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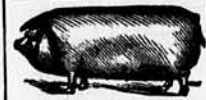
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To Our Subscribers.

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

KANSAS FARMER

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CURRENT NEWS.

FEBRUARY 25.—Bread riots break out at Berlin, Germany. Rioters dispersed by the police..... John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil multi-millionaire, gave \$1,000,000 to be added to the endowment of the University of Chicago, as a thank offering for his recovery from illness..... Convention of People's party called to meet at Omaha, July 4.

FEBRUARY 26.—Berlin bread riots assumed a more threatening aspect. A detachment of mounted police rode down on the mob, which broke and scattered in every direction. Many were knocked down and trampled on by the horses, "but," says the dispatch, "the policemen had no mercy on the fugitives and drove their horses at headlong speed over any of the mob who stood in the way."..... The coal trust, recently formed, reported to be buying up the independent anthracite mines.

FEBRUARY 27.—Berlin bread rioters looted provision stores, bakeries and butchers' shops. Similar riots reported from other towns in Germany.

FEBRUARY 28.—Bread riots in Berlin reported to be at an end.

FEBRUARY 29.—The Supreme court of the United States decided the McKinley law constitutional, also decided in effect that the method of counting by which the then Speaker Reed counted a quorum under the rules of the House was proper. Great destitution reported at Vienna, the capital of Austria..... The House Rules committee reported fixing March 22 as the date on which the silver free coinage bill shall be taken up and if necessary its consideration continued through the 23d and 24th.

A Voice from Cheyenne County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am a reader of the KANSAS FARMER, and believe I fully appreciate the good work the paper is doing. I am convinced that the perusal of its pages has been profitable to me as a western Kansan, still I wish to offer a little friendly criticism regarding its attitude toward western Kansas. Not only contributors, but sometimes the editor, refers to western Kansas as unfit for agricultural pursuits, excepting as a grazing region for cattle and sheep. To convert this part of Kansas to what it was ten years ago, the home of roaming, worthless cows and cowboys, would neces-

sitate the removal to some other place of most if not all of the settlers who are here to-day, and who have demonstrated by their splendid crops last year that the future of western Kansas is far brighter than many Eastern people think it is.

I have helped to thresh wheat that yielded thirty-six bushels per acre, and last year twenty-five acres on my own farm averaged a little over twenty bushels per acre. The lowest yield reported in my neighborhood last year was fifteen bushels. So much for 1891. In 1890, I harvested 450 bushels of corn from twenty-eight acres, and many of my neighbors excelled this, all without irrigation, and in a year when many farmers in eastern counties gathered not an ear. I firmly believe that Cheyenne county will in a very few years raise more and better wheat and broomcorn than any other county in the State, and with a good system of irrigation could scarcely be excelled in the production of corn and alfalfa.

I do not believe in the prediction made

Prohibition.

By Judge N. C. McFarland, of Topeka.

It has been stated as a reason why prohibition should not be a plank in the Republican platform in Kansas, that it is not a political but a moral question. A reference to the dictionary will satisfy any one that prohibition comes fairly within the range of politics, so far as definition is concerned. A little reflection must show to any inquirer that practically it is eminently political. Who does not know that the liquor power is continually thrusting this question into practical politics, and on every available occasion makes its power felt at the ballot-box? In cities, counties and States where the Republican and Democratic parties are nearly balanced, to nominate an avowed temperance candidate invites defeat. It is a rule that scarcely admits of an exception, that in cities where saloons are licensed, they control the elections. In the city of Topeka, where there are probably two Republicans

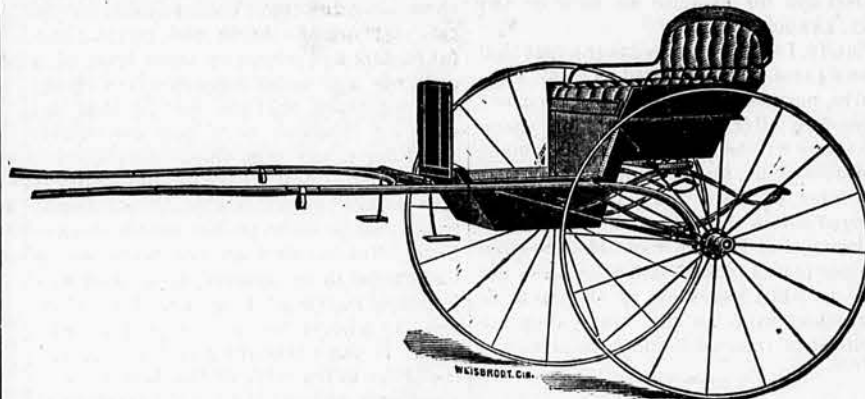
that if the question should be submitted and that prohibition should be carried by a majority equal to the previous one, or even greater; or if it should be defeated by a similar majority, that such result would increase rather than diminish agitation? Suppose prohibition should be defeated, will that stop the war on open saloons? Consider the sources of agitation on this side of the question. They are laid deep in human affection and will never cease to operate. When the father sees his son visiting the saloon and becoming dissolute, will he cease the warfare? When the wife sees her husband spending his wages in the saloon, depriving her of the necessities of life and fast becoming a drunkard, will she cease to cry to God and man for deliverance? When the father ceases to care for his son, and all holy affection dies in the heart of woman, then agitation may cease! On the other hand, if by resubmission prohibition shall be maintained, will the liquor interest submit in silence, and never seek to regain what it has lost in Kansas? Will it? Who believes it? It ought to have submitted and ceased agitation long ago; and would have done so if it had any respect for the will of the people. Every Legislature elected since prohibition was adopted has been overwhelmingly for prohibition, and every candidate for a State office during that time in the Republican party has been put on a prohibition platform and elected by majorities from 7,000 to 70,000, with the exceptions of Governor in 1882 and Attorney General in 1890. Surely agitation ought to have ceased. But it has not, and will not so long as there is money in the business of selling liquor; and so long as the malignancy of human nature remains unchanged.

No, peaceful souls desiring rest, you will have to wait for some other world than this. Here the war between good and evil continues, and the fight will last till the millennium.

Nearly every one needs a good spring medicine, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best. Try it this season.

Do not drive the horses too rapidly when first taken out of the barn, as the stomach and bowels are full then, and do not drive too rapidly when nearly at the end of the drive. Let them come in cool and nearly dried off, or else they should be walked around until cooled off and then rubbed dry.

Nature has decreed that, in some parts of the country at least, it should be cold in winter; but she has generously provided for those who seek a milder climate. To the winter resorts of Texas, viz.: Austin, Houston, San Antonio, Rockport, Corpus Christi, Galveston, Lampasas and El Paso, and Deming, N. M., the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway will, until April 30, sell at very low rates round-trip excursion tickets having a transit limit of thirty days in that direction, with a final limit to return until June 1, 1892, being good to stop off at all stations in the State of Texas within the transit limit of the ticket. This road will also sell at greatly reduced rates round-trip excursion tickets to California and Mexican points, limited to six months from date of sale, granting stop-overs both going and returning. For further information, call on or address
GEO. A. McNUTT, T. P. A.,
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Parsons, Kas.
E. B. PARKER, Ass't G. P. A.,
509 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.



KEMPER-CLIFTON ROAD CART.

by a contributor in a recent issue of the KANSAS FARMER, that irrigation will change the climate to such an extent that, besides increased crops, we will have "crops of corpses." There is no intention of "inundating the plains." A very few inches of water during the months of July and August, in addition to what we get from above, is all we need, and to get this water will necessitate the draining of such "stagnant pools" as exist. Western Kansas needs a little time, a friendly and encouraging word, some of us good advice, but ere long we hope to be able to, like Sam Jones, "tote our own skillet."

DEROY DANIELSON.

Lawn Ridge, Cheyenne Co., Kas.

Kemper Clifton Road Cart.

Are you going to buy a harness or vehicle of any kind this year? If you are, you of course want to see the latest styles before doing so. That old reliable house, the Kemper Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O., have some novelties this season in road carts, road wagons, buggies and harness that will surprise you. Through their courtesy we are allowed to illustrate their Clifton road cart, which is meeting with such a large sale. They claim to make the largest variety, best quality and latest styles of any house in the country. You want to see their Banner harness, Success road wagon and Crown Jewel buggy. Do not fail to write for their free illustrated catalogue before you buy.

Whitewashing the stalls and disinfecting the stables are in order now, if you have not already attended to this kind of work. Well regulated stables are as pleasant and comfortable as pasture fields,

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

PROGRESS OF STEER FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

By Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of Kansas State Agricultural College.

Our farmers and feeders have taken so much interest in the feeding experiment with steers which was begun here at the Station a couple of months ago, that it seems but their just due that they should be informed how the work is progressing. It will be remembered that we selected twenty three-year-old steers, all grade Short-horn, and averaging about 1,200 pounds. The object was to gain information on the following points: First, the value of shelter for feeding animals; second, the feeding value of corn meal compared with ear corn; and, third, the effect of a "balanced ration" compared with ear corn and corn meal.

To this end the twenty steers were divided into four lots of five each, one lot to be fed in the yard in the ordinary fashion, on ear corn and corn fodder, with no other shelter than a small shed erected for the purpose, open only to the south, and where they can go in and out at pleasure; and the other three lots to be tied up in the barn and fed as already mentioned.

The lots were divided November 19, and put in their places; but to accustom them to their new surroundings they were all fed alike—on ear corn and corn fodder, until November 30, when the experiment properly began.

The following brief tables will show the result of the feeding from November 30, till February 15, seventy-six days:

LOT I.

FIVE STEERS, IN BARN, ON "BALANCED RATION."

Weight, February 15.....7,329 pounds.
Weight, November 30.....6,104 pounds.

Gain in seventy-six days.....1,225 pounds.
Average daily gain per head.....3.22 pounds.

Feed consumed and cost of same:—
Corn meal, 4,928 pounds, at 55c. per cwt.....\$27.10

Shorts, 2,244 pounds, at 54c. per cwt.....12.11

Oil meal, 902 pounds, at \$1.35 per cwt.....12.17

Bran, 867 pounds, at 40c. per cwt.....3.46

Hay, 1,032 pounds, at 25c. per cwt.....2.58

Corn fodder, 776 pounds, at 12½c. per cwt......97

Total cost of feed.....\$58.39

Cost per pound of gain.....4.76 cents.

LOT II.

FIVE STEERS, IN BARN, ON CORN MEAL AND CORN FODDER.

Weight, February 15.....6,795 pounds.
Weight, November 30.....6,055 pounds.

Gain in seventy-six days.....740 pounds.
Average daily gain per head.....1.94 pounds.

Food consumed and cost of same:—
Corn meal, 7,777 pounds, at 55c. per cwt.....\$42.77

Corn fodder, 1,577 pounds, at 12½c. per cwt......97

Total cost of feed.....\$44.74

Cost per pound of gain.....6.04 cents.

LOT III.

FIVE STEERS, IN BARN, ON EAR CORN AND CORN FODDER.

Weight, February 15.....6,862 pounds.
Weight, November 30.....6,077 pounds.

Gain in seventy-six days.....785 pounds.
Average daily gain per head.....2.06 pounds.

Food consumed and cost of same:—
Ear corn, 9,203 pounds, at 47c. per cwt.....\$43.53

Corn fodder, 3,711 pounds, at 12½c. per cwt.....4.63

Total cost of feed.....\$48.16

Cost per pound of gain.....6.13 cents.

LOT IV.

FIVE STEERS, IN YARD, ON EAR CORN AND CORN FODDER.

Weight, February 15.....6,867 pounds.
Weight, November 30.....6,123 pounds.

Gain in seventy-six days.....744 pounds.
Average daily gain per head.....1.96 pounds.

Food consumed and cost of same:—
Ear corn, 10,441 pounds at 47c. per cwt.....\$49.07

Corn fodder, 3,953 pounds at 12½c. per cwt.....4.94

Total cost of feed.....\$54.01

Cost per pound of gain.....7.26 cents.

There are some points to be noticed in detail, and one of these is the cost of feed. The corn so far fed was bought in the ear at from 30 cents to 33 cents per bushel of seventy pounds, or 47 cents per 100 pounds. We shall still need more, and it appears likely that future purchases will cost a little more. I have therefore put the figures at 33 cents per bushel. This corn in the ear will shell out, as has been ascertained by trial, a fraction over sixty pounds to the bushel, enough more than sixty, in fact, to pay for the grinding; and the corn meal is therefore calculated at this rate to be worth 55 cents per 100 pounds.

The shorts and bran were bought in car

load lots at figures, which, with the added freight, bring the cost per 100 pounds as stated in the ration of lot I. The oil cake cost \$27 per ton, laid down in Manhattan.

The corn fodder is simply stover, or cornstalks, cut up when the corn was ripe. When dry, the corn was husked and the stalks saved for feed.

As to the method of feeding and weighing, the utmost care is exercised to avoid mistakes. They are fed and watered twice a day; and for the three lots in the barn, both feed and water are weighed out to each steer each time. The aim is to give them enough of the grain feed to satisfy their appetite without waste; but if any is left, as there usually is, it is weighed back and deducted from the amount fed.

A table hangs in front of each lot on which each steer is credited with his ration while the scale beam is still vibrating. They are watered from buckets in the stalls and the weight of water each takes is in like manner recorded.

The lot in the yard, being loose, cannot be fed individually, so the corn is weighed for the lot as a whole, and having access to water, no account can be kept of the amount they drink. Salt is given to all of them in small doses at stated intervals.

To keep track of their gain, they are weighed every Monday morning after they have eaten the morning feed, but before they are watered, each steer stepping on the bullock scale in his turn. A daily record is also kept of the temperature, both in the stable and in the yard. In short, no trouble is spared to make the figures faithful representatives of the facts. It should further be noticed that, with the exception of two weeks, the weather has so far been very favorable to out-door feeding, so the lot in the yard has been more favored in this respect than is usually the case; while the three lots tied up in the barn, none of them ever having been tied before, were for several weeks under considerable disadvantage from this enforced confinement. It should be added that when it does not storm they are left out for exercise an hour or two daily, at noon.

Finally, I would emphasize the fact that these figures are not offered as at all conclusive, but merely as a report of progress. I therefore offer no comments on them. The steers will be fed as long as they make profitable gains, and it is quite likely that the order of gain may be materially changed before they are sold. Only a few weeks ago Lot II. had made the cheapest gain per pound, but of late they have not done so well; but viewing the facts as they stand, even at this stage, they are doubtless of interest to many farmers and feeders.

The Horse.

Paper read at the Farmers' Institute at Frankfort, Kas., by R. E. Trooper.

The original habitation of this noble animal is unknown. He is found wild in central and western Asia and upon the plains of both North and South America, in the latter country especially, upon the pampas of Brazil and Buenos Ayres, horses are abundant and live in large herds. Yet all this gives no clue to his original habitation, as all these animals are known to be descendants of domestic animals brought from Europe by the Spaniards, and every historian that has undertaken to relate the story of his origin or birth place has given us a very unsatisfactory and confused account of it. At any event, he is indeed a very ancient animal, and has been domesticated from a very early period, probably first in central Asia or northern Africa. His bones are very rare in the stone age, but a few bones have been found in the Swiss lake villages, enough to indicate his presence. In the bronze period his bones became more numerous. He is first mentioned in the Bible after the children of Israel went into Egypt. But as the darkey said of the woman, "what does all this talk about the original habitation or ancestry concern us—its enough to know that she am here."

We find the horse as he is before us, the noblest of all animals, the most loving and lovable, his memory retentive, perception quick, and capable of much education.

There is no question but we have struck an era in which there will be greater profits in breeding and raising horses than has yet been realized from that source in this or any other age, but it will be upon a different class of horses.

The great question before us farmers is:

What is the most useful and profitable horse for us? I have no doubt but that even in this not very large assemblage we would receive a great many and some very conflicting answers to this question. Some will persistently claim that the 1,000-pound horse is large enough for them, but when you offer them a 1,000-pound horse for one that weighs 1,400 pounds, they will always want the difference, and argue in support of their claim that their horse is much the largest. And, again, you rarely if ever hear a horse-buyer say "Your horse is too big for the money. I would like to pay your price, but your horse is too large for the price."

And in speaking of size in this connection, we do not wish to be understood that we want size at the expense of quality. We want both size and quality combined. Neither are we so much in favor of the so-called registered or pedigreed horse to the exclusion of individuality. I always was a great admirer of individuality. We have no choice of our ancestry or parentage, but as individuals every tub stands on its own bottom.

The people, and especially the Western people, have been subjects of great imposition by the importers and breeders of so-called registered and pedigreed stock.

Take full-bloods, and this is especially true of the horse. And our country, county and State fairs have also become imbeciles upon this same subject, offering large premiums upon pedigrees (parchment, as you may say). I don't care if I had an animal on exhibition with a pedigree a mile long, and some "hay-seed" should come along with a dunghill and beat me in the show ring, I would say take your premium and not crouch down behind my pedigree and claim a premium on some old barrel-headed, churn-legged horse, simply because his ancestry could be traced so as to entitle him to registry, merely by some man-made rule.

I think that individuality should be made one of the qualifications of registration, as well as ancestry, with no objections, however, to good parents. A pedigree is a far more easy thing manufactured than individuality. You can take an old rack-a-bones of a horse and put a little fat on him and scrape up some kind of a pedigree and under some rule (8 or 28) get him registered, or if you fail in that get the rule changed, or a new one made. But I beg to say that these rules do not make blood and individuality, but it makes fools out of lots of people and sometimes bleeds their pocket-books shamefully. But in this I do not desire to be understood to be opposed to a wise and judicious course of breeding. But when you buy a horse, buy a horse, not a pedigree. If the horse has good breeding and is eligible to registry, all the better. But a pedigree without the individual horse is as worthless as the parchment itself.

You often hear it said that we will have to quit raising horses; that they are getting too cheap; that the country is overstocked with horses. This is all a mistake. The country is overstocked with "scrubs," and there is no sale for them, and there ought not to be. There ought not to be any inducement for raising them. It is gradually coming to that point, and will continue to do so more rapidly as the grazing, range, and pasture become scarcer. The Southern and Western horses, like the wild buffalo, which are equally as useless to civilization, are fast becoming a thing of the past, and they will be supplanted by a better horse. If you have got a good, large roadster or draft horse, or even a saddle horse, you can always find buyers at a good price. And you will not have to hunt them. They will hunt you. The class of driving horses that we have been raising are too small. You can get along after a fashion with them while the roads are dry and hard, but when you strike the mud with your family carriage they are too light for the load and soon become fatigued. The trotting-bred horses of this country are too small. Suppose you have a little spike-tailed trotter that can go just a little bit. When you strike the bad roads Mary Ann and the "kids" will have to get out and try our affectionate Kansas mud. You take your horse to market and offer him for sale. The buyer will say: "Lead him out; let's see what he can do." You do so. The buyer says: "He don't suit me." "But," says you, "that's a standard-bred trotting horse. Yes, he is a registered horse; here is his breeding, his pedigree," so to speak. "That's all right, stranger. I want to buy a driving

horse for my wife. She is a pretty fair hostler, and can drive a horse, but she don't understand driving pedigrees. You jack-leg horse jockeys out there in Kansas have been trying that until your elbows and knees have come through, and we are not after your job, stranger."

Time and space forbid me entering into any discussion of the abuses and misuses that these poor and faithful servants of man fall heir to, as all well know how much more faithful, obedient and useful they would be to us if better treated and cared for. Neither do I desire to intrude upon your valuable time in offering my humble opinion as to the best of the various and different breeds of horses. Taste and purpose must govern in these matters.

We often hear people speak of the general-purpose horse. This is a horse that I am very nearly if not wholly unacquainted with, and am loathe to undertake to describe. So far as the phrase, "the general-purpose horse," is concerned, I feel that it has no significance, from the fact, if a man wants a riding horse, he must breed for it and train him for that purpose; if he wants a driving horse, he must breed and train him for it; if he wants a draft horse, he must do the same thing. A horse that is calculated to pull a heavy load and do heavy work on the farm is not calculated for the carriage or saddle, neither is the carriage horse suitable for the heavy draft or the saddle; neither is the saddle or cavalry horse calculated for the draft horse or the carriage. The size and gait that fits him for the former disqualifies him for either of the latter. But if you raise a horse of size and qualities suitable for either purpose you can always find customers at a good price. But when I hear a man say that he has a general-purpose horse, I conclude that he is something like the mechanic that was "jack of all trades and master of none."

A friend of the KANSAS FARMER sends the following receipt for killing lice on calves or colts: "Take one part coal oil, two parts lard, mix, and rub on where the lice are, and it will clean them all off. Do this once a week for three weeks and they will be clear of lice."

It is of as much importance that breeding sows and ewes should be good milkers as that the cows should. That is necessary if one would raise good pigs and lambs. The only way to obtain this is by selecting and retaining as breeders those that come from strains of good milkers.

If the calves and the colts are turned out in the yard to stand all day, regardless of weather, and fed upon the poorest fodder in the barn, it is easy to see that they will be tough and hardy when they come to maturity. But most of them will die or be spoiled by neglect before they see that time.

What Shall the Harvest Be?

Why! What can it be, but suffering and sorrow, disease and death, if you neglect the symptoms of a disordered liver? Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It outdoes all other remedies. Sold under condition that it must either benefit or cure the patient, or the money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures all diseases arising from deranged liver, or from impure blood, as biliousness, "liver complaint," all skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, scrofulous sores and swellings, fever-sores, hip-joint disease and kidney ailments.

Carrots make a most excellent food for horses, particularly during sickness. They improve the appetite and slightly increase the action of the bowels and kidneys. They possess also certain alterative properties. The coat becomes smooth and glossy when carrots are fed. Some veterinary writers claim that chronic cough is cured by giving carrots for some time. The roots may be considered then as adjunct to the regular regime, and if fed in small quantities are highly beneficial.

"Away! Away! There is danger here! A terrible phantom is bending near: With no human look, with no human breath, He stands beside thee—the haunter—Death!"

If there is one disease more than another that comes like the unbidden guest at a banquet, it is Catarrh. Insidiously it steals upon you. "With no human breath" it gradually, like the octopus, winds its coils about you and crushes you. But there is a medicine, called Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, that can tear you away from the monster, and turn the scythe's point of the reaper. The makers of this wonderful remedy offer, in good faith, a standing reward of \$500 for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head.

Breeder's (Globe-Den Farm, Fiel Kansas City, Western A Weekly Ka Daily Kans Topeka Sta Daily Kans Topeka Cap The Advoc Nonconform Kansas City Kansas City Western Po Fanclers' R Alliance Tri American S Omaha Bee Leavenwort Leavenwort Western Swi Chicago Dall Chicago Satu

Agricultural Matters.

THE IRISH POTATO.

Read before the Farmers' Institute, at Oak Grange hall, Shawnee county, February 9, 1892, by Isaac N. Witt.

I am "billed" to say something on the Irish potato. Well, now, I don't think it quite right to slander that good tuber in that way by calling it Irish, for it is found in all parts of the world, from the extreme north to Cape Horn in the South. Better give Chili the credit, where it belongs.

I will give you a short history of the potato. Doubtless there are some here that would like to know where that tuber first originated. The potato was first introduced into Europe from the western hemisphere. History has it that Christopher Columbus was the first European who ever tasted a potato. It is doubtful if he ever enjoyed eating our favorite tuber. At all events, the vegetable that he ate at Cuba, in 1492, and brought home to Genoa, was a sweet potato. The first potato grown east of the Atlantic ocean was planted by Claudius, in the botanical gardens of Vienna, in 1588. As is well known, Sir Walter Raleigh found the potato in Virginia, and took specimens back to England.

The original home of the popular tuber is Chili. It was brought north by the Spaniards. For many years the potato was looked upon as being poisonous and unwholesome. This is, perhaps, not to be wondered at, as it was commonly eaten raw, the method of cooking not being known. Gradually its usefulness as a palatable vegetable became known. A committee of the Royal Society urged, in 1652, that all the fellows who possessed land should "plant potatoes and persuade their friends to do the same, in order to alleviate the distress that would accompany a scarcity of food." In 1738, the first field of potatoes was planted in the low lands of Scotland. As soon as the people of Ireland knew how to cook the potato, it quickly became the leading vegetable of that land. Its cheapness of cultivation, large yields and nutritive qualities made it become immensely popular, and as it was the chief article of food, it ere long obtained its present common name, the Irish potato.

The potato is not only of value as a food plant. The Irish were the first to discover that whisky could be made from it. Starch is made from it for the laundry, and the dried pulp from which the starch is made is used for making paper boxes, and from the stem and leaves a narcotic is extracted.

Now I will give you ten secrets on the cultivation and care of the potato, from my own experience and practice.

There are three very essential things in raising the potato. First, you must have good ground to start with, and next, good seed, and third, good cultivation. There is no vegetable that is more sensitive to ill usage than the potato. I very frequently have inquiries in regard to my method of potato-growing. Experience is a good teacher. I have profited by past failures. I find there is something new to learn every year, and doubtless there may be some here that have better ways of cultivation than I have. Still, I hope you will be able to gather some points that will be a help to us all. The average potato yield per acre throughout the country is disgracefully low. Let us take counsel of each other, and resolve that this year we will do our part toward making that average better.

Select a good piece of ground. Never plant potatoes on ground that is low or inclined to be wet. You cannot afford to risk wasting your seed on such ground. Better plant the ground to corn or something not so expensive. Plant on clover sod where the ground has been manured before, if possible. Plow in the fall, and again in the spring,

and plow deep and pulverize the ground thoroughly, and float it down before planting.

Plant the best varieties that you can get. Old sorts are continually running out. Hence the advantage of choosing the newest and latest varieties that are introduced. Remember, however, that very often a new variety is described in extravagant terms, and sold at an enormous price, before it has been thoroughly proven. Many a potato has been thus set forth in glowing colors, and after two or three years has been found to be of little value. Then, again, remember that a potato that is a success in one section, may be worthless in another, although this is the exception rather than the rule. Seed will run out, and it is necessary to secure a new stock if you expect to have respectable crops. If by sending off and paying a little extra for seed, we can raise 200 bushels to the acre instead of 100 bushels, it pays to do it. Very often it will make as much difference as that. Indeed, I think it pays to get seed out of your own neighborhood, even if it should be the same varieties that you have been planting. Every one knows that this is true in regard to grains, and it is none the less so with potatoes.

Prepare your seed properly. Don't plant your tubers whole, because it is too much trouble to cut them up. Cut off the bunch of eyes on the seed end and throw them away. That is particularly necessary on small potatoes. The idea is this: A potato the size of a hen's egg or smaller has as many eyes as a large tuber. Now a potato of that size may be split into two pieces. If cut any finer, there will not be enough substance to support a strong growth. But there should not be more than three or four eyes to a hill, and perhaps two would be better with most varieties. I find by experience that small potatoes, if treated this way, produce just as well as larger ones. Though if the small ones only were planted year after year, it might run out a variety sooner.

Plant right. Have your ground in the best possible shape. Potatoes delight in a deep, mellow soil. Plant about four inches deep, if your ground is dry. Never mind if they are a good while coming up. You can keep the weeds down better before than afterwards, and after they do get started, they will grow all the faster. Lay off your ground about three feet wide with a small plow, and drop the tubers about thirteen inches apart in the row, and be careful to drop them straight, so you can plow close up to them.

Plant at the right time. I plant early ones just as soon as possible in the spring, so that they will set on and mature before it gets too hot and dry in the summer. The nature of the potato is to grow while the ground is yet a little cool. Plant late potatoes in the middle of the summer, so they will mature by the time the ground freezes in the fall. It takes about ninety days for late potatoes to mature. Some farmers wait till they get all through everything else before they think anything about potatoes, and then they will put them around the outside of their corn field, where they are tramped by the horses in turning, or in some other nook in the field where they would not plant anything else, then neglect them, and soon the weeds are too much for them. And when they come to dig them, they find only a few small potatoes, and then they make up their minds that Kansas is no place to raise potatoes, any way.

If you expect to raise potatoes, you must give them as much attention as you do your other crops. They will stand a good deal of tickling with the hoe. You must stay right with them. If the weather is dry, plow the more. Keep the plow going, whether they are weedy or not. Keep the ground loose and mellow, and plow as long as you

can get through them. When you are done planting, float your ground all over, and before the potatoes are up, give it a good harrowing, and as soon as you can see the rows, start in with your cultivator. Give level culture till last plowing, then ridge a little. If managed right at the start, you will have no more trouble with them than you would with the same amount of corn. Don't let the bugs destroy them. Paris green will kill the bugs. Don't spray them, but dust them. I take a tin pail and perforate the bottom full of very fine holes, similar to a pepper-box; then I take one part of Paris green to twenty parts of pulverized cement and mix thoroughly, and apply it with my bucket by a little shake over each hill. Put it on in the mornings while the dew is on, and when the dew goes off the medicine adheres to the vines, and won't blow off nor wash off. One application is sufficient to kill all the bugs in the field.

To Prevent Smut.

In a recent lecture before the Ohio Agricultural convention, Prof. W. A. Kellerman, formerly of the Kansas Agricultural college, gave the result of some of his tireless and invaluable work while in this State, as follows:

"It would be a long story to relate the experiments in detail which have resulted in the discovery, for the stinking smut, of cheap and efficient fungicides, that is to say, modes of treatment of the seed grain (which may have adhering spores), that entirely suppress the disease. I know of no reported experiments touching the prevention of loose smut except those carried on by my former assistant (W. T. Swingle) and myself; but unfortunately they were not successful and need not be further discussed.

"Of numerous fungicides (twenty-four in all) that were used in the experiments to prevent stinking smut, one is to be especially recommended, namely, hot water, temperature 132° F. The immersion of the seed in water kept at this temperature should be continued fifteen minutes. When the seed—which should be in a basket or frame lined with wire netting, say twelve meshes to the inch—is dipped into the hot water, the temperature will suddenly fall so low that the spores of the smut that may be present will not be killed, even with prolonged immersion. It is therefore necessary to add at once sufficient hot water to bring up the temperature to about 132°, never above 135°, and better never below 130°. Observing this and also the further precaution to shake, lift and plunge the basket of seed so as to insure the contact of the hot water with every grain of the wheat, the smut will surely be killed. The seed thus freed from adhering spores will produce a clean crop. The grain may be treated days or weeks before seed-time, or it may be sowed immediately after treatment and before the grains are completely dried.

"Numerous experiments with oats showed in every case that there was an increased yield of grain, due apparently to the effect of immersion in the hot water, aside from the mere killing of smut. Thus when there was from 7 to 10 per cent. of smut in the crop, the yield from the treated seed was augmented not only by an amount equivalent to the average amount of smut, but by twice the same. It is very probable that a similar result would be obtained in case of wheat treated in the same manner described before. At any rate, the stinking smut can be effectually prevented, if the proper fungicide be used. The expense in treating the seed is very small, and if the latter is badly infected, great financial profit must necessarily follow."

The distance traveled in plowing one acre varies with the width of furrow, as follows: With a 10-inch furrow the

team must travel a little more than nine and one-half miles to plow an acre; with a 11-inch furrow, nine miles; 12-inch, eight and one-fourth miles; 13-inch, seven and one-half miles; 14-inch, seven miles; 15-inch, six and one-half miles, while with a 16-inch furrow the team travels but six and one-sixth miles to plow an acre.

Sugar Beet Convention.

It has been decided to hold a State sugar beet convention in Denver, and the date has been fixed for March 9. Joint committees of the Denver Real Estate Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce, of which S. Allen Long is chairman, and Henri R. Foster Secretary, have the matter in charge.

How do you scald a hog? An old experienced farmer who has slaughtered his own meat for years would laugh at this question, but it is an important lesson and must be learned by every beginner. The water should always be heated to 145°, and some hogs require it still hotter. Where a hog is greasy, (some have more grease on their hair and skin than others), a handful of lime or ashes thrown into the kettle will make the hair come off easier.

To measure grain in bins do not go through with the long rigmarole laid down in school books. It takes too much time for this busy age, and practically you will find the answer in a fraction of the time and with much less chance for error, because the method is so much simpler. Here it is: Multiply length, breadth and depth in feet together and this by .8. Example: How many bushels of oats in a bin 16 feet long, 7 feet wide, and filled to a depth of 10 feet? $16 \times 7 \times 10 \times .8 = 896$ Ans.

Carry the news to Mary.
And, pray, be not too long.
For she is fast declining,
And, surely, 'twould be wrong—

not to tell her of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. We do want Mary to know, in some way or other, that this world-famed remedy will cure her beyond any doubt! It's just the medicine for young womanhood, and thousands has it bridged over that perilous sea.

From every State, from every city, from nearly every neighborhood in this broad land, comes the grateful acknowledgement of what it has done and is doing for our daughters. The only medicine for the distressing and painful irregularities and weaknesses of woman, sold with a positive guarantee to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. In other words sold on trial!

One of the Finest.

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

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

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

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

Pure water should be had at any cost either from a spring or a good well. Be sure no filth of the barnyard can find its way into it, for many a good horse has sickened and died on account of impure water.

Farm Loans.

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

Alliance Department.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The conference of the confederation of industrial organizations, which convened here last Monday, came to an end this evening. From a political standpoint, the meeting was one of great importance, for from its deliberations has been born a new national party which will figure to no small extent in the coming national campaign.

For such a large and unwieldy convention, the conference was unusually orderly, and the many distinct elements which composed it blended harmoniously into a hard-working and business-like body.

The following industrial organizations were represented by the number of delegates set respectively opposite them:

National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.....	246
Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.....	53
Knights of Labor.....	82
National Farmers' Alliance.....	49
National Citizens' Alliance.....	25
Colored Farmers' Alliance.....	97
National Citizens' Industrial Alliance.....	25
Patrons of Husbandry.....	25
Patrons of Industry.....	75
National Reform Press Association.....	25
National Farmers' League of Missouri.....	1
District Alliance, Washington, D. C.....	1
Union Reform Committee.....	1
Alliance Assemblies of the Md. U.....	6
Central National Club.....	1
Citizens' Alliance, Wyoming, Minn.....	1
Trades and Labor Union, Kansas City.....	1
Michigan Union Conference.....	25
Knights of Agriculture.....	3
Nebraska State Association K. of L.....	3
Nation Alliance and Independent Union.....	18

Col. L. L. Polk, President of the National F. A. & I. U., was elected permanent chairman by a unanimous vote, Hon. Marion Cannon, President California State Alliance, having been chosen temporary chairman.

Miss Frances E. Willard, who was made a delegate by courtesy, and Hon. Ben Terrell were nominated for Vice President, and upon motion both were elected.

John W. Hayes, National Secretary K. of L., was made Secretary, and Wm. H. Warwick, a colored delegate from Virginia, was elected Assistant Secretary.

The conference was called to order at 2 o'clock on Monday, with nearly 3,000 delegates and visitors in attendance. The afternoon was devoted almost entirely to speeches by prominent leaders in the movement. Mr. Cyrus P. Walbridge, President of the St. Louis City Council, tendered a welcome to the visiting delegates. Following him, Mr. Terrell delivered an address, advising the conference to confine its demands to land, transportation, taxation and money, believing that when conditions are so changed that men can enjoy the fruit of their labor, they will find more time and inclination to attend to those moral reforms so much needed and so earnestly desired. Col. L. L. Polk delivered the first response to the address of welcome, expressing grateful appreciation for the generous welcome accorded the delegates by the city of St. Louis. T. V. Powderly spoke next, devoting his remarks to the subject of the immigration of foreign laborers, and the benign influences it had on the working classes of the East. He was followed by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, who spoke of the convention as one of the most important historical events of modern times, and declared his advocacy of independent political action.

The conference then effected its temporary organization, and after appointing a committee on credentials, adjourned.

Tuesday morning's session was devoted to permanent organization, the speeches of acceptance of Col. Polk and Miss Willard being the only interesting features.

Tuesday afternoon was marked by the supplemental report of the Committee on Credentials, which recommended the admission of the Central Labor Exchange, Single Tax League, Anti-Monopolists, International Association of Machinists, International Mine Workers' Association, Central Labor Union, and Knights of Agriculture to representation on the floor of the conference.

This report precipitated a wrangle in the Georgia delegation, and things waxed tepid for a while, Congressman Moses directing a fight against Messrs. Branch, Ellington and Post on the third party question. He got the worst of it in the debate with the gentlemen named, and was finally hissed off the floor.

The Committee on Platform was then announced. It consisted of 120 members, all States and organizations being ably represented.

A committee of one from each State was

appointed to draft a suitable resolution on the Hatch anti-option bill.

The session Wednesday morning was opened with one of the most affecting scenes of the conference—a reunion of the blue and the gray. Over 200 of "the boys" who had fought on both sides in the great war formed on the stage, and after listening to patriotic and forgiving words from Messrs. Vandervoort and Wadsworth for the blue, and Messrs. Polk and Terrell for the gray, there was a general shaking of hands and time of good feeling.

A resolution indorsing the bill of Congressman Mansur, of Missouri, for the protection of miners in the Indian Territory, was passed unanimously.

At this juncture it was discovered that Fred Swaine, a St. Louis ward politician, was endeavoring to obtain recognition on the floor. He was requested to leave, and upon refusing, was forcibly ejected by a couple of the brawny delegates.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly read the report of the Committee on Platform, as follows:

This, the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of this nation this declaration of union and independence. The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation.

We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the Legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places, in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists.

The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor keeps down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes, unprecedented in the history of the world, while the possessors despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes, paupers and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demoralized to add to the purchasing power of gold, by decreasing values of all forms of property, as well as human labor; and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprises and enslave industry.

A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and has taken possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

In this crisis of human affairs the intelligent working people and producers of the United States have come together in the name of peace, order and society, to defend liberty, prosperity and justice. We declare a union and independence. We assert our purpose to vote with that political organization which represents our principles. We charge that the controlling influences dominating the old political parties have allowed the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. Neither do they now intend to accomplish reform. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, "watered stocks," the demonization of silver, and the oppressions of usurers, may all be left unscathed, and they propose to sacrifice our homes and children upon the altar of mammon, to destroy the hopes of the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the great lords of plunder.

We assert that a political organization representing the political principles herein stated is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain. Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious man who led the first great revolt against oppression, filled with the sentiment which actuated that grand generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the "plain people" with whom it originated. Our doors stand open to all points of the compass. We ask all honest men to join with and help us.

In order to restrain the extortions of aggregated capital, to drive the money changers out of the temple, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessing of liberty for ourselves and our posterity," we do ordain and establish the following platform of principles:

1. We declare the union of the labor forces of the United States, this day accomplished, permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

2. Wealth belongs to him who creates it. Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and urban labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

3. We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just and equitable means of circulation at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent., as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmer's Alliance, or some better system. Also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

4. We demand a free and unlimited coinage of silver.

5. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

6. We demand a graduated income tax.

7. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe de-

posit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

9. We demand that the government issue legal tender notes and pay the Union soldiers the difference between the price of the depreciated money in which he was paid and gold.

Your sub-committee upon land plank beg to submit to your approval the following:

10. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

11. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

12. The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Resolved, That we ball this conference as the consummation of a perfect union of hearts and hands of all sections of our common country; the men who wore the gray and the men who wore the blue meet here to extinguish the last smouldering embers of a civil war in the tears of joy of a united and happy people, and we agree to carry the stars and stripes forward forever to the highest point of national greatness.

Nearly every feature of the platform elicited loud applause, and cheer after cheer went up for the resolutions as a whole.

The afternoon session opened with a minority report. It was read by Miss Frances E. Willard and favored equal suffrage and prohibition. Discussion upon this report occupied a great portion of the afternoon. It was evident from the first that it would not be adopted. The delegates, as a mass, while favoring the demands, believed them untimely and unwise at present. They thought that financial and economic reforms were needed before moral reforms could be accomplished.

The following resolution, introduced by Mrs. Emma Ghent Curtis, was finally adopted as a substitute:

Resolved, That we demand that the question of woman suffrage be submitted to the State and Territory Legislatures for favorable action.

The platform and address read in the morning were adopted in the afternoon amid wild enthusiasm which more than rivaled the Cincinnati conference. Everybody stood up, yelled and cheered, threw hats and coats in the air, embraced each other and wept tears of joy in their confidence of success on such a platform.

The committee on options reported in favor of demanding the passage of laws which will effectually eradicate all gambling or dealing in options and futures, which report was adopted.

After a few minor resolutions and other unimportant business, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

EVENING MEETINGS.

During the three days' session of the conference the evenings were devoted to public meetings in the hall. Noted speakers in the reform movement entertained thousands of people each evening. The meetings were enjoyable, profitable, and did much to assist the good work accomplished by the conference.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION.

A joint committee, composed of members of the Executive committee of the People's party and a committee appointed by the industrial organizations, after the close of the conference, met Thursday, and after listening to the claims of Indianapolis, Kansas City, Kas., St. Louis and Omaha, decided to hold the People's party nominating convention in the latter city on July 4, next.

The basis of representation will be two delegates from each Congressional district and four from each State at large.

ELWOOD S. PEPPER.

St. Louis, February 24, 1892.

A Grand Endowment.

To invigorate is to endow with health. This is conferred upon the feeble, the nervous and the dyspeptic by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great enabling medicine. It recreates, as it were, the ability to digest and to sleep. It augments the appetite, and, since it increases the power of the system to incorporate food as part of its substance, it tends to remedy leanness. Malaria, kidney complaint, la grippe and liver complaint are cured by the Bitters.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

PREACHERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

The Victims of Catarrh of the Pharynx.

Eloquent Divines, Able Politicians, Eminent Scholars and Professional Singers Made Voiceless.

Extracts from a Lecture Delivered by Dr. S. B. Hartman at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O.

An ordinary sore throat, by frequent recurrence, is apt to become chronic, so that the throat continues to be sore nearly all the time. This form of sore throat is known in medical literature as Follicular Pharyngitis. It is caused by excessive use of the voice, by confinement in close rooms in bad air, by undue exposure to cold, or by over-indulgence in smoking, but more frequently by catarrh and diphtheria. The symptoms are frequent hawking, especially in the morning, expelling from the throat with great difficulty stringy mucus, which produces gagging, and even vomiting at times. There is a raw, sore feeling in the throat, and when the slightest cold is taken, the throat becomes inflamed and swollen. Instead of the smooth, pinkish look that the throat has in health, it looks angry, red and uneven, with occasional patches of white mucus adhering to it. I am sure to make much speaking, singing or laughing painful, and the voice will slowly grow hoarser and weaker. Nothing is surer than if this is allowed to go unchecked it will finally involve the larynx, and the voice will be seriously injured. It is also certain that unless something is done to stop it the disease will gradually extend down the bronchial tubes to the lungs.

Follicular Pharyngitis is the special bane of public speakers and singers, also people whose nervous system is depressed by organic disease of any kind. People who, for any reason, are much confined to close rooms, are very liable to this disease. Any one afflicted by this trouble is not only leading a miserable life, but the inflamed state of the throat renders him especially liable to acute disease of the throat, such as diphtheria and quinsy.

For this trouble in any stage Pe-ru-na is the pink of perfection. If Pe-ru-na were always used before the lungs became affected it would not fail to cure a single case. Numerous cases that have used gargles, wet packs, external and internal applications of all sorts, without avail, find immediate relief and cure by using Pe-ru-na. The fame of Pe-ru-na in all mucous inflammations is such that many doctors and druggists not only prescribe it, but use it as their own family medicine. As soon as its use in such cases is begun, the phlegm loses its sticky, stringy character, and becomes at first more abundant, but easily expectorated. The quantity grows gradually less, until, after several weeks use of Pe-ru-na, it ceases altogether. The inflamed mucous surfaces and enlarged follicles show immediate improvement, and rapidly regain their natural appearance, by taking Peruna, without the use of any gargle or application whatever.

In cases of sore throat, bronchitis and consumption, where cough is a prominent symptom, it is better to add two ounces of rock candy to each bottle before using, then take according to directions on the bottle. In cases of dyspepsia and diseases of the abdominal cavity and pelvic organs, the directions on the bottle are sufficient. Cases of chronic catarrh in the head, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach and pelvic organs, of ten, fifteen, or even twenty years standing, are constantly being cured by the use of Pe-ru-na. It has come to be a well-established fact that Pe-ru-na will cure catarrh in any stage or variety where the case is not complicated by any organic disease.

A valuable pamphlet of thirty-two pages, setting forth in detail the treatment of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, consumption, catarrh in every phase of the disease, will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio. This book should be in every household, as it contains a great deal of reliable information as to the cure and prevention of all catarrhal and kindred diseases.

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

The Horse.

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

Toler's Sale.

Only fair prices were realized at the Toler sale of trotting stock, held in Wichita last week. Many animals sold below their value, yet Mr. Toler appeared satisfied and said he needed money more than he needed horses at present. Many farmers were present and ranked among the best buyers. Below we give list of most prominent sales:

TOLER'S HORSES.

George Dold, standard, sired by Ashland Wilkes 2291, \$500. Bought by Dr. Brown, of Winfield.

Daisy B., standard, dam of Ashland Wilkes, sired by Administrator 367, \$450. Bought by J. M. Grant, of Oswego.

Galetta, standard, sired by Gambetta 1172, \$555. Bought by W. P. McNair, of Wichita.

Little Alice, standard, sired by Kansas Wilkes 3549, \$235. Bought by J. M. Grant, of Oswego.

Susan Jones, standard, sired by Ashland Wilkes 2291, \$510. Bought by John M. Grant, of Oswego.

Phoebe Lee, standard, sired by Ashland Wilkes 2291. Bought by Mr. Holman, of Fort Scott.

Alice M., sired by Duke of Brunswick 14256, \$200. Bought by J. K. Paul, of Pannhandle City, Tex.

Mollie Diver, sired by Standard Bearer 5436, \$160. Bought by Charles Mosbacher, of Wichita.

Miss Bee, sired by Standard Bearer 5436, \$160. Bought by Mr. Steadman, of Sedan.

Brown Kitty, record 2:39½, breeding unknown, \$120. Bought by Mr. Holman, of Fort Scott.

Della Sherman, sired by Ashland Wilkes 2291, \$270. Bought by A. P. Sanders, of Mound Valley.

Watseka Maid, running record 1:46½, sired by Falmouth, \$100. Bought by P. S. Cummins.

Belle S., sired by Pat Arnold, \$205. Bessie S., breeding untraced, \$120. Bought by Mr. Steadman, of Sedan.

Betsy Toler, standard, sired by Ashland Wilkes, first dam Orlana, \$805. Bought by W. S. Cooper, of Wichita. This filly is supposed to be worth at least \$1,500.

Phyllis, standard, sired by Ashland Wilkes 2291, \$340. Bought by A. P. Sanders, of Mound Valley.

Pussie Parry, standard, sired by Ashland Wilkes 2291, \$290. Bought by J. M. Grant, of Oswego.

May Wilkes, standard, sired by Ashland Wilkes 2291, \$150. Bought by N. B. Still, of Lynden.

Daisy Lee, sired by Van Lee 8096, \$75. Bought by Mr. Steadman, of Sedan.

Miss Grant, standard, sired by Sprague 4194, \$350. Bought by J. M. Grant, of Oswego.

Minnie Frame, standard, sired by Ashland Wilkes, \$300, to J. M. Grant, of Oswego.

Bonnie, sired by Pat Arnold, to W. T. Steadman, of Sedan.

Lady Steiner, standard, sired by John Steiner, \$150, to Charlie Bennett, of Wichita.

John Steiner, sired by Atlantic, \$1,500, to J. W. Hamilton, Nashville.

Diver, \$705, to Tom Arnold.

Annie Brunswick, \$300, to W. T. Steadman, of Sedan.

Mosely, \$120, to F. F. Steinkerkker, of Newton.

LEHMAN'S SALE.

Minnie S., sired by Amberton, \$105. Bought by J. M. Grant, of Oswego.

Jennie J., standard and registered, sired by Bacon, \$110. Bought by Mr. Hynes, of Mound Valley.

Sorrel Filley, sired by Woreden, \$90. Bought by Frank Morris, of Newton.

Bay Filley, sired by Blackhawk McGregor, \$120.

HILDRETH'S SALE.

Clay Wilkes, standard, sired by Ashland Wilkes, \$260. Bought by H. G. Toler.

Peyton, \$200. Bought by Dana Kelsly, of Carthage.

Cardinella, standard, sired by Cardinal 1059, \$210. Bought by J. M. Grant, of Oswego.

May Bell, standard, sired by Atwood, \$310. Bought by J. M. Grant, of Oswego.

Fashion stud farm, Trenton, N. J., has sold to Hildebrecht & Knox, of same place the bay filly Curlo, foaled 1890, by Alcantara 2:23, dam Cigarette by General Washington 1161; second dam Rosalind 2:21½, by Abdallah 1.

Charles E. Galligan, of El Dorado, Butler county, has bought back Ben Wilkes 7340, that he sold three years ago to John A. Coyner, of Austin, Ohio. Ben Wilkes was sired by Young Wilkes 2:27½, by Geo. Wilkes, 2:22, dam Kitty Hunter by Hunter, dam of Jim Lane 2:29½. This horse stands 16 hands 1 inch, and weighs 1,250 pounds. Mr. G. got for this horse when he sold him, \$3,500. He is a beauty from the ground up, a grand good sire, and it is safe to say he added a little to the sum named in order to re-possess him.

Chicago Horse Market for February.

The month ending to-day has been one of unusual activity in horse circles. Opening strong and active, the volume of business grew daily, and by the middle of the month the demand became so large and requirements of buyers so urgent, especially for streeters, that a sharp advance in prices from \$5 to \$15 was made.

The month's business was noted for the heavy buying of streeters and medium-priced farm mares. Heavy shipments of the latter have been made to the Northwest, where farmers, having disposed of last year's unprecedentedly large crop at good prices, are now for the first time in years, buying mares with very great freedom. Fully 1,000 head of these have been shipped during the month. The demand for smooth chunks, draft horses and drivers, while not so large, was nevertheless sufficient to absorb those on sale.

For the months of March and April we look for a still larger business, which invariably means good prices, and the demand will likely be for the same class as this month, except as the season advances there will be a more pronounced demand for coach and driving horses, with a limited demand for good saddle horses. We would impress upon intending shippers to consign direct to us, as by so doing, stock will be handled promptly on arrival at yards.

J. S. COOPER.

Chicago, February 29, 1892.

The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Questions.

SPRING MEDICINE.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—What have you to say concerning the practice of taking "bitters" or blood purifiers in the spring? Is it really necessary or even desirable? Topeka, Feb. 25, 1892. A. M. G.

There used to be a belief that people in general, and farmers in particular, ate so much of fat and salted meats during the winter season that the system became clogged, and as a result cutaneous eruptions, boils, etc., appeared in the spring, and all members of prudent families were dosed with sulphur, Epsom salts, pikry, and other such so-called blood-purifiers.

A reasonable amount of warm water, with a modicum of soap, a sponge and coarse towel, duly and vigorously applied from three to seven times a week, during the whole season, with frequent changes of underclothing, say twice a week, stockings every day, would be a great deal pleasanter and far more reliable. The pimples would not appear, and the blood purifier would not be required.

No; don't make a drug shop of your stomach. Every drug is a poison and is only safe in very small quantities, and should then even only be taken when there is some real disease in the system to combat, and then be very sure you know that it is curative in like ailments before you risk it in your stomach.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—My daughter, twelve years of age, has much dandruff in her hair constantly. It seems to be in thick layers or sort of scabs, and will neither brush or wash out. Have tried different remedies, as for instance, washing out with the beaten yolk of an egg. She has always been of a delicate constitution, but seemingly healthy. Can you explain its cause and prescribe a remedy through the FARMER? W. K.

Your daughter's trouble is eczema of the scalp, and requires close and careful study of the constitutional conditions before anybody can make a wise prescription for it. It arises from mal-nutrition of the skin, and is often a very obstinate disease and slow to get well.

Max O'Rell, the witty and sarcastic Frenchman, has made a great discovery in the sociology and gastronomy of the Yankees, and he puts it this way: "You are a nation of dyspeptics. Your business men at 12 o'clock put a placard on the door saying: 'Gone to dinner; back in five minutes.' And then you plaster your fences and walls and bill boards all over, from one end of the land to the other, with advertisements of cathartic pills and liver pads! The French people do not abuse themselves in that way. They lock the shop and store and office from 12 to 2 and spend that time with the wife and children at the dinner table, and they get more enjoyment out of living than any nation on earth."

YOU CAN HAVE ONE FREE

Write for our FREE Illustrated Catalogue.



WE GIVE A BUGGY FREE

(as shown in illustration.)

To any one who will sell eight (8) for us. Regular price for this buggy is \$90.00, but we are selling it when cash is sent with order, for \$45.25. We do it to introduce our goods and to show **How Money Can be Saved** by buying the CELEBRATED

FOSTER \$45.25 BUGGIES AND \$5.25 HARNESS

We are the originators of selling first-class work direct from our Factory at factory prices. We use only the best material, and our guarantee is placed on all vehicles. We sell Buggies and Carriages for \$45.25 AND UPWARDS. If you WANT A BUGGY FOR NOTHING, order a sample and sell eight (8) for us. The money paid for sample can be deducted when you order the eight, (same as sample). Address **FOSTER BUGGY & CART CO.**, 11 Pike Building, CINCINNATI, O.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Good books of the standard class should be in every household. If you need anything in that line, be sure to write us for prices, as we have completed arrangements with the best publishing houses in this country. If you have not made up your lists, write us for our book lists.

It is considerable bother to make a fire every morning to smoke your meat. By Krauser & Bros. method you can smoke your meat well at small cost and little trouble. This firm continue their advertisement of "Liquid Extract of Smoke." Address E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

The St. Louis wool market is conceded to be one of the best for domestic wools, and the Hagey Bros. Commission Co., whose advertisement appears this week, propose to do all in their power to induce the wool-growers to consign to that market, and promise square treatment. Sheep feeders should shear their sheep before shipping, and thereby make an extra profit on their wool.

Our readers will notice in another column the new advertisement of the Kemper Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Our Chicago manager writes that he is personally acquainted with Mr. D. Rice Kemper, the President of the company, and has every reason to believe that the goods advertised are fully equal to their claims. They will mail free to any one interested a handsome catalogue giving full description of the goods and how to order them.

We are in receipt of a copy of the thirty-eighth annual catalogue and price list of the Elgin Nurseries, Elgin, Ill. It is full of valuable hints on planting, illustrations and descriptions of hardy fruits, vines, ornamental trees, and "How to Grow Evergreens" illustrated. And above all, the prices of the Elgin Nurseries are exceedingly reasonable; they are as low, if not lower, than the lowest. We advise our readers to address the Elgin Nurseries, Elgin, Ill., for a copy, which is sent free to all who apply.

The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co. mails a large 64-page illustrated catalogue of vehicles and harness free on application. It tells how to order these articles direct from the manufacturer at wholesale prices, and shows a saving of nearly one-half to the purchaser. This firm has been doing business for over nineteen years, and their prices are lower this year than ever before. It is a matter of economy and good judgment to send for their catalogue before buying anywhere. Address W. B. Pratt, Secretary, Elkhart, Ind.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR RENTERS.—The KANSAS FARMER has received more inquiries by letters and personally, inquiring where they might secure farm lands for rent, but owing to the unusual demand for farm lands we have been unable heretofore to give much satisfaction; however, we have just received an order for advertising from the Syndicate Lands and Irrigating Corporation, of Kansas City, announcing that they own and are now

breaking out several thousand acres of lands in Finney county, watered by the great Amazon irrigating canal, thereby affording an opportunity to persons seeking lands for spring crops. We call attention to their advertisement in another column, and suggest that any of our readers interested should correspond with them at once for particulars. Great advantages are thereby offered, by way of fertile soil and a reasonable certainty of abundant yield.

Our Chicago manager recently visited the poultry yards of J. B. Foot, Norwood Park, Ill. Mr. Foot possesses superior knowledge of his specialties in the poultry line. He has a magnificent lot of mammoth Light Brahmas on which he won high honors at the American Poultry Show at Chicago last November. He also received a number of prizes on Langshans, and in this breed he has won special honors. Mr. Foot is always successful in shows with his William Tell strain of Partridge Cochins, they being favorably known throughout the United States for their beautiful penciling. Our readers desiring first-class poultry will do well to write Mr. Foot for his descriptive circular.

Hogue's Yellow Dent Corn

Is classed as early to medium, as to season of ripening, at Nebraska Agricultural college farm, and by those who have tested it. Growing usually one good ear on a stalk of medium height; ear has small cob, yet such is the depth of the grain that the total circumference of the ear is considerably above the average; about average length, usually sixteen to twenty-four rows. The percentage of corn is over 90 per cent., or sixty-three and one-third pounds of shelled corn to seventy pounds of ears; its density such as to weigh fifty-eight pounds to struck bushel. Color light yellow, with usually red cob. Origin, Lancaster county, Nebraska.

In 1886, at the Prairie Farmer Corn Show, at Chicago, it won first premium. At St. Joseph, Mo., it won, in 1889, the \$250 premium; two first premiums at the Nebraska State fair; and first premium three years in succession—1890, 1891, 1892—at the winter exhibit at Lincoln, held under the auspices and rules of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture. See advertisement on another page.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

SPECIAL NOTICE

Complying with general request,

BEECHAM'S PILLS

will in future for the United States be covered with a

Quickly Soluble,

Pleasant Coating,

completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy.

Price 25 cents a Box. New York Depot 365 Canal Street.

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN RELIEVER.

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

TUTT'S
Tiny Liver Pills

stimulate the torpid liver, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequaled as an antibilious medicine. In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Price, 35c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

USE TUTT'S HAIR DYE;
a perfect imitation of nature; impossible to detect it. Price, \$1 per box.

The Young Folks.

Excess--A Sonnet.

BY PHOEBE PARMELEE.

Not long ago a stranger's path crossed mine.
In pleasant converse spoke he some quaint
word.

His was a nature to love books; he heard
And saw not aught save but the printed line
Before his gaze; he might forget to dine,
But not to read; so this the truth averred:
"That is my way of getting drunk." Referred
I oft to that strange phrase; it seemed a sign
To point to other good used to excess.
Does some mind-habit come and come again,
And injure, oft, where it was made to bless?
In all our actions toward our fellow-men,
Is moderation known? Shall we confess
Such fault as did my guest, by word and pen?

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

GONE TO KANSAS.

BY ISABEL STEVENSON.

(Continued from last week.)

Those who ought to know, informed us that the kind of weather we had since coming here was a pretty fair sample of winter weather in Kansas, with a little more rain than usual. We had some good soaking rains, and during one of these, in the middle of the night, our joists cracked so ominously that John and one of the boys had to get out of bed and rush outdoors without dressing themselves and throw off some of the water-soaked sods from the roof to save it from coming down on our heads.

Christmas day was bright and mild. We kept the door open all day, and went out and in without any wraps; but next week we had a big snow storm. When the snow had stopped, Bennet came along, and he assured us that in two days we shouldn't be able to see a bit of snow; but Bennet was wrong this year. Before this snow cleared off we had another, and throughout the whole month of January I cannot tell how many snows we did have. When the wind came from the north, we had blizzards, and from the northeast, a blizzard not quite so intense. When it changed to northwest, we might have a brilliant sun, but the snow like fine powder was caught up and whisked around in such a vicious way that in company with the intense cold it was as bad as ever. If the wind came from anywhere, it brought snow, always snow. I know that all through that month of January there were few mornings that we did not have to cut our way through the snow to find the stables. Our house caught the snow from which ever way it came, and it was a queer experience to us, when we opened the door in the morning, to be confronted with a solid wall of white. We were careful to have the spade in the house over night, and from frequent shovellings we soon had a small range of snow-hills in front of the house. Everybody we heard from seemed to be astonished at the amount of snow, and predicted in consequence a good season for crops.

But now it was especially hard times for the teamsters. The town people wanted supplies from the depot all the time, and whenever it was possible to go without danger of having their heads frozen a company of teamsters—generally home-steaders—would start from K—, each with a shovel in his wagon. As long as the road kept on the "divide" they could manage, but now and again there came a draw to be crossed, and then all hands were compelled to work to shovel out a track. Sometimes the track would be so deep that the snow on each side was on a level with the horses' heads. Of course the mail at times was delayed, and on one occasion the weekly news appeared printed on light brown wrapping paper, for want of better.

At this time, whenever Russel went away we were in a continual state of suspense. Each night we perched a lighted lantern on the roof of the house, and several times it enabled him to see his way home, when without it he might have wandered on the prairie the night through.

For a short time the supply of coal at K— was short, and people had to burn expensive lumber. For us it was fortunate that the sod house kept the cold out so well, for we were often short of fuel and had always to be economical. During that winter we were obliged to burn a few articles of furniture.

At one time John was off with the team, and intended to bring some coal home with

him, when a very severe snow storm came on. On the third day after he had left home, in the middle of the day, when it was very cold, a man stepped down from the snow pile in front of the door. His feet, which we saw first, as he seemed to descend from somewhere in the upper air, were wrapped in old socks, and he tried to open the door without knocking. When we had let him in, he looked quite dazed and said not a word. I gave him a chair near the stove, and after a little he sat down and commenced to undo his neck wraps. I was impatient till he should find his tongue, and thinking about John, I asked him if he had brought any bad news. "No," said he, "I did not know before that anybody lived here, but I saw your smoke, and came along to see if you knew anything about my family." Then he told us he had a homestead three miles west of us, and that a few weeks ago he had left his wife and six children to "hold down the claim" while he went off to try and make a little money to buy provisions for them. "I started for home," he said, "seven days ago, calculating to make the forty-mile trip in two days at the most. I have a small wagon-load of supplies for home, and a couple of 'bronchos' for a team, but have dug my way through nearly half the time." We could not relieve his mind about his folks, and he soon started out again, saying: "If I just find them alive I shall be content." We afterwards learned that he got home all right, and found his folks had managed to get along on pretty short allowance. This man had made the same mistake as we had, in not coming soon enough to prepare properly for winter.

When Russel came home on this occasion, we thought it best to keep the horses in the stable for a while. We hoped the snow would soon clear off, and it was not really safe to go any distance. But there came a day when we had given the horses the last bunch of hay and the last ear of corn. On that day a northern blizzard was in full swing, so that it was not safe to go outdoors. Now, I thought, the world may come to an end, as far as we are concerned. But next day the storm had subsided considerably, so we pulled some straw from under the mattresses of our beds and gave the poor brutes one small feed, and then the boys took them to town to the livery stable, to save their lives. After this, when anything was wanted from town we carried it, and that was no light affair when it came to a sack of flour. During all this time we kept our water-barrel in a corner of the kitchen, filled with snow; then when we had our boiler full of boiling water, we poured it into the barrel, so our water supply did not fail.

This state of things prevailed till after the first week in February; then it became mild and pleasant again, and the prairies got clear of snow, but the deep draws and pockets had some in them till nearly the middle of April. How many cattle died during these storms for want of shelter we cannot tell. They were counted by hundreds, and many more died in the early spring from weakness caused by their exposure during the winter.

In this month we found it was possible to plow some in the middle of the day, as the frost had little depth, so we got some sod-breaking done. The horses were looking very poor, and before we had much done Pete began to have attacks of colic, caused, as we were led to believe afterwards, by the presence of the larva of the bot fly somewhere in his anatomy. We found that a dose of turpentine would relieve him for a time, and whenever we heard the ominous tap, tap of his fore foot on the stable floor, whether it was night or day, two of the boys went to him to administer the relieving potion. If he happened to be outdoors when attacked, he would lie down and roll over. At such times I have seen him stretched out on his side, his head low, his eyes shut, and his lips drawn back so that his teeth were shown, and his chances for living seemed very slim, indeed. After a good deal of anxiety, however, he recovered completely. About the time Pete got well we had come to the conclusion that the big Kansas horse was past work. One fine day we had both horses out on the prairie to pick up, if possible, a little buffalo grass, when a sudden storm came along, nobody could tell from where. In a few minutes the snow was driving along, enough to blind anybody. Pete came home and got into the stable, but poor

HELPLESS.

Chicago, Ill.

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

bottles of

ST. JACOBS OIL

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

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

Jack just lay down where he was and died. We should never have bought him. Any fool could tell us that now; but we never claimed to be first-rate managers of finance. Indeed, I have at times suspected that we are somewhat poor managers, and don't make the best possible use of all our chances. But what is to be done about it? We bad managers have somehow got into the world's economy, and you can't kill us off. Let us hope some wise end is served by our existence. If nothing else, our melancholy example may help, when all is done, to make the road more secure for some other poor wayfarer.

(To be continued.)



HE MISSED HIS OPPORTUNITY! DON'T MISS YOURS, READER. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. Life is passing! Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the golden opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and a fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The golden opportunity for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from \$5 to \$10 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go on. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively now and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, free. Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Box 1814, Portland, Maine.

Pears' Soap

Whoever wants soft hands, smooth hands, white hands, or a clear complexion, he and she can have both; that is, if the skin is naturally transparent; unless occupation prevents.

The color you want to avoid comes probably neither of nature or work, but of habit.

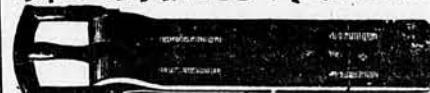
Either you do not wash effectually, or you wash too effectually; you do not get the skin open and clean, or you hurt it.

Remedy.—Use Pears' Soap, no matter how much; but a little is enough if you use it often.

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



Rapid HARNESS MENDERS.



Just Drive 'Em In and CLINCH 'Em. The quickest, strongest, cheapest and best way to mend your harness. "NOT ONLY THE HORSE BUT THE DRIVER TOO." NO TOOLS REQUIRED. BUFFALO SPECIALTY MFG. CO. For Sale by Grocers and Hardware Dealers. BUFFALO, N. Y.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

\$1,000 FOR AN OLD COIN.

By merely keeping your eyes open when handling money, you may find many coins that we want. A short time since, a Lynn, Mass., shoe dealer found a coin worth \$100. Recently a Scotchman in an Illinois town came across a coin worth \$700. Others have done even better. The New York World says: "Collecting coins is a very profitable business now-a-days, as there are wanted by collectors." The Home Journal says: "Many people have become rich by looking after coins but few in it. One Boston broker, Mr. W. E. Skinner, buys from agents all over the country, and pays them big sums for rare coins." Coins that are very hard to find in one section of the country are often easily found in others. Largest business, highest prices. Write at once for further particulars enclosing stamp for reply, which may be worth hundreds of dollars, perhaps a fortune to you. W. E. SKINNER, Reliable Coin Broker, 325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

40 Books \$1.

You select them from 127 volumes by standard authors. Send name and address for complete list to The Illustrated Publishing Co., Topeka, Ks.

FULL BEARD AND HAIR IN 21 DAYS. Prof. Dyke's Hair Restorer. For Baldness, Full Beard, Hair Growth, etc. 21 days. Guaranteed. One bottle. No one else does this. See other side.

PLAYS. Dialogues, Speakers, for School, Club and Parlor. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Publisher, Chicago.

AGENT made \$71 in four days selling my Electric Cigarettes and Spec. alices. 100 PER CENT. profit and Cash Prizes. Sample free. Dr. Bridgman, B'way, New York.

HOME STUDY. A practical and complete Business College Course given by MAIL at student's HOME. Low rates. Trial Lesson and Circulars sent free. BRYANT & STRATTON, 120 Lafayette St., Buffalo, N.Y.

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

NEW RAPID SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

WINFIELD, KANSAS. The New Rapid is the easiest learned and briefest system of Shorthand in existence. Successfully taught by mail, or personally. Students assisted to positions. Circulars and first lesson free. G. P. Van Wye, Principal.

Southwestern Business College.

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

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

Published Every Wednesday by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.OFFICE:
KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club
of six, at \$1.00 each.
Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.A MEMBER OF THE
Western Agricultural Journals
CO-OPERATIVE LIST.New York Office: Thos. H. Child, Manager,
150 Nassau street
Chicago Office: Frank B. White, Manager,
543 The Hookery.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to one inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.
Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders.
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

P. H. Hock, of Hartford, Lyon county, writes: "I would like to know through your columns whether early mulched potatoes do well."

The government station for the development of improved varieties of sorghum has finally been relocated at Sterling, after the apparatus had been loaded on the cars and started for Medicine Lodge.

At the annual election of the G. A. R., held in connection with the great encampment at Atchison, last week, Hon. A. R. Green, ex-Railroad Commissioner, was elected Department Commander. He succeeds Hon. Tim McCarthy, ex-Auditor of State. The headquarters will be removed to Topeka.

The grain market head-line in a last Sunday's daily paper reads: "Tired Holders Selling Out." This, let it be remarked, is doubtless in strict accordance with the ring speculators' program. Wheat was 2 cents lower in Chicago last Saturday, and the market closed at 90¢ cents for May delivery, the lowest figure for the day.

He who speaks from his own experience is the best authority on practical matters. No doubt some of the central Kansas readers of the *KANSAS FARMER* can thus answer Aaron Schweitzer, of Canada, Marion county, whether bee-keeping can be made profitable in central Kansas, also whether Alsike clover does well as far west as Marion county.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* reports that February has been a trying month on wheat, and that while not a great deal of actual damage is known to have occurred, there are serious grounds for apprehension that the plant has suffered materially during the month. Our contemporary seems to be of the opinion that prospects for the crop can hardly be considered as good as at the opening of the new year.

A novel enterprise has recently been established in New York. It is a bureau of universal information, and proposes to answer any inquiry that can be made on any subject on earth. The address is 103 Potter building, New York city. Of course, the bureau charges for information furnished; but it announces that the charges will be reasonable, and proportioned to the time necessarily devoted to the answer.

After the adjournment of the great industrial conference at St. Louis last week a joint meeting of the Executive committee of the People's party and a committee from the conference was held. These committees issued a call for a national convention, to be held at Omaha, Neb., July 4, 1892. It is expected that this convention will place a ticket for President and Vice President in the field. The basis of representation is such that the Omaha convention will consist of over 1,700 delegates.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The anxiously looked for conference of the various industrial organizations of this country, held at St. Louis last week, is over. Our special correspondent gives a concise report of the proceedings in the "Alliance Department."

The convention was one of the largest and most representative gatherings ever held in America. It was also the most enthusiastic and unanimous in sentiment of any similar convention ever held. Every section of this vast country was represented by intelligent, able and patriotic citizens who believe in the institutions of this country, but honestly believe that the trend of the dominant political parties is antagonistic to legitimate business interests and the interests of the masses.

It is a significant fact that the various industrial organizations, some representing the producers and others the consumers, from North, South, East and West should so readily unite and agree to a declaration of principles and at the same time declare their willingness to dissolve all allegiance to old party ties because of the dismal prospects of securing their demands from them.

The prevailing sentiment was "equal rights for all and special privileges to none." "The politician and recreant statesman has received his last appeal, and the future hopes of this body now rest with the people and business interests of the country to restore the government to its original functions, to serve the interests of the greatest good to the greatest number, and in all things equitable." It is a wholesome protest against the plundering avarice of monopoly. Industry has been crippled and legitimate business and labor has not received the just fruits of invested labor or capital. The sentiment of the conference was an earnest desire to promote and build up instead of tear down business industries.

This great national industrial conference marks an important epoch in our country's history, coming as it does on the eve of what promises to be the most significant political contest of modern times. Of course it is impossible to forecast the final outcome and results of this conference, yet the *KANSAS FARMER* believes that great good will be the natural result. May the right side win.

HOW TO FIGHT THE WHEAT-STRAW WORM.

Two reports on subjects of great importance to practical wheat-growers have just been issued from the entomological laboratory of Chancellor Snow, of the State University. The first of these is on the wheat-straw worm, which did great damage last season in the central part of Kansas. The following is condensed from Chancellor Snow's report:

"The life history of this pest is, briefly, as follows: In March and April adults issue from last year's wheat-straws, either in stubble or volunteer or in the stack, and lay their eggs on the tender leaves of the growing wheat. The larvae, on hatching, burrow into the stem, pupate, and soon mature, the adults emerging in the latter part of May and early part of June. These adults lay their eggs in the now maturing wheat, and another brood of destructive larvae hatches. These larvae pupate in the straws either in stubble or stack before winter, and pass the winter in the pupal stage. The following spring the adults appear and a new cycle is begun. The insect is thus two-brooded.

"The larvae occur in all parts of the stem but according to our observations (confirming those of Messrs. Riley and Forbes) most often, by far, in the straw just above the second node or joint below the head. In a bunch of straws received last fall from Russell county over 75 per cent. of the straws were infested. In these straws 40 per cent. of the pupae were found above the first node below the head; 50 per cent. above the second node and 10 per cent. elsewhere.

"It is with the insect in its larval or pupal form that the farmer will make acquaintance. No swelling of the stem betrays the presence of the pest, as is the case with the joint-worm. The failure of heads to fill out, or a stunting of the plants, will be the only external indications noticeable.

"It is an easy matter, however, to determine the presence of the pest. Straws from the suspected field should be gathered and split down the middle line; the larva, if present, will be found as a small

white grub in the straw, probably near a node. Or, if the examination is made near the time of the emergence of the adult, the pupa will be found snugly lying in its cell. But if the discovery is made only in the growing wheat, no immediate remedy is at hand. It is, however, in the fall and winter that the importance of a careful search for the insect becomes apparent, as at these times effective means are available for combating the insect pest. Straws from the stubble and from the stack should be carefully inspected. In fall and winter, as already indicated in the brief life history sketch, the insect is in the pupal stage, and will be found in the straws. The pupa rests in its hidden retreat awaiting the warm days of early spring to emerge and oviposit on the growing wheat. The present, then, is the time for action. The stubble of all infested fields should be destroyed by burning or otherwise, and all remnants of straw stacks in which the pest has been found should be burned before March 1 or immediately thereafter. It has been found that only about five out of every one hundred individuals possess wings. This is an additional factor in making possible a successful war upon the pest. As the adults emerge from stack or stubble in the spring they must of necessity have a very restricted range within the limits of which the eggs for the next brood will be laid. Thus an additional incentive to individual work on the part of the farmer is created, as it lies within the power of each farmer to almost insure the riddance of the pest from his wheat field. Simple rotation of crops is evidently an effective measure, as, if the emerging adults from last year's straw find no growing wheat in which to rear their broods, the insect will be starved out.

"As previously mentioned, the wheat-straw worm was especially prevalent last year in central and western Kansas. Farmers in the wheat counties of this portion of the State, should immediately inspect the straws in their stacks, and if the insect is found should burn all left over straw. Because of the many reports received last year from Barton, Russell, Osborne, Rice, Ellsworth, Rush and Lincoln counties, it is undoubtedly advisable that all stubble and remaining straw in these counties be burned.

"It is the especial object of this bulletin to call the attention of Kansas wheat-growers to the work which should be done now. There should be no delay in destroying infested straw, as in a few weeks, if not days, the adults will be emerging from the straws. Not only will immediate action on the part of the farmers be certainly valuable with reference to next July's harvest, but it will do much toward ridding the State of this pest for future years. For in the wheat-straw worm we have to deal with a pest which by concerted action on the part of those interested may be kept thoroughly in control, or even completely stamped out."

Judge Riner, in the United States Circuit court, rendered a decision on the last day of February, which is especially commendable for its equity. The case was one in which a mortgage was foreclosed and the property was bid in by the mortgagee for two-fifths of the amount of the indebtedness. The mortgagee asked further judgment against the mortgagor for the other three-fifths. This was denied by Judge Riner. It is but just that, after taking a mortgage on property at one-third of its value, and then taking the property for this one-third of its real value, the debtor should be discharged from further obligation. This cannot be done under the State laws of Kansas but the next Legislature should enact such a statute as in the interest of justice and humanity will enable the courts of this State to render just such decisions as that above referred to in the Federal court.

The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the year 1891, contains the following subjects: Report by the Secretary; crop and live stock statistics; "The Sugar Industry of Kansas," by Hon. Geo. F. Kellogg, State Sugar Inspector; "The Water Conditions of Western Kansas," by Prof. Robert Hay, State Geologist; "Loco Weed," by Prof. Q. E. Sayer, of the State University; "Irrigation on the Western Plains," by William Tweedale, civil engineer; "Weather Bulletin for October, November and December," by Prof. J. T. Lovewell, of Washburn college, and Y. B. Jennings, of the United

States Weather Bureau. The bulletin contains much valuable information, and it is a pity that it comes lagging along at the end of February, instead of appearing during the first week in January. Another pity about it is that it reaches so small a number of the real farmers of the State.

EUROPEAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The latest report of the Department of Agriculture on the present condition and acreage of European crops says of Great Britain: "There has been a change for the better. A prominent matter for discussion at present is continued decrease in the wheat area."

France: "The period of frost which commenced generally about the 8th of January has given way to mild and rainy weather, and the fear is now expressed that damage will result if present conditions are maintained. The prospect on the whole is, however, satisfactory, and the state of affairs so much more satisfactory than at the corresponding time a year ago, that farmers are not disposed to complain."

Germany: "The growing crops have been well protected by snow. In common with nearly all Europe the weather moderated during the last part of the month. General satisfaction is expressed at the existing conditions."

Austro-Hungary: "The severe winter weather in the empire has broken up. In Transylvania and Theiss districts the young plants have suffered from lack of snow covering, which was abundant elsewhere. The latest official reports put the situation as being only mildly satisfactory."

Italy: "Agricultural reports, especially as touching wheat, continue fair, despite the fact that the weather has been extremely changeable."

Belgium: "The *Moniteur Belge* gives the official returns of the 1891 wheat and rye crops as, respectively, 1,992,600 quarters and 1,909,500 quarters, as compared with 2,372,200 quarters of wheat and 2,386,800 quarters of rye in 1890."

Russia: "The reports of the Russian crops continue to be contradictory and unsatisfactory. On the 1st of December the statements from the greater grain-growing governments generally described the condition of the winter sowings as bad. A later government report, made on the 24th of December, gave a more promising aspect to the situation. The last cablegrams from Odessa state that nearly all southern Russia is suffering from a blight of black frost. In the Caucasus a better prospect prevails, and not unfavorable accounts come from the central departments, which include some of the famine-stricken districts."

India: "The first general memorandum on the state of the wheat crop is not particularly favorable, and later private reports take a still less favorable view of the situation. Favorable rain in September and October and the stimulus of high prices caused a larger area to be put under wheat in the Punjab, which, on November 30, was recorded 7,153,400 acres, or a little more than 1 per cent. above the area shown in the final report of last year. Owing, however, to the want of rain for late sowings, no further extension is likely to take place. In the northwestern provinces the area sown up to December 10 was about 5,427,000 acres, or 4 per cent. more than last year's. The acreage in the central provinces is deficient in consequence of the season being unfavorable to the later sowings. Information from Bombay is incomplete. The area recorded up to December 5 is about 2,114,000 acres, but sowings continue. They will, however, be very short both in the southern Deccan and Karnatak. The estimated acreage in Berar is about 855,000, or 2.2 per cent. more than last year's. Rain is wanted to maintain the condition of the crop—in some districts urgently—both in the Punjab and in the central provinces, where only the early-sown fields are at present in fair condition. Prospects are good on the whole in the northwestern provinces and Oudh and Berar. In Bombay, however, except in Nasik and Khandish, the prospects are discouraging. In the Punjab purchases of the crop in the ground, presumably for export, have already commenced. Information regarding the wheat crop in Bengal is not yet available."

Prof. Blake says those not advised of the coming weather cannot avoid serious mistakes this year.

EXCELLENT EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

The chemical department of our Agricultural college has just issued Bulletin No. 25, in which is given a most instructive account of the experiments of the last year in improvement and cultivation of sorghum. Lack of space prevents the reproduction of the entire bulletin in the KANSAS FARMER. Profs. Fallyer and Willard have here, as in other branches of their work, manifested their ability and care in conducting, recording and discussing experimental work.

They say, during the season just closed, the tests of sorghum and the efforts to improve sorghum by seed selection, begun in 1893, have been continued. Not all of the older sorts have been grown this year. Three previous years have shown which are the valuable sorts, and since it is well known that sorghum improves in quality until it is dead ripe, and maintains this high quality if left standing in the field until injured by frost, valuable work on sorghum seems narrowed down to testing new sorts and attempts to improve the best of the old ones.

Since the quality of sorghum varies with the season, we always grow some of the standard sorts as a basis of comparison. We grew several of the newer kinds that gave promise of possessing valuable qualities, and the results with these sorts appear with the others. But the greater attention has been given to the improvement of sorghum. Some of these trials are from selections of seed continued since 1888; others date back only one and two years. Unless careful discriminations are made, the complexity of this work will swamp the experimenter. We have striven to plant the seed of the best stalks only, and to preserve the lineage of each strain. This cannot be made apparent in our table giving the sugar in the juice of selected stalks, but it is found in our note books, and can be traced up at any time. In certain contingencies this will be of value, but the principal consideration is to secure the improved strains.

In addition to this work in improving sorghum by seed selection, we are testing fertilizers, to see to what extent, if any, the quality of sorghum is affected by fertilizers.

This is a continuation of experiments begun last year, when permanent plats were staked off, fertilizers being applied to the alternate ones. The unmanured plats served as standards of comparison. The same kind of seed has been used on all the plats the past two seasons. It may seem that seed from each plat should be used to seed it the next year, so that the effect of the fertilizer may be cumulative. If an improved sort is to be developed by the use of fertilizers, this is certainly the proper course, for by this means only may the effect of a fertilizer be carried over to the next year to be added to again by the same fertilizers. But without any information as to effects of the various manurial salts upon the sugar content of sorghum, it seemed better that preliminary trials should be made in which all the plats, the "nothing" plats as well as those receiving the several fertilizers, are treated alike as regards preparation of soil, seeding and cultivation. They thus differ only in the one matter of manuring, the effects of which are to be tested. The other course may be taken up next year, and continued until the data obtained serve to base a decisive conclusion upon, even though an improved strain of sugar sorghum is not secured.

The season of 1891 has been an exceptionally good one for sorghum. The early summer was such as to give a good growth where the soil was kept clear of weeds, and the last portion of the season was favorable for perfect ripening of the plant. As a result, our sorghum has been the best we have ever grown. To what extent this may be the result of past selection of seed, it is impossible to tell. It seems evident, however, that it is not wholly due to this, and that the propitious season is to be credited with a large portion of the result.

Our sorghum ground had been plowed the previous autumn, and was in excellent condition in the early spring to receive the seed. The planting was done on the 8th and 9th of May. The seed germinated well, and the plants were thinned to give a proper but heavy stand. It was given good cultivation and a big crop resulted. All but some of the earlier analyses were of the fully mature cane. Those of the immature cane, as was to be expected,

were of comparatively low sugar content for the variety.

Whether we examine the table (tables are here omitted) of single stalks or that of general samples, we find evidence of remarkable richness in cane sugar and comparative freedom from the undesirable glucose sugars. Among the newer varieties are many that do not deserve further trial; but in Undendebule, the one that is the richest in cane sugar and the lowest in reducing sugar, we have a sorghum of rare merit. Among the single-stalk analyses it shows to especially good advantage. Our cane-growers should secure seed of this variety.

Many of the kinds in the general table have been subjected in past years to more or less selection of seed, and this may affect the composition even where no indication of selection appears in the table. But undoubtedly the excellence of the season must be regarded as the chief factor in the production of the uniformly high sugar content shown by nearly all varieties.

Our selections have, however, been in the line of high cane sugar and low glucose sugar. If these qualities, which characterized this year's sorghum to such an extent, are due to the selection and cultivation that the plant has received in the past, we may hope to eliminate the glucose factor from the sorghum sugar problem, and to greatly increase the true sugar factor. A sugar plant that has no more than one-half of 1 per cent. of uncrystallizable sugar is very near free from it. If this much has been accomplished, the end is not yet reached.

We can, however, only look to the future to determine the real facts as to the causes that have operated to produce our results, and whether the change is permanent or only an accident of the season.

We have made more numerous analyses of single stalks of sorghum this year than heretofore. The work has been conducted on the same general plan as that of previous years. The plats grown from the seed of the best stalks of last year have been examined by individual stalks. Only fair-sized canes are examined. The juice expressed is first tested with the hydrometer, and unless the specific gravity is found to be high it is mixed with that of others of the same variety to make a general sample. Those samples of juice showing the highest specific gravities are analyzed, and only the results upon these appear in the table.

In making the selections, the juice is collected in a wide-mouthed bottle, and the seed-top belonging with it is put into the bottle also, the stalk being cut off rather short for that purpose. The seed then remains with the juice until it is finally disposed of, making it unnecessary to label any samples of juice or any seed-tops, excepting the best ones finally selected. In this way, we have examined nearly 1,300 single stalks, and have analyzed sixty-six. We have not deemed it worth while to examine over a hundred from any one plat or to work upon inferior varieties in this connection.

A careful examination of table 2 (tables are here omitted) will show that juices having the greatest specific gravity were not necessarily those containing the highest percentage of sugar, and the juices of greatest purity have frequently a slightly lower percentage of cane sugar than some juices of less purity. For example, the highest specific gravity observed was 1.099 with juice from two different stalks of Undendebule, but the highest percentages of cane sugar were found in juices of specific gravity 1.098 from other stalks of the same variety. So, too, while these stalks yielded juice of the highest percentage of cane sugar, its purity was but 81 per cent., while the crosses of Orange and Amber furnished juice of 85 and even 86 per cent. purity, but somewhat less cane sugar.

The highest per cents. of cane sugar observed in several varieties were 18.95, in Undendebule; 18.25, in a cross of Orange and Amber; 18.50, in Kansas Orange; 17.84, in Medium Orange; 17.41, in Link's Hybrid; 16.94, in Unkunjana; 16.83, in cross of Orange and Link's, and 16.48 in Early Amber. The lowest per cents. of reducing sugars were found in Undendebule, Link's Hybrid and Unkunjana.

The highest percentage of cane sugar which we have observed in any previous year has been 17.47, in a cross of Orange and Amber.

THE TRIAL WITH FERTILIZERS.

The plan of the experiment with fer-

tilizers, as given in Bulletin 16, is as follows: "An experiment was begun to see whether better sorghum may be produced by the use of fertilizers and good cultivation. To this end plats were staked off permanently, so that the same treatment may be given these plats for a series of years. The treated plats alternate with "nothing" plats. The following substances were selected for trial: Lime, superphosphate, nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, plaster (gypsum), and a complete fertilizer composed of superphosphate, sulphate of potash, nitrate of soda and plaster. The lime was applied at the rate of 20 bushels per acre; the superphosphate at the rate of 600 pounds per acre; nitrate of soda, 400 pounds; sulphate of potash, 400 pounds, and plaster, 200 pounds. To the plat receiving the complete fertilizer the following amounts per acre were applied: Sodium nitrate, 200 pounds; potassium sulphate, 200 pounds; superphosphate, 300 pounds; plaster, 100 pounds. The fertilizer was sown broadcast along the rows soon after planting." Salt was applied at the rate of 150 pounds per acre. The plats were treated the same this year as last, and were all planted on May 8, with the same kind of seed, which was a good strain of Kansas Orange. They received uniform and thorough cultivation and produced an excellent crop. The analyses were made September 29 and 30, the sorghum being fully ripe.

The plats are one-fiftieth of an acre in area, containing four rows 62.2 feet long and 3 3/4 feet apart. The samples for analysis were taken from one of the middle rows of each plat. All of the sorghum growing in ten consecutive hills was taken as the sample. The aggregate weight of the fifteen samples was nearly 500 pounds of dressed cane. The significance of the very high cane sugar content shown is much greater on this account than it would be if the results were obtained from only a few canes. With such sorghum as was furnished by these plats, sorghum sugar would soon be an important factor in commerce. The greatest difference is shown in the plat receiving sodium nitrate, where there is an apparent increase of .88 per cent. The same plat showed an increase last year, but the early freeze had injured the cane so much that we do not think it worth while to make any detailed comparisons of this year's results with last year's. The experiment will be continued as planned, and if the sodium nitrate plat shows an increased percentage of cane sugar next year, a plat will be started in which the attempt will be made to combine stalk selection and fertilization in the production of an improved strain of the best variety of sorghum.

FINNEY COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The fourth annual session of the Finney County Farmers' Institute was held at Garden City, February 26 and 27, and the most excellent program, as published in our last issue, ably and successfully carried out, before large assemblies. The papers read were nearly all of the highest character, showing practical knowledge, comprehension and discernment. In fact, they have not been surpassed at any of the institutes held so far this season. Further evidence of the judgment and wisdom of this organization is seen in the mutual co-operation of its active members with the KANSAS FARMER to carry on the well begun work, and enlarge its usefulness by making it even more than a State Institute. This worthy enterprise will be most successfully accomplished by the publication in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER of all the valuable papers read, thereby placing them before many thousands of farmers in such shape that they may be read, re-read, and their useful information thoroughly understood.

As space forbids a detailed account of this most successful farmers' institute we will simply add a few comments upon what we observed and the future possibilities and probabilities of at least that portion of the great Arkansas valley surrounding the so appropriately named Garden City. From personal observation of the value of irrigation in Arizona and California, we have often declared that we would rather own and till forty acres of land under irrigation than 160 acres subject only to rainfall. Yet, notwithstanding our anticipation of what we would see in this beautiful valley, our sur-

prise was never more complete. Through the courtesy of Messrs. Diesem, Allen and others, we had the pleasure of visiting several of the most successful farms in the immediate vicinity of the city.

Where six years ago was nothing but a cane field, now is located the beautiful home of I. L. Diesem, one of the newly elected members of the State Board of Agriculture. Here Mr. Diesem has solved a very important problem by successfully irrigating about eleven acres of orchard, small fruit and garden with a fourteen-foot windmill. As the manner in which this is done is fully explained in Mr. Diesem's paper, which will shortly appear in our columns, we will not attempt it here.

Among the interesting places visited was Squire Worrell's noted fruit farm of about sixty acres, on which we found every variety of fruit grown in this latitude, and of every age from one to eleven years old.

Another place visited was that of J. C. Allen. Here we found the most beautiful, well kept, healthy, vigorous young orchards ever seen east of California.

This visit has thoroughly convinced us that the possibilities of that part of the State, blessed with such an inexhaustible supply of "underflow," is simply wonderful; and, judging from the sturdy character and indomitable will of its people, we have no hesitation in predicting great probabilities for that portion of the once great American desert.

As we have promised to visit that vicinity again in the growing, blooming season, when the great results of irrigation may be seen in all its glory, we will make no further comments at this time.

Before closing, however, we wish to call attention to one special feature of the institute which excelled that of any other institute in the State; and that was the fine poultry show and astonishing exhibit of the products of the county, raised both without and under irrigation. Other counties will do well to adopt this plan hereafter, as it greatly adds to both the interest and usefulness of the institute, and gives visitors a more favorable impression of the fertility and probabilities of the country.

The KANSAS FARMER presents in another column an account of the invaluable stock feeding experiments now in progress at our State Agricultural college. Prof. Georgeson is conducting these experiments with the skill of a practical feeder and the exactness and care of the trained scientific experimenter. His figures and results are absolutely accurate and reliable. It is hoped that at the conclusion of the experiments Prof. Georgeson will favor the public with his conclusions from the data presented. He is now doing what is more important, i. e., giving the record of his experiments in so clear and comprehensive a manner that every intelligent feeder can make his own deductions.

Gossip About Stock.

The Morgan Horse Co., of Dundee, Ill., writes our Chicago manager that they have recently sold their high-bred young stallion, Doctor Allen, and their splendid brood mare, Lena Morgan, to Mr. J. H. Coons, Macedonia, Iowa.

J. G. Springer writes us: "The fine stock breeders are preparing for their annual spring sales, with just as good stock, if not a little better, than ever before offered, and with no expectancy of high prices. The average farmer may now have the benefit of the best of stock at the most reasonable figures. The first sales among the Sangamon county breeders will be Short-horn cattle and Southdown sheep, at Springfield, May 4 and 5, by Messrs. S. E. Prather, J. S. Highmore and J. D. Waters."

The sixth and seventh annual reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry is certainly one of the most valuable publications issued by that department. It gives a comprehensive report of the progress of extirpating pleuro-pneumonia; also regulations concerning Texas fever and glanders; inoculation as a preventive of swine diseases; investigations of infectious animal diseases, such as tuberculosis, hog cholera, swine plague, etc. The book contains a special report of the sheep industry of Great Britain; condition of the sheep industry west of the Mississippi river, by H. A. Heath, of the KANSAS FARMER. It contains over 500 4 1/2 x 7 1/4 inch pages of closely condensed matter, and besides the above-mentioned subjects, gives a vast amount of information which should be in the hands of every stock-raiser in the country. As members of Congress have only a limited number for distribution, the earlier applications are made to your representatives in Congress the better your chance of securing a copy of this valuable publication.

Horticulture.

A BEGINNER'S STORY OF SUCCESS WITH STRAWBERRIES.

By William Shelton, Kansas State Agricultural College, read before the Manhattan Horticultural Society, February 11, 1892.

I got my inspiration to plant a patch of strawberries in the spring of my first year in Kansas. It was very soon after that I mildly suggested to my landlady that some strawberries and cream would be a valuable addition to her menu. The remark that followed settled the question in my mind: "Plant a patch of strawberries." I would, and of sufficient size to grow enough to satisfy the cravings of my own nature at least, or I would be found very diligently trying. However, I did not break ground for the purpose till somewhat later.

From what I had seen of strawberry-growing in Kansas, it is to be admitted the outlook was not a favorable one. Plants, like the live stock I saw on neighboring farms, were required to "rough it." Evidently they were planted in good faith and with good intentions, but in most instances they were soon after left to the tender mercies of weeds and drought and allowed to mat over the ground in one solid mass. Of course such treatment was not productive of the best results, unless high prices and a scarcity of fruit be considered as such.

It was in the spring of the year 1889 that I took the initial step in the matter by purchasing of B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, a few hundred plants of the Crescent, Capt. Jack, Chas. Downing and the Mt. Vernon varieties. These were the propagation plants from which I obtained plants sufficient to fill two ordinary-sized village lots, about 50 feet by 150 feet, comprising one-third of an acre or thereabouts. This land was covered with a dense, luxuriant growth of weeds, so that mowing became a necessity before starting the plow. I speak of the condition of the land that you may know that it received no special treatment. In fact it was not as well prepared as corn fields usually are or should be. After burning off the weeds and grubbing out a goodly number of them so firmly established and so vicious by nature that I dared not trust entirely to the ability of the plowman, I ventured to plow my ground. This was done in August, 1889, after which I applied to the surface twelve two-horse loads of well-rotted manure, which was thoroughly harrowed and mixed into the soil as well as could possibly be done with a very ordinary harrow. On the 28th day of August, 1889, began setting my plants, finishing the last day of September. In putting out my plants in the summer and fall, as I did, I hoped to secure a partial crop the next year, and I succeeded in doing so. I had berries ample for the needs of my table three straight weeks, and never did berries taste better or cost more than those did in the expenditure of time and muscle. At the time of planting, the summer and fall, it was very dry and very warm, and the water I carried I verily believe would nearly float a modern war ship, to put the estimate safely. I know I never carried so much water since my boyhood, when I carried it for my mother, but I had got my foot in it and was bound to see it out. The upshot of it all was I succeeded in getting about half a stand, from which I supplied my table three consecutive weeks the next summer, as I just told you.

I set those plants in rows three and one-half feet apart and about twenty inches apart in the row. I also set them hit or miss as to varieties, just as the old ladies years ago made their rag carpets. You know the Crescent is a pistillate variety, while the others were all bi-sexual or perfect flowering, and in some unexplainable manner I got them interminably mixed, and so they were set. My later success, however, proved that they could not have been better planted for the purpose of fertilization, the result of good luck rather than good management on my part. Planting in the order of two rows of the pistillate varieties and one of the bi-sexual would have been a safer way, therefore a better one. That first winter after planting I did not mulch my plants, but again trusted to luck and again was favored. My plants came out in the spring all right, and considering the stand, the number and condition of plants on the ground, they did remarkably well to

supply my table for three weeks, for I had worked up by this time a remarkable appetite for strawberries.

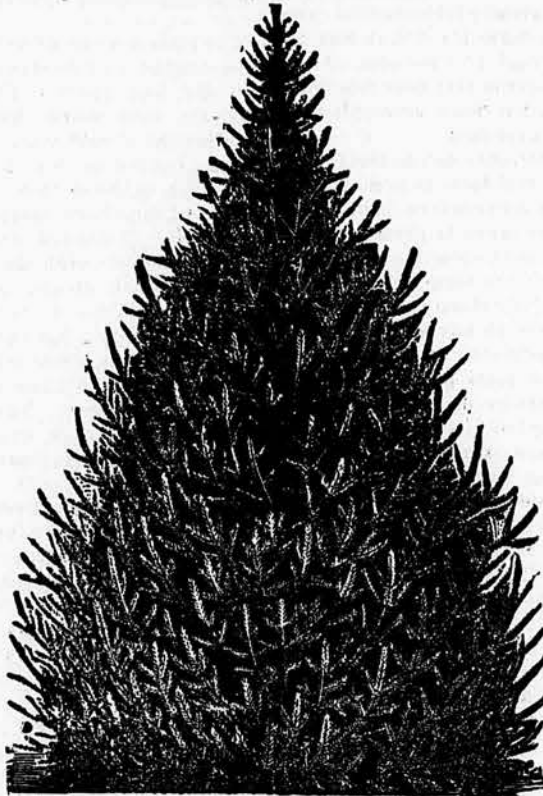
That summer I cultivated my patch three times and hand-hoed it twice. That season, too, was a favorable one for the growth of strawberry plants. The gaps in my rows rapidly filled up, and the spaces between the rows were filling up just as fast and but for the timely intervention of cultivator and hoe would have been one solid mass of plants and weeds. I compromised with them and allowed them to fill a matted row about a foot in width. Later on, I thought this too wide for the good of the next year's crop, so I narrowed this width somewhat by selling that fall \$13 worth of plants. My plants looked in the fall remarkably well. The climatic conditions up to the setting in of winter were all that could have been desired, and the prospect of a good crop the following year was an encouraging one. In the month of December, I mulched them, using litter from horse stables, some partially rotten, but mostly short, straw material, better than clean straw, inasmuch as it was heavier and less liable to be moved by the wind. Another good feature in this kind of mulch, after it had served as a protection for the plants during the winter and had kept the berries clean and free from grit, it was in condition to be worked into the soil as a

counted for parties taking whole crates or buying at the patch. The box I sold my berries in was the full quart, containing 67 1-5 cubic inches, just ten cubic inches more than any berry box I saw on the market in Manhattan. In the strawberry business honesty does not seem to be the best policy, at least for people who have not come to stay in the business. I shall sell in the short quart this year, and if I err it will be in good company.

The results, in dollars and cents, I will now give you, and I have done.

As I said before, it is impossible for me to give you exactly the number of quarts picked from the patch, as I have no account of the berries damaged by the rain and not sold. The total expense, including setting the plants, up to the time of the first crop, was \$10.05; value of berries used in my family in 1890, was four bushels at \$2.50, \$10. Here the receipts and expenses balance nearly. Expense of cultivation from first crop to the second crop, \$7; boxes and crates, \$10.52; picking and marketing, \$30; grocer's commission, \$18; total expense, \$65.52. Received for berries sold, \$120; plants sold, \$20; total receipts, \$140. Deducting from this total expense, \$65.52, leaves net profit for year, \$74.48.

In this account no mention has been made of my own work, nor has any charge been made for it. I consider the advan-



A SAMPLE OF D. HILL'S EVERGREENS.

[See Descriptive Article.]

fertilizer. The mulch I applied only on the row of plants, not between them. This I did to save material and expense. In the spring this mulch was removed from the row and placed close alongside as a protection for the berries, but not however until the ground between the rows had received a good, thorough hoeing, killing the young weeds and leaving the soil in best condition to receive and to retain as much as possible of the spring rainfall. This is all the work that was done on the patch before picking the berries. I cannot give you the dates of the appearing of the first blossom or the first fruit, but I can truly say that I never saw before such a magnificent show of blossoms. A large per cent., however, of these were frosted. About June 2 the first picking was made. The last on June 24. While the season was a favorable one for the growth of berries and plants up to the time of picking, it was most disastrous for keeping and shipping. Nearly every day it rained. Mostly one had to pick in rubber boots and rain-coat. Berries rotted on the vines. Those touching the soil in nearly every instance were spoiled, and the best of them were soft and in no condition to keep or ship. Mine were mostly picked in the morning and sold to the consumer before night. Berries left unsold in the grocer's hands at night invariably spoiled before morning. I am unable to say just how much I lost this way, but I know it was considerable. One grocer handled about all my berries. A few consumers came to the patch and took them, saving the grocer's commission. The berries were mostly sold by the grocer three quarts for 35 cents, although this price was dis-

tages of having fresh fruit and the satisfaction of seeing it grow compensated me fully for all I did.

Finally, in conclusion, let me say that this little venture of mine has not paid me alone in dollars and cents. My table has been supplied during the season with an abundance of fresh, healthful, delicious fruit. And this is not all. To me and to all others interested in fruit-growing, the business from beginning to end is brim-full of interest. The different stages of development from bud to fruit are matters of joy to the heart of the interested fruit-grower. Some one has said that "the principal requisite for success in fruit-growing is a love for the business itself," and I believe it. We cannot all convert our farms into extensive fruit patches and be successful. The market facilities will not warrant such a step, nor the best interests of the farmer, but nearly all can cultivate and successfully grow an abundance of fruit for supplying of his own table, lessening his expenses, adding to his home comforts.

I believe with good, thorough culture and a careful selection of varieties, a crop of strawberries may be expected with more certainty than a crop of corn. Late frosts may sometimes occasion partial losses, but rarely, if ever, a total loss. Timely cultivation will always avert the danger of loss of plants by drought, I believe. The yield of fruit may be lightened and the length of the fruit season shortened by a dry May, but I have yet to see a spring in Kansas so unfavorable as to cause a total loss of the strawberry crop.

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing our advertisers.

Evergreen Nurseries.

The illustration on this page was furnished by Mr. D. Hill, the well-known evergreen specialist, of Dundee, Ill., whose advertisement appears in this paper. In this special industry Illinois takes the lead. Our Chicago representative reports a visit to this well-known evergreen nursery, where he spent a day looking over the grounds and viewing trees by the millions. Thirty acres of solid evergreens. What a sight it was. No less than ten acres in seedlings of the various varieties, from the tiny plant just peering through the ground, to the two and three year trees, which are ready to transplant. Over twenty acres of transplanted evergreens, from six inches to six feet. What a grand sight to look upon, and note the various shades and colors of these trees, from the dark green pines to the delicate silvery tints of the Rocky Mountain spruces. The growing and cultivation of the various species of evergreens is an interesting process. Mr. Hill's trees are all grown with a view to the needs and wants of the various States. For wind-breaks and other purposes the Scotch, Austrian and White pines thrive as well in North and South Dakota as in the Middle States. With Mr. Hill's improved method of packing, evergreens can be sent 2,000 miles as safely as twenty. Nothing will enhance the value or add to the beauty and comfort of your farm more than a beautiful wind-break, shelter belt, screen or hedge with some of the various varieties adapted for this purpose. They are offered at reasonable prices and guaranteed to give satisfaction. His price list will be mailed free to all who will apply. Address D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

Horticultural Topics.

At the meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, February 20, an interesting discussion took place concerning the location here of a canning factory, to work up all surplus fruit. The plan suggested was to have the fruit-growers and gardeners take stock in the factory, and to fix the market price for fruit; and whenever the market does not bring the established price, then the surplus should be diverted to the factory instead of glutting the market.

Peaches in this section were reported all killed by the severe weather of early winter. In some localities in the south part of the State, the peach crop has suffered badly. Raspberry tips were reported rather scarce this spring. The apple crop reported all right. Mr. Lindsey, of Westport, thought strawberry beds planted last year would come out in poor shape in the spring, because of the late dry weather last fall. Old beds in good shape. He presented a very spicy paper on "Best Berries," drawn largely from his own experience in the business.

A resolution was passed by the Society protesting against the passage of House bill No. 3,876, restricting the shipping of nursery stock from one State into another, and urging our representatives to use their influence against the bill.

"German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs

"I have been ill for Hemorrhage "about five years, "have had the best Five Years. "medical advice, "and I took the first "dose in some doubt. This result- "ed in a few hours easy sleep. There "was no further hemorrhage till next "day, when I had a slight attack "which stopped almost immediate- "ly. By the third day all trace of "blood had disappeared and I had "recovered much strength. The "fourth day I sat up in bed and ate "my dinner, the first solid food for "two months. Since that time I "have gradually gotten better and "am now able to move about the "house. My death was daily ex- "pected and my recovery has been "a great surprise to my friends and "the doctor. There can be no doubt "about the effect of German Syrup, "as I had an attack just previous to "its use. The only relief was after "the first dose." J. R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

In the Dairy.

DAIRY FARMING.

Read before the Farmers' Institute, at Oak Grange hall, Shawnee county, February 9, 1892, by George Anderson.

Dairy farming is a specialty that requires study and special adaptiveness, and it is a branch of rural industry that never starts first in a new country. Wheat and grain-growing usually precede every other branch of agriculture. Then comes stock-raising, and finally specialties, such as dairying. In this county dairying is rapidly succeeding grain and stock-raising, as statistics from our State agricultural reports show:

1881—Milch cows... 6,712. Butter, lbs.... 48,374
1889—Milch cows... 10,764. Butter, lbs.... 487,344

Increase.....4,052. 438,970

It does not take close observation to see that the farmers who are dairying and giving it their attention, are in better financial circumstances than those who are not. One of the great disadvantages under which the average Western farmer still labors, is that he is often compelled to make purchases at times when he has no ready money, and consequently he must buy on credit at prices much above legitimate cash prices. Now, brother farmers, I know of no better way out of this difficulty than to depend on the proceeds of a well-managed dairy. It will beat 2 per cent. government loans; for who ever heard of any one borrowing himself out of debt? On the other hand, we have known farmers to buy farms and pay for the same from the proceeds of the dairy.

Perhaps a few remarks and figures of our own experience for the past year would be of interest to some of you:

RECEIPTS FROM DAIRY IN 1891.

January, for butter.....	\$74.00
February, for butter.....	96.50
March, for butter.....	108.25
April, for butter.....	118.75
May, for butter.....	122.40
June, for butter.....	120.60
July, for butter.....	107.00
August, for butter.....	94.00
September, for butter.....	73.00
September, for calves.....	162.00
October, for butter.....	62.00
November, for butter.....	56.00
December, for butter.....	44.00

Total.....\$1,238.50

Of this amount \$1,076.50 was for butter, and \$162 for eighteen steer calves sold in September at \$9 per head. I have ten heifer calves left.

Whole number of milch cows, twenty-eight. Two-year-old heifers, five.

Our dairy is not any of the special breeds for milk, but we have some very good dairy cows. I have had some Jerseys, but I would not advise farmers to confine themselves to any special breed, as I have found, in my experience, nearly all breeds produce some good milkers. To illustrate, I once bought a two-year-old Cherokee heifer for \$12 that proved to be one of the best butter cows we ever owned.

We market our butter direct to consumer, or as much as we can furnish during winter season. Surplus during summer we market at grocery, and find ready sale for surplus at from 20 to 23 cents per pound. We sold none at less than 20 cents, and the most realized was 35 cents during the year. We found ready sale, and packed no butter during the year. We print all of our butter into one-pound prints, with an "I. X. L." butter print, with initials of name on print, consequently the grocer cannot palm off other butter for G. A. A. butter. In this way you can soon establish a thriving butter trade. I now have a standing offer of 23 cents per pound for one hundred pounds per week for one year by one of the thriving grocers of Topeka.

Our dairy apparatus consists of one No. 6 Reid creamery, refrigerator, butter-worker, "Boss" churn, "I. X. L." butter print, dairy thermometer, and last but not least, ice house filled with ice.

TOTAL COST.

Creamery.....	\$60.00
Refrigerator (home-made).....	17.00
Butter-worker.....	6.00
Boss churn.....	6.00
I. X. L. print.....	11.00
Thermometer.....	25
Ice house (besides our own labor).....	40.00

Total.....\$140.25

We think that we were well repaid for our ice house last year. We built it in January, 1891. I heard some of our enterprising farmers remark last summer: "I will build me an ice house next winter." I don't see them materializing. It is like the man in Arkansas covering his house. In the winter they don't need ice. But "dog days" are coming, sure as fate, and we should be prepared for either.

It has been a common thing to hear

farmers say "our folks don't like to milk, especially in winter," and as soon as it gets a little cold they turn the cows dry. Perhaps if we could see that farmer's wife or daughter on a cold, frosty morning, trying to milk in a bleak corral, with no wind-break but the sunny side of a wire fence, we would not wonder at their dislike. One of the important things in winter dairying is a warm stable. The outlay will be small compared with the comfort and profit derived from it.

The problem of food for dairy cows is one that farmers must solve for themselves to a certain extent. Of one thing they may be sure, to be profitable they must be well-fed. Our grain ration consists of crushed corn, cob and all, and bran, equal parts, six quarts twice a day. I don't say this is the best, but I think the cheapest, time and everything considered. For hay or roughness, I have fed mostly millet and mowed oats, cut green. But cows like a change of feed. Corn fodder, or even prairie hay, is relished as a change. I have never fed clover hay until this winter, and but a few loads, and I find the cows relish it and prefer it to millet. From observation, I think it will soon be the winter hay ration for the dairy, as well as early and late pasture.

One of the most difficult things in my dairy experience is to keep up the milk flow in early fall. Flies are bad; pastures short and tough, and dry, and cows gradually shrink in quantity of milk. Those who have tame pasture are fortunate, to say the least; but for us who have no tame pasture, I think soiling the next best. Sow sorghum or sweet corn as convenient to your feeding place as possible. Sow from June 1 to July 10, and cut just as needed for feed until frost. Farmers who have never tried sowing sorghum in this manner, will be pleasantly surprised at the amount of green feed one acre will produce. As soon as you notice that the cows are shrinking in their milk flow, commence feeding once or twice a day. Don't wait until they have shrunk one-half, for you will find it impossible to bring them back to their former quantity. Sad experience has taught me this. A few of us have to still patronize the dear school.

One of the drawbacks to farm dairying, is the drudgery, as they term it. We admit it is work, and in bad weather unpleasant work, and we have yet to find any business on any well-managed farm that the slipshod farmer would not call drudgery. Yet we all like the work that brings us profit; and no work we like is drudgery, even if it be hard work. The crop that brings us in the greatest profit, is the crop we would rather cultivate and handle.

We often hear farmers say that the dairy business is overdone. Why, we sold butter last summer for 6 cents per pound. If that butter was good, and worked properly, it could have been put in cold storage at the small cost of 25 cents per hundred weight, and that farmer would have realized 20 cents per pound for the same butter in December. Does it sound like overproduction, while Armour, in Kansas City, Kas., is producing 12,000 pounds of butterine daily, and has been since November 1, and thousands of pounds are sold weekly in Topeka. And we think it bad enough to have to sell our fat cows for \$1.50 per hundred weight, and now to have them send back the tallow on our market at 20 cents per pound, to compete against our butter market, it seems like adding insult to injury, and we should see that our next Legislature puts some restrictions on this infamous business.

Many a life has been lost because of the taste of cod-liver oil.

If Scott's Emulsion did nothing more than take that taste away, it would save the lives of some at least of those that put off too long the means of recovery.

It does more. It is half-digested already. It slips through the stomach as if by stealth. It goes to make strength when cod-liver oil would be a burden.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

Have You Seen Pansies?

Probably not, for the remarkable improvements are very recent and several are now offered for the first time, while new strains of the past few years have been perfected. Pansies are doubtless the most popular of all flowers raised from seed, and in order to give a new impetus to their culture, by acquainting all with the wondrous beauty of the LATEST NOVELTIES, we have decided to make the following

Special Offer For 25 Cts. we will mail one packet each of all the following:

For 1892, only.
PEACOCK PANSY. A grand fancy flower, petals edged with a thin white line, within which is a space of purplish crimson, passing into a rich central blotch of deep blue shading to black. The coloring is truly delicious.

ROSY MORN PANSY. This is a really beautiful rosy red color with a distinct white edge around each petal, while the three lower petals are blotched with a deep purplish red. The flowers are of perfect form and good size.

BURPEE'S DEFIANCE GIANT FANCY PANSIES. The flowers measure from two-and-one-half to four inches across; the ground colors are of all shades and they are both three-spotted and five-spotted, distinctly marked with the large blotches.

We have a beautiful plate, painted in nine colors, of the three distinct new Pansies named above, which we will mail enclosed flat with our FARM ANNUAL for 1892.

IMPROVED GIANT TRIMARDEAU. Greatly improved in the enormous size of flowers, fine form, and increased variety of colors.

IMPERIAL GERMAN, Splendid Mixed Seed of over fifty colors, saved from the finest flowers by the German specialist, whose gardens we repeatedly inspected during the past Summer.

ALL FIVE of the above grand Novelties in PANSIES, one packet of each with instructions how to raise the largest Pansies, will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cts., or five complete Collections for \$1.00. No such offer was ever made before, and we hope to greatly extend the culture of Pansies by thus popularizing the finest strains of this beautiful flower. Will you not take this opportunity of becoming acquainted with their wondrous beauty? Our word for it, you cannot invest twenty-five cents in any other seeds that will give such satisfaction and delight.

ORDER NOW, and ask for **Burpee's Farm Annual for 1892,** the most complete Seed Catalogue of the year. With honest descriptions, truthful illustrations, and colored plates painted from nature, it tells all about the **BEST SEEDS,** including Rare Novelties in Vegetables and Flowers, which cannot be had elsewhere.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co. Philadelphia, Pa. (Please mention this paper.)

THE SOWER HAS NO SECOND CHANCE.
Good sense says make the most of the first.

FERRY'S SEEDS

have made and kept Ferry's Seed Business the largest in the world—Merit Tells.

Ferry's Seed Annual for 1892 tells the whole Seed story—Sent free for the asking. Don't sow seeds till you get it.

D.M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.
P. O. Box 1133

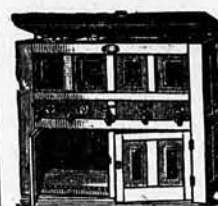
Two Million Hedge Plants and Apple Seedlings for sale.

HEDGE PLANTS, Grape Vines, and general Nursery Stock. Prices list free.

SEED CORN I have a few hundred bushels of my famous Early Yellow Rose Corn (selected) for sale. Strongest, surest, earliest and largest. Yields 100 bushels per acre. Write for sample and testimonials to J. B. Armstrong, P. O. Box 773 Shenandoah, Iowa. Five bushels and over, \$1 per bushel; less \$1.25 per bushel. F. O. B. cars.

Big, Red Apples!

Are grown from our trees. Choice APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY, PEACH and APRICOT trees. Forest Trees for timber claims. Grape Vines. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens. The largest, best and cheapest stock in the West. 800 AGENTS WANTED. Send for Price List. **C. J. CARPENTERS CO.,** Fairbury, Nebraska.



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GREAT TRIAL of CENTRIFUGAL MACHINES

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The **EXTRACTOR-SEPARATOR**, was awarded the **King's Cup and First Prize of Honor.**

This is the **GREATEST CONTEST** in all Europe, and leaves the **EXTRACTOR-SEPARATOR** as the **VICTOR over All Competitors.**

It is the **ONLY BUTTER EXTRACTOR.** It is the **Best Cream Separator**, and has a capacity of 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per hour. We guarantee this machine in every respect—material, workmanship and separation of the cream—equal to any. The bowl is made of imported Swedish steel, the best and strongest steel in the world. It is superceding other cream separators, because of the larger amount of milk separated with greater thoroughness. Send For Full Illustrated Circulars.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.,
Manufacturers of Creamery, Cheese and Dairy Supplies.



Sweet Potato Seed

And PLANTS in season. Eight varieties, a large quantity of each, for sale by **B. F. JACOBS, P.O. Box 122, Wamego, Kas.**

Rose Lawn Fruit Farm

All kinds of small fruit plants for sale. Seventy-five varieties to select from. Strawberries our specialty. Plants at lowest prices. Write for catalogue—free. Address **DIXON & SON, Netawake, Jackson Co., Kas.**

Smith's Small Fruits.

Our Spring Catalogue now ready. New Strawberries, New Raspberries, New Blackberries. 25,000 Edger Queen Strawberry Plants. 75,000 Guthbert and Brandywine Red Raspberries. Write for prices. **B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.**

ROSES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, VINES,

Small Fruits, Fruit & Ornamental Trees. Good assortment of varieties for the West. "Live and let live" prices. Correspondence solicited. Address **CECIL'S FRUIT FARM & NURSERY, NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.**



EVERGREENS, Shade Trees, Etc.
All kinds, sizes and prices.
R. DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill.

RARE SEEDS.

1 Pkg. New Pansy Violas, beautiful as Pansies, fragrant as Violets, richest colors, always in bloom.
1 Pkg. Splendid Mixed Flower Seeds, 1,000 kinds; will give a joyful surprise daily the entire season.
1 Pkg. Superb Old-fashioned Hardy Glove Pink, the sweetest and loveliest of all flowers.
1 Copy Park's Floral Guide, all about flow'rs.
1 Copy Park's Floral Magazine, illus. monthly.
All the Above for Only Two 2c. Stamps! Reader, if you love flowers don't miss this floral treat. It will give you joy for a whole year. Club with a friend and I will add New French Pansies free. Send now. This advertisement will not appear again. Name this paper. Address **GEORGE W. PARK, Libonia, Penna.** P.S.—15 Splendid named Roses 75c. 100 Roses \$5, post paid.

The Poultry Yard.

Management of Laying Hens.

A discussion of this subject in the *Journal of Horticulture* gives valuable suggestions for all poultry-raisers, although in some parts it bears evidence of having been prepared to meet the wants of breeders rather than farmers. Says the article: "Spring is the season during which, in our opinion, poultry requires the most management, especially in the matter of diet. It is a variable season, and food which supplies warmth must be regulated by the temperature. Laying hens, of which eggs are required for setting, now demand particular and intelligent attention. It is commonly thought that an egg is an egg, and so long as a certain number are produced there will, barring accidents, follow a corresponding number of chickens. We have repeatedly explained the absurdity of this idea, and dwell on the fact that the parent birds must be in good health and vigor to produce a strong progeny. We have, however, for the most part written of the care to be taken of the cock's health. As he is probably the chancier of many wives, his state of health is of the highest importance, for it influences the produce of all the yard. We are now, however, occupied with the laying hens. It is absolutely necessary that they should be neither too fat nor too lean; neither stuffed nor starved. Management is necessary to secure this due medium. We are frequently asked, 'How much ought each bird to consume daily?' It is impossible to answer such a question, so many are the circumstances upon which the reply depends, viz., the breed, size and age of the birds, the weather, the kind of run they have, its soil and aspect. Our plan at this time of year is to give all the laying hens two feeds a day—one of soft food, i. e., barley and other meals mixed, from 7 to 8 o'clock in the morning, the other of grain at 5 o'clock in the evening. Our birds are chiefly at complete liberty. When, however, laying hens are confined to runs where there is little to be picked up, nine or ten hours is too long to go without food, and a few scraps, rather to amuse than to feed them, should be given at midday.

"Now as to the quantity to be given at each feed. We are generally told to give birds as much as they will eat greedily. This is, in our opinion, a most delusive test. Where they have complete liberty they will probably not eat more at their two meals a day than is good for their health, though we are by no means sure of this; but fowls in partial or complete confinement get an unnatural appetite, and will invariably swallow with apparent avidity far more than is necessary to keep them in good condition. Many laying hens die from overfeeding and internal fat. We doubt if one in a thousand die from lack of nourishment. Bantams, above all others, transgress in eating, especially if they are kept among larger birds, for they pick up grain for grain with their giant companions so long as any is left. We have had much trouble with Bantam hens that for this cause have had diseases of the egg organs. The test of sufficiency which we recommend is to examine the hens' crops before feeding. At first it may be well to catch and feel one or two, but a practiced eye will soon see if they are distended. If this is the case at meal-time you may be sure that the former meal was too large. The crop should be entirely emptied, save for the insect or vegetable provender found by the birds themselves before they are fed again. If it is not so give hardly any food at the time and reduce the fare for the future. A practice which we have recommended for all poultry is especially advisable in the case of laying hens, viz., to make them run after their food, and thus compel them to take exercise. In spite, however, of all these precautions, some hens, especially Asiatics, will become too fat. A few doses of castor oil is a good remedy, but that provided by nature is by far the best—the rest taken during incubation.

"Hens of the non-sitting varieties very seldom suffer from internal fat. Nearly all others can be cured if they lay and become broody. Of course, if a hen is so fat that she never lays at all little can be done save putting her on a judicious system of abstinence, but if once a hen lays, even though she begins with malformed

or soft-shelled eggs, there is always considerable prospect of her recovery. Leave china eggs in the nest of such a bird, and thus encourage her to become broody. If it is specially desirable to get another setting of eggs from her, let her set two or three weeks on sham eggs, giving her the minimum of food, and then turn her off. It may be she is a famed show bird, and will be wanted for summer exhibitions. In this case her nest should be a large, round, open basket in which she can sit well, and where her tail is not rubbed against sides or wall. We often let our best exhibition hens sit early in the spring in such a place."

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, state symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

LICE ON CALVES.—Can you give me a simple remedy for lice on calves? E. P. St. George, Kas.

Answer.—Mix 1 part kerosene with 3 parts lard and rub in along the back, on the shoulders and about the head where the lice are thickest. Repeat once a week till the lice are all gone.

HOCK JOINT LAMENESS.—I have an eight-year-old mare that showed lameness two months ago whenever she was driven faster than a walk. There is a swelling in the cavity at the hock joint. There is a soft swelling, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and six inches long, on the inside of the leg, opposite the hock joint. Horsemen say it is too high up for a spavin; but I think it is a blood spavin. I have used Jackson's Common Sense Liniment and Kendall's Spavin Cure for six weeks; but she is apparently no better. Buffalo, Kas. S. C.

Answer.—You have given us a rather vague description of the case, but it is probably a bog spavin, accompanied by either a thoroughpin or a distention of that part of the saphena major vein which passes over the inside of the hock joint. In either case it is not likely that the enlargement can be removed; but with proper treatment the mare may be relieved of her lameness. Take powdered cantharides, 2 drachms; biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 1½ ounces; mix, and rub in with the hand enough to cover the puff and all the inside of the hock joint, then tie the mare's head up for twenty-four hours, when a little clean lard should be rubbed on and the mare turned loose. In about three weeks, or when the scabs come off, the blister should be repeated. The more it is rubbed the better the blister will take hold. Give the mare absolute rest while under treatment.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 29, 1892
CATTLE—Receipts 2,300. Light run; sales slow. Shipping steers, \$3 45 to \$4 50; Colorado steers, \$4 25; corn-fed New Mexico, \$3 05; corn-fed Texas, \$3 00 to \$3 30; cows, \$1 50 to \$2 25; bulls, \$2 10 to \$3 00; heifers, \$2 90 to \$3 25; stockers and feeders, \$3 00 to \$3 55.
HOGS—Representative sales, \$3 25 to \$4 00.
SHEEP—Ewes, average price, \$4 50.

Chicago.

February 29, 1892.
CATTLE—Receipts 20,000. Market steady to weaker. Good to prime steers, \$4 50 to \$5 00; others, \$3 80 to \$4 35; feeders, \$3 25 to \$3 80; stockers, \$1 75 to \$2 25; cows, \$1 50 to \$2 95.
HOGS—Receipts 20,000. Market steady to shade higher. Rough and common, \$4 40 to \$4 45; mixed and packers, \$1 60 to \$1 75; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4 30 to \$4 50; light, \$4 35 to \$4 75.
SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Market steady. Ewes, \$3 50 to \$4 75; mixed, \$1 50 to \$2 00; wethers and yearlings, \$5 00 to \$5 65; Western wethers, \$5 20 to \$5 65; lambs, \$5 50 to \$6 00.

St. Louis.

February 29, 1892.
CATTLE—Receipts 1,200. Market slow. Fair to good native steers, \$3 00 to \$4 30; fair to good Texas and Indian steers, \$2 70 to \$4 00.
HOGS—Receipts 2,400. Market slow. Fair to prime heavy, \$4 60 to \$4 75; mixed ordinary to good, \$4 00 to \$4 65; light, fair to best, \$4 50 to \$4 61.
SHEEP—Receipts 100. Market steady. Fair to desirable muttons, \$4 00 to \$5 75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 29, 1892.
WHEAT—Receipts 96,500 bushels. Sales on track: No 2 hard, 80c; No 3 hard, 74 to 77c; No 4 hard, 69 to 72½c; No 2 red, 85c; No 3 red, 81 to 82 c; No 4 red, 75 to 76c.
CORN—Receipts 106,200 bushels. Sales on track: No 2 mixed, 33½ to 33¾c; No 2 yellow, 33c; No 3 mixed, 33¾c; No 2 white, 34½ to 35c; No 3 white, 34c.
OATS—Receipts 39,500. Sales on track: No 2 mixed, 29 to 29½c; No 2 red, 29½c; No 3 mixed,

28½c; No 4 mixed, 27½ to 28c; No 2 white, 30a 30½c; No 3 white, 29 c.
RYE—Receipts 6,000 bushels. Sales on track: No 2, 79 to 80c; No 3, 75 to 76c.
FLAXSEED—87½c per cwt. on the basis of pure.
CASTOR BEANS—Crushing, in car lots, \$1 55 per bushel on basis of pure.
HAY—New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8 00; good to choice, \$5 00 to \$5 50; prime, \$4 25 to \$4 75; common, \$3 50 to \$4 00. Timothy, fancy, \$8 50; choice, \$8 00.

Chicago.

February 29, 1892.
WHEAT—No 2 spring, 87½c; No 3 spring, 82a 83½c; No 2 red, 92c.
CORN—No 2, 41c.
OATS—No 2, 28½c; No 2 white, 30½c; No 3 white, 29½ to 30c.

St. Louis.

February 29, 1892.
WHEAT—No 2 red, cash, 92c; May, 92c.
CORN—No 2 cash, 36½c; March, 36½c.
OATS—No 2 cash, 30c bid; May, 31a 31½c.
HAY—Prairie, \$7 00 to \$8 50; timothy, \$9 00 to \$10 00.
WOOL—Receipts 2,000 pounds. Market quiet. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19a 22½c; coarse, braid, 14a 20c; low sandy, 11a 18c; fine light, 16a 21c; fine heavy, 13a 18c. Tubwashed—Choice, 22a 32½c; inferior, 23a 30c.

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St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Kansas City, Mo.
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The Apiary.

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

BEE CULTURE.

By L. Clark, read before the Brown County Farmers' Institute, at Hiawatha, Kas., January 23, 1892.

In the brief time allowed to this subject, it is not possible nor necessary to enter into the details of the first principles of the keeping of bees. As these are familiar to nearly all who engage in bee culture, I shall direct these remarks to information which will be of benefit principally to farmers who keep a few bees in order to furnish their tables with one of the purest sweets to be had, simply by furnishing the bees with something to store it in.

Did you ever consider, my farmer friends, how liberal nature is to us in the matter of furnishing us this honey, which should be upon every farmer's table? Honey is a secretion of the flowers which is available to the bee each day when atmospheric conditions are favorable. And if not gathered each day, evaporates and passes away. Now all we have to do is to keep the bees and furnish them with boxes and sections in which to store the honey, and the bees will gather this crop each day and store it in convenient form for the table. Of course, the man who keeps bees must inform himself upon their nature and management, or only disaster and loss of time and money will follow. Here is where so many fail, by not understanding the nature and habits of bees. If anything appears to be wrong with their bees they must wait until they see the bee man of the neighborhood, and tell him how they act, and from the meagre information expect him to suggest a remedy which would have been plain to any one who had informed himself upon the subject. Happily the means of information are within the reach of every one, in the many bee papers now published in this country, and also in the books upon the subject, written by some of the most experienced and intelligent men of the present time.

A colony of bees at the close of winter consists of a set of brood combs, among which is clustered a round ball of bees, consisting of several thousand worker bees and a queen. Within this cluster of bees the combs will be found filled with young bees in all stages of development, from the egg to the perfect bee just emerging from the cell. As the weather becomes warmer the cluster increases in size from the hatching bees until all the combs are occupied with brood, and the hive overflowing with bees. If the bees are gathering honey rapidly, which may be known by their building out the honey cells at the top of the hive, now is the time to put on the top boxes or sections. Many make a mistake right at this time by putting on top sections too early in the season or before the bees are crowded in the lower hive. In consequence of putting on honey boxes too soon, the animal heat so necessary to the development of the young bees is allowed to escape, and the raising of young bees, which makes the colony large and populous, is retarded. Again, inexperienced persons will postpone putting on the boxes, waiting for them to swarm first. No greater mistake than this can be made, as often no swarm issues, and such persons lose what honey the colony would have made, and secure no increase. Top boxes should be put on as soon as, from their crowded condition, it is plain that they need more room. Should a swarm issue, the top box, bees, honey and all should be placed upon the new colony, and it placed upon the location or stand of the old colony, which should be removed to a new stand. In this manner we secure the working force in the new colony, where the top boxes are, and where they have an empty hive to fill, while the younger bees and the bees that are not old enough to work in the fields are left in the old colony on the new location to attend to the wants of the brood, and young bees at this time hatching from the cells in countless numbers. If second or third swarms issue, they should be hived and placed on each side of the old colony, and after three or four days, when all queens are hatched, they may be shaken in front of the parent colony and all extra queens will be destroyed and no more swarms issue that year. New hives

should be in readiness for swarms. How it does make a fellow sweat to have to run to the neighbors and borrow a hive when the swarm is hanging on a limb, or to have them in a temporary box or keg until a hive can be made. The frames of each new hive should be furnished with a strip of foundation about an inch wide, fastened securely to the top bar, as a guide to the combs. When this is done, each frame will have a straight comb from top to bottom if the hive is made level. Here is where new beginners fail again. In the excitement of hiving the new swarm, the frames in the new hive are perhaps forgotten and are not properly spaced, in consequence of which the combs are built crosswise, and the bees might as well have been put in a common box. A starter of comb foundation should also be placed in each section. At present prices of foundation, it does not pay in dollars and cents to fill each frame with foundation, as the bees, when honey is plentiful, can build the combs cheaper than the bee-keeper can furnish the foundation for them. When bees have nearly filled a crate of sections, they will often be as long filling up a few corner sections as would half fill an empty crate. This is remedied when the first crate is three-quarters full by raising it up and placing a full one beneath. This gives an opportunity for more bees to work, and by the time the top one is full the lower crate will be, perhaps, one-quarter full. But be careful and not raise them up and give too much room until they are crowded, or the object will be defeated and the bees will desert the upper box and take the honey along with them. If extracted honey is wanted, the hive should be furnished with an upper story or one-half story, in which should be hung frames of the same size as the lower ones, except only one-half as deep from bottom to top.

Hives should be shaded from the direct rays of the sun in July and August, and by the 1st of October, if they have not secured thirty pounds of well-refined honey in the lower hive, they should be fed honey or sugar syrup until they have that amount sealed up for winter.

(To be continued.)

A man who has practiced medicine for forty years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

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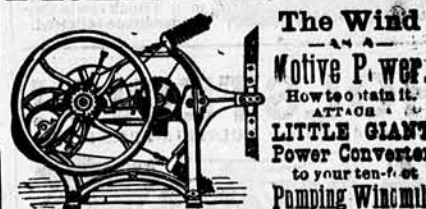
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FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 17, 1892.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Harrison Parsons in Canada tp., P. O. Mound Valley, December 12, 1891, one red cow, 10 years old, swallow-fork in left ear, branded T on shoulder and U on shoulder and flank.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.

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

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

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

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

Wilson county—V. L. Polson, clerk.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 24, 1892.

Ellis county—Wm. Grabbe, clerk.

2 HORSES—Taken up by C. L. Lightcap, P. O. Walker, December 30, 1891, two horses—one sorrel and one bay, both branded H on left shoulder; valued at \$31.50.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. B. Kellogg, in Janesville tp., P. O. West Creek, January 25, 1892, one red yearling heifer, dim brand on right hip, under-bit in both ears.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. E. Ames, in Bolton tp., January 25, 1892, one light bay mare, 15 hands high, black mane and tail and black legs to knees, awayed back, no marks or brands; valued at \$24.

Montgomery county—G. E. Evans, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas G. Smith, in Fawn Creek tp., December 25, 1891, one sorrel horse, 3 years old, branded B on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Rice county—W. M. Lasley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. F. Lowry, in Lincoln tp., January 25, 1892, one pale red steer with white spots, weight 1,000 pounds, branded on left side.

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 2, 1892.

Nemaha county—C. W. Hunt, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. O. Vining, in Red Vermilion tp., February 5, 1892, one dark bay horse; valued at \$20.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John N. Young, in Logan tp., P. O. Chanu, February 10, 1892, one dark bay mare, crop off right ear, lame in left fore leg, about 12 years old; valued at \$10.

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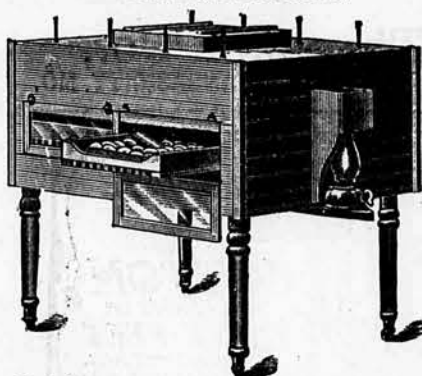
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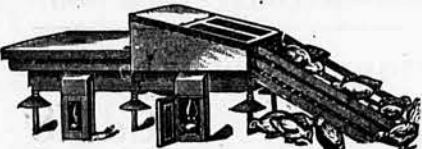


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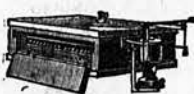


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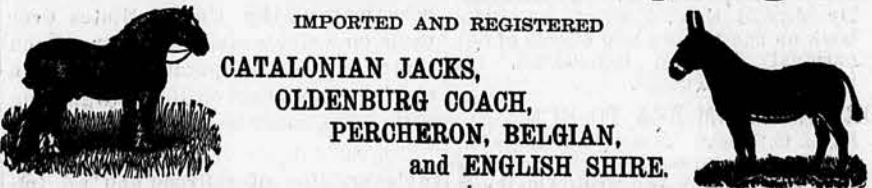


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