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KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

Our Correspondents Generally Report Favorable Crop Conditions, Except That Rain is Needed in Many Localities.—Fruit Prospects Good.—Stock in Good Condition.

The KANSAS FARMER presents reports this week from its special correspondents in some seventy counties of the State. They present conditions existing March 28. Winter wheat is generally in pretty good shape, but rain is needed in many localities. Spring wheat is not far enough along to tell anything about it, except that it has been sown to some extent. Fruit prospects, with the exception of peaches, favorable. Stock in good condition. There was plenty of feed of all kinds. Prices of farm products are extremely low, but aside from this, and lack of moisture in some sections, Kansas farmers have reason to feel encouraged.

Allen county.—Condition of wheat much changed since last report. The last freezing and high winds since have injured it badly; in some cases will be plowed up (where sowed broadcast and poorly seeded); where ground was plowed early and properly seeded has come out in good shape. Farmers are generally harrowing and rolling, which will be a great benefit if rain comes soon. Stock of all kinds are coming through in good shape; feed is plenty but badly scattered since the storm of 27th. Fruit prospects good for average crop.

Anderson.—Wheat in good condition, except needing rain; no spring wheat sown in this county, as far as I know. Stock of all kinds in good condition, plenty of feed and no disease. Too early to tell fruit prospect, except peaches are killed.

Aitchison.—Most of the wheat looks fine; some late-sown wheat very poor; we need rain; no spring wheat sown here. Stock

in good condition; a good many farmers complain of losing nearly all of their young pigs. Fruit prospect good, except peaches.

Barber.—Wheat a good stand and a good growth; no spring wheat sown in this county. Live stock in good condition, owing to the great amount of feed raised last year. There is more corn in this county now than we raised in 1888, but the farmers as a general thing are hard up. Corn very low—been selling from 10 to 12 cents. The bulk of farmers have very little stock.

Brown.—Wheat in splendid condition; but a very small area of spring wheat sown. About the usual acreage of oats sown this spring. Live stock of all kinds in good shape, feed plenty and grass starting to grow. Prospect for fruit is generally

A light snow fell here this morning but soon melted. Many of the settlers in the south and southwest part of the county are in very poor circumstances; they raised a little wheat but no corn.

Clark.—Growing wheat is in first-class condition; no spring wheat sown in this county. Live stock of all kinds has come through the winter finely. No bearing fruit trees to speak of.

Clay.—Winter wheat in this county is fully up to the average; no spring wheat sown. Live stock of all kinds is in good condition; quite a large number of cattle have died on cornstalks. The spring is backward. It is too early to make any predictions as to the outlook for fruit.

Coffey.—Growing wheat doing well; would do better with some light showers;

rain; no rain since last August; high winds, dust fearful; no spring wheat growing as yet. Live stock in good condition; plenty of feed.

Dickinson.—Winter wheat has passed through a severe ordeal during the month of March; no rain, but abundance of withering, frosty wind, yet the Russian and other hard varieties have withstood the storm and the fields are looking first-rate, the plant strong and vigorous and beginning to cover the ground; the soft varieties such as Orange, Deihl and Mediterranean, are badly winter-killed in exposed places; 80 per cent. is a fair average of the condition of this cereal. Horses are in good working condition; they feel their oats this year, no whip required. Cattle are looking fine and in good health. Feed of all kinds in great abundance. Hogs and brood sows in fine order. Considerable loss of young pigs during the cold snap in February. No disease of any kind. Peach buds killed, cherries, plums, pears and apples all right as yet.

Dontphan.—The condition of winter wheat is good; no spring wheat being put in in this county. Farmers just commenced sowing oats and clover. Live stock in good condition. The fruit prospects are good; buds not swelling yet; peaches were killed in January.

Douglas.—Winter wheat in good condition; a fine rain to-day, which will start it to growing; large area sown; no spring wheat sown. Live stock a little poor; any amount of feed. Fruit prospects very good except peaches, which are damaged, although not all. Prospects in general very good.

Elk.—Growing wheat is in good condition but needs rain; no spring wheat is grown in the county. Live stock is in good condition. There will be some peaches and probably a large crop of apples.

Ellis.—Winter wheat I think is quite generally in very fair condition, although some that was put in late on late plowing has perished; no spring wheat. Oats and barley have been sown to a considerable extent. The weather is rough and windy, much dust is being moved in many fields, in many cases leaving wheat roots and seed recently planted exposed. All stock is in very fair condition, although in most cases thin in flesh, but not weak. Fruit prospects as yet fair except peaches, which have been killed.

Ellsworth.—Growing wheat tip-top; condition 110. Live stock healthy. Oats sown. Farmers are plowing for corn. Dry weather.

Finney.—Wheat is in fine condition, and is growing well; some spring wheat, though not a large area was sown, and is coming up, though there has not been rain enough to start it in good condition as yet. Live stock is doing well, though grass is just starting, and stock is still on feed. The peaches are killed, though apples, plums and small fruits are in good condition, and unless some injury should yet occur there will be an abundant crop of each. The general outlook for the farmer is good. Alfalfa is "king" here, and the fields are already becoming quite green, in fact the plant seems to be from two to three weeks earlier than in former springs.

Ford.—Wheat in fine condition, has stood the winter well; very little spring wheat growing in this county. Live stock of all kinds in fine condition. Fruit prospects generally good; peaches will be a full crop.

Garfield.—Wheat still looking fine, and also rye; no spring wheat sown. Have had no spring rain yet; are having a good bit of dry, windy weather of late, which may hurt the wheat. Live stock in fair to good condition, with green grass in advance of any season for several years past. Considerable numbers of young calves dying with scours. Peach bloom killed by the late cold spell; plums seem all right; no apples in bearing.

Graham.—Winter wheat looking well;

(Continued on page 6.)



NEW PLANT OF HUBER MANUFACTURING CO., MARION, OHIO.

good except peaches, which will no doubt be a failure.

Bourbon.—Acreage of winter wheat is small in this county; what there is at this time promises a good crop; no spring wheat sown here. The mild winter has been favorable for stock; all kinds coming out in good condition, free from disease, and with a large surplus of feed on hand. Prospects for fruit of all kinds are excellent; some complain that early budded peaches only are slightly injured.

Chautauqua.—Fall wheat on bottom lands quite good, and also some portions of upland; best pieces killed a little by the last freezes and not so vigorous and strong as in February. No spring wheat sown. Stock of all kinds healthy and in fine condition. Fruit prospects never were better, except early peaches and apricots, which were mostly killed in early winter. Corn planting commenced this week, the ground very dry and a little cool yet, too much so for the good of wheat.

Cherokee.—Wheat badly injured by late freezes; prospect not as good as April 1, 1889, by 40 per cent.; no spring wheat. Live stock in good condition. No peaches; apple trees in fair condition, but will have light bloom, same with cherries; blackberries, raspberries O. K.; strawberries injured by late freezes—cannot be full crop. Oats about all sown; acreage more than usual.

Cheyenne.—The ground in Cheyenne county is drier than it has been at this time of year for five years. The winter wheat which was sown early in the fall, and came up, is almost all dead; very late sown winter wheat is coming nicely, where put in deep with a drill; spring wheat and oats, as yet, have not started. Many farmers estimate that the acreage of wheat over last year has been increased over 300 per cent. The increase is great, but I do not estimate it so large. Cattle are in a much poorer condition now than at this time in 1889; horses all right. The prospects for our farmers are not the best.

no spring wheat worth mentioning in this county. Condition of live stock unusually good. Fruit prospects good.

Comanche.—Our fruit is most all killed; we will have a few peaches if there is no more cold weather. The pleasant winter up to February 26 gave an immense growth to winter wheat, and all late-sown wheat is looking fine, but that sown early is dead in spots through the fields. I hear many causes for it; some attribute it to the Hessian fly, others that it had jointed and consequently the severe cold and freezing of February 26 and 27 killed it. I have examined very closely to see if I could find any eggs deposited in the stalk, and failed to find any; yet if we don't have any more drawbacks we will have more than an average crop, as a large acreage was sown late. We have already realized a good profit from our early-sown wheat in the way of pasture. Stock is looking well. Farmers are busy planting and hope the next year will bring about better prices.

Cowley.—From 15 to 20 per cent. of the growing wheat is killed; the last days of February did it. Some farmers think the fly had more to do with killing the wheat than did the cold weather; if such is the fact the damage to wheat is not all in sight yet. There is no spring wheat sown in this county. Stock of all kinds have wintered in fine condition. The fruit is all right, unless the freeze of last night injured it; it froze ice one-fourth inch thick, but I think it will not kill the fruit.

Crawford.—Poor prospect for a good crop of wheat, on account of cold, dry weather; spring wheat, none sown in this county. Live stock generally looking well and healthy; feed plenty. Prospect good for apples, pears and small fruits; peaches will be a fair crop if nothing happens them from this date. Oats all sown and farmers all busy plowing for corn; not so much will be planted as last year on account of low prices.

Decatur.—Winter wheat suffering for

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 9—W. S. White, Short-horns, Lincoln, Neb.
APRIL 16—Col. W. A. Harris, Short-horns, Chicago.
APRIL 23—F. McHardy, Galloways, Emporia, Kas.

Best Breed of Cattle for the Farm.

A paper read by Dr. D. D. Rose, before the Ford County Farmers' Institute, February 28, 1890.

Cattle-raising naturally divides itself into two classes, the first high-bred or pedigreed stock, breeding for the improvement of the general herd, in which perfect form, color, a perfect lineage and other points of excellence, in accordance with the breed and particular style according to the fancy of the breeder. This is a class of breeding which but few of our Western farmers are prepared to enter into, but we should all profit by its results.

The second class of breeding is that which is to supply the general market. This class is again divided into two sub-classes—the producers of milk or meat, for butter or the butcher. Which of these sub-divisions can be made the most profitable for us?

Whatever breed we raise, and for whatever purpose, we should select that which we assume to be best adapted to our purpose and our surroundings, then endeavor to keep that breed as pure and perfect as it is possible for us to do. How are we to judge which is best for us? Shall we leave the decision to our fancy, or shall we seek for facts? I assume the latter. Then how are we to ascertain? Can we judge from our immediate market, or shall we go where our products compete in an open field with those of other countries? We can come to the safest conclusion from the supply and demand in a foreign market. It should be our aim to secure the very best prices in any market in which our products compete, whether it be meat, dairy products, or whatever it may be. How is this result to be secured? By offering nothing in the market but that which is first-class. To do this with our cattle we must breed and rear none but the very best. It costs more to feed and raise an inferior animal than it does a good one. That which is true of the individual animal is also true of the breed. England is the best market for the surplus of our cattle and their products. How are our cattle products graded in that market? Our butter is sixth in quantity and tenth in quality, as indicated by prices offered. Our cheese is first in quantity and ninth in quality. In the fresh meat market our products stand first in quantity and fourth in price. We will be first in price when the prejudice which has been engendered by the English butchers can be dispelled. In the live cattle market our products are first in quantity and first in quality, as indicated by the price, with, perhaps, the exception of a few fancy head of Jerseys and Alderneys shipped from the Channel islands. Then, from these facts, we conclude that it is more to our profit to give attention to the production of meat, letting milk and its products be a secondary consideration.

From among the meat-producing breeds it is difficult to choose the one best adapted to the Western farmer. The Short-horn or Durham has long taken the lead and been the favorite with most beef-raisers; they have been bred longer and with greater care in this country than any other. But now the Short-horns have two worthy rivals

in the Herefords and Polled Angus or Aberdeens. The Short-horns have their advantages; they attain a greater size and are frequently excellent milkers. Points against them are, they do not mature so early and are not so hardy as either of their rivals. The Herefords do not attain the size of the Short-horn breed and are poor milkers; but they have the capacity to adapt themselves to almost any climate or circumstances; they mature early and have less waste when slaughtered. The Polled Angus or Aberdeen, by careful breeding, may be made as the Short-horns; they mature much earlier, give as good a per cent. of meat to live weight as the Herefords; the meat is of better quality, they are more hardy than either of their rivals, their milk is richer and makes a greater per cent. of cheese, besides the advantage of being hornless, which is no small item where cattle are frequently kept with horses, in corrals, and have to be shipped so great a distance to market as they do from western Kansas.

Kansas City Stock Yards—Their Use and Their Extortions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At the stockmen's convention at Topeka, January 8, I offered a resolution in reference to the extortions practiced at the Kansas City stock yards. I said nothing in support of the motion, from the fact that I had no data to base an argument on, but in common with thousands of others believe we were grossly swindled whenever stock were shipped there. I have in my possession the nineteenth annual live stock report of the Kansas City stock yards for the year 1889. I wish to call the attention of farmers to just three items in that report. First, the total number of cattle handled for the year were 1,220,343, charges for selling \$610,171; number of hogs 2,423,262, 8 cents a head for selling, \$193,860; number of sheep 370,720, 5 cents per head for selling, \$18,501; total, \$822,532.

We have here charges to the amount of \$822,532 just for selling the stock that passed through the yards in one year. I have not counted the charges for yardage, or corn or hay. These charges would make the total expenses on cattle, hogs and sheep that passed through the yards in one year over \$1,000,000. This is a systematized robbery that will not be tolerated much longer, for it affects every farmer who has a few animals to sell. This steal is not like the beef combination, it is clearly within the jurisdiction of the State of Kansas, and the remedy can be applied by the alliance electing men to the Legislature who will stand by the farmers' interests, enact a good wholesome law regulating these charges, as well as the weighing. Where such large numbers of stock are weighed it is absolutely necessary that the scales and weighing be under the immediate superintendence of a State officer elected for that purpose. There are many other things that concern the farmer which would be well for the alliance to discuss, such as railroad charges, elevators on railroads, losses of grain and coal in transit. In time of peace prepare for war. Soon our summer work will be on us; let us work and think, and when the time comes be ready to act intelligently, and instead of electing gassing and bossy lawyers, elect good, honest farmers that will stand by their colors, and we will soon begin to see our "Way Out."

W. RAMSEY.

Solomon City, Kas., March 17, 1890.

The fecundity and excellent nursing qualities of the Merino ewes give them the first place in breeding for early lambs.

Horse Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On the average farm mares should be kept, as a rule, to do all the work, and raise a colt that will then be considered as nearly all profit. Select good mares and breed to the best stallion you can find. The stallion should be free from vices of temperament and disposition.

Mares that are in foal should be given good care and a light diet. Regular exercise is a great benefit to them, provided care is taken not to overwork.

Use the comb and brush, as it promotes health and comfort.

Water the horses before feeding, and if they are heated when they come in allow a short rest before watering. This will often prevent an attack of colic.

As warm weather and hard work approach, reduce the corn and increase the oats in the feed of the work horses. Equal parts of oats, corn and bran make a good feed, although I believe for warm weather nothing is better than whole oats. Corn alone is entirely too heating. Plenty of oats and bran will build up the muscle and bone, and should always be fed to young stock and mares that are kept for breeding. I don't believe corn was intended for horse feed, although we are forced to use it as such. A little intelligence and care in feeding will prevent nine out of ten cases of sickness among horses.

The past winter has been a hard one on brood mares, and, in fact, all classes of breeding animals. Many cases of premature births have lately occurred. No locality seems to be exempt from this dreadful scourge. As many as five cases are reported in a little band of fifteen breeding animals in this vicinity. Kentucky breeders are suffering great losses from the same cause. It is estimated that one-third of all the brood mares in the neighborhood of Lexington, Ky., will lose their foals. Horsemen are at a loss to account for it, though a great many attribute it to the condition of the atmosphere.

When a mare once aborts she is liable to do so again at about the same time from conception as when the first accident occurred. They should not be bred in less than three months from the time of dropping their foals.

W. P. P., JR.

Feeding Hogs for Gain.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For the fall and winter of 1888-9 I fattened a carload of hogs, seventy-five head, of which I kept an accurate account as to weight of hogs and number of bushels of corn, shorts and bran fed per day. My object in writing this letter is not that I thought that they made any extra gain, but to get an expression of opinion from other feeders through your paper as to their manner of feeding hogs. On the 26th of November, 1888, I put up to fatten twenty head of hogs—average weight 152 pounds; fifteen head, average weight 162 pounds; forty head, average weight 175 pounds. From that date to the 14th of February, 1889, when they were sold, I fed them ten bushels of corn a day, having always soaked the corn for twenty-four hours. I fed them morning and evening; at noon I fed them a slop made of four buckets of shorts and four buckets of bran in two barrels of water, they having always access to clean water. They were grade Poland-Chinas, from nine to ten months old, and weighed when sold, on the 14th February, 1889, an average of 282 pounds per head, making a gain of nearly one and one-half pounds per day.

JAMES FRASER.

Haven, Reno Co., Kas.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

Formula for Buying a Horse.

A friend of mine, who is a greenhorn in the matter of horse flesh, was anxious to purchase a horse, but was much afraid of being taken in. He tried to persuade an acquaintance experienced in such matters to accompany him to inspect an animal that was on sale at a horse dealer's establishment. "There is no occasion," said the latter, "for me to accompany you. All you have to do is to appear knowing. When you get to the place put your hands in your pockets and your stick under your arm, and in an off-hand manner say: 'Groom, run him down. Now, then, pull him up and let him walk;' and then in a knowing but doubtful tone: 'Open his mouth. What did you say his age was? I think he's a little long in the tooth. Seven years did you say he was? I should call him ten or eleven years old. O, he's a very cobby little chap; but I think you're asking out of the way.'" My friend found the above an excellent formula.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Do Hogs Pay?

When the price of pork is as low as at present many farmers get the idea that raising hogs does not pay. Let us look at this question and ascertain, if we can, whether anything on the farm pays better. One acre of clover and one acre of corn (fifty bushels) will produce 800 pounds of pork. This at \$3 per hundred, which is low enough, is \$24. Suppose you say the pigs and the care of them for eight months, when they ought to be ready for market, is worth \$8, leaving \$16 for the use of two acres of ground. But you say there is danger of cholera and other diseases with hogs. That is true. But the mortality among hogs for the past twenty years does not exceed 10 per cent. But say it is double that or 20 per cent. This on \$24 would be \$5.80—leaving \$18.20. Deduct from this the \$8 for pigs and their care, leaves \$10.20 for two acres or \$5.10 per acre rent. If a man has fifty acres of corn and hogs enough to eat it, and ten of clover, making sixty acres, he will have a clear profit for the use of his land of \$357.—*Des Moines Register.*

American Horse Farms.

It is not generally known, says an exchange, that the turf in the United States gives employment directly to 50,000 persons, one-half of them in families; that indirectly it assists 50,000 more to a livelihood; that the thoroughbred stallions and brood mares on the great stock farms are valued at \$6,000,000; that the issue of these stallions and brood mares earned more than \$2,000,000 during the last season; that the value of the stock in training for racing purposes is \$7,000,000; that the capital invested in race tracks and the stables thereon or adjacent thereto is \$6,000,000; that stock farms embrace more than 140,000 acres of the best land in the country, the money worth of which cannot be accurately estimated; that on these farms are costly dwellings; finely laid out walks, commodious stables and barns, and in many instances, private race tracks; that the attendance at the race course last year numbered 3,500,000; that the yearling sales ran well up to \$1,000,000; that the rich prizes offered for the development of the horse have led to as high a price as \$49,000 for a yearling; that such competition has sustained the value of stock farms; that the available land in Missouri, Kansas, California, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other States is constantly being purchased for the establishment of stock farms, and that the improvement of the

The Young Folks.

The Courtier's Reply.

An old Norse king, one dark and stormy night, Sat with his courtiers in his windy hall,

Without, like some old Viking armed for war, The tempest wandered in his robe of rain,

The monarch and his bearded courtiers sat All silent round the fire, with downcast eye,

But suddenly a bird, wet-winged and bright, Flashed over them, and vanished as it came,

"Such," said the king, "such is this life of ours— A moment's passage through a lighted room;

A moment no one spoke; then with a tear An aged courtier hastened to respond:

And if we do but watch the hour, There never yet was human power Which could evade, if unforgiven,

TRICKS OF SHOWMEN.

Old showmen who traveled with the late Adam Forepaugh or were intimately acquainted with him for many years, have countless stories to tell about the veteran circus man and his long career under the canvas.

"When Barnum announced that he had procured a sacred white elephant, Adam Forepaugh made up his mind that he must have one at once. Not long afterward he proclaimed that he had secured a genuine white elephant from Siam with extreme difficulty and at a cost of \$50,000.

"In 1884, when Forepaugh had his white elephant in his show, an embassy from Siam visited the country for a tour through the States. The Siamese and the show chanced to be in Chicago at the same time, and Forepaugh's agent saw a chance to work the foreigners for a big card.

larity, and then quickly departed. The agent, who had worked so hard to get the Siamese visitors into the show, nearly fainted at what Mr. Forepaugh did.

"The white elephant appeared on the bills and in the show until interest in the animal began to flag, and then it was suddenly announced that the sacred creature had died, having been unable to stand the climate. Mr. Forepaugh fixed his loss at \$50,000, and an admiring public gave him its sympathy.

Hiding Eggs for Easter.

About a month before Easter there comes to the farm-house a scarcity of eggs. The farmer's wife begins to abuse the weasels and the cats as the probable cause of the paucity.

The truth must be told that the boys, in anticipation of Easter, have, in some hole in the mow, or some barrel in the wagon-house, been hiding eggs. If the youngsters understand their business, they will compromise the matter, and see that at least a small supply goes to the house every day.

Now, there is nothing more trying to a boy than, after great care in accumulating these shelly resources, to have to place them in a basket and bring them forth to the light two weeks before Easter.

At this season of the year the hens are melancholy. They want to hatch, but how can they? They have the requisite disposition, and the capacity, and the feathers, the will and the nest, and everything but the eggs.

But at last the evening before Easter comes. While the old people are on the piazza the children come in with the accu-



An Unequaled Triumph. An agency business where talking is unnecessary. Here are portraits of Miss Anna Page of Austin, Texas, and Mr. Jno Bonn of Toledo, Ohio.

mulated treasures of many weeks, and put down the baskets. Eggs, large and small, white-shelled and brown, Cochinchinas and Burampooters. The character of the hen is vindicated. The cat may now lie in the sun without being kicked by false suspicions.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR:— Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured.

St. Jacobs Oil Cures PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY PAINS AND ACHES.

Spent \$300. in Vain. Wakarusa, Ind., Aug. 22, 1888. I suffered all over with pain and spent \$300. on doctors without relief; two or three applications of St. Jacobs Oil relieved me.

The Secret of Health Is the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food.

A Noted Divine says: "I have been using Dr. Tut's Liver Pills the past three months for dyspepsia, weak stomach and nervousness."

Tutt's Liver Pills, FOR DYSPEPSIA. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

FOR 25 YEARS I have used Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer, and it is the only medicine which relieves my cough.—Peter Edel, Gloversville, N.Y. Price 25c. 50c. and \$1 per bottle.

BEECHAM'S PILLS ACT LIKE MAGIC ON A WEAK STOMACH. 25cts. a BOX OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

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reaching that it is not an exaggeration to affirm that no industry of corresponding size would contribute so largely to the prosperity of the American people in every section, as the growth and manufacture of our own sugar.

Permit me to indulge in the hope that you will continue to work cordially with the League, (in your own language) "to insure and complete our commercial independence, and to save our own markets to our own consumers."

I shall esteem it an honor if you will place my views in your paper, before the people of your State.

Yours very truly,
EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN.

REPLY.—Mr. Ammidown cites three particular industries—wool, sugar and tobacco, asking "why not cut down the internal revenue tax on tobacco; claiming that the sugar tax should be continued as a revenue measure, and insisting that duties on woolen manufactures should be increased rather than decreased, assigning as a reason, in this case, that we import \$55,000,000 worth of woolen goods annually—or one-fourth the whole quantity consumed in the United States.".....As to tobacco, we reply by asking why not retain the tax on manufactured tobacco as a "revenue tax?" Tobacco is purely a luxury and a very filthy one at that. Nobody is complaining of the tobacco tax except that on the raw article in the farmer's hands. Remove that, and let the rest remain. The tobacco tax now amounts to about \$30,000,000 annually—that much revenue paid on a luxury. Relieve the farmer from the burden and annoyance of advancing the tax on his product, and let the manufacturers attend the details, for they are paid on the profits in the business, and every cent of the tax goes directly to the government as so much revenue.As to sugar, we reply that that industry has been highly protected a hundred years, the act of 1789 laid a duty of 1 cent a pound on brown and 3 cents a pound on refined sugar; yet we are not now making as much sugar as we did thirty years ago. We make one pound and import ten pounds of every eleven pounds which we consume. Our consumption of sugar now amounts to at least five pounds per capita; our population increases at the rate of about 3 per cent. per annum in ten-year periods—30 per cent. every ten years. This will give us an average annual increase of 2,000,000 in population during the next ten years. This increase among consumers of sugar would require 10,000,000 pounds more than the total consumed the first year of the ten; and this increase alone would require ten times as much sugar as was produced in the seven factories running in Kansas last year. And that much additional will be required every year up to 1900, when the increased consumption will be, for that year, 200,000,000 pounds, more than two-thirds as much as all the mills in the country now turn out. These comparisons show that to supply the increase of consumption only, would require a rapid development of our sugar industry during the next ten years—quite as much as we will be likely to be able to effect. That would leave us importing \$95,000,000 worth of sugar annually, just as we are doing now, and paying \$56,000,000 duty on it. In these ten years we could determine whether our own people would be likely to ever produce sugar enough to supply the home market or enough to materially reduce prices, and our future treatment of the industry would be governed by what we had learned. In the meantime, in order to afford sugar-makers every reasonable opportunity to enlarge the business, improve processes and cheapen prices, let us allow them 2 cents a pound on all the sugar they make, payable from the treasury direct, removing all duties from foreign sugar. It would require \$6,000,000 to pay the bounty; subtracting this from \$56,000,000, what we are now paying as duties on the foreign article, we have \$50,000,000 saved to the people. And this saving would in no wise detract from the amount of protection which sugar-makers now enjoy. They would have ample protection and the people would have cheap sugar. This, surely, is the best sort of protection.The fact that we import one-fourth of the woolen goods we consume, and this under an average duty of 65 per cent, is conclusive evidence that, as to that one-fourth (which is chiefly of the better and finer grades) we are paying an enormously high price for them. The total value of woolen goods imported in 1889 was \$52,681,482, on which the duty collected was \$35,373,627, or about 65 per cent. Let us dissect this. It appears that of coarse blankets, of value not exceeding 30 cents a pound, the entire importation amounted to only \$1,616; that of the next grade—30 to 40 cents a pound, the importation was \$604; the next grade—40 to 60 cents, the amount imported was \$5,094; total for blankets, all grades—\$16,933. Of cheap flannels—those valued at not exceeding 30 cents a pound, the total importation was only \$300; of the next higher grade—30 to 40 cents a pound, the amount was \$16,513; next grade—up to

60 cents a pound, the amount was \$189,848; next grade—up to 80 cents, \$342,697; highest grade—above 80 cents, \$587,301; total flannel importation, \$1,136,659. Total clothing and wearing apparel of all kinds for men, women and children, \$1,914,200. Total cloths, \$9,257,731; total dress goods, \$19,793,253. All the blankets, and all the flannels included in the woolen importations for the year amounted to only \$1,153,592; and if we add to them the total amount of ready-made clothing of all kinds, the aggregate for the three classes—blankets, flannels and clothing, is only \$3,067,792, and the total amount of duty collected on them was \$1,910,762, an average of 62½ per cent.; while the total value of all the cloths and dress goods was \$29,050,983, paying a total duty of \$21,273,202, or 73 per cent. These comparisons show that as to blankets, flannels and ready-made clothing our home manufacturers do practically supply the home demand, while as to cloths and dress goods they fall far short—about one-fourth, as Mr. Ammidown puts it. With so large an importation paying 72 per cent. duty, our people are paying enormously for their best styles of woolen goods. The number of persons employed in the factories which make these better styles of goods is only a few thousand—the whole number in all the woolen mills of the country in 1889 was 88,010. Suppose we put the number at work on the finer grades at 10,000, and pay them an average of \$2.50 a day for 300 days in a year; that would amount to a total of \$7,500,000. Subtracting that amount from the total duty paid on our imported woolens last year (\$35,373,627), we have \$27,873,627 saved on our fine foreign-made woolens—if they were admitted free—after paying our own workers in that class of goods \$2.50 a day to do nothing. We cannot afford to pay for protection more than it is worth. During a period of twenty-five years under high duties our woolen manufacturers have not been able to hold the market for the finer grades of goods, and we are compelled to pay for them an average of at least 50 per cent. more than they would cost us if there was no duty on them. Would it not be better, as a business proposition, if our manufacturers would devote their attention to making such classes of goods as they can make in successful competition with the British workers, and reduce the duties or remove them wholly from such classes as they cannot or do not make without excessive taxation of the foreign competing article? As to these classes of goods, our manufacturers are not able to compete in foreign markets with manufacturers of other countries, while as to the classes which they do now make as good and as cheaply as others do, they can successfully bid against all rivals in some of the places where such goods are in demand. After all, this tariff question must be settled finally on business principles. We have gone far past the experimental stage. We are no longer dependent on foreign nations for help in the manufacturing line. Our industries are where they are able to get along with duties discriminating wisely and fairly within a range of 30 per cent. average. That was enough in 1842; it is enough now. What is more, it is in perfect accord with the platform doctrines of the Republican party from the time of its first utterance on this subject.We would not make indiscriminate reductions. On the contrary, we favor careful discriminations; but we would levy duties for revenue, and quoting the language of the Republican platform of 1860—"While providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country." An average of 30 per cent. on dutiable articles, with the present taxes on liquors and tobacco, and other miscellaneous sources of revenue, will afford all that the government needs.The overproduction argument has been answered so many times that it need not be again answered in this place. It is not relevant to the matter in issue. We insist that duties on foreign imports are above the proper protection line and are, therefore, too high; that agriculture has not been and will not be, under present methods, treated fairly; that justice requires a change, a great change, and that it must be effected speedily. The farmers cannot be made believe that their products are not entitled to as much protection as those of the manufacturers. For example, hides are free, while leather and manufactures of leather have a 30 per cent. protection; flax, hemp, jute, etc., are dutiable at 12½ per cent., while manufactures of those articles have 35 per cent. protection; raw cotton is free, while the manufactured article has 40 per cent. protection; breadstuffs—wheat, corn, flour, etc., are dutiable at 15 per cent., while iron goods have 40 per cent.; animals pay 20 per cent. duty, while manufactures of silk pay 50 per cent. Dairy products pay about 20 per cent., while crockery and glassware pay 40 to 60 per cent.Railroad and structural iron, and a great many other classes of iron manufacture, can get along with a 25 per cent. duty; nails and screws, builders' tools and hollow ware, could stand a reduction to 15 per cent. Glass and crockery ware could stand a heavy reduction, though the committee proposes to raise the duties on both. Sugar

ought to be put on the free list, and a bounty equal to present duties paid direct to the manufacturers long enough to test the question of their ability to supply the home market. But it is proposed to cut the duty in two in the middle and give no bounty. Salt and coal and lumber ought to be put on the free list, but Mr. McKinley's committee does not propose to do anything of the kind. It has come to this: That farmers will insist upon an equal showing under the laws with all classes of citizens; what is good enough for them is good enough for the others. If they can get along with 15 to 20 per cent. duties on articles which compete with their products, manufacturers must content themselves within a range which will average justly—say 30 per cent.

THE ALLIANCE AND THE PARTIES.

The hardest work which the alliance has on hand is to go ahead. It is beset with party prejudices and party demands on all sides. Everybody on the outside is offering advice. One friend—they are all good friends of the alliance, these advisers are—insists on the "order" going into politics, but would have it go right into his party; another wants it to stay out of politics lest it injure its prospects; another, more bold than the rest, assures his alliance friends that if they undertake any political movement his party is so strong that it will teach the alliance a lesson by breaking it to pieces. Democrats assume that the alliance demand for an equitable adjustment of tariff duties so that farmers may enjoy a fair share of whatever benefits flow from protection, is a movement along Democratic lines, and hence papers of that party are patting the alliance on the back encouragingly. The *Kansas City Times*, *Chicago Herald*, *New York World*, *St. Louis Republic*, *Montgomery Advertiser*, and other leading Democrat papers manifest great interest in the movement of the alliance, wishing that party advantages may follow.

On the other hand, Republican papers, the *New York Tribune*, *Philadelphia Press*, *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, and *Topeka Capital*, speak less patronizingly, more boldly, dictating rather than exhorting, commanding rather than requesting, and there is no disposition to conciliate or compromise. The Republican party proposes to go right along independently of the alliance, continuing as it has been going, asking no questions and answering none. As to Kansas—and the remark is applicable in other States, notice has been served upon the alliance that no attack upon the policy of the Republican party will be tolerated, and in the notice nothing is said to indicate a disposition to even listen to complaints upon the part of the membership coming from the alliance. We quote a sentence or two from an editorial article in the *Topeka Capital* of March 28, ult., as follows:

The *Capital* proposes to deal frankly and fairly with this organization, and as its aims and objects have a bearing upon the politics of the State and its material prosperity, to discuss in these columns from time to time this new organized force. * * * Every thinking citizen very well knows that a large majority of the farmers of Kansas are Republicans, and while they are ready to join co-operative organizations for the mutual benefit of producers, will not consent to being led into opposition to their party to please Democratic leaders or wild theorists who expect to cure the ills of financial depression by defeating the Republican party. If it shall transpire that the leaders of the alliance in Kansas intend making the organization a political machine to fight Republicanism, and that they propose to join with the Democracy for that purpose, the usefulness of the new order will be of short duration. If on the other hand the organization seeks the prosperity of the producers of Kansas by co-operation in controlling the products of the farm and intelligent individual political action, the organization will have the hearty support and sympathy of all good citizens. The *Capital* believes in full and fair discussion of all issues involved and offers its columns to its readers for that purpose.

The *KANSAS FARMER* is not authorized to speak for the alliance officially, but it knows very well what the alliance wants and how it expects to attain the objects sought. We assure our neighbors that there is no intention on the part of the alliance to make war on any party, nor is there any present intention to organize a new party, or to unite with any existing party. The alliance is agreed upon a few fundamental propositions relating to finance, transportation and land, and they want legislation upon those subjects. They want more money in circulation; they want the government to issue all the money directly, and get it to the people without the intervention of interest-charging agencies; they want money made plenty and put out at low rates of interest; they want the government to

take charge of the money of the country so that its benefits may be enjoyed by all the people upon fair terms and on equal terms—the same rate of interest on the same amount of money for the same length of time; it wants transportation controlled by the government in the public interest so it may be cheap, certain, safe and equal in its burdens and benefits; it wants a readjustment of our land system, that all the public lands may be gathered in speedily and disposed of to settlers under the homestead law; it wants alien ownership of lands abolished in some equitable way; it wants to secure for the people the largest possible measure of benefits from the unused lands of the country; it wants legislation that will cause vacant lands to bear their full share—acre for acre—of the public burdens resulting from taxation; it wants homesteads protected in the interest of citizens and their families; it wants a restoration of the redemption law so that citizens, when misfortunes befall them, may have opportunity to pay their debts and save their homes; in short, as to these three great matters first, and as to all related matters afterwards, the alliance wants such legislation as will equalize burdens and benefits of government, affording equal protection to all the citizens, destroying the influence of the money power, suppressing combinations against freedom of trade, and placing the debtor on terms equal with his creditor.

These things the alliance has set out to achieve. They naturally expected to have the work done through the machinery of existing parties, and hence no questions of party building, or party disintegration have yet been discussed by the alliance. It has been expected that, inasmuch as the alliance is made up of members of all parties, every member of the alliance would be a missionary in his own party to spread alliance doctrines there. And that is the status of the alliance at this writing.

Now, what have the parties to say about this? Are you ready to incorporate the foundation doctrines of the alliance in your platforms, and are you prepared to advocate them in your press and in your speeches and resolutions, and are you ready to support them by your votes? Upon your answers to these questions—answers by deed as well as by word, will depend the future relations of individual members of the alliance to their old parties. The alliance means business; it has gone too far to stop short of at least partial success. Its members are grounded in the new faith, and as there is no good reason why any progressive party should not espouse it as they have done, they respectfully await developments, with the understanding that as for them they are going ahead, leaving the privilege of following to be treated by other persons as to them shall seem best. Alliance members will expect to vote only for persons friendly to their demands, and they hope to find them in the ranks of their own parties. Should they be disappointed in this respect, they may be excused if they still insist upon voting only for friends. Again we ask—what have the parties to say to this?

THE MEETING AT OSBORNE.

We regret that a full description of the farmers' meeting at Osborne, the county seat of Osborne county, last Saturday, March 29, cannot be given here. The day opened threateningly, gloomy and cold. By 10 o'clock the sun was shining, and the temperature rose. At 11 o'clock the town was filling with people from the country, a few minutes later a procession was formed, and when the whole was in motion it was fully two miles long, practically encircling the town. Over two hundred wagons and carriages were in line, and three bands of music enlivened the march. No room in town large enough to hold one-fourth of the people, it was determined to hold the meeting in the street. At least 3,000 persons, men, women and children, had massed themselves about the speakers' stand and far away up and down the street—all standing—an hour before speaking began. Never was better order, never a more earnest and enthusiastic reception given any speaker, never more respectful attention to a discourse than was given by those good people there. The writer of this has witnessed many popular demonstrations and has often taken part in the proceedings, but he never witnessed a longer procession of civilians, and never spoke to a more interested and responsive assembly. Organizer S. M. Scott, to whose energy the success of the meeting was largely due, delivered a short address, and President Clover spoke briefly in words of counsel and encouragement. Mr. Clover is heavily burdened with his new and accumulating responsibilities. He could not carry all were it not that the people are with him to sustain and support him. He will gather strength as the work proceeds.

corn crop through June and July, and the cultivation should be very shallow, so as not to disturb the wandering roots which are, on the large varieties, about a quarter of an inch in diameter and sometimes fifteen feet long. They propagate from the wandering roots. The little fibrous roots are the ones that gather most of the food which perfects the berry, and the surface soil must be kept loose and fine for these little rootlets to do the best work. When the season is wet, blackberries will bear good crops without any cultivation, if not too thick.

I've had best success with patches which were planted in rows ten feet apart, with plants set three feet apart in each row. The second year they are allowed to come up as promiscuously in the rows as they will till July, in which month they are thinned to an average approximating six plants to every three feet square along the main rows, except in the part of the patch where I wish to raise plants for the trade. The last of July the tops of the young plants are pinched off; this pinching off causes them to grow laterals which bear fruit the next year. In winter the laterals are cut back half on some varieties.

Pruning is a matter of judgment. If the vines are not very thick they require but little pruning.

The old vines should be taken out as soon as the fruit is gathered from the Kittatinny patches. With other kinds it does not matter so much when the old vines are removed.

The bark on the Kittatinny will not stand the puncturing of the thorns on the old plants without being injured.

The Kittatinny, like the Sharpless strawberry, will not stand neglect.

For a "rough-and-ready" berry, plant the Snyder; it does not require winter protection of any sort and never fails to bring fruit.

The Early Harvest is a nice little berry and pays well for the room it occupies.

T. F. SPROUL.

Evergreen Fruit Farm, Frankfort, Kas.

The Poultry Yard.

The regular annual meeting of the Northeastern Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association, occurs in Hiawatha, Brown county, on Monday, April 7. All breeders and fanciers invited.

G. C. WATKINS, Secretary,
Hiawatha, Kas.

Broiler-Raising for the West.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have before me a Denver market report dated April 15, 1889, that quotes broilers, weighing two and one-half pounds per pair, at \$9 per dozen. I also learn from a Denver paper of about the same date that these broilers were shipped there from Hammon, N. J. Now the question, if Hammon broilers can be shipped to Denver, Colorado, at a profit to the producer, why can't they be produced here in the West at a profit? There are plenty of large cities here in the West inhabited by chicken-loving epicures who would gladly pay top prices for well-fatted broilers during the months of February, March and April. The great drawback seems to be a lack of "Yankee enterprise," and a great lack of know-how. I have experimented a little in winter-hatching and raising chicks artificially, and have drawn from my limited experience one very decided conclusion: That it is useless to hatch the chickens in dead of winter without being thoroughly equipped with the necessary buildings and brooders to accommodate them. It is a comparatively easy matter to hatch them, but this is only the beginning.

With this fact fully demonstrated it is evident that the brooding house is of primary importance; the brooder second, and the incubator, although it does the hatching, I place last. I am aware that this is reversing the usual order, but there are a number of good machines on the market at the present day which, with proper management, will hatch fully as large a per cent. of fertile eggs as any old

hen that ever lived. Therefore I place them a little in the background and look to the brooding arrangements, without which it is useless to hatch the chicks. In this ever-changing Kansas climate a winter brooding house, to be a success, must be made in the warmest possible manner and large enough to admit of exercise and scratching room, as going outside for this purpose would be out of the question during a greater portion of the brooding season.

To put up such a building for the accommodation of a thousand chicks and furnish it with brooders or heating apparatus would entail a heavier lay-out than any of our Western chicken cranks would care to risk in an untried venture. So it has never been demonstrated to us that broiler-raising on a large scale could be made profitable in Kansas. It seems to me that with good markets as close as we have them and prices paid equal to those in Eastern cities, it would pay some one having the necessary capital to give the business a fair trial. Farmers, who are usually at leisure during a greater part of the winter, might add much to their income by running a "broiler plant" during this season of enforced idleness, but it must be first proven as practicable and profitable.

Hammon, N. J., is known the country over as the cradle of the broiler industry. There the business originated and to-day its inhabitants make this their chief occupation. Thousands, yes millions of chicks are annually hatched and raised here to supply the demand for a "fry" in mid-winter by the wealthy classes. But Hammon can't supply the world nor even the United States. The demand already is far in excess of the supply, so why not supply Western epicures with a Western-grown article. What think ye, poultrymen?
G. C. WATKINS.

Hiawatha, Kas.

Plymouth Rocks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In trying to answer your lady reader who desired to know more about Barred Plymouth Rocks we would suggest that she write to Ferris Publishing Co., Albany, N. Y., for a book treating exclusively on the Plymouth Rock; it costs about \$1.50.

The Standard describes the color in one clause. If an isolated feather is placed on white paper, it shows almost white and black. In regular and natural position on the fowl the plumage is bluish-gray, barred with dark blue, and where they overlap, as they do on the back, the plumage shows darker blue. The females shows a darker shade on the wings and tail than the male. Among Eastern breeders the dark female was the choice for breeding, to avoid white under color and tendency to white in wings and tail, which were almost sure to appear in the offspring when lighter plumaged females have been gradually produced which are now in demand for breeding purposes, thus removing the many obstacles which heretofore impeded their use as breeders.

The color and barring to produce the bluish tinge so much desired and so highly prized in standard Plymouth Rock birds will be better described in the Standard of Excellence.

There are several strains of Plymouth Rocks, Hawkins, Conger, Gilliam and Corbin are all good. There is but one colored Plymouth Rock, but white or sports from them have been established, so that they breed very true to color.

J. W. C.

Care of Chicks.

It is supposed that you have some chicks out by this time. Feed is an important thing to young chicks now. As a rule, there is little danger in feeding growing birds too much, because, during the growing period, while every part of their organism is undergoing development and change, they devour all the food they can pick up. Very young chicks can not consume enough food at one time to last them a half day, consequently they need food often and a little at a time, as their mouths and crops are small.

The best poultrymen feed often and in



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MABEL'S GRANDMA.

"The world is even as we take it,
And life, dear child, is what we make it."

This is sense, even if it is not Shakespearean. Indeed, it is the opening stanza of an anonymous poem. It was the sentiment of an old lady to her grandchild Mabel. And many a Mabel has found it to be true, and she has made her life a very happy one because she has taken care of her health. She keeps on hand a supply of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and so is not troubled with those wasting diseases, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations and functional irregularities that so many women endure. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. "Favorite Prescription" is a legitimate medicine, not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. As peculiar in its remedial results as in its composition.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it

imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon; being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic, or strength-giver.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

A Book of 160 pages, on "Woman and Her Diseases, their Nature, and How to Cure them," sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.



DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS

Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless.

Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to Take. One Tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

small quantities; many in early spring give a mess by lamplight. This system of feeding every few hours while the chicks are under a month old is in one sense both economical and profitable, although it means extra work, for it first causes rapid growth and early development. The next thing in its favor is the faster they grow the better, as one can turn the products of spring work over quicker and realize the ready dollar by the shortest method. With a liberal range, the grubs, insects and seeds they pick up will greatly assist their growth; indeed it may truly be said that these and vegetables are the natural food of young birds. But domestication goes a step beyond by providing a great deal of human food, such as wheat, corn, oat meal, milk, bread, and such like. Move the coops every day or every other day to a clean place and place them far apart, so that the chicks will have a more extended area to forage over.

Poultry Notes.

Some farmers have several hundred chicks out and growing; how many have you? Don't be behind.

Don't find fault with your hens because they yield you less than your thorough-

bred cows and horses; neglect is where the trouble lies.

Fruit and poultry go well together. Every run will be planted with either plum or pear trees now, for experience has demonstrated good results both ways.

April usually brings rainy weather; look out for roup. Dry quarters, void of draughts, seldom permit roup about. Are you looking out and providing comfort for your fowls? If not, its time you're awakening; don't go asleep, it never pays.

Don't discard the older hens too soon. Set them first; the younger stock will see how they conduct themselves. The older birds sit closer and are not so fickle as the pullets. If you set thirteen eggs, a hatch of ten young chicks should fully satisfy; don't expect too much and disappointments will not confront your efforts. Patience is a lesson to be learned by every poultry-keeper.

1890 is the Year to Plant Trees.

IF YOU DON'T WANT 1,000 TREES

SEND \$1.00

for 100 Forest Trees by mail, or 100 Strawberries by mail, or 30 Grape Vines by mail, or all three packages for \$2.50. Send for catalogue and prices.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.

Gossip About Stock

C. J. Jones, Garden City, says that "crossing buffalo bulls with Galloway cows is successful with me this year. Such calves nowhere exist. They stand all kinds of weather without artificial food or shelter, and never turn their tail to the blizzard. Their robes are equal to the black bear, and they are the coming range cattle."

We direct the special attention of our readers to the public stock sales advertised in this issue. Now is the time to stock up at your own prices, so that when more prosperous days come, as come they will, you will be prepared to realize handsome profits on your investment. The farmer and breeder is wise now if he stocks up with good pure-bred animals while they can be secured at bottom prices.

S. A. Converse, Cresco, Iowa, writes: "My herd of nearly 100 full-blood Red Polls, all registered, are doing finely and sales have been good. All are in good flesh and health and increasing rapidly. Have a few young things to spare, and would let a few older ones go to start herds. I have on another farm a few miles out 140 grades that are very fine, and I am selling a few bunches of them to start herds of unregistered Red muleys, and at cheap rates."

A representative of the KANSAS FARMER visited the Eureka stock farm, at Scottsville, Mitchell county, last week, and although the proprietor, C. W. Culp, was in Missouri at the time, our representative made himself at home in the large and well-arranged barn, and examined each animal as best he could through the bars. He reports some very fine animals, especially Percherons, and is convinced that Mr. Culp thoroughly understands his business. His valuable farm consists of 620 acres of fine undulating land, in one square body, and mostly under cultivation and otherwise well improved.

M. F. Tatman, Rossville, writes: "During my illness the Kaw Valley herd of Poland-Chinas received many inquiries, some of which got misplaced and were not answered. I trust the parties so treated will not take offense, but will write again if not supplied. Late sales and shipments are as follows: Five head fall pigs, all females, to D. B. Layton, Weston, Mo.; one male and two females to Willie Urbansky, St. Marys, Kas.; two females to C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.; one female to J. M. Henson, same place; one male to E. Prouty, Arlington, Kas., and one pair of pigs went to King Fisher, I. T. We will have pigs from Kaw Chief and four other first-class boars for season's trade."

The last few weeks has seen many stallions placed in new hands, and Mr. Geo. E. Brown, of Aurora, Ill., has been doing his share of the placing. The following are the noteworthy sales made since his letter of a few weeks since: To C. F. Leadley and others of Casselton, Ill., the Cleveland Bay stallion, Cyrus 488; to A. J. McGee and others of Logan county, the English Shire, Great Wonder 2800; to Chas. S. McMore and others of Michigan, the Cleveland Bay stallion, Consort 40. This horse is perhaps better known than any Cleveland Bay horse in the United States, and is undoubtedly the greatest show horse in his class. To Wittenwyler & Co., of Clay county, Ind., the Shire stallion, Weston Bill 2865 (6555); to Barber & Goss, of Somerset, Va., the Cleveland Bay stallion, Governor 334. This horse won first prize in his class at Chicago last fall, and will be heard from again. Moulton Matchless 2876 (6181) was sold to a company at Plainfield, Ill., and the Cleveland Bay stallion, Francus 489, was sold to L. D. Smith, of Chipman, Ill. To J. W. Keeler and others, Decatur county, Iowa, the Shire stallion, Moulton Hero 2823 (6180); to E. J. Alexander and others of Dubuque county, Iowa, the Cleveland Bay stallion, Lord Dundley 505; to S. J. Bryant and Frank Ford, of Christian, Ky., the Cleveland Bay stallion, Hopkins 493; to Mr. Owen Morford, Sandoval, Ill., the Shire mare Nora Lee 355 (Vol. 6); to Mr. Lewis Hyne, Stewartsville, Ind., the Shire stallion, Chancellor 3d 2781 (7010), and the

Cleveland Bay stallion, Foraker 495. Also another load of six Shires and Cleveland Bays to the Fort Worth Importing Co., Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Brown writes that never in his experience has there been such a demand for Cleveland Bays as this season, price being no handicap when the individual is found, and although many good sales of Shires have been made, he still can show more good horses than any one in the business, and not one inferior horse or an unsound one on the place.

Sunflowers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As some one asks in, the FARMER in reference to these, I will give my experience. I have raised them for a number of years and consider them one of the best feeds for poultry that can be secured; and especially when the fowls are moulting, and during the winter when it is often quite an item to furnish a good variety. They are easy to raise, as by planting in rows nearly or quite all the cultivation necessary can be given with the cultivator. The soil should be prepared the same as for corn or potatoes, marking off the rows about three and a half feet apart and drilling the seed about one foot apart in the row. They should not be covered deep. Sufficient cultivation to keep down the weeds and the soil in a good tilth should be given, as it is as necessary with this as with all other crops to secure a thrifty, vigorous growth. The Mammoth Russian I consider the best variety, as they grow the largest heads and yield the best. The heads must be gathered before they get too ripe or a good per cent. of the crop will be lost, as birds and the poultry will pick out the grains as soon as they ripen; the heads being so heavy they will bend the stalk over and the fowls can reach them very readily. They should be cut off and stored in a dry place until cured or dried out sufficiently to shell out. Mice and rats are very fond of them, and if care is not taken in storing them away considerable damage will be done. They are very rich in oil, and a handful of a dozen fowls will be sufficient, given three or four times a week. They are good for an old horse, and will help materially in building up one that has been allowed to run down. A few rows can be raised at a small cost, and they will prove a valuable crop to use in connection with other materials. They will stand drouth better than corn. Some consider them hard on land; perhaps they are, but there is no necessity for planting any considerable acreage, as a few short rows will furnish as many as an average farmer will care to raise. The seed can be secured from almost any seedsman, and a pint will furnish a full supply.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

A Thing of Beauty.

Mr. W. R. Busenbark, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, who has an enviable reputation in being the producer of many novel advertisements in the interest of his popular line, is just issuing one of the greatest novelties in the shape of a transparent map of his line, which is about eight inches square. In the center, in delicate colors, is a leaf and the line of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, which is surrounded with a dark background. There is a preparation on the paper which enables one to attach it to his window glass, when it appears like a painting and shows up in a most conspicuous manner the map of the line. A number of them are being placed upon the various windows throughout the city, and they are all attracting a great deal of attention.—St. Joseph Herald, January 22.

Speaking of Fort Worth Spring Palace.

You can buy round-trip tickets via Santa Fe Route, at ONE FARE, to Fort Worth, any time between May 8 and 28, and have until June 8 to return. In Fort Worth you can purchase excursion tickets at low rate to points reached via Santa Fe Route in that State. Fort Worth is the gateway of Texas. Once inside the gate, every facility will be given for looking around. This is an important fact for land-seekers and health-seekers. A cheap way to see Texas. Inquire of local agent Santa Fe Route, or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

Home-Seekers' Excursions via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

On Tuesdays, April 22, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14, 1890, agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell Home-Seekers' Excursion Tickets to principal points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full particulars call on or address agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

Handsomest Train in the World.

On a New England or New York railroad? No. On the Santa Fe? Yes. This train runs daily on the shortest line between Kansas City and Chicago, and is also known as Pullman Vestibule Express, Santa Fe Route. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam, with handsome reclining chair cars, a library for the studious, fine dining-car service for the hungry, and fast time for those in a hurry. When Nellie Bly was in a hurry she traveled Santa Fe Route. For additional information inquire of agent Santa Fe Route or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

Where and What Is It?

It is at Fort Worth, Texas,—that's "where." It is the Spring Palace annual fair,—that's "what." This show will give in miniature what would otherwise require weeks of steady travel to see. A small edition of the World's Fair—Texas being a little world all by itself. Texans are a hospitable people, and you will enjoy seeing them and their Spring Palace. That you may have this pleasure, the Santa Fe Route has liberally arranged for a ONE-FARE round-trip rate to Fort Worth. Tickets on sale May 8 to 28 inclusive; final limit June 3. Fast time, fine equipment. Inquire of local agent, Santa Fe Route, or address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

Twelve Hours Saved.

It would indeed be ridiculous were a person going from Kansas City to Galveston, Houston, Fort Worth, Denison, Denton, Austin, San Antonio or any point in Texas or Mexico, if he did not take the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway.

It is a plain, solid, undeniable fact that the M., K. & T. railway between Kansas City and Fort Worth, Houston, and Galveston runs a whole half day quicker than any other line, and of course this saving of time is not only between these points, but between Kansas City and all points in Texas and Mexico. Solid trains having Pullman buffet sleeping cars between the above points. Bear in mind the M., K. & T. railway is the road, and see that your ticket reads via this short line. For tickets or general information regarding the above, call on your nearest railroad ticket agent, or address J. L. Daugherty, General Passenger Agent, Des Moines, Iowa, or Gaston Meisler, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

THE MARKETS.

(MARCH 31.)

Table with columns for GRAIN (Wheat, Corn, Oats) and LIVE STOCK (Beef Cattle, Fat Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules). Prices listed for various grades and locations.

WANTED, COUNTY AGENTS—To sell "John March Co.'s Chemical Debtorer" (applied to calf prevents growth of horns) and two other specialties. Retail \$1 and less. Permanent business; exclusive territory. MOREY MFG. CO., Waukesha, Wis.

CERTAIN CURE for Piles, Gathered Breasts, Sore Nipples, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Cancer and Fever Sores, Tetter. Sent by mail for 25 cents. Stamps taken. Dr. J. D. LAUER & SON, Conover, O.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE.—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Heavy advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address, Continental Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.

CHEROKEE STRIP NEWS. For \$1.00 fee, you can keep posted by private letter, and thereby be able to stay at home, save yourself time and money and ask any questions you wish to know. Enclose \$1.00 and address R. H. HESS, Arkansas City, Kas.

IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS. THE GREAT FRENCH VETERINARY REMEDY FOR PAST TWENTY YEARS. RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST VETERINARY SURGEONS OF THIS COUNTRY.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.

MANY DOLLARS SAVED BY BECOMING A CO-OPERATIVE MEMBER OF THE FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION. CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00.

THE EMPORIA Medical and Surgical Institute AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. For the cure of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases, Deformities, etc., in a State chartered institution, permanently located at No. 10 East Sixth Ave., Topeka.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE OF THE TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE. Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases. WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

BEAUTIFYING COMPLEXION. Use McGee's Cream for beautifying the complexion. Also cures chapped hands and lips, tan, sunburn, pimples, black-heads, etc.

PILES. Instant cure. We guarantee to do this. Large boxes for 50 cts. McGEE MED. CO. Commerce Bldg., Chicago.

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.

GALLOWAY CATTLE & CLYDESDALE HORSES

THE BROOKSIDE FARM COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Indiana,

Have always on hand a large collection of choice GALLOWAY Cattle and CLYDESDALE Horses. All first-class pedigrees. For reasonable prices. Call on or address DAVID MOKAY, Secretary, in writing mention KANSAS FARMER. Brookside Farm Co., FORT WAYNE, IND.

IX & GOODENOUGH, TOPEKA, KANSAS,

IMPORTERS & BREEDERS OF PERCHERONS, CLYDES, SHIRES and CLEVELAND BAYS.

Superior horses, long time, low interest, moderate prices. No other firm in America sells to stock companies under the same perfected system that we do, which insures to companies square dealing, successful breeders and absolute success. Our record this fall at Missouri State Fair, Kansas State Fair and Atchison Agricultural Fair is twenty-two first prizes, fourteen second and six sweepstakes. Illustrated catalogue free. Farm and Stables—Two miles east of Highland Park, TOPEKA, KAS.

CHANGE IN MY BUSINESS

I will offer my entire stock of CLEVELAND BAY AND SHIRE STALLIONS!

Three and five years old, and fifty Pure-bred Mares, sound, vigorous, fully acclimated At Greatly Reduced Prices! DEEP MILKING HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW FIGURES. MUST BE SOLD DURING THE NEXT THREE MONTHS. An opportunity rarely offered to secure such high-class stock at the prices and terms I am glad to offer. Send for pamphlet giving full particulars. GEO. E. BROWN, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

RUTGER STOCK FARM 1890

The Fashionably-bred Wilkes Trotting Stallion BLIZZARD 3751, Standard and Registered,

foaled 1884, bred by Colonel R. H. Pepper, Frankfort, Ky.; 16 1/2 hands high, weight 1,300 pounds, the action; can speed a 2:30 gait, untrained. Sired by Onward 1411, record 2:25 1/4, sire of twenty-seven 2:30 list, by George Wilkes. Dam Little Fortune, record of 2:32 1/4, dam of Attraction, 2:28 1/4, by Scott's record of 2:21, and sire of two in the 2:30 list; second dam Dame Gourlay, by Planet, sire of dams of Alto and Jessie Ballard; third dam Flora G., by Lexington. Terms \$35 for the season, with return for the next season. Mares kept on grass and hay at 50 cents per week; on grain, with box-stalls, at \$1.25 per week; by the Mares received at the farm and reshipped without charge; same care as our own, without liability for accidents of any kind. Change of ownership of mare or horse forfeits return privilege. We are the right to reject any mares offered. Write for extended pedigree. Farm one and one-half miles west of Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. Also breed Holstein-Friesian and Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Large English shire swine. RUTGER STOCK FARM, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas.

The Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. For 16 Years have sold to consumers at wholesale prices, saving them the profit. Ship anywhere for examination before buying. Pay freight if not satisfactory. Warranted mare. 64-page Catalogue FREE. W.B. PRATT, Sec'y, Elkhart, Ind.

"DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES." A \$25.00 Sewing Machine, with Attachments... \$15.00 A \$100-lb Platform Scale, on wheels... \$10.00 A \$125.00 Top Buggy, Sarven Patent Wheels... \$65.00 A 2-Ton Wagon Scale, Brass Beam and Beam Box... \$40.00 A 1-Ton Wagon Scale and Patent Stock Rack... \$75.00 A \$50.00 Power Feed Mill for Farmers, only... \$30.00 A Portable Forge and Farmers' Kit of Tools... \$20.00 A \$40.00 Road Cart, or Swell Body Cutter... \$15.00 A \$15.00 Single Buggy Harness... \$7.50 A \$40-lb Scoop and Platform Scale... \$3.00 A 4-lb Family or Store Scale, with Brass Scoop... \$1.00 Catalogue and Price List of 1000 useful articles sent free. Address CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Lightning Well-Sinking Machinery. Makers of Hydraulic, Jetting, Revolving, Artesian, Mining, Diamond, Tools, Wells & Prospecting, Engines, Boilers, Wind Mills, Pumps, etc. Sold on TRIAL. An ENCYCLOPEDIA of 1,000 Engravings, Earth Stratification, Determination of Minerals and Quality of Water. Gives Light, finds Gold. Gas Book 25 cts. The American Well Works, AURORA, ILLS.

"IDEAL" DRILLING MACHINE Steam Outfit Complete for Wells 300 feet. \$295 Same with Horse Power \$195 Large Catalogue Free Wells Machine Works, Fostoria, O.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESS. FULL CIRCLE. TWO FEEDS. 10 CIRCLE. FEEL MOST RAPID AND POWERFUL. K.C. HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY MO.

I have come to do you good. By using me you will get shut of weeds and INCREASE THE CROP 25 TO 50 PER CENT. by saving the roots to make corn. Any one interested send for circular. C. C. CRUMB, BURLINGAME, KAS.

Flower Windmill. Constructed entirely of IRON and a solid metallic wheel, thoroughly built and warranted for years. No wood to swell or No sections to blow out. THE FLOWER WINDMILL TOPEKA, KANS. AUTOMATIC GOVERNOR. SIMPLE AND POWERFUL. The invention of modern metal invention. Write catalogue and prices. Reliable and experienced wanted. Address, Flower Windmill Co., Box Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

KIRKWOOD'S WROUGHT IRON WIND ENGINE. What would you think of a man asking you to buy a wooden frame mower or binder? You would probably think him a fool. Think the same when he asks you to buy a wooden wind mill, when you can buy the KIRKWOOD steel mill for the same money. The reasons it is the best are—Because it is the most durable, the rains do not swell it, the sun cannot shrink it, and the wind cannot shake the wings out. Send for prices and catalogue. KIRKWOOD MANUFACTURING CO., Arkansas City, Kansas.

DEERING JUNIOR STEEL BINDER. KING OF THE HARVEST FIELD.



Works Perfectly on Rough, Uneven Ground.—Some Others do not. Works Perfectly in Tall, Heavy Grain.—Some Others do not. Works Perfectly in Light, Short Grain.—Some Others do not. Works Perfectly in Badly Lodged Grain.—Some Others do not. Strongest Frame, Simplest Construction, Lightest Draft, Greatest Durability, Most Easily Managed. GREAT IMPROVEMENTS for 1890 place it farther than ever in the lead of pre-tended rivals. OUR ASSORTMENT OF GRAIN AND GRASS-CUTTING MACHINERY is made complete with our DEERING LIGHT REAPER, DEERING LIGHT MOWER. Each the Leader in its Class. Our DEERING BINDER TWINE made by ourselves is the best in the world. We are the only Harvester Manufacturers who adopted this practical method of protecting farmers against poor Twine. Apply to our nearest agent for Illustrated Catalogue and Full Information or write direct to us. WM. DEERING & CO., Chicago.

SCIENTIFIC GRINDING MILL

THE BEST MILL ON EARTH GRINDS EAR CORN WITH OR WITHOUT SHUCKS ON and all SMALL GRAIN in fact everything which can possibly be utilized for Feed. SAFETY BOTTOM and other Practical Devices, to prevent breakage, in case iron should accidentally get into the Mill. GRINDING PLATES Reversible, Self-sharpening. Double the capacity of all others. Sold on trial. All Mills fully guaranteed. Simplest, lightest running, strongest, fastest grinding. Send for circulars. THE FOOS MANUFACT'G CO. SPRINGFIELD, O.

WHY BREAK YOUR BACK? USE THE KEYSTONE—HAY—LOADER. LOADS A TON OF HAY IN FIVE MINUTES. It is Strong and Durable. 10,000 SOLD. Fully Guaranteed. Send for full description. Mention this paper. KEYSTONE MFG. CO., STERLING, ILL. Branch Houses conveniently located.

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR. Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Hundreds in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch larger percentage of fertile eggs at least cost than any other hatcher. Send for Illus. Cata. GEO. L. STALL, Quincy, Ill.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE. WIRE ROPE SELVAGE FENCE. ALL SIZES KESE. PRICES REDUCED. Sold by dealers. Freight paid. Write to THE MULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO.

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THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY! How Lost! How Regained. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLD MISERIES. Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 800 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY ON NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

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