

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXIX, No. 52.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1891.

SIXTEEN PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Flax Cultivation. To Maintain Fertility of Soil. How He Grew Potatoes.
PAGE 3—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Some Results of Inoculation. English Red Polled Cattle. Live Stock Husbandry. Horse Talk.
PAGE 4—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Value vs. Flat Dollars.
PAGE 5—Publishers' Paragraphs. Temperance Notes. Improved Stock Breeders' Association.
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—In the Dark (poem). Flattery (poem). A Monument to Columbus in 1792. About Our Beds. Household Hints. Interesting to Women.
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—The Child Musician (poem). A Loaf of Bread. Interesting Facts. How the Spider Spins Her Web. Quotations. Answers to Questions.
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—To the Teacher. A Happy New Year. The Senatorial Appointment. The Kansas Farmer for 1892.
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—Progress of Prohibition. A Result of the Money Mania. Worthy Recognition. Louisiana Lottery Flights for Life. Sugar Beets in Europe and America.
PAGE 10—IN THE DAIRY.—The Dairy Cow. Dairy Short-horn Cattle. HORTICULTURE.—Nomenclature and New Fruits. How Long Will a Pear Tree Live?
PAGE 11—THE POULTRY YARD.—The State Poultry Show. Kansas Poultry Association.
PAGE 12—The Veterinarian. Market Reports.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Registered Percherons. At head, Bucentaure 2375 (1897), imported by Dunham, and half-brother of his Brilliant 1271 (755). Finely-bred colts a specialty. The best my motto.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—Registered, imported and high-grade Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

CATTLE.

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

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Gerben's Royal and Empress Josephine 3d's Consolation at head. Butter record in seven days: Gerben 32, Empress Josephine 34, 31½ lbs. at 4 years. Everything guaranteed. Write for catalogue. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

400 COWS, PURE-BRED HEREFORDS.—Headed by Fortune 2080, Sir Evelyn 9650, Chertwell 20629, Dewbury 21 18977, and others. Car lots and young herds a specialty. Jno. A. Moore, 561 and 63 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE.—Young stock for sale. p. e-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Are undoubtedly the most profitable for the general farmer and the dairyman. I have them for sale as good as the best at very low prices. Farm four miles north of town. Buyers will be met at train. H. W. Cheney, Topeka, Kas.

M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., breeders of registered Short-horn cattle, have now for sale a bargain twenty bulls, 18 to 22 months old. Car lots of heifers or cows a specialty.

BERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

MAPLEDALE HERD.—Of Short-horns. Good cattle with reliable breeding. Acklam Whittlebury 95837 heads the herd. Some choice stock of both sexes for sale. Write for what you want. C. B. CRUMPACKER, Washington, D. C.

GEO. M. KELLAM & SON, breeders of GALLOWAY CATTLE. Have for sale now eight thoroughbred bulls, from 6 to 16 months. Also bred Hambletonian and Morgan horses. Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

L. LEMENT, Albion, Marshall Co., Iowa, breeder of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. Good pigs shipped. Prices reasonable.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., Short-horns, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE & POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kansas. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Stock as represented.

JOHN LEWIS, Miami, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, Cetauld sheep, Light Brahma chickens, Bronze turkeys, Pekin ducks and White guineas. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

J. W. YOUNG, Smithville, Mo. Best strains of J. Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. Make no mistake but write or see me. Satisfaction assured in stock and prices.

HOME FARM HERDS SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—With the Cruceshank bull imp. Knight Templar 51508 at head of herd. Poland-Chinas, the farmer's hog; young stock for sale. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; eggs \$1 and \$2 respectively. C. M. T. Hulet, Edgerton, Johnson Co., Kas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. All ages, for sale. A few fancy-bred young hogs.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Ewes, all ages, and fifty ram lambs for sale.

BERKSHIRES and POLAND-CHINAS.—Fancy-bred pigs at low prices. Write for catalogue and prices. Visit Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas., for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, and Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. KIRKPATRICK & SON.

SWINE.

HOGS Duroc-Jerseys. Best prize stock for sale. C. J. STUCKEY, ATLANTA, ILL.

KAW VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—M. F. Taiman, Rossville, Kas., proprietor. Kaw Chief, full brother to the \$500 hog Free Trade, at head, assisted by three other fine boars.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4693 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatoh, Atchison Co., Kas.

H. E. GOODELL, Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Berkshire swine. Stock for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices. Write for what you want.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.—H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., breeder of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, Essex and Jersey Red swine. A choice lot of pigs for sale. State what you want. All inquiries answered.

T. C. TAYLOR, Green City, Mo., has fifty head of registered Poland-China pigs for this season's trade at farmers' prices. Inspection of stock and correspondence desired.

J. C. CANADAY, Bogard, Carroll Co., Mo. The best of improved Chester White pigs from registered Ohio stock for sale. Boars ready for service, sows in pig. Stock guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

G. A. R. HERD.—Jas. Purcell, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeder and shipper of registered Poland-China swine of the most fashionable strains. Herd consists of 150 head. Can supply show pigs or sows bred, as desired. Correspondence invited.

12 BLUE RIBBONS at Southern Kansas Fair. We have the choicest lot of Poland-Chinas we ever raised. Send for price and description. Stewart & Cook, Wichita, Ks.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas. Selected from the most noted prize winning strains in the country. Fancy stock of all ages for sale.

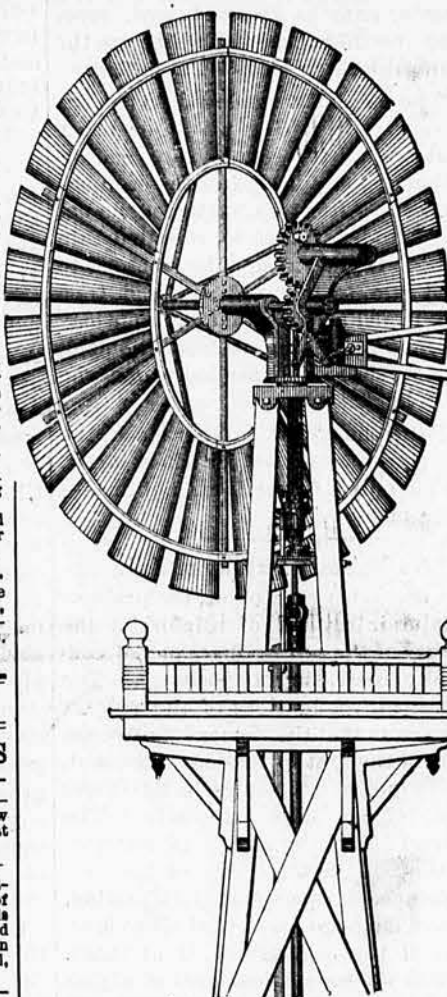
F. G. HOPKINS & SON, St. Joseph, Mo., breeders of choice Poland-China and Small Yorkshire swine. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Breeders all recorded. Stock for sale.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs; \$1.25 for 15; \$2 for 25.

EVERGREEN HOME-STEAD herds of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. All breeders registered. Write for wants. D. T. GANTT, Steele City, Nebraska.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Improved Chester White swine and Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

A. E. STALEY & SON, Ottawa, Kas., breeders of registered Chester Whites and Berkshires. Best and cheapest in the West. Write us at once.



SWINE.

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-China and Duroc-Jerseys. Of the best. Cheap.

POME PARK HERDS.—T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS. Myherds are composed of the richest blood in the U. S., with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty. Twelve high-grade Short-horn bulls, one and two years old, red and roans.

PEARL
STEEL MILL
BATAVIA WINDMILL CO.
BATAVIA, ILL.

POULTRY.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS.—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Bred and owned at Willow Grove have won all the best prizes the past season. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 25. Circular free. G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kas.

BERT E. MEYERS, Wellington, Kas., breeder of B. Langshans, B. Minorcas, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, V. White Guineas. Young stock for sale. Birds score from 93 to 99 by Emery. Mention FARMER.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUTOMATIC STOCK-WATERER.—Send for full descriptive circular to the manufacturers. Perry & Hart, Abilene, Kas. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

M. D. FARLESS, Marysville, Kas., the iron-lung auctioneer. Have had fifteen years experience as a stock sale officer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—You can buy high quality Shropshires of the highest breeding and Hereford cattle of Will T. Clark, Monroe City, Mo., located on H. & St. Joe and M. & T. R. R.

E. L. TREADWAY & SON, Farmeraville, Mo., breeders of registered Percheron horses, Poland China hogs and Merino sheep. Fifty bucks, 50 ewes and 75 head breeding pigs for sale at lowest prices for first-class stock.

W. D. EPPERSON, VETERINARY SURGEON, formerly of Ottawa, Kas. Professional calls, either city or country, promptly attended. Office at Love & Cook's Livery Stable, 212 West Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

EUGENE HAYES, 308 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas., Wholesale Commission Merchant and dealer in produce, fruits, vegetables, butter, eggs and poultry. Consignments solicited. I make prompt cash returns. All orders filled promptly.

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

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

KC BAKING POWDER.

25 OZS. FOR 25 C.

ABSOLUTELY PURE. JUST TRY IT.

F. F. JAGUES & CO., MANUFACTURERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Agricultural Matters.

FLAX CULTIVATION.

The cultivation of flax commands each year more attention from the farmers of Kansas. The following article on the subject is from a practical grower who has tested the virtue of Kansas soil from the Missouri river to the Colorado line:

"The cultivation of flax is now one of the prominent industries of the State of Kansas.

"The charge that it is an exhausting crop, and that it saps the life of the soil is not borne out by facts in the case, and is so contrary to the experience of those engaged in it that it is now scarcely ever mentioned as an argument against it, excepting by the uninformed.

"Scarcely more than a decade ago, all of the flax raised in this country was grown in the Eastern States, but it has been gradually working its way west and northwest, until now the crushers are entirely dependent on Western seed for their supply. The reason for this is precisely the same which has increased the growth of wheat, corn, oats, etc., in the West, and not because it required too frequent manuring of the soil as some suppose.

"We make this declaration from long experience and observation, that a piece of land which this year produced sixteen bushels of flax to the acre, will next year produce as good if not a better crop of wheat or corn, than if the flax had not been grown on it. This experiment has been tried over and over again. The soil has been enriched and sustained by the manurial value of the flax stubble when turned under, but at the same time the best results are obtained by not sowing flax on the same piece of soil two seasons in succession. Why this is so has baffled the minds of the best informed and has never been satisfactorily explained, but certainly not for any exhausting reason, or it would not yield so largely of other grain in seasons immediately following.

"Flax culture in this country, if studiously prosecuted, should make Kansas the richest of farming countries, for in no other flax-growing State can it be made more remunerative under proper conditions. It is no longer an experiment.

"Only a few years ago was the growing of flax confined to two or three counties in the eastern portion of the State, and as it was demonstrated that it is emphatically a dry weather crop, not injured by long periods of drought, it has become a popular crop in the central portion of the State, and it is only necessary for the press in the western districts to direct attention to it and encourage the farmers to raise it.

"Don't be afraid of overstocking the market and being compelled to accept ruinous and unprofitable prices for flax seed. It will be some time before there is as much grown in this country as the demand requires.

"A careful estimate shows that we imported during the years of 1889 and 1890, an amount equivalent to one-third of the entire product of this country. This seed is received principally from Bombay, Calcutta, and different parts of Russia. Usually the mills or dealers send out agents early in the spring to loan seed for sowing and then contract the crop to be delivered at a stipulated or market price in the fall.

"When seed is not obtained this way, it can always be purchased of the mills that are anxious to sell for this purpose and are careful to send out seed that will yield well. For this reason it is safest to get your seed from the crushers direct, as it is too expensive for individuals to provide the machinery for extracting all foreign seeds from the flax. An ordinary fanning machine will not do it satisfactorily.

"The farmer who expects to com-

mence raising flax will do well to observe closely the following suggestions: Have your ground stirred deep, and harrowed smooth, and see that it is thoroughly free from all kinds of weeds. Do not use bottom land unless well drained. Flax cannot stand much water. Sow one-half to three-fourths of a bushel to the acre, according to condition and quality of soil. Broad-casting has produced the best results. Flaxseed may be sown as early as the 1st of March, the weather permitting, and as late as April 15, in backward springs as late as May 1.

"Should you detect any foreign seeds in your crop while it is growing, it will amply repay and will only consume a small portion of your time to pull them out. As all flaxseed is bought on a basis of pure seed, you cannot afford to have any impurities such as chaff or anything else that would cause a re-fraction, such as mustard seed, rape, hemp or wild buckwheat, which are the principal foreign seeds found in flax.

"The methods employed so far, are the same as in raising wheat or other small grain, but far more care and attention are required after the crop has matured. After it is harvested, do not allow it to be exposed to repeated rain storms. If you are so unfortunate as to get it wet, scatter and dry and then stack it, and notwithstanding some may waste on thrashing it from the field, the most successful man is the one who stacks his flax.

"Feed the straw to your stock, the same as you would oat or wheat straw. It is not only a better feed, but makes richer manure."

To Maintain Fertility of Soil.

As countries grow older, the problem of maintaining and of reinforcing the fertility of the soil becomes one of continually increasing importance. The scientific investigations of the subject have shown that the element of nitrogen is one of the first to become exhausted, and if supplied by commercial fertilizers is one of the most expensive. The question of a cheap source of nitrogen for the soil becomes one of the first importance as a question of fertilization. Science long ago found that about four-fifths of the atmosphere is nitrogen. To find an economical method of getting this nitrogen into the soil in such combination as to hold it there ready to be appropriated by such plants as need it in large quantities would seem then to be the most practical way of solving the problem. In this connection the result of an elaborate series of experiments with fertilizers, at the Storrs School Experiment Station, to determine the cheapest source of nitrogen, is given as follows: Some, if not all, of the legumes (beans, peas, etc.) gather large quantities of nitrogen from the air, and are but little helped by nitrogen in fertilizers; while rye, oats, barley, wheat, the root crops, and potatoes need abundance of it in a readily available form at the disposal of their roots, and respond to nitrogenous fertilizers. One of the most perplexing problems in the whole matter of manuring is the nitrogen supply, and how to utilize it. To get nitrogen into the soil, to hold it there until needed by the crop, and then to obtain from it the greatest possible benefit, are questions that perplex the scientist as well as the farmer. There is little doubt to-day but that one of the cheapest and best ways of adding nitrogen to soils is to grow the "nitrogen collectors," as clover, alfalfa, vetch, lupines, serradella and peas, and feed them and save the manure, or plow them under. We thus supply nitrogen in large quantities to the "nitrogen feeders," as wheat, oats, rye, root crops, potatoes—and perhaps corn. Clover, vetch, serradella, and small varieties of peas can be sown in the spring upon grain fields, and as soon as the grain is harvested they will produce a good

crop for plowing under late in the fall or the next spring.

Another agricultural writer, in considering this subject, while fully appreciating the value of clover, recommends buckwheat. He says:

Clover is considered one of the best, if not the best crop that can be used to build up a run-down soil. But in some cases the land has been cropped down so much that a good growth of clover cannot be readily secured, and when this is the case something else must be used. In the absence of clover one of the best crops to use is buckwheat. It will grow in a soil too poor to make a good crop of clover; it makes a quick growth and will soon shade the soil thoroughly. Shading the soil aids in nitrification and also in destroying the weeds. One advantage with buckwheat is that two good crops can be grown and turned under in one season and a sufficient quantity of plant food secured in this way to grow a crop of clover, and a soil that will grow clover can be built up into a good condition of fertility.

The first seeding can be done as soon as all danger of hard frost is past; sow broadcast, taking pains to sow the seed as evenly as possible over the surface and harrow in well. As soon as a good growth has been made, or when in full bloom, it will pay to plow under, taking pains to cover as completely as possible. A second sowing can be made as soon as the first is plowed under, and before a hard frost in the fall it will have made a good growth. In this way a considerable quantity of valuable fertilizer can be applied at a comparatively small cost and a good start be made towards building up the fertility. Like clover, buckwheat will help to make the soil looser and more friable and to make plant food already in the soil available, as well as to add to the supply of fertilizing material. Its quick growth and its branching habit of growth make it a desirable crop to grow for a green manure, and as it will grow on very thin land it will be found a good crop to use for this purpose, especially in the spring.

How He Grew Potatoes.

Geo. O. Gridley, of Kankakee, Ill., thus describes in a letter to the *Practical Farmer* his method of growing potatoes:

"The chief essentials to successful potato-growing are: (1) Choice, well-preserved seed; (2) a suitable soil, properly enriched; (3) good management in the matter of proper cultivation and necessary protection from insect pests and the timely harvesting of the crop. Believing that an account of results really obtained to be far preferable to the most plausible of theories, I will give my actual experience and the methods employed for the past two seasons, the first of which was very favorable, and the latter, owing to excessive drought, one of the worst ever known in this region.

"Early in the winter I gave my ground a light dressing of stable manure, to be plowed under in spring as early as the ground was in good condition. Applied at this time the strength of the manure is washed into the soil by the rains of winter and early spring, and all coarse parts thoroughly pulverized by frost, and thus made at once available for the crop; when, if applied in the spring at plowing time, its fresh state would be certain to produce scab. After a thorough harrowing, broad trenches thirty inches apart and four inches deep are marked out with a one-horse trencher on wheels, graded to run at just the depth desired. Seed of good size, cut to two or three strong eyes, is dropped one foot apart, using for this purpose a tin tube three feet long and three inches in diameter, which allows the dropper to stand erect, holding by a handle at one end, with the lower end at the

bottom of trench, dropping the pieces into the upper end with the other hand, thus placing the seed just where it is wanted in a straight line, instead of all over the bottom of trench. The seed is now covered a couple of inches deep by running a Planet Jr. cultivator between the rows, sufficiently covering two rows at one passage. Potato 'fertilizer' is then strewn along the trenches at the rate of 800 pounds to the acre; this need not be done until planting is all done. The remainder of the filling is done by harrowing twice before the potatoes are up, thus destroying weeds and giving the potatoes a good start. As soon as rows can be seen, cultivate between them deeply, and afterwards at least once a week, not more than two inches deep. Never allow a crust to form as long as a horse can pass between the rows. I would not ridge, or but very slightly, unless it continued very wet about the time of the last cultivation. In such case it is of benefit, as tubers are apt to form too near the surface in wet weather, which causes them to have a bitter taste, even if they do not show sunburn. To destroy the potato beetle, use one pound pure Paris green to 100 pounds of gypsum thoroughly mixed, and apply when vines are wet with dew or rain; to apply, use a large dipper with perforated bottom. Carry the mixture in a pail and dip from this with the cup about a handful at a time, and shake over the plants, which you will be able to do at a moderate walk. Ten pounds of mixture should do thirty rods of a row. Dig as soon as thoroughly ripe; store seed and house stock in a cool, dry cellar and keep dark and as near 34° as you can, and below 40° if possible.

"By following the above methods I grew 1,200 bushels the first season on less than three acres, and 565 last season. I attribute my success to intensive culture and timely and strict attention to every detail, such as cultivating as soon as possible after each rain, however light, to save all possible evaporation of moisture; cultivating as long as a horse could pass between rows; planting only good-sized pieces of well-preserved seed, and none but what showed eyes slightly sprouted and sure to grow, so as to insure a full stand; and never allowing the beetles to injure the vines before applying the poison, and in aiming to destroy all weeds in the seed leaf stage; in getting the seed into the ground at the earliest moment consistent with the weather and good condition of the soil."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL] A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

There are recorded in the United States alone, over fifty distinct species of fungi which have been found growing upon the grape. While many of these grow upon dead canes or leaves, numerous distinctly parasitic forms live upon the living tissue. All fungi are plants, and not insects, and differ from common flowering herbs in the absence of green leaves, stems and flowers.

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.

POL.
GEO.
ply good
seventy-
hand. L.
prise wh
of herd.
Mentio

HIGH

from as
ity, not q
delivery.

RISK

in pairs
see our s

JOHN M.

VIV

POL

A few p
for \$25 pe
from the

Be

Unsur
breeding
home-br
keys and
free. Co
JOHN

TE

Jers

Serv
Pogis 5t
Lucy's St

Fine lo
Paas Pog
solid col
pounds in
F. C. M
Seare

SHANN

G. W

Jane, and o
The gran
ewington
Shannon
Choice y
and inspect
you want a

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

FEBRUARY 17-18, 1892.—Breeders' Combination Sale of Standard-bred horses, Holton, Kas.
FEBRUARY 18, 1892.—Geo. W. Falk, Poland-Chinas, Richmond, Mo.
FEBRUARY 29 AND MARCH 1-5, 1892.—Grand Spring Combination Sale, City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo.

Some Results of Inoculation.

The experiment at Ottawa, Ill., to test the value of inoculation as a preventive for hog cholera has now progressed sufficiently to allow a statement of facts, which will settle one of the points at issue, and probably the only one which can now be determined from this test. The report shows that fifty-five hogs were purchased (instead of sixty, as originally proposed), and divided into three lots. Eighteen were inoculated by Mr. Cadwell, who was instructed by Mr. Billings, and who strictly followed the latter's method; eighteen were inoculated by Dr. Schroeder, according to the method used by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and nineteen were not inoculated and were held to determine whether the animals had been exposed to disease previous to inoculation, and whether the inoculated animals resisted the disease better than those which had not been inoculated. The inoculations were made on November 28, and the two inoculated lots were then put in the same inclosure, the animals not inoculated being kept by themselves. One of the hogs inoculated by Mr. Cadwell, according to Billings' method, was sick and refused its feed on December 8, and on the morning of December 10, it was found dead. On December 11, another hog inoculated by Mr. Cadwell died, and on December 13, two more hogs inoculated by Mr. Cadwell were found dead. None of the hogs inoculated according to the method of the Bureau of Animal Industry had died at the time the last report was received.

As the first hog died twelve days after inoculation, the second thirteen days after inoculation, and the third and fourth fifteen days after inoculation, and as the hogs not inoculated are all well, and none of those inoculated by the Bureau have died, it is conclusively shown that the disease was caused by the inoculation made by Mr. Cadwell. All of the inoculated hogs were exposed to these animals in which the disease developed from the inoculation, and as a sufficient time had not elapsed for them to receive any protection, it would not be surprising if there should be a considerable percentage of loss in each of the inoculated lots. This premature exposure, of course, prevents any positive information being obtained from this experiment as to whether there is any marked degree of protection conferred by inoculation.

The results already obtained demonstrate the danger of spreading the disease by inoculation, and particularly by the method used and recommended by Mr. Billings. This has been indicated by other inoculations made in Nebraska and Illinois, but it has never before been so clearly and incontestably proved.

In this connection the following report made December 1, 1891, by ex-Governor Robert W. Furnas, the statistical agent of the Department of Agriculture for Nebraska, is especially significant, as inoculation has been extensively practiced in that State, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Billings. This report says:

"I will assume to say that the loss to farmers of hogs by 'swine disease' has never been so great as for the month of November. It has covered more territory and proved more fatal, especially in the eastern part of the State. All say: 'It is not cholera; but more akin to scarlet fever, or pneumonia.' It seems to have shown new and more uncontrollable characteristics; has made its appearance on farms where never before known; among hogs raised on the farm with no known chance of having been communicated, and where best care has always been exercised. Farmers say, 'simply mysterious,' and abide results as philosophically as possible."

Experiments made for the purpose of determining the economic weight of a hog show conclusively that he never should be fed beyond eight or nine months of age, and that the largest profit is found, as a rule, in weight not to exceed 200 pounds.

English Red Polled Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please allow me to say to your readers, that there is an increasing demand for the English Red Polled cattle, notwithstanding the hard times. A large importer, Mr. Murray, of Maquoketa, Iowa, author of the Red Polled Herd Book, has just purchased fourteen head from our herd, to supply his home demands. Mr. Murray and Mr. Comstock, who have just returned from England, after spending several months among English breeders, came and made purchases from our Dorchester (Geene county, Mo.) herd. They said that they saw only one herd in England equal to ours in quality, and that the purchase they made of us was much better than they could make for the same money in England. We can afford to sell cheaper than the English breeders, because we have cheaper lands, grain and grasses, and there is no better climate than that of southwest Missouri. We will very soon beat the English breeders in the size and quality of our cattle. One year ago, two Red Polled cows beat the two best Jerseys at the Royal show in England for milk and butter qualities. A Red Polled steer took the sweepstakes over all breeds in the show ring for beef qualities. A bull of our herd took the sweepstakes over all breeds, at the Southwest fair in 1885, and another bull of our own breeding took the sweepstakes over all breeds in 1890.

Our eight years experience with the largest American herd satisfies us that these cattle are the best general-purpose cattle. They not only show the very best milk, butter and beef qualities, but they also prove to be the most hardy rustlers, when put upon the range. The Red Polled cattle, when crossed with other breeds, make very handsome red cattle without horns, and good milkers and feeders.

IRA S. HASELTINE.

Dorchester, Mo., December 15, 1891.

Live Stock Husbandry.

The American Berkshire Association will hold its sixteenth annual meeting at Springfield, Ill., January 21, 1892. This association, the oldest for recording the smaller breeds of improved live stock, deservedly continues its popularity with the breeders of that excellent breed of swine.

"There is one point about the sheep industry to which more prominence should be given," says the *Wool and Hide Shipper*. "It is the opportunity which it affords for the young farmer, or the man without much capital. In no other business can he 'stock up' so well with such slight expenditure, nor put himself so quickly into possession of an income so large in proportion to the investment. For the homesteader or the new settler, sheep in connection with his crops will almost always help him soon into good shape, and after that, he will never be apt to forget the ladder by which he has climbed."

The American Southdown Association will expend \$1,000 in special premiums at the World's Columbian Exposition. The managers of this association have been economical in its affairs, and their savings of several years to be returned to the patrons of their Record in this manner, will greatly add to the advancement of this well-conducted Record Association, and to the popularity of this highly esteemed breed of sheep. With the amount thus appropriated, the cash premiums offered by the exposition may nearly all be duplicated. Breeders of Southdowns cannot commence too early in making their preparations for an exhibit where money, as well as the highest possible honors can be had.

The Texas *Live Stock Journal* advises the farmers of that State to raise more hogs, and observes that the week previous the Fort Worth Packing Co. received 4,000 hogs, and that as a rule three-fourths of the supply comes from Kansas, and that this one establishment alone pays monthly to Kansas farmers from \$75,000 to \$100,000. Therefore Texas farmers should plant less cotton and more corn. Instead of running after political tricksters and cranks, and through them trying to clog the wheels of commerce by enacting inimical laws, they should study and push their farms. Instead of cultivating the erroneous idea that the country is going to sheol, and that their time and influence is required to save the nation, they should, like good, prudent, pains-

taking business men, give their entire time, attention and energy to building up the snug little fortunes that are now within their grasp if they will only utilize the grand opportunities now offered. Farmers should study to take care of and advance their own interest, the country at large will take care of itself.

A gentleman who has had considerable experience in feeding says: "I want to suggest that the best way to feed work horses hay and grain is to mix them and feed all at once." He cuts twenty-five pounds of good timothy hay—after weighing it once the amount can be measured after it is cut,—wet it slightly and mix with it ten pounds wheat bran, seven pounds corn meal and three pounds oil meal. This makes a fine compound and has excellent "staying qualities" for horses that are hard at work. The quantity of this mixture to feed at a time depends on size of horses and other matters that the true horseman quickly catches on to by observation. He is feeding the ration named to four horses at one time. They are now teaming every day, and weigh about 1,200 pounds each. Three or four times a week they are fed ground oats and cut hay, mixed as referred to above, simply by way of variety, and the change is greedily relished. He is feeding less oats just now because he is better supplied with corn and bran and likes to change a horse's grub occasionally."

Horse Talk.

In a recent communication to the KANSAS FARMER from J. W. Spenable, Paola, Kas., he says: "Perhaps the most universal cruelty to horses is forcing them to wear blinds on their eyes. It should be made a crime by law. I have seen M. D.'s so-called, drive horses with blinds that flapped on the eyes at every motion of the horse's head. Is that kind of M. D. a suitable person to have charge of our health? You can do a great deal to make the world see their errors."

The appended compiled "don'ts" are pertinent in this connection:

Don't ask me to "back" with blinds on. I am afraid to.

Don't lend me to some blockhead that has less sense than I have.

Don't think because I am a horse that iron weeds and briars won't hurt my hay.

Don't be so careless of my harness as to find a great sore on me before you attend to it.

Don't run me down a steep hill, for if anything should give away I might break your neck.

Don't whip me when I get frightened along the road or I will expect it next time and maybe make trouble.

Don't think because I go free under the whip I don't get tired. You would move up if under the whip.

Don't put on my blind bridle so that it irritates my eye, or so leave my forelock that it will be in my eyes.

Don't hitch me to an iron post or railing when the mercury is below freezing. I need the skin on my tongue.

Don't keep my stable very dark, for when I go out into the light my eyes are injured, especially if snow be on the ground.

Don't leave me hitched in my stall at night with a big cob right where I must lie down. I am tired and can't select a smooth place.

Don't forget to file my teeth when they get jagged and I cannot chew my food. When I get lean it is a sign that my teeth want filing.

Don't make me drink ice cold water nor put a frosty bit in my mouth. Warm the bit by holding a half a minute against my body.

Don't compel me to eat more salt than I want by mixing it with my oats. I know better than any other animal how much I need.

Don't say whoa unless you mean it. Teach me to stop at the word. It may check me if the lines break and save a runaway and smashup.

Don't trot me up hill, for I have to carry you and the buggy and myself, too. Try it yourself some time. Run up hill with a big load.

Don't forget the old book that is a friend of all the oppressed, that says: "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."

A humorous fact about Hood's Sarsaparilla—it expels bad humor and creates good humor. Be sure to get Hood's.

KENTUCKY, OHIO AND TEXAS

Rise at the Same Time to Say That There Is a Remedy

For Coughs and Colds, Which, Though All Else Fails, It Never Fails.

The Wise Give Heed to Counsel.

CATLETTSBURG, KY.

Mr. S. B. Hartman:—In the early part of last winter I contracted a severe cold, attended with a bad cough; then, being exposed during the late flood, added to my disability. I have taken your Pe-ru-na with best results. My cough has entirely left, soreness is gone, and am increasing in flesh.

T. J. EWING.

LIVERPOOL, O.

Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, O.—Sirs: I used several bottles of Pe-ru-na; it cured my cough. My throat and lungs were choked up with phlegm and I had suffered greatly.

MARGARET WAGNER.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX., Feb. 18, 1891.

I hereby certify that I was cured of a very severe cough by one bottle of Pe-ru-na, after having used two prescriptions from my family physician and one other cough remedy to no advantage.

E. R. MCKINNEY.

To stop a cough in any other way than to check the secretions is as foolish as it is harmful. The true cough medicine is the one that cures the congested membranes, and thus stops the discharges, when the cough ceases of its own accord. Anything that will prevent the formation of the irritating secretions will permanently cure a cough, but any cough medicine that simply quiets the cough will not only fail to be of any lasting benefit, but do great harm by lulling the sensitiveness of the nerves that ought to be constantly on the guard. It is to be regretted that most cough medicines have the latter effect. The operation of a cough medicine that simply stops the cough without removing the cause is much quicker, sometimes the first dose stopping it entirely. Hence the temporary popularity of such harmful medicines.

The cough medicine that has been found always reliable to remove the cause, and thus stop the cough, is Pe-ru-na. It contains no opium or narcotic of any kind, and is a sure cure for all kinds of cough. Pe-ru-na operates directly to heal the congested or inflamed mucous membranes of the air-passages and lungs. Pe-ru-na does not work against nature's efforts, but assists nature. A wineglassful of Pe-ru-na in hot water before going to bed will never fail to break up a cold. A tablespoonful before each meal and at bedtime will cure a winter cough permanently and quickly. Two ounces of rock candy added to one bottle of Pe-ru-na and taken as above is the best treatment in existence for a common cough, the cough of consumption and chronic bronchitis, according to the testimony of thousands of patients scattered all over the length and breadth of the United States. Multitudes have relied on Pe-ru-na so long to cure coughs and all cases of colds, influenza, hay fever, bronchitis, catarrh and consumption, with such good results, that they have discarded all other treatment.

For treatise on Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all climatic diseases of winter, send for Family Physician No. 2. Address Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will meet in Topeka, Wednesday, the 13th of January, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m.

In view of the coming World's Columbian Exposition, fresh interest is being awakened among the swine-breeders throughout most of the Western States. Kansas must not be behind.

Looking to the reopening of foreign markets for American meats, the prospects are very encouraging to the pork-producer.

As the meeting occurs in the week during which the State Board of Agriculture meets, and the Improved Stock Breeders' Association is to meet on Tuesday, the 12th, it is hoped the Swine Breeders' meeting will be well attended. All who are interested in swine-raising are cordially invited to be present.

GEO. W. BERRY, Secretary.

Disordered Liver set right with BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Alliance Department.

VALUE VS. FIAT DOLLARS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The extracts from the speech of Mr. Samuel Reynolds to the Douglas County Alliance, found in your issue of August 19, under the heading, "The Silver Dollar," brings before your readers the vital points of the money question.

This speech was evidently delivered by a man who is honest and earnest in his investigations and efforts to arrive at, and obtain, a solid and substantial system of money for the people of this country. The closing paragraph of the article in your paper, I trust every reader of the KANSAS FARMER will endorse. It is as follows:

The whole subject to my mind, is a very important one, and should be discussed without bias or prejudice. We should always be open to conviction when arguments are brought to bear upon any given subject, whatever our preconceived notions on that subject may have been.

As I have for many years been giving considerable attention to the subject of money and other economic questions, I trust you will permit me to point out the fatal errors in the theories and doctrines found in Mr. Reynolds' speech and indicate to your readers where the truth lies.

There is little to criticize in the first part of this speech. After referring to the amount of pure silver and alloy in the standard dollar, and to the formation of silver bars, he says:

These bars of pure silver are sold in the markets of the world like wheat, corn or any other product, the price being governed by supply and demand.

Had the author of this statement made a similar one in regard to gold bars, or bullion, it would have been equally true; and it is just here where the great obstacle rests which always has prevented, and always will prevent, the maintenance of a double standard, or two kinds of metallic money in circulation when the free and unlimited coinage of both metals prevails. I lay down this proposition and challenge any one to prove it incorrect:

"No nation on the face of the earth ever has kept, or ever will keep, two metals in circulation at par with each other, with the free and unlimited coinage of both metals, when the bullion in the dollar of one metal is at a premium over the bullion in the dollar of the other metal, in the markets of the world."

From the organization of the mints in 1793 to the year 1873, when silver was demonetized, we had substantially the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, yet during all this period of eighty years gold coin was the standard, and a less number of silver dollars were coined than is now coined in two months' time under compulsory coinage. There were thirty years of the time when not a single silver dollar was coined, and three more years when only 1,000 were coined. In 1872, the last year of free and unlimited coinage, only 296,600 silver dollars were coined; the largest amount coined in any one year was 1,118,000, and the total amount of silver dollars coined during eighty years of free coinage was only about 8,045,000.

Now contrast these figures with those obtained since compulsory coinage was adopted. Silver was demonetized in 1873 and was restored to the money standard by the act of 1877, establishing compulsory coinage, and during the first year of compulsory coinage the government gave the people 22,495,550 silver dollars; nearly three times as many as free coinage had given them in eighty years. During the year 1890 about \$35,922,816 silver dollars and silver certificates were put in circulation, and under the amended laws of last year, about \$54,000,000 silver dollars and certificates will be added to our currency during the next fiscal year. Do not these facts show, that so far as giving the people more money is concerned, the free and unlimited coinage of silver stands no chance whatever in competition with compulsory coinage.

Now why have such results followed free and unlimited coinage, if that measure is to be of such wonderful benefit to the people? It was because during all the years we had free and unlimited coinage of silver, the bullion in the silver dollar was worth more in the world's market than the bullion in the gold dollar; and so long as the holders of silver bullion could get more for it by selling it in the market than they could by having it coined, they would sell it instead of taking it to the mints to be coined. The premium on the silver dollar as compared with gold, varied

during these years only from one-tenth of 1 per cent. to 5.22 per cent., yet that was sufficient to prevent the owners of silver bullion from having it coined.

Now why was silver bullion at a premium over gold bullion in the world's markets? The principle of supply and demand referred to by Mr. Reynolds will answer this question. Previous to the discovery of gold in California in 1848, but little of either gold or silver was produced in this country, that of gold being \$24,536,760, and silver only about \$400,000. From 1848 to 1873, this country produced \$1,240,750,000 of gold and \$189,050,000 of silver, showing that during that period of twenty-five years, we produced \$1,051,700,000 more gold than silver.

The production of gold in the world previous to 1873 also surpassed that of silver, but not to as large an extent as in this country. In 1873 the world's production of gold was \$96,200,000, while that of silver was \$81,800,000, gold thus surpassing silver by \$14,400,000. The small supply of silver produced in this country as compared with gold and the large demand for it in the arts, explains why silver was at a premium previous to 1873. In 1873 the premium went down to 46-100 of 1 per cent. But what a change has taken place since then.

Mr. Reynolds makes the discount on silver as compared with gold at the present time about 24 1/2 per cent. That is, the bullion in the silver dollar is now worth in the markets of the world only 75 1/2 cents, or thereabout, while the bullion in the gold dollar is worth 100 cents.

Now let me ask your readers this question: If the holders of silver bullion under free and unlimited coinage of silver would not take their silver to the mints to be coined, because they could sell it for from one-tenth of 1 per cent. to 5.22 per cent. more than gold, what will the holders of gold bullion be likely to do, with free coinage of silver when the bullion in the gold dollar is worth 24 1/2 per cent. over the bullion in the silver dollar?

Would they have it coined? Not a bit of it. On the contrary the very moment free coinage of silver is adopted every dollar of gold goes out of circulation, never to be returned so long as we have free coinage, and the reader can perhaps imagine what the effects upon business will be to take \$700,000,000 of gold coin and bullion, now available as money, out of circulation in one hour's time.

Now, why has silver bullion depreciated so much since 1873, not only in our markets but in the markets of the world? The principle of supply and demand answers that question also. Some of those who clamor for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, tell us the price has declined because silver was demonetized in 1873. Let me state a fact or two which proves the incorrectness of such statements:

1. The demand for silver for coinage in 1872, the year before the act demonetizing it was passed, was only \$296,000 for coinage purposes.

2. In 1872, Congress passed the act authorizing the issue of the trade silver dollar, containing 420 grains of silver, which during the four years the standard dollar was demonetized, created a demand for over 34,000,000 trade dollars, which was more than an equivalent for four times the demand for silver for the standard dollar during eighty years of free coinage.

3. The very first year of compulsory coinage of the standard dollar 22,495,860 dollars were coined, thus in one year compulsory coinage created a demand for nearly three times as much silver as eighty years of free coinage had done.

What then has been the cause of the great decline in silver bullion as compared with gold? The answer to that question is the enormous increase in the production of silver, as compared with gold, since 1873. In 1852 the production of gold in this country reached \$65,000,000, the highest point in the history of the country. From that year to 1883 it declined until it was but \$30,000,000, its lowest point. Since then it has varied from \$30,000,000 to \$33,000,000 a year.

Now, what has been the changes in the production of silver during these years? From 1848 to 1857, a period of nine years, the annual production of silver was only about \$50,000. In 1858 it ran up to \$500,000, and the yearly production thereafter annually increased until in 1873 it reached \$35,750,000, which was only \$25,000 less

than the production of gold that year. In 1874 the amount of silver produced was \$37,399,000, while that of gold was but \$33,500,000. The production of silver has since that year been gradually increasing until 1889, when it reached \$64,646,000, while that of gold was only \$32,800,000, silver surpassing gold in production by \$31,846,000, which was nearly two dollars of silver to one of gold.

From 1878 to 1889, the production of silver in this country has been \$588,791,464, while that of gold has been but \$419,875,000, silver thus surpassing gold in production by \$168,916,464.

There is nearly twice as much gold used in the arts each year as there is of silver. While this important change in the production of gold and silver has been going on in this country, similar changes have taken place in other countries also. The silver production of the world has surpassed that of gold every year since 1882. In 1889, the coinage value of silver produced in the world was \$161,318,000, while that of gold was but \$121,162,000, silver thus surpassing gold by \$40,156,000. Since 1882, silver production has surpassed gold production by \$137,425,000. These facts explain why silver has declined in value so much as compared with gold, and that the demonetizing act of 1873 had substantially nothing to do with the decline.

Mr. Reynolds places the value of the bullion in the silver dollar at 75.25 cents, or 77.33 cents in gold, and makes the following statement with reference thereto: The government fiat, then, makes the silver that can be purchased for 77.33 cents worth a full dollar.

If by "government fiat" he refers to the act that makes 412 1/2 grains of silver (nineteen-tenths fine) a legal tender, he makes a mistake that if adopted will prove a death blow to the business prosperity of the country.

The only fiat of the government that maintains the 75.25 or 77.33 cent silver dollar at par with gold, is the law that established the compulsory coinage of silver. Under that law the Secretary of the Treasury can, for each \$100 in gold, buy silver bullion sufficient to make 125 1/2 silver dollars, and so long as he has that power in his hands he can make profit enough on the coinage of silver to enable him to exchange gold dollars for silver dollars and thus keep the two at par with each other. But the moment that you exchange compulsory for free coinage, that moment the silver dollar drops to its bullion value as money, and all the gold will go out of circulation. The bullion in the gold dollar will sell for 25 1/2 cents more in the world's market than it is worth for money in this country, and hence will disappear at once as money. Free coinage will deprive the government of the power to buy silver bullion at gold prices, and of the profits on its coinage, and thus stop the exchange of gold dollars for silver dollars. No man will pay his debts with money that costs 100 cents on the dollar when he is neither morally nor legally bound to do so, if he can get money at 75 1/2 cents on the dollar that will answer just as well.

Free coinage, then, would at once change the standard of our money from gold to silver, and all the gold would retire as money. Mr. Reynolds very correctly says: "No other country with a gold standard will take the silver dollar for more than its silver value." With free coinage, neither will the people of this country take it for any more than its silver value.

We predict that if Ohio should be carried by the Democrats by any fair majority and free coinage become indorsed in that State, you will see a money panic in this country caused by locking up the gold that will very seriously affect its business prosperity in every township and city from Maine to California.

Mr. Reynolds says:

If the government can make a dollar out of 37 1/2 grains of silver by its stamp, or fiat as it is called, why can it not make a dollar out of fifty grains of silver, or in fact any other quantity less than the dollar value of the silver? Or if it can make a 5-cent nickel coin out of 2 cents worth of nickel, why may it not make it out of material not worth the hundredth or thousandth part of a cent?

Now, if the principle stated above is true, why should not the government issue at once \$64,000,000,000 of such money, and give each man, woman and child a million dollars, thus making all millionaires?

The difficulty with the fiat money theory is, that it is based on a false idea of money and its legal uses. As we have before stated, the 412 1/2-grain silver dollar (nineteen-tenths fine) is only kept at par with gold

ALLIANCE x SEED x HOUSE

THE SEED HOUSE FOR THE PEOPLE.

Packets 2 to 4 cents each; other seed cheap accordingly. Any one sending 2 cents to pay postage and packing, we will send 2 free a sample packet of our seed. Special Club Rates to Alliances. Give us a trial and we will please you. Send for catalogue. Address

ALLIANCE SEED HOUSE,
GOVE CITY, KANSAS.

by compulsory coinage. The moment free coinage is adopted, its value as money drops from the gold to the silver bullion standard; and the fiat of all the governments of the universe cannot make it equal with gold, and about \$700,000,000 of gold coin and bullion now available as money would vanish from circulation.

The 5-cent nickel coin made from 2 cents worth of nickel is only kept in circulation by the purchase and coinage of the nickel, and because the government makes such coins redeemable in gold coin. The paper money issued by the government, that costs so little to make, is at all times at par with gold coin, for the reason that the government is ready at all times to give gold coin for it. If from any cause the power of redemption of the government paper money was removed, it would at once be at a discount.

Those who imagine that the money of a great nation can be maintained in circulation when made of material that has no value, and irredeemable, will discover their mistake if they should ever be so unfortunate as to have their theories adopted. Money is the "legal tender for debt" of a nation, and it must be made of, or redeemable in, some material that has in it a value that is an equivalent for the debt it pays, in order that justice be done. Under our present compulsory laws, we are now coining about all the silver the country produces not consumed in the arts, and we can keep our gold in circulation until in the course of time silver accumulates, or other nations adopt a similar standard.

Let me repeat, compulsory coinage of the cheaper metal is the only possible means by which two metals having a difference in the bullion value of the dollar in each can be kept at par and in circulation with each other as money.

DR. E. P. MILLER.

Medicine Lodge, Kas.

The KANSAS FARMER presents, this week, a thoughtfully prepared communication from Dr. E. P. Miller on the money question. It is worthy of careful reading for the information and arguments it contains. In publishing these discussions the FARMER assumes no responsibility for positions taken, and is not to be understood as either indorsing or condemning them unless so stated editorially.

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 Old Reliable.

Go to Denver on the Fast Vestibuled Express of the Union Pacific and partake of the elegant meals served in the Pullman Dining Car running on this train.

Spokane is reached by the Union Pacific direct. It is the center of the Palouse country, one of the richest sections of Washington.

Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming and the center of the cattle industry of the United States, is reached best by the Union Pacific.

Take the Union Pacific and its Oregon Short Line to Portland.

The Union Pacific is the only road running through the famous Alpine Tunnel, 11,596 feet above sea level.

Bear in mind, that the Union Pacific takes second-class passengers through on Fast Express trains.

Through Pullman Palace Sleepers between Denver and New Orleans via the Union Pacific only.

Round trip excursion and tourist tickets on sale to all points west and south.

For further information as to rates, time of trains, etc., apply to A. M. FULLER, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Attend the Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The beautiful catalogue for 1892, issued by F. Barteldes & Co., the seedsmen, of Lawrence, Kas., is truly a book of valuable information.

L. L. May & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., have issued an immense catalogue of their northern-grown seeds, plants and bulbs for 1892. The illuminated plates it contains are seldom equaled.

Three entertaining new books have just been issued from the press of Estes & Lauriat, Boston. "Three Vassar Girls in Tyrol," is a finely illustrated volume of travel. "Hildegrade's Holiday" appeals to the heart of every heroine-loving girl, and will be unwillingly laid down until finished. "Zigzag Journeys in Australia," is an interesting and instructive book on the "fifth continent."

RAILROAD LIFE.—A series of articles will be published in *The Youth's Companion* for 1892 on railroad life and adventure. They are to be by famous Railroad men who have worked their way up from the ranks. Success in Railroad life is explained by the Superintendent of the New York Central. A thrilling narrative "Asleep at His Post," is told by the former Superintendent of the Michigan Central. An Old Brakeman contributes a number of rollicking and pathetic Roundhouse stories, with humorous character sketches.

THE ARENA FOR JANUARY.—In the January *Arena*, Hamlin Garland's much-talked-of novel of the modern West opens brilliantly. The publishers of *The Arena* claim that this will be "the great American novel," and certainly it bids fair to be by far the strongest work that has yet come from the pen of the brilliant "novelist of the West," though this is saying much, as those who have read "Main-Travelled Roads" and "Jason Edwards" will admit. This issue also contains strong papers by Alfred Russel Wallace on "Human Progress: Past and Future"; Prof. A. N. Jannaris, Ph. D., of the University of Greece, Athens, on "Mohammedan Marriage and Life"; Henry Wood, on "The Universality of Law"; Ex-Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon, on "Louisiana and the Levees"; D. G. Watts, on "Walt Whitman"; Chas. Schroder, on "What is Buddhism?" and several other able papers. *The Arena* fully maintains its brilliant reputation and should be in the homes of all thoughtful people.

Temperance Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—That our larger cities may strike down the rum power now seems possible. Boston voted for and against license on December 15. For, 25,637; against, 21,314. This is getting close and makes the saloonists squirm. Last year's majority for license was 15,249; this year's only 4,323.

This wonderful change in public sentiment has no doubt been mainly brought about by the courageous fight the *Daily Traveller* is making against the saloons. The following, clipped from an editorial in its issue of December 16, gives the position of this great daily: "We are for prohibition, first, last and all the time, party or no party, because we believe it to be, by far, the most important issue that to-day confronts the American people. We could not suppress its agitation if we would, but we certainly would not if we could." Will our metropolitan journals please note that the *Traveller* has doubled its circulation in eight months?

Democratic South Carolina has enacted a prohibitory law and a prominent Democratic leader of Iowa has bolted his party on account of its antagonism to prohibition.

The call issued by the National Temperance Society for a World's Temperance Congress to be held in Chicago, in June, 1893, during the progress of the World's Fair, has received the endorsement of nearly all the temperance organizations of this country and Europe, and bids fair to be the greatest temperance gathering ever held.

In an article entitled "The Saloon and the Farmer," by Senator Peffer, published in *The Voice*, December 17, is the following: "With the drinking shops out of the way, the farmer's road to relief would be shortened one-half."

During a recent visit to Arkansas I found at Ft. Smith the merchants were

complaining of hard times. The main street bristles with liquor houses, and many of the best business corners are occupied by them. At Van Buren, 2,500 people and eight saloons, the saloons were doing the most of the business. A prominent attorney and land-owner (who also owns a saloon) told me that real estate had depreciated 50 per cent. in two years, and that the people were never so hard up as now. Evidently prohibition did not do it.

Perhaps we are not so badly off in Kansas after all. F. O. POPENOE, Topeka, December 21, 1891.

Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association will hold its annual convention at Topeka, in Representative hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 12 and 13. Reduced rates have been secured on all roads, and the outlook is for a larger attendance than ever before. An interesting program has been prepared, and each paper will be followed by discussion. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested to be present.

The program as arranged, is as follows: County Breeder's Clubs, by H. A. Heath, of KANSAS FARMER. The American Live Stock Association, by Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood. External Conformation of the Horse, Professor Mayo, of the Agricultural college. Roadster or trotter, C. E. Westbrook, Peabody. The Swine Industry, Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa. Co-mingling the Blood of the Trotter and common class horses with that of the pure Thoroughbred, O. B. Hildreth, Newton. The Thoroughbred as a Dairy Cow, A. E. Jones, Topeka. Prospects for pure-bred sales in 1892, Col. S. A. Sawyer, Manhattan. The Sheep for the General Farmer, H. M. Kirkpatrick, Connor.

An address by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The Desirable Feeding Quality in Cattle, J. F. True, Topeka. A Pull Altogether, O. E. Morse, Mound City.

W. P. POPENOE, JR., Secretary.

The Pearl Windmill.

The rapidly growing demand for steel windmills and steel towers has set at work the inventive genius, and the result has been the production of a great variety of so-called steel windmills. Formerly these inventions, to a certain degree, have been impracticable on account of their lack of durability and other objectionable features. Many of our readers will doubtless be pleased to know that there has been constructed a steel windmill and steel tower that does away with all of these objectionable features, and is of the greatest durability. We illustrate on our first page in this issue "The Pearl," manufactured by the Batavia Wind Mill Company, of Batavia, Ill. We have read of the "pearl of great price," and the pearl as a jewel is highly valued by the ladies of our land, and she who possesses one of perfect form and clearness is very proud of it. "The Pearl" steel windmill, on account of its simplicity of construction, artistic design and wonderful beauty in motion, is no less appreciated by the farmer who beholds it doing his work. Write the manufacturers for circulars giving a fuller description.

At a meeting of the Academy of Science in St. Petersburg recently Professor Issaieff in a lecture on the wants of the sufferers said that "there are now about forty millions of people suffering from want of food in the Czar's dominions and that 300,000,000 rubles (\$20,200,000), instead of 30,000,000 (\$2,020,000), will be required to save their lives." The Professor urged the necessity of creating a minister of agriculture, whose duty would embrace the purchase of grain from abroad.

Most of the English publications which have the reputation of being skilled in the analysis of the world's grain statistics continue to advise United Kingdom wheat importers to "provide themselves with probable requirements of wheat from the abundant supplies in the United States," predicting that "known wants of the kingdom (which have not been covered as freely yet as in corresponding portions of preceding years) will encourage American holders, backed by the American milling demand and the close of interior navigation in America and Russia, to maintain prices at higher levels than have been the rule in the late autumn and early winter months in recent years."

One of Our Premium Offers.

The "Peerless Atlas of the World," which we offer in connection with KANSAS FARMER one year for \$1.50, seems to suit a great many of our friends, judging from the number of orders we are receiving. As we do not publish the Atlas, but have to send to manufacturers and have them fill our orders, it requires a full week from the time the order is sent us until the book can be expected by the one sending for it. One of our friends in writing says: "I want it for my little boy as a Christmas present," but as he lives in western Kansas, and the order was received by us two days before Christmas, it could not reach him in time as a Christmas gift. It will gladden his heart at New Year. We wish to say to our friends that the Atlas is bound in paper covers and in leatherette, the latter much the finer and more durable. The price, with subscription to KANSAS FARMER one year, is, paper cover, \$1.50; leatherette, \$1.75.

Good times, good feeling, good instruction and good work all seem to be characteristic of the Topeka Business College and Institute of Shorthand and Penmanship, judging from the large attendance, the hearty words of commendation from patrons and the success of the students.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

A. E. Allen, of Tescott, Kas., inquires: "Has any one tried Northern hard spring wheat here, and with what success?" He continues: "I don't see why we cannot raise both spring and fall wheat here as well as we did twelve to twenty years ago. I wish to obtain four bushels of clean, pure, hard spring wheat." There is no apparent reason why Mr. Allen, or any other good farmer, may not succeed with spring wheat in Kansas, and the KANSAS FARMER is glad to know that he proposes to try it. Those who have had experience with this kind of wheat are invited to communicate it for publication, so that the farmers in general may have the benefit.

The great manufacturing industries close the year with more than usual activity, even woolen mills having orders enough to keep them fairly employed, and a number have recently started but none shut down. Cotton manufactures find good demand and numerous enlargements of plants are reported. Shoe factories complain that usual orders are lacking and yet they are fairly active. Paper mills are busy and making many additions to machinery and buildings. Iron manufacturers have been turning out more pig iron than ever before though some works stop for the holidays and the tone of the market is stronger, with rather more demand for finished products.

INCUBATOR.

Improved Kansas Economy Incubator

No. 1—Two hundred and fifty egg capacity.....\$20.00
No. 2—One hundred egg capacity..... 15.00
No. 3—Fifty egg capacity..... 12.00
It is as good as any and is sold cheaper than any other incubator. It hatches 80 per cent. without testing the eggs.

My Improved Kansas Economy Brooder is rat and weather-proof and is made in two sizes.
No. 1—Two hundred chick capacity.....\$20.00
No. 2—Seventy-five chick capacity..... 15.00
Incubators and Brooders always on hand. All orders promptly filled. Circulars sent free.

JACOB YOST, Box 283, Topeka, Kas.

How to Make a Fortune

WANTED—Salesmen; who can easily make \$25 to \$50 per week, selling the Celebrated Pinless Clothes Line or the Famous Fountain Ink Eraser—Patents recently issued. Sold ONLY by salesmen, to whom we give Exclusive Territory. The Pinless Clothes Line is the only line ever invented that holds clothes without pins—a perfect success. The Fountain Ink Eraser is entirely new; will erase ink instantly, and is king of all. On receipt of \$25, we will mail you sample of either, or sample of both for \$1, with circulars, price-lists and terms. Secure your territory at once. THE PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., No. 200 Hermon St., Worcester, Mass.

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. F. Van Wye, Principal.

THE FARMER'S SIDE.

"Where we are, how we got here, and the way out."

By Hon. W. A. PEFFER,
U. S. SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

12mo, cloth - - - Price, \$1.00.

There is a demand for a comprehensive and authoritative book which shall represent the farmer, and set forth his condition, the influences surrounding him, and plans and prospects for the future. This book has been written by Hon. W. A. Peffer, who was elected to the United States Senate from Kansas to succeed Senator Ingalls. The title is *THE FARMER'S SIDE*, and this indicates the purpose of the work.

In the earlier chapters, Senator Peffer describes the condition of the farmer in various parts of the country, and compares it with the condition of men in other callings. He carefully examines the cost of labor, of living, the prices of crops, taxes, mortgages, and rates of interest. He gives elaborate tables showing the increase of wealth in railroads, manufactures, banking, and other forms of business, and he compares this with the earnings of the farmer, and also wage-workers in general. In a clear, forcible style, with abundant citations of facts and figures, the author tells how the farmer reached his present unsatisfactory condition. Then follows an elaborate discussion of "The Way out," which is the fullest and most authoritative presentation of the aims and views of the Farmers' Alliance that has been published, including full discussions of the currency, the questions of interest and mortgages, railroads, the sale of crops, and other matters of vital consequence.

This book is the only one which attempts to cover the whole ground, and it is unnecessary to emphasize its value. It is a compendium of the facts, figures, and suggestions which the farmer ought to have at hand.

THE FARMER'S SIDE has just been issued, and makes a handsome and substantial book of 280 pages. We have arranged with the publishers for its sale to our readers at the publishers' price. The book may be obtained at our office, or we will forward copies to any address, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.00 per copy. Address this office, with \$1.75, and receive both the book and the KANSAS FARMER one year; or the book will be sent free for a club of four names and \$4 for the KANSAS FARMER.



—THE—

Great Southwest System

Connecting the Commercial Centers and rich farms of

MISSOURI,

The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Towns of

KANSAS,

The Fertile River Valleys and Trade Centers of

NEBRASKA,

The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining Districts of

COLORADO,

The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of

ARKANSAS,

The Beautiful Rolling Prairies and Woodlands of the

INDIAN TERRITORY,

The Sugar Plantations of

LOUISIANA,

The Cotton and Grain Fields, the Cattle Ranges and Winter Resorts of

TEXAS,

Historical and Scenic

OLD AND NEW MEXICO,

And forms with its Connections the Popular Winter Route to

ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.

For full descriptive and illustrated pamphlets of any of the above States, Address

H. C. TOWNSEND,

Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agent,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing our advertisers.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

In the Dark.

Each day, with trembling feet and sore,
I walk upon a barren road;
Thankful, each night, that one day more
Is paid—not owed.

The clouds hang low—I cannot see
Along the path one ray ahead.
I fear to listen—there may be
Strange sounds to dread.

So blind—so deaf, my way I make,
Unknowing, as I onward go
It will be, the next step I take,
Firm ground—or no.

So blind—so deaf! Hush soul—and meet
The dawn in peace, without a care,
What matter where I set my feet,
So God knows where?
—Eva Lovett Carson.

Flattery.

Once on a time there journeyed through the land
A wise man, who long years had sought to find
One soul too strong for flattery to blind
And lead a willing slave at her command.
And all in vain; yet finally did stand
Before him one for modesty of mind
Far-famed. Him long he plied with ques-
tions blind,
To prove the jewel sought was now at hand.

At last he said, "You are a humble man."
A pleased look swept across the other's face.
"I trust I am." The wise man cried in pain,
"The thing I sought I have not found, nor can;
The demon pride finds here its strongest place,
Where lack of vanity hath made one vain."
—Effe L. Smith.

A MONUMENT TO COLUMBUS IN 1792

"The whirligig of time" brings sometimes revenge, sometimes honor. Nearly four hundred years have passed since Christopher Columbus gave the priceless boon of a new continent to civilization. Our people have read of him, talked of him, eulogized him in public orations, commended him in text-books, taught their children to respect his shrewdness, energy, and self-sacrifice; but it has taken centuries for this admiration to crystallize into any visible, substantial form. In our great cities and along our extended coasts no monumental shafts rise to his memory, no memorial structures attest his labors. Now that American spirit is rising from its inaction and girding itself to crown with great honors the fourth centennial of Columbus' glorious achievement, it may interest the general public to know that in Baltimore there has been one monument to his memory since 1792.

This monument is in one of the most beautiful suburban sections of the city, where the hills look down calmly on the water, and rural pleasures are varied by the evidences of a great city's progress.

The property, embracing sixteen acres, was bought in 1783, by General D'Amaror, who, as consul, represented the French government in Baltimore. General D'Amaror had first come to America with Count de Grasse, and had figured conspicuously at Yorktown. A man of strong patriotic feeling, hospitable temperament, considerable wealth, and genial manners, his house soon became the rendezvous of a circle of cultured gentlemen, and the home of Frenchmen who chanced to visit Maryland.

On one occasion a number of his compatriots lingered over the "walnuts and the wine" at his table; the host proposed a toast to the memory of the discoverer of this fair land—the land so abundant in blessings, so cordial in its welcome to the sons of France. This toast led to a discussion of the claims of Columbus. General D'Amaror spoke warmly, and astonished his hearers by his vehemence and enthusiasm.

"How is it," asked one of the guests, "that I have seen no monument in this country to commemorate his deeds?"

"There is no monument," answered General D'Amaror. "With sorrow I acknowledge it. I can do but little towards a national demonstration; but here, on my own place, I shall erect, and that soon, a monument to the benefactor of the ages."

The utterance was father to the action. Bricks were promptly brought across the Atlantic, and the work, once begun, was soon done. The monument is about fifty feet in height and quadrangular in form. Its base is six and a half feet in diameter; it slopes upward symmetrically, and at the top has a diameter of rather more than

two feet. On the western base of the pedestal is a marble slab about two and a half by four feet in dimensions. On this slab is the following inscription in Roman letters:

Sacred
to the
Memory
of
CHRIS.
COLUMBUS
Octob. XII.
MDCC. VIII.

The cost of the monument was eight hundred pounds. It was dedicated on the 12th of October, 1792, and is still in a state of good preservation. Within the last few years it has been covered with a coating of cement by the trustees of the Samuel Ready School, a part of whose property it now is.

General D'Amaror remained in Baltimore until 1797, when his official term having expired, he returned to France.—Charlotte Newell, in Harper's Weekly.

About Our Beds.

Pillows should be made of the best feathers to be had, and we should go to reliable dealers for them. Many pillows purporting to be of first quality are "doctored" with all sorts of rubbish to help fill up. Curled hair pillows are liked by many. They need picking up and cleaning, as well as the feather pillows.

Physicians tell us that it is very unhealthy to sleep near the wall, on account of dampness for one thing; and another thing more serious is that one's breath is thrown back to be inhaled again. An instance is related where a severe morning headache was cured (permanently) by simply moving the bed from near the wall into the middle of the room. A German scientist tells us "that we should always sleep with our heads toward the north pole. The next best position is east. It is equal to committing suicide to lie with the head toward the south."

Pillows ought to be washed at least every spring. Take a pair or two at a time, as they may be spared, selecting a time when it promises fair weather. Put them in soak in nearly cold soapsuds, pushing them down under water from time to time, so as to get them all wet through; then rinse in two clear waters, squeezing out all the water possible. Pin securely to the line. As soon as the ticking is dry at the top turn them, and continue to do this at intervals during the day. It is better to hang them in the shade than in the sun. A brisk wind helps to dry them. Should there come a rain before they are dry, lay them on top of the clothes bars before the kitchen fire. If they should smell badly, do not feel alarmed; all unpleasant odor will go away when they are hung out again in the air. While drying they should be patted and pulled in shape. It will take a number of days to dry them, and they should not be used under a month. If they need new ticks, now is the time to change them. Only the best ticking should be used. Sew up the tick, leaving one end open. Take the pillow, when dry, into a shed, or where there is no air stirring to make the feathers fly. Carefully rip open the end, moving the pillow as little as possible. Have ready a stout needle and thread and baste the new and old tick together; then gently shake the feathers from the old into the new tick. After they are mostly out, unbaste and insert the hand for the remainder, then sew up the tick, over and over closely, and the work is done.

Some think it spoils blankets to wash them and do it seldom; but it seems to me that wool absorbs more dirt than cotton, and ought to be washed. How often, depends on how much they are used. A good clear day, with some wind, will make the blankets dry quickly. Plenty of soft water should be used. If not available, then borax or ammonia should be added, and a good white soap, without rosin in it, as that makes blankets yellow. The soap should be dissolved in water beforehand. The suds should not be too hot or cold, but just comfortable to the hands, and should be just right before the blankets are put in, and no hot or cold water turned over them while in the tub. They should be rinsed until no soap remains in the water. They should not be rubbed on the board, but squeezed in the hands, and wrung in the same way. The wringer spoils the nap of the blanket. Two pairs of hands should wring, shake and hang on the line. The water that drips off should be squeezed out and the blankets be pulled into shape as they dry. When dry they

should be folded and put under a heavy weight to press.

Blankets washed for the first time should not be mixed with others. There is an oil in them that must be washed out, or the blankets will always look streaked. All colored ribbon must be ripped off, or it will leave the blanket colored in spots. A good way is to take white zephyr worsted and buttonhole the edges. It looks neat and will last as long as the blanket. Make a strong suds of dissolved soap, having it just warm, not hot, and put in a blanket. The suds will very rapidly disappear, nothing being left but dirty, greasy water. After soaking, put into another suds, and after squeezing through this, if it still looks dingy, put it into a third suds. If it is now clear, rinse in clean water until it looks white and soft. If washed rightly the first time it will always look well.—Good Housekeeping.

Household Hints.

Burnt alum is the best cure for proud flesh in "man or beast."

A most excellent cement for fastening leather, paper or wood to metal can be made by adding a teaspoonful of glycerine to a gill of glue.

Remove ink stains from silver-plated ware by rubbing them with a paste composed of chloride of lime and water; then wash and wipe dry.

White spots on varnished furniture will disappear if you hold a hot plate from the stove over them, or rub them with essence of peppermint or spirits of camphor.

A solution called diamond ink has been invented which enables one to write upon glass. It is necessary to allow it to remain upon the glass about fifteen minutes before wiping off.

Furniture polish may be made by taking one and a half ounces of alcohol and butter of antimony, one-half ounce of muriatic acid, eight ounces linseed oil, one-half pint of vinegar; mix cold. This will be found good.

Interesting to Women.

The Princess of Wales paid \$250 for a tabby cat.

A paste of whiting and benzine will remove spots from marble.

For poison oak bathe in cream and gunpowder twice a day till cured.

Queen Victoria's crown, kept with other royal regalia under strong guard at the old Tower, is worth \$600,000.

Silver can be kept bright for months by being placed in an air-tight case with a good sized piece of camphor.

Remove oil spots from marble by covering them with a cream of calcined magnesite and benzine, and brushing off the former after the dissipation of the latter.

Never bite or pass sewing silk through the lips, as lead poisoning has been known to result from such a habit, as it is soaked in acetate of lead to make it weigh heavier.

For coffee stains try putting thick glycerine on the wrong side and washing it out with luke-warm water. For raspberry stains weak ammonia and water is the best.

In the new Parisian fashion stockings are made with separate compartments for each toe. This is said to be a sure cure for corns, which are caused by the rubbing of the skin against that of the neighboring toe.

One teaspoonful of ammonia to a tea-cupful of water will clean gold or silver jewelry; a few drops of clear aqua ammonia poured on the under side of diamonds will clean them immediately, making them very brilliant.

Colds are frequently the result of derangements of the stomach and of a low condition of the system generally. As a corrective and strengthener of the alimentary organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, their use being always attended with marked benefit.

Twenty-five year ago not one farmer in one hundred knew what celery looked like, few having heard of the plant. First-class hotels in the city had it occasionally. To-day the crop is worth millions of dollars annually and is in use throughout the land. At Kalamazoo, Michigan, the crop was first grown in 1875, in a very small way. In ten years the crop grown at that place alone was valued at one fourth of a million dollars, and land com-

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Bolls, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

paratively worthless before celery was grown is valued at from \$30 to \$500 per acre.

Money in Cabbage and Celery.

"Blood will tell." Good crops can not be grown with poor strains of seed.

For sixteen years Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue giving full particulars regarding them will be sent free to any one interested. When writing for it enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps and we will also send "How to Grow CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold to any grower who has never read it. Address

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST,
La Plume, Pa.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For SICK HEADACHE,

Dizziness, or Swimming in the Head, Wind, Pain, and Spasms at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Gravel, and flying Pains in the Body, Rheumatism, etc.

Take four, five or even six of Beecham's Pills, and in nine cases out of ten, they will give relief in twenty minutes; for the pills will go direct to and remove the cause, the cause being no more nor less than wind, together with poisonous and noxious vapours, and sometimes unwholesome food. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 46

Ditson's

50^c.

Music Books.

Latest Series! Just Issued!

Ne Plus Ultra Piano Collection.
160 pages. Brilliant but easy pieces.
Ne Plus Ultra Ballad Collection.
160 pages. Latest and best songs.
Ne Plus Ultra Song and Chorus Collection.
Each song has a ringing chorus.
Ne Plus Ultra Dance Collection.
Every style of dance music; not difficult.
All these books are large sheet music size.
ANY VOLUME SENT POSTPAID FOR 50c.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO,

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, BOSTON

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS

Beware of Imitations.

NOTICE

AUTOGRAPH

OF

Stewart Hartshorn

THE GENUINE

HARTSHORN

TANSY PILLS!

Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Young Folks.

A Department for the Boys and Girls of the District Schools.

EDITED BY MAMIE M. BRUNER.

The Child Musician.

He had played for his lordship's levee,
He had played for her ladyship's whim,
Till the poor little head was heavy,
And the poor little head would swim.

And the face grew peaked and eerie,
And the large eyes strange and bright,
And they said—too late—"He is weary!"
He shall rest for at least to-night!

But at dawn, when the birds were waking,
As they watched in the silent room,
With the sound of a strained cord breaking,
A something snapped in the gloom.

'Twas a string of his violoncello,
And they heard him stir in bed—
"Make room for a tired little fellow,
Kind God!" was the last that he said.
—Austin Dobson.

A LOAF OF BREAD.

(Continued from last week.)

The silk cloth covering the reels is imported—the cloth for a single costing from 820 to \$35.

Of course the amount of sifting determines the quality of the flour, of which they make three grades. The lowest grade, which is very dark, is sent down to Mexico and used by the "greasers," who make it into bread, which they devour with a relish.

We were next taken to the packing department. The flour seemed to run through several black cans, which we supposed were hollow; but on looking at the under side we discovered what looked like immense post-hole augers, which exactly fitted within the cans. These augers turned round at the will of the operator, who fastened the flour sacks over the end of the can and set the auger turning, which sent the flour into the sacks and filled them in a few moments. As soon as they were filled, they were dumped to the sack-sewer, who sewed them shut with amazing rapidity. We noticed some large brown bags of flour holding 280 pounds, marked A. A. A., Topeka, Kansas, U. S. A. Mr. Howe informed us that these were to be sent to Glasgow, Scotland, and we saw them loading them on the cars preparatory to taking their long journey across the ocean.

From this mill alone 800 sacks of flour are manufactured in a day, or 283,000 in a year, and requires a force of forty men. Yet, with the immense amount of flour manufactured in our country, there are millions to-day hungry for bread.

My companion, who was an old man, remembers very distinctly a very different process than the one described above. When he was a boy he went to mill like all the farm boys, with a load of wheat, for which he waited until it should be ground into flour, the miller taking a certain number of bushels as toll for grinding the wheat. Oftentimes he would be obliged to remain all night, as the miller served them by turn. The wheat was crushed between two millstones, which were imported, and were turned by a water-wheel power. The crushed wheat was separated by being put into spindles covered with wire-cloth, and sifted as in the roller mill process, through silk-covered spindles.

After the wheat is made into flour its journey is nearly completed. The cook next takes it in hand and makes it into bread. To make bread is simply to give the flour a convenient and healthful form for food. Almost any one can make bread, and the proper proportions of flour, water and salt might answer all the purposes of convenience, but to promote good digestion, and consequently health, we must produce that peculiar cellular structure which we see in good light-bread. All of those little "air spaces" or bubbles in bread are caused by and filled with carbonic acid gas, which passes off during the baking process, and are separated by a tenacious coat of starch and gluten. This coat or partition prevents the different cells from running together before they are permanently arched over by the process of baking, which turns the starch into dextrose, and thus every part becomes light and nutritious food. All the light-bread that was ever made was made light by charging with gas, whether raised by ammonia, yeast or baking powders, the principle is the same.

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing our advertisers.

Interesting Facts.

The smallest steam engine, perfect, and in running order was made by Levi Taylor, of Iowa. The whole engine has for its foundation a 25-cent gold piece, and many of its parts are so tiny they can be seen only with a magnifying glass.

There is a curious plant in New Granada known as the "ink plant," the juice of which serves without the least preparation, as ink. The writing at first appears red, but in a few hours assumes a deep black hue. Several sheets of manuscript which had been written with this ink, became soaked with water; but when dried, the writing was perfectly clear.

The process of making silver dimes is as follows: The silver bullion is first melted and run into two-pound bars. These in turn are run through immense rollers and flattened out to the thickness of the coin. The strips are next treated with a kind of tallow to prevent their being scratched, and are then passed through a machine which cuts them into proper size for the printing presses, into which they are fed by automatic machinery at the rate of one hundred per minute. The completed coins are then ready for the counters' hands.

Making lead-pencils: The leads are made from graphite mixed with white clay, brought over in vessels as ballast. These substances are ground together, shaped in dies, and baked in a very hot oven. The more used in the composition the harder the lead becomes. The cedar used for the covering usually comes from Florida. The blocks are first sawed the proper length and then grooved by machinery. Next the leads are put into the grooves and the thin pieces of cedar are glued on the grooved pieces. A machine shapes them, making them octagonal, round or flat, as required.

The first thimble ever seen in England was made less than two hundred years ago by John Lofting. It was worn on the thumb at first, and was called a "thimble-bell." After a while the name was changed to thimble and its position was changed to the finger. The thimble had never been in use in Slam until a few years ago, when the king, noticing some American ladies using them, ordered one made for the queen. It was made of gold, studded with diamonds which formed the letters of her name and age. The presentation was equal to an order that the ladies of Slam should use thimbles, and they have been in use there ever since.

How the Spider Spins Her Web.

Look carefully under her abdomen, and near the tip you will see six little nipples. Under these nipples, inside her body, there are special glands in which a kind of gum is secreted, and this dries when it comes into the air. This gum forms a silken thread, from which the spider builds her web. The nipples, which are called "spinnerets," have not merely one opening, but are pierced with at least a hundred holes, and when the spider begins her web, more than six hundred separate strands go to make up a single thread.

The strength of spiders' silk is enormous compared with that of metals. According to computation, based upon the fact that a fiber only one-four-thousandth part of an inch in diameter will sustain fifty-four grains, a bar of spiders' silk an inch in diameter would support a weight of seventy-four tons. In other words, spiders' silk has nearly three times the supporting strength of iron.

Quotations.

Are there not aspirations in each heart
After a better, brighter world than this?
Longings for beings nobler in each part—
Things more exalted, steeped in deeper bliss?
—Thomas Davis.

Sweet is the pleasure itself cannot spoil!
Is not true leisure one with true toil?
—John Dwight.

Thought is deeper than all speech,
Feeling deeper than all thought;
Souls to souls can never teach
What unto themselves was taught.
—Christopher Cranch.

Answers to Questions No. 16.

[Given December 16.]

1. It is that bone which is called the petrous, which contains the organ of hearing.
2. Oxygen, silicon, magnesium, aluminum, calcium, potassium, sodium, iron, carbon, sulphur, hydrogen and chlorine.
3. A deep indigo blue, strikingly different from the green of the surrounding ocean.
4. In New York, Michigan and Louisi-

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

CURES

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,

Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Swellings,

PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY.

ana. But Nevada has inexhaustible quantities of rock-salt. A railroad cutting one of these mines, graded its bed for a distance of three miles.

Some of the herbs in Hall's Hair Renewer, that wonderful preparation for restoring the color and thickening the growth of the hair, grow plentifully in New England.

SCOTT'S EMULSION



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the *Cod Liver Oil* and *Hypophosphites* are the recognized agents in the cure of *Consumption*. It is as palatable as milk.

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful *Flesh Producer*. It is the **Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.** Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other.

Just Drive 'Em In and CLINCH 'Em.
THEY WILL HOLD ANYTHING.

You can mend your Harness, Halter or any Strap better, quicker, cheaper than any Harness maker can. COST ONLY 25c PER DOZ OF ONE GROSS. For Sale at Grocery and Hardware Stores. **NO TOOLS REQUIRED.** BUFFALO SPECIALTY MFG. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FILL YOUR PURSE and improve your prospects. Why not? You can do so honorably, surely. Have you read our illustrated advertisement in the first number of this paper, this month? Better do so, if you haven't. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly and without PAY, how to earn from \$5 to \$10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. You can commence at home, in any part of America. We start you. Both sexes. All ages. Easy to learn and manage. All particulars FREE. Better write at once, if you haven't already. Address **Stinson & Co., Box 1613, Portland, Maine.**

FORTUNES A PHILADELPHIA MAN found a dollar worth \$175. A barber in Chester, Pa., received a coin worth \$75. A man in Orange, N. J., picked up a cent worth \$12. An Iowa lady came across a dime worth \$34. A Kansas farmer found in his cash a half-dollar worth \$49.75. A Texas clerk got a quarter for which I paid \$89. The above are but a few of many coins worth big prices, many of which are found daily. **WANTED.** \$1,000 for 1864 dollar, \$5.75 for 1863 quarter, \$2 for 1856 ct., and Big Prices for 500 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. **W. E. Skinner, 323 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.**

DOUBLE Breech-Loader \$7.99. RIFLES \$2.00. PISTOLS 75c. All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for illustrated Catalogue to **The Powell & Clement Co., 166 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.**

Our Inducements are Better than Ever. We will assist the **EXCLUSIVE RIGHT** to sell the **Celebrated Taylor Adjustable Ladies' Shoe** in the whole or part of this State. \$70 of our agents average from \$5 a Day to \$5,000 a Year; no other shoe like it; big profits; easy to make sales. Address with 2c. stamp, **CONSOLIDATED ADJUSTABLE SHOE CO., Lynn, Mass.**

GENUINE STANDARD SINGER Sewing Machines. Latest Improved. Best made. Noiseless. Warranted 5 yrs. **SAVE MONEY** \$35.00 Machine for \$9.50 now while \$45.00 " " \$14.00 you can get a \$65.00 " " \$18.50 Complete set of attachments FREE. Adaptable for light or heavy work. Light running. Nicely finished. Send for catalogue. **CASH BUYERS' UNION, 459-466 Dearborn St. E. 137 Chicago.**

HOME STUDY. A practical and complete Business College Course given by MAIL at student's HOME. Low rates and perfect satisfaction. Trial Lesson and Circulars sent Free. **DRYANT & 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.**

Southwestern Business College. Wichita, Kas. Send for Catalogue. Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, 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.

EMPORIA Business College. And Institute of SHORTHAND, TELEGRAPHY and PENMANSHIP. **EMPORIA, KANSAS.** Broad courses, thorough instruction and very low tuition. Board \$1.50 a week. Now is the time to enter. Write for particulars and students' pen specimens. Mention **KANSAS FARMER**.

Shipping Horses.

Always have something to put on wounds. Phenol Sodique arrests inflammation immediately. Natural healing follows. Equally good for all flesh.

If not at your druggist's, send for circular.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmac Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits There is but one genuine. Better sent out and have it to refer to.

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.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1892.

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,
548 The Bookery.**ADVERTISING RATES.**

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

Commence the new year aright by subscribing for the **KANSAS FARMER**, the only paper in Kansas devoted to the farm and stock interests.

Members of the faculty of the Agricultural college will join with the farmers of Marshall county in holding a farmers' institute January 14 and 15.

President Myers, of the Montana Board of Live Stock Commissioners, estimates that Montana will realize \$14,000,000 to \$15,000,000 from the sale of cattle, horses, sheep and wool this year.

The **KANSAS FARMER** contains each week matter which one cannot afford to miss for the price of subscription for a whole year. If your neighbor is not a subscriber mention this to him.

At Chicago, last week's receipts of wheat, corn and rye were double those of past years; of dressed beef, three times last year's; increase in flour is a third, in cured meats a quarter, and in oats, barley and cattle large.

The **KANSAS FARMER** is made with especial reference to its value to the farmers of this State. The publishers desire to multiply its number of subscribers by three. This can be done very quickly if each of our present subscribers sends in two new ones.

J. E. Topping, of Spring Hill, Johnson county, would like to hear from those who have had experience with Jerusalem corn, the cultivation required, where seed can be obtained, etc. Will some one who is able to give the desired information communicate the same to the **KANSAS FARMER**?

If those who have in charge the arrangements for farmers' institutes and other important agricultural meetings will inform us of the time and place where each is to be held we shall do what we can to assist by publishing notice and by having a representative of the **KANSAS FARMER** at the meeting.

The publishers of the "old reliable" **KANSAS FARMER** desire to have it go to three times as many people as it now reaches. Subscriptions are coming in rapidly, but the result can be quickly attained if each subscriber will send us in two new subscribers. Just call your neighbors' attention to the value of the **FARMER** and invite them to subscribe.

Everybody in Kansas will want to read and preserve a copy of the **KANSAS FARMER** next week, the first number of the enlarged paper in 1892. In addition to the regularly added new features, it will contain a specially prepared exhibit of Kansas resources for 1891, that will interest every citizen of the State. Renew now and don't miss an issue. Tell your neighbor to subscribe now for the new year.

TO THE TEACHER.

Does your school want the Stars and Stripes?

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

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

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

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

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

Every farmer in Kansas ought to have the **KANSAS FARMER**.

Every school in Kansas ought to have the national colors.

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

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

Yours for patriotism,

KANSAS FARMER CO.

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

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The **KANSAS FARMER** wishes to every one of its thousands of readers a very happy New Year.

The year 1892, what will it bring?

The wheat crop has already been sown, and nothing more except what nature will do remains to be done until harvest. The tame grasses in the Eastern part of the State have only to be protected from unseasonable pasturing and finally gathered at the proper time. The fruit trees, vines and various shrubs and briars are to be pruned and possibly sprayed, and cultivated and new ones planted. But for next year's crop nature has now most to do. The corn, oats, broomcorn, sorghum, and vegetables are yet to be planted and most of the ground for them is yet to be plowed. Whether to plow deeper than heretofore, whether to subsoil, whether to roll, whether cultivation shall be deep or shallow, are questions which in some parts are claiming attention. The question of irrigation and the various complications of that kind of farming, are to be considered in the far western portions of the State.

The stock interests, the dairy and poultry interests are ever present.

In all departments the effort to improve is most noticeable, and it is a source of gratification to know that Kansas agriculture is progressing with the progressive world in these matters.

The **KANSAS FARMER** wishes in all material things a new year of abundant harvests and profitable returns in every department of farm industry.

On its social and intellectual side the farm life of Kansas has always been and is now at the front. This development has had an agency in the Grange and more recently in the Alliance. All occupations, whether of head or hand, or whether, as in the case of farming, requiring the co-operative effort of head and hand, find great advantage in association and in the discussion of the various questions affecting the members. The great modern development of industrial organization

reached almost every other avocation before conservative farmers thought it necessary for the conservation of their interests. There is now, however, little question raised as to the expediency of organizations to protect and promote the especial interests of those engaged in agriculture. These call out the best thought of the farmer on industrial, as well as other questions, not excluding politics.

While the **KANSAS FARMER** is non-partisan, and leaves the consideration of how the farmers shall vote entirely to the partisan papers with which Kansas is abundantly supplied, it wishes its patrons in all social relations, and in all organizations for the furtherance of the farmer's interests, a happy and a prosperous year.

On the moral and religious side, the hope of the country lies in the rural districts. The wickedness and corrupting influences of the cities are not there. The country churches do not find their efforts for the elevation of humanity thwarted as do those of the cities by the thousand evil tendencies and influences which lurk in the dark places and stalk about boldly in the high places of city life. Unfortunately there is a great barrier between the great laboring masses of the manufacturing cities and the churches. Efforts to remove this appear only to raise it higher. On the other hand, the farmer, by his continual association with the works of God and his habits of contemplation, enjoys the delights of Christianity to an extent unknown to other men.

The **KANSAS FARMER** wishes for its friends in their religious joys and in their moral development a happy year of growth and progress.

In all departments of enterprise, in all relations of life, in aspirations towards God, in the inner experiences of the soul, the **KANSAS FARMER** extends its wish that all may have a happy New Year.

THE SENATORIAL APPOINTMENT.

Ever since the death of Senator Plumb the politicians and "fixers" have been busily employed in figuring out a successor. Within six hours from the time the death occurred at Washington a prominent candidate was reported to have held a caucus of his friends at Topeka.

It is a remarkable fact that the great majority of "fixers" are unable to see beyond the corporate limits of the city of Topeka when they look for a candidate, and they would consider themselves as incurably afflicted with "longsightedness" were their visions extended beyond the confines of the easternmost quarter of the State.

Has it ever occurred to the men who are so anxious to tell the Governor just whom to appoint that there are other industries in Kansas besides politics? that a very large proportion of all the people in Kansas are engaged in agriculture? and that there are several other matters to be looked after besides the personal interests of politicians, or the promotion of partisan advantages?

The **KANSAS FARMER** presumes that the Governor, if not the numerous large delegations of politicians who are here to see to it that he gives proper consideration to the "claims" of this or that candidate, recognizes the fact that no ordinary man can take up creditably the work laid down by Senator Plumb.

Topeka is full of politicians whose self-appointed business is to see that these "claims" of their respective favorites are duly considered by the Governor, and it will not be the fault of those self-constituted advisers of the Chief Executive if some politician is not speedily "rewarded" for his "services" by a commission to represent the State in the highest legislative body in the world.

The **KANSAS FARMER** is not in politics, but in its non-partisan view it recognizes several facts in the present situation:

1. The appointee must of course be a Republican to receive consideration.
2. He must be an able man, well informed, well known, and willing to work.
3. He should come from the great central portion of the State.
4. He should be a representative of the material interests of the State, both in justice to those interests and as a measure of good politics for his party.
5. These requirements are fully met in the person of C. Wood Davis, a farmer of Goddard, Sedgwick county, whose great reputation has been earned by his able discussion of economic questions. Mr. Davis would at once be acknowledged as

the peer of any man in the Senate. His appointment would be recognized the world over as a credit to the State. He would represent equally well the horny-handed sons of toil, the landed interests, and what is quite as essential, the best trained minds in the commonwealth.

THE KANSAS FARMER FOR 1892.

The "old reliable" **KANSAS FARMER** for 1892 will be more indispensable to the farmers of Kansas than ever before. It is already recognized as the strongest agricultural paper west of the Mississippi, and it is the purpose of the publishers, by hard work and the expenditure of money, to not only maintain this position but to win fresh laurels during the coming year.

The especial field of the **KANSAS FARMER** is Kansas agriculture and the interests of the farmers of the State. But the fact that the lists of subscribers in other States are large, proves that the paper has proven its value to others as well as to the farmers of Kansas.

The business of the paper is such that the publishers are not only able but actually compelled to enlarge it by the addition of four pages, making it a twenty-page paper.

The **KANSAS FARMER** discusses subjects which interest the farmer and every other citizen, giving the views of the paper without party bias or prejudice. Public measures are discussed without fear or favor for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and arriving at correct conclusions, without attempting to make either facts or deductions from them conform to party dictum. In this spirit of fairness it considers economic questions and assists in determining economic policies.

There will be fourteen departments in each number of the **KANSAS FARMER** for 1892, each of which will be carefully and ably conducted.

The editorial department will keep closely in touch with the people, studying their demands and observing closely the situation as it affects their interests. Politicians of all parties find it essential to carefully read the broad-gauged, impartial and fearless discussions of the editorial pages. Six people in every ten in Kansas are engaged in agriculture. The editorial pages of the **KANSAS FARMER** represents, speaks for and defends the interests of this great majority.

The live stock department has always been a strong feature of the **KANSAS FARMER**. It is edited with great care by a member of our staff who is known not only throughout Kansas, but in all the West, as without a superior in his knowledge of live stock matters. This department is given more space in the enlarged paper, and will be of special interest to breeders and to feeders, and at the same time be invaluable to the general farmer. The best practical live stock writers will contribute to this department, and it will contain reliable and authoritative matter pertaining to every branch of live stock husbandry.

The "Horse Department" is a new feature added for 1892, and will be conducted by the best posted writer on horse matters in the West. There is no class of live stock that is making greater progress than roadster horses, and Kansas especially is well to the fore in this respect. This branch of the animal industry promises more profit to the general farmer than almost any other class of stock. We propose to keep our readers posted on horse matters, as well as other things.

Agricultural matters are treated in a special department in which is given editorially and otherwise information and discussions covering both practical and scientific ground. In this will be found valuable papers read at farmers' institutes and other farmers' gatherings, in which purely agricultural matters are discussed.

Correspondence will be made a department. In this will be presented letters from farmers. It is hoped that what is ascertained by practical experience will be contributed to this department, so what is learned by each, may be placed within the reach of all.

Horticulture will continue to be an important feature. This department contains the best thought and the experience of the best horticulturists in the State. The valuable papers read before the State Horticultural Society, and before the various institutes, appear in this department and are alone worth more than the subscription price of the **KANSAS FARMER** for a year.

"The Home Circle" furnishes each week

three or four columns of pure and elevating literary matter, carefully prepared by a member of our staff for the entertainment of every member of the family. Whoever reads this department will find his aspirations growing nobler and himself growing wiser as well as better.

"The Young Folks" department will be prepared with especial reference to interesting and benefiting the boys and girls. Recognizing the fact that the young folks constitute a most important part of the farming as well as every other well regulated community, and that to interest them a special effort is necessary, the publishers have determined to devote even more care and effort than heretofore to this department.

The dairy interests in Kansas are becoming continually more important. Some of the closest figuring on methods and their profits that is done in connection with agriculture is done by dairymen. The breeds, the care, the feed of dairy cows, as well as the handling of the milk and butter, receive careful attention in this department. The subject of butter frauds will also receive attention.

The Apary department has been placed under the care of one of the best apiculturists in the West. This department will be one of interest and information.

The Veterinary department is one of recognized authority, being edited by Dr. S. C. Orr, of Manhattan, a very successful veterinarian. He has no superior in this department. It has been the means of saving many valuable animals for the readers of the FARMER. No owner of live stock can afford to do without it.

The Alliance department will contain able discussions of economic questions from thinking people. All sides of these questions are presented by those who are directly interested. These discussions are candid and able. They contain much valuable information and cannot fail to help in arriving at correct conclusions. This department will contain all official, State and national matter as well as the general Alliance news.

The market reports are prepared with extreme care to make them reliable. They give the quotations for Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, both live stock and produce, and will be a valuable feature of the paper.

A new department of agricultural miscellany will be added. This will contain a great variety of information, conveyed in editorial and selected paragraphs, comprising the best practical thought and observation on general agricultural matters.

From the above brief outline it will be seen that the KANSAS FARMER proposes to furnish to its readers a great deal for a little money. It is only on account of the very large subscription list that the paper can be afforded at the low price of one dollar per year. Let every farmer who wishes to prosper subscribe and induce others to do likewise. Nothing is more encouraging to the publishers than to have every old subscriber renew and add one or more new subscribers.

Address KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION.

The Executive committee of the Kansas State Temperance Union has issued a New Year's address, reviewing the work and progress of prohibition in the decade during which it has been the law of the land. The committee sums up the practical effects under five distinct heads, from which we quote, and each of which is backed by ample argument:

First.—There can be no doubt in any intelligent and candid man's mind, that the use of intoxicating liquors among the great body of the people has vastly decreased.

Second.—The prohibitory principle is vastly stronger in the judgment and confidence of the people now than it was ten years ago.

Third.—The execution of the law, while not perfect, while not all that its friends desire, is probably as good as could have been expected.

Fourth.—The experience of the past ten years has taught us that the prohibitory law, for its best success, must have behind it a constantly aggressive and manifest public opinion in its favor.

Fifth.—The experience of the last ten years has shown us that prohibition contributes to the material prosperity and growth of the State.

A RESULT OF THE MONEY MANIA.

A second attempt has been made on the life of the millionaire Russell Sage. A few evenings ago, a man called at his residence and announced to the servant who had opened the door that he had come to kill Mr. Sage. While the servant was talking with him, Mrs. Sage came into the hall, and after talking with the man long enough to hear him say he was going to kill Mr. Sage, because he hadn't sent him \$2,500 for which he wrote and asked, she rushed forward and caught the would-be assassin by the throat, and in the desperation of the moment, clutched so hard that his face became almost black. Then she thrust him out the door and down the steps. The chief of police was notified, and a guard placed about Mr. Sage's house.

It is said that since the first attempt to blow up Russell Sage, J. Gould has received many threatening letters. At first he laughed at these, believing them to come from some practical joker. The report says the threats are becoming more menacing, and that Mr. Gould is not physically able to stand up against them. He has had his name removed from his office door in the hope of escaping visits from dynamiters.

"How to stop bomb-throwing," is a subject which is occupying some attention in Eastern papers, and doubtless is one of absorbing interest to possessors of extraordinary fortunes. The *Telegram*, of Elmira, N. Y., says:

If any measure of prevention can prevail against such a fate as that which recently threatened Russell Sage, it would seem to lie in the line of the law which regulates the sale of poisons. No person, unless he be engaged in the business of mining or blasting, has any right to keep in his possession nitro-glycerine or any of the other forms of explosive compounds, and a law pronouncing that mere possession a misdemeanor, or, if needful, a felony, would not be unfair, nor would it constitute an invasion of private rights. One who keeps in his room or his house such commodities must be presumed to intend to use them, and they can only be used for an unlawful purpose. It is true that the sale of the compounds of which high explosives are made is not and cannot be restricted by law, as each of them separately is used for purposes which are entirely legitimate. But the depraved or crazy creatures who are likely to throw dynamite bombs are rarely possessed of the knowledge required to mix the component parts in the right proportions, and the mixing is attended with much danger. A simple statute, punishing by fine or imprisonment the possession of dynamite or similar compounds by others than miners or contractors and awarding half the fine to the informer, might prevent the repetition of such occurrences with which the safety of the public has so frequently been assailed.

The futility of the method above suggested is apparent upon even superficial consideration. Under our form of government such a system of "search and seizure," as would be required to give effect to the proposed law, would be so anomalous as to be impracticable and preposterous. Even under the despotic and powerfully repressive government of Russia, the attempt fails.

Again, as the *Telegram* states, the materials of which these high explosives are made are in themselves useful and harmless articles of commerce, such as cannot be prohibited. But further, the processes of combining them are simple, and require very few appliances, and these only such bottles as are used to contain ordinary medicines. True, there is danger of accident while mixing the three simple ingredients from which nitro-glycerine, the explosive component of dynamite, is prepared. But technical books are easily accessible, wherein are given full directions for its preparation with all necessary precautions. So cheaply and so easily is this terrific explosive prepared, from three simple and cheap articles obtainable at any drug store, that some violent anarchists have denominated it "the poor man's artillery."

What can repressive measures accomplish, when a crank, bent on destroying life or property, can buy for less than a dollar, sufficient of the three ordinary drugs of which to make in an hour enough nitro-glycerine to blow up a block, and kill, perhaps, a score of people?

It has been truly said that "the worst dynamite is in the heart of man."

No doubt dynamite cranks will be developed as long as money cranks exist. While the effort of the strongest is given to gathering dollars and to keeping them; while society looks upon the accumulation of wealth as the greatest excellence; while unscrupulous methods of acquisition are approved; while oppressive measures of extortion from the people are legalized; while the mere money-getter is deemed worthy to control the press, the pulpit, the statesman, as well as all material comforts and luxuries of life, so long will the

dynamite crank be developed who will not scruple to use violence as well as craft to secure the one acknowledged good—money.

An age has been predicted which will look with contempt upon the money-getting mania of the last half of the nineteenth century, and will scorn as beneath contempt the grovelling struggle in which the greatest effort of the shrewdest is to appropriate the earnings of other people.

It is to be hoped that the fear of a "dynamite war," which has driven that greatest of money-getters, Gould, to take down his sign, is not well founded. But careful students of the situation have suggested that while such as Gould indulge the money mania, its extreme will be developed as in the Russell Sage incident.

WORTHY RECOGNITION.

Senator Peffer's remarks on the death of Senator Plumb were appropriate and well chosen and are creditable to the head and heart of the now senior Senator.—*Topeka Daily Capital*.

But it is not probable that Senator Peffer will be a mere figurehead at Washington. Possibly his influence will be limited on the floor of the Senate, but he will be a hard worker in the departments and will render his constituents—Republicans, Democrats and Alliance men—good service. The disposition among Republicans of Kansas to belittle Senator Peffer is mean. He is not a brilliant man, perhaps, but he is honorable, faithful and industrious, and he will be respected at Washington as such.—*Kansas City Star*.

Ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton, in a leading editorial in the *Washington Post*, December 23, said: "Senator Peffer's remarks in the Senate yesterday are not only a credit to himself, but a credit to the State of Kansas. In the presence of death there are few who will not willingly lay politics aside, and in the case of the late Senator Plumb he had no fellow Senator cognizant of his personal and public worth who could not conscientiously have spoken well of the distinguished dead. Senator Peffer did more than this. The circumstances surrounding Mr. Peffer's elevation to the Senate were rather peculiar. The feeling between the Kansas third party and the Republicans of the State was more intense than the feeling between the Republicans and Democrats. Notwithstanding the unpleasant feeling engendered Mr. Peffer came to the Senate and found in Preston B. Plumb a courteous and manly colleague. The remarks of Senator Peffer yesterday were appropriate and had the merit of being sincere. On occasions of this kind there is usually a tendency to overstate and embellish. Senator Peffer did not make this mistake. He paid a graceful, touching, truthful and modest tribute to the deceased. In fact, the Kansas Senator so deported himself as to command the respect and admiration of all citizens without regard to politics."

LOUISIANA LOTTERY FIGHTS FOR LIFE.

The most one-sided gambling institution in this country is the Louisiana lottery. Any kind of gambling is bad enough in its demoralizing effects and in entrapping the unwary, but the Louisiana lottery is worse. Its prizes are so calculated in relation to the prices of tickets sold, as to leave a very large margin in favor of the lottery company. Thus: suppose ten thousand dollars worth of tickets are sold previous to a drawing; the total amount of all prizes possible to be drawn is only four thousand dollars. It will thus be seen that the chances are six in favor of the lottery to four in favor of the purchaser of tickets. If, then, a person buy \$1,000 worth of tickets, he will probably get back \$400. He may get back nothing; he may get back a large sum, but on the average he will get but \$4 for every \$10 invested.

It thus appears that the lottery gets \$10 for every \$4 it pays in prizes. The expense of conducting the "business" and the profits constitute the other \$6.

Now this Louisiana concern is doing an immense "business." It is drawing money from every part of the country. But its charter is soon to expire and the company is anxious to have it renewed, and has offered to pay to the State of Louisiana a very large sum for a new lease of life.

But the enormity of the lottery evil is appreciated by many people in that State, who spurn the offer of money for the privilege of carrying on the nefarious busi-

ness. The lottery question has become so important as to even disrupt the Democratic party in Louisiana. The Farmers' Alliance has joined hands with those who oppose the lottery. While both parties will probably be called Democratic, the fight will not be on political lines, except in so far as the Alliance people succeed in getting their principles into the platform. But all politics aside, it is greatly to be hoped that the anti-lottery side will win.

Sugar Beets in Europe and America.

The comparative yield and sugar content of sugar beets in this country and in Europe is shown by Prof. Wiley, Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, to be as in the following table:

	Tons per acre.	Per cent. sugar.
Austria-Hungary.....	9.8	12.9
France.....	11.3	13.6
Germany.....	13.8	14.5
Schuyler, Neb.....	21.7	13.8

It should be noted that the report from Schuyler, Neb., is on the highly cultivated beets produced by the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Wiley thinks sixteen to seventeen tons per acre may be expected in this country.

The absorbing question in Topeka this week is the Senatorial appointment. "Will it be Ingalls or a chump?"

A meeting for the reorganization of the Sumner County Horticultural Society will be held at Wellington, on Saturday, January 2, 1892.

It is reported that Niederlinghaus, of American tin plate fame, considers the present duty on tin plate insufficient, and that he thinks that "a bill providing relief will be introduced in the present Congress."

Russell Sage is now threatened with a suit for \$100,000 by Wm. R. Laidlaw, a broker's clerk, who happened in his office on business for his employers, at the time of the bomb explosion. His allegation is that Sage, seeing his danger, seized him by the hand and shoulder and held him in such position as to receive the force of the shock, and thus protect the millionaire's body. Laidlaw received severe and permanent injuries, and it is claimed that by using him as a shield, Sage saved his life.

For three years past at least the cotton crop has been far greater than those who use cotton have been able to buy. These crops have been piled up in warehouses, while the succeeding crops have added to the supply to such an extent that the price has gone so low that its production is declared to be unprofitable. Of course a good many people who have labor, or some products of labor, to sell, would like to use more cotton goods than they have used during the last three years, or at any other time. This is a case of so-called "over-production."

Volume 1, number 1, of the *Kansas F. A. and I. U.*, is on our table. It is published by the officers of this organization, and besides being a medium of communication between the officers and members, it is devoted to the interest of the several business organizations of the Alliance. These are enumerated in the official directory as follows: Kansas State Alliance Exchange, Live Stock Commission Co., Life Insurance, Farm Insurance, and Mortgage Company. Subscription, 15 cents per year, or ten copies one year for \$1. All communications should be addressed to J. B. French, Secretary, Topeka, Kas.

The Douglas County Farmers' Institute was held at Vinland, and was a very interesting and profitable gathering. The address of President Cowles on "Farmers' Education for Children" was an able paper. Q. H. Corse, of Lawrence, read an instructive paper on co-operative farming. Father Ennis, of Lawrence, gave an interesting lecture on "Land Tenure Systems of Europe." Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, read a paper on what he saw in New England. Prof. Bailey, of the State University, spoke on "The Atmosphere and Its Component Parts." W. H. Gill, of Vinland, treated of irrigation in a paper entitled "How Shall We Meet the Extremes of Kansas Climate?" Prof. Stevens, of the State University, delivered a lecture on botany entitled "Parasites, Saprophytes and Independent Plants." Dr. Evart read a paper on "Horticulture on the Farm." The interest was well sustained throughout the meeting.

In the Dairy.

THE DAIRY COW.

From a paper read before the Farmers' Institute, at Waverly, Coffey county, Kas.

For many years, commencing in the forties, and lasting until nearly 1870, the dairymen of northern Ohio, particularly of that portion known as the "Western Reserve," had a practical monopoly of the cheese trade of the West and Southwest. For thirty years their prosperity, if not phenomenal, was steady and satisfactory. No other kind of farming was attended with so little risk. Other branches occasionally gave larger profits, but they were attended by far greater uncertainty. Dairymen alone could at the commencement of each season, estimate with approximate accuracy, the income they would derive from their business.

But even in those good old times, there was an occasional farmer who knew that he had better pay \$100 for a cow that would give 7,000 pounds of milk in a year, than to take as a gift one that would give only 3,000 or 4,000 pounds. But within my own knowledge, not only living in the same township, but residing on adjoining farms, could be found men whose annual average yield of milk to the cow showed a difference of fully 100 per cent. Such instances were only occasional, but a difference of 50 per cent. was frequent. Upon one farm 1,000 pounds of milk would be produced to each acre of land, and upon the adjoining farm equally favored by nature, consisting of the same number of acres, and upon which the same number of cows were kept, the yield would not exceed 500 pounds per acre. Yet as long as all could make the ends meet, all were happy and were contented.

I make the following statement without fear of contradiction: From 1840 to 1867, there was no kind of human industry unprotected by patents, in which success was so uniformly obtainable at the expenditure of so little intelligence as in dairy husbandry. During all these years, practically no cheese was manufactured in the United States west of Huron county, Ohio. What a change has taken place. Now, large portions of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois are crowded with cheese factories, and there is not a State in the West that is not largely engaged in the production of cheese. A cheapening of freight and a promptness of transportation in a more extended and rapid communication between every part of the United States and the markets of the world, have robbed the dairymen of Ohio and New York of the great advantages and practical monopoly that they enjoyed for so many years. It only costs Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota a small fraction more to send their products to New York City, than is paid by the farmers of the Western Reserve. As a result, we have witnessed a wonderful development of dairy husbandry throughout the West. The production of butter and cheese has increased during the past fifteen years much more rapidly than the population. Consequently prices ruinously low have prevailed, and especially low during the past six years—below the average cost of production. Yet, considering the worst year that we have experienced, the year of the lowest prices, a few of the most thorough and skillful dairymen have made satisfactory profits.

Now I maintain that while the difference between a first-class dairyman and a poor one is made up of a hundred items, that greater than any one—perhaps than any ten—of these items, is the radical inherent difference between the milking qualities of the cows that compose the two dairies. The one with good care and fairly generous feed, is capable of producing an average yearly yield of from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk to the cow, while the other with the same care and feed would not produce an average yearly yield of over 4,000 pounds of milk to the cow. A sensible liveryman does not fill his stalls with oxen. A farmer, desiring to purchase a herd of beef cattle, does not buy Jerseys. Why, then, should a dairyman, seeking to make a profit by the production of milk, fill his barns with cattle that are selected haphazard, some of them representing native cattle that have been bred for no purpose, some of them the magnificent Durhams and Herefords that for centuries have been bred for beef? Competition has placed the farmer, especially the dairyman, where years ago it placed the merchant. Only the skillful, the industrious

and the economical, with the employment of the best methods, can now succeed.

Even if a dairyman in every other respect is doing his duty, if he is handicapped with a herd of inferior milkers he must fail. There are thousands of cows in the United States that with proper treatment will give 12,000 pounds of milk in a year. There are thousands of others that with the same care and feed will not give 4,000 pounds in a year. A cow properly handled, should give milk at least during eight seasons, so that a difference in her favor of even 3,000 pounds of milk per year would amount during her life to 24,000 pounds, or \$200 worth of milk. This statement does not show adequately the superiority of the one cow over the other, because the female progeny of the deep milking cow if properly raised will prove of incalculable value. Farmers have come to appreciate at somewhere near their true worth the cows that are naturally deep milkers, and they now look upon phenomenal milkers as having a value that can hardly be over-estimated. Can we not learn a valuable lesson from the successful breeders of fast horses? The underlying principles of scientific and successful breeding of horses are the same as are those of every other kind of domestic animals. If you wished to breed a valuable trotting mare to a trotting stallion you would seek one that had shown great speed and endurance on the race course, but you would want one, also, whose pedigree was rich in the blood of dams and sires distinguished for their victories. In short, you would look for a sire that combined individual excellence with royal pedigree. Should not farmers then seek diligently for a cow, not only of individual merit, but for one that is the result of intelligent, long-continued and successful breeding, pursued with the sole object of producing a model milk cow, for general farm purpose. I also take it for granted that the wise farmer, after he has secured his model herd, will thereafter supply his wants with cows of his own raising and never again by purchases, and mindful of the well established laws of heredity, he will seek a race of cattle that for centuries has been bred with the special view of developing and establishing greater milking qualities, he will insist that it must be a breed that has reached, measured, by the milk pail test, a very high average performance. He will finally give his preferences to the breed that offers the greatest inducements, judged with regard to the following points:

1. The average yearly production of milk and butter.
2. The amount of feed required for the production of a given amount of milk.
3. The certainty of transmission of milking qualities to the offspring, which, of course, can only be judged by character of ancestry.
4. Value for beef.
5. Gentleness and longevity.

Dairy Short-horn Cattle.

The American Short-horn Breeders' Association, through its Secretary, J. H. Pickrell, gives out the following information:

"We give notice of the fact that this association has agreed to furnish twenty-five Short-horn cows for the dairy school at the Columbian Exposition, which will continue during the entire show. In order to make this a success, the Board of Directors must have the entire co-operation of Short-horn breeders throughout the United States. Short-horns will not be allowed to compete unless they are recommended by this association. Please notify the undersigned of all superior milkers that may be in your herds, giving full description and amount of milk that they have heretofore given; or the amount of butter that has been made from their milk within a given time. As the term of the dairy school will commence in May, 1893, it will be necessary that the cows should produce just previous to that time. The Executive committee who has the dairy school in charge, expects to meet at this office, April 19, 1892, at which time measures will be taken to secure the cows for the test.

"At the annual meeting of the stockholders a resolution was introduced, requesting the directors to cause to be published in the appendix of the herd-book records of superior butter-makers. The Board of Directors ordered that the Secretary call attention of Short-horn breeders to this matter, and request them to send in records of superior milking Short-

VICTIMS OF CATARRH

Are permanently cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, through its renovating effect on the blood. Give it a trial.

"I suffered for years from chronic catarrh which destroyed my appetite and undermined my general health. None of the remedies I took afforded me any relief, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I began to take this medicine last spring, and am now entirely free from this disgusting disease."—Susan L. W. Cook, 909 Albany st., Roxbury, Mass.

"My son—now fifteen years of age—was troubled for a long time with catarrh, in its worst form, through the effects of which his blood became poisoned. We tried various medicines and almost despaired of ever finding a remedy; but about a year ago he began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, has taken seven bottles of it, and is now entirely well."—D. P. Kerr, Big Spring, Ohio.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Made in Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

horns, and that he file the same for inspection and consideration, at the annual meeting in November, 1892. Please make accurate tests of your butter making Short-horns and forward the results to this office prior to that time. If the matter proves of sufficient interest the board will then take it up and determine what further action will be taken."

Horticulture.

Nomenclature and New Fruits.

Read before the State Horticultural Society at Beloit, December 9, 1891, by Secretary Brackett, of Lawrence, Kas.

As one of your Committee on Nomenclature and New Fruits, I will submit the following brief notes:

During the past winter, a specimen of fruit was sent me by an orchardist near Eskridge, Wabunsee county, for identification, the trees of which had been purchased of a nursery six miles north of Emporia, for "Johnson's Fine Winter," which is the only synonym for the York Imperial in Downing's work. I speak of this for your information of the distribution of this valuable variety in our State, and with the reports made to you heretofore, will show that it has had more general planting in the State than has been supposed, and yet may be found under erroneous naming in many places.

I have found during the past autumn that many of the trees of Clapp's Favorite pear, which have fruited in Kansas, are the Superfine B., which has a tendency to sudden decay, beginning at the core, and which with me, and according to all authority, is not characteristic of Clapp's Favorite. Other than this fault, the Superfine is a most excellent and beautiful large pear, and the tree quite hardy and fully productive. The Rutter pear fully sustained the fine character of its tree and good quality of the fruit during the present year. The Emile d'Heyst, a new introduction, gives every encouragement for its planting. The Margaret, also a new introduction, bore a heavy crop of excellent pears, ripening a couple of weeks before the Bartlett, one of the best early pears. The tree so far is hardy, vigorous and escapes attacks of blight.

New seedlings, Kansas origin, apples, specimens received and examined: From E. A. Taylor, Beloit.—Size, medium; form, flat, regular, conic; color, yellowish, approaching a delicate white, with a clear soft crimson on sunny side; the quality, sub-acid, rich, juicy, fine grain, melting, a very fine dessert variety, equalling the Celestia, which Warder pronounces the "best;" season, last of July and fore part of August. From J. Weldman, Pleasant Valley, Lincoln county.—Size, above medium; form, flat, almost round, conic; color, yellow ground covered with shaded stripes of red and a deep red cheek; flesh, white, fine grain, tender, fairly rich and almost sweet, juicy, a desirable early autumn sort; season, September.

Pear, from Amer Ayer, near Lawrence.—No. 2; size, large; form, elongated pyriform; color, yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh, firm, sweet, juicy; season, October; a promising market and dessert sort.

Strawberry, the "Dewdrop," a cross of Wilson and Sharpless, originated near Eureka, Greenwood county.—Plant, strong, vigorous and hardy, berry large, some measuring six and a half inches in circumference; commenced ripening in 1891, on May 12th, and continued until the middle of June; held its large size through the season.

During my trip through the northwest part of this State, I was more strongly impressed by the fruit it was my privilege to examine, of the dire confusion existing in the nomenclature of many of the classes. Who is responsible for such confusion I

will not attempt to say, for I found the planters and the salesmen in the same boat, and so long as uninformed men engage in the business of propagating and peddling fruit trees and plants, just so long will confusion exist.

How Long Will a Pear Tree Live?

The Reading Times tells of a Pennsylvania pear tree of great age. It says: "On the farm of Levi Fetterman, near Vera Cruz, Lehigh county, stands a pear tree known to be 150 years old. One of the descendants of the original settler, who secured the farm in 1736, which deed is still in Mr. Fetterman's possession, remembers the pear tree as being an old tree in 1800, when his father ordered the boys to cut it down. They were lazy and cut it off about three feet from the ground. It began to sprout from there again, and in a few years it was again a bearing tree. It is now an old tree again, ready to be cut down."

The objection to the majority of cellars for storing fruits is that they are too warm. Fruits keep better at a low temperature.

In almost all orchards, especially if old, there will be found some trees past service and only cumberers of the ground. The sooner they are dug out the better. We say dug out, for if this is done while the tree is standing, it is comparatively little trouble.

The other day a Cincinnati florist received a box of young orange blossoms from Pomona, Cal., to fill a wedding order. The stem of each flower was carefully placed in a potato and sealed around with wax. Three-fourths of the blossoms arrived in good condition.

The Kidneys are Devoured

By the diseases that afflict them, if renal disease is not speedily checked. The finest diuretic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, without exciting, gives a healthful impulse to the action of those organs, and prevents their degeneration. The stomach and the liver are greatly benefited by the Bitters, which, moreover, prevents and remedies malarial complaints of all kinds.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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

NO TRUSS
In the World will Retain the Reputation of giving Relief to the Sufferer. This Celebrated Truss has cured thousands of cases. No Iron Hoops or Steel Bands. It can be worn with ease and comfort. Night and Day. Perfect fitting Trusses sent by Mail. Avoid Imitations! If you want the BEST, send 4c in stamps for Pamphlet No. 1. Address all letters to Magnetic Elastic Truss Co. (DR. OWEN & SONS) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. or SAINT LOUIS, MO.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
and DOUBLE WIRE SUSPENSORY Cures Rheumatism, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Errors of Youth, Sexual Exhaustion, Lost Manhood, Trembling and all Male and Female Troubles. SEND 5c. POSTAGE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK in English and German. ELECTRIC TRUSS and BELT Combined. Address THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Poultry Yard.

THE STATE POULTRY SHOW.

The Kansas Poultry Association held its third annual exhibition in Topeka, December 16 to 23. While the entries were not as numerous as last year, the birds were finer than ever before, and the attendance very flattering. The display of Langshans was very large and good. Light Brahmas were finely represented. Mr. Robinson was on hand with his beautiful Partridge Cochins, which scored near the hundred mark. Mr. Haslet, of Atchison, took all honors on Indian Games. While the Barred Plymouth Rocks were few in numbers, there were some most excellent birds, the honors being divided between Watkins, of Hiawatha, Kas., Sheetz and Williams, in the order named.

THE AWARDS.

Black Langshans.—A. Lemon, Lincoln, Neb., pen first, pair first and second, cock first, cockerel first (tie) and second, hen first and second, pullet first (tie). C. M. Irwin, Wichita, Kas., pullet first (tie). S. S. Robinson, Hazelton, Kas., pen second, cock second, cockerel first (tie), hen third, pullet first (tie), second (tie) and third. H. E. Gavitt, Topeka, Kas., pen third, pair third and fourth, cockerel third, pullet second (tie). C. C. Deamer, Topeka, pen fourth, cock third.

Partridge Cochins.—S. S. Robinson, pen first and second, cock first, cockerel first, second and third, hen first and second, pullet first, second and third. C. C. Deamer, hen third.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.—A. C. Fox, Topeka, pair first, cockerel first, pullet second. S. G. Gleason, Topeka, pullet first.

S. S. Hamburgs.—J. P. Lucas, pen first, cock first and second, cockerel first and third, hen first, second and third, pullet first and second. H. E. Gavitt, pen second, cockerel second, pullet third.

S. L. Wyandottes.—Mrs. D. M. May, Emporia, Kas., pen first and second, cock first, second and third, pullet first, second, third and fourth. Carl J. Welch, Ellsworth, Kas., cock fourth, cockerel fourth, hen second. E. A. Poole, Topeka, hen first and third.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kas., pen first and second, pair first, cock second, cockerel first, second and third, hen second, pullet first and second. A. Sheetz, North Topeka, pen third, cock third, hen first and third, pullet third. Mrs. R. V. Williams, Passaic, Mo., cock first.

W. P. Rocks.—S. C. Burdick, Clay Center, Kas., cockerel first, pullet first. C. A. Sparks, North Topeka, pen second, cockerel second, hen first, second and third, pullet second.

Houdans.—J. P. Lucas, Topeka, cock first, hen first.

R. C. B. Leghorns.—H. H. Bair, Topeka, pen first, pair first and second, cock first, cockerel first and second, hen first, pullet first, second (tie), third and fourth. Clarence Horner, Topeka, pen second, cock second, hen second, pullet second (tie). Mrs. May Pohle, Ellsworth, Kas., pair third, cockerel third, pullet fourth (tie).

W. C. B. Polish.—H. E. Gavitt, pen first, second, third and fourth, pair first, second and third, cock first, hen first, cockerel first, second, third and fourth, pullet first, second, third and fourth.

Cornish Indian Games.—E. A. Haslet, Atchison, Kas., pen first and second, cock first, cockerel first and third, hen first and second, pullet first, second and third. J. L. Worley, Abilene, Kas., pen third, cockerel third, hen second.

R. C. W. Leghorns.—Fred Gaghan, Topeka, pair first, cockerel first, pullet third (tie). Mrs. Mary Pohle, pair second, cockerel second, pullet third. W. F. Montfort, Concordia, Kas., pen first, cockerel third, pullet first and second.

Black Cochins.—C. H. Rhodes, pen first and second, cockerel first, second, third and fourth, pullet first, second, third and fourth.

Buff Cochins.—S. J. Gleason, cockerel fourth, pullet first and second.

English Buff Cochins.—J. W. Furgeson, Topeka, pair first, pullet first and second.

B. B. R. Game Bantams.—E. Hewitt, Topeka, cock second, pullet third (tie). E. A. Pool, pen second, cock second, hen second, pullet third (tie). Clarence Haslet, Atchison, pen first, cock first, cockerel first, hen first, pullet first, second and third (tie).

Pekin Bantams.—J. W. Werner, Greenleaf, cock first, pullet first and second.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.—Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka, cock first, hen first and second. Mrs. R. V. Williams, cockerel first, pullet first.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Carl J. Welch, pen first and third, cockerel first and third, pullet first, second and third. B. G. R. Ward, Oneida, Kas., pen second, cockerel second, hen first, second (tie), third (tie). C. A. Sparks, pen fourth, cock first, hen second (tie), third (tie).

Pekin Ducks.—H. B. Cowles, Topeka, first. S. G. Gleason second.

Muscovy Ducks.—E. A. Poole first.

S. S. Bantams.—E. A. Poole, Topeka, pen first, cockerel first, hen first, second and third.

G. S. Bantams.—E. A. Poole, hen first, second and third.

Light Brahmas.—C. M. Irwin, pen first, pair first, cockerel first, pullet first, second and fourth. A. Sheetz, pen second and third, cock second, cockerel second, third

and fourth, hen first, second, third and fourth. Mrs. R. V. Williams, pullet third. B. B. R. Games.—Carl Welch, cock first, cockerel first, hen second, pullet second. Henry Mayer, Topeka, cock second, hen first, pullet first.

S. D. Games.—Henry Mayer, cockerel first, pullet first.

S. D. Games.—Henry Mayer, cockerel first, pullet first.

Red Pile Games.—Henry Mayer, cockerel first, pullet first.

Jap. Games.—Henry Mayer, pair first.

Pit Games.—Henry Mayer, pair first.

W. F. B. Spanish.—Carl Welch, pen first, cockerel second, hen first, second, third and fourth. W. M. Brooks, Topeka, cockerel first.

Black Minorcas.—Henry Mayer, cockerel first, pullet first. S. C. Burdick, cockerel second.

Red-Caps.—H. E. Gavitt, pair first and third, cock second, cockerel first, hen first (tie), pullet second.

D. Handley, Topeka, pair second, cock first, hen first (tie).

PIGEONS.

The pigeon display was undoubtedly the largest and finest ever seen in the West. John Haman, Topeka, did the judging and scoring and gave excellent satisfaction.

P. Plamondon, Topeka, White Fantails, first, second and third; Red Pouters, first and second; White Jacobins, first; Blue African Owls, first; Priests, first.

Wm. Ramsberger, Topeka, Carriers, first and second; Black and Blue Fantails, each first; White Fantails, fourth; Jacobins, Black first, Red first and second, Yellow first and second; White English Owls, first; Turbills, Black first, Blue first, Yellow-wing first, Blue-wing first, Red first; Black Trumpeters, first and second; Chinese Owls, first; Dragons, first; Blue-black Barred Swallows, first; Black Swallows, second; Nuns, first; Yellow Pouters, first; Magpies, first; Quakers, first; Barbs, first. Horace Willis, Topeka, Black Swallows, first; Yellow Turbills, first; Tumblers, third (tie).

Andrew Peer, Topeka, White Trumpeters, first; Carriers, third; English Owls, second; Black Africans, second.

Steve Nelson, Topeka, English Owls, first; Yellow Turbills, second; Blue Fantails, second; Magpies, second; Tumblers, fourth (tie); Black Fantails, second.

John W. Thumser, Black African Owls, first; Magpies, third; Yellow Tumblers, first; Silver Turbills, first.

C. J. Welch, Ellsworth, Kas., Black Tumblers, first and second, fourth (tie); Red Tumblers, first; Yellow Tumblers, second; Blue Pouters, first; Antwerps, first and second; Red Swallows, first; White Barred Blue Swallows, first; Red Jacobins, third.

S. C. Burdick, Clay Center, Kas., Black Fantails, third.

M. F. Hankla, Topeka, Parlor Performing Tumblers, Reds, first, second, third and fourth; Yellow, first, second, third and fourth; Almond Splashed Short-face Tumblers, first; Mottled Flying Tumblers, first.

I. McMullin, Topeka, Moorheads, first. C. C. Henshaw, Topeka, Priests, second; Tumblers, third (tie).

S. Herrick, Topeka, Pouters, fourth.

The show, taken all in all, was a decided success, and plainly indicates an increased interest in the poultry of Kansas. Everybody was, we are pleased to report, well pleased with the scoring of Judge Emery, of Missouri.

Kansas Poultry Association.

The Poultry Association of Kansas convened at the parlors of the National hotel, Topeka, Monday evening, December 21, with a large attendance. The meeting was enthusiastic, entertaining and instructive. The association is in a flourishing condition, and it was decided to incorporate it under the State law. Several new members were elected at this meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, S. S. Robinson, Hazelton; Vice Presidents, Jno. G. Hewitt, Topeka; J. W. Werner, Greenleaf, and G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha; Secretary, J. P. Lucas, Topeka; Assistant and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. P. Lucas; Treasurer, C. H. Rhodes, North Topeka. Executive committee—Theo. Sternberg, Ellsworth, M. S. Watson, Reserve, C. M. Irwin and G. W. C. Jones, Wichita, and John Haman, Topeka.

The originals of the certificates of cures effected by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are kept on file at the office of the J. C. Ayer Company, Lowell, Mass. Probably no similar establishment in the world can exhibit such a mass of valuable and convincing testimony.

CANCERS

SCROFULA AND TUMORS

Permanently cured, without the aid of the Knife or Plaster, or detention from business. Send for Proof, naming this paper. Consultation free.

DR. H. O. W. DESHLER, Specialist,

625 Harrison Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & NORRIS, No. 163 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels cranky, and is constantly experimenting, dieting himself, adopting strange notions, and changing the cooking, the dishes, the hours, and manner of his eating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels at times a gnawing, voracious, insatiable appetite, wholly unaccountable, unnatural and unhealthy.—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels no desire to go to the table and a grumbling, fault-finding, over-nicety about what is set before him when he is there—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels after a spell of this abnormal appetite an utter abhorrence, loathing, and detestation of food; as if a mouthful would kill him—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He has irregular bowels and peculiar stools—August Flower the Remedy. @

EVERGREENS AND FOREST TREES.

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

D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Illinois.

FAY CURRANT HEADQUARTERS. NEW GRAPES

BEST & CHEAPEST. Father, Rockwood, Eaton, Meyer and all others New and Old. Small Fruits. Catalogue Free. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, FREDONIA, N.Y.

GREAT "ACTINA" ONLY KNOWN EYE RESTORER. CATARRH CURE.



The Deaf Hear
The Blind See.
—
Catarrh Impossible



The above figure represents the manner in which our Magneto-Conservative Garments are worn. It can be readily understood that they are not worn next to the skin, nor have they to be dipped in acids. The dangerous character of Electric Belts charged with acid and worn next to the skin is too well known to be repeated here. PROF. WILSON'S system is as distinct from these dangerous Copper and Zinc Belts as is a pine knot in an Indian's wigwag to the electric lights of our stores and city streets. There need not be a sick person in America (save from accidents) if our Magneto-Conservative Underwear would become a part of the wardrobe of every lady and gentleman, as also of infants and children.

Just as cataracts and all diseases of the eye are cured by "Actina," so do our garments cure all forms of bodily disease. Send for pamphlet and price list.

One million people in Europe and America are wearing our Magneto-Conservative garments—they cure all forms of disease after the doctors have utterly failed. There is no form of disease our garments will not cure. Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Consumption, Constipation, Stiff Joints. Our garments cure when all drug treatments fail. Twenty-five thousand people in Kansas City testify to our marvelous cures. If you suffer it serves you right. Listen to your doctors and die. Wear our Magneto-Conservative Garments and live.

READ GENERAL REPORT FROM NATIONAL MILITARY HOME—Catarrh, Color-Blindness, Near-Sightedness, Quinsy and other forms of Disease Cured by one Instrument.

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, KAS., March 12, 1891. Your letter received. I answer with much pleasure. I am well pleased. The Actina has been doing good work. My left ear was nearly deaf—now completely restored. My throat has been affected for nearly ten years—have had quinsy several times—now completely cured; my eyes are greatly improved. Mr. White uses it for throat and eyes; has congested, weak eyes; has been greatly benefited. Several hundred dollars with specialists, and says he has received more benefit from the use of Actina than all the rest put together; he has thrown his glasses away. One case of a comrade I mention; has been near-sighted since 14 years old, and nearly blind for five years; one eye greatly improved; the other was treated with caustic; he says if both eyes were equally good he could read; he can distinguish colors, which he could not do for five years. I am coming to Kansas City as soon as I can. I want a \$16 Belt and \$2.50 Insoles. There are several other comrades in the Home who have bought your Belts, and I have heard favorable reports of their effects. A great many intend getting your Actina and Garments as soon as they get their pensions.

Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIF, Co. B, 65th Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—We have a Patent on Actina, No. 341,712, also Copyright and Trade-Mark on the word Actina. We will prosecute all infringers.

Private Parlors for Ladies. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Address all private matter to PROF. WILSON.

NEW YORK & LONDON ELECTRIC ASS'N, Mrs., 1021 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

No Trees LAST & BEAR like WHOLE ROOT Trees; see "Fruit and Fruit Trees"—Free! Amer. Garden says: Novel, USEFUL, to the point. Orange Judd Farmer: Ably written; gives trustworthy INFORMATION. Cal. Fruit Grower: Surprising LOW prices! Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, PRUNE, Peach, Ap't. Quince, Nut, Or. Trees, Grafts, ROSES—everything. No larger stock in U.S. No BETTER. No cheaper. STARK BROS., 12th St., Louisiana, Mo.—Founded 1825; OLDEST. 1000 Acres; LARGEST.

TREES AND PLANTS

The Largest and Nicest stock in the West of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New Price List and our pamphlet on "Cost and Profit."

HART PIONEER NURSERIES

Mention this paper. Fort Scott, 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

Fruit and Forest Trees.

50,000,000 trees for spring trade. All trees sold direct from the nurseries. Send for catalogue and receive how to grow EVERGREENS, and a coupon good for 50 cents worth of trees FREE! Address: E. H. RICKER CO., Elgin Nurseries, ELGIN, ILL.

POTATOES

—560 BUSHELS PER ACRE.—

You can produce the same yield if you will follow the advice and buy the seed of the "GILT EDGED FARMER." "Secrets of Success" will tell you how. Write for full particulars. H. H. DEWEESE, Piqua, O.

BROOMCORN.

It will pay you to correspond with us.

This is one of our specialties. We guarantee top prices, quick cash sales and prompt remittances. Shipping tags, market reports, etc., sent free upon request.

We also handle **WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, FURS, Etc.** **A. J. CHILD,**
No. 209 & 211 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Veterinarian.

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

INDIGESTION—SWEENEY.—(1) My case is a strange one. I have a cow, within four months of calving, that cannot keep anything on her stomach. She has good drinking water, and plenty of fodder, barley straw and buffalo grass. She never was sick till two weeks ago she bloated up and vomited a slimy water, and the discharges from her bowels are scant but frequent. Nothing would lie on her stomach while she was vomiting. (2) I have a three-year-old horse that has the sweeny, but he is not lame. Will it hurt to work him?
S. P. G.
Hugoton, Kas.

Answer.—(1) Your cow is simply suffering from indigestion and probably impaction, and the irritation in the stomach is the cause of the vomiting. Give her a drench composed of 1½ pounds of Epsom salt dissolved in ½ gallon of warm water, and, when purging ceases, give, once a day for a few days, ½ pint of raw linseed oil. (2) Hand-rub the sweeny every day and give light work in a close-fitting collar.

SWELLED LEGS—SICK COW.—(1) I have a four-year-old horse with one fetlock joint twice as large as it should be, and the other fore leg, from the knee to the body, is the same. Both legs have a number of running sores on them and if one place heals up another breaks out. I traded for him last fall, thinking he would get better, but he does not do it. Do you think there is any help for him? (2) I have a young cow that is getting very thin in flesh from some cause. She has a swelling under the root of her tongue which appears quite sore, but she seems to eat all right.
W. C.
Brookville, Kas.

Answer.—(1) Your case sounds too suspicious of button farcy for us to venture an opinion without a personal examination. If you have no qualified veterinarian near you, write to the State Veterinarian at Topeka, and have him go and examine the animal. (2) You do not give any symptoms except that there is a swelling under the tongue, which may be due either to an abscess or to the lodgment of some foreign body there, and will yield readily to proper treatment; or it may be induration of the tongue (*actinomyces*), which, if far gone, is incurable. Examine carefully and describe again and we will advise.

INDIGESTION.—I have a three-year-old colt which was castrated on the 17th of March and, not healing up, we had to put the clamps on again the fore part of May, after which he healed all right. In February, before castrating, I noticed an inclination to back against the wall when voiding manure, also that the parts were a very deep red color. As warm weather came on he broke out along the belly and on the fore legs with a kind of mange. I gave him homeopathic treatment, which gave him temporary relief. On the 10th of May he was taken suddenly worse, would throw himself down and groan, then get up and stretch out as if to stale, and hold his head up very high. I gave niter and called a veterinarian, who came four hours later and gave niter and buchu. He gave a cathartic of lobelia and other ingredients, and kept a hot poultice over his kidneys nearly all night. He got all right, but still groans, and seems to itch when warm. His appetite is good, but he groans so loud we can hear him a hundred yards. He does not groan when playing with the other colts. Is it a habit, or is there something wrong with him yet?
Alton, Kas.

Answer.—The inclination to back against the wall when evacuating the bowels was the result of indigestion and constipation, and, probably, pin-worms. This also caused the irritation of the skin. The sudden attack was spasmodic colic, and the niter and lobelia were both good remedies, acting as anti-spasmodics. Lobelia is not used as a cathartic in the horse. The hot poultice would have done more good on the abdomen than over the kidneys. Next time try 1 ounce of sulphuric

ether with the niter and repeat it in half an hour if necessary. Give 6 drachms of Barbadoes aloes dissolved in 1 pint of warm water as a cathartic. The grunting and groaning is very likely mostly habit, but there may still be some trouble with the digestive organs. Give him the dose of aloes and then give a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic, on bran or oats, night and morning. Do not feed corn if you can avoid it. Give him plenty of exercise every day, but do not get him wet while taking medicine.

EPILEPSY.—I have a six-year-old cow that is subject to spells of sickness. I first noticed it in August, 1899, about three weeks after dropping her second calf. She seemed dazed, moved in a circle and would run into the fence or any other object in the way. Next day she would bite at the grass without biting it off and did not eat anything, but stood with her head down and did not chew her cud for a couple of days and then got all right. She had similar attacks once a week for about a month and then one morning I found her bloated and acting just like a horse with the colic. Since then she has been subject to these attacks about once a month, except when turned dry, near calving time, and then I do not notice anything wrong. Sometimes she will shake her head and spit up food, although she has not eaten anything for a day. Could she have been struck by lightning or have had a sunstroke?
North Topeka, Kas.
G. H. H.

Answer.—We have met with a few cases in which the symptoms were similar to those of your cow, but they were always at a season of the year when they could easily be traced to some impropriety in the diet, as moldy hay or grain, ergot of grasses, and yielded readily to treatment when taken in time. It is some abnormal condition of the brain and nervous system, and although generally due, through sympathy, to some irritation in the digestive organs, yet it is not impossible that a light shock from lightning, or a sunstroke, might have been the first cause in your case. But whatever it may have been, it has developed into a mild form of epilepsy, and the slightest irritation of the stomach seems to bring on an attack. That indigestion exists, is evident from the throwing up of undigested food from the stomach, and from the colic and bloating. We doubt if a permanent cure can ever be effected in a case of so long standing, but it will pay to try it. Give, first, a purgative of 1 pound of Epsom salt and ½ pound of Glauber salt, dissolved in ½ gallon of warm water; then give, twice a day, the following dose: Glauber salt, 2 ounces; sulphur, 2 ounces; bromide of potassium, 4 drachms; powdered Jamaica ginger, 1 ounce; mix, and give in feed if she will eat it, or mix it with gruel and give as a drench. Continue this for two weeks, then report to us again. Give plenty of good food and water and a little salt every day. Do not expose her to wet or cold while taking medicine.

Bay View Stud Farm.

O. G. Night, Sup't above Farm remarks: "I have used Quinn's Ointment on Blood Spavin, Curbs and Windpuffs with great satisfaction. I consider it has but few if any equals." Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

HORSE OWNERS! TRY GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE FOR CURB, SPRAIN, SWEENEY, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS, FOUNDER, WINDPUFF, SKIN DISEASES, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, ALL LAMENESS FROM SPRAIN, RINGBONE OR OTHER BONY TUMORS. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. **THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.**

SHIP C. H. DURAND, Treasurer. YOUR Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Calves, Wool, Hay, Potatoes, Green & Dried Fruits, to **DURAND COMMISSION COMPANY,** 184 S. Water St., Chicago. Drop us a postal for Stencil, Tags, etc. Liberal advances on consignments. Quick sales, prompt returns.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 28, 1891.
CATTLE.—The market, which had advanced somewhat on Friday and Saturday, declined slightly to-day and was rather irregular. The close was rather stronger. Dressed beef and shipping, \$2 00a4 00; corn-fed Texas, \$3 40a3 60; corn-fed Colorado, \$3 50a4 00; corn-fed New Mexico, \$3 00a3 35; corn-fed Western, \$2 00a2 25; cows, \$1 40-3 35; bulls, \$1 50a2 00; calves, \$3 00a 10 00; stags, \$2 75a4 00; oxen, \$2 50a3 25; Western bulls, \$1 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 00a3 10.
HOGS.—The trade was rather quiet, but the clearance of fresh arrivals was made by noon. The market was 5a10c lower than the highest mark of Saturday. Top sales, \$3 85; bulk of sales, \$3 65a3 80; pigs and lights, \$3 20a3 50.
SHEEP.—Supply unusually small. Sales at \$4 15.

Chicago.

December 28, 1891.
CATTLE.—Receipts 15,000. Opened weak, closed strong. Beef steers, \$2 85a5 50; stockers, \$1 75a2 70; feeders, \$2 50a3 40; bulls, \$1 25a3 00; cows \$1 00a3 00.
HOGS.—Receipts 26,000. Market 10c higher. Mixed, \$3 55a3 95; heavy, \$3 65a4 05; light weights, \$3 50a3 90.
SHEEP.—Receipts 6,000. Market steady. Natives, \$3 25a5 90; lambs, per cwt., \$4 00a5 75.

St. Louis.

December 28, 1891.
CATTLE.—Receipts 1,100. No good natives. Market steady. Some Kansas-Texans sold at \$3 85. Native steers, common to best, \$2 50a 4 25.
HOGS.—Receipts 2,800. Market 5a10c higher. Sales at \$3 50a3 90.
SHEEP.—Receipts 300. All billed through. Natives, \$3 50a4 55.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 28, 1891.
WHEAT.—In store, 1,114,051 bushels. Demand fair, but buyers bid a little lower for most grades, while holders were reluctant to yield concessions. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 80c; No. 3 hard, 76c; No. 4 hard, 70a72c; rejected, 60a66c; No. 2 red, 85c; No. 3 red, 81c; No. 4 red, 74a76c.

CORN.—In store, 86,345 bushels. Good receipts and scarcity of cars. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 3 mixed, 34c; No. 4 mixed, 33c; No. 2 white mixed, 35c; No. 3 white mixed, 34c; No. 4 white mixed, 33c.

OATS.—In store, 153,629 bushels. Market slow. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 3 mixed, 29c; No. 4 mixed, 28c; No. 2 white, mixed, 31c; No. 3 white, mixed, 30c; No. 4 white, mixed, 29c; No. 2 red, 30c.

RYE.—Market steady; light receipts encouraging buyers. By sample on track: No. 2, 81c; No. 3, 77a78c.

CASTOR BEANS.—Demand good. Crushing, in car lots, \$1 65 per bushel on basis of pure.

FLAXSEED.—Market steady. 82c upon the basis of pure.

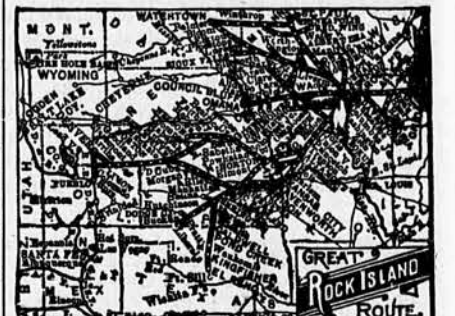
HAY.—Market weak but demand fair. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$7 00; good to choice, \$6 00a6 50; prime, \$5 00a5 50; common, \$4 50. Timothy, fancy, \$9 00; choice, \$8 50.

Chicago.

December 28, 1891.
WHEAT.—No. 2 spring, 89a90c; No. 3 spring, 83a84c; No. 2 red, 91c.
CORN.—No. 2, 39a40c.
OATS.—No. 2, 32a33c; No. 2 white, 32a33c; No. 3 white, 29a31c.
WOOL.—Unchanged since last week. Kansas and Nebraska are still in fair demand, selling at 14a16c for the heavy fine, 13a20c for the light fine and 17a19c for fine medium. Lighter wools of this grade sell at 12a21c and medium selling at 20a22c.

A MAN

INACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.

Including Lines East and West of the Missouri River. The Direct Route to and from CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, WATERBURY, SIOUX FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and FUELLO. Free Reclining Chair Cars to and from CHICAGO, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON and DODGE CITY, and Palace Sleeping Cars between CHICAGO, WICHITA and HUTCHINSON. Daily Trains to and from KINGSTON, in the Indian Territory.

SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS

of Through Coaches, Sleepers, and Dining Cars daily between CHICAGO, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, and Free Reclining Chair Cars between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and FUELLO, via St. Joseph, or Kansas City and Topeka. Excursions daily, with Choice of Routes to and from Salt Lake, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Direct Line to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanitariums, and Scenic Grandeur of Colorado.

Via The Albert Lea Route.

Solid Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars (FREE) to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Peoria, Spirit Lake and Sioux Falls via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Watertown, Sioux Falls, the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest.

The Short Line via Seneca and Kankakee offers facilities to travel to and from Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other Southern points.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply at any Coupon Ticket Office, or address **E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN,** Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The best Follow-Ground Razor, set ready for use, with a fine Jeweled Pin, will be mailed to your address, without extra charges, for \$1.10, and warranted to give satisfaction or money returned. This offer will be good only for a short time.

G. VOOS & CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Cutlery, 59 Day St., New York City.

MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY. \$12 Buys a \$65.00 Improved Oxford Bling Sewing Machine; perfect working, reliable, finely finished, adapted to light and heavy work, with a complete set of the latest improved attachments free. Each machine guaranteed for 5 years. Buy direct from our factory and save dealer and agent's profit. Send for FREE CATALOGUE to OXFORD MFG. COMPANY, DEPT. B8 CHICAGO, ILL.

BROOM CORN!

Kansas City Your Best and Nearest Market.

Mail me sample of your Broomcorn, stating how much you have and when you will be ready to ship, and by return mail I will write you what I will give for it on board cars at your station. Or, if you wish to hold for better prices, I will advance you 60 per cent. of its value and store it for you.

HUGH E. THOMPSON, 1412 & 1414 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.

REFERENCES:—National Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., or Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies.

WM. A. ROGERS. ROBT. COX. FRANK MITCHENER.

ROGERS & ROGERS, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Write for our Market Reports. Sent free.

Idleness is a Crime. **AGENTS WANTED.** Both Sexes, Restorer and Catarrh Cure and Prof. Wilson's Magneto-Conservative Garments, for the cure of all forms of disease. Large income may be made by persevering persons. \$3 samples free. Don't delay. Territory is being filled up. Address **W. C. Wilson, 1021 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.**

Weak Men **FREE** Instant Relief. Cure in fifteen days. Never returns. A simple means of self-cure. Sent (sealed) to sufferers from youthful errors. Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address with stamp, **L. S. FRANKLIN,** Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

SEEDS. FRESH! RELIABLE! Celebrated for Purity and Strong Germinating Qualities. Only 2a3c per large pkg. 5-1000,000 Novelty Eggs with orders this year. Beautiful Illus. Color'd Seed and Plant Catalogue, Free to all who address at once, **H. V. BUCKNER,** Rockford Seed Farms, No. 207 Main St. Rockford, Ill.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$1 PER HOUR DURING YOUR SPARE TIME. NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED. Write quick as we will only employ a LIMITED NUMBER. Address **J. E. SHEPARD & CO.,** Estab. 1872, Cincinnati, O.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 16, 1891.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John W. Payne, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Bagley, November 28, 1891, one brown mare mule, 10 years old; valued at \$25.

MULE—By same, one brown horse mule; valued at \$25.

PONY—By same, one dark bay pony, 7 years old, left hind foot white, branded on left hip; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by W. N. Banks, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Coffeyville, November 18, 1891, one roan, dehorned, short-tailed cow, 7 years old, right ear split; valued at \$12.

BULL—By same, one red and white yearling bull, no marks or brands; valued at \$4.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A. Dillner, in Hendricks tp., November 14, 1891, one brown horse, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old, white hind feet, 14½ hands high; valued at \$25.

Wabauunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Shies, in Farmer tp., P. O. Alma, one red 2-year-old steer, point cut off right ear; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by J. A. Davis, in Farmer tp., P. O. Alma, one 2-year-old red steer, mottled face, little white under brisket, thick stag-like horns.

MARE—Taken up by Jos. McCoy, in Wilmington tp., P. O. Eskridge, one bay pony mare, 8 years old; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, one steel-gray horse colt, 1 year old; valued at \$15.

COLT—By same, one bay mare colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, white on left hind foot; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. H. Vichers, one brown roan mare, nearly 4 years old.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Llewellyn Rees, in Emporia tp., November 28, 1891, one 2-year-old red and white heifer, branded U. S. on left hip, slit in right ear; valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Oglesby, in Ivy tp., November 16, 1891, one 2-year-old red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Lutes, P. O. Scranton, December 5, 1891, one black mare, about 10 years old, weight about 900 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by R. S. Franklin, in Burlington tp., P. O. Burlingame, November 24, 1891, one black gelding, about 5 years old, 17 hands high; valued at \$20.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. W. Saffell, in Center tp., P. O. Marion, November 27, 1891, one red Texas steer, bald face; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red Texas steer, line back, drooping horns; valued at \$15.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by P. J. Giganon, in Washington tp., P. O. Holy Cross, November 18, 1891, one pale red to r, some white spots, 1 year old, brand on right hip; valued at \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by Frank Morris, in Douglas tp., P. O. Hoyt, November 18, 1891, one dun horse, white face, weight 800 pounds, branded 28; va ued at \$18.

MARE—By same, one black mare, weight 800 pounds, no marks or brands; va ued at \$18.

STUD—By same, one black stud, white star in forehead, weight 800 pounds; valued at \$18.

C. L. T.—By same, one black colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$6.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 23, 1891.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by D. C. Callen, in Madison tp., December 1, 1891, six miles west of Madison city, one gray yearling horse colt; va ued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John D. Kelley, in Madison tp., P. O. Madison, December 1, 1891, one red yearling steer; valued at \$12.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. S. Kerr, in Americus tp., December 1, 1891, one pale red 2-year-old steer, white on belly, white spotted legs; valued at \$18.

Riley county—Geo. F. Guy, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. Sweet, P. O. Stockdale, November 2, 1891, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer; va ued at \$0.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Rogers, in Pleasant tp., one red yearling heifer, small white spot on left side, white on belly; valued at \$12.50.

STEER—By same, one 8-year-old roan steer, spot

in forehead, branded C1 on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. F. Reinhart, in Hampden tp., one brindle steer, 1 year old, branded R on left hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Jackson, in Hampden tp., one black muley steer, a little white in forehead, white under belly; valued at \$12.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Fred Walters, in Shannon tp., P. O. Atchison, April 16, 1890, one red heifer, 8 years old; valued at \$18.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. T. Liscourse, in Marmaton tp., one red steer, white head and belly, freshly dehorned; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by William Russell, in Sheridan tp., December 1, 1891, one red and white steer, white spot in face, supposed to be 2 years old, branded with horseshoe on right hip and an iron brand on left hip.

COLT—Taken up by B. F. Hartley, one mile west and one mile north of Baxter Springs, one black colt, 2 years old.

COLT—By same, one bay colt, 2 years old.

MULE—By same, one bay yearling mule colt.

Jefferson county—A. B. Cook, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Wiley, in Fairview tp., P. O. Osawatomie, about December 1, 1891, one black and white heifer, brandea M on right hip, no ear-marks; valued at \$6.

HEIFER—By same, about same time, one 2-year-old black and white heifer, brandea T on left hip and P on right side, no ear-marks; valued at \$9.

Wilson county—Clem White, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Amos Cryderman, in Talleyrand tp., P. O. LaFontaine, November 27, 1891, one black 8-year-old steer, branded 10 on right side and hip, fork in left ear; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 30, 1892.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

STEER—Taken up, December 6, 1891, one black steer, 1 year old, white under belly; valued at \$14.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Bartley Coyne, in Monmouth tp., P. O. Richland, December 4, 1891, one roan 2-year-old steer, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$18.

Calf—By same, one red calf, 8 months old, crop on right ear; valued at \$6.

STEER—Taken up by D. B. Rice, in Tecumseh tp., P. O. Topka, November 18, 1891, one spotted heifer, 1 year old, ears frozen off; valued at \$0.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

COW—Taken up by William Dunne, in Rutland tp., P. O. Wayside, one white and black spotted Texas cow, 5 years old, brand on left hip; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one pale red Texas steer, white s'ripe on right shoulder and d white spot on left flank, 5 years old; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one pale red Texas steer, brush of tail white, 4 years old, brand on right side; valued at \$10.

Dickinson county—M. H. Bert, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Adolph Beckie, in Liberty tp., December 1, 1891, one dark dun horse colt, right hind foot white, about 9 months old; valued at \$12.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. T. Briggs, in Fairfax tp., P. O. Osage City, November 8, 1891, one roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. H. Hagan, in St. Marys tp., P. O. St. Marys, December 4, 1891, one bright red 2-year-old heifer, white in forehead, both ears clipped, brand d d on left hip; valued at \$17.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Robt. Parker, in Sedan tp., December 9, 1891, one black horse, 8 years old; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, 12 years old; valued at \$20.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. F. White, in Agnes City tp., December 5, 1891, one bay pony mare, black mane and tail; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Geo. E. Withington, in Agnes City tp., December 9, 1891, one red and white cow, branded H on left shoulder, split in left ear; valued at \$16.

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, Kas.

Topeka Business College
and School of shorthand Penmanship.A LARGE, THOROUGH, PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL.
Excellent Facilities — Special Teachers — Superior Instruction.

BOARD AND ROOM \$2.50 PER WEEK.

Handsome Catalogue and Beautiful Specimens of Penmanship free.
Address

D. D. Strickler.

521 & 523 Quincy St., TOPEKA, KAS.

ADVANCE

Threshers, Engines Self-Feeders, Stackers and Horse-Powers. DeLoach Saw Mills and Corn Mills. Regan Vapor Electric Engines.]

For Catalogues and prices write

Advance Thresher Co.,

A. W. GRAY, Manager Branch House, 1305-9 W. 12th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association.

Incorporated and established for the purpose of encouraging and remunerating farmers who breed their mares to pure-bred and registered stallions of any of the following breeds: Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, English Shire, Belgian, French and German Coach, Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay and Hackney. Write for information and blanks to

L. M. PICKERING, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.

Your Neighbor

Read the matter contained in this space last month and took its advice. He insured his property in the Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, and now sleeps well and soundly, knowing that he is protected against loss by fire lightning, tornadoes cyclones and wind storms. He paid cash for his policy, but, if you cannot do so, our agent will accommodate you by giving you such time as you need. Don't be a clam! Sooner or later you will get roasted. Keep your money at home. Patronize the only home company, the

KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE, OF ABILENE, KANSAS.

Losses paid in Kansas over \$75,000.

"Protection for the Farmers" is our motto.

GEO. W. CRANE & CO.,
TOPEKA, KAS.,

Publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, etc., and a very large stock of BLANKS, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, send orders to this, the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

EYE,
EAR,
NOSE
AND
THROAT.JOSEPH W. MOORE, A.M., M.D.
SURGEON
KANSAS CITY EYE & EAR INFIRMARY,
8th & Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
OCULIST AND AURIST TO
Kansas State Blind Institute, Kansas City, Kas.
St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Kansas City, Mo.
Abundant references from patients. Send for question blank.

CANCER

POSITIVELY
AND
PERMANENTLY
CURED.
No Knife Used

A cure assured, with three to eight weeks treatment. Write for testimonials and information, or come and be examined by our Medical Director, M. S. Rochelle.

THE WICHITA REMEDY COMPANY,
WICHITA, KANSAS.

MIDLAND COFFEE AND SPICE COMPANY,

Importers, Jobbers and Roasters of

COF
MIDLAND
FEECOF
MIDLAND
FEE

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Baking Powders and Ground Spices
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.



IMPORTED STALLIONS AND JACKS!

Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Cleveland Bays and Standard Horses. Also Imported and Registered Spanish Jacks. **OUR MOTTO:**—"Superior Stock, Choice Pedigrees, Quick Sales and Small Profits." The most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. **TWO IMPORTATIONS ARRIVED THIS YEAR.** Write for particulars, or better still, come and see stock. **T. OUTHIER & SON, Maryville, Nodaway Co., Mo.**



Large English Berkshires

For animals of all ages, either sex, and the finest breeding, at very low prices. Address: **J. W. BABBIT, Hiawatha, Kas.**

CAP-A-PIE HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

GEO. W. FALK, Richmond, Mo., can supply good to strictly first-class show hogs of either sex. Seventy-five April pigs and some yearling sows on hand. Ladies' Favorite 9445 (A), sire of more first prize winners than any other hog in Missouri, at head of herd. Satisfaction always given. Mention **KANSAS FARMER.**

CHAS. CRANE PARRERSBURG, IOWA.

Breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred **POLAND-CHINAS** Barred and White Plymouth Rock fowls. Correspondence solicited.

Cerro Gordo County Herd Poland-Chinas

This is the fourth year the great Tecumseh's Pride 8125 has stood at head of herd. Last three years he has been assisted by a son of Above 2638, Iowa's premium-taker; also by Prince 12297, with eight crosses of Tom Corwin 2d in his veins, and four other grand boars. 280 pigs for the trade. Correspondence solicited. Mention this paper. **L. M. Van Aken, Mason City, Iowa.**

HIGHLAND HERD POLAND-CHINAS

Lord Corwin 4th 2575 C., 901 S. R., the sweepstakes boar at St. Louis and Chicago in 1885, at head of herd, assisted by U. S. A. A. 6834 S. R. and Gov. Bush 2d 6935 S. R. We have seventy-five pigs from these boars and from as fine a lot of brood sows as can be found. Quality, not quantity, our motto. Orders booked for future delivery. **Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas.**

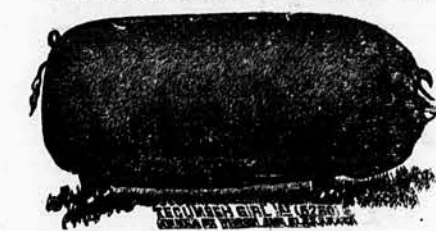
RISK & GABBERT, WESTON, MO.,

Breeder fancy **POLAND-CHINA** Swine. Tony lot of fall pigs, sired by first-class boars. Can furnish pigs in pairs not akin. Write for particulars. Call and see our stock. [Mention this paper.]

Address **ROBERT BOUNDS, Morganville, Kas.,** FOR **POLAND-CHINAS** of the best. Can furnish pigs of any weight as high as 500 pounds. Write. Mention **KANSAS FARMER.**

JOHN M. VIVION, McCredie, Mo. **C. C. ALEXANDER, Fulton, Mo.**

VIVION & ALEXANDER,



Breeders of the best Show Yard POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

A few pairs fancy pigs, six and a half months old, for \$25 per pair. Three hundred pigs for trade of 1891 from the best breeding and show animals in the West.

Berkshire Hogs.



Unsurpassed in purity and excellence of breeding. All ages for sale, imported and home-bred. Light Brahmas, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Illustrated catalogue free. Correspondence invited. **JOHN B. THOMPSON, Plattsburg, Mo.**

MORGAN HORSES.

Send for Catalogue containing pedigrees to **Morgan Horse Co., DUNDEE, ILL.** Mention this paper.

LEONARD HEISEL.

HEISEL & BRYANT,

CARBONDALE, KANSAS.



Importers and breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons, Royal Belgians and German Coach Horses. The best lot of the above mentioned horses for sale to be found in this country, being of the best breeding by celebrated sires. Our stock won ten prizes at the State Fair and fourteen at the Osage county fair, at Hurlingham. No firm can give a better showing for the same number of horses, and can sell at prices and terms that will command your patronage. Our horses are all young and sound and every horse guaranteed a breeder. Our high-stepping German Coaches and low, thick Belgians will please you. Do not forget us, but write or come and see us—eighteen miles south of Topeka, on the A. T. & S. F. railroad.

WM. ERNST, GRAF, NEB.

Breeder and Importer of—

PERCHERON AND FRENCH COACH HORSES



Twenty Tested and Acclimated Stallions. All my horses are recorded in the American and French Stud Books, and certificates furnished at sale. I have the best blood in existence in my stud and sell my horses on easy terms. If I don't offer you better horses for less money than any other importer or breeder I will pay your expenses of coming to my place, and you shall be the judge. My farm, known as the "Wolf Creek Stock Farm," is located on the C. B. & Q. railroad, between Tecumseh and Nebraska City, within three-fourths of a mile of Graf. Write for my new catalogue or come and see and be convinced. **WM. ERNST, Graf, Nebraska.**

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

F. B. RIX & CO., PROPRIETORS.



ENGLISH SHIRES, PERCHERONS AND COACH HORSES. The winners of one hundred and eleven prizes at present in our stables. Prices the lowest and terms to suit needs of purchasers. Catalogue free.

WM. AUSTIN, AUSTIN & GRAY BROS., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Successor to

Suffolk Punch, French Coach,

ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON

And Standard-bred Stallions and Mares



My horses were selected direct from the breeders of Europe, and are descendants of the most noted prize-winners of the old world. I paid spot cash for all my stock and got the best at great bargains and was not obliged to take the refuse from dealers at exorbitant figures in order to obtain credit, thereby enabling me to sell better animals at better prices, longer time and a lower rate of interest than almost any other dealer in America.

I have also the most superior system of organizing companies and stock syndicates in this country, and insure satisfaction. I call especial attention to my references. By these it will be seen that I am not handling on commission the refuse horses of dealers in Europe. With me you get a square transaction, a good animal, a valid guarantee, and will compete with any firm in America on prices and terms besides. Write me for descriptive catalogue, and mention the **KANSAS FARMER.**

E. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON,

CLEVELAND BAY

—AND—

FRENCH COACH HORSES.

An Importation of 125 Head,

Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

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

E. BENNETT & SON.



Linwood Short-horns

W. A. HARRIS, Prop'r, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas.



Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The largest existing herd of Scotch Short-horns, consisting of *Crutchehan, Victoria, Lavender, Violet, Secrete, Brauth Buds, Kismet Golden Drops*, etc. Imp. Craven Knight (57121) head of herd. Linwood is on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm joins station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application. Please mention **FARMER.**

PRINTING.

Estimates cheerfully given. Work guaranteed satisfactory. **C. W. Douglass, 8th & Kas. Ave., Topeka.**

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., Surgeon.

118 W. Sixth St. Topeka, Kas.

THE LA VETA Jersey Cattle Company

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Service Bulls: **MR. STOKER** 10239, son of Stoke Pogis 5th, and **PAAS POGIS** 22345, son of Lucy's Stoke Pogis 11544.

FOR SALE!

Fine lot of young Bulls and Heifers sired by Paas Pogis, son of Lucy's Stoke Pogis. All solid colors, out of tested cows, from 16 to 21 pounds in seven days. **F. C. MILLER, Secretary and Manager.** **G. F. MILLER, President.**

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, ATOHISON, KAS.,

Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped

SHORT-HORNS.

Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane, and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Imp. 8th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798 and Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879 at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what you want and at fair prices.

OLDEST & ORIGINAL DOCTOR WHITTIER.

10 WEST NINTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

seminal weakness, impotency, etc., resulting from youthful indiscretion, excesses in matured years and other causes, including some of the following symptoms, as dizziness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhaustion, varicocele, etc., are permanently cured. Impaired vitality in many men is caused by diurnal losses, and kidney troubles. Dr. Whittier can insure complete restoration to health, and vigor, in every case undertaken.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, gonorrhoea, gleet,

stricture, and all kidney and bladder troubles perfectly cured.

IF YOU ARE DISCOURAGED consult Dr.

H. J. Whittier, whose long residence in this city, extensive practice, unflinching success, and reasonable charges, are an honorable guarantee of the faithful fulfillment of every promise, of which none are made, that age, integrity, and long experience can not justify. Improved QUESTION BLANKS, sealed, on application. Private consultation FREE. Hours—9 to 5; 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 12. Address **H. J. WHITTIER, M. D.,** 10 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED

by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold in stamps. by F. Huxox, 325 Broadway, N.Y. Write for book of proofs FREE

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Free Remedy. A victim of youthful errors causing lack of vigor, Atrophy, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc., will gladly send (sealed) Free to all sufferers a recipe that cured him after all other remedies failed. Address with stamp, **L. A. BRADLEY, Grocer, Battle Creek, Mich.**

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. **T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.**

DR. HENDERSON,

102 and 104 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

A Regular Graduate in Medicine. 27 years' practice—12 in Chicago.

OLDEST IN AGE. LONGEST LOCATED. Authorized by the State. Cures Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Charges Low. Thousands of cases cured. No Mercury used. No time lost from business. Medicines sent everywhere—by mail or express—free from gaze or breakage. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free, personally or by letter.

BOOK for both sexes—80 pages, full of pictures—sent sealed in plain envelope for 5 cents in stamps. A Sure Cure for **RHEUMATISM** case it will not cure or help. Stamp for circular. FREE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.

Cures Seminal Weakness, NIGHT LOSSES, Sexual Debility, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Chronic, Nervous & Private Diseases.

Hatch Chickens by Steam.
IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR
 Will do it. Thousands in successful operation. Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Lowest-priced first-class Hatcher made. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other. Send 6c. for illus. Catalog. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

OSGOOD SCALES
 U.S. Standard. 3 tons. \$35.00
 Guaranteed equal to any other make. Other sizes proportionately low. LLOYD EBERHART, JOLIET, ILL.

With 4c "ADDRESS" Stamps
THE LEADER
Incubator & Brooder Co.
 For catalogue. Full of practical knowledge pertaining to poultry. Also describing one of the most perfect machines ever placed upon the market. 227 N. 3rd St., Quincy, Ill.

ALL STEEL LIGHTNING FULL CIRCLE

 K.C. HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

JAY-EYE-SEE CHECK HOOK.
 Any style of check rein can be used. Nothing to get out of repair. Re-adjusted as easily as with common hook. Ask your harness dealer to get you one. If he will not we will mail you one postpaid, 50c. in Nickel Plate, Rubber Finish, or Rubber with Gold Lining. **RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO.** J. P. DAVIES, Mgr. Racine, Wis.

Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY
 Established 1897. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth, both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue. **MORGAN, KELLY & TANEYHILL,** Waterloo, Iowa.

WELL MACHINERY.
 Send for Illustrated Catalogue, showing Well Augers, Rock Drills, Hydraulic and Jetting Machinery, Wind Mills, etc. Have been tested for years, and fully warranted. **The Pech Mfg. Co.,** LEEDS, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

TIME IS MONEY
 WHICH YOU CAN SAVE BY USING THE
Queen Washing Machine
 One washer sold at wholesale price where we have no agent. For full particulars and catalogue, address **The Buckeye Churn Co.,** P. O. Box 97, Sidney, Ohio.

The BELLE CITY ENSILAGE CUTTER & FODDER CUTTER
 Only Self-Feeder made. All sizes for Hand or Power: also Horse Powers. Root Cutters, Saw Frames, Feed Grinders, full line of Hand & Water Cars, Harrows, Cultivators, Mangles, etc. Send for Catalogue and work on Ensilage. **BELLE CITY MFG. CO.,** RACINE, WIS. Please mention KANSAS FARMER.

PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS
 Grinds from 100 to 200 Bushels per day according to fineness. Grinds ear corn, oats, etc., fine enough for any purpose. We warrant the Peerless to be the BEST and CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH. Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the **JOLIET STROWBRIDGE CO.,** Joliet, Ill. (General Western Agents for the CHAMPION WAGON, The Horse's Friend.)

U. S. BALE-TIE MAKER.
 Makes loop, straightens wire and cuts off with one movement of the lever. **Lightning Lifting Jack,** for hay presses, wagons, etc. All steel and very powerful. Self-adjusting Wire Reel. Best in the world. Takes any size coil. Also Hay Presses and Hay Press Supplies of all kinds. Weighing attachments and repairs for any press. Send for prices and catalogue. **U. S. HAY PRESS SUPPLY CO.,** KANSAS CITY, MO.

KIRKWOOD'S STEEL WIND ENGINE

\$55
 Will buy the **KIRKWOOD STEEL WIND MILL** and 30 foot Steel Tower. These are the best in the world. Have been in use since 1892. Thousands have them. References in all States in the Union. Will not blow to pieces, will not rattle. Write for prices. Agents wanted. **KIRKWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,** Arkansas City, Kansas.

THE Topeka Automatic Self Regulating WIND MILL

The Most Simple! The Most Durable! The Most Powerful!
 Mills and Tanks manufactured and furnished on short notice by **JONATHAN THOMAS,** North Topeka, Kas.

THE "STAY ON" STABLE BLANKET.
 THE HORSE'S COMFORT.
 This Blanket remains securely in its place on the horse, is loose and comfortably adjusted at every point, made of best wearing material and cannot be trampled upon. Satisfaction of horsemen everywhere. A full descriptive circular sent on application. **Burlington Blanket Co.,** Burlington, Wis.

NO MUD! NO WASTE! NO FILTH! NO WORK!
Granary and Automatic Feeder Combined
 For saving feed and work and protecting hogs from disease by feeding nitrogenous and laxative food with corn, thus preventing constipation and fever. Warranted to save 20 per cent. over usual way of feeding or produce an average gain of from 12 to 14 pounds from each bushel of corn (or its equivalent) fed. Farm rights (covering 160 acres or less) with full printed instructions about building and mixing feed, \$5.00. Plans embrace both portable and standard size. Any farmer can build it. Send for circulars. **E. M. CRUMMER,** Patente, Belleville, Kansas.

THE BLUE VALLEY FEED MILL
 Is the most Practical Feed Mill for Stock-Feeders and Farmers. Manufactured by the **BLUE VALLEY FOUNDRY CO.,** Manhattan, Kansas. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, and state where you saw this advertisement.

Be Happy While You Live, for You Will Be A Long Time Dead
To Be Happy Buy a DANDY STEEL MILL

DANDY STEEL MILL
 AND A **Dandy Steel Tower.** With graphite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill Requires No Oil for Years. therefore **No More Climbing Towers No More Tilting Towers** to break down and injure you or your cattle. Needs no attention and is warranted to last longer than other mills that are oiled, and **Will Be Sent to Good Parties on 30 Days Test Trial** If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Four Corner Tower, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girts and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, strong and durable tower on the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be under-sold. **Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.,** Batavia, N. Y.

FARM UPRIGHT and HORIZONTAL. 3 Horse Power Upwards. Over 4500 in Use. Money Savers. Write us. JAMES LEFFEL & CO. ENGINES
 New York City, SPRINGFIELD, O.

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

FROM EAST TO WEST, THE ORB OF DAY SMILES ON THE SOAP THAT LEADS THE WAY.
CLAIRETTE SOAP.
 MADE ONLY BY N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS.

SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES
 Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries, EXCELSIOR SPRAYING GRAPE and Potato Rot, Plum Curculio prevented by using **PERFECT FRUIT ALWAYS SELLS AT GOOD PRICES.** Catalogue showing all injurious insects to fruits mailed free. Large stock of Fruit Trees, Vines, and Berry Plants at Bottom Prices. Address **W. H. STAHL,** Quincy, Ill.

THE "STAY ON" STABLE BLANKET.
 THE HORSE'S COMFORT.
 This Blanket remains securely in its place on the horse, is loose and comfortably adjusted at every point, made of best wearing material and cannot be trampled upon. Satisfaction of horsemen everywhere. A full descriptive circular sent on application. **Burlington Blanket Co.,** Burlington, Wis.

NO MUD! NO WASTE! NO FILTH! NO WORK!
Granary and Automatic Feeder Combined
 For saving feed and work and protecting hogs from disease by feeding nitrogenous and laxative food with corn, thus preventing constipation and fever. Warranted to save 20 per cent. over usual way of feeding or produce an average gain of from 12 to 14 pounds from each bushel of corn (or its equivalent) fed. Farm rights (covering 160 acres or less) with full printed instructions about building and mixing feed, \$5.00. Plans embrace both portable and standard size. Any farmer can build it. Send for circulars. **E. M. CRUMMER,** Patente, Belleville, Kansas.

THE BEST CHAIR ON EARTH.
 Reclining, Hammock and Folding. No ratchets. Self-Balancing. Stops at any position. When used as a Hammock, it is simply Perfection. Folds very compactly. Write for catalogue and prices. **PLUMMER CHAIR CO.,** Arkansas City, Kansas.

THE DUNCAN FENCE
 Large Smooth Wire (No. 9), Steel Stay Guards, and Stretcher Fasteners. **STOCK FENCE** Posts 2 to 3 rods apart. **HOG OR SHEEP FENCE** Posts 2 to 3 rods apart. **A POWERFUL, HARMLESS, Visible Fence for HORSE PASTURES, FARMS, RANGES AND RAILROADS.** You can build any height, and by using Hog or Sheep Guards, as close as you wish. **WIRE FENCE IMPROVEMENT CO.,** 97 TO 91 THIRD AVE. CHICAGO.

FARMERS Save and Grist Mill 4 H.P. and larger. Catalogue free. **DELACH MILL CO.,** Atlanta, Ga. **\$5 A DAY SURE.** \$2.15 Samples Free. Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 30 other specialties. **E. M. Brewster,** Holly, Mich.

Dr. GREGG'S ELECTRIC BELTS
 Fat People, Enuretics (Bed Wetting), Male and Female Weakness (Nervous Sexual Rheumatism, Lumbago, Synovitis (White Swelling), Neurasthenia (Excesses) Cured. Send 4c. with particulars of complaint. BELTS low as \$3.00. **FEET WARMERS** \$1.00. Monthly Treatment by mail. Special Terms to qualified persons as Agents. **HOME TREATMENT ELECTRIC CO.,** 191 Wabash av., CHICAGO, ILL.

PILES INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. No purge. No Salve. No suppository. Remedy mailed free. **J. H. REEVES,** Box 3290, New York City, N. Y.

Dr. LURET PRIVATE DISPENSARY.
 130 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL. Cures for Life All Chronic, Nervous Diseases, Organic Weakness, Stunted Development, Night or Day Losses, Too Frequent Ejaculations of the Bladder, Barrenness, Hook LIFE'S SECRET ERRORS, with Question List for 4-Cent Stamp.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN
 Our treatment positively and radically cures all forms of Nervous Disorders, Unnatural Losses, Sexual Decline, Gleet, Varicocele, Skin and Blood Diseases. Cures rapid. Charges moderate. Terms easy. Pleasantest, safest and surest treatment known. Book describing it, and how you may cure yourself at home, mailed free. **DESLOD-DUPRE MEDICAL CO.,** Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Mass. 165 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

FOR MEN ONLY!
A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address **ERIE MEDICAL CO.,** BUFFALO, N. Y.

I CURE FITS!
 When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. **H. G. ROOT, M. D.,** 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

CLOVER Garden, Tree, Field and Grass Seeds, SEED GRAINS-ONION SETS-PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS. **MILLET**
Send For Our Illustrated Catalogue—FREE.
TIMOTHY TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO.,
1426-1428 St. Louis Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO. **BLUE GRASS**

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

SPECIAL.—All orders received for this column from subscribers for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!

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

GLANVILLE STOCK FARM.—For sale, forty head registered Polled Angus cattle, twenty-eight head of choice A. J. C. C. Jerseys, four Draft and Coach stallions. We wish to devote our whole time to raising and developing trotting horses, and will sell above stock for one-half its actual value. Would trade the black cattle and stallions for clear land near Topeka. Sam Scott, Box 237, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One five-year-old stallion, seven-eighths Clydesdale. Address or call on Lewis Donmyer, Solomon City, Kas.

ROSE LAWN FRUIT FARM.—Forty varieties of strawberries, both new and old, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, etc., at lowest prices. Dixon & Son, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kas.

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

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

WANTED.—Energetic young man to manage an office. Good references and \$300 cash capital required. Salary \$100 per year and interest in the business. Address 423 Range Building, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE.—Best improved eighty-acre farm in southern Kansas. Six miles from county seat, forty rods from railroad station and large elevator. All best bottom land; harvested in 1901, 1,500 bushels fine No. 2 wheat, 1,000 bushels oats; excellent orchard, raised the year 500 bushels apples and more cherries, peaches, etc., than could be cared for. Good house, five rooms, newly painted; two barns, three sheds, granaries holding 4,000 bushels, permanent crib holding 8,000 bushels ear corn, two good wells. In fact, this is an ideal home. Address W. E. Francis, Putnam, Kas.

DENVER BUSINESS PROPERTY.—New brick block, two store rooms, 35x50, and nine office rooms. Cash valuation \$15,000; mortgage \$7,000, three years to run. Will trade equily (\$9,000) for a well improved farm in eastern Kansas. Address E. M. Moore, Las Animas, Colo.

MONEY! Do you want to earn it easily and quickly? We want a good, energetic canvasser, either sex, at every P. O. in Kansas and adjoining States to solicit subscriptions for News-papers and Magazines. Liberal terms to right parties. Enclose 2-cent stamp for list and terms. International Subscription Agency, Topeka, Kas. Be sure to mention KANSAS FARMER when writing.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLOCKS.—A good three-year-old that I am through with. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

WANTED.—To purchase 400 bushels of pure Golden millet seed and 100 bushels pure German millet seed, which must have been grown this year and warranted pure. Address E. M. Donaldson, care First National Bank, Marion, Kas.

WANTED.—Family orders for winter fruit of all kinds. Also evaporated fruit of all varieties for sale in ton lots or less. Correspondence solicited. Samples furnished if desired. N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

FARMERS and many others will fail to consider their own best interests if they do not get my list of bargains in farm stock. Now is the time and Northwest Kansas the place to buy. 100 per cent profit may be made in one year. Address ISAAC MULHOLLAND, Colby, Kas.

TO EXCHANGE.—English Shire stallion, 8 years old weight 1,850 pounds, fine style and action, for another stallion of any of the draft breeds. For full particulars write to Lock Box 24, Spring Hill, Johnson Co., Kas.

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

40 HEAD OF HIGH-GRADE STOCK CATTLE to trade for sheep. W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

HAY WANTED.—Will either buy your hay or handle it for you on commission. Correspondence and consignments solicited. Liberal advances. Prompt returns. E. R. Boynton, Commission Merchant, 1317 West Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE.—Clean stock of groceries and notions, located on best street in Colorado Springs, Colo. Want small farm near good town in Kansas. Address L. Paul, Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR SALE.—Choice Light Brahma chickens from four different pens. Mrs. N. VanBuren, Blue Mound, Lincoln Co., Kas.

A GOOD SHORT-HORN BULL FOR SALE.—Grandest breeding, fine animal. D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

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

FOR SALE.—Eighty acres, well improved, three miles from county seat, eighteen miles from Kansas City, bearing orchard, living water, good land. Box 637, Olathe, Kas.

STRAYED.—Away from Leoti, on December 7, 1891, one light gray mare, 8 years old, a gun-shot scar on right hip. I will pay a liberal reward for her recovery. Chas. Stann, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kas.



TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—Five registered Clyde stallions, six high-grade Clyde stallions and twenty-five high-grade Clyde and Norman mares and fillies. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a middle-aged single man, as practical shepherd or as herdman to attend fine cattle. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address Urban W. Bamber, Frederick, Rice Co., Kas.

SCOTCH COLLIES.—From good working stock, to exchange for double-barrel breech-loading shotgun or thoroughbred poultry. S. C. Burdick, Clay Center, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Farmers' Spring Wagons at factory price, for the next thirty days. First-class and warranted in every respect. Kinley & Lannan, 424 and 426 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

TWO SHROPSHIRE BUCK LAMBS FOR SALE. 160 pounds each. C. A. Wiley, Yoder Station, Kas.

WANTED.—Ranch or stock farm, horses, cattle, and complete equipment, in exchange for Kansas city improved and unimproved property. Address with full description, Lock Box 149, Kansas City, Mo.

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

SADDLERY OSCAR KRAUSS,

Jobber and Manufacturer of Saddlery Goods
No. 224 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.
Special attention given to mail orders, large or small, for anything in the line of Saddlery, Leather, Wax, Thread, Needles, Awns, etc. State what you want and I will furnish prices. Cash paid for Hides, Tallow, Furs, etc. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

COAL.

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

BEE SUPPLIES

Retail and Wholesale. Everything used in the Apicary. Greatest variety and largest stock in the West. New Catalogue, 54 illustrated pages, free to Bee-keepers.
E. KRETCHMER, Red Oak, Iowa.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, FRUITS,

And all Farm Produce sold. Send them to the
CHAS. LEWIS COMMISSION CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Nearest and best market. Quick sales and prompt returns.

HIGGS COMMISSION CO.,
Receivers and Shippers of Grain,

324 Exchange Building,
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association. Liberal advancements made on all consignments. Market reports furnished on appl., Free.

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

JOHNSON-BRINKMAN
COMMISSION COMPANY.

Grain, Mill Products, Etc.

ROOM 328 EXCHANGE BUILDING,
Telephone 2623. KANSAS CITY, MO.
Proprietors Rosedale Elevator.

KNABE
PIANOS.

UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability
BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street.
N. York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 Market Space

SEEDS

J. G. PEPPARD, 1400 UNION AVENUE,
Kansas City, Mo.
MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa, Alsike Clovers,
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top,
Orion Seed, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc.

SEEDS

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.,
Dealers in: Timothy, Clover, Flax, Hungarian, Millet, Red Top
Blue Grass, Lawn Grass, Orchard Grass, Bird Seed, Etc.
Warehouses: 115, 117 & 119 Kinzie St. POP CORN
104, 106, 108 & 110 Mt. View St. OFFICES: 115 KINZIE ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

SEEDS

Alfalfa Seed, this year's growth, in car lots or less.
Flax, Millet and Cane Seeds. Kamir, R. Co., No. 10 Maize and Jeru-
salem Corn.
McBETH & KINNISON,
GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

NEW TOMATO
TRUCKER'S
FAVORITE.

For Main Crop. Very large, smooth and solid.
Good shipper, extra quality, ripens even and doesn't
crack. Color purplish red. 25c. per pkt. 5 for \$1.
For full descriptions, testimonials and cold
plates of these valuable entirely new vegetables
send for our 1892 Descriptive Catalogue of
Seeds and Plants, a full list of tested Seeds, Grape
Vines, Early Westbrook and other Strawberries,
Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants, Champion
Peach, &c., and all desirable Flower Seeds. It
should be read by every one that plants seeds.
JOEL HORNER & SONS, Delair, Camden Co., N.J.

THE BEST LIMA BEAN
For MARKET GARDENERS AND FAMILIES.
Earlier than Early Jersey and matures farther North—extra
large. Most prolific. Grows very compact, and shells more
quarts to the bushel of pods than any other. Quality abso-
lutely the best. 25c. per pkt. 5 for \$1. Sold by us only.
JOEL HORNER & SONS, Delair, Camden Co., N.J.

GEO. L. GOULDING
CITY STOCK YARDS, DENVER, COLO.

Grand Spring Combination Sale

FEBRUARY 29, MARCH 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1892.

I am now organizing the Fifth Annual Spring Sale, and intend it to be the largest ever held in these yards. It has been demonstrated that this is the best market in the States, taking all classes into consideration. This will be the opportunity for converting your surplus stock into cash and obtaining top prices.

Large crops and increased mineral output mean prosperity for Colorado.

REFERENCE:—The Colorado National Bank, Denver.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer, Manhattan, Kas.

NOTE—ENTRIES CLOSE JANUARY 31, 1892.

The Kansas City Stock Yards.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planked throughout, no yards here than in the East is due to a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized capacity of 5,000 cattle and 57,000 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.
All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.
The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth with the least possible delay.
Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 75,568 calves, 2,845,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.
In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

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

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO
Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.

Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to ship-
pers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

HORSES J. S. COOPER,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.

The largest and only strictly Commission Firm for the sale of all classes of horses. Auction every Wednesday—Private sales daily.

REFERENCES:—NATIONAL LIVE STOCK BANK. CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK.
CORRESPONDENCE AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WOOL
ESTABLISHED 1856.
SHERMAN HALL & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

Incubators and Brooders.

Brooders only \$5. Best and latest invention on raising poultry. Address Geo. B. Singer, Cardington, O.

FULL BEARD AND
Prof. Drake's Electric Force
Heavy Mustache, Full Beard
and Hair in 21 Days. Com-
plete Remedy by mail.
Write to J. C. Smith, or send
money in notice, or money
order, ready to use, 25 cts.
HAIR, 21 DAYS. ANYBODY.
This outfit, 25c. Full size Electric 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 94