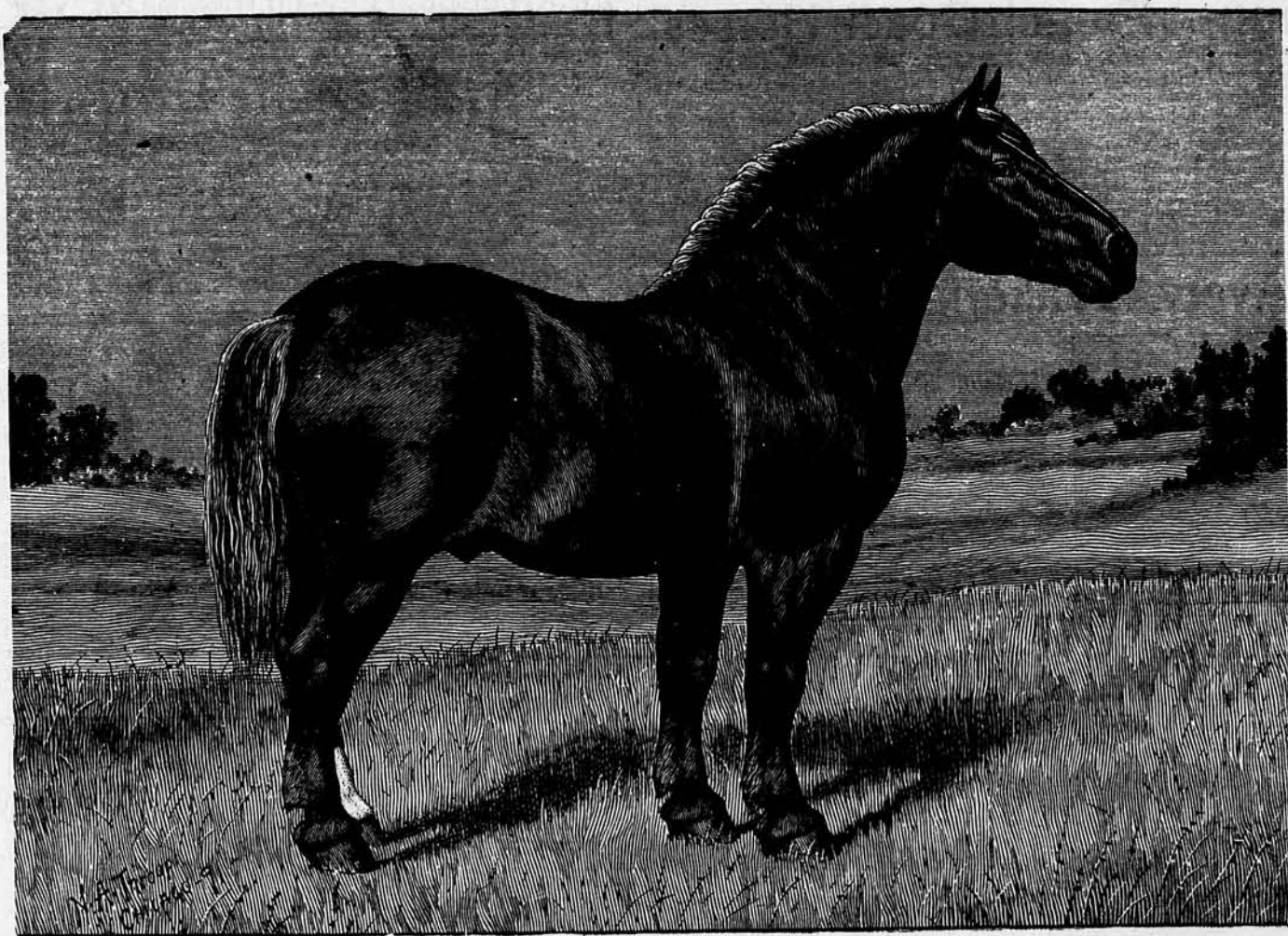


KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXXI, No. 6.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1893.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.



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VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

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H. H. HAGUE, Walton, Kas., breeder of recorded Poland China hogs, Cotswold and Merino sheep. Twenty varieties of land and water fowls. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Stamp for reply.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—\$3 each; eggs \$2 per eleven. Plymouth Rock fowls \$2 each; eggs \$1 per thirteen. White guinea eggs \$1 per thirteen. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

Free. A fine illustrated and descriptive catalogue to poultry-raisers. Tells all about high-class poultry. John Bauscher, Jr., Freeport, Ill.

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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.
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BREEDER OF
Percheron and French Coach Horses.
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Careful Selection
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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 III. 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.

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100 BLACK PERCHERONS
FRENCH DRAFT,
CLYDES AND SHIRES.

Iams' horses were "out of sight" at the great St. Louis fair, and Kansas and Nebraska State fairs of 1891 and 1892.

IAMS' TEN WORLD'S FAIR HORSES
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They Were Winners of 141 Prizes.

Iams is the only importer in Nebraska that imported his Percherons in 1891 and 1892, from France, and the largest importer of Clydes and Shires in 1892. They arrived September, '92. All Blacks and Bays.

GRAY HORSES \$300 LESS THAN BLACKS.

Iams Guarantees to show you the largest collection of first-class BIG FLASHY DRAFT HORSES of the various breeds, of the best individual merit and Royal breeding, 2 to 5 years old—1,600 to 2,200 weight and at ALLIANCE PRICES AND TERMS, one, two or three years time at 5 per cent. interest, or cheaper than any live importer, or pay your fare to see them, and Iams pays the freight.

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Imported Shire and Percheron and Standard Trotting-bred Horses. Stallions and mares of all ages and imported draft mares in foal for sale at the lowest prices. Registered stallions, ready for service, as low as \$500. All stock sound, straight and guaranteed. Time given responsible purchasers. Write us for instructions how to form a stock company for the purchase of a good stallion.

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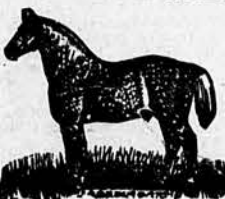
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Stock for sale. Vis-

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IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Nine years old, weighs 1,900 pounds, sure, safe, kind, all right in every respect. A big bargain for any one desiring to use a large draft stallion. Apply to John Fawley, Milford, Kas., or to A. B. Whiting, Topeka, Kas.

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Jerusalem, Red and White Kamr Corn, Milo, Cane Seed and Millet. Fresh stock.

W. P. HAYWOOD,

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

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VINES, SHRUBBERY, BULBS AND ROSES
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TREES!

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.

BURPEE'S Farm Annual for 1893 is THE BEST SEEDS GROW!

1893. **GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE** 1893.
We Are The Only Firm
Giving to customers cash discounts on orders. We alone catalogue that best of all bush beans, the Warren, and that best of all early peas, the Excelsior. No other Seed Catalogue, of America or Europe, contains so great a variety of several of the standard vegetables, and, in addition, are many choice varieties peculiarly our own. Though greatly enlarged in both the vegetable and flower seed departments, we send our catalogue FREE to all. The three warrants still hold good, and our customers may rely upon it, that the well earned reputation of our seed for freshness and purity will continue to be guarded as a most precious part of our capital. **J. J. H. GREGORY & SON,** Marblehead, Mass.

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Now the Only Place
in America where Large Numbers of both Draft and Coach Horses can be found.

90 Percheron Stallions

AND
110 Percheron Mares,

Largely Brilliant Blood,

50 French Coach Stallions

AND
60 French Coach Mares,

Large, Stylish, Fast,

Comprise the stock now on hand.

The Demand for the Choice Horses always found at OAKLAWN FARM continues, while the Importers of low grade Draft and Coach Horses are abandoning the Field.

It is admitted that the best can only be found at Oaklawn. Remember we give you more for the money at Oaklawn than you can obtain elsewhere, with all the advantages accruing from long and successful experience and unquestioned reliability.

If you want to buy Stallions or Mares, give yourself a chance to buy good ones at low prices and visit Oaklawn.

A Large and Choice Importation Arrived August, 1892.

Separate catalogue for Percherons and for French Coach Horses. Say which is wanted. Address **M. W. DUNHAM,** Wayne, Illinois.

Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

New and tried Small Fruits, the Kansas Raspberry—a Black-cap for the people, Roses, Shrubbery and Evergreens. Price List free. **A. H. GRIESE,** Kansas Home Nursery, Box J, Lawrence, Kas.

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For \$1.25 per bushel—Early White Dent, Iowa Yellow Dent (extra Early) and Early Mastodon—three of the largest and best early varieties of seed corn in the world. Write for catalogue. **J. H. RATEKIN,** Shenandoah, Page Co., Iowa.

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Eighty Varieties Low Prices.
Catalogue Free. Address **DIXON & SON,** Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas.

Strawberries -- Wanted: To let berry-growers know that our new Robinson strawberry is the ideal for market purposes. Is large, strong, staminate, firm as Captain Jack. 700,777 plants of other well-known varieties for sale. Send for price list. **B. F. SMITH,** Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

Fruit and Evergreen Trees,

GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS,

Roses and Hardy Shrubs.

Send for prices to **J. F. CECIL,** North Topeka, Kansas.

No Trees of 1st quality can ever be sent by mail. Mayhap you know it. By freight, prepaid if preferred, we ship safely 4, 5 or 6 ft. trees; 2-yr. Roses of rare excellence—everything! You actually pay less than for the puny stuff. 1,000 acres Nurseries. 20,000 acres Orchards. Exact information about trees and fruits. **Stark Bros.,** Louisiana, Mo.

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and reap a rich harvest. They are always reliable, always in demand, always the best. **FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL** For 1893 is invaluable to every Planter. It is an encyclopedia of the latest farming information from the highest authorities. Mailed Free. **D. M. FERRY & CO.,** DETROIT, Mich.

It's Human Nature

To love Roses, especially the D. & C. ROSES. They are grown on their own roots, and are the choice of flower lovers everywhere. Our new "Guide to Rose Culture" will give any one a complete education in flower growing. We want to send it free, together with a copy of our Magazine, "Success with Flowers," to every flower lover in the land. Send us your address. **THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.,** WEST GROVE, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1845. You must Good Seeds

so. 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 illustrated on back of our beautiful catalogue—mailed free.

PLANT SEED CO., 812-814 N. Fourth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BUIST'S PRIZE MEDAL ONION SEED

is everywhere celebrated for its Great Purity and Strong Growth. Delivered free to any part of the United States, at \$2.00 per lb., or 10 lbs. for \$17.50.

'Yellow Globe Danvers,' 'Large Red Wethersfield.'

Send for our Garden Guide for 1893—If you use Seeds in Quantity, will make you Special Prices on your order.

ROBERT BUIST
Seed Grower, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



ESTABLISHED 1863.
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TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1893.

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Gossip About Stock.

Isaac Johnson, Lincoln, Neb., claims April 12, 1893, as his date for a public sale of Scotch-bred Short-horn cattle.

The Union stock yards, at Omaha, report the total live stock receipts for January as follows: Cattle 87,614, hogs 120,175, sheep 16,664.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of T. Outhier & Son, of Maryville, Mo., who offer some rare bargains in Shire, Percheron, Cleveland Bay and Belgian horses. Look for more extended notice next week.

John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas., will hold a closing-out sale of Lawndale herd of Poland-China swine on February 14, comprising fifty registered hogs. This is the best chance offered this year to secure some choice pure-bred swine and the opportunity should not be neglected.

Our poultry breeder advertisers seem to be doing a prosperous business, especially those who advertise in the FARMER. Mrs. Belle L. Sproul writes: "I tell you the KANSAS FARMER is a No. 1 advertising medium. My cockerels are all sold and I have to send back money to my customers."

Foster, Watkins & Co., Belleville, Kas.: "The jacks are doing finely, showing very strong constitutions. We are selling out rapidly. The Poitou jacks on account of their large size and heavy bone, together with the facts that they are such great breeders and have so much life and action, are pleasing everybody and will soon be closed out. We would advise all buyers to come soon if they want a large, heavy, active jack."

T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Kas.: "I have just sold two sows to Mr. S. C. Cross, of Emporia, Kas., for \$175, as a part of the foundation for a Berkshire herd. They are grand good sows and richly worth \$200 apiece. I have the best bunch of sows I ever offered for sale, and they are all bred and will make any one money who buys them and cares for them. I still have a nice bunch of males on hand; two magnificent Berk males, 14 months old."

Mr. M. R. Platt, the well-known Gallo-way breeder at Kansas City, writes that he has had a very good trade since the first of January, more than twice the sales than during January of last year. A large correspondence is coming in, the greater portion of which comes through the KANSAS FARMER, says the indications are surely confirming the prevailing idea that the cattle business,

especially that of the well-bred stock, is on an upward tendency. In other words, the best outlook for years.

The popular and progressive firm of Hale & McIntosh topped the market by selling the first car of hogs at the Kansas City stock yards that brought \$6.70, which was the highest price paid for hogs since the year of 1888; also sold the first car that brought \$7 and the only car that brought \$8. This firm is noted for getting top prices on stock consigned to them, for they are all experienced men in the business. Give them a trial and see for yourself. Correspondence solicited. Market reports free.

Hog cholera is the bane of every farmer's life. Statistics show that in the United States alone from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000 worth of pork are sacrificed every year to this epidemic. A new remedy for the disease has been thoroughly tested during the last two months and in every instance the disease was arrested and a permanent cure effected. The hog is put in a healthy condition by its use and disease is warded off. This remarkable medicine is the discovery of Wm. A. Tabler, of the Tabler Remedy Co., Chicago.

E. O. Raymond writes: "Since October 24 the firm of Holder & Raymond, doing business at Bloomington, Ill., and Wilsey, Kas., have sold in Kansas three imported French coach stallions, six Percheron stallions and four Percheron mares. I have also sold to A. Jones, a merchant at Colby, Kas., the grand Jersey cow, Baron's Belinda (37026), and a fine young bull, Pride of Prairie Park. The farmers in northwest Kansas are enterprising and industrious, good judges of stock and willing to buy when merit commends."

Kansas stockmen and shippers, who have not formed the acquaintance of our live stock commission advertisers at the Kansas City stock yards, have certainly been very derelict in their duty, and have missed sundry benefits which would have been willingly bestowed by such a reliable firm as Offut, Elmore & Cooper, who run a modest notice announcing that they sell stock. Be sure to call and see our advertisers at the yards, and if you want any information relating to the market, write and ask for it and say that we advised it.

The dispersion sale of the Early Dawn Hereford herd of cattle at Kansas City last week may be considered a very fair sale, in view of the way pure-bred cattle have been selling, and clearly indicates the improved condition and better times ahead for the cattle industry. Only a few bulls were sold, at an average of \$131. The females, including a number of calves, averaged a little over \$100. The top price was \$200 for the old bull, Beau Real, which was bought by C. S. Cross, of Emporia. J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, took Lady Wilton, an aged cow, for \$350. The stock sold to buyers from Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

All stock-owners have experienced a great deal of trouble in keeping track of their animals. Cattle and sheep are disposed to stray and mingle with other herds and flocks. Stock should be identified with the owner by a distinctive mark. The best method we know of is the use of Dana's White Metal Labels, made by C. H. Dana, West Lebanon, N. H. The name or address and consecutive numbers are stamped upon the markers. The old cruel mode of hot-iron branding heretofore so largely practiced in the West is fast giving way to this humane and equally efficient system. Mr. Dana will send free samples to all interested.

To those of our readers desiring jack stock the FARMER takes pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Mr. T. A. Shields, of Tina, Carroll county, Mo., that appears elsewhere in this issue. The representatives found on Mt. Airy stock farm consist of Kentucky, Tennessee, Spanish and Mammoth-bred jacks and jennets, all guaranteed performers and breeders, and are for sale on as liberal terms as any firm

offers in the country. Mr. Shields says: "Come and see my stock, or write for full particulars concerning the same. Parties coming to Tina to see me, will please write or wire, and a team will be ready to convey them, free of charge, to my farm."

The Kaw Valley herd of Poland-Chinas, consisting of forty brood sows and their stock boars, has been moved from Rossville and united with the Kaw Valley Thoroughbred Swine and Cattle Company, of Lawrence, Kas. The proprietors are M. F. Tatman and S. O. Thatcher, who own one of the finest natural ranches in the West for breeding and handling thoroughbred swine and cattle, with plenty of clover, blue grass, shade, water, corrals and a net-work of lots and pastures, all hog-tight, and over one acre of buildings, barns and hog sheds, on the most approved plans, with water carried by pipes all over it to all the buildings, pens and lots, with steam feed-grinder, grain-sheller, steam cooker, wagon scales, and many other conveniences, which will enable them to breed and handle stock in the best and most economical manner. The Kaw Valley herd has been carefully bred and selected for years, and has a herd that stands to-day second to none in the West, as all visitors to the herd at its new location may verify, and as many, if not more fine breeding animals, may be seen than ever before in one herd. All the fashionable blood lines noted for their feeding qualities, gentleness and beauty are here combined. This herd of Poland-Chinas will be headed by the Free Trade boar, Kaw Chief's Invincible, bred by M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., ably assisted by the grand old breeding boar, Dock's Choice, bred by B. G. Schenck, Franklin, O. Also Dorsey's Glory, bred by B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., and Bebout's Tecumseh, bred by J. H. Bebout, Rushville, Ind. The three first named are all matured, and have proved exceptionally fine breeders, and are all of the best Poland-China blood in existence, while Bebout's Tecumseh, at ten months old, is a grand-looking pig that no doubt will reproduce himself on their Free Trade sows, of which a number will be bred to him for May and June pigs. They will book a number of orders in pairs and trios for choice tops, April and May delivery. Owing to the foreign demand, meat inspection and reciprocity, hogs in the future will be king, but their prices will be as low as any first-class breeders, besides saving large express charges from the East. Address M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., or the Kaw Valley Thoroughbred Swine and Cattle Company, Lawrence, Kas., for prices, catalogue and circulars ready soon. Send stamp for particulars; no attention paid to postal cards.

First-Page Illustration.

Our first-page illustration shows a splendid type of the Belgian draft horse. A detailed description of this particular animal, Noel (3262), appears in our issue of November 23, 1892. The owners, Messrs. Heisel & Bryant, of Carbondale, are well and favorably known as draft horse men who handle a select line of stock at as reasonable prices as any one. They are especially desirous to receive visitors and correspondence from Kansas men who want horses of real merit.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

We hope every one who owns a horse will read the advertisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, appearing in this paper.

The specialists, Pingree & Treacle, of Chicago, who are esteemed advertisers, are highly recommended by our friends as efficient and responsible. Our readers who write them should mention this paper.

S. C. Steinberger, publisher, Oswego, Kas., announces that he has compiled a little book containing all the essential information pertaining to a future home in

the Cherokee Strip, which will be mailed to any address for 50 cents.

The Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, advertise seed of Mangel Beets in this issue. Our farmer friends can grow nothing that will give them as much profit as a small field of Mangels. Try it and be convinced.

The surest proof of merit is continuous success. Bowsher's Combination Feed Grinding Mills are the acknowledged best in every respect. They give splendid service—are famed for their durability and mechanical perfection. They are simple and light-running. "The mills of the gods grind slowly." Bowsher's grind rapidly and grind exceedingly fine.

The Columbia, a small threshing machine for the farmer's use, that was first introduced to the trade last season, by the Belle City Manufacturing Company, of Racine, Wis., has come to stay. It will fill a long-felt want among farmers, who do not like to depend upon professional threshermen to do their threshing each year. A farmer of limited means can now do his own threshing at his own convenience, with economy in help and power and without discomfort to himself or family.

The Shawnee Fire Insurance Company is the name of the successor of Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, of Abilene. The Abilene company was successful, but in surveying the field found that it could do a larger business by removing to Topeka. The change in name and location is accompanied by the addition of a comfortable cash surplus and other improvements. The names of the Directors of the Shawnee company are a guarantee of financial strength and good business management.

Aberdeen-Angus Sale.

W. A. McHenry, of Denison, Iowa, writes that he will have a sale of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Des Moines, Iowa, March 9, 1893. This sale will consist of a selection from McHenry Park farm of fifteen yearling bulls and thirty cows and heifers. The bulls have been bred by the owner and sired either by Keillor Knight 3d or Abactor. Mr. McHenry further adds: "To those who are not acquainted with the breeding of these bulls, I will say, Keillor Knight 3d was sired by black Knight that was used so successfully at Tullington until his death, and produced more prize-winners than any other bull known to me. He had for sire Knight of St. Patrick, a pure Pride on both sides, while the dam of black Knight was Blackcap, of the noted Blackbird family. As a rent-paying cow I will say at the age of 10 years she and her calves had been sold at \$6,400. The dam of Keillor Knight 3d, Jean Keiller, is an Easter Tullock Jean, the sires in this pedigree being mostly Prides. She has long been noted for her milking qualities and at the same time holds her flesh. If there is such a thing as a general-purpose cow she is one of them. She only lacks one thing and that is she insists on throwing bull calves, her sixth one being now at her side. Abactor belongs to the Coquette family that has long held a premier position at Ballendallock. The last three sires in the pedigree being Ericas, the other two, Exciseman and King Charles, were prize-winners in their day, carrying off the first prize in the Highland Society, Royal Northern Society, and Angus Association. His sire was Druid, one of the best bulls of his day. Abactor is a bull of wonderful proportion, his weight being 2,400 pounds in fair flesh and he has proven a very satisfactory breeder. His dam, Croquette 10th, was pronounced by Robert Bruce to be the best Angus cow that ever crossed the Atlantic. Neither of these bulls are for sale, their breeding is merely mentioned, as many of the cattle in the sale are of their get. Later we will give you the breeding of the cattle to be sold."

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 18, 1898.—Julius Peterson, Short-horns, Lancaster, Kas.

THE DEMANDS OF THE HORSE MARKET.

That the present demands of the horse market may, to some extent, be better understood by our readers, the FARMER takes pleasure in presenting the best information obtainable pertaining to the qualifications demanded in the classification on the Chicago market, and hopes that many of the average Western farmers will glean some information therefrom by which they may lay their plans for the future and receive for their surplus horse stock prices commensurate with the money, time and labor expended.

In the issue of January 18, last, we reproduced the monthly average of the six classes, embracing the 87,000 head of horses that were sold during 1892 at the world's great horse market, Chicago, which read as follows: Drafters, \$146; general use, \$109; drivers, \$109; carriage, \$353; saddlers, \$132, and streeters, \$103.

This general average includes everything offered in the several classes, and as every reader knows, quite a percentage of these offerings were below the average possibilities of the judicious and intelligent breeder, or, in other words, below that standard that is necessary to make the breeding of horses profitable. In order to present the question in a more favorable light, after weeding out the nondescripts that should not have been foaled, bred or placed on the market with the expectation of bringing a top or even an average price, observations of Mr. J. S. Cooper, whose thirty years' experience on the breeding farm and in the open market at Chicago, answers our purpose as a practical illustration. His classification and range of prices for the past year at Chicago reads in this wise:

Streeters (car horses), 1,200 pounds	..\$100 to \$110
Drivers, fair, 1,075 pounds	..\$125 to \$150
Drivers, good, 1,075 pounds	..\$175 to \$200
Saddlers, fair, 1,075 pounds	..\$125 to \$150
Carriage teams, 2,500 pounds	..\$500 to \$800
Express horses, 1,350 pounds	..\$150 to \$185
General use, 1,350 pounds	..\$150 to \$145
General use, good, 1,450 pounds	..\$150 to \$165
Draft horses, 1,450 to 1,750 pounds	..\$190 to \$240

After carefully viewing the history of the Chicago horse market for the past year that was extended to the FARMER by the six commission firms, Messrs. Lock & Robinson, M. Newgass & Son, F. J. Berry & Co., Ad. Evans, J. Koehler and J. S. Cooper, we take pleasure at this writing of presenting the views of Mr. F. J. Berry, whose thirty-seven years' of practical experience in the horse business and his selling of 21,988 horses of all classes during 1892, at Chicago, comes as near being an authority upon the demands of the horse market as any source that we know of for such information.

The views of the others will appear later on in the FARMER.

Mr. Berry says:

"The breeding interests of this country need to be thoroughly revolutionized. There has been too much promiscuous breeding, breeding without a purpose, breeding mares because they were mares and stallions in the same way. This is not the way to breed horses. Every horse should be bred to a purpose and bred from stock that is as near what they want to produce as possible. For instance, the draft horse: The mare should be strictly a draft-bred mare for at least three crosses—Percheron, Clyde or Shire (Percheron preferred). She should weigh at least 1,500 pounds and should have all the quality possible to get, good bone, good color—any solid color; dark gray is considered a good color. She should be a mare of good, smooth finish, with plenty of knee action—the more action the better. Clyde or Shire mares, bred to first-class Norman horses, is the best cross and produce the best results of any draft horses bred in this country. The stallion should be Percheron or Norman, the largest and highest quality possible to get, and sound. Draft stock bred in this way, we dare say, will produce a class of draft horses that will

sell in our market for as much money as draft horses ever brought. No class of horses brought to this market are in as high demand as the best class of heavy draft, and they are getting scarcer every year, and, in our opinion, will get higher for years to come. We think there is a great inducement to farmers at the present time to breed the largest and highest quality of draft horses that can be bred. This is what we call breeding draft horses.

"The next class of horses for farmers to breed is the light harness horse, coach horses, carriage horses, road horses, and to breed this class we would advise securing the best Hambletonian stock that can be had. We are aware that common farmers cannot afford to pay away up in the thousands for Hambletonian mares and stallions to commence with in breeding stock, as this would require a large capital; but they can do this: They can secure the best bred stock that they are able to pay for. Be sure that they are bays or solid colors; be sure that they are from fifteen and one-half to sixteen hands high, and that they have plenty of knee action, smooth, high finish, and that they possess all the qualities that they are required to produce, and get them from the most fashionable and producing-bred lines that they can afford to pay for, and, as much as possible, get them standard, but look at their individuality as a more important point than standard. They must have knee action and good bone, and the more gait the better. Now, the stallion should be a nice bay or brown, sixteen hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, and should be a very high-class animal, with style, action, and high finish. The more speed he possesses the better, the higher bred the better, and if from the most fashionable producing lines, still better. Let the farmer get the best he can afford. Now, from this class of breeding stock, he will produce the class of horses, that a percentage of them may be speedy road horses—that is, will make fine road and carriage teams. This class of horses are very scarce in all the markets, are in great demand, and selling for about as much money as they ever brought. The first thing that purchasers of light harness horses look at is knee action. There is no class of horses that will sell as well, and bring money according to their value, as this class. All this class of horses can be sold for more than the cost of producing, and while the farmer is raising this class, occasionally a colt will hop out that is a first-class trotter. The farmer has a trotter, and has not been to extra expense to get him, and will sell at a profit, but in case such a prize falls into his hands in this way, he must not go to great expense to train and campaign him; leave that business to experts. Teach him to make speed in brushes, and develop a sufficient amount of speed to attract the attention of buyers, and sell him early, at the best price he can get. This is what we call breeding to a purpose, and going about it systematically, which means a profit. Now, in breeding these two classes of horses, the farmer will always have enough that drop in between these classes to answer for all general purposes, and if he does not, he can buy a common class for service a great deal cheaper than he can raise them, as there are so many people breeding horses that do not breed to a purpose, that our markets are filled with the common class of horses, and the supply is very much larger than the demand. It makes these common kinds, that do not class for any particular use, so very cheap that they do not bring half the cost of production. Never was there a time that offered better inducements for breeding the right kinds of draft horses that there is to-day. It is true, the common grades of horses are very cheap, but the two classes that we have mentioned are scarce and dear as they ever were, and will continue to be so for many years to come, as we are well aware it will take many years for people to become posted on the right kinds of horses to breed, and until that day, the classes that we have mentioned will sell high.

"Now, we have described the draft

horse, the carriage horse, the road teams.

"The general use horse is a horse of about 1,200 pounds, that is used for delivery wagons, grocery wagons, and for almost all general purposes. He is just one class better than the streeter. A streeter is a chunky-made horse, from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds—a good little rugged worker. Saddlers are a class of horses that very often crop out from trotting-bred horses, although there are many strictly saddle-bred horses, but do not think they are so profitable to raise, as a man has to raise quite a number to get one good saddle horse. Saddle horses depend largely upon their education, and it is the business of experts to train them.

"The Western ranch horse we do not think will ever be much of a success, as they have to be branded, which reduces them very much in value, and as they run wild until matured, it costs a good deal to break and educate them. But, parties who are interested in the breeding of this class of horses should breed them as large as possible, and should aim to breed the horses to weigh not less than 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. In order to do this, they would have to use draft stallions. In all cases we would advise using Normans, but we do not think this class can ever be bred to very much profit. We think the expense of raising them had better be used for sheep or cattle—something that does not depend largely on their education."

Beef Breeds—Oldreive vs. Col. Vaile.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—You have an article in your last issue from Col. Vaile, which has evidently escaped the much-needed scissors. This gentleman knows more of what is not so, and also of what no other fellow on earth knows, than any "professor" I have yet struck.

Had he stopped with be-puffing the Short-horn, and what is more, that particular type even of Short-horn in which he is personally interested, and which animal is probably very inferior to the Scotch type so ably bred by Col. Harris, of Linwood, I should have considered his remarks as not being of sufficient importance or interest to the general cattle-breeding community to call for any notice. But he takes the ground of "the very superior person" and remarks at starting, with infinite condescension, that the Herefords, Devons, Galloways and Angus are "said to be thoroughbred," which phrase, if it means anything (and it is a particularly mean way of putting it), means that their purity is doubtful. This, from the would-be advocate of the most modern and composite of the cattle of Great Britain (viz., the Short-horn), is admirable in its way, for it shows either that Col. Vaile is exceedingly ignorant of the subject or that he despises his audience and treats them as if they were "suckers" enough to swallow any balderdash presented.

In speaking of the Hereford he suggests they are a mixture of Short-horn and "Glomorgom"—that is to say, one of the oldest breeds in England is a by-product of the most modern. "The force of folly can no farther go." And pray what, in the name of absurdity, is a "Glomorgom"? This cross equals the celebrated, though somewhat vulgar one, of "the bull bitch which was bred to the limeburner's jackass!"

Now, as a native of Devonshire, I especially protest against the would-be learned and pseudo-classical rubbish introduced anent Hannibal, the Roman conquests, etc. No fellow on earth knows the origin of the Devon cattle, but judges of the subject and anatomists consider them one of the aboriginal breeds of British wild cattle, and that even is an opinion, if a respectable one, and nothing more. Does Caesar, in his commentaries, or any other Latin writer, say one word about bringing cattle into England? And further, when a man talks about Devon cattle "resembling Texans" and being "long-legged" (whereas they are very low on the leg), and being capable of traveling "six miles an hour on the road," I have my doubts whether such a "professor" has ever seen a "Devon." He is also so very kind as to say they are

WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla now I want to bow and say

'Thank You'

I was badly affected with Eczema and Scrofula Sore, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the eyelids so sore it was painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was deaf. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. One day my sister brought me



Mrs. Paisley.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which I took, and gradually began to feel better and stronger, and slowly the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever." MRS. AMANDA PAISLEY, 176 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

WHETHER Leather lasts ten minutes or ten years depends on what happens to it. Vacuum Leather Oil is the care-taker; 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.

fair "beef" cattle. If he knew anything of the subject and would speak it, he would say this: That in the greatest and most critical beef market in the world, viz., in London, England, the Kyloe (West Highland), commands the top price invariably. Next come Angus and their top-crosses, then Devons and Herefords, with the Short-horn last of all the choice cattle. There are more Short-horns kept in Great Britain than any other variety, but they no longer take the position they did and are relatively on the decrease, for it has been found that the top cross of Angus on the Short-horn cow so improves both the quality of the meat and the quickness of feeding that the Angus will probably push the Short-horn aside. What is meant by the "mountain" Devons is somewhat obscure but quite in keeping. It is probably news to him that some of the finest grazing lands of the county of Somerset (England), lands worth a rental of \$25 per acre, are grazed by Devons.

Next, we are informed that the Galloways are very unlike the Herefords. Is this meant for comic business, or is it an enlightening of the Stygian darkness in which the audience were groping? Anyway, possibly the information was meant kindly, and we will take it as such, but what follows, as the Irishman said, "beats Banagher." "Tradition (whose or what) says they are an admixture of the black ox of Africa and West Highlander." Who fetched that "black ox" along to the southwest of Scotland, and when he got him there how did he manage the coverture? Breeding from a black ox reminds me of a man in our county who started a mule-breeding ranch by buying all the mare mules he could find—"Arcades ambo." Having bred calves from an ox, the next step is easy, and that is the preposterous and ignorant assertion that the Polled Angus are an offshoot of the Galloways. I only wish Mr. William Watson will take this part in hand. If he does the Colonel will regret he ever talked so much foolishness on the subject. The whole paragraph on the Angus is unadulterated drivel and bosh.

I. BROWSE OLDREIVE.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy. All the elements that nature requires, to make the hair abundant and beautiful, are supplied by this admirable preparation.

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 OFFUTT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 203 and 204 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Agricultural Matters.

ALFALFA CLOVER.

Excerpts from a paper read before the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, by John H. Churchill, of Dodge City.

Of all the forage plants, this is the most valuable to the western and central Kansas farmer, and its cultivation should deeply interest every man who owns an acre of bottom land or land under irrigation canals. It should interest every farmer in the west half of this great State, whether his land lies on the high plain or lower valley, for I am persuaded, by observation and experience, that the year it will not produce two good crops on the high land your other crops will prove a failure. There is no crop that will bring so great and sure a return for the investment as this, for blow the winds high or low, be the season dry or moist, alfalfa on bottom lands or lands under irrigation grows night and day from the middle of April till November 1. Four crops can be cut in an ordinary season. On the high lands, outside of irrigation, two crops can be safely relied on.

Alfalfa, if the information I have received is correct, was first introduced into California some forty years ago from seed imported from Chili, South America, where there are said to be fields one hundred years old. It has been gradually making its way eastward since its introduction into this country, where its value for a forage and seed crop was quickly realized. It spread through the valleys of California, crossed hill and mountain into the valleys of dry and sterile Arizona, through Utah, crossing the Rocky mountains. Here and there it gained a strong foothold along the settled valleys of the Rio Grande and Arkansas. About 1880 its name and fame reached the west border line of our State, and its onward and eastward march since then has been one continual victory. Passing over the A., T. & S. F. railroad from Dodge City west to the State line, thousands and thousands of acres of the bright purple blooming alfalfa can be seen.

Does it pay? It would seem so when you see the golden seed coming from the threshing machine worth \$5 per bushel and from four to seven bushels to the acre.

Does it pay? It would seem so when you look over your fields after the last cutting and stacking and see the great ricks of hay, one after the other, and later, when you bring your cattle home and turn your steers into the fields to graze on the pasture and run to the stacks for a month or two, and a cattle-buyer comes along and seeing the sleek, well-filled and rounded-out steers and offers you, right at home, more money for them than you get in Kansas City or any other market, and within a small fraction of what grain-fed cattle are bringing, we believe it pays.

It does pay and pays well, and once rooted on the rich bottom lands or high plains it is a perpetual source of income; no planting, cultivating or seedling, only the pleasing task of harvesting, and to-day alfalfa stands high above all other crops for profit. Easy of culture, and as a sure return for the investment, it has no peer. It is not hard to get this plant started, and after the first year it takes care of itself.

From my own experience, I find the best time for planting to be from March 15 to April 20, and the older and deeper stirred the ground the better. It should be stirred the preceding fall. When the seeding time comes in March or April, oats or barley should be sown first, drilled or broadcast, one-half bushel to the acre, then alfalfa twenty pounds to the acre, broadcast, which should be lightly harrowed, and if the ground be loose, a rolling is advantageous, as the ground will hold moisture better and leaves the land smooth for machinery to work on.

The oats or barley will grow faster than the alfalfa and protect the young and tender plant from the high winds. After the grain is cut, the plant is able to care for itself, and in an ordinary season will produce a fair crop of hay in the latter part of August and furnish good pasture through the fall. This

has been my experience and of many of my friends who have successfully grown this wonderful, productive and paying crop.

Alfalfa should be cut for hay when in full bloom, when the blossom is the sweetest. It should be raked into windrows as soon as possible and cured sufficiently, so it will neither burn or get musty in stack or stable, and it will be as green in the winter as when first put up. As a milk-producing forage, it is simply wonderful and has no equal, and the butter from alfalfa-fed cows is rich in color and quality. Even the farm fowls will fly over drifts of snow to pick the green leaves scattered around an open stack. Musty alfalfa or the bottom of the stack, when mildewed or white, or the top of a stack, when damaged by rain, should, under no circumstances, be fed to horses, as it will probably result in a case of heaves. Cattle will eat everything. Stock should be kept off of alfalfa fields from May till after last cutting, as there is danger of bloat. In the fall, after the last cutting, there is no danger apparently. The roots of alfalfa are porous and go down to moisture. I have never had the patience to ascertain the depth they do go down, but certainly from ten to sixteen feet, and there is the secret of its continual growth in the driest weather. The roots, so deeply and strongly set, draw nourishment from many feet below the surface, and notwithstanding its wonderful productiveness, it does not impoverish the soil, on the contrary enriches it, as has been proved by old fields that have been plowed up. The crops of potatoes on such fields, I am told, have been remarkable, the decaying roots being equal to any fertilizer, and better, for the fertilizer is down at the roots.

In converting new ground into alfalfa fields, do not be too hasty. Plow the sod, plant it to corn with a hand planter. In the fall cut the ground with a disk and sow to wheat. Next year, in the fall or after harvest, stir deep as possible. The idea is to get all the wildness out of the soil and weed roots killed and the ground loosened as deep as possible, then you have the ground in the condition for the best results. I do not advocate sowing until the third season from breaking. The early spring is the best time for sowing under all circumstances, though, where irrigation is possible, it can be successfully sown through the summer till September. The spring rains enable the plant to root well before very hot or dry weather, and altogether the results are the best for early sowing.

There may come times when we look long and anxiously for clouds, for rain that never seems to come, but we no longer feel as formerly, that this season is a failure, for the drouth is robbed of part of his terrors, its despair. When all else fails our bright green fields of alfalfa are with us. It will start you on the road to prosperity sooner than any other crop. If you are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with that peace-destroying accommodation of the money-loaner, called a "mortgage," it will give you the means to lift it quicker than any other crop.

There are many ways out, many ways to attain success in this great State of Kansas, for it has wonderful possibilities. Each year brings new surprises of the marvelous productiveness of its soil, of the energy and push of its people. She ranks to-day, year in and year out, the first grain-producing State in the Union. Her people, coming from every part of our common country, neither know nor want any other home but Kansas, and the way out to success in this fair State of ours is by work, noble, manly action. Raise those crops which are assured. Alfalfa, in connection with stock-raising, is one of the royal roads to the way out to success and prosperity. Raise alfalfa. Do not fear an overproduction. A time will come, it certainly will, as sure as the sun rises in the east, when every valley will have its purple blooming fields; when every farm, either upon the high or low lands, will be incomplete without its thirty, forty or fifty acres of alfalfa. When that time comes we will have the richest State

in the Union; we will be the happiest and most prosperous farmers in America.

Now, in conclusion, I have only this to add: I have no ax to grind, no seed to sell or land adapted to alfalfa-growing to put on the market. I am not talking alfalfa for any selfish or personal interest. The only interest I have is the development and prosperity of Kansas, the success of its people. We have come to this State to make a success, and myself and others have found a way to an added prosperity, and it is my purpose and duty to give it to you, without exaggeration, just the plain facts, and I have done so, and it is alfalfa, king of crops, clad in purple and green. He beckons to you, to me, welcomes the farmer to his dominions, points the way to a new success and happiness.

Agricultural Newspapers.

Read by Charles W. Murtfeldt, before the annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society.

While the people of the United States are a fast and pushing nation—for all immigrants, by the very act of coming here have shown that they are progressive—they yet find time to read the newspapers, and by preference the papers which advocate their material interests. You can hardly name a profession, an art, a manufacture, a science, anything useful or chimerical or of any particular view in political economy, but has its advocate, its organ, its paper. The poultry-raiser, the bee-keeper, the swine-breeder, the horseman, in all their subdivisions, have journals advocating their interests and industrial pursuits. Those last named, here in part, are all legitimately embraced in the agricultural newspapers. A farmer or horticulturist that does not read papers and books devoted to his special work or pursuit, is a plodder, and in this progressive age will be left behind in the race for a living or a competency. Calling hard names is no argument. Facts are stubborn things. Let me give one or two: Two years ago Missouri had a splendid fruit crop, and there was a prospect for good prices. A certain man had a fine crop of apples—I do not remember the exact number of bushels. He did not value them because, for want of information which would have been conveyed to his understanding by any good agricultural paper, he knew not the value; so reasoning that fruit was universally plenty and of not much value, he named \$100 for his entire crop to an enterprising and posted buyer, who made about \$1,000 on his bargain, enough to have paid for three or four papers for the farmer's natural life. Instances of this kind might be multiplied, but one straw will show the way the wind blows.

Again, a plodding farmer will split rails and lay an Old Virginia worm fence at an outlay of much time and labor. A thrifty and honest community will not compel any man to build a fence at all, except what he may need to confine his own live stock. And why should he? If every man takes care of his own stock, no harm will accrue to his neighbors, and there will be no "devil's lanes" in the whole vicinity, and no law-suits about division fences.

One more: A reading, thinking, and consequently well-informed fruit-grower, will plant and grow such fruit as is adapted to his soil, his situation and the climate in which his lot has been cast or of his choice. He will make the experience of other men his own, and be governed thereby in his horticultural efforts, and these will help him on in the pursuit of comfort, peace and happiness.

A progressive farmer will use the most approved machinery and tools, because these will call for the least outlay of time, "which is money," and also for the least outlay of labor and strength, which is to be husbanded. He will also regard the health, comfort, amusement and education of his sons and daughters. The agricultural newspaper will be a great help in this direction. A great man is reported to have said—what every well informed man has always known—that a newspaper "is a great educator." Give a farmer a good agricultural newspaper

A Pure Norwegian

oil is the kind used in the production of Scott's Emulsion—Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda are added for their vital effect upon nerve and brain. No mystery surrounds this formula—the only mystery is how quickly it builds up flesh and brings back strength to the weak of all ages.



Scott's Emulsion

will check Consumption and is indispensable in all wasting diseases.

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

and it will set him to thinking, spur him on to practical experiments and keep his mind pure and his aspirations higher, and advance all his material interests. It will make him a more forceful example, an instructive companion, a better father, a more devoted husband and possibly a better legislator, yes, a better man, a gentleman.

Inquiry About Soiling.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER give any information in regard to soiling? I have a small farm of eighty acres and wish to keep what stock I have, namely, about eight cows and their calves, six head of horses and colts. I have no pasture and pasturing costing so much that I will have to give up keeping them unless I can do so, either by soiling or making tame grass pasture. Which would be the best and cheapest, and also what kind of grass would make the best pasturage?

WILLIAM WESSEL.

Wetmore, Nemaha Co., Kas.

February Notes.

Push the preparatory work.
Order what seeds are needed.
If there is a thaw-out plow sod.
Keep the manure well hauled out.
Look after the supply of seed corn.
With some crops earliness is an important item.
Be sure that the early market lambs are kept growing.
Be ready to clover and grass-seed the last of this month.
If the sows are to farrow be sure you are ready for them.
Raspberry plants may be set out if the soil will permit.
Be ready to sow or plant onions at the first opportunity.
In a very early season oats may sometimes be sown this month.
Keep the stock out of the meadows and pastures when the frost is out of the ground.
It is difficult to have the soil too rich for onions, asparagus or rhubarb.
Better purchase some feed than allow the stock to run down this month.
See that the teams are in good condition for work and are properly mated up.
Look after the harness and implements and see that they are in thorough repair.
There is no advantage in sowing or planting until the soil is in a suitable condition.
In nearly all cases earlier planting needs a less covering than those that are put in later.
Stock usually begin to tire of dry feed before the end of this month; try to give a variety.

Work and plan to get everything done in nearly the best season possible, especially in the spring.
If the fences and gates are all in repair before the season's work opens much time may be saved.

If Checkmated Early,

Rheumatism is shorn of its terrors. When it is young annihilate it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and prevent life-long torture. If it is chronic, it is liable to attack the heart with fatal result. The poisons taken to cure it simply alleviate its pangs, and are themselves dangerous in a slight overdose. Indigestion, liver or kidney trouble, costiveness, malaria, and loss of appetite and flesh are remedied by the Bitters.

The Farmers' Forum.

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

RESTRICTED SUCCESSION—II.

BY DAVID MARTIN.

(Continued from last week.)

THE LAW OF SUCCESSION.

There should be peaceful and constitutional remedies for this great evil; and it is now suggested that one such remedy, in a measure, if not entirely efficacious, would be a restriction upon the right of succession and a corresponding extension of the law of escheats. Under the competitive organization of society a man must be allowed to possess, in peace and security, all that he may lawfully acquire. It is acknowledged by everybody that the accumulation of wealth is a legitimate object of human endeavor. To a certain extent all admit it to be laudable, and who shall set bounds that may not be passed? A man may be ambitious to excel in his particular vocation, in agriculture, in the mechanic arts, in science, in theology, in medicine, in law or in statesmanship, and no civilized State discourages such an ambition. Why may he not strive to excel in wealth—to be the richest man in his county, his State, his country or the world?

The ownership of property carries with it the *jus disponendi*, or right to dispose of the same. Vattel (Law of Nations, 115) says: "Every proprietor has a right to make what use he pleases of his own substance and to dispose of it as he pleases when the rights of a third person are not involved in the business."

There comes an end of time, however, to each member of the human family, so far as that member is concerned. At death the rich man is as poor as the poorest. He has lost all personal control over his thousands or his millions, as the case may be. His body has become an inanimate object of no more intrinsic value than the clouds in his garden—indeed it would soon be offensive to the living and must be hidden from view.

And now what shall become of the thousands or the millions that he can no longer use or control? This is a matter of public concern, and the State must answer the question. By the law of nature it would belong to the first person who should assume possession of it—but civilized states have generally given a preference to the widow and children or other relatives of the dead man, or to persons designated by him under certain formalities in his life time, and these several relatives and persons have usually been allowed to take the entire property or estate remaining after the payment of the debts of the deceased.

This usage of civilized states has been so general that many intelligent persons have the impression that a man has a natural or inherent right to direct, in his lifetime, the disposition of his property after death; and that the widow and children or other relatives have an absolute and inherent right to all the estate after the payment of debts unless a disposition of it, wholly or in part, has been made by will. This view is entirely erroneous. Whatever rights any persons other than creditors may have in the estate of a deceased person are conferred by the municipal law. The right to dispose of real property by will in England and the United States is not even a common law right, but is dependent entirely upon acts of Parliament and of the several State Legislatures. In England, from the Norman conquest until the thirty-second year of Henry VIII., a period of 475 years, no disposition whatever of lands could be made by will, as this would have been inconsistent with the feudal tenure. In the last-named year (1541) Parliament granted the right of disposition by will to a limited extent, and the limitations were not removed until the abolition of the feudal or military tenure in the twenty-ninth year of Charles II., (1678) or more than six centuries after the Norman invasion. If, therefore, lands were devisable to a qualified extent

with the Anglo-Saxons before the conquest, this quality was lost during the long succeeding ages which constituted the formative period of the common law.

At the common law the right of one person to take the lands of another, by descent, was governed by five principal canons of inheritance, the sixth and seventh canons being but rules of evidence in the interpretation of the fifth. By the first canon it is decreed that inheritance shall lineally descend to the issue of the person who last died, actually seized in *indefinitum*, but shall never lineally ascend. Under this canon, parents or grandparents cannot inherit from their children or grandchildren, but the estate would escheat rather to the lord or to the king. By the second canon, the male issue is admitted before the female. While there is a son a daughter can inherit nothing. It is ordained by the third canon that while there are two or more males in equal degree, the eldest only shall inherit, but the females altogether. This is the rule of primogeniture. By the fourth canon, the lineal descendants in *indefinitum* of any person deceased shall represent their ancestor—that is, shall stand in the same place as the person himself would have done had he been living. The fifth canon is to the effect that on failure of lineal descendants or issue of the person last seized, the inheritance shall descend to his collateral relations, being of the blood of the first purchaser, subject to the three preceding rules.

In the States of this Union the rules of inheritance established by these canons have been almost entirely discarded, except the fourth, as being incompatible with the American spirit of equality and humanity. But Blackstone, in making the best possible defense of or apology for the first canon (so seemingly unjust and inhuman toward parents and grandparents), enunciates the fundamental principle of title by succession in the language following (2 Bl. Com. 211):

"We are to reflect, in the first place, that all rules of succession to estates are creatures of the civil polity and *juris positivi* merely. The right of property, which is gained by occupancy, extends naturally no farther than the life of the present possessor; after which the land, by the law of nature, would again become common and liable to be seized by the next occupant; but society, to prevent the mischief that might ensue from a doctrine so productive of contention, has established conveyances, wills and successions, whereby the property originally gained by possession is continued and transmitted from one man to another, according to the rules which each State has respectively thought proper to prescribe. There is certainly therefore no injustice done to individuals, whatever be the path of descent marked out by the municipal law."

This doctrine, so clearly and forcibly stated by the great commentator, has been very generally accepted and followed by law-writers on the subject ever since his time. It is in consonance with the history of civilized nations, for they have in all ages prescribed rules governing successions, each according to its own notion of justice or expediency for the time being. The English canons of inheritance were a natural outgrowth of the feudal system, being based upon military expediency. For many ages after the conquest, England was a little more than a collection of military camps and fortresses. The manorial lord was, in fact, a military chief, and his tenants were his soldiers, differing in gradation by successive infeudations and sub-infeudations. Each tenant was bound to attend his lord in his petty but destructive wars. There was little use for old women or old men. They could not fight, and therefore fathers and mothers were ignored in the canons of inheritance, and girls were of no consequence while they had a living brother. Even the younger brothers were subordinated to the first born so that the feudatory might be preserved intact and great and noble families maintained—often great and noble only in name.

Chancellor Kent has said (4 Kent's Com. 376), that "no two nations seem to have agreed in the same precise course of hereditary descent," and Judge

Cooley says (Cooley's Const. Lim. 359): "It is because a mere expectation of property in the future is not considered a vested right that the rules of descent are held subject to change in their application to all estates not already passed to the heir by the death of the owner. No one is heir to the living, and the heir presumptive has no other reason to rely upon succeeding to the property than the promise held out by the statute of descents. But this promise is no more than a declaration of the Legislature as to its present view of public policy as regards the proper order of succession—a view which may, at any time, change, and then the promise may properly be withdrawn and a new course of descent declared."

The rules of descent in Kansas have been changed more or less from time to time, one change of considerable importance having been made by the Legislature of 1891.

Farmers and Monopolies.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER—An article appeared in the KANSAS FARMER of January 25, entitled, "The Farmers Build Up the Monopolies." In this, the farmer and his relations to the monopolies were considered in a manner unfair to the farmer. It is certain that monopolies have received their support from the farmer, as everything else in the complex civilization of the nineteenth century has, but is he to be blamed for results which are the outgrowth of a system as old as civilization; for following the custom of centuries in sustaining a master—in one age a king, in another, corporations? The farmer has been the slave of corporations, but the nefarious chains were fastened through and by a chain of circumstances which rendered him powerless. Tradition is no longer revered by him, party fealty no longer a principle. His genius has discovered the cause of present conditions. His patriotism will provide a remedy.

That remedy is not found in a return to the conditions of a century ago. Every step taken will be a progressive one. The genius of the past has given us an excellent system of production. We must provide an equitable distribution. This is a field in which he (the farmer) must look for a return of prosperity, and to change the binder and mower for the cradle and scythe would not be followed by a plethora of the farmer's pocket-book. He will hardly care to see the kerosene lamp replaced by the glimmering light of the tallow candle; neither is it probable that such action would materially lessen the dividends of the Standard Oil Company. It is highly probable that the farmer who should attempt to compete with the railroads by hauling his grain or driving his stock to the market centers, would declare the fight "off" after the first trip. The fact that farmers in some localities have found it more profitable to turn their timber lands into corn-fields and buy coal for fuel would furnish a narrow basis for a great monopoly and is scarcely a justification for the monopolization of the sunbeams of other ages. Some of the people of our "Western Empire" have tried to "bear" the price of coal by burning corn-cobs and sunflowers. Their efforts have not been uniformly successful.

The law of supply and demand is recognized by all, but it, in turn, is affected by other agencies—the Chicago Board of Trade, for instance.

The effect of legislative enactments and judicial decrees upon the status and prosperity of a class is not a question of faith but a fact of history. Its effect is as irresistible as the law of gravitation. If it were not so, association could never have been accomplished, governments would never have been instituted, civilization would not have had a beginning. One of Britain's profoundest statesmen said: "Show me a country's laws and I will tell you the condition of her people." A nation's laws are the mile-stones of her progress. They sit in judgment upon her when her marts are deserted. Classes and castes are created by laws granting or withholding certain powers. The prince and the peasant, master and slave, millionaire and beggar, are co-existing, nay, inseparable facts. Privilege is the corner-stone of monarchy, but the inveterate foe of a republic.

The relation of the volume of cur-

"August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been affected with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower. Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure." ©

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

rency to prices, its effect upon trade and industry are facts emphasized by authorities and proven by time.

Centralization is the spirit of the age. Through organization and co-operation the former must learn the lessons it teaches or be crowded down. The organized classes are ever the masters of the unorganized. They may enforce their demands as they see fit—the method will depend on the age. The prosperity of the various classes corresponds with the compactness of their organization. This is the secret of the success of the banking, railroad and manufacturing interests. They have advanced their interests with a unity and singleness of purpose that other interests might well emulate. They have sent their petitions as Congressmen. Congress has ever been ready to obey their behests. They have exercised the sovereign powers of government, practically without limitation.

The farmers are not fighting a class nor an individual, but a system. The discontent felt among the producing classes is neither local nor temporary. Whatever it is in theory, our commercial system has made power synonymous with right. A system must be instituted that equitably distributes the results of physical and mental toil; a system as elastic as the currents of trade, as enduring as civilization. Its inauguration will be the consummation of the world's dream of industrial freedom—the culmination of political liberty.

G. E. MILLER.

Republic, Kas.

A Wise Young Woman.

Young Adolphus Fitzwilliam, he loved a fair maid.

But to ask her to marry him he was afraid. Because of catarrh, which she had very bad; So much so that often the youth was quite glad To omit, at the parting, the kiss of the lover. The reason of this she set out to discover. "Catarrh makes me loathsome. It's fatal to love."

O, darling, Adolphus, by all that's above, I vow I'll not lose thee, if something there is To drive out catarrh and to sweeten a kiss."

So this wise young woman began searching for a cure, and good luck attended her. She found Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy at a drug store, and felt convinced that a preparation which the proprietors had such confidence in that they were willing to offer to pay \$500 for a case they cannot cure, must be worth trying. She bought it. She tried it. It cured her. And when Adolphus kissed her at the altar last week, her kiss was as sweet and pure as roses in June.

Girls, a word of advice: If you want a lover to stay a lover, you must get rid of catarrh. Do as this sensible girl did, and get the only sure remedy for this disgusting and dangerous disease—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Wood ashes can be used to good advantage applied in the hill with potatoes or applied as a top-dressing with onions. Commercial fertilizers may be used to an advantage in the same way.

The Horse.

EXTERNAL CONFORMATION OF THE HORSE.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR THE DRAFT HORSE.

Last week we gave the points of excellence suggested as the proper type for coach horses, and this week those for the heavy draft horses. Any breeder who thinks he can improve on this scale is cordially invited to do so. Other breeds of improved stock have an accepted scale of points, while with horses it is not the case, hence the object in presenting this scale on the external conformation of the horse. In subsequent issues the thoroughbred and trotter will be given.

DRAFT HORSE STALLION.

Head—Ear somewhat short, but pointed, forehead broad, nasal bone straight, eye prominent, muzzle small, muscle of cheek well developed, lips firm, mouth of medium size, 5.

Neck—Inclined to be short, deep where it joins the body, surmounted by a good full mane, well muscled, 5.

Withers—In line with posterior part of the upper border of the neck, back straight, not too long, loins broad, 5.

Croup—Loaded with prominent muscles, tail well carried, 5.

Chest—Well ribbed up, breast broad and full, 5.

Shoulder—Moderately straight, muscles covering the blade thoroughly developed, 5.

Forearm—Large and well muscled, 5.

Knee—Of good size and strong, 5.

Knee to Foot—Cannon may be well feathered on its posterior border, especially in the region of the fetlock, the tendon hard and not cut away under the knee, pasterns short and strong, 5.

Foot—Not too flat, frog well developed, heels full and round, 5.

Haunch or Upper Thigh—Heavily muscled, thick through the ham, hind quarters broad, 5.

Gaskin or Lower Thigh—Muscles strong and bone substantial, 5.

Hock—Large and strong, free from puffy tumors, 5.

Hock to Foot—Hind cannon broad and flat, may be well feathered, especially in the lower part, skin lying close to bone and tendon, pasterns short and strong, 5.

Foot—Smaller than the front one and sole more concave, 5.

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

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

Temperament—Energetic, docile, not nervous, 5.

Style and Action—General appearance attractive, good especially in the walking gait, 5.

Weight—1,600 pounds and upwards, 5.

Height—16 hands and upwards, 5.

DRAFT MARE OR GELDING.

Head—Not so masculine looking as the stallion, ear rather short but pointed, forehead broad, nasal bones straight, eye prominent, cheek well developed, lips firm, mouth of medium size, 5.

Neck—Inclined to be short, deep where it joins the body, well muscled, good mane, 5.

Withers—In line with the superior border of the neck, back short and straight, loins broad, 5.

Croup—Well covered with prominent muscles, tail well carried, 5.

Chest—Well ribbed up, barrel round and body close to the ground, breast broad and full, 5.

Shoulder—Moderately straight, muscles covering the blade well developed, 5.

Forearm—Large and well muscled, 5.

Knee—Of good size and strong, 5.

Knee to Foot—Not cut away too much under the knee, cannon short, flat, may be well feathered, pasterns short and strong, 5.

Foot—Not flat, heels full and round, frog well developed and springy, 5.

Haunch or Upper Thigh—Thoroughly muscled, thick through the ham, hind quarters broad, 5.

Gaskin or Lower Thigh—Muscles strong and bone substantial, 5.

Hock—Large and strong, deep from before backward, and broad from side to side, free from disease, 5.

Hock to Foot—Hind cannon broad and flat, well feathered, skin lying close to bone and tendons, pasterns short and strong, 5.

Foot—Smaller than the front one, sole more concave, 5.

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

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

Temperament—Docile, energetic, but not nervous, 5.

Action and Style—Good, especially in the walking gait, general appearance attractive, 5.

Weight—1,500 pounds and upwards, 5.

Height—15½ hands and upwards, 5.

Because hogs are very high now is no proof of what they will be next fall and winter. Do not go to an extreme.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY.

Notwithstanding the heavy storms, the trade in the horse and mule department was very brisk in all classes of stock this week. Monday and Tuesday prices jumped up from \$2.50 to \$5 on good Southern mares and geldings, and good draft and chunks sold as well as any time during the past season. Towards the last of the week shippers became timid about shipping out during the blizzard; in consequence to-day's auction dragged a little and prices settled back to about those of the preceding week. There are and will be from now on, buyers for all classes of horses, but cheap, rough and blemished stock will sell low. There is quite a good demand for big heavy mares, also little \$50 to 1,000-pound geldings, small boned and breezy for the Indian country. Streeters sold fairly well, and there is still a splendid local demand for extra good draft and express horses. The buyers were for New York, Buffalo, Colorado, Indian Territory, New Orleans, Memphis, Little Rock, Atlanta, Pennsylvania, New Jersey. The dull season is over and shippers who buy the right kind with judgment cannot help but make some money.

Draft, extra, 1500 lbs.	\$125@175
Draft, good, 1300 lbs.	\$50@115
Drivers, extra.	\$120@210
Drivers, good.	\$75@85
Saddlers, good to extra.	\$75@175
Southern mares and geldings.	\$50@75
Cavalry.	\$100
Western range, unbroken.	\$200
Western range, broken.	\$300
Matched teams.	\$150@200
Western ponies.	\$100

Demand still continues good for the round blocky 14½ to 15½ mules with quality. Prices strong at quotations. Big mules steady and firm. Receipts only fair.

14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.	\$50@70
14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.	\$75@85
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.	\$85@110
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.	\$60@90
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.	\$125@135
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.	\$110@120
16 to 16½ hands, good to extra.	\$130@165

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: "February opens with a very active and strong horse market, and the auction ring filled with buyers for all classes of horses. The week opened with a few old-time buyers, which increased from day to day, and at our Wednesday auction a very large contingent of buyers were present. It was the first very good and satisfactory sale of this year, and recalled the best sales of last year. Heavy draft, chunks 1,250 to 1,400 pounds, small chunks for the Southern trade, extra good drivers and streeters were in demand at prices 10 per cent. at least in excess of former ruling prices. The bidding was prompt and animated throughout and it is safe to say that a fair margin of profit was realized on all sales made. The following is the range of prices: Draft horses, 1,600 pounds, \$190@250; 1,500 pounds, \$170@190; 1,400 pounds, \$145@175; 1,300 pounds, \$125@140; 1,200 pounds, \$100@120. Streeters, \$90@105; drivers, \$125@200; Southern chunks, 1,000 pounds, \$50@75; coach teams, \$500@800; express horses, \$180@190.

All for a Barley Corn.

LaFontaine, in one of his fables, tells of a barnyard fowl that scratched up a gem, while scratching for corn. Not knowing its value, he gave it to a stone-cutter for a barley corn. Thus do many people throw away the priceless pearl of health. A "trifling" cough is neglected, then comes Consumption, then death. Stay the cough, or look out for a coffin. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure catarrh in the head, bronchial or throat affections, or lung-scurf (commonly known as consumption of the lungs). If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, or the money paid for it will be refunded. It is the only guaranteed cure.

Imported Stallions Sacrificed.

On account of my fast failing health, which almost totally prevents me from attending to business, and will cause me to seek some other clime more conducive to my health, for an indefinite time, I have decided to close out my extensive importing business; and, in order to do so, I will be obliged to make a great sacrifice. But I regard my health as more important to me than money, and, in this case, I am going to offer you an opportunity which only occurs once in a life time—to get as fine an imported stallion as there is in America for nearly one-half price.

In order to illustrate more fully, I will sell you the same horse that I offered for \$1,600 for \$1,000, and the same horse that I offered for \$1,200 I will now sell for \$800.

Now I am doing this at a fearful sacrifice and one which I can ill afford, and must necessarily lose thousands of dollars by so doing, but, as I said before, the condition of my health simply forces me to make the sacrifice, and according to the old proverb, what is my loss will be your gain, provided you will embrace the golden opportunity, which I have not the least doubt you will certainly do. So please come at once and see my stock and get the first choice before others have had time to make selections.

This offer I will hold good for thirty days. So please let me hear from you by return mail, stating just when you can come, for this is an opportunity you cannot afford to neglect, and one which may never present itself to you again. Come and see me and get my lowest prices. I am, yours most truly,

WILLIAM AUSTIN.
Emporia, Kas.

A CHATHAM MIRACLE.

DR. CARL VERRINDER'S VIOLENT TUDES OF TORTURE AND OF HEALTH.

He Survives Them all, and Recounts His Wonderful Deliverance from Poverty and Death, and His Restoration to Prosperity and Vigor of Mind and Body—Good Words for the A. O. U. W.

(Chatham Planet.)

In a Raleigh street residence there lives with wife and one child—a little ten-year-old daughter—a musician known throughout Ontario, if not the whole Dominion, as a prince among pianists, organists and choir masters—a veritable maestro and "Wizard of the Ivory Keys," and no one who has ever listened to his manipulation of the great organ in the Park street Methodist church, or heard him evoke "magic music's mystic melody" from the magnificent Decker Grand in his own drawing room but will declare that his eminence is well deserved, and his peers can be but few among the professors of Divine Art. The door-plate bears the following inscription:

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

DR. CARL LEO VERRINDER,
Director.

To sit, as did a Planet reporter a few days ago, in a very atmosphere of sweet harmony, created by Dr. Verrinder's magic-like touch, was an experience that might well be envied, and one calculated to inspire the most sentimental reveries. But sentimental moods finally vanish and leave one facing the sober and practical side of life. The music ceased and the conversation took a turn leading to the real object of the reporter's call.

"There are stories abroad," said the newspaper man, regarding some extraordinary deliverance from death, which you have met with recently, doctor. Would you object to stating what foundation there is for them, and, if any, furnish me with the true facts for publication." Dr. Verrinder shrugged his shoulders and laughed. "I have not," he replied, "been given to seeking newspaper notoriety, and at fifty-five years of age it is not likely I shall begin, and yet," said the professor after thinking a moment and consulting Mrs. Verrinder, "perhaps it is best that I should give you the circumstances for use in *The Planet*. The story of my rescue from the grave might fittingly be prefaced by a little of my early history. We resided in England, where, though I was a professor of music, I was not dependent on my art, as I had acquired a competence. My wife was an heiress, having £50,000 in her own right. Through the rascality of a broker she was robbed almost of all her fortune, while by the Bank of Glasgow failure, my money vanished forever. It became necessary for me then to return to my profession in order to live. I do not speak of it boastfully, but I stood well among the musicians of that day in the old land. My fees were a guinea a lesson, and it was no uncommon thing for me to give twenty in a day. We came to America, landing in Quebec, where I anticipated getting an engagement as organist in the cathedral, but was disappointed. Subsequently we moved to St. Catharines, in which city I procured an organ and choir and soon had a large clientele. Later, in order as I thought to better my fortune, I took up my residence in London, first filling an engagement with a Methodist church and afterward accepting the position of organist in St. Peter's Cathedral. In those cities I made many warm friends, and their tributes and gifts I shall ever retain as among the most precious of my possessions. It was while living in London and pursuing my art with much earnestness and labor that I received a stroke of paralysis. Perhaps," here the speaker rose and stretching himself to his full height, thus displaying his well-built and well-nourished frame—"I do not look like a paralytic. But the truth is I have had three strokes—yes, sir, first, second and third, and they say the third is fatal, ninety-nine times out of one hundred. Yet here you see before you a three-stroke victim, a man who feels, both in body and mind, as vigorous as he ever did in his life. My ultimate cure I attribute to my testing the virtues of a medicine whose praise I shall never cease sounding as long as I live, and which I shall recommend to suffering humanity as I am now constantly doing, while I know of a case and can reach the ear of the patient. After removing to Chatham I had not long been here when my health further began to give way. Gradually I noted the change. I felt it first and most strongly in a stomach affection which produced constant and distressing nausea. It grew worse and worse, I myself attributed it to bad water poisoning my system. One doctor said it was catarrh of the stomach. Another pro-

nounced it diabetes, still another a different diagnosis. I kept on doctoring, but getting no relief. I tried one medicine after another, but it was no use. Grippe attacked me and added to my pain, discomfort and weakness. At last I took to my bed and it seemed that I was never going to get well. Nothing of a nourishing nature would remain on my stomach. No drugs seemed to have a counteracting influence on the disease which was dragging me down to death. My wife would sit at my bedside and moisten my lips with diluted spirits, which was all that could be done to relieve me. Besides three local doctors who gave me up, I had doctors from London and Kingston whose skill I believed in and to whom I paid heavy fees, but without receiving any help or encouragement. It is true that a stomach pump operation afforded temporary relief, but yet I felt that my peculiar case needed some special and particular compound or remedial agent which I knew not of. But, at last, thank God, I discovered it. I had been for eighteen months a miserable wreck, unable to work, unable to eat or sleep properly. My means were becoming exhausted. My poor wife was worn out in body and spirit. Suddenly the deliverer came! Pink Pills! Yes sir! Pink Pills—God bless their inventor or discoverer!—have rescued me from the jaws of death and miraculously made me what you see me to-day, hearty, happy, with a splendid appetite, a clear brain, a capacity for work and an ability to sleep sound and refreshing sleep—a boon that only a man who has experienced the terrors of insomnia can rightly appreciate. Bear in mind, my friend, I am no wild enthusiast over the supposed merits of this medicine. I have tested the virtues of Pink Pills and am ready to take oath to their efficacy. No one could shake my faith in them; because what a man has thoroughly proved in his own experience, and what he has had confirmed in the experience of others—I have prescribed the pills to other sick persons and know what extraordinary good they have effected in their cases—he ought to be convinced is so. I shall tell you how I came to try them. A fellow member of the A. O. U. W., the brethren of which order had been more than kind to me during my illness, recommended Pink Pills. I knew nothing about what they were or what they could accomplish. In fact, I am rather a skeptic on what are termed "proprietary remedies." But I started to take Pink Pills for Pale People, made by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville. From the very first, one at a dose, I began to mend, and before I had taken more than a box or two I knew that I had found the right remedy and that to the Pink Pills I owed my life. In nine months I have taken twelve boxes—just \$6 worth. Think of it my friend! Hundreds of dollars for other treatment, and only \$6 for what has made a man of me and set me again on the highway of health and prosperity. There is some subtle, life-giving principle in Pink Pills which I do not attempt to fathom. I only knew, like the blind man of old: "Once I was blind; now I can see!" God in the mystery of his providence, directed my brother of the A. O. U. W. to me. I took it. I live and rejoice in my health and strength. I have no physical malady, save a slight stiffness in my leg due to grippe. I feel as well as in my palmiest days. My prospects are good. All this I gratefully attribute to the virtue of Pink Pills for Pale People, "and now my story is done!" as the nursery ballad runs. If anybody should ask confirmation of this tale of mine let him write to me and I shall cheerfully furnish it. The Pink Pills were my rescuer and I'll be their friend and advocate while I live!"

The reporter finally took his leave of Dr. Verrinder, but not without the professor entertaining him to another piano treat, a symphony played with faultless execution and soulful interpretation of the composer's thought.

Calling upon Messrs. A. E. Pilkey & Co., the well-known druggists, the reporter ascertained Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have an enormous sale in Chatham, and that from all quarters come glowing reports of the excellent results following their use. In fact Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recognized as one of the greatest modern medicines—a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer—curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling resulting therefrom, diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, and are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, while in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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.

Why Girls Don't Marry.

Well, mist' r, since you've asked me, it's possible you don't know. That thinks aint what they used to be some fifty years ago. The girls is after rich men that'll make 'em dolls an' pets. An' the young men seek for heiresses to pay their gambler's debts. An' in these times of rush an' drive, courtin' right on the square. Hain't carried on at no great rate, so far as I'm aware.

When I was young I married John; we didn't have a cent. Except a cow, a dozen hens an' a horse that father lent. Us till we plowed some land for taters, beans an' corn. But we was happy as two clams, now shure as you are born!

An' if I was a goin' to start and sorter just begin my life all over I would do exactly so agin.

Why don't girls marry? Well, some folks do pre-tend to say. That this higher eddication has led women all astray. They hain't no call for husbands, they can air their livin' now. A-runnu' type-writin' an' things, but now I don't see how.

That sorter thing should take the place of love an' home, an' I had rather have my old gray John to cling to till I die.

Why don't girls marry? Lots of 'em is waitin' for a ma. That'll give 'em diamonds, carriages, an' let 'em drive a 'gan. They want to 'ave their fingers soft, an' as for keepin' house. You might as well expect that sort o' busine s from a mouse!

An' as for cokin'—gracious honey! they'd fly into a fit. An' have hysteric tantrums had, if you should speak of it!

An' children? bless your soul, dear man! the nurser girl that's hired. Is all the ma 'their children has! it rally makes me tired. To hear the mothers of to-day; they're like the po r old hen. That only had one chicken—why, mister, I had ten.

Stout boys an' girls in twenty years, an' I hain't no ways dead! An' I never had no nurser girl to drive me out o' my head!

Why don't girls marry? Some of 'em must lead a single life. Because the Bible plainly says man shan't have but one wife.

An' fur som' reason, I confess I do not understand. There's nigh about a third more girls than fellows in the land.

An' so it seems, unless the world in some things should advance. There'll be some girl's right strait along that'll never have a chance!

—Clara Augusta, in *Massachusetts Ploughman*.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

HASH.

During the winter, when bits of meat may be kept several days without danger of spoiling, various dishes of hash may be made that will add a relish to many meals which would otherwise seem dry, cold, or at the least, not very tempting.

The first requisite for the successful making of hash is the use of palatable materials. One reason why so much sport is made of this dish is because of carelessness in the articles used in its making. A little boy, about 10 years of age, had a new mamma who noticed that he never ate hash. She supposed he didn't like it, until one day as he stood beside her while she was preparing hash, he cried out: "Why, mamma! that's good meat you're putting in," and when she assured him she never put any except good meat into her hash he became very fond of the dish he had been actually afraid to eat before. The child had heard much silly talk about hash, and perhaps in his drifting about from place to place had seen gristle, hard bits of fat or lean, and possibly had found a splinter of bone more than once, until he, like many another, had no use for hash. There is no excuse for any such carelessness. Every bit of meat should be carefully looked over, and all bone, gristle, or unpalatable pieces rejected. Then it should be cut into small pieces of nearly uniform size. In the South, the old cooks cut the meat with a butcher-knife on a wooden block. We have our convenient chopping-bowl and our two-bladed chopping-knife. If there are to be potatoes in the hash they should be chopped quite fine also, and hash is better if both meat and potatoes be cooked and cold before they are mixed. It may have butter, lard, dripping or milk in which to warm it up, but the ideal richness for hash is ham fat. The seasoning is the making of the hash. Any one can make it until this stage is reached, but it takes genius to properly season even hash. A wee bit of onion is, to most people, the crowning glory—only enough to flavor the dish, not enough to stand out strong and fierce in its demand to be recognized. Salt and pepper in good quantity are the two essentials. A few drops of Worcester sauce or good catsup will often add to the flavor.

Hash made of three-fourths potatoes is a

good supper dish. Eaten with bread and butter it gives a relish to the supper after a day's work. Hash made mostly of meat and made quite wet with gravy of some sort, is good at breakfast with toast, and hash that is made of the odds and ends of many dishes is frequently a most palatable dish.

If a little cold meat and some mashed potato, a bit of cold corn or tomato and a few stray pieces of bread be all chopped up and put to heat with milk and a little butter or ham fat, seasoned well and put upon the table in an attractive dish, all the pieces will be disposed of, and the family will demand more hash!

If boiled vegetables, such as cabbage or beets, be left after a "boiled dinner," no more desirable breakfast can be served than "vegetable hash." Potatoes with the cabbage and beets, chopped—not too fine—and made good with salt and pepper, warmed up quickly in dripping, will give a hash which is red and white in color and most savory in taste.

Hash is a good dish to make. If kept in good repute in a household by never giving any one a chance to challenge any of the materials as not being good in themselves, it will be a welcome addition to the meal many a time, and in its humble way it will help to cheer the way by being an economy which not only helps the purse but delights the palate.

A good dish of hash is never to be despised, and materials for hash are the delight of good cooks.

N. S. KEDZIE.

Home Circle Gossip.

May I enter the charmed "Circle?" Can it be that the sturdy farmers of Kansas are most all of them without wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts, that the home department is conspicuous for the absence of woman contributors? A few years ago this was not so. There was "Englishwoman," Parmelee, and a score of others. Only a few weeks ago the editor told us that, although a bachelor, he had ransacked his brain and cook book to send some inquiring sister a bill of fare for her Thanksgiving dinner. If he has had charge of the "Home" department for long, I don't wonder that he is still a bachelor when he notes how we Kansas women have neglected our department, and I often wonder if we were given the franchise if we would guard it more jealously than we have this page, so long devoted to our use. Now I hope I have offended some one, and, womanlike, she will talk back.

Winfield, Kas., February 1, 1893.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING BY THE BACHELOR EDITOR.

Much obliged, Miss Aurora. Sorry you do not wish your real name given, but it is Ut'ley impossible to tell readers of "Home Circle" who you are unless you give permission. The bachelor editor, however, wishes to introduce you to Mrs. Rapley-McNabb, Mrs. Rapley-Hague, Cor Correll, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Kedzie, Mrs. Durfee and others who have recently favored "Home Circle" with contributions. Phoebe Parmelee, always welcome, has failed to permit her name to appear on this page for several months past. If her bright young eyes should chance to observe these feeble lines, will she kindly talk to us some more? Then, too, Aurora, you would enjoy the acquaintance of Isabella Stevenson, who favored KANSAS FARMER a year ago with the interesting story, "Gone to Kansas." She lives in northwestern Kansas, and if you will again enter "the charmed circle," she will come back and talk especially to you.

Finally, Aurora, remember every morning to make a memorandum to write to "Home Circle."

The Willing Widow.

A roving scribe of the New York Herald writes from Posey county:

A score of us were sitting in the shade of the depot building waiting for the train, which was an hour late, when a yoke of oxen attached to a queer-looking old cart turned the corner. They were driven by a woman about 50 years of age, who was barefoot and wore a man's straw hat.

"Git up thar, Buck!" she exclaimed as she laid the "gad" on the off ox with a resounding whack. "You thar, Pete, what you skittishun 'round that way fur? Whoa, now! Both of yous stan' still!"

She turned them up to the platform, threw down some hay taken from the cart, and came up among us to inquire of the depot agent about a barrel of salt. He was busy just then and she was waiting around, when the smart Aleck of the crowd remarked in tones meant for her to overhear:

"I have always said that if I married at all I'd marry a woman who could drive oxen."

"Is that meant fur me?" she asked as she walked straight up to him.

"Are you a widow, ma'am?"

"I am. Bin a widder ever since a saw-log rolled over Jim nine years ago."

"And you'd marry again if you had the opportunity, would you?"

"I would. When Jim lay a dyin' in the



A baby's skin is the most delicate of all delicate things, and is much more subject to external influence than a grown person's. It is frequently affected by the harmful ingredients of common soaps; these do not rinse readily, and will cause painful chapping, rash and disease by remaining in the clothing and coming into contact with the skin of the little one.

Do not permit the child's garments to be washed with anything but Ivory Soap. It is pure and is made of vegetable oils.

Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, says: "Medical men are much interested in discovering the various sources of disease, as whether from foul air, impure water, infested food, and possibly soap made of fat from diseased cattle."

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house he told me to marry again if I had a show."

"Ahem! It runs in our family to love. We begin airly and keep it up to the grave. What's your proposition? I'm a plain woman, but full o' bizness, and never do any foolin'. If you've got anything to say spit it right out afore 'em all?"

"I—I don't want to marry just now," he stammered.

"Don't, eh? Then what's the use of gettin' me on my tip-toes about it? You man, you jest the same as asked me to have you, and I jest the same as accepted you!"

"Oh! No, no! I merely made some inquiries!" he replied.

"Them inquiries was about love, sir, and my heart's a thumpin' like all get out! I said I'd marry again, and I will. We are engaged. When do you want me to be ready?"

"Madam, you have totally misunderstood me!" exclaimed the young man as he turned all sorts of colors and appeared to grow small.

"I asked you a few questions out of curiosity."

"Mebbe the jury will call it curiosity and mebbe it won't!" she said as she set her jaw. "They don't allow no foolin' 'round in Posey county. When a feller goes as fur as you hev it's a hitch or damages. I'm a tremblin' all over like a girl, an' my heart's a tryin' to jump out. It's reg'lar love or I don't know the road hum. You don't leave here young man till this case is settled."

"But, ma'am, you see—"

"I don't see nuthin' but marriage or damages. You've asked me to have you. I said I would. Will you marry or settle?"

"How—how much?" he gasped, as he looked around and failed to find any sympathy.

"Wal, Saginaw salt is a dollar and a

quarter a bar'l," she replied as she glanced at a row of barrels down the platform. "I guess the oxen kin git hum with two bar'ls. Make it two and I'll call it squar."

Everybody grinned except the young man. He realized that he was done for and got out of the box by planking down the two dollars and fifty cents to the agent. The cart was driven around to the spot, the barrels loaded up, and then the woman came back to say to the young man:

"I've settled this case and the salt is in the cart, but I jest want to remark that if you happen this way ag'in, and you happen to feel so awfully cunnin' that you can't hold yourself, you'd better go slow on widders. Thars sixteen of us 'round here, an' we all drive yaller oxen hitched to carts, an' we all go bar'-foot in the summer and sigh to git married again. The reg'lar figger is three bar'ls of salt and a pound of tea, but owin' to your youth and that thunder storm comin' up, I've let you off easy. Good day, bub, good day all!"

Found in *Leavenworth Times*.

Why is it that farmers are the only citizens who are advised to "pay more attention to business and less to politics?"

Warmth is as conducive to growth of stock as of corn. Much of summer growth of stock is due to warmth. The natural inference is that warmth is conducive to winter growth.

Any cow, in order to be a prolific yielder of milk, must be a hearty eater, with good digestive powers. It is an important part of successful dairying to select, for raising, heifer calves with vigorous physical characteristics, as well as reputable pedigree.

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.

The Day's Work.

Do thy day's work, my dear,
Though fast and dark the clouds are drifting
near,
Though time has little left for hope and very
much for fear.

Do thy day's work, though now
The hand must falter and the head must bow,
And far above the falling foot shows the bold
mountain brow.

Yet, there is left for us,
Who on the valley's verge stand trembling thus,
A light that lies far in the West—soft, faint, but
luminous.

We can give kindly speech,
And ready, helping hand to all and each,
And patience, to the young around, by smiling
silence teach.

We can give gentle thought,
And char ty, by life's long lesson taught,
And wisdom from old faults lived down, by toil
and failure wrought.

We can give love, unmarred
By selfish snatch of happiness, unjarred
By the keen aims of power or joy that make youth
cold and hard.

And if gay hearts reject
The gifts we hold—would fain fare on unchecked
On the bright roads that scarcely yield all that
young eyes expect,

Why, do thy day's work still.
The calm, deep founts of love are slow to chill;
And heaven may yet the harvest yield, the work-
worn hands to fill. —All the Year Round.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

THE FARMER'S SURPRISE.

BY MAY RALEY-M'NABB.

"You are looking very pale of late, Eleanor, and I have reached the conclusion that this endless scribble, scribble, with which you indulge every spare moment, is stealing the light from your eyes and adding new wrinkles to your tired-looking face."

"I am growing older, Philip," replied Mrs. Dale, in her quiet way, "and youth does not always spray the cheek of maturity with its brightest blushes."

"All sentimental nonsense," said Mr. Dale, hastily. "Now my mother at 55 wore such roses on her cheeks as a maid of 14 might envy, though she knit and spun, working early and late, employing her ready fingers with every task a healthy, ambitious woman could be expected to do, and here you are at 35 wearing a face more aged than you should wear at 55."

"I was always delicate, Philip," returned his wife, in a voice trembling with tears.

"True enough," he made answer, "and yet I must repeat it is my firm conviction that you are pouring out your life over a great deal of writing which will never bring you aught but shattered hopes as well as shattered health. Be sensible, wife, and expend more of your ambition upon the golden hue of your butter and less upon the golden rhythm of a verse which is read and soon forgotten, for butter brings silver shekels and rhymes," as mother was wont to reply in answer as to what she would bring us children, brings only a silver new nothing to hang on your sleeve."

"But, Philip, are we not commanded to obey the dictates of a talent which God has given us?"

"I consider that you are more gifted in a practical way if you would only attempt more in that direction," retorted Philip, "and now, Eleanor, I really wish you would have done with this writing and devote more of your energy to the overseeing of the work, for I declare we must be keeping sharp lookout for the dollars and dimes. The failure of wheat this year has poked a great hole in my bank account, and you know the farm is encumbered by debt, and just now I cannot see my way out, and as you have always been a dutiful wife I trust I shall not be soon provoked by the sight of manuscript, for remember, Eleanor, only great minds really succeed at all; the rest are as a blade of grass in a whirlwind."

Away went Philip toward the barn-yard, whistling as cheerily as though he had not left his wife shrinking under the practical burden he had laid upon her literary shoulders.

Philip Dale was indeed a practical farmer; an adept in the art of agriculture. Nowhere in all the beautiful country in which he resided could be found a neater, thriftier or better managed farm. The rows of slender cornstalks which yielded bountiful harvests to the farmer's pleasure were of methodical straightness. The wheat, which waved in golden gleams under the summer sun, was never choked by ungainly weeds. The horses were well groomed, the cattle sleek and looked at one with kind, contented eyes which seemed to say, "Look around and behold the thrift of our kind master."

But with Eleanor it was different. While her home was always neat, yet it bespoke not of the precise care which would be expected of a farmer's wife. She never neglected the crimson geraniums which filled her sunniest windows, as she sometimes did the extra churning of butter which she should have directed Susan to attend to, for very likely at that time she would be

mentally taking flight into a realm in which she dwelt alone—a realm in which the perfume of the flowers and notes of warbling birds were sweetly blended; and from the waving fields she garnered beautiful wandering fancies which bespoke not the silver chimes of sordid dollars, but of silvery lines which wreathed themselves into musical poems, bringing hope to a heart which was saddened and yet made joyful by an unsatiated genius; yet the lofty mind which could have no interest in common with the practical life she was compelled to adhere to, bore upon its pure surface no taint of selfishness.

"So," she mused, as her husband's form retreated toward the barn-yard, "only great minds succeed. Then I am not to attain the bay-wreathed heights for which I have so longed. Nor do I seek wealth, but O!" and a sudden flush overspread her face, "if I could only receive sufficient remuneration from my pen labor to clear the farm of its indebtedness; and why should I not try ('and fail,' a fearful thought echoed)? Then a sudden determination lighted her face, and, rising, she passed to the window, which was brilliant with crimson flakes from the setting sun's last glory, and exclaimed: "Even then I should not

"Weep o'er fallen hopes. Ah, no! I would go onward upward 'till I passed The dreary spot where I had cast me down; Far on, until I reached a land Where flowers bloomed without a thorn, Where every lake was dotted o'er with lilies, And all the sky with stars so fair—so far Beck'ning me—upward on a loftier pinion, Ambition's light, my brightest guiding star."

Philip Dale could not complain that thrift pervaded not his rural home during the following year. Such rolls of yellow-tinted butter as Eleanor sent to the bustling city which afforded a sure recompense for her labors; such jellies, preserves and potted meats as lined the waxen shelves of her cool cellars surely have never been excelled, and, above all, not a sign of manuscript ruffled the practical peacefulness of the home.

And Eleanor? Why youth surely had reserved a few blushes for her pale cheeks for they bloomed as they never had in those early days. And why did those sweet eyes glow with such brilliancy? Was it the glow with which health ever radiates the soul's windows? So Philip concluded, and secretly exulted at the desired change. But an eye less affectionately hopeful might have discerned that it told not of health, but of secret anticipation, sleepless nights or anxiety. Perhaps it was all three, and yet did not her fair head press the pillow at an early hour each night; and yet whose slight form was it which might be seen to glide down the stairway many nights long after all other weary eyes had closed in slumber, nor to return 'till daylight was faintly tinting with her rosy light the folding curtains of night? Was it not Eleanor? Still how could it be she, for was she not ever astir at earliest sunrise, her whole mind apparently engrossed in the menial tasks which environ the life of a farmer's wife?

And with Philip there seemed to be a steady decline of his fortunes, for though he toiled incessantly the bountiful rains would not come, therefore the fields yielded not their usual harvest. So the year passed, and at each scant return Philip was more disheartened. So the early autumn found him more deeply involved in debt, for the remuneration received from Eleanor's extra labors was not sufficient to counterbalance the failure of wheat and corn.

One day he came into the kitchen and said that he intended visiting the city, and kindly inquired if there was any errand he could perform for his wife.

"O, no, I think not," she replied, "and as I have no urgent work for the afternoon I think I shall idle away the afternoon in the hammock."

"That's right," said Philip, "take a good rest, for I fear you have been working too hard of late, and I shall be pleased to find you there on my return. But remember," this half-laughingly, "don't fall to dreaming."

The afternoon was fast nearing its close when Philip turned his way homeward from the city. He gave a loose rein to his horses and rode slowly and thoughtfully onward. Somehow his thoughts kept reverting to Eleanor. "What a practical little wife she is getting to be," he mused, "and what a lucky chap I am to have so obedient a wife. Why the grave might have claimed her long before this if she had not heeded my wishes in regard to that writing."

"Ah, I must be more careful!" he exclaimed aloud as a small book fell from his pocket and was only saved by a skillful movement of his hand. "Taking her a book I have not even glanced into," he mused smilingly. "Well, she knows I have no taste in the line of poetry. I have only accepted Lane's judgment concerning it, and he says his opinion is that of thousands, that it is a very meritorious production. It will please Eleanor, I am sure. Now, if she could have written such a book as this, and received the enormous recompense the author of this work will receive, my heart had not been so heavy to-night that debt, like an ominous cloud, still o'ershadows our home, But pshaw," he continued, "it was my wish

Unlike unsoluble
Cocoas which are
Indigestible & Cocoas
adulterated
with starch,

Van Houten's Cocoa

—BEST AND GOES FARTHEST—
leaves no Sediment on the bottom of the cup.

that she ceased her literary efforts, which never could have succeeded as this one has, and as she is adding more years to her life by her healthful, practical endeavors, I am more than satisfied."

The afternoon was fast blending its brilliant light in evening's dusky shades when Philip drew rein at his own door. Leaving his tired horses in care of the stable boy, he wended his way to the shady oaks where Eleanor had promised to rest during the afternoon, and on reaching the spot beheld the hammock swaying silently to and fro and his wife lulled to sleep in its cozy depths. Pausing by her side he looked lovingly upon her. "How restful she looks," he thought, "and yet how tired her face appears in its sweet repose. How strange; I thought she had improved under my practical advice."

Suddenly the blue eyes unclosed.

"Why, Philip, returned?"

"Yes," he replied, "but do not rise, for you can still rest while glancing through this book I have brought you. It is entitled 'Poems of Peace,' and, as you may infer from the title, I have not cared to look into it. There, that last sunbeam will enable you to plainly discern its appearance." He placed it in her hands, nor perceived that they were slightly trembling, and he continued: "I called to see Lane, of the Rural Economist, about my latest advertisement, which was not inserted as I wished, and I declare I could hardly get his attention to the matter at all so deeply was he engrossed in this book, which he said was so grand a work that it insured fame as well as wealth to the author; but—"

He stopped suddenly, for his wife had risen, and, clasping her hands upon his arm, cried joyfully, "O, Philip, Mr. Lane has not shown you the page of dedication, has he? How true he has been to the trust I have reposed in him," and holding the dainty volume before his eyes, she read in a sweet wavering voice, "To my dear husband this volume is lovingly dedicated.—Eleanor Dale."

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sisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, in-
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case, will not be accepted at any price.To insure prompt publication of an advertise-
ment, 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 ac-
ceptable references are given.All advertising intended for the current week
should reach this office not later than Monday.Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper
free during the publication of the advertisement.Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The continuation of the excellent dis-
cussion of "Fruit and Forestry in Kan-
sas," by Hon. W. L. Brown, of King-
man, was unintentionally omitted from
our horticultural department this week.
The article will be continued next week.

Silver scored a victory in the United
States Senate last Monday in the de-
feat, by a vote of 23 to 42, of the motion
to take up the bill for the repeal of the
present silver law known as the Sher-
man act. Both Kansas Senators voted
against the motion.

The final report of foreign immigration
shows that from this source the
United States received 590,666 acces-
sions to population during 1892. Nearly
one-fourth of these came from Ger-
many. The next largest consignment
was 60,257 from Italy.

The valuable volume on "Common
Injurious Insects," by Prof. V. L. Kel-
logg, of the State University at Law-
rence, has been published by the State,
and may be had by applying to the
author or to the KANSAS FARMER Co.
and inclosing 5 cents for postage and
mailing.

Those of our readers interested in
the horse will surely be gratified at the
series of articles on the "External Con-
formation of the Horse," which began
last week and will continue for two or
three weeks more. The article on the
"Demands of the Horse Market," will
also interest horse-raisers who desire
practical pointers.

Prof. F. H. Snow's weather report
for January, 1893, from observations
taken at Lawrence, shows that it was
the coldest January since 1888. There
have been seven colder Januaries on
our twenty-six years' record. The
mercury fell below zero only once, but
the average temperature was unusually
low, there being only four days whose
mean temperature was above freezing
point. The fall of rain and snow was
extraordinarily light, being the lowest
January precipitation upon our record.
The barometer was low and the wind
velocity normal.

The Treasury statement of the pub-
lic debt for January 31, shows that the
interest-bearing debt of the United
States at that date was \$585,033,660, of
which \$25,364,500 bears 4½ per cent. in-
terest and is payable at the option of
the government. The greater part of
the debt, \$559,595,150, bears 4 per cent.
interest and is not payable until 1907.
The amount of the interest-bearing
debt was reduced since March 1, 1889,
or practically during the Harrison ad-
ministration, by the magnificent sum of
\$259,072,560, or nearly one-third of the
amount of the debt on which the coun-
try was paying interest at the begin-
ning of the administration.

THE LEGISLATIVE MUDDLE.

The people of Kansas well know that
at the capital of the State there exists
a muddled condition of the Legislature,
which has thus far interfered greatly
with the transaction of the public busi-
ness for which legislators were chosen.
True, the State Printer and a United
States Senator have been chosen, and
there appears to be no serious doubts
as to the validity of their election. But
the validity of other acts of the
Legislature is not certain to go unques-
tioned. A brief and impartial review
of the history of the case may assist
the reader in understanding some
phases of the case which seem to be
purposely or inadvertently distorted by
the partisan statements of political
newspaper writers.

The undisputed facts of the case are
these: At the assembling of the Leg-
islature on the day appointed by law,
the Secretary of State proceeded first
to the Senate, which body he found
organized, and the Secretary delivered
to the proper officers of the Senate the
roll of membership as required by law.
The Secretary of State then proceeded
to Representative hall, where he found
no organization. Objection was made
to the Secretary's presiding pending
temporary organization. Objection was
also made to his reading certain names
believed to be on his roll. The Secre-
tary thereupon stated that he had
found the Senate an organized body
and to the proper officers of that body
he had delivered the Senate roll of
membership according to law; that the
House was evidently not organized,
and that without unanimous consent
he had no right to preside pending
organization; that such consent not
being given, he should return to his
office until notified of the House's or-
ganization and readiness to receive the
roll. Thereupon the Secretary left the
hall, taking the roll with him. Imme-
diately a temporary organization was
effected on motion from the Republican
side of the House. A certified copy of
a roll of membership was produced
and used as the roll of the House. A
majority of the 125 members holding
certificates of election answered to this
roll. Populist members held that this
action ignored the Secretary of State,
and that the procurement of the roll
from any other source was revolution-
ary, and rendered the organization
void, and ignoring the organization al-
ready made, effected another organiza-
tion by the election of officers, and
notified the Secretary of State that the
House was organized and ready to re-
ceive the roll of its membership. To
this notification the Secretary re-
sponded and delivered the roll to the
Populist organization from which he
had received the notice.

All of these actions of both organiza-
tions were taken in the presence of all
of the certified members of the House, and
every motion put was carried by a
large majority of those voting.

The Republicans hold that, because
a majority of those who held certi-
ficates of election answered to their roll-
call and continued to act with their or-
ganization, theirs is the legally or-
ganized House.

The Populists hold that some gentle-
men holding certificates were not
elected but were given certificates
which should have been given to their
opponents. Among these they cite, as
an example, the Haskell county case,
in which it is confessed that in the re-
turns the numbers got attached to the
wrong names and the Republican got
the certificate, while his Democrat
competitor had the most votes. In this
case the error was so manifest that the
Republican made no attempt to take
his seat, and it was, by unanimous con-
sent, given to the Democrat. It is
claimed by Populists that the Coffey
county case, which was returned as a
tie and by lot in executive session
awarded to the Republican, is scarcely
less flagrant violation of the will of the
electors. The Populists further claim
that the fact that a majority of the
certificate members took part in what
the Populists denominate the revolu-
tionary methods of the Republican or-
ganization, does not legalize that
organization, and that theirs—the
Populist—is the only legal organization
of the House. In this last position

they are sustained by the recognition
of the Senate and of the executive.

The two organizations have occupied
Representative hall together, the mem-
bers all having slept in the hall the
first night. But a good deal of courtesy
has existed between the two organiza-
tions, they having alternately pro-
ceeded with their business. Several
contests have been decided by each or-
ganization, in every case in favor of
the Republican in the Republican
House and in favor of the Populist in
the Populist House. In this way each
has now a fair working majority of
members which it recognizes as en-
titled to seats. These preliminaries
having been settled, an agreement was
reached a few days ago that the Re-
publicans should have the exclusive
use of the hall during the forenoon and
the Populists during the afternoon and
evening of each day.

This condition of affairs seems likely
to continue until the end of the fifty
days of the session.

Legislation is not progressing rap-
idly. The Republican House is indeed
going through the routine as nearly as
possible, but its acts receive no atten-
tion from either the Senate or the ex-
ecutive and are of course of no effect.
The Populist House has a good many
important measures before it and is in
communication with the Senate and
the executive, and it seems likely that
some legislation will be had. Repub-
licans declare, however, that the Pop-
ulist House is an irregular body, and
that its acts will be set aside by the
Supreme court.

If this declaration is true, the situa-
tion is one of much gravity. If it be
conceded that general legislation is of
doubtful expediency, yet it remains
true that if no valid appropriation laws
can be enacted, the State government
must come to a stand-still on the first
of July for the lack of funds. So, too,
all State institutions will have to be
closed. The educational, the charit-
able and the penal institutions will
have to discharge their employees and
turn away their students and turn
loose their inmates.

Realizing how serious a matter this
would be, Chairman Simpson, of the
Republican State committee, is re-
ported to have proposed that the Re-
publican House pass the appropriation
bills passed by the Senate and allow
the question of the validity of the or-
ganization of the House to be contested
on some question of general legislation.

Whatever may be the holding of the
Supreme court as to the present muddle,
it is certain that the labor of the
next campaign in Kansas will be
largely devoted to attempts to saddle
upon the other party the responsibility
for the situation.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CREDITS.

After reviewing at some length the
present and prospective disturbance of
American finances by the great and
apparently growing demand for gold in
Europe, Henry Clews remarks:

"Our exposure to this sort of thing
is no more than might be expected
from our large dependence upon
European credit; but it surely should
be a serious question with Americans
whether this sort of subjection is any
longer a necessity, at least to such an
extent as it now exists; and whether,
with our vast increase of wealth, the
time has not come when New York
should have credit institutions compe-
tent to relieve this country from fore-
ign relations that expose us to all the
political and financial dangers of con-
ditions in which we have no direct in-
terest. The immediate policy of this
country should be, less money for spec-
ulative enterprise and more for broad-
ening and consolidating our own credit
organizations."

There are those who have given
careful and intelligent consideration to
this subject who think this country
should prepare to dispense with the
use of all private credit organizations
and use that of the whole people in the
organized capacity as the medium
through which to effect the exchanges.

Reciprocity with Germany has
worked in a way that should be emi-
nently satisfactory to this country.
During the eleven months, ending De-

cember 31, in which reciprocity has
existed with that country, our exports
to Germany have increased by \$5,767,-
548, while our imports from Germany
have decreased by \$4,116,187. Since
most of what we send to Germany is
produced on the farm, this showing is
favorable to those for whose benefit
regulation has not generally been
planned. The increase of exports is
more noticeable in hog products than
in any other class of goods.

SUB-EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

There have been frequent demands
for the establishment of experiment
stations in various parts of the State,
and particularly in the western coun-
ties. It is claimed and it is true that
the conditions of agriculture, even in
the central counties, are so different
from those at Manhattan that methods
which give good results at the college
experiment station are entirely inap-
plicable over a large portion of the
State. At the late meeting of the
State Board of Agriculture a resolution
was adopted asking that one or more
sub-stations of the State experiment
station be established in western
Kansas.

It was not developed, in the discus-
sion of this resolution, whether the
purpose was to ask the division of the
station and force or that comparatively
complete sub-stations be established
without reducing the efficiency of the
great station at Manhattan. If it is
desired that certain investigations be
made as to special subjects it is prob-
able that this can be done without
weakening the station, which is now
doing such good work in the general
field.

There is nothing to prevent the col-
lege from taking up any investigation
in any part of the State and testing ex-
perimentally any question that is
worthy of the necessary expenditures.
This has been done as to sugar beets in
many localities, and if this plant has
not been tried in every part of the
State where there is a probability that
it will succeed, it is simply for lack of
application from that locality.

No doubt the money of the college
available for experimental work is in-
adequate to the great amount that
needs to be done. But if the Legisla-
ture desires to make other and further
provision for sub-station work, it may
well place at the disposal of the college
station such amount as is deemed
necessary for this work, providing that
on proper application from institute or
other farmer organizations, setting
forth the work and the reasons why it
should be undertaken, the Director of
the college station shall investigate,
and if satisfied that such experimental
work should be undertaken, shall cause
it to be done under the supervision of
the proper experts and as a part of the
investigations of the college station.

The anti-option bill, having passed
the Senate by a large majority, is now
before the House for consideration of
the slight amendments made by the
Senate. Representative Hatch scored
a preliminary victory in getting it re-
ferred to the Agricultural committee,
of which he is chairman. But the bill
is now met with the opposition of the
"filibusters," who by demanding calls
of the House, motions to adjourn, and
the various other methods known to
parliamentarians, have determined to
kill the bill by delaying action upon it
until after March 4th. The measure
has in its favor clear majorities in both
houses, and it is hoped that the tricks
of its opponents will not be able to de-
lay action long enough to defeat the
enactment of the law by the present
Congress.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives
the following as the receipts of wheat
at the principal markets of the country
during the week ending January 28,
1892, and for corresponding periods of
previous years:

1892.....	3,518,000	1888.....	798,000
1891.....	2,345,000	1887.....	1,161,000
1890.....	1,945,000	1886.....	1,459,000
1889.....	1,100,000	1885.....	1,012,000

In cases where dandruff, scalp diseases,
falling and grayness of the hair appear, do
not neglect them, but apply a proper re-
medy and tonic like Hall's Hair Renewer.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER AND LEAD PRODUCTIONS IN 1892.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have had prepared by a Mr. Valentine a report of the production of the four above named metals in 1892, from which, as reported by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, there appears to have been a decrease in the output of the gold and silver mines of the United States in the year 1892. As regards gold the decrease was only about \$800,000, but that makes it less than for either of the past six years. The production of lead also shows the moderate decrease of \$950,000. But the production of copper greatly increased, from \$13,261,663 in 1891 to \$19,370,516 in 1892, which is a gain of \$6,108,853. The value of the silver produced in 1892 is given as only \$50,607,691, against \$60,614,004 in 1891, but this difference in value is to be attributed largely to the lower price of silver bullion which prevailed, the estimated average value in 1892 being 87 cents per ounce, while the estimate for 1891 is 98 cents per ounce. The actual decrease in quantity was about 3,681,365 ounces, the product of the American silver mines being indicated to be in 1891 about 61,851,020 ounces, and 1892 about 58,169,655 ounces. The Mexican silver mines, on the other hand, appear to have increased their output from 43,877,551 ounces in 1891 to 52,586,207 ounces in 1892, showing an increase of 8,708,655 ounces. Thus it appears that the aggregate production of the two countries in 1892 was about 110,755,862 ounces, against 105,728,571 ounces in 1891, a gain of over 5,000,000 ounces. Taking the two countries together there has undoubtedly been an increase in the output of silver, but as the estimate is based upon an assumed price of silver bullion the quantities may not be accurate, although they may be approximately so, and seem to indicate that the quantity of silver bullion finding a market through New York was larger in 1892 than in 1891.

The following is given as the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s report of the Western States and Territories, after having deducted the product of British Columbia and the west coast of Mexico, for the past twenty-two years, as follows:

1870.....	\$52,150,000	1882.....	\$59,207,549
1871.....	55,784,000	1883.....	84,639,212
1872.....	60,351,824	1884.....	81,633,835
1873.....	70,139,860	1885.....	87,311,382
1874.....	71,985,610	1886.....	100,160,222
1875.....	76,703,433	1887.....	103,327,770
1876.....	87,219,859	1888.....	112,665,569
1877.....	95,811,582	1889.....	126,724,884
1878.....	78,276,167	1890.....	126,804,555
1879.....	72,688,888	1891.....	117,946,565
1880.....	77,232,512	1892.....	111,259,508
1881.....	81,198,474		

MORTGAGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Census office has just issued a bulletin, from which it appears that if mortgages upon real estate are to be taken as the gauge of prosperity, the old Bay State ranks well up with Kansas.

During the ten years, 1880-1889, 250,222 real estate mortgages were made in Massachusetts, representing an incurred indebtedness of \$508,455,550. The debt remaining in force January 1, 1890, is \$323,277,068, secured by 178,202 mortgages, and of this debt \$42,441,247 incumbers 920,313 acres and \$280,836,421 incumbers 132,683 lots.

The mortgage movement of the ten years, which has been an increasing one without interruption, began with an incurred debt of \$28,176,133 in 1880 and ended with \$75,526,544 in 1889, an increase of 168.05 per cent., while the population increased 25.57 per cent. during the same time. During the decade a real estate mortgage debt of \$193,635,825 was incurred in Suffolk county, containing Boston, and the existing debt in that county is \$123,734,937. In eight of the fourteen counties the existing debt is more than \$10,000,000 each.

In the ratio between the debt and the estimated true value of all taxed real estate, Massachusetts compares with seven other States as follows:

	Per cent.
Alabama.....	10.96
Illinois.....	14.06
Iowa.....	17.61
Kansas.....	23.13
Massachusetts.....	19.42
Missouri.....	16.15
Nebraska.....	24.58
Tennessee.....	8.67

In per capita indebtedness Massachusetts is exceeded among these States only by Kansas, but the statistics of farm and home proprietor-

ship for these two States indicate a larger proportion of land owners in Kansas than in Massachusetts, and a larger real estate mortgage debt per capita of land owners in Massachusetts than in Kansas is probable. The debt per capita of population is as follows:

Alabama.....	\$ 26
Illinois.....	100
Iowa.....	104
Kansas.....	170
Massachusetts.....	144
Missouri.....	80
Nebraska.....	126
Tennessee.....	23

The mortgages in Massachusetts, on the average, are larger than in the other States, except on acres in Illinois. The following numbers show the average amount of debt per existing mortgage on acres and on lots:

States.	On acres.	On lots.
Alabama.....	\$1.64	\$1.238
Illinois.....	1.281	1.802
Iowa.....	.872	.620
Kansas.....	.859	.738
Massachusetts.....	1.371	1.939
Missouri.....	.986	1.270
Nebraska.....	.844	.890
Tennessee.....	.955	1.077

Mortgages endure for a longer period of time in Massachusetts, on the average, than in the other States, as these figures show:

	Years.
Alabama.....	2.784
Illinois.....	4.015
Iowa.....	4.924
Kansas.....	3.384
Massachusetts.....	6.240
Missouri.....	3.055
Nebraska.....	3.241
Tennessee.....	2.813

In regard to the objects of mortgage debt, the results in Massachusetts are similar to those obtained in other States. In Franklin and Hampden counties, in which special inquiry on this subject was made, it was discovered that 81.74 and 88.20 per cent., respectively, of the original amount of the existing debt was incurred because of real estate purchase and improvements, when these objects were not associated with others.

THE SHORT COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

Secretary Graham, of the State Agricultural college, reports that the indications are very favorable for a goodly attendance of farmers upon the course of lectures upon agricultural and related topics, which begins on February 14, next.

Riley County and College Hill Alliances have both put the seal of their approval upon this "short course" by their votes, and the farmers everywhere seem to approve of it.

Applications are coming in from over the State, and it is now certain that the attendance will not be of a local nature.

Editor Jones, of the Cedar Vale *Commercial*, writes that he expects to attend and will bring with him all of the farmers from Chautauqua county that he can induce to come.

Board and lodging at reasonable rates will be found for all who come by applying at the Secretary's office. Out of town board and lodging may be had within less than a mile of the college for \$3 per week.

All the invited lecturers have been heard from at this writing except one, and they will all be here on time.

The lectures begin at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, February 14, and continue until Saturday noon, February 25. There will be one lecture each forenoon, beginning at 10 o'clock, and two lectures each afternoon, beginning at 1:30 and 3 o'clock. On Saturday there will be two lectures in the forenoon, beginning at 9 and 10:30 o'clock respectively.

Besides the thirty-two lectures to be given by members of the faculty, the following lectures on special topics by practical farmers and specialists will be presented: "Mixed Husbandry," Hon. Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville; "The Apple Orchard," Judge F. Wellhouse, Fairmont; "The Cattle Industry," Hon. T. M. Potter, Peabody; "Sheep Industry," Mr. H. A. Heath, of the KANSAS FARMER; "The Dairy," Hon. Geo. Morgan, Clay Center; "Swine Husbandry," Hon. F. D. Coburn, Kansas City; "The Balanced Ration," Mr. P. S. Creager, of the Kansas Capital.

These lectures or any part of them will be free to all, and discussion of the topics presented is invited and expected of those who attend.

Nearly 17,000 books and pamphlets,

besides a large number of agricultural and other periodicals and a majority of the county newspapers of the State, will be free and easily accessible to all who attend this course of lectures.

The beauties of the green-houses, with their large collection of rare and exotic plants, may be enjoyed at no other season so well, while the large propagating pits will be full of interest to all.

A number of as handsome Short-horns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Jerseys, and Holstein-Friesians as one would care to see, besides some excellent Poland-China and Berkshire swine and a bunch of Shropshire sheep, are now at the college barn, and will be on exhibition whenever desired. The "experimental steers" and their daily rations may be inspected during the course.

One of the best selected orchards in the West, together with a very large collection of ornamental shrubs and trees, may be seen in their winter garb and the methods applied to both the orchard and small fruits learned by inquiry.

How to study and how to fight grain rusts and smuts may be seen in part at the botanical laboratory, while the large Kansas herbarium will doubtless prove interesting to many visitors.

The methods and apparatus of both the chemical and veterinary departments are of vital interest to every wide-awake farmer, while the iron and wood shops will claim their share of attention.

All the class-rooms, offices and museums are open to visitors at all hours of the day, and many other points of interest may be inspected in and about the college at the convenience of the visitor.

All who desire to attend should notify President Fairchild before February 10.

The Treasury report of total exports and imports for the twelve months, ending December 31, 1892, shows that this country imported goods to the value of \$876,186,671 and exported goods to the value of \$938,420,411, leaving a balance of \$62,233,740 in favor of this country. During the same period we imported gold and silver coin and bullion to the value of \$63,162,860 and exported these metals to the value of \$106,779,460, an excess of exports amounting to \$43,616,600. This sum, added to the balance of merchandise, gives a total in favor of this country of nearly \$106,000,000. This sum represents interest and debts paid and expenditures of American tourists in other countries in excess of like charges paid by foreigners in this country.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature this session will provide room in the State house for the library of the State Historical Society. It is a matter in which every part of the State is interested. The materials of the history of the whole State are being saved in this library. It is the most remarkable library in the country, in that it is preserving the regular issues of all the newspapers published in Kansas, and has been for seventeen years past. In all, the library contains 9,054 volumes of Kansas newspapers. These have been the free gift to the State by the publishers. They who gave them can reasonably demand that they should be cared for. These files alone are worth more to the people of Kansas than all the Historical Society has ever cost the State. But the library not only contains newspaper files, but books, pamphlets, manuscripts, pictures and numberless historical relics. The institution has created a world-wide interest, and has attracted gifts from every quarter, until it numbers now upwards of 70,000 volumes. The plans of the State capitol, made many years ago, make no adequate provision for this library. For want of room, a large part of the library has been crowded into cellar rooms, where it is stored in packing-boxes. A small portion of the vast room in the capitol building, if set apart for the use of this library now, would accommodate it for many years. The Legislature should provide rooms for its immediate use and direct that in the completed capitol

building there shall be prepared ample and suitable room for its future accommodation.

Publications of United States Department of Agriculture for January.

Statistical Report No. 100. Contents: Agricultural production and distribution of the world; tests of averages of condition; address of statistician at annual meeting of Patrons of Husbandry; reciprocity and agricultural exports; European crop report for December, 1892; notes on foreign agriculture; freight rates of transportation companies. Pp. 377-416.

Report on the crops of the year. December, 1892. Pp. 28.

Chemical Bulletin No. 35. Proceedings of the ninth annual convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, held at Washington, D. C., August 25, 26 and 27, 1892. Pp. 243.

Experiment Station Bulletin No. 11. A compilation of Analyses of American feeding stuffs. Pp. 155.

Insect Life, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Devoted to the economy and life-habits of insects, especially in their relations to agriculture.) Contains articles on the "leaf-hopper," better known in the South as the "sharp-shooter," on the Osage orange pyralid, on food plants and some Jamaica scale-insects, on the maxillary tentacles of Pronuba, on the potato-tuber moth, on the strawberry weevil, etc. Pp. 147-212.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 4, No. 4. (A condensed record of the contents of the bulletins issued by the agricultural experiment stations of the United States.) Contains, in addition to abstracts of recent bulletins of the experiment stations, a comprehensive article on agricultural education in Italy. Pp. 323-394.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 4, No. 5. Contains, besides abstracts of experiment station publications, editorial articles on courses of study for specialists in agricultural institutions and on the sixth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, Vol. 1, No. 6. (Chiefly for the use of botanical investigators.) Contents: List of plants collected by C. S. Sheldon and M. A. Carlton in the Indian Territory in 1891; observations on the native plants of Oklahoma Territory and adjacent districts. Pp. 189-232. (Omitted inadvertently from December list.)

Food Products, No. 1, revised edition. Description of twelve edible mushrooms of the United States, with directions for their identification, their preparation as food and their cultivation. Pp. 20.

The Secretary of Agriculture notes officially that he has commissioned C. C. Georgeson, professor of agriculture in the Agricultural college at Manhattan, Kansas, to proceed to Denmark, for which country he sailed January 12, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the dairy industry in that country and preparing a report thereon. His instructions are to cover the entire field of dairying, from the farm to the consumer, paying special attention to those features which have given the Danish products an enviable reputation in foreign countries and so largely stimulated the export of dairy products from that country. The Secretary further says: "Professor Georgeson was selected for this important duty, not only on account of his general fitness for such work, but from the fact that, having been born and brought up in Denmark and speaking the language thoroughly, he has exceptional opportunities for a study on the subject of its details and ramifications."

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Horticulture.

SMALL FRUITS IN KANSAS IN 1892.

By B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, read before the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

The strawberry crop in Kansas this year was the lightest since 1886. It would be futile and a waste of time to try to comprehend all the causes of this shortage. We do not think it was caused from the want of better culture. Many of us were inclined to attribute the cause to the unfavorable weather, but that was only one of the factors. The varying seasons, whether favorable or unfavorable to our business, are adding experience to experience and knowledge to knowledge. We cannot expect perennial sunshine along our pathway, nor can we make any certain calculations in any line, especially in fruit. We who make a lifetime business of growing the small fruit luxuries of life should not entertain any feelings of discouragement, but rather persistently continue on planting, for in due season our reward will appear.

BEHAVIOR OF VARIETIES IN 1892.

From the information we have been able to collect, there was about half a crop of strawberries, and about two-thirds of a crop of other small fruits in our State. In Douglas county there was some difference of opinion about the most productive sorts. Among some growers the Crescent was second best, while with others it was out-ranked by several other kinds. On our own soil the Captain Jack, Robinson, Warfield, Glendale and Windsor Chief were in better shape than the Crescent. These were followed by Crescent, May King, Pearl, Haverland, Mt. Vernon, Michel and Manchester, The Jessie, Sharpless, Bubach, Cloud, Lovett's Early, Lady Rusk, Crawford, and the old Wilson were the least productive. Considering the season, Atlantic, Parry, Jumbo, Gandy, Sucker State, Jersey Queen and Miner did the best they could under the circumstances.

Next year the season may be so different from the past one that they will be on top, demanding a better report in their behalf. The Mt. Vernon, Robinson, Gandy, Glendale, Atlantic and Manchester are our latest sorts. With the Michel for an early berry, and either or all of the latter sorts, one can have a longer and more profitable strawberry season than by growing only one or two sorts.

In order to fortify himself against the changing seasons, the berry-grower should grow several sorts, and thereby avert disaster. If we had not been thus fortified this year, we should not have shipped 1,000 crates of berries, nor would we have been able to make any report to this society.

Among the newer strawberries we have on trial, the Robinson is the best one we have tested for ten years. We have had it on trial for several years, and have observed it closely in several different localities on our place, and the past season, the most unfavorable one for years, convinces us that the Robinson is the best all-round commercial berry we have had in all our collection. On our soil it is as productive as a berry as one needs to grow for profit; in fact it is as productive as the Captain Jack and it is equal in firmness, and its lateness makes it even more valuable for commercial purposes. It is a Kansas seedling, therefore a good sort, when other sorts are short in product, or when the home markets are glutted, and it becomes necessary to ship to distant points.

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.

Souhegan is our earliest raspberry, but in Douglas county it has lost about all its friends, and owing to its becoming weak and diseased and slender in growth, we plowed up a part of our patch and raised a good crop of buckwheat thereon; and next year we intend plowing out the balance and shall substitute better varieties. The Souhegan is a week earlier than is desired by those who grow late strawberries. It has evidently run its race and should not be further cultivated. Even if it had continued as productive

as when first introduced, it should be discarded because we now have better varieties that are more profitable for the grower, and whose fruit will give greater satisfaction. The Kansas, Nemaha, and Progress were our best paying black raspberries, and the Thwack and Cuthbert were our best red sorts.

The Snyder, Early Harvest and Taylor are still the best blackberries for all purposes. Erie does well on sandy soil, and one of our neighbors expects to plant it in preference to all others on Kansas river bottom soil next year. Our latest blackberry is Stone's Hardy, though its fruit is not as large as that of the Taylor, yet where a long blackberry season is desired it will doubtless fill the bill.

As to the culture of small fruits, we do not deem it necessary to go over the ground that has been so often traversed in previous reports. Many members of our society who, years ago, were seeking information on small fruit culture are now full-fledged berry-growers.

It is the question of markets for our products that concerns us more, these days, than the growing of our crops. Then a study of varieties that will suit the tastes and requirements of consumers should be a matter duly considered. The city man is often much better posted about good fruits than some of us imagine, hence we must cater to his tastes in our selection of berries.

The low prices of berries in 1890 and 1891 created a greater demand for our fruits for canning and other methods of preserving. The dealers in fruits and shippers the past season, believing that we made false reports about the crops, were greatly surprised at the prices we asked them, and some of the dealers who quoted prices out west at \$1.50 per crate had to pay \$2.00 per crate to fill orders. At the beginning of the strawberry season in Lawrence, both dealers and consumers expected prices would be as low as they were the year before; hence they stood off waiting for the low prices, till one or two commission house shippers came in from abroad and bought all the berries in sight. Much complaint was made by the berry-eaters of Lawrence against the growers for being so hard-hearted and selfish as to charge and receive \$2.50 per crate for strawberries. But we sold our entire crop to one man for \$2.50 per crate, as we had but few Crescents, while those who had only Crescents got from \$1.75 to \$2.15 per crate.

What the harvest and market will be in 1893 we cannot foretell, but owing to the shortage of the crop of all kinds of fruit this year the appetites of consumers will doubtless be so keen that they will not stand off for the low prices of 1890-91. The fruit-grower, however, should keep the fact of small acreage and a low average crop before the people in order to get good prices to start with, and try not to crowd the market at any place or time during the berry season. It may be that many growers contemplate planting largely next spring, expecting to get this year's prices in 1894, but we would counsel the exercise of some judgment in the amount of acreage and in the choice of sorts that will bear transportation.

We have heard much about calamity of late years, and we believe it is doing some good in the way of getting at the cause and remedy of our troubles. Now, to avoid a calamity of low prices for our products, let every small fruit grower make a study of supply and demand, for it is a fearful calamity to have a great crop of soft Crescent strawberries, as we had in 1891, and no adequate market, nor any certainty of any price when we loaded the berries on the cars. So, friends, we hardly believe that any harm will grow out of our making a closer study of our business. The people throughout our land are studying the law of supply and demand, free trade and tariff, more than ever in our history, and the man, or party of men, who discovers the royal road to success in business will be the winner in the battle of life. So let us study this matter of acreage, supply and demand, so that when we plant it will not be in total darkness, but in the broad daylight of intelligence, knowing something of what our crops cost us, and what we can afford to sell them for.

Entomological Notes.

By Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of the Agricultural college.

That kerosene is an effectual preventive of the mosquito pest, is argued by Mr. L. O. Howard, who finds that a very small quantity of this oil on the surface of pools is sufficient to kill all aquatic larvae, including those of the mosquito, and that it will also kill the females as they attempt to lay their eggs in the water. The kerosene remains effective for a longer time than would be supposed, and a barrel of the oil is enough for 96,000 square feet of water surface.

THE POTATO TUBER MOTH.—California-grown potatoes are subject to the attacks of a small caterpillar which is sometimes so abundant in the tubers as to render them unsalable. By the export of this vegetable to the markets of the Western and Central States the spread of the caterpillars is certain to be provided for, and as there is probably nothing to bar the development of the insect in its new location, we may expect to hear of its work soon in our own fields. On the authority of Mr. Koebele, well known for his work in economic entomology in California, the same species of caterpillar is abundant in New Zealand and Australia, where it originally fed in the heads of a species of cat-tail or bulrush. Turning their attention from the cat-tail to the potato, these caterpillars became a serious pest. The parent moth lays her eggs low down on the potato stem, when this is dead and the tubers are ripe. The larvae, on hatching, reach the tubers, and working through the outer portions, excavate galleries, the attack continuing even after the potatoes are dug and stored. The prevention suggested is the raking and burning of the stalks as soon as ripe, and the hilling up of the rows in cultivation.

A NEW ENEMY OF THE OSAGE ORANGE.—In *Insect Life* for January, Miss Mary Murtfeldt describes a new enemy of the Osage orange, in the form of a small, slender, watery green caterpillar, closely related to the garden web-worm, so destructively abundant in southern Kansas a few years ago. The new pest is called "the Osage Orange Pyralid," (*Loxostege machuræ*) and its life history may be briefly condensed, as follows: There are two broods annually, the moths appearing irregularly, the larvae being found in greater or smaller numbers from the middle of May until the latter part of October. The moths begin to emerge in spring about the first of May, and shortly thereafter lay their eggs in masses of from twenty to thirty on the under sides of the leaves. The larvae hatch in seven or eight days, and, remaining in company for a short time, gnaw the tissue of the leaf from below. Like the garden web-worm, they spin a light web as they travel, by a thread of which they hang suspended from the leaf when the branch is shaken. The glassy green color is characteristic of the larvae till near maturity, when the color changes to a pale grayish, indistinctly mottled, like the bark of the mature wood of the tree they inhabit. They feed on the leaves for twenty to twenty-five days, reducing the foliage almost to a network, so numerous and close together are the holes eaten in the leaves. They feed at night and retire to the inner branches for concealment during the day. The cocoon is formed on the ground among the fallen leaves, and is of an irregular shape, rather flat, of very tough silk of a dingy brown color. The pupa within the cocoon is slender and smooth, of a

PEOPLE FIND

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bright pale golden brown color. The summer brood of moths appear in two weeks after the transformation of the larvae, but the second brood pass the winter as pupae. The moth is about an inch in the extent of the spread wings, and is of a lustrous pale gray above, with shades of clay yellow or olive green, the body below being white. The species is stated by Prof. Riley to be of southwestern origin, and seems to be spreading northward. For the destruction of the caterpillars, Miss Murtfeldt suggests the use of the arsenical poisonings by spraying. KANSAS FARMER readers will confer a favor by reporting the presence of this insect should it appear in our State.

Everybody should know what a good medicine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is; it has cured many thousands and will cure you.

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The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

WALTER E. S., Hill Creek.—Your letter too long for publication. Your trouble probably came from a strain, or a series of them, while at work as described. Have no means of knowing whether the heart is at fault or not. Such a case needs careful, personal examination. It is probably a complication of disorders. If you can come up and see me, I can probably cure you.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—About six years ago my foot began to prickle and smart like a burn in fleshy part under toes, but not at ball of foot. Hurt so that I would have to take off my shoe, but couldn't see any difference in looks when hurting or when not. Doctor did not seem to know what to do, but at last concluded it was caused from sensitive nerves. Treated it for same and recommended hot salt baths. Did not seem to help. At times would bother, until just about a year ago, when it got worse, swelled on top, was very painful. Doctor treated for neuralgia, but I got no better. Recommended rest. Got some better, but not well. Then concluded it was from kidneys. Examined urine, and said kidneys were all right. Seemed at a loss to know what to do, but without any more treatment, got better. Didn't trouble very much for several months, but is troubling again. Have treated with three doctors, with the same unsatisfactory results. Have no confidence to begin treatment again. Foot is puffed on top all the time. Toes very much so. Dropped stone on foot twelve years ago. No trouble at that time, but the doctor thinks that may be the cause of the present trouble.

Winfield, Kas.

Your trouble is of nervous origin and character. There is some impediment to circulation and nutrition in that foot. It is likely to be a sympathetic reflex, and if so, the case needs a far more critical study than can be made from your letter. If you can come up and let me make a careful study of the case, I probably can make a cure. There is not light enough on the case now to make a good prescription by.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Enclosed find two prescriptions for scarlet fever. Please inform me through the KANSAS FARMER whether you think they would, either of them, be good for that disease. D. EDWARDS.

Columbus, Kas.

Dr. Henry Pigeon writes to the London *Lancet* as follows: "The marvelous success which has attended my treatment of scarlet fever by sulphur induces me to let my medical brethren know of my plan. The following was the exact treatment followed in each case: Thoroughly anoint the patient twice daily with sulphur ointment; give five to ten grains of sulphur in a little jam three times a day. Sufficient sulphur was burned, twice daily (on coals on a shovel) to fill the room with the fumes, and, of course, was thoroughly inhaled by the patient. Under this mode of treatment each case improved immediately, and none were over eight days in making a complete recovery."

The following is from the pen of a physician in Paris, France: "I herewith append a recipe which has been used, to my knowledge, in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the smallpox, though the pittings are filling. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here it is as I have used it to cure smallpox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: 'Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water; then when thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a teaspoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age.'

Dr. Pigeon is practically an unknown quantity in medical literature. I have read a good deal and never saw his name in print before. The use of sulphur in moderation is good in scarlet fever and in whooping cough. It is said that sulphur fumes will end whooping cough in twenty-four hours, but it never did so well for me. A great many astounding and marvelous cures are floating in the popular prints like thistle down in our highways, and usually they are of just about the same value to mankind. A great many motherly old ladies have seen cases of scarlet fever get well in eight days without sulphur. And yet if the patient is not actually poisoned with toxic quantities of it, sulphur is a useful remedy. It is no cure-all. If the great body of medical men could only know of anything on earth so nearly miraculous in smallpox as this unnamed physician in Paris proclaims, we should be more than devoutly thankful. It was ever thus; the obscure and nameless geniuses of the world always lay claim to the miracles. So far as educated physicians know, nobody but the great Galilean ever wrought such absolute miracles. And even his own disciples, after they were empowered by him to heal the sick and cast out devils, found themselves balked by an obstinate

imp sometimes. But these unknown and far-away geniuses are always right up alongside of the great master in their superhuman achievements. No, my friend, the medical world knows no such miracle-workers.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I am suffering this winter with a cramping pain in pit of my stomach. Have had it for two years. I am growing worse all the time. Never go a day without having it. Most generally it comes on after eating, no matter what I eat. I have tried dieting, eating as little as I possibly can, etc. It is nothing like dyspepsia. My stomach never sours. It seems that a great deal of wind gathers, my stomach swells and I begin belching. It lasts several hours. When I begin to get better the pain passes to my bowels. I also have pain under my shoulder-blades and in my back at the same time. Have headache a great deal. When I am rid of the pain I feel as strong as I ever did. I am 33 years old. L. W. Sharon, Kas., February 3, 1893.

When you say "It is nothing like dyspepsia," you are all wrong. It is everything like dyspepsia. Every symptom is a dyspeptic symptom. To prove the truth of my statement, will you kindly follow out this program as to diet. Remember that starving one's self is not dieting, and that dieting does not consist of eating as little as possible. It properly means the regulation of the quality, quantity and frequency of food taken until well. Leave out as much as possible all starchy food, such as white bread, potatoes, rice, cake, pudding, pie, pancakes, waffles, etc., etc. Eat sparingly of fruit, flesh and milk, eggs, oysters, cheese, jellies, etc., etc. Leave off all tea and coffee, drink only pure water, preferably that which has been boiled and filtered. Drink enough to quench all thirst a little while before eating, and then drink absolutely nothing for three hours after beginning to eat. Eat your meals slowly and as dry as possible. Follow this rule faithfully for thirty days, and if your condition is not greatly improved, the Family Doctor will owe you an apology.

New Books.

If a new book bring but one new thought it may still be a great blessing to mankind. For a single new thought may be freighted with tremendous advantages to the race. We have only to recall the primal thought of gravity, of planetary motion, of specific gravity, of steam or electricity as a motor, of electric lighting and heating, of the mariner's compass, of antiseptic surgery, or any one of a thousand other thoughts of tremendous import to mankind, to realize the value of a new thought. But, unfortunately, all new thoughts are not fraught with unbounded blessings to the race. Of necessity some are freighted with bane instead of boon to mankind. A new book that contains a single new thought on the value side of man's ledger, is always a welcome visitant. Before us is a new book of more than ordinary interest to humanity. It purports to be a new system of hygiene. It goes largely into the matter of diet as affecting health and longevity, and contains some startling propositions. It lays down emphatically the broad statement that the major part of our ill health comes directly from eating cereal and starchy foods. The statement is boldly made that "it is as natural to be well as it is to be born; that the illness that is seen on every hand and in every household is the result of the transgression of natural law. It is affirmed that errors in diet constitute in themselves the cause of considerably more than half of all cases of illness." The author, Dr. Emmet Densmore, of London, Eng., says: "The chief fault in civilization in the matter of diet is eating too much." The next alleged greatest fault is eating too many kinds of food, and third, eating entirely too much starchy food." With the diet herein recommended—flesh food with a liberal amount of fruit—there is no yearning for other food; and persons adopting this diet will find themselves not only quite perfectly nourished, but with no longing for anything else. "It is very fortunate that the course of diet which will be found best calculated to enable the health-seeker to live in best estate is also best calculated to give the greatest gustatory pleasure." The book is so full of things new and well said, that we should almost need to print it in full to give it an adequate presentation. It discusses many phases of health and disease, doctors and medicine, and how to get on better without drugging than with. In short, it undertakes to tell us just how to live long and be happy, and, as a natural consequence, permit the Family Doctor and all his brethren to learn a trade and become still more useful citizens. And the Family Doctor has no hesitation in saying to his readers that the book is well worth reading and pondering. It is published handsomely by Stillman & Co., 1398 Broadway, New York.

It is a safe rule to plant crops this spring that were low in price last summer and fall, but do not risk too much with any one thing.

Breeding stock will need especial care during the next two months, or at least until grass makes a sufficient growth to afford a full feed.

The Woman With a Loving Heart.

The woman with a loving heart is sure to look upon the bright side of life, and by her example induces others to do so. She sees a good reason for all the unwelcome events which others call bad luck. She believes in silver linings, and likes to point them out to others. A week of rain or fog, an avalanche of unexpected guests, a dishonest servant, an unbecoming bonnet, or any other of the thousand minor inflictions of every-day life, have no power to disturb the deep calm of her soul. The love light is still in her eyes, whether the days be dark or bright. It is she who conquers the grim old uncle and the dyspeptic aunt. The crossiest baby reaches out its arms to her, and is comforted. Old people and strangers always ask the way of her in the crowded street. She has a good word to say for the man or woman who is under the world's ban of reproach. Gossip pains her, and she never voluntarily listens to it. Her gentle heart helps her to see the reason for every poor sinner's misstep, and condones every fault. She might not serve with acceptance on the judge's bench, but she is a very agreeable person to know. If you seek to find the happy and fortunate women in your circle, they will generally be those who were born with loving hearts or, if not so endowed by nature, they have cultivated, by help of grace, this choice possession, and so have a double claim to its reward.

Perhaps the dominant charm of Dickens' novels lies in the secret of his ability to portray with skill the workings of an affectionate heart. The Cheeryble brothers send out warm sunny rays of loving kindness on every reader of "Nicholas Nickleby." Little Dorrit, God bless her memory, with her sweet unselfish devotion to her complacent father and thoughtless brothers and sister and witless Maggie, wins the sympathy of every one. Dear old Pegotty, re-armed, a genuine lover; honest Ham and his father; poor little Em'ly, Agnes, and Dora (the juxtaposition does not harm them); the pinched face and willing hands of the Marchioness; Ruth Pinch and her brother—and hosts of other faces shine out with genial warmth from the novelist's pages, and become tender household memories.

Wherever such hearts are found, in poetry or fiction, in the pages of the novelist or in the busy streets, their power is recognized as unique, beneficent, and enduring.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Worn and Wan and Weak and Weary.

Ho! ye women, worn and weary, with wan faces and so indescribably weak. Those distressing, dragging-down pains, and that constant weakness and wornness and weariness can be cured. For all such sufferers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a panacea of inestimable value. As an invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system. For "overworked," "worn-out" debilitated teachers, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. As a soothing and strengthening nerve, Favorite Prescription is unequalled and invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

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.

To Those Who Are Going To Attend

WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO

Offer to furnish first-class Room, Breakfast and Supper at \$2.50 per day. For full particulars address,
E. T. HEAD, P. M.,
7100 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, from the best strains. First Premiums and highest honors at American Poultry Shows. 80 choice chicks, old and young, bred from my show stock, for sale. Eggs in season. Large catalogue free. B. E. ROGERS, Lake Bluff, Ill.

Saddle-horse.

For every degree of back-irritation, Phenol Sodique. A raw place takes on a proper scab in a night. For all flesh.

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

EVERGREENS

AND FOREST TREES.
For Wind-breaks, Ornament, etc.
Hardiest Varieties, Nursery grown
Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 feet, \$10 per 100.
Scotch and Austrian Pine seedlings, 12 to 15 inches, \$10 per 1000.
Other sizes and varieties in proportion. Over 10 million for sale.
Good local AGENTS WANTED.
D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Illinois.

Mangel Beets,

For Stock.



Dignity
Golden Tankard
Mam. Long Red
Yellow Globe
Red Globe

40 TONS

PER ACRE
Of first class feed for stock can be grown from our Mangel seed.

PRICE: One pound by mail postpaid 50 cts.
5 lbs. by express not prepaid \$1.50

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Iowa Seed Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

SEED CORN

Grown 2,300 feet above sea level in central Nebraska. Our corn and other seed are celebrated for

STRONG VITALITY,

and producing

HEAVY CROPS.

Several varieties of corn and a full line of other field and garden seeds at prices which will

MAKE BUYERS

of all who send for our catalogue.

We have the earliest, best cooker and greatest yielder of any early potato known. Try it.

DELANO SEED CO.,
LEE PARK, NEB.

\$1100 FOR 4 TOMATOES!

This Wonderful "EARLIEST TOMATO IN THE WORLD" is a perfect success. It has proved the earliest and best and bears abundantly of large bright red tomatoes, very smooth, of excellent quality and free from rot. My plants set in garden last of May produced full size ripe tomatoes July 2nd. I want a great record for it in 1893, and will pay \$500 Cash to a person growing a ripe tomato in 75 days from day seed is sown, also \$400 to the person growing a ripe tomato in least number of days from day seed is sown. \$125 for next and \$75 for next. Beware of imitations. I own all the seed. Never offered before. Is all head and sure to head, very uniform, of large size, firm and fine in texture, excellent quality and a good keeper. I will pay \$100 for heaviest head grown from my seed in 1893, and \$50 for next heaviest. Single heads have weighed over 60 pounds.

SURE HEAD CABBAGE is large and sure to head, very uniform, of large size, firm and fine in texture, excellent quality and a good keeper. I will pay \$100 for heaviest head grown from my seed in 1893, and \$50 for next heaviest. Single heads have weighed over 60 pounds.

GIANT SILVER QUEEN ONION is large and single specimens under sworn testimony have weighed over 6 lbs. They are of mild and delicate flavor, grow rapidly, ripen early, flesh white and handsome. I will pay \$100 for heaviest onion grown from my seed in 1893, and \$50 for next heaviest.

ALICE PANSY has created a sensation everywhere. They grow larger and contain the greatest number of colors (many never seen before in pansies) of any pansy ever offered. I offer \$500 to a person growing a Blossom measuring 4 1/2 in. in diameter, and \$300 for largest blossom grown, \$100 for second, \$50 for third, \$50 for fourth, \$50 for fifth and \$50 for sixth. Full particulars of all prizes in catalogue.

MY CATALOGUE offered persons sending me largest number of customers, and \$500 for largest club orders. \$1.00 customers get 50 cents extra FREE.

MY OFFER I will send a packet each of Earliest Tomato in the World, Sure Head Cabbage, Giant Silver Queen Onion, Alice Pansy and Bargain Catalogue, for only 25 cents. Every person sending silver P. N. or M. O. for above collection will receive Free a packet Mammoth Prize Tomato, grows 14 ft. high, and I offer \$500 for a 4 lb. tomato grown from this seed. If two persons send for two collections together each will receive Free a packet Wonder of the World Beans, stalks grow large as broom handle and pods are 18 in. long. It is a perfect wonder. F. B. MILLS, Rose Hill, N. Y.

The Veterinarian.

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

COW'S TEAT.—I have a cow that got one of her teats cut on barbed wire; it healed up but left a hole in the side of the teat and the milk leaks out. What can I do?
J. H. L.
Clyde, Kas.

Answer.—You cannot do anything while the cow is giving milk; but when she is dry scarify the edges of the opening or burn them with lunar caustic; then draw them together with a stitch and it will soon heal up. If the stitch does not come out in five days cut it and pull it out.

RING-BONE.—I have a three-year-old mule that has been lame nearly a year. There is a bony formation just above the right hind hoof and it is gradually growing larger. I have used biniodide of mercury and Kendall's spavin cure, but the mule is growing worse. Please describe the firing-iron treatment through the KANSAS FARMER. H. S.
Fall River, Kas.

Answer.—As you have tried blistering the ring-bone without effect, it is quite probable that in the use of the firing-iron lies your only hope; but we advise you to have the work done by a veterinarian if you value your mule.

INJURED STIFLE.—My pony was kicked on the stifle with a sharp shoe; it discharges a yellowish oil or water. I washed the sore and applied goose grease mixed with carbolic acid. It is about healed up but is badly swollen; the leg is very stiff and the hip is falling away. Do you think she will ever get well or have the use of the leg?
F. R. Z.
Hiawatha, Kas.

Answer.—If the joint is open the chances are that the leg will always be stiff. As it is almost impossible to keep that part bandaged properly, it is very difficult to treat. Turn the mare loose in a clean, well-bedded stall large enough to allow her to move around some for exercise. Bathe the swollen leg with water as hot as you can bear our hand in until you get the swelling reduced. Cover the sore once a day with wheat flour and do not wash the old scab off when making the fresh application each time. As the pony gets better turn it out in a dry yard during the day for exercise.

NASAL DISCHARGE.—I have a horse that two years ago began to run at the left nostril; at the same time I noticed a swelling on the cheek bone. He was examined by a veterinarian who said he had a bad tooth, and some time after a dentist took the tooth out in three pieces. He examined it again six months after and said the jaw was perfectly smooth and sound. Now what makes that nostril still continue to run? It is worse in winter than in summer. The horse does not cough but there is a bad smell from the nostril.
W. E. S.
Kill Creek, Kas.

Answer.—In all cases of chronic nasal discharge there is a certain amount of suspicion of contagion until the case has been examined and pronounced non-contagious by an expert; therefore we advise you to use caution. However, from your history and description of the case, we think the discharge is due either to an inflamed condition of the mucus membrane lining one of the sinuses, or to caries of the bone. In either case the operation of trephining—opening the sinus from the outside—will be necessary to effect a cure. As this operation requires special instruments and a knowledge of the anatomy of the parts, it should be done by a veterinarian.

HORSE DIED.—I had a two-year-old colt die last week with peculiar symptoms. He was running in the stalks in apparently good health, till one morning when I turned him out he ran against the side of the barn; when he got into the field he ran on till he struck the fence. I turned him into a box-stall and he kept on pounding his head till about 3 o'clock in the after-

noon, when he fell and in an hour died.
W. H. S.
Kill Creek, Kas.

Answer.—The symptoms given are very similar to those exhibited by horses dying from eating worm-eaten and mouldy corn. If you had examined the brain you would very likely have found an abscess on one side. It is very doubtful whether anything could have been done for the horse after you found him, as the brain had already become diseased. If you had seen him in time he should have had a physic—5 drachms of aloes in his case—or, if fat, bleeding would have been admissible. Bromide of potassium, 1 drachm every two hours, should have been given until he became quiet, and ice-bags or cold cloths should have been kept on his head.

UNTHRIFTY COLT — HERNIA — (1) I have a two-year-old colt that came in from the pasture poor and does not eat well now. I think he is lousy. What can I do for him? (2) I have a colt that was ruptured in the scrotum when it was foaled last spring. Should it be castrated this spring? A man here does my castrating; would it be safe to let him do it, or should I employ a veterinarian?

Answer.—(1) Scald 4 ounces of linseed meal and mix with his feed every day; give, also, a tablespoonful of the following powder on his tongue three times a day: Muriate of ammonia, 4 ounces; gentian, 6 ounces; nitrate of potash, 2 ounces; Jamaica ginger, 4 ounces; fenugreek, 8 ounces; mix. (2) Have your colt castrated this spring unless the rupture is growing smaller. If your man has ever done such a job successfully he may be able to do it. Do not let any man experiment on your colt if he is valuable; get some one who understands it. There is some risk with the best of skill. A good remedy for lice is tobacco, 1 pound; water, 1½ gallons; steep for two hours.

Review.

The American Farmer's Horse-Book. — By Andrew Darling, D. V. S., Journal of Agriculture Co., St. Louis, Mo., publishers. The above is a well-bound volume of 615 pages, plainly printed, and illustrated with over 300 cuts, in explanation of the different subjects embodied in the work, making clear to the eye what the inexperienced mind might otherwise fail to comprehend. Beginning with a history of the horse, it continues with a brief description of each of the various breeds and the manner of breeding by which their present high standard has been attained. Then follows a chapter on unsoundness, with hints on buying and selling, simplified with cuts of the different conformations, in such a manner that even the novice need not go astray. After a few hints on the construction of stables, a chapter on the breeding of mules and a brief outline of the anatomy of the horse, the author takes up the subject of diseases and their treatment, giving symptoms in common, plain language and prescribing such remedies as can be obtained and administered with the least difficulty, making the work one of inestimable value to the farmer and stock-owner.

To Farmers!

We believe in the honest farmer. We know that there are two things that afflict them. The farmer suffers from rheumatism, pleurisy and pneumonia, caused by colds. This can be cured by the use of Reid's German Cough & Kidney Cure. The best remedy in the world. Farmer's wives suffer from indigestion and dyspepsia and the remedy for these evils can be found in the Laxative Gum Drops. Any farmer who will send his address on a postal card to the Sylvan Remedy Co., Peoria Ill., stating the name of this paper, will receive a sample of either remedy by mail free.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,
Peoria, Ill.

A DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The Rationale of the Cure of Chronic Catarrh.

How Permanent Cures are Made.

The order in which the symptoms of chronic catarrh occur are nearly always as follows: A cold, which hangs on longer than usual; a sensitiveness of the air passages by which one catches cold easily; a continual settled cold in head, throat or chest; discharges growing thicker and more offensive; loss of flesh, despondency, loss of appetite, headache or cough, and general lassitude. Now this is about the order in which symptoms of chronic catarrh make their appearance, and if the sufferer is fortunate enough to find a cure the symptoms will begin to disappear in exactly the reverse order. There may be at first no perceptible improvement in the earliest symptoms, while the latter symptoms show prompt improvement.

This is exactly what Pe-ru-na will do in the cure of chronic catarrh: It first invigorates the system, increases the appetite, then the patient begins to gain flesh, hope takes the place of despondency, and all the mischievous symptoms which the chronic catarrh has produced will disappear one by one in the reverse order of their appearance. The last symptoms to yield are often the ones which the patients expect to disappear first; but all should remember that the first symptoms to appear will be the last to disappear, while the last ones to appear are usually the first ones to disappear. Cures made in this way are permanent cures. A patient cured by Pe-ru-na is no more liable to catarrh than as if he had never had it.

A complete treatise on chronic catarrh in all its stages and complications will be sent free, on application by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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 circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 6, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 2,141 cattle; 33 calves. The supply was about half as large as a week ago. Prices irregular.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
18.....	1,503	5 50	19.....	1,321	5 00
19.....	1,300	4 75	20.....	1,327	4 45
35.....	1,138	4 35	21.....	1,171	4 25
26.....	1,255	4 20	20.....	1,077	4 10
19.....	1,024	4 00	6.....	888	3 80
20.....	1,092	3 90	3.....	980	3 75

TEXAS COWS.

NATIVE COWS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
1.....	710	1 25	7.....	854	1 50
1.....	720	1 75	1.....	980	1 00
35.....	798	2 10	6.....	910	2 25
8.....	952	2 30	7.....	805	2 50
18.....	922	2 65	35.....	973	2 70
6.....	823	2 85	22.....	999	3 10
27.....	900	3 30	9.....	1,057	3 50
5.....	1,114	3 50	2.....	1,185	3 75

HEIFERS.

NATIVE CALVES.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
3.....	700	1.....	3 00		
20.....	2 80	1.....	6 25		

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,838. The very cold weather had a depressing influence on the market so that quotations are not quite up to those of last Saturday.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
65.....	212	6 60	41.....	238	6 70
94.....	189	6 35	62.....	198	7 00
19.....	193	7 40	19.....	251	7 60
50.....	207	7 60	88.....	207	7 62½
79.....	228	7 65	72.....	209	7 67½
54.....	237	7 70	49.....	209	7 67½
66.....	222	7 70	74.....	249	7 80
71.....	222	7 80	77.....	241	7 80
61.....	250	7 80	77.....	240	7 80

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
69.....	101	4 25	38.....	115	4 85
129.....	106	5 55	81.....	178	6 25
108.....	137	6 20	6.....	128	6 75
16.....	159	6 85	72.....	161	7 00

SHEEP.—Supply small. Local demand light and local buyers bid low figures. Some outside buyers dropped in and paid considerably higher.

The \$4 40 sheep were worth \$4 or under a week ago.
200..... 93 4 60 260..... 88 4 40
St. Louis.

February 6, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 3,000. No good natives. Fed Texans strong. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 25; Texans, \$2 40@4 50.
HOGS.—Receipts, 2,200. Market was steady. Sales were at \$7 25@8 20.
SHEEP.—Receipts, 1,600. Market steady. Natives, \$3 25@5 00. Chicago.

February 6, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 15,000. Market steady. Beef steers, \$3 25@6 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 85@4 15; bulls, \$1 50@3 50; cows, \$1 25@3 50; **HOGS.**—Receipts, 20,000. Mixed, \$7 60@8 20; light weights, \$7 20@7 80.
SHEEP.—Receipts, 11,000. Market steady, closing lower. Natives, \$2 50@5 15; lambs, per cwt., \$4 25@5 15.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

February 6, 1893.

Cash quotations were as follows:
WHEAT.—Receipts, 93,000 bushels; shipments, 23,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 74½@74¾; No. 3 spring, 62; No. 2 red, 75c.
CORN.—Receipts, 188,000 bushels; shipments, 73,000 bushels. No. 2, 48½c.
OATS.—Receipts, 187,000 bushels; shipments, 167,000 bushels. No. 2, 31½@31¾; No. 2 white, no sales; No. 3 white, 33c.
BUTTER.—Market lower. Fancy, fresh creamery, 22@23c; dairy, 22@27c.
EGGS.—Market lower. Strictly fresh, 31@32c.
WOOL.—Kansas and Nebraska wools are pretty well picked up, especially the medium grade, for which there is an excellent demand. 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 6, 1893.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 56,000 bushels; shipments, 54,000 bushels. Market closed ¼¢ higher than Saturday. Cash, 69½c; May, closed at 73½@73¾; July, 75½c.
CORN.—Receipts, 56,000 bushels; shipments, 124,000 bushels. Market closed ¼¢ below Saturday. February, 41½c; March, 41c; May, 43c; July, 43½c.
OATS.—Receipts, 32,000 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels. Market dull. Cash, at 31c bid; May, closed at 34½c.
HAY.—Quiet. Prairie, prime to fancy, \$7 00@10 00; timothy, \$10 50@13 50.
BUTTER.—Creamery, 23@28c; dairy, 16@25c.
EGGS.—27c.
WOOL.—Receipts, 3,000 pounds. The stock of choice wool light. No sales reported to-day. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 15@19; Kansas, and Nebraska, 13@17c; Northern territory and Montana, 14@18c; 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. Fine to bright medium wool, 17@23c; light fine, 16@19c; heavy fine, 12@19c. Fair to choice tub-washed at 30@32½c.

Kansas City.

February 6, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 1,508,211 bushels; corn, 296,854 bushels; oats, 86,553 bushels, and rye, 13,883 bushels.
WHEAT.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 114,500 bushels. Severe weather, firmer cables and a slight decrease in the visible supply encouraged buyers. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river local 6c per bushel less; No. 2 hard, 6 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 67c, 20 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 66½c; 2 cars 59 pounds at 66c; No. 3 hard, 5 cars at 64½c, 1 car 64½c, 1 car 58 pounds at 65c, 4 cars spring at 63c, 1 car spring at 63½c, 1 car poor spring at 61½c, 1 car 58 pounds at 65c, 1 car 57 pounds at 61c, 1 car spring at 59c, 1 car spring at 5c; rejected 1 car spring, smutty, at 54c; No. 2 red, 1 car 60 pounds at 71c, 2 cars 60 pounds at 70½c, and 2 cars choice at 70c; No. 3 red, 68@69; No. 4 red, 2 cars 58 pounds at 65c, 1 car old 57 pounds at 64c.
CORN.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 80,500 bushels. Market steady all round. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 3 mixed, 35½c; No. 2 white, 37@37½c; No. 3 white, 36@36½c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars local at 36c, 4 cars at the river at 40c, 5 cars Memphis at 43c, 3 cars Memphis at 42½c; No. 2 white, 2 cars at the river at 41c, 3 cars at 41½c, 2 cars local at 37c.
OATS.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 15,000 bushels. Market weaker under influence of liberal receipts. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 29@29½c; No. 3 mixed, 28½@29c; No. 4 mixed, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c; No. 4 white, 29@29½c.
RYE.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 5,500 bushels. Steady. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 4 cars 52½c; 1 car at 52½c.
MILLET.—Selling slowly at old prices. German, 35@43c per bushel, and common 30@35c per bushel.
CASTOR BEANS.—Steady and in good demand. We quote at \$1 43 per bushel in car lots; small lots, 10c less.
FLAXSEED.—Demand good. We quote at \$1 07 per bushel upon the basis of pure.
HAY.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 190 tons, and shipments, 50 tons. Market dull for everything. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$7 00; good to choice, \$6 00@6 50; prime, \$5 00@5 50; common, \$4 00@4 50; timothy, fancy, \$9 50, and choice, \$8 50@9 00.

The Perfection Horse Tail Tie
Beats cleaning a Muddy Tail
All Polished Metal.
Sample, 25c. **DES MOINES NOVELTY CO.,**
129 W. 4th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

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.**

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED
by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold **FREE** by F. H. HAZEN, 222 N. W. 12th St. Write for book of proofs.
FARMERS DO YOUR OWN BLACKSMITHING
Send for circular. **HOLT MFG. CO., Cleveland, O.**



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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.
 300 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.



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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 guar-
 anteed. Special attention given to forming stock companies under my
 improved system.
 W. J. VEALE,
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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 repre-
 sented. Terms and prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

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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.

ENGLISH SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES

WM. BURGESS,

IMPORTER

ORTE, NEBRASKA.

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

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

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

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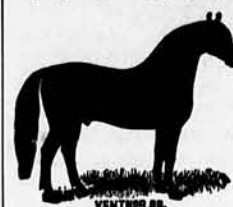
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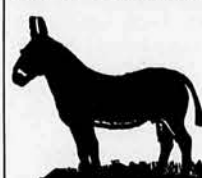


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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 25, 1893.

Summer county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Samuel Garlitz, in Buffalo tp., P. O. Caldwell, December 17, 1892, one bay horse pony, weight about 800 pounds, white hind feet and a little white on both front feet, left front foot cut with wire; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. M. Canady, in Lincoln tp., one red steer with some white spots, 3 years old, brand on right hip, crop off right ear, under-belt in left ear; valued at \$20.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. A. Chamberlin, in Hackberry tp., P. O. Bartlett, January 8, 1893, one light red Texas steer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one medium-sized light red Texas steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by William Halligan, in Washington tp., P. O. Holy Cross, December 31, 1892, one brown mare colt, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

McPherson county—O. E. Hawkinson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. G. Williams, in Empire tp., November 26, 1892, one sorrel horse, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Bourbon county—G. H. Requa, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. W. Hall, in Mill Creek tp., November 14, 1892, one red two-year-old steer, bush of tail white, ends of both ears cut off, scar or brand on left hip, weight about 1,400 pounds; valued at \$14.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1, 1893.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, Jr., clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. L. Anderson, in Fawn Creek tp., January 2, 1893, one white heifer, 3 years old, branded T with above on left side; valued at \$10.

COW—By same, one black and white cow, 10 years old, branded G on left hip; valued at \$8.

Bourbon county—G. H. Requa, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. F. McGuire, in Franklin tp., one red steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red-roan steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Howerton, in Rossville tp., one horse pony, of a brown color, aged 4 or 5 years, left hind foot white, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. The address of John Howerton, the taker up, is Rossville, Kas.

PONY—By same, one gray horse pony, 5 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up January 2, 1893, by W. F. Treff, Fairmount tp., (P. O.) Glenwood, one cow 16 years old, dark roan, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

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.

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While hogs are on top, let farmers and breeders stock up and reap a harvest of fine prices as a result of the great scarcity of the present hog crop. Write for catalogue quick as the time is short. **J. D. ZILLER, Hiawatha, Kas.**



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The Teeth are Firmly Held WITHOUT any NUTS to lose off and be plowed under, but they can be quickly removed for sharpening.

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TABLER'S HOG CHOLERA CURE Will Cure and Prevent Hog Cholera. **TABLER'S HOG TONIC** 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.

600 EGG INCUBATOR, ONLY \$20.
F. M. CURYEA, Greenwood, Neb.

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

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EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., 29 Park Row, N. Y.

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

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M. S. PETERS. FARMERS AND FEEDERS. W. G. PETERS.
CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP TO
PETERS BROTHERS,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Rooms 119, 120 and 121 Live Stock Exchange, KANSAS CITY, MO.
We guarantee you the highest market price. Money furnished at reasonable rates to feeders.

HORSES!
FARMERS Can get the market value of their horses and save the profits of middlemen by shipping direct to
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Established 27 Years. References: National Live Stock Bank. Chicago National Bank.
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MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.
In answering this advertisement please mention the KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

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

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,290	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	446,501	586,563	48,269		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,987	295,246	15,974	

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

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 Barker Building.

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.

AGENTS WANTED.
The publishers of the KANSAS FARMER want good agents to canvass for subscribers at all points not already occupied. Good inducements offered. Address **KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KAS.**

FREE
A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant richly jeweled gold finished watches by express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any \$25.00 gold watch, pay our sample price, \$3.50, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you One Free. Write at once as we shall send out samples for sixty days only.
THE NATIONAL MFG & IMPORTING CO.,
334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

GREAT CROPS OF SMALL FRUITS
AND HOW HE GROWS THEM.

Is the title of a book written by **R. M. Kellogg**, Proprietor of the Rushville Fruit Farm, Ionia, Mich. This is not only one of the largest plantations of small fruits in the great fruit belt of Central Michigan, but probably raises more fruit to the acre than any other farm in the country. The book explains in detail the BASIS OF HIS SUCCESS. Price 25 cents, but we have arranged to send a copy free to all our subscribers who will send their address, stating they are readers of the KANSAS FARMER, to **R. M. KELLOGG, Ionia, Mich.**

HAWORTH'S PLANTING MACHINERY.

Makes Straightest Work. EVERYWHERE RELIABLE. EASIEST HANDLED.
A Better Way to Put In the Crop.
With the soil thrown into the furrow, first from one side and then the other, it fills better one side at a time, because the other side does not interfere with the dirt falling to the bottom, or permit it to arch over; and the side opposite the wheels yields to the pressure giving the soil the right density for the best growth under all conditions.
Fig. 1 partly fills the furrow from the bottom up.
Fig. 2 fills it completely.
Fig. 3 broad wheel furrow arched.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.
HAWORTH & SONS, Decatur, Ill.

GET A GOLD WATCH.

The KANSAS FARMER has desired, for a long time, to make a premium offer of a fine watch to club agents. For that purpose we have written to many watch manufacturers and dealers, getting prices and testing quality, and not until recently have we found what we were willing to offer. The representation of the **PREMIER SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH** will give a fair idea of the appearance of the one we have selected. It is not a solid gold watch. It is not worth \$100, nor \$50, but we doubt whether you could get so good a watch in your local stores for less than \$25.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

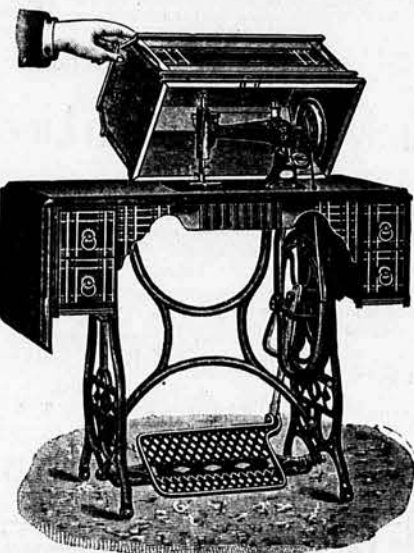
Address

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

If You are Thinking of Buying

A SEWING MACHINE.



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

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

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

Or, if a less expensive machine is wanted, we will deliver, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, the "**NEW SINGER**" high-arm sewing machine, all complete with attachments, and manufacturers' warranty, for only \$15, including a year's subscription to the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER.

These prices are, of course, for strictly cash with the order.
Address all orders to

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TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. Special:—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

WANTED—To write dairymen and gardeners about the double profits made here. Address H. G. Cady, Pine Bluff, Ark.

FOR SALE—A few bushels of Black Hulled Barley for seed, if taken before March 1. Sixty pounds to the bushel. Price \$2 per bushel. Call on or write State Bank, Ness City, Kas.

BOYS—We will send you an Elxir to grow you a mustache or beard, if you send \$1 to Lock Box 123, North Topeka, Kas. Agents wanted.

FOR SALE—Two traction engines, one Case separator, self-feeder, stacker and weigher. Nearly new, in good order. M. H. Osborn, Danville, Kas.

PURE TOULOUSE GEESSE—\$1.25 each. Also B. Plymouth Rock cockerels \$1.50 each. Lucy Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS—For \$1 each. Eggs \$1 for 15; \$1.50 for 30. Mrs. N. Van-Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

500 BUSHELS OF SEED SWEET POTATOES—For sale. Ten best kinds. For particulars inquire of N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING NICE—In the hog line? Then don't fail to attend the Grand Closing-out Sale of the Lawndale herd of Poland-Chinas, February 14. Write for catalogue. Also 800 bushels of seed corn. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

1500 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY OHIO SEED potatoes of my own raising, from strictly select Iowa and New York seed of 1891. Price \$1.50 per bushel, sacked and delivered on board cars, cash to accompany order. Orders filled as soon as weather permits. Albert Tomlinson, North Topeka, Kas. Reference, Citizens' Bank.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE at one-fourth his value, or will trade for stock. W. H. Vanatta, Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—100 acres in Chase county, Kansas. Some improvements. Price \$1,200. Will trade for cattle. Address "J. S." KANSAS FARMER office.

ORCHARD FARM POULTRY YARDS—S. C. White Leghorns exclusively (Knapp strain). Seventy-five elegant young cockerels for sale; also eggs from carefully mated pens that will produce prize-winning chicks. Birds for 1893, scored: cockerels 95, 95, 94½; pullets, 95, 95, 94½; hens, 94½, 94½; breeding pen, 1894, by Judge Emery. Send quick before best are taken. Cuthbert and Black-cap raspberry plants for sale cheap. John Cowl, Ex. 1034, Emporia, Kas.

AGENERAL NURSERY STOCK—Send for price list. B. P. Hannan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

WANTED—Boy about 15 years old to help on farm. Good home and steady employment. State wages wanted. Deroy Danielson, Lawn Ridge, Cheyenne Co., Kas.

PROLIFIC POPCORN—Send 10 cents to Dan Babst, Dover, Kas. for sample of the Prolific Popcorn, which grows from eight to twelve ears on a stalk.

FOR RENT—80 acres near Topeka, about 30 in fruit, 25 in pasture, 5 in grape and other small fruit, at a bargain. Call or address F. G. Rees, Grantville, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For real estate or other good property, one gray Percheron stallion, 7 years old. Geo. W. Peterson, Leonardville, Kas.

FOR SALE—The registered Percheron stallion Berradotte 2d (5313); color, brown bay; 16½ hands; weight, 1,800; coming 7 years old, fine disposition, good style and action, a prize-winner and right in every way. Have used him four years and must change. Price way down and terms easy. Wm. Cutter & Sons, Junction City, Kas.

INCUBATOR AND BROODER LAMPS—The Hydro Safety Lamp. It is absolutely safe. Free from an oil and soot. J. P. Lucas, Western Agent Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Standard-bred stallion, dark bay, 16 hands, 1,800 pounds, foaled 1884. Can trot in 2:35; brother to Ottawa Chief 2:25½. He is sire of fast colts. Sound and right sure foal-getter; good breeder. Black grade coach colt, 3 years old, 16 hands, will make horse of 1,500 pounds; extra good colt in form, style, bone, etc. Black Jack, meaty points, foaled 1887, good style, form, bone, etc., 15 hands, quick performer as any horse; sure foal-getter. Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for other stock at cash price. Inquire of A. Hansen, Brookfield, Mo.

WANTED—Good traction engine. For Sale—Portable engine. S. Rohrer, New Basel, Kas.

FOR SALE—Imported French Draft stallion. Also one three-year-old Percheron-Norman and one one-year-old of same blood. All registered and strictly first-class animals. Also ten half-blood Norman colts, nearly 4 years old, five of them mares. Will sell all or any part at prices that will make it an object to a buyer who will come and examine the stock offered. Will sell part on time, or trade for cattle. Write for particulars. Address J. Gamble, Ellyria, Kas.

WHITE SEED CORN—Ninety-day Early Dent. Large ears for early variety. Planted three acres June 18, 1892, and got sixty-five bushels per acre. Had orders for 200 bushels more than could fill last spring. Secure a few bushels now and have a variety that will make a heavy crop regardless of short seasons. Price \$1.25 per bushel f. o. b. here. Reference, First National Bank. J. R. Eskew, Box 336, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Good mare, 8 years old. Dr. Roby, Topeka.

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERY—Spring 1893. Large stock of apple trees and grape vines. 500,000 1 and 2 year hedge. Everything in nursery line. Send for catalogue. Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE—Forty acres fine grass land near Meriden, Kas., cheap for cash. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—A fine imported registered full-blood Clydesdale stallion, 7 years old. Would exchange for unimproved good land or city property. Fine jacks, mammoth stock, on reasonable terms. Address or call on Burdick Bros., Carbondale, Kas.

SALE—CHEAP—Fine registered Shire stallion, 3 years old last fall. Oldrieve, Florence, Marion Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Improved farm of 800 acres, in Jackson county, Kansas, on Rock Island railroad. Depot and postoffice on farm. Nearly all under cultivation. Running water. Would make capital stock farm. \$25 per acre; terms to suit. Address J. R. Dague, Straight Creek, Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Imported English Shire stallion Chatsworth registered. Has proved a good sire. Wm. Roe, Vinland, Kas.

FOR SALE—Peafowls, mated, the cockerels with fine plumes. \$5 per pair delivered at depot. Mrs. D. S. Sale, Axtell, Kas.

WANTED—A blacksmith to take charge of new shop. J. W. Milne, Putnam, Kas.

MILLET AND CANE SEED

Wanted. Send samples and will make bids. J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Choice Light Brahmas. Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas.

BELLEFONT NURSERY—Trees and plants for Bummerclaim culture in western Kansas. Black and honey locust a specialty. Sixteen years experience in growing forest trees in western Kansas. Prices of plants: 4 to 8 inches top, \$1.75 per 1,000; 12 to 18 inches top, \$2.50 per 1,000; 20 to 30 inches top, \$3.25 per 1,000. No reduction on large orders. No agents. Lowest prices possible. Packed and shipped with promptness and care. Address to J. E. Melleker, Bellefont, Kas.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST—Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Canada. Veterinary Editor KANSAS FARMER. All diseases of domestic animals treated. Ridding castration and cattle spaying done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office: Manhattan, Kas.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Complete catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

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



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 unequalled by any line to or from the Southwest, being the

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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

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

WIRE PICKET FENCE MACHINE. Lorden's Perfection. Latest improved bestfield 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.

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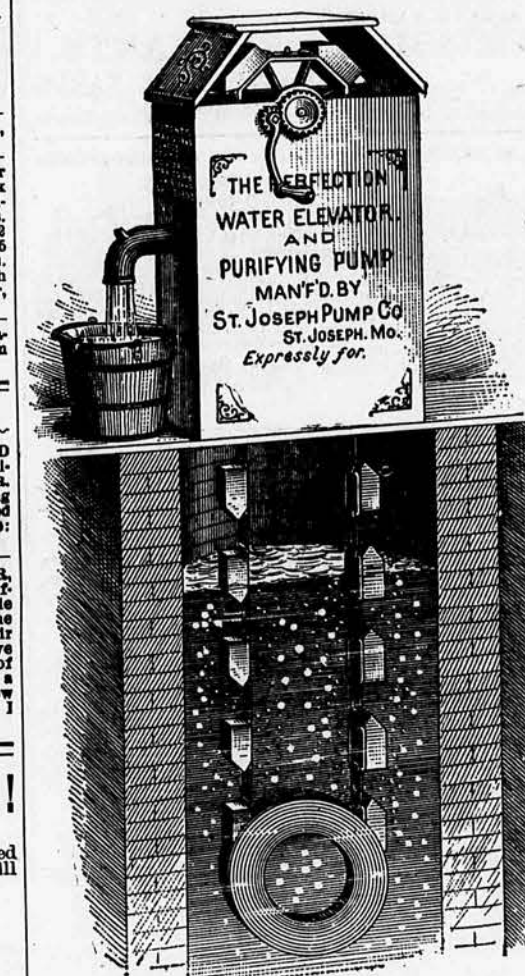
SEEDS T. LEE ADAMS, 419 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, Sheridan & Pratt's Poultry Food, Oyster Shells, Animal and Bone Meal.

SEEDS ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY. Cane and Millet Seeds, Red Kafir, Jerusalem, Rice and Brown Dhoura Corn, Black and White Hulled Barley, Onion Sets. McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kansas.

SEEDS Our Novelties: Glass Radish, Jerusalem and Kansas King Corn, Denver Lettuce and Kansas Stock Melon. Our Specialties: Onion Seed and Sets, Alfalfa, Esperette, Kafir Corn, Cane, Millet, Seed Corn, Tree Seeds for timber claims and nurseries. Everything in the seed line. Catalogues mailed Free on application. KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

FARMERS, AS WELL AS ALL CLASSES, NOTICE! Did your Pump freeze up, or last summer did the water in well or cistern become foul? If so, buy at once a

CELEBRATED Perfection Water Elevator and Purifying Pump



HOW DOES IT PURIFY THE WATER?

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

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

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

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

Dealers, you will have to buy the "PERFECTION." The consumer will demand it. Why should you hesitate, when the following jobbers have been handling them for the past five years? Write to them at once—any of them with whom you deal.

JOBBER:

Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
Kansas City Pump Co., Kansas City, Mo.
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Or to the Exclusive Manufacturers,

ST. JOSEPH PUMP CO.,

E. A. KING, Sec. & Gen. Man. Joseph, Mo.

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February 15, 1893 at DALLAS CENTER, IOWA.

The undersigned will sell to the highest bidder at above date and place 10 Imported and Native French Draft Stallions from 2 to 6 years of age; also 12 Imported and Native Registered French Draft Mares from 3 to 6 years old; and 2 French Coach Stallions. Stock strictly first-class.

Terms of Sale.—Cash, or time of one year or longer will be given on good bankable paper, with 6 per cent. interest; 3 per cent. discount for cash. Dallas Center is 21 miles North-west of Des Moines on Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. and has 3 Passenger trains each way, daily. Send for Catalogue.

WM. COLLARD Auctioneer. F. PETERS & SON.

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