equivalent to the general privilege of petition, which is enjoyed by the inhabitants of every state which makes any pretensions whatever to political liberty. The latter is merely a request, addressed to the authorities in power, by a number of more or less irresponsible persons. The authorities may or may not take it into consideration, as they see fit. But the initiative is a demand made upon the government by a body of voters to discuss a certain project, and to return it to the people for final acceptance or rejection. The authorities are obliged to take it into consideration or to draw up a bill of their own incorporating the same principle.

"In Switzerland, therefore, the introduction into practical politics of any question which attracts public notice can be accomplished in a simple and direct manner, while in this country we are confronted by the almost insurmountable difficulties connected with the election of representatives pledged to lay reform bills before the house, or are obliged to content ourselves with harmless petitions.

"Now, the initiative is a necessary corollary of the referendum. Both institutions are mediums for the expression of the popular will, but viewed

from different standpoints. The referendum is a passive force; it says merely 'aye' or 'nay,' and is essentially judicial in character. The initiative, on the other hand, is an active, creative force; it supplies the progressive element in the process of legislation, while the referendum acts as a critical, controlling check upon the adoption of laws. Taken together, these two institutions form the most perfect contrivance so far devised by a free people for the conduct of self-government. They create a sort of political pendulum, which oscillates in a groove strictly marked by the constitution. They produce a steady seesaw of legislation, a continual to-and-fro movement, which carries certain expressions of the public will directly from the people to the legislature, and back again to the people for their verdict.

"It will always remain the chief honor and glory of Swiss statesmanship to have discovered the solution of one of the great political problems of the age: how to enable great masses of people to govern themselves directly. By means of the referendum and the initiative, this difficulty has been brilliantly overcome. The essence and vital principle of the popular assembly has been rescued from perishing miserably before the exigencies of modern life, and successfully grafted upon the representative system."

Like many thousands of thoughtful Americans and lovers of their country, our author sees the sceptre gradually departing from the common people, and sounds the note of alarm as others are doing, as follows:

"It has become somewhat of a common-place assertion that politics in the United States have reached the lowest stage to which they may safely go. There seems to be no longer any necessity to prove this proposition, for the general conviction has gone abroad, amply justified by the whole course of history, that no democracy can hope to withstand the corrupting influences now at work in our midst, unless certain radical reforms are carried to a successful conclusion. Our calm American complacency seems, at length, to have received a shock; our habitual optimism to have given place to a feeling of apprehension, lest the malignant forces, now uppermost in our national life, may not, after all, prove too strong for us; and a corresponding desire is being manifested to set in motion other benign forces, which shall save the state from destruction while there is yet time."

From what quarter we might likely expect the most strenuous opposition in the adoption of these two beneficent measures, our authority gives us an inkling where he says: "Unfortunately all attempts to probe the fundamental, first causes of our corruption are checked at the outset, by the difficulty of bringing the popular will to bear upon public questions. Our whole administrative system, and all the methods by which the people are supposed to make known their desires, are perverted and diseased, so that the sovereign body are prevented by mere tricksters from exerting their legitimate control over the making of the laws which are to govern them. We are suffering not only from deep-seated economic and social diseases, of which, perhaps, the most alarming symptom is the concentration of wealth into the hands of a few, but from the rule of the boss, and from the lamentable fact that the people at large are divorced from legislation.

"As a matter of fact, nothing stands between us and the tyranny of municipal, state and federal bosses, as unscrupulous as any feudal lordling in the thirteenth century, except public opinion, imperfectly expressed by the press. \* \* \* In point of fact, the combination of the referendum and the initiative is fatal to the lobby. Under its beneficent influence politics cease to be a trade, for the power of the politicians is curtailed and there is no money in the business. No chance is offered of devising deals and little give-and-take schemes, when everything has to pass before the scrutinizing gaze of the tax-payers."

Speaking of the evil results of party-

ism and of the dire effect in clinging to the maxim, "To the victor belong the spoils," he says: "Democracies have been justly reproached for the fact that their political offices are not always filled by men of recognized ability and unstained honor; that the best talent of the nation, after awhile, yields the political field to adventurers. This is not the case in Switzerland under the purifying working of the referendum and initiative. Nowhere in the world are government places occupied by men so well fitted for the work to be performed. These institutions strike a blow at party government in the narrow sense, in the sense in which offices are distributed only to party workers, irrespective of capacity for peculiar duties—party government which produces an opposition, whose business it is to oppose, never to co-operate. It would also modify our whole representative system, which now practically endows the elected legislators with sovereign attributes. For these systems the referendum and initiative substitute a government based upon business principles, displaying ability and stability, simplicity and economy."

In taking leave of our author, I cannot, even at the risk of being considered tedious, but give his concluding remarks upon this interesting and important topic: "Those who have no faith in the principles which underlie all genuine democracies, in the equality and brotherhood of man, and in his natural rights; who fear the people as an unreasoning beast which must be controlled; and therefore look to reform by means of artificial laws rather than by those of nature—such men will naturally dread anything which savors of direct government, and will, of course, find the referendum and the initiative a stumbling-block and a bugbear."

"But the increasing number of those who place their utmost confidence in the common sense of the people as a whole, unhampered and unperverted by bosses, will welcome the referendum and its complement, the initiative, as the most important contributions to the art of self-government and the greatest triumphs over the peculiar dangers to which representative governments are exposed, which this century has yet seen."

Mr. Editor, I have imposed upon your space and the good nature of your readers so much that I will not now even touch upon the ethical side which this question presents, preferring to leave it to an abler pen. But just imagine what a powerful factor for good the initiative would prove to our people in the lodge-room, the Grange and Alliance halls in every gathering, public and private. How it would awaken thought, stimulate inquiry, arouse the voter to a greater sense of responsibility and at once place him on a higher plane of American citizenship. The Alliance is justly entitled to the honor of having initiated and carried on in this State and elsewhere a campaign of education. What an efficient auxiliary the initiative would be in sharpening the intelligence, arousing the patriotism and reducing the legions of Rip Van Winkles and mossbacks.

We tell our assembled legislators, now and here, that we, the people of Kansas, are ready for the referendum and initiative. Give us these measures and we will risk getting the Australian voting system, a maximum fare and freight law and other needful legislation.

Yea, more than that and better than all! Give us these two institutions and in coming years we can stand proudly erect before the world as perfect specimens of American sovereigns and repeat indeed and truth the immortal words of Abraham Lincoln: "A government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth." ED. SECREST.

Randolph, Kas.

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the scalp that spreads and dries, forming scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

Well Machinery Send for illus. cat'lg. Peck Mfg. Co., 60 4th St., Sioux City, Iowa.



## The Horse.

### EXTERNAL CONFORMATION OF THE HORSE.

(Continued from last week.)

#### SCALE OF POINTS FOR THE TROTTER-BRED STALLION.

**Head**—Ear of medium size and pointed, eye large, prominent and of docile expression, forehead broad and flat, nasal bones straight and dished on their lateral surfaces, cranium bones nicely rounded, nostrils firm, large and readily dilated, cheek muscles well developed, mouth not too small, muzzle fine and tapering, branches of lower jaws well spread apart at their angles, 5.

**Neck**—Rangy with well developed crest and attached to the head in an angular sort of way, rather of the obtuse order, 5.

**Withers**—May be continuous with the superior border of the neck, back straight, loins broad, 5.

**Croup**—Somewhat sloping with dock coming out high up, tail carried in an arched and graceful manner, 5.

**Chest**—Deep through the girth, breast broad and bosom well developed, well ribbed up and ribs well sprung, 5.

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

**Forearm**—Well developed, with large muscles standing boldly out, 5.

**Knee**—Strong, broad from before backwards, 5.

**Knee to Foot**—Not cut away under the knee, cannon short, flat, hard and broad, not feathered, fetlock well formed and free from disease, pasterns moderately long and oblique, but strong, 5.

**Foot**—Of medium size, wall strong and circular in outline, heels full and round, frog well developed, 5.

**Haunch or Upper Thigh**—Muscles well developed, quarters broad, ham thick, 5.

**Gaskin or Lower Thigh**—Muscles well developed, ham string prominent, 5.

**Hock**—Deep from before backwards, broad from side to side, healthy, 5.

**Hock to Foot**—Hind cannon short, broader and flatter than in front, little, if any coarse hair on posterior border, fetlock of good size and sound, pasterns oblique, strong and medium length, 5.

**Foot**—Smaller, not so round, sole more concave than in front, 5.

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

**Skin**—Soft, mellow, loose, not like parchment, 5.

**Temperament**—Docile, prompt, energetic, not nervous, 5.

**Action and Style**—Free and elastic, perfect in the trotting gait and good walker, 5.

**Weight**—Pounds 950 to 1,200, 5.

**Height**—Hands 15½ to 16½, 5.

The mare and gelding of the trotting class may be of the same general type as the stallion, but not so masculine looking; the neck, withers and general physiognomy being the points which contribute most to the more effeminate appearance of these animals. The neck should be more delicate and cleaner cut, the withers more pronounced and not as thick through and through at the upper part; the physiognomy milder and more gentle and less impetuous.

#### EDUCATIONAL SCALE FOR HORSES SHOWN UNDER SADDLE OR IN HARNESS.

Prompt response to all aids imparted by the hand, the reins, the whip, the heel, the voice or whatever else may be used in directing the movement of the animals, 10.

#### HEALTH SCALE OF POINTS.

Soundness from a practical point of view, freedom from vicious habits, gibbing, cribbing, wind-sucking, weaving, etc., etc., 10.

#### HISTORICAL SCALE OF POINTS—FOR REGISTERED ANIMALS ONLY.

From Wallace's Monthly, August, 1887:

**A. Pedigree**—This is the most important single point in the whole scale, (scale in Wallace's Monthly,) and yet it is the one that has received the least attention. Consider well what the sire and dam have each inherited, what each has done as a performer, and what each has produced in the stud. Then consider the qualifications to two grandsires and the granddams in some way. If the animal under judgment is running-bred, consider the running qualifications of his ancestors, but if trotting-bred, look only to the trotting qualifications. The value of the pedigree is in the merit of the immediate crosses, viewed in the light of inheritance, performance and production, 50.

**B. Performance**—Ability to perform well compensates for shortcomings in inheritance. Nothing but technical records can be accepted on this point. Any record is better than no record. Every animal intended to produce trotters should have his or her speed developed to some extent. The character and precision of the gait with freedom from all artificial appliances, must enter into the value of this point, 50.

**C. Character of Offspring**—This point applies only to aged and tried sires and dams. The credits will be awarded according to

the number and class of fast performers from a given animal, the age and opportunities of the competitors being considered, 50.

[N. B.—Points B and C are alternative; exhibitors shall elect one or other, but not both; perfection in each is 50.]

E. A. A. GRANGE,  
Consulting Veterinarian to the Michigan Experiment Station.  
Agricultural College, Mich., Dec. 1, 1892.

### Horse Markets Reviewed.

#### CHICAGO.

The following is the general review of the market as given in the daily papers:

J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: The horse market for the week closing has been not merely strong—it has been, to use a pet expression, rampantly bullish, the demand being greater for all sizes, grades and kinds than for many months. The buyers, larger in number than for months, were hungry for horse flesh, and with orders bulging out of their pockets, were determined to buy and did buy with a freedom unknown to the market for months.

"The Wednesday auctions are crowded with buyers, and at our last sale 268 horses were sold. The private selling has assumed great proportions, and 71 head were disposed of by him Tuesday, February 14. An average of one and one-half carloads per day have been sold by him at private sale during the past week.

The prospects, judging by the present, have never been brighter, and it would be well for shippers to market their horses without delay.

The following is a range of prices:  
Southern chunks, 1,000 lbs. .... \$ 60@ 90  
1,300-lb chunks. .... 120@135  
1,400-lb chunks. .... 140@170  
1,500-lb draft horses. .... 175@200  
1,600-lb draft horses. .... 190@250  
Streeters, 1,150 to 1,200 lbs. .... 90@115  
Express horses. .... 160@200

#### KANSAS CITY.

Every day shows an increase in the volume of business done at the horse and mule department. The receipts during the past week were quite large and the quality in all classes was never better. There was quite a run of nice Southern stock and they all sold quick and a little above quotations. Good streeters were in fair demand. Heavy drafts, 1,500 to 1,600, are selling as well as at any time during the past year. There were several parties on the market looking for toppy, good-styled drivers. The buyers were from Old Mexico, Atlanta, New Orleans, Memphis, Buffalo, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Myerstown, Penn., Pratt, Kas., with a number of local buyers. Prospects for the coming week are good for smooth blocks of mares, good-styled drivers and extra heavy drafts.

Draft, extra, 1500 lbs. .... \$125@175  
Draft, good, 1300 lbs. .... 85@115  
Drivers, extra. .... 120@210  
Drivers, good. .... 75@ 85  
Saddlers, good to extra. .... 75@175  
Southern mares and geldings. .... 35@ 75  
Cavalry. .... 2100  
Western range, unbroken. .... 20@ 50  
Western range, broken. .... 30@ 80  
Matched teams. .... 150@300  
Western ponies. .... 100@ 20

Small mules 14-3 and under continue dull and slow sale. Nothing but quality sells at quotations. Big 15 to 16 hand mules steady and firm, demand fair. Receipts of all classes fair.

14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs. .... \$ 55@ 70  
14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs. .... 75@ 85  
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra. .... 95@110  
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good. .... 80@ 90  
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra. .... 125@135  
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good. .... 110@120  
16 to 16½ hands, good to extra. .... 130@165

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the horse and mule department of the Kansas City stock yards, send to the KANSAS FARMER the following summary of the market:

Auction Sales—Fifteen draft, at \$112.50; eleven drivers, at \$115; forty streeters, at \$82.50; eighty-five Southern, at \$60; sixteen chunks, at \$95.

Private Sales—Ten draft, at \$125; eight drivers, at \$127.50; ten streeters, at \$82.50; twenty-five Southern, at \$62.50; six chunks, at \$92.50.

People troubled with sick and nervous headache will find a most efficacious remedy in Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver, restore healthy action to the digestive organs, and thus afford speedy and permanent relief.

#### Kansas Swine-Breeders.

Do you want something way up in breeding? Then don't fail to come to the great closing-out sale of J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas., March 2, 1893. Sixteen sows bred to Gold Coin, his sire Tecumseh Chip by Tecumseh, out of Greenwood Bess 5th, with Royalty, Give or Take, Tom Corwin 2nd, Tom Corwin, on his dam's side. Blood will tell and here it is. Four sows bred to the yearling Osgood boar and four to a fine young male bred by John Harcourt & Bro., New Augusta, Ind. Twenty-five young gilts and males ready for use. Write for catalogue. If you can't come, send in your bid; it will be entrusted to disinterested parties.  
J. D. ZILLER.  
Hiawatha, Kas.

### DISGUISED CATARRH.

#### A Stealthy, Insidious Weakening Enemy to the Overworked Men and Women.

There are a great many people who are actually invalids from chronic catarrh of some internal organ, who have not the slightest suspicion that they are victims of this universal disease. This is especially true in cases of chronic catarrh of the organs in the lower part of the abdomen or pelvic organs. These organs are especially liable to catarrh which give rise to weakening discharges, painful irregularities, back-ache, bearing down pains, smarting and throbbing, with a host of other symptoms peculiar to weak persons of both sexes, but occurring much more frequently in women, when it is called female weakness. There are a multitude of women, especially housewives, and all other women obliged to be on their feet continually, who are wretched beyond description, simply because their strength and vitality is sapped away by catarrhal discharges. These women get up in the morning tired, drag themselves through their daily duties tired, only to go to bed at night as tired as before.

Pe-ru-na is such a perfect specific for such cases that when patients have once used it they can never be induced to quit it until they are permanently cured. It begins to relieve the disagreeable symptoms at once. The back-ache ceases, the trembling knees are strengthened, the appetite restored, digestion made perfect, the dull headache is stopped and the weakening drains are gradually cured. These results certainly follow a course of treatment with Pe-ru-na.

A valuable illustrated pamphlet of thirty-two pages, fully describing this class of disorders, including coughs, colds, la grippe, and all other climatic diseases of winter, will be sent free to any address, by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

The beautiful warm and pleasant weather of the Loup valley of Nebraska, has been the finest winter for horses I have ever known. My imported and home-bred draft horses are all in the pink of "show-yard" condition, and as the St. Paul, Neb., stud is noted for the "home of the winners," many are the compliments of my visitors, and the common remark among them is, that the half has not been told of the wonderful, large and smoothest lot of draft horses to be seen at Iams' barns. There you can see more black Percherons, from the 1,200-pound, eight-months-old Bon Ton, winner of first prize at the great St. Louis fair, also his dam, the great 2,250-pound Iris, the largest Percheron mare in America, winner of first prize at Nebraska, Kansas and the great St. Louis fairs, and grand sweepstakes at the Kansas State fair over the Paris exposition winner, Rosa Bonheur, and the black Percheron five-year-old, Louis D'Or, or the largest stallion in America, weight 2,340 pounds, and the finest of form, and you can see more State prize-winners in Iams' barns than all other pretended importers in Nebraska. I import all my horses from Europe, and buy only first-class horses. I am the only importer of Percheron or French Draft horses to Nebraska in 1891 and 1892, and my horses must be sold to make room for my large July importation. My health is first-class, as is that of my horses—and the health of all of my customers is excellent, because they can save money enough to clothe and feed their whole family by buying a draft stallion of any breed from Iams, of St. Paul, Neb. They can buy a State prize-winner of Iams, as he has whole barns full of them, at less price than the peddlers sell you good-for-nothing culls at—on one to three years time at 5 per cent. interest, with 50 to 60 per cent. a breeding guarantee, and Iams pays the freight.

If a visit to my place does not convince you these are facts, I will cheerfully pay your expenses to see me, and Iams' latching string is always out. Go and see Frank Iams, of St. Paul, Neb.

#### Wanted.

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

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

#### You

Can obtain a large, handsome Burlington Route map of the United States, mounted and suitable for the home or office, by sending 15 cents in postage to D. O. Ives, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

## Barb-Wire

cuts. Apply Phénol Sodique before inflammation sets in. He will hardly know he is hurt.

Better late than never. For man and all animals.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.  
At druggists. Take no substitute.

### To Raise Good Fruit

You should spray your trees; there is probably no work on the farm or garden that will yield better returns for time and money expended than spraying fruit trees and vines, for the destruction of insect pests, and also for checking the blights and other diseases that attack either the foliage or fruit. By spraying you get much larger fruit, much finer fruit, more of it, and much better prices, and your trees and vines will be kept in a much better, healthier and more thriving condition, on account of the foliage being free from insect pests, blights, etc. The results from spraying, in many cases are wonderful. The P. C. Lewis Mfg. Co., of Catskill, N. Y., have just issued a valuable illustrated book on spraying that should be in the hands of every person interested in raising good fruit. The book will be sent free.

The above firm are manufacturers of the celebrated Lewis Combination Spray Pumps, of which they have sold tens of thousands. They guarantee absolute satisfaction or money refunded. They are thoroughly reliable; write them.

### To the Inauguration via B. & O. R. R.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad announces that on the occasion of the inauguration of Cleveland and Stevenson on March 4th it will sell excursion tickets to Washington and return at low rates. Tickets reading via the B. & O. will be on sale at its own offices, and at the offices of the principal railroad companies throughout the country. Tickets will be sold March 2d, 3d and 4th, and will be good for return journey until March 7th, inclusive. For information in detail concerning time of trains, rates of fare, etc., address C. P. Craig, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 415 Broadway, New York; A. J. Simmons, New England Passenger Agent, 211 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., or James Potter, District Passenger Agent, 833 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Cheap Rates to Washington for the Inauguration of President Cleveland.

February 27 to March 1, inclusive, the Burlington Route will sell tickets from Atchison and Kansas City to Washington and return for \$26.75, good to return until March 9.

## To Farmers!

Farmers suffer severely from rheumatism, often caused by indigestion or constipation. They can easily be cured by taking the Laxative Gum Drops if they will continue in their use. In order to derive the best results they should take them every night before retiring. If they are unable to get them of their druggists, they can obtain them by sending their address to the Sylvan Remedy Co., Peoria, Ill., and get a trial box free. Mention the name of this paper.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,

Peoria, Ill.

## Sale of Great Stallions!

On Wednesday, March 15, 1893, I will sell at Alexis, Ill., one of the most valuable lots of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS ever brought under the hammer—twelve to fifteen head.

Among them are four great horses by that Prince of Clydesdale sires Cedric (1087), a choice breeding horse by the old Prince of Wales (673), one by Cairee-broggie Keir (1993), and one MacGregor, together with other good ones. Also one large and excellent Percheron. Catalogues on application.

ROBT. HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.



## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### Youths' Departure.

BY JOSEPHINE RAPLEY-HAGUE.

Ah, Youth, wilt thou not linger  
A few more years with me?  
Each moment of my glad, young life,  
Dear Youth, I've spent with thee.  
Thou hast brought me many blessings,  
'Mongst them health and joy and grace.  
Thou hast set my cheeks with dimples,  
With roses wreathed my face.

Thou'st proffered many friendships,  
Bidding me accept with smiles,  
And the latest—tell me truly, Youth—  
Didst thou gift him with those wiles?  
I've learned well each mystic lesson  
Which thou didst bid him teach,  
From timid pressure of the hand  
To kiss upon the cheek.

Treasured Youth, that we are parting,  
And Age thou'rt ushering in,  
Leave with me my sweet-voiced teacher,  
I still would learn of him.  
Why frown? thou know'st I'll miss thee;  
Yet, can ne'er unhappy be  
If thou wilt leave me Love  
Till Father Time is done with me.

### EGGS.

The season is now at hand, when, at least with farmer folks, eggs are considered more of a luxury than at any other time of the year. While "everybody" knows how to cook eggs, it may be of interest to read some excellent receipts, clipped from *Good Housekeeping*, which we present herewith, preceded by the following remarks:

While the word "egg," in its broadest application, covers a great variety of production, the term in a culinary sense has come to mean solely the product of the ordinary hen—for whom, also, there is no distinguishing name in common use which she is not in justice obliged to share with the females of entirely distinct and unrelated species. No other branch of the fowl tribe produces eggs in sufficient numbers to justify its maintenance for that purpose; while the almost innumerable species of the "domestic fowl" possess quite different qualities as to egg and flesh production. The person who is to keep fowls, should, consequently, be governed somewhat by the object in view. If he is to sell the product, the breed of fowls likely to lay the largest number, regardless of size of the egg, should be sought; while if home consumption is the principal object, the greatest weight of egg product would be the desideratum. On the other hand, the larger bodied fowls, more valuable for flesh production, are not, generally speaking, leaders as layers of eggs. As we are not considering the question of dressed fowls at all, we drop that factor from the present consideration.

Eggs are not simply food; they reach also into the realm of medicine, where they have many uses. For a person of delicate or impaired digestion, an egg, properly cooked, forms the most grateful food, and its use seldom or never gives rise to those distressing attacks which come from the consumption of most other viands. In case of diarrhea, a strong plea is made for the trial of eggs, beaten light, either with or without sugar. While forming a grateful coating for the inflamed and diseased surfaces, till nature has time to make the necessary repairs, they also furnish nutriment, and dispense with the necessity for coarser and aggravating foods.

**A Hygienic Hard Egg.**—Boil as usual, but allow the process to continue for twenty-five minutes. The eggs should then be dropped into cold water, which will allow the shells to be peeled off readily, and when this has been done, the denuded eggs, which will be firm and maintain their shape perfectly, should again be dropped into hot water till ready to be served. They may be cut into halves, three being served to each guest, on appropriate dishes, daintily garnished, the proper seasoning of salt, pepper and butter being added.

**Stirred Egg.**—Mix six or eight eggs, half an ounce of fresh butter, a tablespoonful of sweet cream and some salt, stirring them in a proper dish over the fire till they form a moderately thick mass. They are then ready to be served and served at once. Soft boiled vegetables, such as asparagus, cucumbers or cauliflower, cut fine, may be stirred into the mass, if relished.

**English Boiled Eggs.**—Put the eggs into cold water, bring it gradually to a boil, and allow to boil for two minutes. This will give a soft-boiled egg of excellent flavor. If a harder product is desired, continue the boiling for two to four minutes longer, according to the degree of rigidity to be attained.

**Eggs With Cream.**—Hard-boiled eggs are to be shelled and cut in halves, the latter

arranged, cut side downward, upon a buttered dish or platter. A rich cream sauce, properly flavored, is then to be turned over or around the eggs, which should be served immediately. Finely chopped chicken, turkey or ham may be mixed with the sauce if relished.

**Poached Eggs on Tomatoes.**—Take a pint of stewed tomatoes, which have been cooked for half an hour, and season with salt, pepper and butter. Having broken six eggs into a dish, slide them carefully upon the tomatoes, and as the whites stiffen, slightly pull up the edges. When they have become opaque, prick the yolks, allowing them to run out over the whites and the tomatoes. When they have become of the consistency of cream, turn the mixture out upon a platter on which are arranged slices of buttered toast.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### Kansas Paragraphs.

During the winter of 1541-2, Coronado, with his Spanish cavaliers, came from Mexico in search of Quivera, a city of Cibola. With Indians for guides. They crossed the Kansas line, now the southern boundary of Barbour county, and marched in a northeasterly direction through Nemaha county, into the southern part of Nebraska. They were the first Europeans to set foot on Kansas soil.

Father Marquette, a missionary, who had settled in Montreal, heard of the Mississippi river from an Illinois Indian, and set out to descend and explore it to the mouth. He made a map, which is still preserved in the museum of St. Mary's college at Montreal. Upon this map is first inscribed the name of Kanza. Father Marquette wrote in his journal: "The Kanza Indians said their country was far to the West."

The first Frenchman who set foot on Kansas soil was Dutisne. He was sent from New Orleans in 1719, and came up the Osage river, through what is now Linn county, and taking a northwesterly course, his route lay through Davis county, until he had traversed two-thirds of the State. There he erected a cross with the arms of King of France, September 27, 1719. It is in his chart or map the name Marais des Cygne is first written. He found the Osage river and its banks abundant with young swans, so he called the river Marais des Cygne—river of swans. He was sent out to search and locate mines of lead and silver, the mining fever being at its height.

In 1806-7, Lieutenant Z. M. Pike was sent out in the interest of the United States government, and his line of march lay through the southern part of Kansas. It was on this expedition he discovered and named Pike's Peak, and also an overland trade began with Mexico.

The "Santa Fe Trail," a wagon road from Missouri to Mexico, was established in 1827 by Maj. Sibley, under an act of Congress, but the first wagon train passed through Kansas in 1823. These trains carried to New Mexico, bacon, flour, provisions, guns, ammunition, and brought back wool, hides, tallow and blankets.

Fort Leavenworth was established in 1827 by Col. Leavenworth, who was afterwards killed on the banks of the Rio Grande by a guerilla, as he kept watch while his men slept.

On June 3, 1825, the United States government made a treaty with the Kaw Indians, (Kaw is the French for Kansas), and among the provisions made was that they were to be instructed in farming, and Maj. Daniel M. Boone, son of the old pioneer of Kentucky, was elected to fill that position, and removed with his family to the Kansas valley and erected buildings. The place of location was on the north side of the Kaw river, in the southern part of what is now Jefferson county, and near Williamstown. Thus Maj. Boone was the first white farmer in Kansas. And on August 22, 1828, a son was born to Daniel M. and Mrs. Sarah E. Boone, being the first white child born in Kansas that there is a record of.

The Baptist Shawnee Mission was established near Wyandotte in 1831, under the direct supervision of Rev. Isaac McCoy, Dr. Johnston Lykins and wife.

The oldest settler in Wyandotte county is Moses Grinter. He located there in 1831, near Secundine, and lived there until his death, which occurred June 12, 1878. It was in Wyandotte county that the first printing press was set up, at the Baptist Shawnee Mission, by Rev. Joseph Meeker, in 1833, and the first newspaper in the Indian language was published. It was the *Shawanoes Sun*, edited by Dr. Johnston Lykins.

MARY E. JACKSON.

### Family Manners.

It is in the home, above all other places, that the true man or woman will strive to please and soothe. This for two reasons—first, because it is right, in order that the home life may be what it is meant to be. Both husband and wife should feel that no matter what trials and perplexities may come to each in the contact with the outside world, there will be in the family



Storekeepers and their clerks have to wash their hands twenty times a day. First it is coal-oil or a peck of potatoes—and a wash before weighing the sugar; then vinegar or syrup—and a wash before putting up the pound of crackers, and so on all day long: but a cake of Ivory Soap is the thing, quick foamy lather, quick rinsing, and quick cleaning. It is the soap to use at the store as well as to sell, and every man in the business knows that customers who buy it once, buy it always.

R. 11.

COPYRIGHT 1892, BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.

gathering a haven from which strife, dispute, contention and unkindness will be shut out, and into which will come only tenderness, consideration and confidence. That there are so many examples of the reverse, only emphasizes the "ought to be." Second, the example displayed should have consideration. If the boy is to be "a little gentleman" when away from home, he must be taught, and not by precept alone, but as well by example, when he is at home. And the influence of the example of the father upon the son, and of the mother upon the daughter, will be much more potent than any amount of advice or any rules of etiquette.

It often occurs that children must be admonished of errors in deportment of which they have been either innocently or willfully guilty. This should always be done in the gentlest and kindest manner, and privately. Even if the reproof is deserved, that which is tempered by the accents of love and kindness will touch far more deeply than when voiced hastily and with unkindness of tone.

It is probably not true that family "manners" are less courteous now than formerly; probably the reverse is the fact, but it must be admitted that there is yet room for a great deal of improvement. Somehow, somewhere, there has crept into popular acceptance the idea that with marriage, or at least with the waning of the honeymoon, the "lover days" are over, and the kindness, gentleness and attention which existed during the courtship, has no longer a place in the domestic economy of the wedded pair.—*Good Housekeeping*.

### Hops and Hop Yeast.

An "Old Virginia" housekeeper writes as follows: It gives me pleasure to tell something about hops and hop yeast. In this highly favored country the hop vine is often found growing wild and bearing abundant blossoms on the creeks and branches, but if there is none near enough to be convenient, you can get a plant in the early spring, set it in a moderately rich place, see that the weeds do not overgrow it, give it a frame, a pole or strings to run up on (not too high),

and in September you may gather your blossoms as soon as the pollen is ripe, and before it begins to fall. Lay them in trays or on cloths in a cool, shady place until they are dry; then pack them in paper bags and lay them in a dry place until wanted. If you have a quantity sufficient, more than you need for making yeast, etc., you can fill a pillow-tick and keep it to be used in sickness. Inhaling the odor of hops produces drowsiness.

To make yeast, take a quart of peeled Irish potatoes, a handful of hops tied up in a little muslin bag; set the potatoes and hops to boil in a gallon of water. When the potatoes are done mash them thoroughly, with a cup of sugar and a cup of salt. When thoroughly mixed and free from lumps add the water in which the potatoes and hops were boiled, and when the mixture is lukewarm a cup of good old yeast or a cake of yeast dissolved in a cup of water. Set in a warm place to rise. When risen you can put it in a cooler place, but not where it is likely to freeze, as freezing destroys its value utterly. In the valley of the Shenandoah, where good housekeepers abound, they take some of their fresh yeast and make it into a stiff dough with sifted corn meal. This they spread on a cloth in an airy but not sunny place until dry; then they pack it in paper bags and keep it dry, using, as we do, yeast cakes to make bread, or to start new yeast. Clear, dry weather is essential, as lying in a damp state causes the mixture to become sour and musty. This preparation is known as "dry rising," "sots" and "ribbles." To use, put a half teacupful into a cup with water enough to barely cover it. When it takes a slight rise it is ready to use, and the quantity named should be used with half a gallon of flour in cold weather.

Self-improvement is the first step towards farm improvement.

The farmer must know what he is doing, just the same as the merchant, and to do this must keep some kind of an account of his operations.

# DR. PRICE'S

## Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.



## The Young Folks.

### As Night Comes On.

The sun behind the hills is creeping,  
The shadows gather long and deep;  
And all around a solemn stillness  
Steals o'er the woodland and the steen;  
Across the lake a golden shimmer falleth,  
Where last the glory of the sun has shown,  
And nature to her rest is hasting,  
As night comes on.

A near the plash of oars is breaking  
The golden shimmer of the lake;  
The rowers turn the sharp prow homeward,  
The birds their woodland journey take.  
Far off the glimmer of a window lighted  
Bespeaks the resting when the day is gone;  
Around the insect music waketh,  
As night comes on.

About my life the shadow falleth,  
As noiseless as the twilight come;  
The tumult of the world is hushing,  
And only quiet has its room.  
Across the outlook of my heart the glory  
Of life's rare golden sunset light is thrown;  
At close of day my life is resting,  
As night comes on.

From out the bosom of a life nigh spent,  
The harbingers of doubt and fear  
Are flying fast, and silence reigneth,  
While in the stillness I can hear  
The harmony of life's remembered blessings,  
Can feel the triumph of a life-work done,  
And trust the love which shineth brighter,  
As night comes on.

Still, still my heart her song is singing,  
A song of patient trust and love,  
The music of life's glad prevailing;  
And listening thus, I hear above  
Earth's little bustle a dear Father speaking  
In loving tenderness the glad "Well done,"  
And feel His hand my own is pressing,  
As night comes on.

—Edward H. Shannon, in *Christian Advocate*.

### "BEN" BUTLER'S SCHOOL TEACHING.

One of the late General Butler's pupils, when "Ben" was a pedagogue, sends the following anecdotes to the *New York Tribune*:

Butler had been a schoolmaster for only a short time when he struck terror to the souls of the big boys, who had plotted to stand him on his head in a snowdrift, by letting them see two big pistols loaded with ashes. Perhaps it was that piece of strategy which won him his spurs. The next winter he taught a school in another part of the same town, which, by the way, was Cornville, Me.

The master was just as popular with the older girls among his pupils as he had been when in the previous winter the faithfulness of one of them had saved him from the plots of the big boys and an ignominious exit from the little realm which he ruled with his rod. Nor was Mr. Butler yet too old to be willing to make good impression on the susceptible natures of the big girls. One day he had a chance. He had two uncles in the town—two at least, perhaps more. One of them had lent him the pistols with which he so happily avoided bloodshed, and the other now lent him a horse. The horse was one of those horses that ought always to be allowed to have their own way, that have acquired, through long years of study and experience, certain tried and fixed methods of doing their work, which cannot be disturbed without endangering the whole progress and effect of the work itself.

Mr. Butler was one day riding this horse along the road, and the horse was keeping his usual pace, which was based on such philosophical principles and mathematical calculations that in order to be performed correctly it had to be performed slowly, when the schoolmaster descried a group of the big girls coming toward him. That pride which ever goeth before a fall seized upon him and made him desire to make a brave display of his horsemanship and of his steed's activity, and just as he came close to the girls he smote the beast with his whip and dug him in the ribs with his heels. The horse, who was a perfect St. Anthony in his indifference to girls, and had not even noted their presence, was so surprised by the suddenness of the demand made upon him for an increase of speed that he did not allow time to take his legs out of the tangle in which he usually kept them, made an honest but ill-advised effort to go forward with all four of them at once, and landed on his knees. The rider pitched forward, struck the horse's head, knocked out two teeth—his own, not the horse's—and cut his lips. The admiration of the girls was changed to mirth and then to horror as they saw the snow becoming stained with blood, and the master naturally became a hero again, though in a less comfortable way than he had hoped. He afterward got some new teeth in place of those he had lost, and they were thought to be an improvement, as the old ones had been built on the same plan as his eyes.

It happened one day that one of the boys of the school had been for some time conducting himself in a manner highly disapproved by the master thereof, and the latter desired the former to come from his seat and stand in the open portion of the floor, where his ignominy might be an example to the rest of the school and where his further misdeeds might be more conveniently watched. But the pupil was averse to this arrangement, and refused to comply with the demand. Mr. Butler threatened to make the bad boy come, if he would not

come of himself, and the bad boy defied him, saying that he was not big enough. Butler, not knowing in the least how he was to carry out his threat, for indeed he was not especially big, trusted to luck, and began by grasping the boy by the collar, and trying to pull him out of his seat. In this he failed at first, as he must have expected to do, for the refractory pupil twined his arms and his legs about the desk and the bench, and could not be moved.

In this extremity the future ornament of the bar decided on a change of venue. Slipping his hand down the boy's back till he reached his trousers, he took a new hold there and pulled again. This time unexpected fortune attended him, for a portion of the material of the trousers, or rather of the material wherewith they had been reinforced, came away in his hand. The coming General saw, and his enemy felt, the tactical advantage gained by this flank movement, and the master, feeling himself in a position to dictate terms, cried: "Now come out, or I'll make a sans-culotte of you." And then the boy came. But the next day his mother sent for the master to come and see her, for she wanted to know whether she was supposed to have no better business than sewing patches on her boy's trousers for him to pull off. Mr. Butler fearlessly obeyed the summons, and what passed at the interview is not known, but it is supposed that he exerted some of the power of persuasion, which afterward served him well in the presence of the jury, for it ended in an invitation for him to stay to supper. It only remains to be added that the facts in regard to the incidents here described are furnished by the man who was once the bad boy who was so outgeneraled by Mr. Butler.

## "August Flower"

For Dyspepsia.

A. Bellanger, Propr., Stove Foundry, Montigny, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower for Dyspepsia. It gave me great relief. I recommend it to all Dyspeptics as a very good remedy."

Ed. Bergeron, General Dealer, Lauzon, Levis, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower with the best possible results for Dyspepsia."

C. A. Barrington, Engineer and General Smith, Sydney, Australia, writes: "August Flower has effected a complete cure in my case. It acted like a miracle."

Geo. Gates, Corinth, Miss., writes: "I consider your August Flower the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia. I was almost dead with that disease, but used several bottles of August Flower, and now consider myself a well man. I sincerely recommend this medicine to suffering humanity the world over."

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

FARMERS DO YOUR OWN BLACKSMITHING

Send for circular. HOLT MFG. CO. Cleveland, O.

**OLD COINS** WANTED. \$1,000 for 1804 dollar, \$5.75 for 1853 quarter, \$2 for 1856 ct., and Big Prices for 900 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 325 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

**THIS \$11 TO \$17 FREE** Sewing Machine to examine in any home. Send anywhere without one cent in advance. Warranted the best sewing machine ever made. Our terms, conditions and everything far more liberal than any other house ever offered. For full particulars, etc., cut this advertisement out and send to us today. Address: **Alvah Mfg. Co., Dept. C292 Chicago, Ill.**

**SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE** SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. KRAUSER & BRO. MILTON, PA.

**MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW I DO IT FOR THE MONEY.** \$12 Buys a \$65.00 Improved Oxford Singer Sewing Machine; perfect working, reliable, finely finished, adapted to light and heavy work, with a complete set of the latest improved attachments FREE. Each machine is guaranteed for 5 years. Buy direct from our factory, and save dealers and agents' profit. FREE TRIAL and FREE CATALOGUE. **OXFORD MFG. CO., DEPT. 8 B. Chicago, Ill.**

**WHEREVER THE ROCKER WASHER** is used the Washboard becomes a relic of barbarism. It is warranted to do the washing of an ordinary family in one hour as clean as can be washed by hand. Write for full description and prices. **Rocke Washer Co., Fort Wayne Ind.** Agents wanted.

HIGHLY DIGESTIBLE AND NUTRITIOUS  
**Van Houten's Cocoa**  
A trial will show its GREAT SUPERIORITY in STRENGTH, FLAVOR & CHEAPNESS.

## CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M.C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

**Nerve Tonic** **Blood Builder**  
**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE**  
Send for descriptive pamphlet.  
Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Schenectady, N.Y. and Brockville, Ont.  
50c. per box. 6 for \$2.50.

**EYE** A free book on all diseases of the Eye, by Dr. Hartman. Address: Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O.

**THOMPSON'S GRASS SEEDER**  
Sows CLOVER, TIMOTHY, RED TOP and all kinds of GRASS SEEDS. Sows any quantity evenly, accurately, in wet, dry and windy weather. 20 to 40 acres per day. Weight 40 lbs.  
**O.E. Thompson & Sons** Send for Circulars No. 23 River Street, YPSILANTI, MICH.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER**  
The Best Waterproof Coat in the World!  
The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

NOT FAIL to send for specimens & penmanship and illustrated circulars of the WINFIELD BUSINESS COLLEGE. Only college in the West that has ever been awarded medals at any of the World's great Expositions. Expense less than any other school. Address: **C. S. PERRY, Winfield, Kansas**

## IOWA VETERINARY COLLEGE

413 West Grand Ave., DES MOINES, IOWA.

Organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa. Session 1892-3 beginning October 1, 1892. Trustees—O. H. P. Shoemaker, A. M., M. D., President; F. W. Loomis, M. D., Secretary; J. A. Campbell, D. V. S., Treasurer and Registrar. Write for catalogue.

**Southwestern Business College**  
Wichita, Kas. Send for Catalogue.

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.

**Topeka Business College and Institute of Shorthand and Penmanship**  
A LARGE, THOROUGH, PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL. SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

Catalogue and beautiful specimens of penmanship sent free by mentioning this paper. Board and room \$2.50 per week. Address: **L. H. Strickler, 521 and 523 Quincy street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

**GOOD POSITIONS** Secured by Young Men and Women Graduates of **BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, CHICAGO** Business and Shorthand Courses. Can visit **WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS SATURDAYS** without interfering with studies.

**DOUBLE BROW-LOADER \$7.50. RIFLES \$12.00. WATCHES**

**10% ABOVE FACTORY COST**  
\$8.57 Buys a \$65.00 Singer Style Machine.  
\$18.98 Buys Highest Grade modern style machine in the world. 25 different styles at intermediate prices. Warranted 10 years. We are the only manufacturer selling machines direct. Send for catalogue. Terms for securing a sewing machine FREE. **CHICAGO SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ill.**

**MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY** **THE GREAT Southwest SYSTEM.**

Connecting the Commercial Centres and rich farms of **MISSOURI**, The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Towns of **KANSAS**, The Fertile River Valleys and Trade Centres of **NEBRASKA**, The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining Districts of **COLORADO**, The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of **ARKANSAS**, The Beautiful Rolling Prairies and Wood lands of the **INDIAN TERRITORY**, The Sugar Plantations of **LOUISIANA**, The Cotton and Grain Fields, the Cattle Ranges and Winter Resorts of **TEXAS**, Historical and Scenic **OLD AND NEW MEXICO**, And forms with its Connections the Popular Winter Route to **ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA**. For full descriptive and illustrated pamphlet of any of the above States, or Hot Springs, Ark., San Antonio, Texas, and Mexico, address Company's Agents, or **H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

## SPEAKING OF INVESTMENTS!

Does it ever occur to you that money expended in securing rest, recreation or refreshment, will yield a large return? And do you know that

**THE MKT AND**  
**MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.**

Connecting, as it does, Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waxahachie, Hillsboro, Waco, Temple, Belton, Taylor, Gainesville, Henrietta, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston, and the great cotton belt of Texas, with St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, and the productive plains and prairies of Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territory, furnishes its patrons with conveniences unequaled by any line to or from the Southwest, being the

## Only Southwestern Line

RUNNING THE INCOMPARABLE WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING CARS, WITH FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS ON ALL TRAINS.

For further information as to rates, routes, time tables, schedules, sleeping car accommodations, etc., call on or address **H. P. HUGHES, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent M. & T. Railway of Texas, Denison, Texas.** **A. FAULKNER, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System, St. Louis, Mo.**



# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday by the  
**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.**OFFICE:  
No. 116 West Sixth Street.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.  
Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**  
Topeka, Kansas.A MEMBER OF THE  
**WESTERN AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS ASSOCIATION.**EASTERN OFFICE: Frank B. White, Manager,  
651 The Rookery, Chicago.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).  
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.  
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.Annual cards in the **Breeders' Directory**, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the **KANSAS FARMER** free.Electros must have metal base.  
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders  
**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

A subscriber writes the **KANSAS FARMER** as follows: "Please give a hint to farmers in western Kansas that grow alfalfa seed and have it to sell, to advertise the fact in the **FARMER**, so that the consumer can buy direct and both parties save the profit of the middleman."

A correspondent inquires where he can get the "black pepsin," which has been reported to increase the yield of butter from milk. The **KANSAS FARMER** desires to inform all of its readers that the black pepsin pretense is a fraud, as was explained in these columns on November 16, 1892.

The most artistic calendar yet issued is that of William Cooper & Nephews, of Galveston, Tex. It represents with life-like fidelity a lamb, which, having fallen into the water, is anxiously looked after by its dam, and is about being rescued by the faithful dog. Every part of the picture is realistic and true to nature.

One of the marvellous enterprises of the day is the project to build an electric railway from Chicago to St. Louis on which trains are to be run at a speed of 100 miles an hour. Money has been raised and the road is to be built. If it succeeds, and few doubt its success, railroading will be revolutionized, and the steam cars in present use will be as obsolete in ten years, as horse cars are now on street railways.

White & Rial, live stock commission merchants of Kansas City, write the **KANSAS FARMER** under date February 17: "Cattle receipts for the past week, 24,934. The heavy receipts had a weakening tendency to prices of steers and values have ruled some lower than previous week, especially on heavy cattle, the decline being from 20 to 30 cents on the best heavy steers, and 10 to 20 cents on the lighter grades. There has been a good demand for feeders during the week at strong to higher prices, and notwithstanding the liberal receipts of cows and heifers prices have ruled strong, and in many cases the highest of the season. Bulls also sold some better than for the past two or three weeks. Hog receipts for the week, 38,879. Packers succeeded in breaking the market 20 to 30 cents from last Saturday's high point but yesterday and to-day we had a sharp advance in prices, and it now looks as though closing prices this week would be the highest of the winter. Sheep receipts, 14,403, which was quite liberal. The demand was better than for some time past on account of more competition and prices are some better than two weeks ago."

## THE LEGISLATIVE MUDDLE.

Immediately after the arrest of Chief Clerk Ben C. Rich, of the Populist House, by order of the Republican House, as given in last week's **KANSAS FARMER**, matters took a serious turn and bloodshed seemed imminent. The Governor addressed a note to the Sheriff of Shawnee county, reciting the acts of violence and asking that he take measures to preserve the peace. The Speaker of the Populist House also addressed the Sheriff, asking the preservation of "the peace and authority of the House of Representatives." The Sheriff replied to the Populist Speaker, declining to take part "as long as the peace and quiet of the citizens remained undisturbed."

The keys to Representative hall were, and had, from almost the first, been in possession of the officers of the Populist House. After the Rich incident it was determined to admit to the hall none but the members of the Populist House and such other persons as should obtain passes from the Speaker of the Populist House. The guards were strengthened, and when on Wednesday morning, February 15, an attendant of the Republican House essayed to go to the hall, he was turned back by the guards. On being informed of the situation, the officers, members and attendants of the Republican House formed, and headed by their Speaker, made a rush upon the guards, and with the aid of a little strategy and a good deal of pushing, reached the door, which they beat down with a sledge-hammer, and immediately entered, and taking possession of the hall, barricaded it, excluded all but members and attendants and such of their friends as were sworn as deputy sergeants-at-arms. Messengers were hastily sent for aid and the general offices of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway were telephoned to order out the shop men.

The Governor soon after issued his proclamation ordering out the militia. On the refusal of the commander of the militia to clear Representative hall, and the marshalling of several hundred armed deputies by the Sheriff, who took the Republican side of the controversy, a series of negotiations ensued, which resulted in the following agreement:

First—It being the understanding that the House presided over by Hon. J. M. Dunsmore has secured a hall in which to meet, the House presided over by Hon. G. L. Douglass shall remain in possession of Representative hall undisturbed and unmolested.

Second—The House presided over by Mr. Dunsmore shall in like manner be undisturbed and unmolested in possession of the hall which it has secured, and if it desires, select a room in the State house for its meetings other than Representative hall.

Third—No arrests to be made by either House of the members or officers of the other.

Fourth—The militia to be immediately relieved, including the new recruits sworn in and the Sheriff's posse to be immediately disbanded.

The militia companies now en route for Topeka to be immediately telegraphed to by the Governor to return to their homes.

The memoranda this day signed by Gov. Lewelling and G. L. Douglass, D. W. Eastman and J. K. Cubbison as a Committee of the House of Representatives, presided over by Mr. Douglass and hereto attached, is not to be construed as a recognition by either the Douglass or the Dunsmore House of the legal organization or character of the other, or by the Governor or the Senate as a recognition of either of such Houses, and shall not be used in court or in any legislative body as evidence for any person, party or body, and shall not be entered upon the journal or other record of either the Douglass or Dunsmore House or the Senate.

While the events above outlined were transpiring the legislative appropriation bill had become a law, and the members and employees of the Populist House and most of the Senators had drawn their pay, when a temporary restraining order was served on the Treasurer and the Auditor from the District court of Shawnee county. This order was afterwards made permanent. The right of the court to make such order as well as the propriety of the order was opposed by the Attorney General. These questions are to be further considered in the Supreme court.

The Republican House had just before these events caused the arrest of a witness previously summoned in a contest before that body. This case is, at this writing, Tuesday afternoon, be-

ing considered under habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme court.

In the meantime the Senate and the Populist House, are proceeding rapidly with legislation with a view to completing it within the fifty days of the session, which will end March 1.

The above is a mere outline of the exciting events of the week, without coloring or political bias, and is given in order that **KANSAS FARMER** readers may be correctly informed.

## BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICS IN LIVE STOCK.

A bill No. (3522) has been presented to the Senate by the Hon. G. G. Vest of Missouri, looking to the creation of a Bureau of Information and Statistics concerning live stock, which was referred to the proper committee, and has been reported upon favorably by them, and is now upon the calendar. If the friends of the live stock industry will make an effort, there is little doubt about getting the necessary appropriation to establish the same. Every stockman and farmer should use his best efforts to have the bill acted upon promptly. As an evidence of the great need of a bureau of this kind, the promoters of this measure call attention to a circular in which they show that our stock of cattle is very nearly exhausted, yet the producers are ignorant of this fact, and are blindly shipping their breeding cows to market, in the belief that there is an over-production, and that, by doing so, they will reduce the supposed surplus. The present condition of the hog market is another illustration of the great loss that farmers suffer for want of correct information relating to supply and demand of hogs. Until a short time ago, the price paid for hogs was barely enough to cover cost of production, the supply was gradually reduced, and was run down so low that the market value has advanced over 100 per cent. Such abnormal fluctuations in prices are not desirable, and as a general thing result in more loss than gain to the producer. If the law of supply and demand governs values, the cattleman is entitled to more money for his stock than he is now being paid, and the hog-man who was so unfortunate as to sell just before the recent advance in price, was robbed simply because he was ignorant of the existing shortage in supply. The "Bureau of Information and Statistics" that we are trying to have established, is the only means through which the necessary information can be supplied to guide producers of live stock.

## PROTECT SHIPPERS OF GRAIN.

The following excellent bill was introduced by Senator Forney, of Sumner county. It provides an effective remedy for an evil which has grown to be a great burden:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That each and every railway company operating a railway wholly or partly within this State, shall, on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1893, construct and provide, and thereafter keep and maintain in good order, a track or car scale of sufficient capacity, and suitable for weighing grain in carload lots, and in the car, at each and every town or station upon its line of railway, or of the line of railway operated by it—from which the aggregate of grain shipments on all railways shall be one hundred cars or more, of grain and seeds during the year 1892.

Sec. 2. Any town or station, not now entitled to track scales under this act, but from which there shall hereafter be shipped in any calendar year one hundred cars, or more, of grain and seeds, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act; and any railway company operating a railway upon which such town or station is located, shall construct, provide, keep and maintain a track or car scale at such town or station, as provided by section 1, within six months after the expiration of such calendar year.

Sec. 3. At stations not now entitled to car scales, by the provisions of this act it shall be the duty of such railway company to weigh at one of the stations nearest to such station having no such scales, such cars before and after loading, and to give to such shipper a like receipt as provided in section six (6) of this act; provided that such weighing before loading may be on one side of the point of shipment, and after loading on the other side of the point of shipment.

Sec. 4. Each railway company, operating a railway at any station or town in this State, entitled to track scales under this act, shall correctly weigh all cars, immediately before and immediately after being loaded with grain or seeds—said cars to be detached from engine and other cars when weighed, and such weighing to be done in

presence of the shipper of such grain or seed, if so demanded by him.

Sec. 5. Such railway company shall be entitled to collect and receive from the persons shipping such grain or seed, the sum of twenty-five (25) cents for each car of such grain or seed so weighed as compensation for such weighing.

Sec. 6. Each railway company, operating a railway wholly or partly within this State, shall be required to give to any person delivering grain or seed in bulk or in sacks to such company, for transportation, at any station entitled to track scales under this act, a bill of lading, in duplicate, which bill of lading shall state the exact number of bushels or pounds of grain or seed so delivered to such railway company, by whom delivered and to whom consigned; and thereafter such railway company shall be responsible to the consignee named in said bill of lading, or to his heirs or assigns, for the full amount of such grain or seed so delivered to such railway company, until it shall show that it has delivered the whole amount of such grain or seed to such consignee or his heirs or assigns, provided, however, that if the shortage on any car of grain or seed shall not exceed one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the amount of grain or seed put in the car, then the railway company shall be deemed to have delivered the whole amount of grain or seed in the car. And in any action hereafter brought against any railway company, for, or on account of any failure or neglect to deliver any such grain or seed, to the consignee or his heirs or assigns, either duplicate of such bill of lading shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such grain or seed so received by such railway company.

Sec. 7. No defense to an action for the recovery of such loss or shortage on grain so weighed by reason of the same having occurred on the line of some other company to which it may have been transferred, or which may have received it for shipment, shall be admitted to be made unless all the facts and circumstances of such loss or shortage so occurring on such other line shall be fully set forth in written pleadings filed by the shipping company and affirmatively and fully proved by it.

Sec. 8. Any railway company failing, neglecting or refusing to provide and maintain track scales, as required by section 1 of this act, shall state in its bills of lading given for grain or seed, delivered to it, for transportation, at any station or town, entitled to track scales under the provisions of this act, the number of bushels or pounds of such grain or seed, as stated by the person or persons delivering such grain to such railway company, and the amount so stated shall be conclusive and binding upon such railway company, as provided in section 6 of this act. Provided, however, that the person so delivering such grain or seed to such railway company, shall, if required by the railway company, make an affidavit that the amount of such grain as stated by him is true and correct.

Sec. 9. Any railway company neglecting for six (6) months after the taking effect of this act to put in the car scales, heretofore provided for, shall be liable to one hundred dollars (\$100) per day for each station at which neglect occurs until the same are put in, as herein provided.

Sec. 10. Any railway company neglecting or refusing to give to any person entitled thereto a bill of lading as required by either section 6 or 8 of this act, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each and every such refusal, to be recovered in an action brought in the name of the State, in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall also be liable to the party injured by such refusal for all damages sustained thereby, together with a reasonable attorney's fee, to be recovered by an action in any court of competent jurisdiction. And in all cases in which judgment shall be rendered against a railway company for loss or shortage on grain shipped the court shall also render judgment for a reasonable attorney's fee for the plaintiff's attorney. Provided that such attorney's fee shall not be allowed unless written demand be made upon the agent of the station at which grain was shipped for payment for such loss or shortage thirty (30) days before the beginning of such suit.

## Kaffir Corn—An Answer.

EDITOR **KANSAS FARMER**:—For the benefit of Mr. Mori son, who inquires about Kaffir corn and sorghum, let me say to him not to attempt to raise two crops of Kaffir corn on the same ground in one season. It is a slow-growing plant and requires a full season to obtain the best results. It should not be sown until ground is warm, as it will not stand so much cold and wet as Indian corn. Cut when the bulk of crop is out of bloom for forage purposes, but if not convenient to cut then, it is the most accommodating forage crop we have and will wait until you are ready, with very little deterioration, in which respect it is vastly superior to millet, and will remain even until frost with but little deterioration, still retaining its verdure until killed by frost, no matter how dry the season.

As to curing, Kaffir corn requires about two days of sun, when it may be put into large cocks, and I think it is safe to stack as soon as all the foliage is well cured. The same may be said of sorghum, but I think it needs to stand in the cocks longer than Kaffir corn.

D. P. NORTON.  
Council Grove, Kas.



## EXPERIMENTS WITH SORGHUM AND BEETS.

The recent bulletin of the Agricultural college relative to experiments with sorghum and beets shows the careful, conscientious work which has characterized this station from its inauguration. The experiments with sorghum during the first years were devoted largely to ascertaining which are the most valuable varieties. This work here, as at the Sterling station, has discovered varieties whose superiority to those which were formerly unsurpassed is such as to send to the rear most of the old favorites. Thus the best known of all varieties, and that on which at one time the hope of a Northern sugar industry was based, the Early Amber, now retires to a more or less obscure position, while Folger's Early and a cane possessing the decidedly African name "Undendebule," and another supporting the cabalistic designation, "Variety 208," and another known as "8x," stand in the plans of greatest favor on account of their greater richness in sugar and the purity of their juices.

But this work of selection is practically complete, and the work has now become one of improvement by seed selection and cultivation. The showing of results of this work is most encouraging. Thus the Kansas Orange variety has increased its average content of sugar from 12.62 per cent. in 1888 to 17.30 per cent. in 1892, while the best single stalk of this variety analyzed in 1888 contained 15.51 per cent. of sugar and in 1892, 19.26 per cent. Other varieties have been similarly improved. The improvement has been progressive and almost uninterrupted. The progress made illustrates the importance of the work and raises but does not answer an inquiry as to the ultimate limit of possible improvement. Certain it is that healthy canes are grown, whose juices are over one-fifth sugar. The key to the secret of making these improvements has been found. To what extent may these changes in the constitution of the life fluid, the sap of the plant, be carried without impairment to constitutional vigor, to size, to rapidity of development, etc., is a question that appeals to the imagination and to which experience affords no answer. It is well worth the while of every thoughtful person to study carefully the following table taken from the bulletin, which relates the facts of the experiments which have led with surprising rapidity to astonishing results:

TABLE SHOWING IMPROVEMENT IN FIVE YEARS.										
	KANSAS ORANGE.		EARLY AMBER.		LINK'S HYBRID.		CROSS OF ORANGE AND AMBER.		UNDEDEBULE.	
	Aver- age.	Best single stalk.	Aver- age.	Best single stalk.	Aver- age.	Best single stalk.	Aver- age.	Best single stalk.	Aver- age.	Best single stalk.
1888	12.62	15.51	13.95	15.56	14.01	14.27	12.70	14.18	11.79	11.79
1889	13.88	16.79	14.87	16.01	15.22	16.91	14.83	16.03	13.47	13.47
1890	11.65	Frozen	14.87	16.01	10.95	14.47	14.39	18.25	17.21	17.21
1891	16.82	18.59	12.75	16.48	16.37	17.41	16.75	18.95	18.27	18.27
1892	17.30	19.26	15.62	17.23	16.40	17.88	16.72	18.95	18.27	18.27

Profs. Failyer and Willard, who have charge of this work, thus summarize it: "We have selected the best varieties of sorghum from several hundred, and are giving most attention to efforts to improve these, by our best seed selection. Most of the Wisconsin varieties are kinds that ensable. I have grown generally experience in feeding some of them, and very favorably impressions. In what I hear others say, is better grain, I would feed a mixture

this year than ever before. Large samples of variety '208' running to 19.36 per cent. of cane sugar and .76 per cent. of glucose sugar; Undendebule, 18.71 per cent. of cane sugar, and .87 per cent. of glucose sugar; Kansas Orange, 17.26 per cent., and 1.21 per cent.; cross of Amber and Orange (Colman) 17.33 per cent., and 1.12 per cent.; cross of Amber and Orange (not the same as preceding), 17.17 per cent., and 1.04 per cent.; '8x,' 16.98 per cent., and .68 per cent.; Nearly Seedless, 16.18 per cent., and .66 per cent.; McLean, 16.34 per cent., and 1.21 per cent.; Early Amber, 15.48 per cent., and 1.45 per cent.

"The work in seeds election has been in progress five years, and has been attended by a constant improvement in the quality of the sorghum. It is probable that a portion of this improvement is due to acclimatization; but it seems certain that it is partially, possibly mainly, due to seed selection. Many stalks were obtained from these best varieties containing from 18 to 20 per cent. of cane sugar and less than 1 per cent. of glucose sugar; some as low as one-half of 1 per cent. of the latter. The richest stalk of variety '208' contained 20.97 per cent. of cane sugar and .53 per cent. of glucose sugar; Undendebule, 20.49 per cent. of cane sugar and .87 per cent. of glucose sugar; cross of Amber and Orange (Colman) 19.33 per cent. and .91 per cent. of these sugars, respectively; Kansas Orange, 19.26 per cent. and .69 per cent.; cross of Amber and Orange, 18.95 per cent. and .84 per cent.; '8x,' 18.22 per cent. and .70 per cent.; Link's Hybrid, 17.88 per cent. and .88 per cent. Many other stalks of these varieties were nearly as good as those just given, while other varieties are nearly as high as the lowest of above.

"The trial of fertilizers on sorghum has been continued three years on the same plots. Nitrate of soda, Chili salt-peter, is the only one of the common fertilizers whose use has been uniformly attended by increased sugar in the juice. All others show an average loss, although a gain in some years. The excess of the nitrate plots over the 'nothing' plots is slight. The experiment will be continued on the same plots."

The record of analyses shows that a cane of "variety 208" was produced which contained 20.07 per cent. of sugar in its juice. This juice consisted of little besides sugar and water. Of the solid matters contained in it 83 per cent. was sugar. No sugar factory has ever had a run of such cane as this, but reasoning from the analogies of practical work with other canes, it is readily estimated that under the process now in use in Kansas sorghum sugar factories cane whose juice is 20.93 per cent. sugar and at the same time 83 per cent. pure, will yield 224 pounds of sugar per ton of dressed cane. When our experimenters shall have provided Kansas sugar-makers with a sorghum cane having a uniform sugar content and purity as high as is here shown to be attainable, competition may be laughed to scorn. No other part of the world can then produce sugar as cheaply, and no other plant will be worthy of consideration in comparison to the several improved varieties of sorghum.

The bulletin gives a comprehensive review of the work as to sugar beets. This work has been carried on in various parts of the State. The results are by some thought to prove that Kansas is out of the sugar beet belt. This is scarcely a fair inference when the report shows that J. W. Graham, of Zurich, Rooks county, produced beets containing as high as 17.90 per cent. sugar; that J. G. Binder, of Waterville, Marshall county, produced beets containing 14.30 per cent.; that Ed. Pape, of Topeka, Shawnee county, produced beets with 14.90 per cent. sugar; while 14.90 per cent. is credited to the name of J. A. Keller, of Ravanna, Garfield county; 15.70 per cent. to J. Miller, of Ramona, Marion county, and to S. Tripp, of Ottawa, Franklin county; 16.40 per cent. to W. C. Dornker, of Offerle, Edwards county, while a large number of samples from various portions of the State contained workable percentages of sugar.

The most discouraging fact as to the

production of beets and beet sugar in Kansas is that contained in the following remarks of the experimenters: "Thus far, we have not observed among our farmers any marked interest in this question." The truth is that one or two trials of the toilsome and tedious work of producing high-grade-sugar beets suffice to convince the Western farmer that he wants nothing to do with a crop requiring so much hand labor. The great advantages which Germany realized from the introduction of the beet sugar industry could not have been attained except for the facts that in that country labor is cheap and abundant; that land is scarce and dear; and that, at whatever cost, it must be fertilized. In Kansas the conditions are the reverse of the above. Labor is high, land is cheap and abundant, and the necessity for maintaining fertility is scarcely acknowledged.

It is not to be expected that the soils and local conditions in every quarter section of Kansas land will be found suitable for the production of the highest grade of sugar beets. It is apparently well determined that the college farm is not suited to this purpose. It is well known that in Germany only certain selected portions of the land are planted to beets for sugar-making. But that there are many broad acres in Kansas suitable for this purpose, cannot be doubted from the evidence so far developed.

The experimenters remark near the close of their unusually instructive bulletin:

"The possibility of growing sorghum containing an abundant percentage of sugar, rivaling indeed the tropical cane in that respect, has been amply shown in this State. On this question the sole difficulty rests with the manufacturer of the sugar from the raw material. Sugar-making from sorghum presents difficulties which are not found in making sugar from either beets or sugar cane. There seems much reason to believe that these difficulties will be ultimately overcome."

Possibly Profs. Failyer and Willard do not realize how rapidly their own work is removing this "sole difficulty." Their improvement in the saccharine richness and purity of sorghum cane juice needs only to be carried a few steps further to render the separation of sorghum sugar as free from difficulties as that of either of its rivals, and to render unnecessary some cumbrous "processes" which have been devised.

Speaking of the beet sugar industry of Nebraska, Willett & Gray's *Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* says: "This State is evidently not discouraged by the prospect of losing the government sugar bounty, but is going right forward to stimulate the beet sugar production, and has introduced a bill into the State Legislature giving a State bounty of \$1 per ton to all growers and producers of beet roots who are not sugar manufacturers, the special object being to encourage farmers to raise beets to sell to factories. The two beet factories in this State have a much better prospect before them for a full supply of beets during the coming season. We have talked with some of their beet producers who have been learning something about beet-raising for the past three years by practical experience, and they are quite enthusiastic over the future. Before doing away with the sugar bounty, Congress should send one of their investigating committees into the beet and cane raising States to talk with the farmers. The subject must be worth a special investigation before adverse action, when a leading newspaper of France prints the following: 'The remarkable richness in saccharine matter contained in the beets, and tonnage obtained, as reported from America, is a serious menace to the greatest industry of Europe, and we strongly urge upon the government the adoption of such measures as shall prevent the exportation of either beet, seed or machinery adapted to the manufacture of beet sugar.'"

An obedience to the simple laws of hygiene and the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will enable the most delicate man or sickly woman to pass in ease and safety from the icy atmosphere of February to the warm moist days of April. It is the best of spring medicines.

## Weighing and Inspecting Grain.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is a good deal of uneasiness expressed in regard to the safety of the wheat plant. Freezing and alternate thawing in Brown county does not heave up the ground by escaping steam. The plant looks very much demoralized by being frozen to the roots and covered up by the leveling process. There is not as much old wheat held by farmers in this county as one year ago.

Farmers here are dissatisfied with the rule established by the local grain buyers in discounting prices from 3 cents to 5 cents a bushel on wheat, on account of short distant weights. There is some hope of a better weighing system with the change of inspection. The present nefarious inspection system practiced by the Kansas City Commercial Exchange will be legally stopped by the bill introduced into the Missouri Legislature providing for State inspection.

The proposed plan of Governor Lewelling, of this State, to take all grain inspection authority now vested in Kansas boards of trade away from them, would cause general dissatisfaction with business men. This matter should be well ventilated by both sides. The Kansas inspection law empowers the Governor to appoint the chief inspector, who, upon the recommendation of boards of trade, in the various districts where inspectors are needed, appoints his assistants. This law authorizes boards of trade to nominate their local inspectors. J. J. BURGER.

Reserve, Kas.

## Soiling—Answer to Inquiry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to "Inquiry About Soiling," by William Wessel, in KANSAS FARMER of the 8th, would say, that of all soiling crops within my knowledge, Indian corn stands ahead, both for amount of feed and cheapness of cost.

My way of raising for soiling purposes, is to use my best soil, and, if need be, enrich with barn-yard manure; plow early in spring fairly deep—six to eight inches; then harrow well, at least once a week, to settle the ground and keep clear of weeds until usual season for planting corn, when I take a two-horse planter and plant six to eight grains in a hill, as close as can be done conveniently, and when done the piece, turn about and straddle each alternate row, planting as before, until reaching the starting point. Then cultivate with harrow sufficiently often to keep down weeds until the corn is six inches high, after which the growth will smother all weeds and produce an astonishing amount of feed for the labor and amount of ground planted.

I consider fodder so planted more nutritious than where sown more thickly, and being in hills is more convenient to cut for feeding. If more is planted than needed green, it will mature a great many nubbins, making one of the best fodders for winter feeding of cattle that I ever tried, as well as one of the cheapest.

Millet and sorghum sown together, broadcast, also makes an excellent soiling crop, but will not produce as much feed per acre as the corn. It should be sown at the rate of one bushel sorghum and one-half bushel millet. I prefer the large German for feeding green, but not equal to the small when cured for hay.

Dwight, Kas. CLARKSON HODGIN.

## From Brown County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Plenty of moisture in the ground. The snow that fell December 7 is not all gone yet. It was reinforced by several other snows. Fall wheat all right; also peach buds. Hog cholera committed severe ravages. Farm hands in demand just now. I have felt much interested in the course of lectures to be delivered for the farmers especially; but I, like many others, could not make it convenient to attend. I hope these lectures will be published for the benefit of those who cannot attend. H. F. M.

Thousands sink into an early grave for want of a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. This great remedy would have saved them.



## Horticulture.

### FRUIT AND FORESTRY IN KANSAS.

(Continued from last week.)

The next fruit of importance that thrives in Kansas and will richly repay the raiser is the pear. Undoubtedly many may disagree with this assertion, but it is unquestionably true that southern Kansas, especially the Arkansas valley, is well adapted to this elegant fruit. It has been said, and never disputed, that the deadly fire blight so fatal to pear trees in the East is unknown in the Arkansas valley. Here the tree grows and flourishes, and out of nearly a thousand the writer has growing but few have had to be reset, and their growth has been very satisfactory. Last year the older trees were well loaded, when a hail storm ruined all but a few, yet what remained were large and luscious, equal in every respect to the famous California pears, that are in good demand at a nickel apiece.

That pioneer fruit-raiser, L. W. Leach, has fruited them successfully for years, as has Clark Hubbard, of Hoosier township, Kingman county. D. R. Kinsey had heavily-laden trees in his yard in 1891, and also has a large young orchard of them on his fine farm.

If the writer had his pear experience to go through with again, he would set none but standard varieties and would confine himself to the following list: Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Keifer, La Conte, Lawrence, Howell and Seckel. As it is, he has about one-half dwarfs and some thirty other varieties. While some do not object to the dwarfs, and they are really ornamental and useful, it is better, if setting them, to plant so that the junction between the pear and quince root on which they are grafted will be under ground at least three inches. Then cut in the bark of the pear just above the union of the graft with the root. Little lips from the cut will start roots and the tree will become a half standard, a medium between the dwarf and standard, retaining the early bearing qualities of the dwarf and more lasting qualities of the standard.

Twenty feet each way for standards, and fifteen for dwarfs, is about the right distance. It is difficult to get many fibrous roots on a standard pear, but if before planting, you will lip the long naked roots with a sharp knife, they will soon have an abundance of roots that will spread out and feed the tree. The greatest drawback so far against planting pears has been the exorbitant price asked for trees by agents. By going to your nurseryman they can be bought for one-half, at most, of agents' prices. There is no good reason why there should not be an abundance of this pleasing fruit in Kansas.

There was a time in the pioneer days of Kansas when the wives and mothers canned watermelons and plums and citrons. It was thought that if Kansas could ever raise peaches it would be a paradise. Now that time has come, and for three years in succession an abundant crop has been realized, so plentiful, indeed, that they served the ignoble purpose of hog feed or rotted by the bushel under the trees. Hence the peach, through familiarity, has bred contempt, and very few new orchards are being set, and those already established are left to care for themselves. This assertion may be made without fear of contradiction. Had the peach crop of 1891 been economically saved, by canning or evaporation, until the present time, it would have brought one-third as much money as will the wheat crop of this year. Growers tried to ship, but the express companies swallowed the proceeds, leaving the unfortunate raiser to pay at times a bonus besides contributing his crop. The only solution to this question, unless the express companies loose their greed, which is not at all likely, would be a canning factory or evaporating establishment on a large scale.

The writer may be treading on debatable ground, but he affirms that peaches can be raised in southern Kansas five years out of six by cutting back part of the trees every spring to nothing but stubs. These will form new wood which will carry healthy fruit

buds through the winter and bear a fine fruit crop the next year. People who had young orchards just coming into bearing had fair crops this year, but the reason that the crop was not more generally plentiful was that the orchards were nearly all old and had exhausted themselves during the three previous years. The favorite distance to plant is sixteen feet. The best varieties are: Amsden, Alexander, Stump the World, Heath's Cling, Late Crawford, Beatrice and Old Mixon's freestone, the first mentioned being early and the last late. But the hardiest peaches and the best, we believe, are raised by planting pits from the budded fruit, many of which are equal to or better than the parent tree and much hardier. Peach trees, when their usefulness for bearing fruit is over, make splendid fuel. Many a farmer has saved a good healthy coal bill by having a peach orchard that, having done its part-bearing fruit, closed its chapter in the stove, making fuel nearly equal to the famous hickory back yonder where we came from. As a fuel-producer the peach will be further considered under forestry, for in that capacity we consider it ranks second to none.

Kingman, Kas.

(To be continued next week.)

### For a Horticultural Exhibit at the Annual Meetings.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The article of your correspondent, Mr. Waugh, in a recent FARMER, "Begin in Time," is worthy the earnest consideration of all friends of horticulture within the borders of our State. When we consider the magnitude of the fruit interests of the State and contrast it with the meagre attendance of our meetings to promote horticulture, we conclude that there is a want somewhere that should be supplied whereby a greater interest will be taken by those engaged in this most delightful and healthful of all work.

Our meetings are usually attractive to those of us who have been members for past years, but there is a want in presenting horticulture to the minds of our people that our ranks may be swelled and that a larger per cent. of the people may be benefited by our work. The trouble seems to lie in how to attract the fruit-grower or how to secure a larger attendance at our meetings. I believe that there is no surer way to interest the public in this work than in a good horticultural display. To do this I think a sum of at least \$200 should be asked for in an appropriation for this purpose. To these horticultural displays Missouri owes her present prosperity.

Having been an active member of both State Horticultural Societies for at least fifteen years, I claim something of a knowledge of their workings and successes. The time was when we Kansans used to speak of "poor old Missouri." While acknowledging her superior resources, yet the want of enterprise in developing her resources was so far behind Kansas as to bear no comparison. How is it today, and why? I remember a meeting at Columbia (the seat of her University), being a delegate from the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, and how chagrined I was on arrival to find only seven delegates in attendance at this meeting. Notwithstanding the vast sums expended by the State for both agriculture and horticulture, there was not a flower or a specimen of fruit save what we of the Missouri Valley Society furnished. The Secretary of the society was at the head of the horticultural department and had an abundance of plants and fruits at his disposal to have made an attractive exhibit, but a want of interest in the subject made the meeting a failure of the very end in view. Of the seven members present, five were from the Missouri Valley Society. Is it any wonder that in the election of officers at that time that we captured three of the number—Maj. Z. S. Ragan, who, with Henry Ward Beecher, formed the first horticultural society organized west of the Alleghenies, being elected President; L. A. Goodman, the efficient Secretary of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, Secre-

tary, with Col. J. C. Evans as Treasurer? Col. Evans is and has been President for ten years. From this period dates the success of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, and to-day it is the peer of any society in the land.

The reason of her success is because of the enterprise of her officers in always having an attractive display of horticultural products at each meeting. To do this a fund of \$200 is provided and competition is invited, open to the world, being careful that each exhibit shall receive attention and recognition, any collection having a given number of points being entitled to a percentage of the prize money. In this way competition is enlivened, and although the amount expended is small, yet the exhibits at these meetings would put to blush the great expositions of Topeka or Kansas City, not so much in the vast quantities displayed but in their fine selection. Thus at these meetings the intelligent horticulturist would scorn to show anything not possessing merit. Let us then ask for an additional appropriation of a few hundred dollars for the purpose your correspondent suggests, and I feel assured if properly used it will go far to interest the horticulturist in favor of our State meetings.

FRANK HOLSINGER.

Rosedale, Kas.

### Tree Claim Planting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The article which appeared in the FARMER in January was good advice as far as it went. Plow the ground to be planted to trees early in spring. Plow deep and harrow. Mark the ground one way three feet eight inches, as the cultivator will clean this distance better than a four-foot row. Cross with a two-horse planter set to drop two grains as nearly as possible, with a boy to drop. Now we have our ground marked both ways and planted to corn. Locust or Osage seeds could be planted with the corn if desired. If the trees are to be planted, and are not too large, a man can carry his trees in a sack tied to his waist. If too heavy, a boy can hand to two men as they plant. The men should follow the planter with trees and spades. Plant every other row only to trees—the intermediate one to seeds—as that is as thick as trees should stand on the ground.

Be sure that the ground is plowed deeply, about eight inches, as it is better for the trees, and the spades will work much easier and faster. One man will plant 1,500 to 2,000 trees per day. The ground should be harrowed as soon as trees are planted, and constantly worked whenever weeds appear. Eternal vigilance is the price of a tree claim.

The following spring the stalks may be raked off and the ground worked. Plant to corn with a hand-planter until the trees are four to five feet high, as it will cause the trees to shoot up much straighter than they otherwise would. I have tried many methods and find this one alone to be successful. Have had no trouble to get a stand of trees by these directions. Black locust has been my surest and best grower. Ash and box elder are good.

Lincoln, Kas. S. L. GARRETT.

Mrs. A. B. Duncan, of Garfield, Kas., writes the KANSAS FARMER: "Will

## For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacia Lopez, 327 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Texas.

## Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

## Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

For all blood diseases, the best remedy is

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

some one please tell us what varieties of evergreen are best adapted to our western soil and climate, both as a wind-break and for ornament? Is there any variety that may be planted as a hedge around the lawn? If not, will be pleased to learn of anything that may be used for such purpose."

### Little Things That Tell.

It is the little things that tell—little brothers, 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.

**ELY'S CREAM BALM**

It is wonderful how quickly Ely's Cream Balm has helped and cured me. For a week at a time I could not see. I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head. Mrs. George S. Judson, Hartford, Conn.

**ELY'S CATARRH CURE FOR COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER**

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

**Evergreens**

Fruit and Forest Trees. 50,000,000 for spring trade. A sample order of 200 evergreens, three varieties, for \$1, or 500, seven varieties, for \$5. 2 yrs. old sent to any part of the United States or Canada, express prepaid. 36 page catalogue and how to grow evergreens. FREE! E. H. Ricker Co. ELGIN, ILLS.

## PROMPT, GOOD WORK.

### RHEUMATISM.

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

### NEURALGIA.

LITTLE RAPIDS, WIS. My wife suffered with such intense neuralgic pains in the face, she thought she would die. She bathed her face and head with ST. JACOBS OIL, and it cured her in four hours.

CARL SCHEIBE.

**PRAY YOUR TREES.**

MAKES 3 COMPLETE BRASS MACHINES. AUTOMATIC MIXER for '93. Best, Cheapest, and Easiest working Sprayer than made. Endorsed by the leading Entomologists of the U.S. A Valuable 112d Boy Insect Box, given to each purchaser. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Over 50,000 in use. One Farmer agent has sold over 2000. Insecticides at cat. on spraying free. Mention paper. F. C. LEWIS MFG CO.

**\$17 Spray Pump \$5.50**

EXPRESS PAID, FOR WILL SPRAY 10 CENTS PER DAY. P. NORWICH



## In the Dairy.

### MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM DAIRY.

By C. J. Stanley, read before the Shawnee County Farmers' Institute.

I will simply state in this article what I consider to be the best method of managing the farm dairy. These observations are the result of a number of years of practical experience, close observation and reading some of our best dairy papers. In the first place, I will divide my subject into three parts: First, the kind of a dairy cow we want. Second, how to feed and care for this ideal cow. Third, milking and handling of the milk and butter. Now, if there are any present who have an idea that they can use the same cows in the dairy that they use for raising beef cattle, I want to say to you that in the opinion of the best dairymen in the country (and I think so, too,) you are sadly mistaken. It is true you can select individual cows of some of the beef breeds that are good butter-makers, and *vice versa*, some of the individual cows of dairy breeds that are good beef animals, but when you take them as a breed you will find that they are not what they ought to be, to be retained in the dairy. So I say, don't make a mistake by thinking you can have a beef and butter cow in the same animal, for a mistake here in the beginning may cost you many a pound of butter, many a gallon of milk or many a pound of cheese. The dairyman should consider his cow a machine for the purpose of manufacturing the feed he wishes to give her into the dairy product he wishes to make; and the cow (or machine) that will make the most of it is the one that is the most profitable. Now don't understand me to say that the cow that will make the most pounds of butter or the most gallons of milk is the most profitable cow, but it is the cow that will make the most from a given quantity of feed.

To illustrate what a very small difference between two cows will make, we will suppose we have two, one of which we will call Minnie and the other Lady. By a careful test we find Minnie will make two pounds of butter more per week than Lady, both being fed the same quantity and quality of feed. This, any person knows that ever tested any cows, is but a very slight difference. Now two pounds of butter is not very much—is not worth very much, only about 25 cents a pound on an average—but let us see. A cow should produce butter about forty weeks in the year. Two pounds of butter per week, and forty weeks in the year, makes eighty pounds. At 25 cents per pound it makes \$20 worth of butter that Minnie will produce in a year more than Lady. A cow's usefulness as a dairy cow is supposed to be about ten years, and at the end of that time Minnie will have been worth to you \$200 more than Lady. Think of it! A dairyman that has ten cows of a kind like Minnie are worth \$2,000 more to him in ten years than ten like Lady, and there is only the slight difference of two pounds per week. So be very careful in selecting the foundation of a herd for the dairy.

#### HOW TO FEED AND CARE FOR DAIRY COWS.

In the summer, while the cows have access to good pasture of different kinds of grass, I don't think it necessary to feed any grain, although we have fed our cows grain every day some seasons. But I have noticed that when the pasture was at its best growth the cows would eat but very little grain, some of them going away from it without ever tasting it. I would have some kind of forage that grows earlier and later than our native prairie grass. Clover or blue grass are very good for this, or where a person has neither one of these it is very good policy to sow some rye or wheat to take the place of them; and I am of the opinion that alfalfa is very good for both early and late pasture for dairy cows, as it grows very early and fast, which makes it tender and juicy. But it is very essential that we have something for pasture besides prairie grass, although I think there is no kind of pasture better than prairie grass in its season. Now when it comes to the time of year that we must feed some dry feed, we should have a variety of fodders, such as corn fodder, clover hay, prairie hay, millet, sorghum and oats straw, and the more variety we have the better, for a cow will get tired of one kind of feed all the time, the same as a person will. And I notice that most all of our best dairymen in the State of Wisconsin think the silo is indispensable. I have never had any experience in feeding ensilage, but I am very favorably impressed with it from what I hear others say. As to grain, I would feed a mixture of that

also. We have had the best results—that is, for producing butter—when we fed a mixture of bran, corn and oats chop and oil meal, but for the last two or three years oil meal has been so expensive we have fed but very little of it. Have tried feeding bran and oil meal but got no better results, according to cost of feed, than we did from bran alone. We should have a good, warm stable, warm enough so that it will never get very much below the freezing point, and have it well ventilated, but have the ventilation so arranged that it will not cause a draft upon the cows. Don't leave the cows out of doors on cold, stormy days too long, so that they become chilled, for turning them out of a good, warm stable into the cold is like a man going out of doors without his coat on. See that they get all the water they want, and it should not be ice water, either, for a good dairy cow that is fed and handled right will drink a large amount of water, and if it is cold ice water she will be chilled for an hour or two, and consequently will not give as much milk as she would if she had water to drink that was warmer. Another thing that is very essential, right here, too, is to *always be gentle and quiet with the cows*. I have found the best way to break a cow from kicking is to say, "so, boss," "so, boss," and go on just the same as though nothing had happened. I would try and arrange it so as to have my cows to be fresh between the first of September and the first of January, the greater part of them in September and October.

#### MILKING AND HANDLING OF MILK AND BUTTER.

From the time we start to milk till the time we have our butter (or milk, as the case may be) delivered to our customer we should exercise great care to keep everything that comes in contact with the milk or butter very clean, as cleanliness is one of the most essential things to good butter-making. The cows should be milked as quickly as possible, which will teach them to give down their milk without any hesitancy. I have not had any experience with the new method of creaming milk with a separator (which I have no doubt in a good many instances is the best and most profitable way), so I will treat only on the old way. As soon as the milk is drawn from the cow it should be strained and set away and not be let stand around till the cream has begun to rise, for as soon as the milk begins to cool the cream will begin to rise. We have always used common cans to set our milk in, about twenty inches deep and eight inches in diameter, set in a tank of water, which water should not be allowed to get above a temperature of 70°, and should not be allowed to remain even that warm very long, and I think it should not be colder than 55°, unless it is when the milk is first put in while it is warm. We use the same tank both winter and summer, the water in the winter time keeping the milk from getting too cold. The more water your tank will hold the better, as it will not warm up or cool off so quick. We always let our milk stand twenty-four hours before skimming, and always sour the cream before churning. In the winter time sometimes it will not sour without warming up. Then we generally warm it up the day before churning to 75° or 80° and then let stand in a warm room. In winter time we churn it at a temperature of about 65°, in warm weather about 60°. We always stop churning as soon as it begins to break, and put in some cold water, and then churn on till it is gathered sufficiently to allow the buttermilk to be drawn off without having the butter run out with it, then draw off the buttermilk and put in some more cold water, washing it in this way two or three times, and then we salt it—about an ounce to the pound—right in the churn. Then churn it until it is gathered up into a solid mass, then take it out and work it on the worker, being careful not to work it enough to spoil the grain. Then we print it in pound prints the shape of a brick. We have handled our butter in this way for several years without the use of ice. But I think ice would have been a benefit in raising the cream, and when it was very warm to have cooled the water we washed the butter with. In conclusion, will say we have handled our butter in this way for several years, selling it to the grocers of Topeka, and it has averaged us at least 25 cents per pound. I don't say that this is the best and only way of managing the farm dairy, but will say that if the farm dairies of Shawnee county were managed after the plans I have here tried to give you, the dairy business in the county would pay far better than it does.



## Grand New Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits.

The King of Ornamental Plants is the Weeping or Filifera Palm. Its chaste beauty will astonish you. It can be grown in any window as easily as a Geranium, and is a superb addition to any collection of plants. It is of a compact growth, with elegant large fan-shaped leaves from which hang long, thread-like filaments giving the plant a most odd and beautiful appearance. In fact, there is nothing like it in cultivation. Plants are easily raised, as the seeds germinate quickly and grow rapidly. For only 30c we will send by mail, postpaid, all of the following:

- 5 Seeds of this lovely **WEeping FILIFERA PALM**. Its chaste beauty will astonish you.
- 1 pkt. **PEACOCK PANSY**, the grandest of all. Charming peacock colors of unrivaled beauty.
- 1 pkt. **DATURA SWEET NIGHTINGALE**, enormous sweet lily-like blossoms, 10 inches long, pure white.
- 1 pkt. **TREE CROCKSOMB**, plants grow several feet high and bear many enormous heads of bloom.
- 1 pkt. **VERBENA PRIZE WHITE**, lovely large trusses, snow white and exceedingly fragrant.
- 1 pkt. **TOMATO MIXED HYBRIDS**, every color, shape and size is represented. A unique novelty.
- 3 Bulbs **GLADIOLUS**, beautiful named sorts, 1 white, 1 pink, 1 scarlet, all superb varieties.
- 1 Bulb **TUBEROSE**, **DOUBLE DWARF EXCELSIOR PEARL**, enormous spikes of elegant waxy blossoms.
- 1 Bulb **ZEPHYR FLOWER**, lovely free bloomer; large blossoms of exquisite beauty.
- 1 Bulb **CINNAMON VINE**, fine hardy climber, and our superb **BRONZE BLUE**, Catalogue of 156 pages and 7 Magnificent Large Colored Plates. All the above for only 30c.

postpaid. These rare bulbs and seeds (worth \$1.25) will all flower this season, and we send them for 30c., only to introduce our superior stock. Get your neighbors to send with you, and we will send four of these collections for \$1. Order at once, as this offer may not appear again.

**ALSO THE FOLLOWING SIX EXTRA CHOICE COLLECTIONS BY MAIL, POSTPAID.**

30 **GLADIOLUS**, all sorts, mixed and the finest colors, flowering bulbs, an unparalleled offer.....25c

6 **LOVELY TUBEROSES**, flowering bulbs, 2 Tall Double, 2 Dwarf Pearl and 2 New Variegated.....30c

3 **AMARYLLIS**, all elegant blooming varieties of great beauty.....30c

3 **MEXICAN PRIMROSES**, different color, elegant new perpetual blooming plants of rare beauty.....30c

5 **GRAND FLOWERING CACTUS**, 5 sorts named, including Night-Blooming Cereus.....30c

5 **CHRYSAEDEMUMS**, new giant flowered, including pink Ostrich Plume and Cactus flowered.....50c

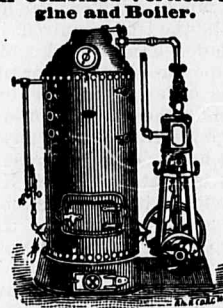
**A GREAT OFFER** For only \$1.50 we will mail all the above six collections. And to every order will add gratis one **LITTLE GEM CALLA**, a lovely little sort growing only 8 inches in height, and blooming all the time.

**OUR BRONZE BLUE CATALOGUE** (A superb work of art in bronze blue) of **FLOWER and RARE FRUITS**, is the most beautiful and complete ever issued. 156 pages, hundreds of elegant Engravings, Supple Lithographs and 7 beautiful Large Colored Plates. We offer the finest standard varieties and novelties in Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs and Plants of all kinds and rare new Fruits. Also a great collection of Cacti, Flowering Shrubs, Cannas, Aquatic Plants, Chrysanthemums, New Carnations, etc. Also a large list of the finest roses at 10 cents each. Don't miss our Great Japanese Wineberry, Trailing Queen Fuchsia, Yellow and Little Gem Callas, and lastly **GLADIOLUS CHILDSI**, the greatest floral novelty of this generation. Flowers 7 inches across, spikes of bloom over two feet in length, colors the most beautiful and novel, surpassing orchids. This **MAGNIFICENT CATALOGUE** will be sent free to all who order anything here offered. Otherwise send 20c for it. It is too costly to be sent free except to those who order something. We want agents to take subscribers for our beautiful Horticultural Paper, **THE MAYFLOWER**, 60c. per year. 32 pages and two elegant colored plates each month. Great Premiums. Sample copy free. Address

**JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, Queens Co., N. Y.**

N. B.—Each person who orders anything from this advertisement is entitled to our great painting of **GLADIOLUS CHILDSI** free, if they send 10 cents to pay postage. Size, 16x33 inches in 18 colors, showing several spikes of bloom. It is well worth a dollar as it is the finest thing ever produced in floral art.

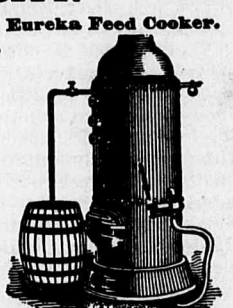
**CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG CO.,**  
Our Combined Vertical Engine and Boiler.



We Carry All Sizes Boilers and Engines From 2 to 75 Horse Power in Stock.

Boilers and Engines and Creamery Supplies.

Send For Catalogues.



2 horse power engine and 2 horse power boiler \$127  
2 " " " " " " " " 134  
2 " " " " " " " " 154  
These prices are net, and speak for them- No. 1 Weight, 875 lbs. \$32.00  
No. 2 Weight, 870 " 36.00



Farming is a Failure. We have tried it in this community for twenty years.



Farming is a grand success. We have a Butter and Cheese Factory that was built five years ago and has made our community what it is now. Should you need a Butter and Cheese Factory in your community correspond with **DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO., 240-252 W. LAKE ST., CHICAGO.** Also Manufacturers of Dairy Machinery and Supplies.



## The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M.D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. This department is intended to help the readers acquire a better knowledge of how to live long and well. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

### Answers to Correspondents.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—I have a little boy, 5 years old, who learned to talk at 2 years old, and talked well and plain until he was 3, when he was taken with a cold, which seemed to settle in his throat, and so affected his speech that for a while he could not talk at all, and has never entirely recovered his speech. When he takes cold it affects the throat and speech. He does not stammer, but is simply unable to articulate. The tonsils are enlarged at all times, but worse when he takes cold. Would you recommend a surgical operation, or what would you recommend? Would a surgical operation be dangerous in such a case?

**Brewster, Kas.** **Mrs. E. D.**  
The trouble with your child is catarrh, with a scrofulous constitution back of it. The whole glandular system is deficient in its vital energy. The lymphatic glands that are scattered all over the body and are especially numerous about the neck and throat, are involved in a chronic inflammation which prevents them from secreting and excreting perfectly the substance which it is their office to collect from the tissues and send back into the circulation for purification. In this condition, every time the child takes a little cold, which it does very easily, these glands, more or less, swell up and interfere with the proper action of the muscles and other structures about the throat. The inflammatory process reaches the vocal cords and thickens them so that they cannot vibrate properly to produce the correct sounds of the normal voice. Some children lose their voice entirely for one or more days every time they take cold. When the tonsils are very large and do not go down much between colds, it often hastens the cure to amputate them. The operation is not difficult or dangerous in the hands of a skillful surgeon. It has proven fatal in the hands of blunderers a few times. I recommend you to consult a competent surgeon. They may or may not need removal.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—For the last three months I have been troubled with something, I do not know what. At first my bowels would bloat up in the evening, after supper, which would pass away during the night without causing any particular pain, more than an uneasiness in the bowels. But of late it is worse. I am hardly free from it at any time. The trouble is entirely in my abdomen or bowels, which causes a mighty escaping of gas, from which I get my only relief. My appetite is good, except occasionally my stomach sours. Am inclined to be costive. Will you please name it and prescribe through KANSAS FARMER?

**Deanville, Kas.** **L. P.**  
Your trouble is chronic catarrh of the bowels. It produces imperfect digestion and imperfect nutrition. You are most likely eating and drinking improperly, mixing food and drink together in such a way that you greatly dilute the gastric juice that should digest your food perfectly. The admixture of water, tea, coffee or other drinks with the gastric juice makes it so dilute that it cannot digest the meal entirely, and then the residue decomposes by chemical process and is converted into gas, which being elastic and expansive, bloats you up and gives you more or less uneasiness or pain until it escapes. Then you feel better until another collection pinches your nerves by puffing your bowels and making a balloon of you. This condition is almost surely connected with internal piles, along with the constipation. You will find great relief by eating and drinking separately, and drinking before and after eating. Eat your food dry and keep it so for three hours. Then drink all the system calls for. Leave off all tea, coffee, tobacco and liquor, if addicted to any of them. Eat lightly and very few things at a time, making the bulk of the meal of one particular thing. Let the supper be light. For one or two weeks try the Wilfred Hall treatment of flushing the colon thoroughly with warm, pure water, so that the lower bowel will be washed out clean once a day. Then discontinue gradually the injections until you only inject occasionally, and finally not at all. If that don't entirely cure you, send a dollar and a careful statement of the symptoms and I will see what medicine can do to finish up the cure.

**S. I. G., Hugoton, Kas.**—Your letter is too long for publication. Your boy probably had scarlet fever to start with, and then, as frequently happens, following that, his lymphatic glandular system became clogged up, and those about the neck swelled and puffed up, making the lumps you mention. It is too serious a complication for you to treat. You ought to take the boy to the very best doctor you can find and let him have proper time to make the cure. The recovery will be slow under the best treatment. If such a case gets thoroughly well in six months it will be doing very well. Pay no attention to the advertise-

ments of swindling patent medicine-makers. The more they offer to cure for nothing, the more dangerous they are. No man gives something for nothing. The fellows who are sharp enough to play that game always come out ahead at the end. Let them alone, no matter how fair their promises. They are not advertising for fun or for their health, but for some gullible man's dollar. Many of those fellows know as little about disease or medicine as a horse does of Greek and Latin. The KANSAS FARMER cannot guarantee that its advertisers are all truthful and honest. They pay for so much space and say what they please in it. But when it speaks editorially it tries hard to have its statements entirely true and honest.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—My son, age 19, has had very bad breath about ten years, gradually growing worse. Between meals his tongue wears a coating as black as ink. Our doctor gave him creosote, but that only helps him a little, and is injuring his teeth. He drinks milk or coffee with every mouthful of food at meals. Has sour stomach. His uncle had just as bad a breath all his life, and is now 43 years old. The breath is so bad that few persons can sit in the same pew at church.

The above is an abstract of a letter too long for publication. The subject of black tongue and foul breath is of great interest and rare occurrence. It is not definitely known what produces either. The black tongue probably depends on the same cause as the foul breath. Some deep-seated disorder of nutrition is the probable cause, by which the food is not fully digested, leaving a residue to rot in the stomach, and that decomposing residue furnishing a suitable soil for some little known or totally unknown microbe that lives in the stomach and mouth. There are very, very few such cases on record. If you will send \$1 to the editor he will take pains to study up the case and see what can be done for it.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—What can I do to get rid of the piles? Am 46 years old. Have applied different kinds of salve and ointments and taken blood medicine without any benefit. If I take cold they protrude and bleed. Can they be destroyed without the knife?

**R. W. H.**  
Since the days of the great physician in Galilee, many men are asking: "What can I do to be saved?" physically as well as spiritually. To those in need of physical salvation, our best advice is to go to the best physician or surgeon and let him save you. In this particular case, and all cases like it, the advice is, go to a surgeon who is thoroughly posted in official surgery and let him cure you. The cure of such a case is easy and simple, is not dangerous, and involves comparatively little pain and inconvenience. It is sure and safe, and in a great majority of cases is permanent. Can they be destroyed without the knife? Yes; in a dozen ways, but still what is known as the excision or cutting method is much the best. It is much quicker, much surer, heals in a tithe the time required by other methods, is much less painful, and the results far superior to all other methods. Still, you and a large number of people naturally abhor the thought of even the slightest cutting for the cure of any trouble. Perhaps that horror is not so great now as formerly. It is related of Louis XIV, who had hemorrhoids with complications, that he was so reluctant to submit to the knife that he resorted to every possible expedient to discover some other mode of cure. He sent some of his subject, with like afflictions, to the great water cures and health resorts, to special doctors with special skill, and some were placed in rooms under his observation and given a great variety of treatment with various remedies, etc. After a whole year's fruitless experiments, without a single cure, he called in the great French surgeon, M. Felix, to make the cutting operation, which was done in a few moments, and he promptly got well, and was so well pleased at the result that he paid 14,700 pounds sterling for his cure. How would that price strike you? I should be quite willing to cure you for considerably less than that. The cutting operation is by all odds the best. Only last week, Tuesday, I cut out three inches of a very badly diseased ring of piles from a patient 65 years old, and the patient is now ready to go home, happy as a lark, and feeling twenty years younger, and 50 per cent. better, in every way, not having lost an hour's sleep or rest on account of the operation.

### 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, if 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 nerve without alcohol.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Feeding for Eggs.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—It is well understood by those that give their poultry especial attention, that a different ration is needed for eggs to what should be given when feeding for growth, or to fatten for market. One of the best rations that can be given in fattening is either corn or corn meal, yet this alone is one of the worst that can be given exclusively for egg production. It tends to produce a feverish fat condition, especially when given for any considerable length of time. During the winter, in nearly all cases, a good plan of feeding is to give a liberal feed of whole corn just before the fowls go to roost at night, but this is all the corn that should be given. In the morning or at noon something else should be given. The ration must be varied. This is of more importance when the poultry are confined than when they can be allowed a good range. While a laying hen should not be fat, it is very essential to keep thrifty. No single food contains all of the elements in the right proportion for egg production, hence the necessity for variety. On the majority of farms, there should be no difficulty in supplying a good variety. Wheat, oats, corn, bran, middlings, linseed oil meal, sunflower seed, sorghum seed, rice corn, rye, and table scraps can all be used to a good advantage. For egg production alone there are few if any materials that will equal wheat.

During the winter, a good plan of feeding for eggs is to give whole corn at night, feeding liberally. This helps to maintain animal heat. In the morning, have ready as soon as they fly down from the roosts, a warm mash. This can be made of the table scraps, with bran or middlings added, and, if necessary to secure the proper amount, ground oats may be added, or sorghum seed, or something of this class. At noon feed whole wheat. Feed liberally, giving nearly or quite all that the fowls will eat up clean. Give sunflower seed twice a week, and also give cabbage leaves, turnips, beets or something of this kind to take the place of green feed. Keep lime dust in one box where they can help themselves, and in the same way keep a supply of good grit. If made comfortable and well fed, so as to be kept in a good thrifty condition, there will be no difficulty in securing a good supply of eggs, with well-matured pullets and two-year-old hens. Keeping a lot of old hens, and failing to feed and make comfortable, are the principal reasons for not securing eggs, for the hens will lay them if they are well managed. **N. J. SHEPHERD.**  
Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

### Lice on Poultry.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—While in Memphis, Tenn., not long ago, I came across a poultry fancier of Light Brahmas, and, for a Southerner, he was very enthusiastic on poultry, and asked a great many questions, and passed several compliments on us breeders of the North, about answering questions so free and readily, and one question was, how I got rid of lice on my birds. As winter is on hand, I gave him my winter's sure-kill, from experience, as I had a few weeks before bought some birds that were well supplied with a good stock of lice. I cleaned them out in good shape in a few days. I took each bird by the feet and let their heads hang down; this opens the feathers. I took a tin box with small holes in the lid, and filled the box with insect powder and dusted their feathers well. By their feathers being open, the powder went down to the skin, and penetrated the feathers well, and is sure death to all lice on them. If the first trial does not kill all of them, in a week or ten days dust them again, and you will get those that have been hatched out since the first were killed. **J. R. COTTON.**  
Stark, Kas.

Sciatica and lumbago readily yield to Salvation Oil. A few applications will produce the desired result. Try it. 25 cents.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

## What Can't Pull Out?

Why the

**Non-pull-out**

Bow on the Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases, made by the Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia. It protects the Watch from the pick-pocket, and prevents it from dropping. Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Sold, without extra charge for this bow (ring), through Watch dealers only.

Ask your jeweler for pamphlet, or send to makers.

## AGENTS x WANTED!

—FOR—  
The Book of the Century.

OVER  
500 PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS

Size, 11¼ by 14¼ inches.  
A startling panorama of Famous Buildings, Historic Ruins, Celebrated Paintings and Statuary, and the Grandest Mountain, Lake and River scenery on the globe. Descriptions of each photograph written expressly for this book by the most talented writers of America, with an introduction by

**GENERAL LEW WALLACE,**  
Author of "BEN-HUR."

Each photographic view engraved especially for this book. It is ahead of all professedly similar works, because it contains larger and infinitely better photographs, twice as many of them, and sells for much less money.

### Scenes From Every Land

Is the greatest seller ever published. Agents of other photographic books are throwing their outfits away and begging for territory. Most liberal terms ever allowed to canvassers. Exclusive territory given. Write for terms or send \$1 for outfit, and name territory wanted. First come first served. The chance of a lifetime.

**MAST, CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK,**  
Sole Publishers, Springfield, Ohio.

### IF YOU WANT ANYTHING

IN THE LINE OF

**PRINTING,  
BINDING,  
STATIONERY,  
BLANKS,**

Township, School District or City Supplies,  
KANSAS LAW BOOKS, ETC.,

WRITE TO

**GEO. W. CRANE & Co.**

812 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Send for Catalogue if interested.

**HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS**  
Beware of Imitations.  
NOTICE  
AUTOGRAF  
OF  
THE GENUINE  
**HARTSHORN**

## HOG CHOLERA CURE.

The Latest Scientific Discovery. **TABLER'S HOG CHOLERA CURE** Will Cure and Prevent Hog Cholera. **TABLER'S HOG CHOLERA** Will keep Hogs in healthy condition. Ask your druggist or dealer for it. Write us for pamphlet and information about sick hogs. **TABLER REMEDY CO.**  
805 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

## Weak Nervous Sufferers

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



## 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 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.

**LICE ON HORSES.**—My horses and colts are all the time rubbing themselves and rubbing the hair off. They have some lice and are poor in flesh. Can you tell me what to do? T. B. Palmer, Kas.

**Answer.**—Take 2 pounds of tobacco leaves and steep in 3 gallons of water for two hours; when cool rub it well into the skin where the lice are, repeating every few days till the horses are free from lice. Give plenty of good hay, oats and water three times a day.

**BARBED WIRE CUT.**—I have a mare that got cut on barbed wire, on the hind leg, to-day. I used a weak solution of carbolic acid. Will you tell me how to heal it? P. B. Alta Vista, Kas.

**Answer.**—Apply to the cut twice a day a little of the following: Sugar of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 6 drachms; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; water, 1 quart. Apply the wash with a small syringe, and then dust the sore with wheat flour, but do not put on a bandage.

**SORE ON MULE.**—I have a yearling mule that has a sore just above the hoof; the hair is puffed up and it is getting very raw. What can I do for him? Please let me know through the KANSAS FARMER. W. T. P. Randolph, Kas.

**Answer.**—Apply a warm linseed meal poultice to the foot for a few days, and if pus forms it can be opened if it does not break itself. Then syringe it out once a day with a little of the following: Chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint.

**INFLAMED EYE.**—I have a shepherd dog that is nearly blind. The white of the eye is highly inflamed and the other part has a milky appearance. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER. E. S. B. Coldwater, Kas.

**Answer.**—Bathe the eye twice a day with very hot water, for half an hour at a time, using a soft cloth or sponge. After bathing each time, wipe dry; then apply a little of the following: Sulphate of zinc and nitrate of potash, of each, 20 grains; fluid extract belladonna, 1 drachm; water, 8 ounces.

**RUNNING SORES.**—My three-year-old gelding has running sores on his back and sides like boils. His feed has been corn, hay and buffalo grass. He has a good stable, but is left to run in and out at will. He has always taken care of himself. I have a good curry-comb in the barn, where he can see it if he wishes. What shall I do with him? A. C. M. Ellis, Kas.

**Answer.**—Give your horse 4 drachms of Barbadoes aloes, dissolved in 1 pint of warm water, as a drench; repeat the dose in one week. Give a tablespoonful of the following powder in bran or oats three times a day: Nitrate of potash, 4 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, 4 ounces; fenugreek seed, 4 ounces; gentian, 4 ounces; mix. Wash the sores once a day with a solution of sulphate of copper, 1 drachm to the pint of water. When the sores are healed let him feel the curry-comb as well as see it.

**LUMPS ON COLT'S HEAD.**—I have a male colt, 2 years old, that has a lump on each side of his head, about half way between the nostrils and eyes. I first noticed them three weeks ago; they are very small but growing rapidly. Can anything be done to stop them? Carneiro, Kas. A. F. P.

**Answer.**—The lumps are due to irritation at the roots of the teeth, which may continue until an abscess is formed, and then the only cure will be in the removal of the pus, either by extracting the teeth or by the operation of trephining from the outside. However, we think counter irritation in the form of a sharp blister will serve to check the growth of the lumps until the process of dentition is complete

and then they will go down. Rub a little cerate of cantharides into the lumps, once a day, until the skin becomes sore, then stop. As soon as the effects of the first blister pass off, apply a second one.

**BONE SPAVIN—INFLUENZA.**—(1) I have a horse that has had a slight lameness in the left hind leg for five or six months. When he first starts off, after standing, he limps for a short distance, then goes all right. There is a slight enlargement on the inner and front part of the hock. What can I do? (2) Our horses are just recovering from a disease in which the lips get sore and the skin peels off. There is a slight cough and sometimes a little discharge from the nose. It comes on suddenly and lasts about two weeks. Please answer in the KANSAS FARMER and oblige a reader of that valuable paper. D. S. H. Kingman, Kas.

**Answer.**—(1) Your horse has a bone spavin. The complete cure of a bone spavin is uncertain at best, notwithstanding the many so-called "sure cures" advertised by men whose love of the "almighty dollar" is greater than their regard for the truth. The best treatment is actual cautery firing with a hot iron, by a competent surgeon. If you cannot have that done, you might try blistering, as follows: Biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 1 ounce; mix and apply a little on and around the enlargement, rubbing it in for ten minutes; tie his head up for twenty-four hours, then turn him in a loose box. Repeat in three weeks. The horse must not work, but must be kept quiet till after the second and probably the third blister has got well, and then turned out to grass for two months. (2) The disease is a form of influenza in which the accompanying fever causes the skin of the lips to crack and peel off. Feed on soft food and give three times a day a teaspoonful of the following: Nitrate of potash, gentian root and powdered licorice root, of each, equal parts. Grease the lips with the following: Powdered alum, 1 ounce; powdered borax, 1 ounce; lard, 3 ounces; mix. Do not work the horses until they are entirely well.

### Wun Lung.

This is the 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. 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.

## STEKETEE'S Hog Cholera Cure

Greatest Discovery Known for the Cure of

### PIN WORMS IN HORSES

A Sure Remedy for Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a Splendid Remedy for Sick Fowls.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents for 1 lb.; 3 lbs. \$1.50, express paid; 6 lbs. \$2 and pay your own express. U. S. Stamps taken in payment.

Address  
**GEO. G. STEKETEE,**  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.  
Mention KANSAS FARMER.

## Horse Owners! Try

**GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam**  
A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

February 20, 1893.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 3,750 cattle; 37 calves. The following sales show the range of the markets:

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
18.....	1,594	5 45	21.....	1,278	4 40
37.....	1,523	5 30	38.....	1,253	4 35
36.....	1,826	5 20	34.....	1,107	4 30
21.....	1,354	4 80	32.....	1,105	4 25
4.....	1,355	4 75	18.....	1,122	4 15
43.....	1,387	4 67½	39.....	1,049	4 10
44.....	1,294	4 85	12.....	1,025	4 00
101.....	1,247	4 50	22.....	995	3 95
82.....	1,285	4 45	27.....	856	3 70

#### C. F. TEXAS.

60.....	936	3 90	6.....	1,018	3 55
20.....	912	3 25			

#### TEXAS COWS.

32.....	611	1 90	15.....	908	3 15
---------	-----	------	---------	-----	------

#### COLORADO FEEDERS.

25.....	957	3 40	6.....	943	3 00
98.....	1,009	3 90			

#### NATIVE COWS.

23.....	578	1 75	12.....	989	3 00
3.....	856	2 00	28.....	781	3 00
2.....	1,075	2 20	20.....	940	3 20
6.....	895	2 25	24.....	918	3 25
24.....	879	2 40	5.....	1,040	3 35
12.....	895	2 50	16.....	957	3 40
6.....	882	2 55	20.....	858	3 60
6.....	982	2 60	4.....	1,252	3 75
18.....	782	2 65	2.....	1,170	3 90
3.....	1,120	2 75			

#### HEIFERS.

42.....	728	3 35	6.....	488	3 00
7.....	422	2 85	2.....	485	2 60

#### NATIVE CALVES.

34.....	568	3 75	2.....	6 50
3.....	813	2 90	2.....	6 00
5.....	682	3 00	1.....	5 00
2.....	700	3 00	6.....	8 75

#### STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

21.....	767	3 40	21.....	1,040	3 90
6.....	786	3 00	40.....	805	3 75
17.....	612	3 30	2.....	665	3 25

**HOGS**—Receipts, 1,931. The following sales show the range of the market:

PIGS AND LIGHTS.							
No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.
50.....	120	150	4 90	102...	80...	99...	5 50
19.....	118	6 00		146...	20...	105...	6 25
53.....	240	159	6 50	20.....	140...	6 70	
118.....	100	127	6 75	67...	80...	162...	6 85
22.....	158	7 30		80...	240	172	7 45

#### REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.							
73.....	240	205	7 40	1.....	330	7 50	
53.....	120	219	7 55	75.....	40	208	7 75
59.....	40	190	7 80	71.....	203	7 82½	
20.....	212	7 85		18.....	241	7 95	
55.....	214	7 87½		57.....	236	8 00	
28.....	249	8 00		31.....	80	240	8 05
146.....	240	249	8 05	70.....	80	255	8 05
45.....	255	8 10		27.....	321	8 10	
8.....	300	8 10		73.....	258	8 10	
66.....	120	373	8 00	65.....	40	254	8 10
64.....	120	274	8 10	8.....	372	8 15	
20.....	281	8 20					

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 2,343. Sellers and buyers views were so far apart that but few were sold.

63.....	111	4 75	206.....	97	4 65
---------	-----	------	----------	----	------

#### Chicago.

February 20, 1893.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 21,000. Beef steers, \$3 25@5 85; stockers and feeders, \$2 50@4 35; bulls, \$1 50@4 25; cows, \$2 00@3 80.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 25,000. Mixed, \$7 85@8 40; heavy, \$8 00@8 50; light weights, \$7 90@8 20.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 9,000. Market strong. Natives, \$3 75@5 40; lambs per cwt. \$4 50@5 35.

#### St. Louis.

February 20, 1893.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 2,600. No good natives. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 25; Texans \$2 60@4 30.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 3,000. Sales were at \$7 20@8 15.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 200. Market steady. Natives, \$3 50@5 25.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

February 20, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 1,435,785 bushels; corn, 289,765 bushels; oats, 70,123 bushels, and rye, 18,679 bushels.

**WHEAT**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 86,500 bushels. A steady and fairly active market was had both for hard and soft. Cables were weaker, but a decrease in the visible supply of over 700,000 bushels offset their influence. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 60 per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 26 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 65½¢, 1 car spring, some white at 6¢; No. 3 hard, 5 cars at 64¢, 1 car 58 pounds at 64½¢, 2 cars 58 pounds at 64½¢, 2 cars spring at 63¢, 2 cars spring at 62¢, 2 cars white spring at 57½¢, 1 car white spring at 58¢; No. 4 hard, 62a33c, 1 car spring at 59½¢; rejected, 2 cars spring at 56¢; 1 car spring at 55¢, 1 car white spring at 56½¢; No. 2 red, 5 cars 60 pounds at 70¢; No. 3 red, 4 cars 57 and 58 pounds at 67¢, 1 car 57½ pounds at 67½¢, 1 car 58 pounds at 68¢; No. 4 red, 63a65c.

**CORN**—Receipts forty-eight hours, 68,500 bushels. Increased receipts made buyers bearish and shading of prices encouraged demand. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 34¢; No. 3 mixed, 33½¢@33¾¢; No. 2 white, 35¢; No. 3 white, 34½¢@35c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 8 cars local at 31c, 5 cars at the river at 37½¢, 6 cars at the river at 37½¢, 10 cars Memphis at 40¢, 12 cars Memphis at 40c, 2 cars Memphis at 40½¢; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars local at 33½¢, 3 cars at the river at 37c, 10 cars Memphis at 40c; No. 2 white, 6 cars local at 35½¢, 2 cars Memphis at 42½¢.

**OATS**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 16,000 bushels. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 29½¢@30c; No. 3 mixed, 29¢@29½¢; No. 4 mixed, 28¢@28½¢; No. 2 white, 31¢@32c; No. 3 white, 30¢@30½¢; No. 4 white, 29¢@29½¢. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 29½¢, 2 cars at 29½¢, 1 car choice at 30½¢, 1 car colored at 31c, 1 car at 31½¢; No. 2 white, 1 car at 31½¢.

**RYE**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 2,500 bushels. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 51¢@52c; No. 3, 49¢@50c. Sale of 1 car No. 2 at 51½¢.

**MILLET**—Demand good and market steady. We quote: German, 55¢@60¢ per bushel, and common 45¢@50¢ per bushel.

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

**FLAXSEED**—Steady and firm. We quote at \$1 15 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

**HAY**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 310 tons, and shipments, 50 tons. Market quiet. New

prairie, fancy, per ton, \$9 00; good to choice, \$7 75@8 50; prime, \$7 25@7 50; common, \$4 50@5 50; timothy, fancy, \$10 00, and choice, \$8 50@9 50.

**BUTTER**—A very fair market continues to be had for the upper grades of good to choice, but medium dull and weak. We quote: Creamery, highest grade separator, 28c; finest gathered cream, 27c; fine fresh, good flavor, 25c; fair to good, 24c. Dairies—Country farm, 1¢@15c; fair to good lines, 15¢@16c. Country store packed—Fancy, 16¢@17c; fresh and sweet packing, 14¢@15c. Roll—Fancy, 17¢@18c; choice, 15c; fair to good, 14c; poor and rancid, 12¢@13c.

**EGGS**—Receipts good and market weaker. Fresh candled, 20c per dozen.

**WOOL**—Selling very well at old prices. Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 15a17c; light fine, 17a19c; medium, 20a22c; medium combing, 20a22c; coarse combing, 17a2 c; low and carpet, 13a16c. Tub-washed, per pound, choice, 30a32c; medium, 28a30c; dingy and low, 25a27c.

#### Chicago.

February 20, 1893.

Cash quotations were as follows:

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 92,000 bushels; shipments, 22,000 bushels. No. 2 spring at 72½¢@73c; No. 3 spring, 68c; No. 2 red, 72½¢@73c.

**CORN**—Receipts, 174,000 bushels; shipments, 112,000 bushels. No. 2, 40½¢; No. 3, 38½¢.

**OATS**—Receipts, 181,000 bushels; shipments, 108,000 bushels. No. 2, 30½¢@30¾¢; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 35a36½¢; No. 3 white, 32a33c.

**WOOL**—Kansas and Nebraska wools continue scarce and in very good request at firm prices, which are unchanged. Prices range from 14¢@16c for the fine (heavy), 16¢@19c for light fine; half-blood and medium 2c and 4c per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.

#### St. Louis.

February 20, 1893.

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 42,000 bushels; shipments, 11,000 bushels. Market closed 1-16c higher than Saturday Cash, 67½¢; February, 67½¢ bid; March, 68½¢ bid; May, 70¢@71½¢, closing at 71½¢; July, 71½¢@72½¢, closing at 72½¢.

**CORN**—Receipts, 291,000 bushels; shipments, 124,000 bushels. Market closed ¾¢ below Saturday Cash, 37½¢; February, 38c; March, 38c; May, 38½¢@40c, closing, 40a40½¢; July, 41½¢ bid.

**OATS**—Receipts, 51,000 bushels; shipments, 7,000 bushels. Market active, lower. Cash, 33c bid; May, 33½¢.

**WOOL**—Receipts, 2,900 pounds; shipments, 95,200 pounds. Market firm. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 20¢@21¢; Kansas and Nebraska, 18¢@21¢; Northern territory and Montana, 19¢@22¢; Texas, 14¢@18c; Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, etc., 12¢@17c. Coarse—Missouri and Illinois, 18¢@19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15¢@17¢ for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15¢@16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 13¢@16c. Best medium wool, 22¢@24c; fine to fair, 17¢@22c; light fine, 17¢@20c; heavy fine, 18¢@14c. Fair to choice tub-washed at 30a32½¢.

## HORSES. AUCTION.

Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Depot.

W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers.

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

## HIGGS COMMISSION CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain.

413 Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association. Liberal advancements made on all consignments. Market reports furnished on appl., free.

## HALE & McINTOSH

Successors to Hale & Painter.

## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City.

Telephone 1564.

Consignments solicited. Market reports free.

References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

A. D. JOHNSON, President. G. L. BRINKMAN, Vice President





## Pike County Jack Farm.

LUKE M. EMERSON, PROP'R, BOWLING GREEN, MO.

Importer of Mammoth Catalonian and dealer in Kentucky and Missouri-bred Jacks and Jennets, all of the purest and best breeding.

200 HEAD OF JACKS AND 25 MAMMOTH JENNETS ACTUALLY ON HAND.

One and two years' time given to responsible parties.

Come and examine my stock before buying.

I will make you prices and terms right.



## Swissvale Stock Farm.

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED

### PERCHERON & FRENCH COACH HORSES

Have leading prize-winners Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas State Fairs and LaCrosse Exposition. Terms to suit purchaser. All horses fully guaranteed. Special attention given to forming stock companies under my improved system.

W. J. VEALE,

City Office, 627 Quincy St., Topeka, Kansas.

## JOSEPH WATSON & CO.

BEATRICE, NEBRASKA,

PROPRIETORS GRAND SWEEPSTAKES HERD

### English Shire Stallions!

Winners of more first prizes in the last five years than all our competitors. Two importations already received in 1892. Every horse guaranteed as represented. Terms and prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

## O. L. THISLER, PROPRIETOR RIVER SIDE STOCK FARM.

CHAPMAN, KAS.

Importer and Breeder of

PERCHERONS AND FRENCH COACH HORSES AND MARES.

Also has for sale

Kentucky and Tennessee - Bred Jacks.

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

## Percheron and French Coach Horses.

MAPLE GROVE FARM, FREMONT, NEB.

The Champion First Premium and Sweepstakes Herd for the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

The Nebraska State fair herd premium for best show, all draft breeds competing, was again awarded to my horses, making the fifth year in succession that my herd has been the recipient of this much-coveted prize. A Nebraska-bred horse, raised on Maple Grove farm, was last year awarded the first premium and sweepstakes at the Kansas State fair, in competition with twenty-five head of horses from five different States.

150 head of Registered, Imported and home-bred Percheron Horses and Mares.

Write for catalogue and don't fail to inspect my stock before buying.

MARK M. COAD, Fremont, Neb.

## ENGLISH SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES

WM. BURGESS,

IMPORTER

ORETE, NEBRASKA.

Having been a breeder of the Shire in England, now in Nebraska, I think I know what the American breeder requires.

Come and see what I have, and if I cannot show you as good stock as any importer, will pay your expenses. Will assist you in forming a stock company if you wish.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST AND LIBERAL TERMS ON GOOD PAPER.



Proprietor and Breeder.

Blue Valley Farm

ALL RECORDED.

Their breeding is from the best strains of prize-winning blood in England. My imported mares are superior; safely in foal by a Royal Albert sire.

## Wroughton & Co., Cambridge, Furnas Co., Neb.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

SHIRE,

CLYDESDALE,

BELGIAN,

GERMAN COACH,

PERCHERON

AND

CLEVELAND BAY

STALLIONS



FARMERS' COMPANIES A SPECIALTY.

We have a system whereby we can organize companies and insure absolute success. Our stock is all guaranteed. Prices low and terms easy on long time. Visitors always welcome. Write for particulars. Mention this paper. Address WROUGHTON & CO., CAMBRIDGE, NEB.

## E. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE,  
PERCHERON,  
CLEVELAND BAY

FRENCH COACH HORSES.

An Importation of 125 Head,  
Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

Terms to suit purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Stables in town.

E. BENNETT & SON.



## We Guarantee a Square Deal

TO ANY ONE BUYING A

CLEVELAND BAY or ENGLISH HACKNEY

From us. We have the best of both breeds on sale at low prices and on easy terms. New importation arrived September 24, 1892. Write for catalogue to

STERICKER BROS.,

or Fort Collins, Colo.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



LEONARD HEISEL.

N. S. BRYANT.

## Heisel & Bryant,

CARBONDALE, KANSAS,



Importers and breeders of GERMAN COACHERS, ROYAL BELGIANS, PERCHERONS and CLYDESDALES. We hereby guarantee to show our visitors none but first-class horses. No culls. Won fifty premiums Kansas State fair and Osage county fair in 1891 and 1892. Our horses are young, sound and all guaranteed breeders. We invite inspection and challenge competition. We are centrally located and accessible on the Santa Fe railroad in Osage county. Write, or better come, and you are sure to take home just what you want.

## REPUBLIC COUNTY (KANSAS) JACK FARM

ALL REGISTERED. FRENCH AND SPANISH.

SIXTY HEAD TO SELECT FROM.

They range from one to five years of age, stand fourteen to sixteen hands and weigh from 700 to 1,200 pounds. We selected EXTRA HEAVY FLAT BONE ESPECIALLY FOR MEDIUM SIZED WESTERN MARES.

WE CAN SUIT YOU IN STYLE AND PRICE. WRITE OR COME.

FOSTER, WATKINS & CO., BELLEVILLE, KANSAS.

## F. J. JOLIDON & SON, ELVASTON, ILL.

IMPORTERS OF

PERCHERON, BELGIAN DRAFT, FRENCH And Oldenburg Coach Horses.

ONE OF THE LARGEST COLLECTIONS OF HORSES IN THE STATE.

Containing more prize-winners than any other stud of its kind in America. Unsurpassed in quality and breeding. All registered and good colors.

A New Importation Received in April, 1892.

WE ARE SELLING OUT AT COST!

To Close the Estate of F. J. Jolidon, Deceased.

"Square Dealing" is our motto. Every horse must be just as represented. We give a written guarantee with every horse. Every stallion sold is guaranteed an average sure breeder. Write or come and see us and get a horse at a bargain.

ELVASTON (Hancock Co.) is on the Wabash and T. P. & W. R. R., second station east of Keokuk, Iowa, and fifty miles west of Bushnell, Ill.

## Henry Avery, Wakefield, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

Percheron and French Coach Horses.

Twenty Years' Experience,  
Careful Selection  
and Liberal Purchases

Of the most fashionably-bred animals that money could buy, enables me to offer my patrons the largest, most select fashionably-bred stud in the West to select from.

Choice young stallions and mares of dark colors at reasonable prices.

Brilliant Ill. 11116 (2919), winner first prize at annual show Society Hippique Percheronne, Nogent-le-Rateau, 1888, now at the head of the stud. Send for catalogue. Visitors always welcome.



## German Coachers Only.

Patronize the firm that got up the reputation of the GERMAN COACH HORSE in America. We imported the first German Coach horse to the United States, and we exhibited the first German Coach horse in the American Stock Show, and won the first prize on German Coach horse in 1888 at the Illinois State fair, and have been at the front ever since. At our farm the first full-blood colt was foaled. We own the first German Coach stallion and mare that gained twice in succession over the combined Coach breed.

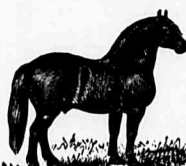
Seventy-five Stallions and Mares for sale, strongly reinforced by the importation of 1892.

If you want to buy horses of that class, please call on or address

OLTMANN'S BROTHERS, WATSEKA, ILLINOIS.

## PERCHERON AND FRENCH COACH HORSES!

80 Head to Select From.



HENRY METZ, 715, 717, 719, 721 Root St., Chicago, breeder and importer of pure-bred Percheron and French Coach Horses, arrived August 10 with an importation of Eighty Stallions, three to five years old, all recorded in the French and American stud books. I personally selected all my horses. All heavy bone, good style and action, and all good breeding size. Good colors, consisting of bays, blacks and dark grays. As I speak French and do not have to hire an interpreter, at a great expense, purchaser the benefit of a low price. Every importer claims to have the best and all the prize-winners, and sell at the lowest price but I can show as many choice horses as any stable in America, and for less money and on easy terms, as I keep no "pets" in my stable, and my expenses are very light. I know that my prices and terms, and the quality of the horses, will suit any man who wants to buy a horse. All horses fully guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Address



Henry Metz, 715, 717, 719, 721 Root St., Chicago, Ill.

## HORSES!

FARMERS Can get the market value of their horses and save the profits of middlemen by shipping direct to S. COOPER CORNER BARN, UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. Established 27 Years. References: National Live Stock Bank. Chicago National Bank. SPECIAL SALES OF "WESTERN RANGE HORSES."



**CUT IN TWO**

Prices of Sewing Machines, Bases, Soles, Blacksmith's Tools, Road Carts, Buggies, Harness and 1000 other things. List Free. CHICAGO SOLE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

**STEAM BOILERS** From \$25 to \$60.00  
For cooking feed. For use in Dairies, Laundries, Slaughter Houses, Running Engines, Pumping water by steam, and other uses. Write J. K. Purinton & Co., Des Moines, Ia.

**WELL MACH'Y** All kinds, Water, Gas, Oil, Mining, Ditching, Pumping, Wind and Steam Heating Boilers, &c. Will pay you to send 25c. for Encyclopedia, of 1600 Engravings. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. also, Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Sydney, N. S. W.

**INCUBATORS and BROODERS**  
Brooders only \$5.00. 1200 testimonials. 40 premiums, medals, and diplomas. Best machine ever invented for hatching and raising chicks, turkeys & ducks. For catalogue address Geo. B. Slinger, Cardington, O.

**PEERLESS HATCHER**  
Perfect in every respect and reasonable in price. High-grade Poultry and Eggs for sale. Send 4c. for Illustrated Catalogue. H. M. SHEER & BRO., Quincy, Ill.

**HARNESS** \$1.50 buggy harness. \$1.95 Riding Saddle. We will sell every thing pertaining to the Harness business direct to the consumer at factory prices. Illustrated catalogue sent free. **NATIONAL HARNESS CO.** Cincinnati, Ohio.

**SPRAYING PUMPS.** THE FIRST AND BEST. Automatic Mixture. Brass Working Parts. Heavy Hose and VERMOREL NOZ. ZLES. Our GARDEN KNAPSACK and LITTLE GEM lead all others. You can save money by dealing with us. Book of instructions free. **FIELD, FOWLE PUMP CO.** 185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**IT IS ECONOMY TO DEHORN YOUR CATTLE.**  
Improved dehorning clipper can be used by any one and on any animal, and is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Full explanation regarding Our Chute and other useful information sent free. **LEAVITT MFG. CO.,** Hammond, Ill.

**SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES**  
Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries, and Plums prevented; also Grape and Potato Rot—by spraying with Stahl's Double Acting Exceeding Spraying Outfit. Best in the market. Thousands in use. Catalogue, describing all insects injurious to fruit, mailed free. Address: **WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

**"DIETZ" TUBULAR DRIVING LAMP.**

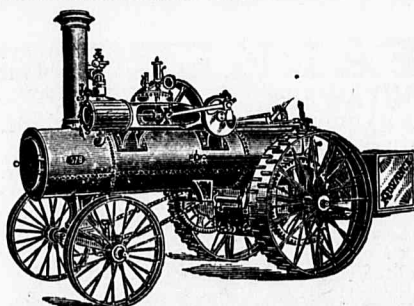
It is the only practicable and perfect Driving Lamp ever made.  
It will not blow out.  
It gives a clear white light.  
It looks like a locomotive head light.  
It throws all the light straight ahead, from 200 to 300 feet.  
It burns kerosene.

Send for book.  
**R. E. DIETZ CO.,**  
65 Laight St., N. Y.

**DEHORNERS**

Newton's lately improved patent dehorning knives, revolving and sliding shears, each one making a draw cut. Cuts perfectly smooth. They do not fracture the head nor horn; causes to heal quick.  
No. 1 Revolving Shears, - \$6.00  
No. 2 Sliding Shears, small, 8.00  
No. 3 Sliding Shears, - 10.00  
Each one fully guaranteed. Any one can use them. Now is the proper time to dehorn cattle.

**H. H. BROWN & CO.,**  
Sole Manufacturers,  
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.



Write Advance Thresher Co. for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of their

**Band-Cutters and Self-Feeders,**

Six, 10, 12, 15 and 20 horse-power Traction Engines, 24x40 to 40x44 Separators, Wagon-loading Elevator and Measure, Automatic Stackers, etc.

**ADVANCE THRESHER CO.,** Kansas City, Mo.

Be Happy While You Live, for  
**You Will Be A Long**



**Time Dead**

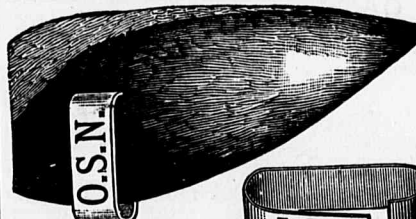
To Be Happy Buy a

**DANDY STEEL MILL**

AND A **Dandy Steel Tower.**  
With graphite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill Requires No Oil for Years, therefore

No More Climbing Towers No More Tilting Towers to break down and injure you or your cattle. Needs no attention and is warranted to last longer than other mills that are oiled, and Will Be Sent to Good Parties on 30 Days Test Trial. If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Four Corner Tower, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girts and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, strong and durable tower of the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be under sold.

Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.  
Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

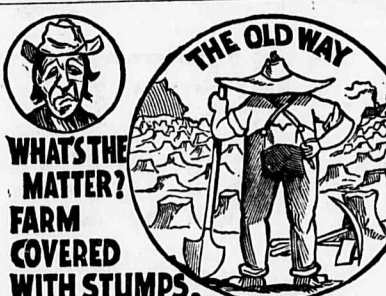


**Is Your Stock Worth Marking?**

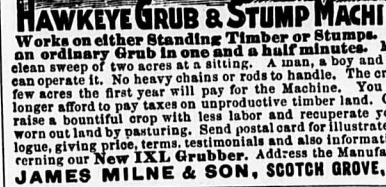
If so, use the best mark for sheep or cattle, Dana's White Metal Label. Used by Recording Associations, leading breeders and ranchers. I stamp your name or address and consecutive numbers. Samples free. Mention paper.  
**C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.**

**"OUR RELIABLE INCUBATOR"**

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

**THE NEW WAY**

**HAWKEYE GRUB & STUMP MACHINE.**  
Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an ordinary Grub in one and a half minutes. Makes a clean sweep of two acres at a sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the Machine. You can not longer afford to pay taxes on unproductive timber land. Clear it, raise a bountiful crop with less labor and recuperate your old, worn out land by pasturing. Send postal card for Illustrated Catalogue, giving price, terms, testimonials and also information concerning our New IXL Grubber. Address the Manufacturers, **JAMES MILNE & SON, SCOTCH GROVE, ILL.**

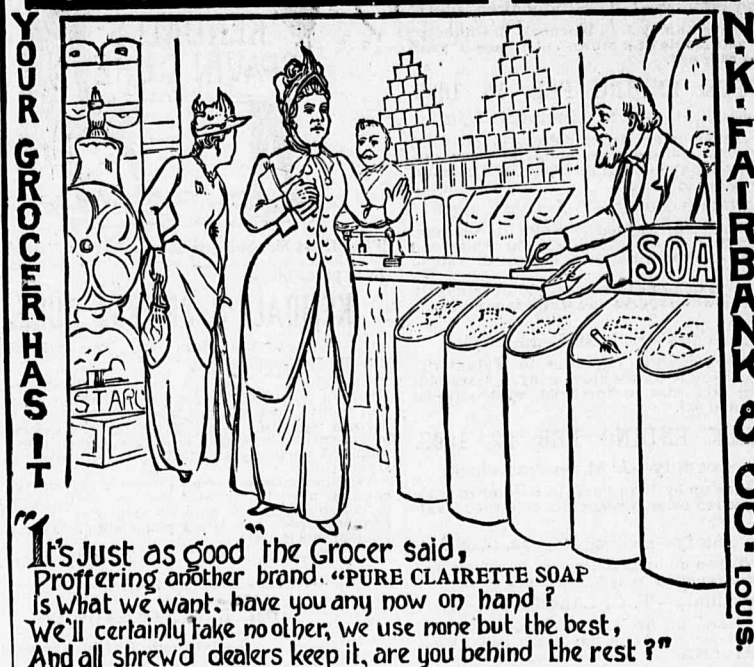


**Shot Guns** Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.  
Send stamp for Price List. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**WIRE PICKET FENCE MACHINE.**  
Lowden's Perfection. Latest improved best field machine in the world. Every farmer his own fence builder. Costs 30 to 35 cents a rod. Best Post Auger made. Wire and Pickets for sale. For large illustrated catalogue address **L. C. LOWDEN, Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.**

**\$10 AGENTS LOOK**

and Farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. A. D. BATES, 164 W. Robbline Ave., Covington, Ky. \$21 one day, \$31 one week. So can you. \$21 one day, catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

**CLAIRETTE SOAP**

It's Just as Good the Grocer said, Proffering another brand. "PURE CLAIRETTE SOAP is what we want. have you any now on hand? We'll certainly take no other, we use none but the best, And all shrewd dealers keep it, are you behind the rest?"

Honest Goods at Honest Prices!  
**HARNESS | BUGGIES | Road Carts**  
\$5.50 and upward. \$55.00 and upward. \$11.50 and upward.

We are selling direct to the consumer at the very lowest cash prices that it is possible to make and sell **HONEST GOODS**. A trial will convince you that we are offering goods of **QUALITY, DURABILITY and ELEGANCE NEVER BEFORE PRODUCED**. Write for free Illustrated Catalogue, containing all information, and prices that will please. **KEMPER MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

**HARNESS**  
FROM \$5.00 UPWARDS.  
This cut shows our \$5.50 Harness which we make a specialty of and **DEFY COMPETITION**.  
We also manufacture a complete line of **GOAT and DOG HARNESS** from \$1.50 to \$12.50 per set. **GOAT or DOG CARTS** from \$4.00 to \$7.00. Write for **GOAT CATALOGUE**.  
We have manufactured and sold to dealers, **BUT NOW** we are selling direct to consumers, saving you the traveling man's expenses and dealer's profit. Write for illustrated catalogue and prices. **FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO. CHICAGO, ILL.**

**MAKERS OF "Garden City Clipper" FLOWS**  
Which have been made for over half a century and which are World famed for their even temper and perfect shape. No soft spots. Draw light and turn the soil beautifully. We use the on our Sulks and Gangs, too.

**FARMERS!**—Notice below, our **STEEL FRAME LEVER HARROW** as proved for 1893. Has top tilting-bar, at center of each section. The patent tooth-bar is superior to tubular or gas pipe bars, BECAUSE the teeth are **Firmly Held WITHOUT** any Nuts to lose off and be plowed under, but they can be quickly removed for sharpening.  
Ask your Dealer for descriptive circulars. If he has none send to us for them.  
**DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO. CHICAGO, ILL.**

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

**DO YOU KNOW GROUND OIL CAKE**

**AYSTOFEED**  
It is good for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens and all kinds of live stock. When you want any **OIL MEAL**, write to us for prices. The most successful feeders cannot do without it. Our Book, telling how to feed linseed cake and meal, is mailed free on application.  
**TOPEKA LINSEED OIL WORKS, Topeka, Kas.**

**PILES, FISTULA,**

And all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a note. In the end you will find them expensive luxuries. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 100 West Ninth Street. Rooms 30-31-32 Bunker Building.



## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 8, 1893.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.  
MULE—Taken up by J. C. Warnock, in Union tp., one stray mare mule of a brown color, age 1 year, no marks or brands.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 15, 1893.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by Henry Settee, in Shawnee tp., January 23, 1893, one black mare, 10 years old, brand on left hip and on left shoulder, shod in front, had on headstall of halter.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Charley Kohn, in Sherman tp., January 21, 1893, one three-year-old white and red speckled steer with red ears, dehorned; valued at \$30.  
STEER—By same, one three-year-old steer, mostly red with some white specks and white face and tail; valued at \$30.

Jewell county—S. I. McLean, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. D. Collins, in Walnut tp., January 20, 1893, one brown horse pony, 5 years old, three white feet, star in forehead, white strip on nose; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 22, 1893.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Page, in Soldier tp., one cow of a light red color, 5 years old, dehorned; valued at \$20.

Osage county—George Rogers, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. S. Griggs, in Olivet tp., P. O. Olivet, December 20, 1892, one black steer.

Finney county—T. C. Laughlin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. Summers, in Garden City, January 16, 1893, one bay mare pony, blaze face; valued at \$12.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Pottorff, in Howard tp., P. O. Valeria, January 23, 1893, one white steer, branded M on left side; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, branded W on right side; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one red steer, branded H on right side; valued at \$10.

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—A fine jack, five years old, 15½ hands, a fine breeder and server. B. Chapman, Holden, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Eighty acres Indians land, value \$2,100. Incumbrance \$200, for good land in eastern Kansas or Nebraska. Give particulars when answering. E. Bowmar, Highlandville, Mass.

STRAYED HORSES—Strayed from the Topeka waterworks premises, two horses, on Thursday, February 16, one a black four-year-old horse, star in face, a wire cut on left front foot; the other a black mare yearling with star in face. A liberal reward will be given for information concerning same, or their return. Address or call on C. Gustafson, at waterworks, Topeka.

WANTED—Farmers to know that the implement room, formerly owned by J. W. Stout, will be continued and operated by J. S. White. You can get anything you want, at prices that will be very satisfactory. I can make it pay you to come and see me. J. S. White, Topeka.

FOR SALE—By the Topeka Seed and Produce Co., 301 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas, choice pure Early Ohio seed potatoes, 125 bushels in barrels or sacks. Pure Early Rose seed potatoes, 120 bushels, in sacks. All orders filled promptly.

## SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.

Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS. Waterloo, Kirkvinton, Elbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879 and Winsome Duke 11th at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors always welcome. Address W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE.

Des Moines, Iowa,  
March 9, 1893.

Write for Catalogues  
to  
W. A. McHenry, Denison, Ia.

Personally  
Conducted  
Excursions

000

TO CALIFORNIA.

Jack Frost stimulates travel. When he touches our ears, we think about getting warm. California has the ideal winter climate—just far enough South to be sunshiny and frostless, and yet with sufficient tonic in the air. Santa Fe Route takes Jack Frost's hint and has arranged a series of personally conducted weekly excursions to California. Pullman Tourist Sleepers, furnished with bedding, toilet articles, etc., leave Chicago and St. Louis every Saturday evening, and leave Kansas City every Sunday morning, via A. T. & S. F. and A. & P. line, for Los Angeles and San Francisco, on fast express trains. Special agents and porters in attendance. Second-class tickets honored. A small charge for use of tourist sleeper. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., for a copy of folder describing these excursions.

300 EGG INCUBATOR, ONLY \$12.50  
F. M. CURYEA, Greenwood, Neb.

\$6  
Buys a Combined Seed Drill with five attachments. Used twenty years. Write for circulars. E. MOSHER, Holly, Mich.

BEEKEEPERS SEND FOR  
CLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE.  
A Handsomely Illustrated  
Magazine and Catalogue of  
FREE. AMOS I. ROOT, Medina, O.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered  
as it is certain in its effects and does not blister.  
Read proof below.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SMITH'S FORD, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1892.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,  
Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure of writing you again in regard to my mare, about whom I wrote you about two years ago, she being afflicted with Blood Spavin. After following the directions you gave me for using "Kendall's Spavin Cure" I obtained perfectly satisfactory results after using six bottles. The Spavin Cure was not known in my part of the country until I purchased the first bottle, now all my neighbors use no other liniment but "Kendall's Spavin Cure." It is all you claim. You may publish this if desired.

Very respectfully, ADAM BRITTAIN.

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## THE GREAT SOUTHWEST!

Kansas. Colorado  
Oklahoma. Texas.  
New Mexico. Arizona.

Unparalleled Resources of Climate,  
Products and Markets.

Write to Jno. E. Frost, Land Commis-  
sioner SANTA FE ROUTE, Topeka,  
Kansas, for latest FREE PAMPHLETS.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is offering for sale, on easy terms and at reasonable prices, 100,000 acres choice farming and grazing lands in fertile Arkansas River valley in South-Central and Western Kansas. These are not cuttings, but valuable original selections, which have reverted to the company. No better lands can be found for general farming purposes or investment. Fine fruit lands in wonderful Mesilla valley, near Las Cruces, N. M., equal, except for citrus fruits, to any California fruit lands, are also offered at less prices than this class of property usually commands. The prosperity of the great A. T. & S. F. system being largely dependent upon the prosperity of the farmers of the Southwest, it is naturally willing to aid the deserving and industrious immigrant seeking to establish a new home, by giving him all the facts and data at its disposal.

Burlington  
Route

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

FROM

KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH

TO

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO,  
OMAHA, PEORIA,  
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

WITH

Dining Cars

Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars  
Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS  
TO  
THE ATLANTIC COAST

THE BEST LINE FOR  
NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
Baltimore, Washington,  
Philadelphia, Cincinnati,  
Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh,  
AND EASTERN POINTS.

For full information, address  
H. C. ORR,  
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Kansas City; Mo.

THE ST. JOE,  
The Latest, Cheapest and Best Hive  
made. Send for a sample hive made up with sec-  
tions and starters, only \$1.25. Satisfaction guar-  
anteed. Circulars free.  
ST. JOSEPH APIARY CO.,  
E. T. ARBOTT, Manager. St. Joseph, Mo.

## FAYCURRENT GRAPES

HEADQUARTERS  
BEST & CHEAPEST  
NEW GRAPES—Esther, Rockwood, Eaton, Meyer and all others New and Old. Small  
Fruits. Catalogue FREE. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, FREDONIA, N. Y.

MINNESOTA Grown Fruit, Shade and Ornamental TREES  
and Most Northern Nursery. Established 1862. Hardy Iron Clad FREE!  
Varieties at prices of tender sorts. CATALOGUE AND PRICES MAILED  
Address: THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

Don't you want the best? You need not pay the high  
prices! Strictly reliable; extensive assortments. Freshly  
dug from the ground—sure to grow. Thirty-four years  
established. Catalogue free.

S. M. BAYLES, SOUTH ST. LOUIS NURSERIES.  
Station B., ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Largest Grower of Nursery Stock in the West.

PEACH Trees, Idaho and Wilder PEARS,  
Abundance PLUMS and STOCK—by  
mail postpaid, are our specialties.  
The Wonderful new Cherry. No Worms, Rot or Blight.  
For a full description of this new Cherry, write for our  
new Catalogue.

400 ACRES IN NURSERY.  
Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue Free.  
JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO.,  
Village Nurseries, HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

WHITE SCHONEN OATS  
The trials at the Wisconsin Ex-  
periment Station have proved  
the White Schonen Oats to  
be superior to all others for pro-  
ductiveness, stiffness of straw and  
thickness of hull. Prof. W. A.  
Henry recommends them to the Wisconsin farmers  
as the best oat in the market. Write for circular.  
Address J. L. ALBERT, Freedom, Ill.

SEEDS Fresh!  
Reliable!  
Celebrated for  
Purity & Strong Germinating  
Qualities. Only 2, 3 and 4c per  
large pk. 5,000,000 NOVELTY  
EXTRAS with orders this year.  
Beautiful Illustrated Colored Seed  
and Plant Catalogue FREE  
to all who address at once  
H. W. BUCKNER,  
Rockford Seed Farms,  
No. 211 Main St., Rockford, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY.  
600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.  
TREES AND PLANTS  
We offer a large and fine stock of every description of  
FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, shrubs,  
Roses, Vines, Small FRUIT, Hedge Plants,  
FICUS and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.  
Priced Catalogue mailed free. Established 1862  
SUCCESSORS TO SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

The Sower  
Has no second chance. The  
first supplies his needs—If he  
takes the wise precaution of  
planting  
Ferry's Seeds  
Ferry's Seed Annual, for 1893,  
contains all the latest and best  
information about Gardens and  
Gardening. It is a recognized  
authority. Every planter should  
have it. Sent free on request.  
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

SWEET POTATOES  
Furnished to sprout on shares. No previous ex-  
perience required. I give full directions for  
sprouting free and so plain that if followed success  
is certain. Money can be made and knowledge of  
the business gained without risk. A farmer can  
have a bed of plants and supply his neighbors and  
near-by towns and his family can do nearly all the  
work. Gardeners also should have plants to mar-  
ket with their produce. Write for particulars.  
T. J. SKINNER, Columbus, Kansas.

Iowa Gold Mine  
Seed Corn  
Handsomest.  
Deepest grained.  
Earliest Large Corn.  
Easiest to Gather.  
Best for Feeding.

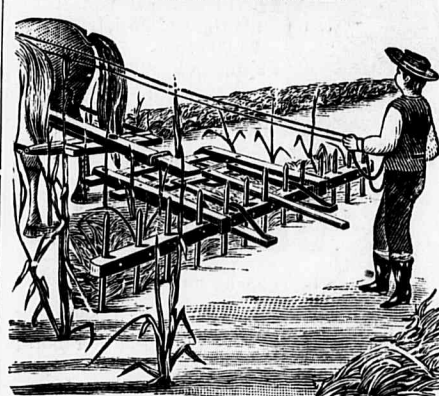
PRICE { Pound by mail postpaid 25 cts.  
Peck by express not prepaid 75 cts.  
Bushel by freight \$2.25  
Bag of 2 bushels 4.00  
18 to 22 rows.  
Ripens in 100 days.  
Only 10 lbs. of cobs in a bu.  
Send for Sample,  
Catalogue of seed corns and  
farm seeds free on application.

Iowa Seed Co.,  
Des Moines, Iowa.

FREE  
Prettiest BOOK ever Printed.  
SEED  
ONE CENT A  
PACKAGE, and  
up, per rarity, scarcity,  
or cost. 1,000,000 extras. Cheap as  
dirt by oz. & lb. Send your address.  
R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

ESTABLISHED 1845.  
You must  
sow Good Seeds  
If you  
want a Good Garden  
SEEDS FOR THE  
GARDEN, FARM  
& FIELD  
Our customers are not disappointed in the purity  
or vitality of our Seeds. Our business has stood the  
test of 48 years.  
Star Collection of Flower Seeds. 20 papers \$1  
Worth at retail, \$1.60. The Star Collection is illus-  
trated on back of our beautiful catalogue—mailed free.  
PLANT SEED CO., 812-814 N. Fourth St.,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

GREEBE Iron Teeth REVOLVING  
STALK RAKE.



To pull up and rake into windrows, corn-stalks  
and other rubbish, to burn and so destroy chinch  
bugs wintering therein and to clear the fields for  
spring work.  
Agents in Kansas—John Davidson, Junction City;  
L. W. Libby, Marysville; D. C. Ball, Glen Elder; J.  
C. Rogers, Wamego; r. M. Gaunt, Alton; C. F.  
Scholer, Narka.

HENRY GREEBE, Omaha, Nebraska,  
Patentee and Manufacturer.  
Cut this out for reference.

FARMERS who have  
used the  
CUTAWAY HARROW AND  
CUTAWAY TOOLS,  
—REPORT—  
increased crops.  
Send for Special  
Descriptive Circular.  
Address



CUTAWAY HARROW CO., HIGGANUM, CONN.  
New York Office, 18 Cliff St., New York City.  
DEHORN YOUR CALVES.  
The John March Co.'s Chemical Dehorn has suc-  
cessfully prevented the growth of calves horns since  
1868. For sale by all druggists or sent express pre-  
paid for \$1.00 by The John March Co., 17-19 River St.,  
Chicago, Circulars free. Order and apply early.