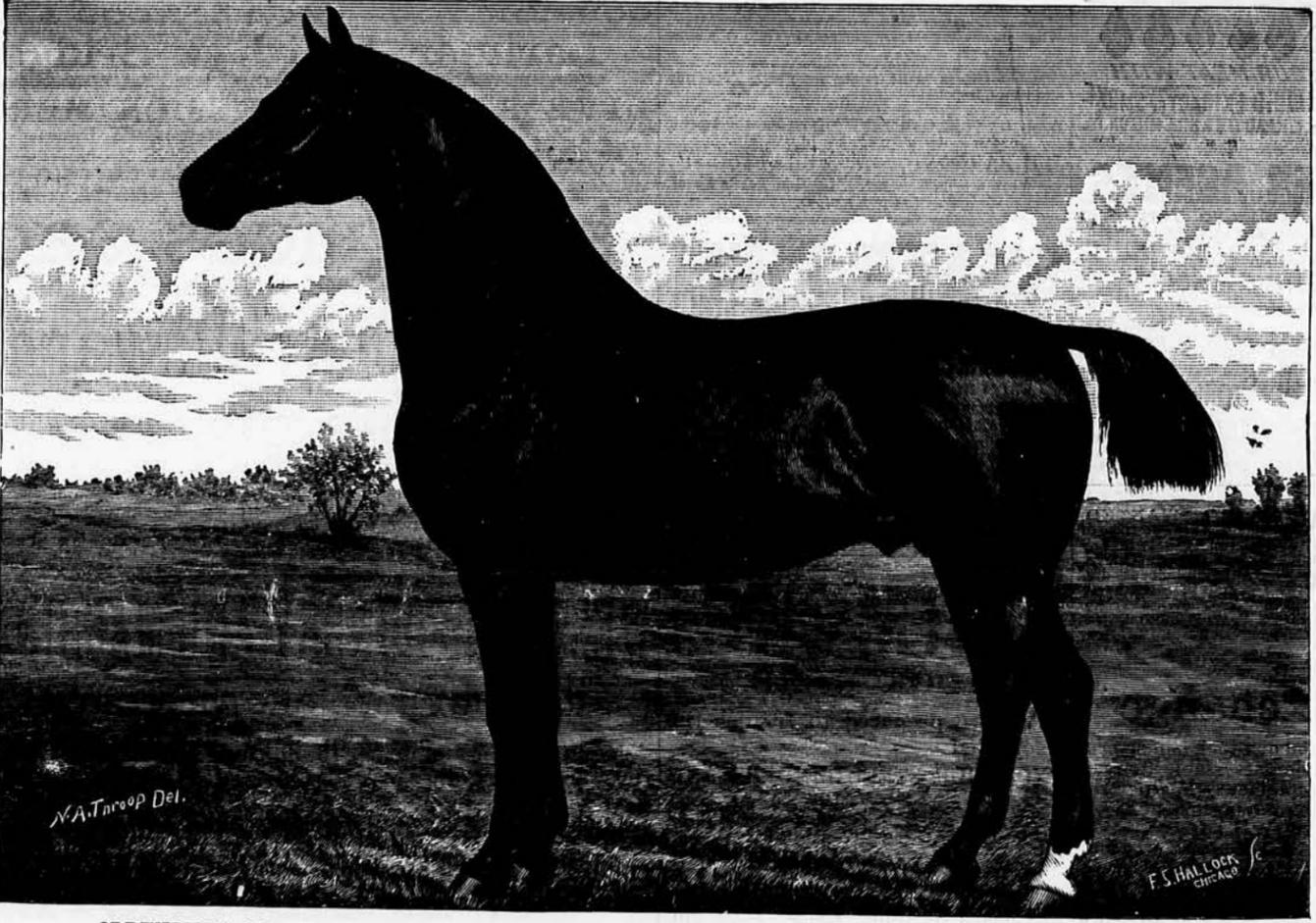


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Agricultural Matters.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Whilst the use of artificial manure, as a means of enriching an exhausted soil, if discussed in a Kansas paper, would evoke but little interest in the mind of the average Kansas farmer, the discovery of an inexhaustible supply of salt in the central portion of the State is leading to the general inquiry how far this mineral might be used to advantage as a means of increasing our crop yield, and under what circumstances the best results may be expected. The question is one deserving more attention and space than can be devoted to it in a newspaper article, and of sufficient importance to claim a place among the many subjects of interest discussed from week to week in the FARMER.

It is now an indisputed fact that common salt (chloride of sodium) is an essential constituent in the growth of our several crops. In conjunction with this let us accept another scientific fact, that if there is in the soil a deficiency of any one or more of the ingredients necessary to the plant growth, a superabundance of others will not compensate for that deficiency. This may be stated in another way, namely, that the fertility of a soil is determined by the quantity, in a soluble condition, of that essential element of plant food which is least abundant, in proportion to the requirements of the particular crop grown, hence, if all the elements necessary for the growth of a crop be present with one exception, a healthy growth or an abundant crop will be impossible till the lacking element is supplied, and the only medium of supply of inorganic matter is the soil. It must be admitted that the average Western farmer is not very conversant with the chemical composition of the soil he cultivates, or the crops he grows. They are matters of which he knows little, and probably cares less; and farming in the West is little more than guess work. In counties where land is high in price, and fertilizers expensive, the farmer cannot afford to go blind-fold about his work. This is true of the British and Continental, and all of the Eastern American, and will one day be equally true of the Kansas agriculturist; but I suppose it is only because salt has come ready-made to his hand that the latter is now giving it any attention as a fertilizer. While I believe the judicious application of salt will be attended with highly beneficial results, I have little doubt but considerable disappointment will follow the earlier stages of its application. I have noticed in several papers lately the indiscriminate use of from 300 to 500 pounds per acre, recommended on our wheat fields, almost guaranteeing an increase of from 20 to 30 per cent. in the return. I am satisfied such expectations will not be realized. Of all the crops grown by the Western farmer, there is perhaps none which takes less salt into its composition than wheat. It is rather more than an average acre that will yield twenty-five bushels of grain and 3,000 pounds of straw, yet these twenty-five bushels of grain will contain only about twenty-five pounds, and the 3,000 pounds of straw about 150 pounds of mineral matter, and these 175 pounds will contain a little over one-third of a pound of salt; so that an excessive application would probably be useless, and worse than

useless, as I shall afterwards show. Scientific men who have given these questions careful study tell us that a liberal use of certain manures, especially those of a nitrogenous nature, whilst highly beneficial to certain crops, are in some respects injurious to others, especially the cereals grown for their seed. This injury is owing to an overproduction of straw at the expense of the quantity and quality of the grain. The experienced farmer knowing the truth of this resorts to the antidote, the use of salt, which exerts a counteracting influence by shortening the straw, making it stronger, and assisting in sending the grain-producing elements into the ear. It is at this point the salt shoe might possibly pinch the Kansas farmer. As a rule we are not troubled with a superabundance of straw; sometimes, indeed, harvesting operations would be expedited by a little more of it, and the application of anything that would have a shortening effect will be required to be handled with care. I may add that this shortening effect is believed to be owing to the chlorine which it contains, and not to the soda. I am now speaking more particularly of the British farmer's experience, and will freely admit that under different circumstances of soil and climate, such as we have here, the result might be different. There are two ways by which this might be ascertained, and taken together will be certain to prove satisfactory. They are chemical analysis of soil and experimental tests. The latter is within the reach of every farmer, and the farmer is not so expensive as to be beyond his reach. In fact, such uniformity of character in soil exists here that two or three farmers might well combine and send a sample, taken from

of bibasic phosphate of lime to a solution, whilst 220 pounds of nitrate of soda in the same quantity of water only dissolved five and three-fourths pounds of the same phosphate." Nitrate of soda is an exceedingly expensive salt. Bibasic phosphate, I may add, means two parts lime and one phosphoric acid. Phosphate of magnesia also enters largely into the composition of wheat (about four times as much as that of phosphate of lime) rye, oats and barley, and the comportment of chloride of sodium on these salts is therefore of special interest to the Kansas farmer. It matters little to the farmer how much phosphatic or other fertilizing matter the soil contains, if it is not in a soluble condition, it is of no present benefit, as the growing plant cannot avail itself of its presence. It is necessary that the food be not only in the place where it is needed, but also in a condition in which it can assimilate it, and this is only possible when it is thoroughly soluble and highly diluted with water. The solution of salt possesses the property of dissolving these salts, and rendering that which before was locked up in the soil available as food for plants, and it is owing to its utility as a solvent that we may expect a further and perhaps the highest benefit from it. One point, however, that we cannot afford to overlook is that the quantity of earthy phosphates taken up by salts in solution does not rise with the amount of salt it contains, but rather with the dilution of the fluid. Hence it is not by an abundant application of salt that the best results may be obtained so much as by a plentiful supply of water. Baron Liebig adds: "It is quite certain that water containing a very small quantity of common salt acquires thereby the power of dissolving



KEYSTONE DISC HARROW.

the different farms, to a competent chemist. The return would be sufficiently accurate for all.

I am not to be understood as speaking in any derogative way of salt as a fertilizer in what I have written above. If the soil is deficient in the quantity of salt required for the healthy growth of any crop, I have already shown that such healthy growth cannot exist, and it is very probable that the State of Kansas is so far removed from the sea that such deficiency does exist. But I am far from believing that the best results will follow its application to wheat. I am unable just now to lay my hand on the analysis of the ash of corn which I would very much wish I could do, but I am of opinion that salt will enter much more largely into its composition than in wheat. I know it does into that of clover hay, which contains about four pounds to the ton; and turnips, which contains about five pounds. In fact, I cannot find any crop which contains so little as wheat.

But the effects of salt as a fertilizer is not confined to the amount of it which enters into the composition of any plant. In addition to this it exerts a powerful influence on other constituents of the soil, changing them into a soluble condition, and in other ways rendering them more available, and more valuable as plant food. Phosphate of lime, for example, enters largely into the composition of the wheat plant, and it is a long-ascertained fact that salt, even in a most dilute solution, dissolves this and other earthy phosphates in the soil in much the same manner as they are acted upon by carbonic acid and salts of ammonia. Baron Liebig, in his "Letters on Modern Agriculture," says that "from direct experiments it appears that 123 pounds of common salt dissolved in 11,000 gallons of water reduced seven and one-third pounds

phosphoric acid in the form of earthy phosphates." When we consider how much the fertilizing effects of these phosphates is increased by their increased solubility we can comprehend in some measure the benefits that are likely to arise from a judicious application of salt.

I have already written more than I intended, but the subject is by no means exhausted. At some time in the near future I may perhaps return to it again.

RICHARD COYLE.

Geneseo, Kas., March 9, 1891.

Artichokes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am in favor of hog pasture on top, not under ground. In KANSAS FARMER of January 14, "Inquiring Farmer," of Manhattan, wishes those that have tried artichokes to report success. I have tried them and pronounced them worthless, to me, or my hogs: I will say, if you want a good hog pasture, prepare your ground in good condition, sow twenty pounds alfalfa seed per acre, harrow in lightly. If season is extremely dry it may kill out, but "try, try again," should be your motto. When about one year old it will make a good hog pasture. Keep your hogs well rung. I consider it the best pasture grass that I have seen for the average Kansas farmer for stock of all kinds; and as hay my stock seems to like it. It produces far more feed than other grasses. There is a similar plant often found growing amongst it, which I call sweet clover, which bears a white bloom. I have had much trouble in pulling up the sweet clover in mine. I consider it worthless, or, in other words, a pest.

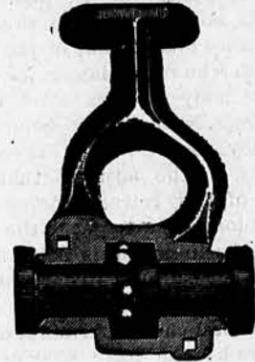
CORRESPONDENT.

Agenda, Republic Co., Kas.

Bookkeeping and Shorthand at Topeka Business College. Students may enter at any date.

The Value of Disc Harrows.

The farmer is rare nowadays who does not know and appreciate the value of a good disc harrow. A disc harrow, to be really good, should be one that not only does good work, but that will last and not be a continual source of expense. One of the most important points of a disc harrow is the main bearing, and this is the weak point of many. The accumulated pressure of the soil against all the discs comes sidewise on this bearing which makes a great friction and a heavy draft and rapidly wears out the bearing on most disc harrows. In the Keystone Disc Harrow this friction, draft and wear are overcome by the Ball-Bearing Hanger.



This is used on no other disc harrow. The immediate side pressure comes against the balls shown in the cut which revolve upon each other and with the bearing. The balls are of very hard malleable iron, about as hard as steel, and soon become polished bright and smooth and work as easily. Farmers tell us that this makes the Keystone Disc Harrow nearly one horse lighter draft than any other. As to the wearing qualities we know that with many thousands of them in use there has not been replaced for all causes combined a dozen hangers. Many agents can say as does the one at Hastings, Neb.: "I have sold this machine five years and never replaced a boxing." The double lever on the Keystone Disc Harrow is liked by the farmers, as it permits each disc gang to be adjusted independently. And on hillside work it prevents all slipping. The Keystone Disc Harrow does not have to be weighted down; it does its work without it and saves hauling all that extra weight of stone, or dirt or iron.

The Seeder Attachment made for this disc harrow is a great success. It sows all kinds of grain, and by using it grain can be put right in the ground without plowing. Oats are often sowed right on the corn stalk ground without plowing, wheat or other grain put in on fall plowing and in the fall, rye or winter wheat put in either right on stubble or after plowing. The grain is sowed evenly and the discs cover it to the proper depth so that less seed is needed. It saves a vast amount of time and labor, for it does the pulverizing of the soil, sows the seed and covers it all at one operation, and with only three horses and one man.

Send to the Keystone Manufacturing Co., Sterling, Ill., for their new book, "The Reason Why," which is sent free and gives full information; and mention this paper.

A New Machine to Pick Cotton.

A Southern planter was in Chicago a few days ago looking after Southern interests, and among other things he talked about a new machine to pick cotton. Only Southerners who have lived among the cotton fields can appreciate its valuable possibilities. The bulk of the expense, he said, is caused by the picking. Not only by the cost of the labor, but frequently by the damage done in the planters not always being able to secure sufficient help at the proper time. This new machine does the picking admirably without harming the open bolls. Its capacity is equal to sixteen men and the results more satisfactory. It means a great deal for the South. Its effect, if further experiments prove as satisfactory as the last, will be as great in the South as the effect produced in the North by the invention of the harvesters. Small plantations will not be so numerous, but large ones will multiply, for Northern capital will certainly be attracted there and cotton growing carried on on a much greater scale than has been done heretofore.

Short hand and Typewriting, General Studies, taught at Topeka Business College.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 8—J. H. Rea & Sons, R. B. Hudson & Sons and W. J. Turpin, Carrollton, Mo., Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

MAY 13—Inter State Short-horn Breeders, show and sale, at Kansas City.

MAY 14—A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill., Herefords.

HOW TO MAKE HORSE-RAISING PROFITABLE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A man can not make a success in any calling without a liking for it, and horse-raising is no exception to this rule. Perseverance must be one of the traits of the man who raises horses for profit. A great many farmers start out to raise horses, with flying colors, but when they discover that there are drawbacks to the business that they knew not of, they retreat immediately. It takes a long time to get to the profit end of the business, but is not this true of every other calling? There need be no waiting. One can go right ahead with other branches of farming, and in a few years he can have \$500 or \$600 worth of horses to sell every year. If the cholera does get his hogs, his horses may not die of the glanders, and one source of profit is yet left. One of the essential features in making horse-raising pay is to raise what the market demands. It will not do to be guided entirely by our own likes and dislikes in this matter. We must raise horses that other people like. There are three classes of horses that are in demand. One is the heavy draft horse, low-down and blocky, weighing from 1,300 to 2,000 pounds. The heavier the horse, the better the price. Another is the coach or carriage horse, high-headed and stylish. A smooth pretty horse, rather long bodied, and high on his legs, and weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. The third and last class, in point of profit to the farmer, is the trotting horse. He may be small, and generally is. May not be very pretty, as viewed by the general public, but one quality he must have. He must be able to "git there." If he cannot approach a two-minute gait, he is not much of a horse for profit. The breeding of trotting horses is a very uncertain business, and if the young horse, after long and expensive training, fails to develop speed, he has to be sold at a loss. In my humble opinion, the breeding of trotting horses by the average farmer is a delusion and a snare. They require too much training, and the results are too uncertain. One of the prime causes of failure in raising horses for profit is trying to get the draft horse, the coach horse and the trotter all in one animal. To try to produce a general-purpose horse, or a general-purpose cow, will side-track the breeder every time. Always breed for some special purpose. You will miss it often enough, and these misfits will abundantly supply the very poor demand for general-purpose animals. There will undoubtedly always be a market for good individuals of the three classes of horses above named.

It is scarcely ever profitable to keep a large number of mares solely for breeding purposes. About one-half of them will miss getting with foal, and about one-half of the colts dropped will, from one cause or another, be "a little off," so that only about 25 per cent. of the mares will produce colts every year that will grow up perfect horses that can be sold at prices that will make them profitable.

With a small number of mares kept on a farm and worked a part of the year, the per cent. of foals will be much greater, and the per cent. of marketable horses raised from these will also be greater. The business is not at all likely to be overdone. Most farmers will not raise first-class horses. Like all other

kinds of farm produce, a first-rate article is nearly always in demand, while a second or third-rate article has to go begging for a buyer. As you are well aware, farm operations of every kind have to be figured down pretty fine to make it pay in these times. So it is with raising horses. All farm work should be done with brood mares. If four geldings are required to do the work of a farm, keep instead eight good mares. Breed them all, and work each one at some part of the year. Moderate farm work and a grain ration is favorable to the production of fine colts. Two or perhaps three mares out of the eight will fail to have colts. They can do the heaviest work. A well-matured strong young mare should foal at three years of age and skip the fourth year. If from any cause a young mare is weakly, or poorly developed, she should not foal till her fifth year. A great deal of loss results from not looking after mares at foaling time. The period of gestation in mares, according to "Miles," varied in 582 mares from nine months and seventeen days to thirteen months and twenty-nine days, counting thirty days to the month. I like to have colts foaled about the 1st of May. Have had bad luck with colts that were foaled before grass came.

The colt should be weaned at four and a half or five months of age, and having been taught to eat before it is weaned, its feed should now be increased to about all it will eat up clean of oats and bran. It should never be confined more than is absolutely necessary. A blue grass pasture kept specially for colts after they are weaned would be a splendid thing. Some kind of winter pasture should be provided. The more they are kept on green feed the better colts they will be and the cheaper we can raise them. All the shelter the colt needs is a dry place out of the wind. An open shed is the best, where he can go out and in at will. Several colts together do better than one alone. They are a sociable animal and will take more exercise when several are together. The more they run and caper the better. Strive to develop bone and muscle, not fat. Prairie hay is the worst kind of feed I have ever tried for colts. Corn is not good. Early-cut corn fodder, early-cut millet, sorghum, alfalfa and oat straw for rough feed, and bran and oats for a grain ration are the best. I make my colts live mostly on rough feed after the first winter. If a certain line of breeding is pursued year after year a herd of horses will soon become quite uniform, and will bring a better price if broken and sold in pairs. Never raise colts from a vicious ancestry. Horses, like men, inherit vice more surely than virtue. Avoid bad colors. Gray is getting to be very unpopular. Some horse dealers refuse to buy a gray horse at all. Never offer a horse for sale when he is poor. Your nearest neighbor who knows your horse to be a good and useful animal will go and buy a strange animal from some horse jockey rather than buy yours if he is in poor flesh.

A. H. STILES.

Pavilion, Kas.

An Oldenburg Coach Horse.

We present to our readers on our first page the picture of one of the finest of coach stallions, Landessohn. His picture is an exact likeness of the horse. He is sixteen hands and one inch high, almost black, with large dapples, showing some bay about the thighs, breast and girth. He now weighs 1,400 pounds, was foaled June 4, 1887, and will make a horse that will weigh 1,500 pounds. He is of a noted line of prize-winners, and was imported in September by Messrs. D. P. Stubbs & Sons, owners of the Empire Ranch, Fairfield, Iowa. His sire is Magnat, the winner of prizes in Oldenburg in 1887, 1888 and 1889. His dam is Rosa, she by Felix, a noted prize-winner. Sire of Magnat is Stallmeister, an Oldenburg government approved stallion and a great prize-winner, as shown by his pedigree. The Messrs.

Stubbs have on their ranch many more pure Oldenburg stallions of equal beauty and excellence, as well as many Belgians of superior merit, and pure French Draft stallions, mares and colts for sale on the most reasonable terms. Their stud this year is pronounced by good judges to be the best in the country. See their advertisement in another column of this paper. Catalogue sent free on request.

About Marketing Hogs.

The farmer does not view with serene satisfaction the result of feeding hogs for the markets during the past few months. It has not "panned out" to his entire satisfaction, and the prices realized for his time, labor and corn has been, altogether unsatisfactory. And yet the feeder is not the only one who has agonized over this problem, for in a late issue of the *National Live Stock Reporter*, edited by Philip H. Hale, the constant friend of the stockman and the special and faithful advocate of the National stock yards at St. Louis, who discusses the hog market with such earnestness and ingeniousness, that his views are reproduced for the consideration of the readers of the FARMER. Mr. Hale says:

"The conviction is forced upon the writer that the low prices of hogs is due as much to the faulty distribution of them on the markets as to any over-production. The railroads and the shipper and the main packing interests, together with the largest commission trade in the country, are all interested in the haul to Chicago, and a few choice hogs out of the great supplies selling above other markets attracts shipments considerably beyond the capacity of the market to dispose of them, and although other markets may run short of supplies the continued decline in price, dictated by the Chicago market, has an influence on buyers at St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and other packing centers, and the result is that 5-cent hogs sell for 3½ cents at all the markets. The large production, combined with the faulty distribution, keeps the prices down. And right now while Illinois farmers are suffering largely by reason of Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa hogs being run in on their market in large quantities, some of their legislators are busy trying to pass laws so as to induce hog shippers from a wider extent of territory to ship to the Chicago market and reduce prices still further by the concentration. It is not exactly the intention but amounts to the same thing. They are legislating to save a few cents per head on yardage and commissions and, as the Chicago business is the only one that can live at all on reduced rates, the greater concentration would result and with the same numbers of stock in the country prices would go lower. They might save a few cents in charges and lose a few dollars in prices. Men have been known to ship hogs 1,500 miles to Chicago when they had better markets at home, and for the sake of a few cents difference over home markets which could not afford to make a reduction, the Chicago market would be overstocked again and again. It is to the interest of all stock-raisers that the Chicago market shall not be overstocked. The Legislature is trying, innocently enough, to enable the packers to steal all the hogs in the country, including the hogs of the farmers of Illinois. It is to the interest of every farmer in Illinois that the Chicago stock yards do not reduce charges below the charges at other yards, and it would be better if the charges were higher. The big packers will get the benefit of any reduction, and the injury will be felt by such markets as this, and by the men who raise the hogs.

"Any man advancing a statement like the above ought to be in a position to sustain it, and the past week furnishes a double example. Twice the Chicago markets were glutted and on both days other important markets were short of

supplies. Good judges will sustain the writer in the assertion that with a third of the Chicago hogs distributed between other markets all supplies could have been sold without a decline.

"On Monday at Chicago there were on sale 61,429 hogs; at Kansas City, 4,495 hogs; at St. Louis, 4,000 hogs; at Omaha, 1,900 hogs. Total, 71,000 hogs. This is not a large supply, and if the shippers tributary to St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha had not put their hogs on the Chicago market hogs would have been worth 10 cents per hundred higher, and the country would have received 25 cents per head more money, or \$17,750 in one day, which was divided up between the packers and the railroads. Later in the week there was another Chicago glut, while the other three markets had to take the decline. Chicago sacrificed the hogs. The second time there was a larger run at other markets, so that between heavy supplies and mismanagement of supplies the shippers suffer. Some day a new generation of shippers will understand these things."

Fine Stallions for Rice County.

The horse interests of this country have just been given a grand impetus through the valuable acquisition of the Little River Horse Co. The farmers of this country have long been in need of more good stallions for breeding purposes, and while no one man felt able to make the purchase or to carry such a risk singly, and believing in the spirit of co-operation, about thirty-five of our enterprising agriculturists formed what is known as the Little River Horse Company, with a capital stock of \$3,500. After some of its representative men had visited the principal importing firms in the West, they finally settled upon the firm of Austin & Gray Bros., of Emporia, where they found the best lot of young, sound and useful stallions that has ever been our fortune to see, as also superior terms and prices, and the articles of agreement for the government and control of companies, were marvels of simplicity and efficiency, and would especially commend the firm in that particular to all parties wishing to form companies.

The stallions purchased by the Little River Horse Co. were a magnificent Percheron named Bleriot, and one of the greatest Coach stallions that ever stood on iron, named La Poule. Bleriot is the most perfect Percheron that we have yet seen, of great size, dynamic power and commanding presence; he will weigh, at maturity, fully 2,000 pounds, which, with his great bone, beautiful and solid bay color, constitutes him one of the most attractive and useful stallions ever imported. In describing La Poule, no pen can do him adequate justice. He stands fully sixteen and one-half hands high, weighs 1,675 pounds, with the elegant finish, and the high organic quality of a New Market thoroughbred; his color is a beautiful seal brown, and if there is a finer animal in America of his breed, we should like to hear of him.

We cannot speak too highly of the gentlemanly firm with which we have dealt. They have not been a great while in business, but are true horsemen of the first magnitude, with the instinct of breeding, and higher than all, the purposes of true gentlemen. In dealing with them, we intuitively received the impression that we were trading with honorable men, the doors of whose establishment would stand open until every clause of their guarantees to their customers had been verified. We feel that their stock is of a higher order, their prices and terms better than any other firm in the West, and their guarantee a safer one. They have no high-salaried agents on the road organizing companies and adding their salary and traveling expenses to the price of the stallions.

We hope this will carry the weight

of a personal commendation and aid in attracting attention to a laudable and worthy enterprise, and cause other communities throughout this and adjoining States to do as the Little River Horse Company. Write to Austin & Gray Bros. for the necessary papers to organize among themselves and of themselves, and then deal with the firm direct, and not pay the high salaries and traveling expenses of agents of other firms added to the price of the stallions.—*Little River Monitor.*

Live Stock Notes.

The State of Kansas needs 250,000 sheep during 1891 to redeem her reputation for live stock husbandry.

The Emporia *Republican* remarks that Kansas is a "wooly" State in the proper sense. The wool output is 2,000,000 pounds annually.

The live stock census for 1890 will reveal many interesting as well as some startling facts concerning the animal industry of the United States. A new impetus will be given to some branches of the business, and many old-line methods of live stock husbandry will be abandoned. Every stock-raiser should learn some useful lessons from the exhibit made by the census.

J. S. George, of Reno county, says: "It is a great mistake our farmers are making in shipping so much of their stock out of the country. It is a fact that the country is being literally drained. Should a good crop be raised the coming season there will not be any stock to feed it to. The farmers are selling on a falling market and will have to repurchase on a rising. It would pay better to keep some of the young stock here."

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association has the largest membership of any similar organization ever known in the State. Nearly every known breed of live stock is well represented by this association. They have demonstrated their ability to breed as choice animals of each breed represented as may be found in the country anywhere. Now that they have succeeded to that extent, why not go a step further and give their views, experiences and observations to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, and not make a close corporation of their wisdom and experience? It will help the cause they profess to represent.

Chas. E. Galligan, of Butler county, writes of the Kansas herd law: "I see a great deal in the papers about herd law. I look upon the herd law as a dead letter, nothing but a blank, a mere cipher upon our statute books. I own a farm of 400 acres, part improved and fenced and part not, and to say I am obliged to fence and keep up \$500 worth of fence so that my neighbor's \$3 calf can not pasture my crops is mere nonsense, or to say that a township, county or State can take my land for a public hog or calf pasture is mere nonsense. The law compels me to take care of my own stock and you yours, brother farmer, and the very moment my calf puts his foot on your land I am liable to you in trespass, as that is your property, and I can't meddle with it in the least possible manner, no matter whether your land is vacant or improved, so I would say to Brother C. G. Allen, of Moran, this State, to pay no attention to any herd law as it wouldn't stand the test of our courts any more than a sieve would hold water."

Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, is receiving unusual commendation on two live stock reports gotten out last year. The first one out was "Animal Parasites on Sheep." It was especially timely and valuable for flock-masters of the range country. The last report is entitled "A Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse," and appears under the auspices of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The book consists of 556 pages, including thirty-four pages of plates, among which are some of the finest colored pictures of the anatomy of the horse ever produced in this country. The text is by eight of the foremost veterinarians in the United States. The first edition of this horse book is 15,000, and already there are applications for 20,000 copies on file at the Agricultural department. The House passed a joint resolution authorizing an edition of 100,000, so that in a few weeks the demand can be met in part. It is expected that the new Congress will authorize another edition of

100,000 next December, by which time there will doubtless be an increased demand far greater than can be supplied. The range of topics presented is wide, and the farmer or horse-fancier who cannot find what he wants in it has a rare kind of trouble to deal with.

In the Dairy.

BUTTER MAKING.

By Mrs. A. J. Travelute, read before the Marshall County Farmers' Institute, January 22, 1891.

One of the questions presented on our program being entitled "Butter-Making," I should like to ask the reason why it is that when superior butter brings twice the price of poor, there is so much that is decidedly unfit to eat?

The art of making a good article has long been known in all civilized countries by thousands of the people, and still there is probably in no country a supply of the best for a tenth of the population. Some of us might wish to ask the question, why plain directions for making good butter could not be published with a prospect for their general adoption.

Of course there could be if it was not that human nature is so perverse that few would follow any but the peculiar methods early taught and long practiced.

In our city markets a buyer of good taste may test the stock of perhaps a dozen or more butter-makers before he finds one that is a satisfactory sample.

Yet while the buyer honestly and properly says "it is not," the seller, perhaps with equal honesty, declares it is all right, either because it was made in his or her family or suits their own taste, perverted with a thousand samples of poor or medium quality. So, many a dairy woman, proud of her achievements, sends her produce to market with a first-rate expectation and receives in return but a second or third-rate price. Yet while it may materially differ, a really good roll or tub of solid, fragrant, sweet, golden butter will always find an appreciating purchaser and obtain a good price.

While despairing of offering actually anything new on the subject, I will venture to give a few of the methods by which the most noted and acceptable butter of this country is made. It will be seen that methods vary, and butter is made in many different ways, and yet it will be observed that there are certain principles which rule in all, and that there is really less difference than appears, but these very differences prove the possibility of general improvement and comparative uniformity by attending to essentials.

To find the first of these essentials it is necessary to go back to the pasture and secure sweet and nutritious grasses, because both milk and butter of a fine quality cannot be produced upon weeds, sour grasses or distillery slops. Then the cows should be gen'ly treated, carefully and rapidly milked by the same person, at regular intervals.

The milk and cream must be kept at an even temperature, in a perfectly clean place, free from odors of every description, and the utensils and vessels must be kept scrupulously clean, scalded thoroughly after use to prevent the development of bad germs; if in winter, milk and cream must not remain at so low a temperature or be kept so long as to become bitter.

In summer I find that large tanks, so arranged as to contain a depth of eighteen or twenty inches of water, are very useful. There should be a constant flow of water through them to secure a uniform temperature, which should not be below 48° nor higher than 50°, in my estimation.

As soon as the milk is delivered it is set in tin cans or pails about eight inches in diameter and twenty inches deep, the milk standing about seventeen inches in the pail.

I find that milk cooled in this way throws up its cream more rapidly, and the uniform temperature of the cream has a favorable effect on the churning. Good milk kept in this way will keep sweet for thirty-six hours, even in the warmest weather, and as much cream may be obtained as from milk kept in shallow pans.

The cream will nearly all rise in twenty-four hours and should be taken off before it is sour or thick.

In order to make the largest quantity of butter care must be taken not to remove the cream too soon. All milk should be skimmed at the same age, provided it had

the same conditions as regards temperature, etc. It necessarily follows then that some milk should be skimmed every night and morning.

The cream should be churned at a temperature of 62° or 63°. A great deal of experience may enable one to guess at this temperature with considerable clearness, but it is better to use a thermometer and be sure. It is preferred that forty or sixty minutes be employed churning. If the butter comes slow and is granular, throw in a little warm water, churning all the while, and it will soon be ready to be taken up.

To salt the cows once a week is generally believed to facilitate the process of churning.

The butter, after being taken from the churn, must be kept at a reduced temperature, worked thoroughly but without much pressure, in such a manner as to exhaust the buttermilk and added water, but not so as to break down the grain of the butter, because this would render it greasy. And after salting and working it is allowed to stand for a certain length of time, for instance from morning till evening.

Notwithstanding the fact that a very good article has been made by working with the hands, it is an uncleanly practice, and I should never approve of it. The first reason, there is the insensible perspiration from the hands which is taken up by the butter, and second it is not so well adapted to the rapid and complete expulsion of buttermilk as machine appliances.

While salt is not to be undervalued as a preserving agent, it must be remembered that too much of it destroys the fine flavor of the best butter; only enough salt is needed to remove its insipidity. It is important to use the best salt.

As a rule it is absolutely essential in the winter time to color butter in order to make it marketable or at all attractive as an article of table use at home.

Butter should be packed solid, allowing no interstices of air, and should completely fill the firkin, tub or pail, as the case may be, covering with a clean cloth sprinkled with dry salt.

In preparing butter for market in winter the best and choicest way is to make it into pound rolls, wrapping each separate roll with a piece of cheese cloth just large enough to cover neatly, always being very careful to give it a neat and attractive appearance.

A study of the peculiarities of the modes of making the most popular brands of butter will reveal how fully the best practice agrees in the above essentials. My advice is, never make any but good butter, put up in neat packages, and never allow yourself to lose your trade mark.

"Fair Play"

is all that is asked for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, when taken for catarrh in the head, or for bronchial or throat affections, or lung scrofula (commonly known as consumption of the lungs) and if taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure or the money paid for it will be refunded. It is the only *guaranteed cure*.

Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowels and whole system by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

Worms in Hogs--It Causes Hog Cholera.

MR. G. G. STEKETEE—*Str:* Please send me \$2 worth of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure. Last year I lost thirty hogs with cholera, and thought it was caused by worms. Last spring my pigs were taken the same way. I at once gave your Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure and cured every one of them. It put a move to the worms, and the pigs soon began to eat and grow fat. I would recommend it to all stockmen to use. M. M. JOHNSON.

Neligh, Neb.
It is not only used for hog cholera, but for worms in all kinds of animals. It is one of the most powerful worm remedies known for extracting worms from horses, hogs, dogs, sheep and fowls. Fifty cents per package, at the drug stores. Sixty cents by mail. Read Steketee's advertisement in this paper.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

The Poultry Yard.

Feeding.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One item in making poultry profitable is the feeding; and it must be done economically if the best results are realized. With young poultry especially the better plan is to feed a less quantity at each meal, but feed more frequently, giving them only a quantity that they will eat up clean each time. The first meal should be fed very early in the morning, in fact, as soon as they begin to stir about, and the last feed should be given just before they go to roost at night. This with all classes of poultry is two times to feed to an advantage. Small poultry need to be fed three times.

During the winter fowls need more regular feeding than in the summer, especially when they can have a good range, as they usually can on the farm. Young fowls need to be fed often, and especially when intended for market as soon as they have made a sufficient growth. In feeding young poultry to force the growth they can be fed every two or three hours, giving them what they will eat up clean to a good advantage. It is not best to depend entirely upon sloppy feed, or, on the other hand, to go to an extreme and feed all dry feed or grain. A warm feed given as the first feed in the morning can usually be given with benefit, but to depend entirely upon soft feed increases the tendency to bowel diseases. The scraps from the table, chopped fine, and soaked soft with sweet skim-milk and fed warm, not only makes a good ration, but adds to the variety. Wheat bran, with oil meal added, ground oats with corn meal, sorghum seed, Kaffir corn, are all good material to feed poultry, both young and old. Whether feeding for eggs or growth, it will pay to supply a good variety. With laying hens wheat is mostly desired for a thrifty, healthy condition. If too fat they will not lay, or if they are allowed to run down they will not lay, at least not as well as when kept thrifty; and young chickens, especially those intended for early market, must be kept growing steadily. The manner of feeding, as well as the kind of food used, is almost as important as the quantity in securing a good growth at a low cost; and during the winter it will pay to take considerable pains to feed well, but economically. N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Mo.

The article in the KANSAS FARMER, December 17, entitled "Poultry on the Farm," was by G. C. Watkins, the well-known originator and breeder of the Sunflower strain Barred Plymouth Rocks. The paper is one of the ablest read before the Brown County Farmers' Institute last year.

An experienced poultry-breeder says that food given to poultry has much to do with the color of the yolk of eggs, and holds to the opinion that the more fish, meat, cabbage and stimulants given poultry, the lighter color the yolks in the eggs will be. If you want yellow yolk eggs feed the best yellow corn you can get. You have only to try it to prove this to be true.

A very valuable grain to feed chickens during the first three or four weeks of their lives is Golden millet. Very small chicks need very small seeds. They constantly search for the seeds of grass or any small seeds. Nature is the best teacher. Small whole seeds are the best thing in the grain line that can be fed to very young chickens. Millet is useful when they are too small to swallow Pearl dwarf corn.

The Spring Medicine.

The popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained as a spring medicine is wonderful. It possesses just those elements of health-giving, blood-purifying and appetite-restoring which everybody seems to need at this season. Do not continue in a dull, tired, unsatisfactory condition when you may be so much benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kas.

Full Business course, superior Penmanship, at the Topeka Business College. Write for catalogue.

Alfiance Department.

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Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

SPECIAL.

We want some members of every farmers' organization—Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A.—to regularly represent the KANSAS FARMER and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

Industrial Confederation.

The confederation of industrial organizations lately organized for the purpose of confederating all organizations of producers willing to co-operate in securing the reforms in legislation now being demanded by the necessities of the great producing classes of this country, is making rapid progress. President Ben Terrell extends an invitation to each and every industrial organization willing to co-operate to secure such ends to communicate such facts to Secretary John W. Hayes, No. 814 Broad street, Philadelphia, at as early a date as possible, in order that such organization may have due notice and full representation at a meeting of the executive board, to be held some time during the coming summer for the purpose of selecting place for the convention to be held in February, 1892, and fixing the basis of representation.

Reno County.

Lincoln Alliance, in regular session, unanimously passed the following: WHEREAS, The Hutchinson News in its issue of February 25, in commenting on Senator Peffer's speech before the Reform Editorial Association, willfully and knowingly misquotes and misrepresents his words and meaning, and charges him with insincerity, and suggests his speech as a "huge joke;" therefore, be it Resolved, That we condemn the Hutchinson News as a party tool, and not an advocate of the interests of the people, and is unworthy of the support of respectable citizens, and we therefore advise all members of the Alliance, or any other labor organization, or any laborer whatsoever, to withhold their support from said paper. Resolved, That we believe Senator Peffer to be sincere in his words and efforts, and that he is a true friend to the soldier and the mass of the people.

Russell County.

At the last session of the County Alliance they resolved that Congress be asked to take immediate action in regard to the most available plan of irrigation; favored a more stringent trespass law; requested their Representative to do all in his power to secure a law taxing the mortgage at the same ratio as the property on which it is given, and such a redemption as will enable the mortgagor (in case of foreclosure) two years in which to redeem such property; declared that the present interest law should be enforced, and that usury should cause forfeiture of both principal and interest, and that commissions, costs or charges paid by the borrower, aside from the usual cost of recording, be redeemed as interest paid; that salaries of County officers be regulated by

the County; recommended State ownership of State printing establishment; uniformity of text books, printed by the State and furnished at cost; the Australian system of voting, and Crawford County system of primaries; favored the election of Railroad Commissioners by a direct vote of the people; a law prohibiting the taking and selling of property under chattel mortgage without giving at least ten days' notice; the assessment of property at its actual cost; the Conger lard bill; viewed with regret the impression that the Alliance encourages repudiation and defrauding creditors in the collection of just debts; declared that the greatest cause of the distress of the agricultural interests is the lack of a sufficient circulating medium; recommended appropriations by the Government for the building of dams and reservoirs in the semi-arid districts to be as much for national good as the expenditure of enormous sums annually for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

The American Ejected.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One day before the Roe bill took effect, by publication, the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange expelled the American live stock from the Exchange upon trumped up charges of disgraceful conduct, bringing the Exchange into disrepute, being a monopoly, etc. The fight between the organized commission companies, as the Exchange, and the American Live Stock Commission Company, as the producers' co-operative company, is on. If a few commission men can sit down in a public market and arbitrarily say that the producers shall be excluded from the market as a co-operative profit-sharing company; if the independence and intelligence of the producers of stock is not equal to this emergency, I mistake the character and capacity of the farmers of Kansas.

The American was not really a member of the Exchange, but was doing business under the membership of its President. But that made no difference; whether by regular or irregular action, co-operative selling of stock must be stopped, and no scruples as to the means used.

The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange is composed of the commission men selling stock, and the buyers upon the market. One of the rules of the Exchange is that none of the members shall do business with an expelled member. Immediately upon our expulsion notice was served upon the buyers, and they were ordered not to buy stock of the American. They complied with the order. We then turned the stock consigned to us over to Ed. and W. G. Peters, our salesmen, who are members of the Exchange individually, and they are selling our stock as usual, the buyers paying them just as much for stock as they pay anyone. This is the present status of the business of the American. I will keep the FARMER posted as to whatever changes may take place in the future. Some of the commission firms are industriously circulating all kinds of mendacious stories about us. Allow me to assure our patrons that under no circumstances will their interests be allowed to suffer. We will see to it that all stock consigned to us is sold to the best advantage.

The passage of the Roe bill caused the greatest excitement at the stock yards. A meeting of the Exchange was called, and a committee of ten appointed to go to Topeka to induce the Governor to veto the bill. I went up, too; not as a delegate; I wasn't invited, but I went because I was possessed of a consuming desire to witness the sublime spectacle of ten citizens of Missouri heaving and setting at the Gubernatorial throne of Kansas, like a ram at a gate post, imploring the throne to set aside the unanimous edict of the Legislature. I was disappointed; the show did not take place; the bill had been signed before the committee left Kansas City. EDWIN SNYDER.

The New Kansas Senator.

The Atchison Champion of March 5, says: Yesterday Senator W. A. Peffer, of Kansas, assumed the office as the successor of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, and entered formally upon his senatorial career. The Champion wishes the junior Senator health and long life, and trusts that he will fully meet the expectations of his constituents and friends, and not be a disappointment in any sense. Senator Peffer is not only the special representative of the political party which elected him, but officially, and in the

broader sense, of the whole people of Kansas, whose interests he is morally bound to the best of his ability and opportunity to subserve. That Senator Peffer will conscientiously, faithfully and industriously meet his responsibilities and discharge his obligations as a Kansas Senator the Champion believes; that he will not disappoint the hopes of his friends nor prove recreant to the solemn trust confided to him, we are confident; that both as a debater and worker he will reflect great credit on himself and the State which has so highly honored him goes without saying.

It is certain now that the people, the common people, the farmers and industrial classes of the Sunflower State, have a worthy representative in the highest legislative body in the nation, and that their affairs will not suffer either from indifference or want of sincere and enthusiastic advocacy. The Senator will not be as brilliant in rhetorical display as his distinguished predecessor; he will not, perhaps, attract as much general attention on account of his peculiar linguistic or oratorical performances, but, like his worthy colleague, Senator Plumb, he may be relied on to talk good, sound sense whenever he participates in the discussions of that body; he will never mortify nor humiliate his constituents by making a spectacle of himself, either by his speeches or his votes; he will speak his honest sentiments and vote them bravely and fearlessly; and while, possibly, in a comparatively few things he may be a trifle erratic, he will never be insincere nor politically dishonest; he will constantly exert himself to secure for his State and nation that form of legislation best calculated to promote their truest welfare. Corporations will not be able to buy him, monopolies will be powerless to influence him, trusts will fail to swerve him from the straight line of duty, and plutocracy will not dare to approach him with its bribes. He will be as untrammelled as honesty itself, and whatever he does as the representative of Kansas will be done always with an eye single to the interests of the common people.

In his endeavors to secure certain legislation, with possibly one or two exceptions, he will stand practically alone, with an influential and powerful majority against him; but this fact will not deter him from making an effort to accomplish the results which are the conviction of his mind; and, although he may not succeed in doing much, he will merit the approbation which is the due of all who, even in the minority, make an effort to accomplish something.

One thing is assured, that before his term of office expires, judging from the trend of events, Senator Peffer will be re-enforced by other Senators with similar political and economic views. And thus the number of the people's representatives will steadily increase, and the number of plutocratic representatives correspondingly decrease. The people, not only in Kansas, but in nearly all the balance of the States of this Union, are getting into the saddle, and this is the hope of the nation and the guaranty of its perpetuity and prosperity.

Is It So Bad?

The Los Angeles (Cal.) Times trenchantly describes the social conditions as follows: "We are fond of boasting about the superiority of social conditions in the New World over those which prevail in the Old. Are they so much superior? There have been 2,650 foreclosures of farm mortgages in Kansas during the past six months. In the city of New York there are over 150,000 people who earn less than 60 cents a day. Thousands of this number are poor girls, who work from eleven to sixteen hours a day. Last year there were over 23,000 families forcibly evicted in that city, owing to inability to pay their rent. One person in every ten who died in New York in 1889 was buried in the Potter's Field. Let us cease deceiving ourselves, and admit that like causes everywhere produce like effects—that the concentration of great wealth in the hands of a few who seek but to increase it, breeds misery as readily in a republic as it does in a monarchy, and that it is nothing but the existence of our wide stretches of virgin soil, open to the people—now rapidly disappearing—which has hitherto kept the poor of the United States less abject than are the poor of Europe."

To Alliances.

Send to Brother D. W. Cozad for special terms to Alliances on all classes of nursery stock. Address D. W. Cozad, LaCygne, Linn county, Kansas. (Mention KANSAS FARMER.)

Never Was Known to Fail.

Farmers, don't pay a dollar for a bottle or package of Hog Cholera Cure when you can buy Steketee's Sure Hog Cholera Cure at the drug stores for 50 cents—nearly a pound—or 60 cents by mail. Take no substitute. Some druggists will tell you: "We have as good, if not better." It is simply to get rid of some worthless stuff. Have Steketee's or none. Read Steketee's advertisement in this paper.

Worms in Horses.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice many inquiries in your valuable paper, asking for remedies for the cure of worms in horses, and although I have my advertisement in your paper, of Hog Cholera Cure and Pin-Worms in Horses combined, you do not call attention to my advertisement when farmers ask for a remedy. I take the liberty to say to your readers that I have a remedy for worms in horses, I care not what kind. The stomach worms are easier to take from a horse than the pin-worms are, and I have never failed with my remedy on the pin-worms in man or beast.

My remedy is not for experimenting. It has been used by farmers the past ten years, and I have never heard of a single case of dissatisfaction.

I claim that the cause of hog cholera is from worms, and so have I always claimed that the majority of sickness among horses is caused by worms.

I will give you three from the many testimonials of what I claim, and I challenge any doctor in this country to do what these remedies do, in either man or beast:

MR. STEKETEE:—In regard to your Hog Cholera Cure, it is giving the best satisfaction. Sold six boxes to one man. He says: "It fetched the worms out of the horses a-flying." W. W. STAMBAUGH, Kunkle, O., December 12, 1890.

G. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids:—Dear Sir: We have used the Worm Medicine on one of our horses and conclude it is doing all you claim for it. The animal certainly has improved in general appearance decidedly in the one week since taking the medicine. We enclose money for another lot. Respectfully yours, Pierce, Neb. JEWETTS.

HIS HORSE HAD THE BOTS.

What are bots in horses?—worms. Henry Wibbels, of Renville, Minnesota, writes: "I have a horse troubled with bots (worms). Your remedy is all right; used it with great satisfaction."

Every farmer should have a package of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure in his barn so as to give quick relief to wormy and sick hogs, horses, colts or any animal.

If you use the above remedy you will free your horse from that troublesome disease, pin-worms; but please do not think that one package will always cure an animal, or condemn the remedy if one package does not cure a dozen animals.

Please make no mistake when calling at your drug stores for Steketee's Pin-Worm Destroyer. Please say whether for human beings, or for animals. For animals, call for Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure; but remember that it is a remedy for worms in animals, and if you, by the use of this remedy, destroy the worms, you cure your animal and prevent hog cholera. My price is 50 cents at the drug store or 60 cents by mail. For human beings 25 cents per package by mail or at the store. Read my advertisement in this paper.

Address GEO. G. STEKETEE.

Corn Shock Loader.

At last, a corn shock loader, long wished for. Worth \$25; price \$13. Can be attached to any common wagon and rack. One man does all the work. The shocks are loaded any place on the wagon while it is being driven to the next shock—regardless of mud, snow or frost. No backing to a shock. It is handy, easy and quick. No difference whether hand or self-shocking machine-made shocks. It is a good thing in nice weather and a better thing in bad weather. Guaranteed to do good work or no pay. (Patent applied for.) D. H. GOOD, Canada, Kas.

Kansas City to Toledo Without Change of Cars via the Wabash Railroad.

A solid train, composed of the finest sleeping and chair cars in the world, is now running on the Wabash railroad from Kansas City to Toledo, leaving Kansas City every day at 6:20 p. m., arriving in Toledo at 4:15 next afternoon, passing through the cities of Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur, Danville, Lafayette, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Defiance to Toledo. No other line out of Kansas City runs a solid train as far east as the Wabash. This fast Wabash train arrives in New York at 4 p. m., the second afternoon from Kansas City. There is no extra charge on this fast train. We will reserve your sleeping-car accommodations through to destination by applying at Wabash ticket office, northwest corner Ninth and Delaware streets, Kansas City, or write or telegraph to H. N. GARLAND, Western Passenger Agent.

Gossip About Stock.

J. Cunningham & Co., Bunker Hill, Ind., breeders and shippers of thoroughbred Poland China hogs and Plymouth Rock chickens, place their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER, beginning with last week's issue.

The Deputy Sheriff of Wyandotte County and another officer from Kansas City, Kas., arrested a cattleman a few days ago at El Dorado, charged with shipping a mixed car of hogs and cattle. When will our stockmen learn that such shipments are contrary to law, the violation of which subjects the shipper to heavy penalties? Several such arrests have been made within the last few months.

Kansas makes a very creditable showing in the Holstein-Friesian transfers for the week ending, February 21, as follows: Dairy Chief, 10673, Topeka Belle, 11982, Henson & Rathbone, J. G. Otis, Topeka, Kas.; Industrial Prince, 9311, Geele, 1508, D. F. H. B., M. E. Moore, N. H. Brosius, Topeka, Kas.; Ida Hessel, 23704, Jullano, 16510, Annette, 18248, Signa, 18069, H. C. Jewett & Co., H. C. Jewett, Cheney, Kas.

The good work of improvement of our live stock goes grandly on, and in this connection it is a pleasure to call attention to the advertisement of a new establishment in Republic County, known as the Hogate, Watkins & Foster Importing Company, of Bellville, Kas. They import and breed for sale, Yorkshire, French Coach, French Draft, Percheron, Belgian and English Shire stallions, also pure-bred Spanish jacks. Visitors and correspondence will be well received.

O. P. Updegraff, proprietor of Riverside stock farm, Topeka, Kas., writes us as follows: "The yearling stake for trotting foals of 1890, advertised in your very good paper, I am pleased to say, filled fairly well, and will be trotted this fall and carried through in all particulars as advertised. At least a part of the credit of filling stake I attribute to your very successful advertising medium. I shall very soon open a \$1,000 guaranteed stake for foals of 1891, to be trotted as yearlings in 1892."

W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, Kas., whose advertisement appears in our columns, has been engaged in producing pure Poland Chinas for over ten years, his business constantly increasing, so that last year his herd numbered over 300 head, and he will have over 200 head this summer to supply his numerous customers throughout the Union. He is recognized as one of the champion shippers of the West, and a noted expert judge of swine. He has a large supply of pigs now ready for shipment that are handsome and extra good feeders. Has lately shipped herds to Lawrence, Kansas City and Iowa.

Platt's annual sale of Galloways, at Kansas City, Mo., Thursday, April 2, will be found advertised in the KANSAS FARMER, beginning with this issue. Mr. Platt's herd of Galloways is so well known throughout the country that it is unnecessary for us to comment further than to call attention to this annual sale as advertised in our columns. Undoubtedly the Galloways constitutes one of the most important breeds in the North and West. They are very hardy and of vigorous constitution, with a wonderful property of laying on of fat on the most valuable parts, and well noted for superior quality of flesh. Look up Mr. Platt's advertisement and send for catalogue, not forgetting to mention the KANSAS FARMER.

In calling attention to the new advertisement in this issue of Thos. J. Higgins' Rock Creek herd of Hereford cattle, at Council Grove, Kas., we will improve the opportunity and call attention to a recent addition to it of thirty-two head of the well known Early Dawn herd of George Fowler, of Maple Hill, founded by Shockey & Gibb. In the language of the *Breeders' Gazette*, Mr. Higgins has selected from this herd his foundation stock, and by judicious additions from time to time and skillful mating, gathered about him a herd numbering 130 head. With an abiding faith in cattle and time-tested confidence in the "white-faces" as the breed best adapted to Kansas cattle-raising, Mr. Higgins determined to set pace for the very front rank, and has lately displayed the sound judgment to purchase from the noted Hickory Grove herd of Wm. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind., a car load of its best females, headed by Cherry Boy 21495, the champion Hereford bull of 1890. From the kind of cattle Mr. Hig-

gins is buying, if he breeds judiciously, he should soon stand right in the front rank of Hereford breeders. His shrewd far-sightedness in thus laying in "top cattle" from the leading herds at depression prices should not be without its influence at this time upon all who contemplate taking up with the "white-faces" or enlarging present holdings.

A few weeks ago our Chicago manager, while in Ohio hustling for business, visited the stock farm of Mr. W. H. S. Foster, of Fostorio, Ohio, and says he found him not only an especially successful breeder of the popular Holstein-Friesian blood, but thoroughly practical in every branch of stock-raising, and systematic and business-like in business transactions. But few there are who can boast of so successful an attainment of fine stock breeding. Mr. Foster has an unvarying rule of capturing the best prizes at all fairs and expositions and dairy shows where competition is close and where a prize means something. It can be safely said that nowhere in the Middle States can be found so desirable a herd of the "Black and White." He has been in business seven years, and says he has the finest collection of the Mercedes blood in America, which places him in a position to satisfy the most difficult to please. Among the female prize-winners of Mr. Foster's herd are Philpall, Jodin, Aaltgie, Lily A., Nona, Langmeer Lass, Anele's Mercedes, Durke V. of Ohio, Amsterdam Julie's Mercedes and Julia Clifden Mercedes. The last named is worthy of more special mention on account of her great record as a prize-winner at Columbus, Ohio, State fair in 1889, when but three years old, in a three days' test, in competition with Jerseys, Red Polls, Ayrshires and other Holsteins, she won the \$100 butter prize. The males of special merit are International Prince, a winner of prizes in Holland and America of special worth—a fine specimen of the breed—at three years old he weighed 2,400 pounds, doubtless the best bull ever im-

cases of tags and boxes, 2 cases and 1 crate of machinery, 250 tierces of tallow, 65 tierces of beef, 2,000 bales of cotton, 207 bales of leather, and 1,365 bags of oil cake. The steamer is valued at \$250,000, and is fully insured in English companies. Whatever insurance there is on the cargo was placed at the sailing port, and the amount is not known here. The Swifts of Chicago, who have a branch house here, were the largest shippers of cattle. The leather was shipped by Boston firms, and the provisions mainly by Chicago and Western houses."

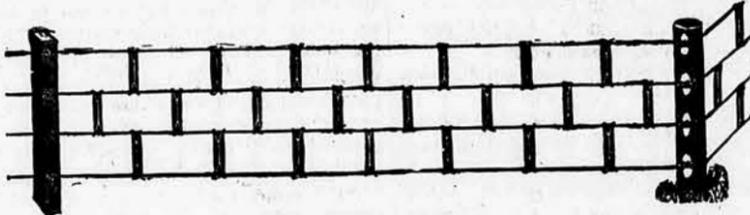
Woman's Sense.

Jane—"Oh! that horrid dog!"
John—"What's the matter now?"
Jane—"Can't you see? Just look at him on my flower bed. There's no use talking; I am going to have a fence around this yard."

John—"The cure is worse than the disease; better go without flowers than have one of those clumsy and unsightly wood picket fences."

Jane—"Well, you won't have to use a wooden fence. Brother Henry has just had one of 'Hartman's' Steel Picket Fences put up, and it is not only handsome but dog-tight. He said it was really cheaper at first cost than wood picket fence, considering painting and all, and beside that, it is indestructible and will not blow over or tumble down, boys cannot pull the pickets off, and it has no base-board to rot, shade the plants or hide the grounds."

"Mr. Hartman's agent told Henry that they really sold more lawn fencing than all other manufacturers combined, and that their factory at Beaver Falls, Pa., was overrun with orders. I am sure it will be just what we want. They make a steel tree and flower-guard also, and we ought to protect our trees, so that every horse tied to them would not gnaw the bark. The flower-guards will support the plants, and are excellent for holding up



THE DUNCAN FENCE.

ported, concerning which Mr. Y. De Young, one of the most prominent breeders of Holland, and the inspector for the Friesian Herd Book, said: "Alas! this magnificent bull is destined for America. It is surely a pity that the very best specimen and model of the cattle of our country, and one of which Holland might justly feel proud, is lost to her forever." Sir Henry S., winner of first prize at the New York dairy and cattle show, at Madison Square Garden, New York city, May, 1887, also won first prize at Hornellsville exposition, 1887, and prize at New York State fair, 1887. Castines Jacob is a grandson of the celebrated cow Mercedes, whose reputation is well known to the dairy world—a prize-winner in leading cattle and dairy shows, including a number of sweepstake prizes. This is one of the finest bulls of the breed; weight, 2,600 pounds. Mr. Foster has also direct descendants of the Apperdoes, Midwoud, Texalaar, Empress, Ondine, Netherlands, and Tritomia families. A very excellent herd to select from, and those wanting the best should address Mr. Foster at once. See his advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

One Ship Load.

A heavily laden train of cars is an interesting and instructive sight. A dozen such trains could be unloaded into one modern ship, as the following report shows:

A Boston dispatch, under date February 28th, inst., says: "The Warren line steamer Iowa, reported by the steamer Pennland as apparently being abandoned in a sinking condition, is a four-masted steamer of 2,800 tons, built at Liverpool in 1879. Her cargo is valued at \$350,955, and consists of 164 cases of organs, 1,100 pieces of marble blocks, 422 head of cattle, 760 boxes of bacon, 667 boxes of hams, 936 tierces, 550 firkins, and 1,600 pails of lard, 2 barrels of bladders, 5,622 sacks of flour, 18,531 bushels of corn, 1,875 quarters of beef, 1,200 pieces of staves, 300 bundles of shooks, 39 barrels of tongues, 36 boxes of pork, 52 cases of hams, 3 cases of desks, 2

tomato vines. One good thing about them, and where they excel wooden tree or flower boxes, is the fact of their not harboring insects or vermin; besides, their light, graceful appearance make them an ornament to the grounds.

"We also need a mat, John, and when you order the rest of the things, buy a 'Hartman' Flexible Steel Wire Door Mat. They do not absorb filth nor breed disease, and as there are two mats in one, they are cheaper than cocoa mats, and will out-wear a dozen of them."

The Duncan Fence.

We desire to call attention of our readers to the new cut showing the above fence. Quietly but steadily the Duncan fence, with its strong, smooth wires, Steel Stay-Guards and Stretcher-Fasteners, seems to be taking the place of barb wire fencing with all those desiring a strong, secure fence, harmless to stock and at a price very close to that of barb wire.

Believing that our readers will prefer to hear from those that have used the Duncan fence, we give below extract from a letter taken at random from the many. It will not be hard for the reader to judge for himself as to the merits of this fence.

In this connection we would say that the Wire Fence Improvement Co., of Chicago, deserve great credit, not only for their efforts to make the fence as perfect as possible in every part, but also their pains to give in their advertisement, as near as possible, a fairly good idea of the Duncan fence.

COPY OF LETTER.

TEMPE, ARIZ., Feb. 25, 1891.
Wire Fence Improvement Co., Chicago Ill.—Dear Sirs: Inclosed find postoffice order for \$25.00, for which please send me the worth in Steel Stay-Guards. The Duncan fence ordered last summer gives the best of satisfaction.
[Signed] C. MEYER.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E.M. Crummer, Belleville, Kas.

Kaffir Corn--Corn Fodder.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have read with interest in the KANSAS FARMER of Dec. 31 and Feb. 11 what D. P. Horton, of Council Grove, has to say of this forage and seed plant. From the test we made with it here, and of seed we sent to Alabama we should commend it as certainly worthy of cultivation. If it will produce seed well, where sown broadcast we should think there would be no doubt of its success, as it could be harvested with either the binder or header, preferably with the binder. In the *Nebraska Farmer* I saw an article on threshing corn, from the pen of G. T. Pettit, Oneida, Kansas. The common threshing machine with the concave removed was used, and the fodder stacked in racks. If a description has not already been given in the KANSAS FARMER, which we may have overlooked, we should like he or some other writer, would give it for the benefit of your readers. The fodder question is an important one. It is a theme of discussion in places where it is not nearly so urgent as in Kansas. To one not accustomed to see corn fields stretching away in every direction as far as the eye would carry, and as we saw it for two years, during failure of the grain to materialize, but magnificent stalks of ten and twelve feet in height and scarcely any use being made of them, the waste seemed enormous. If some economical way of cutting, curing, threshing and stacking can be devised the forage question would be settled. Well cured corn fodder, put under cover, and fed in such a manner that stock gets full benefit of all the nutriment in it, is shown to be worth, by different experimenters, from three-fourths to full value of timothy hay, ton for ton. We are inclined to doubt the correctness of these tests, but this it does show that we have in well cared for corn fodder, a very valuable feed, and it is being wasted almost totally on many farms, and carefully saved on none. At this season of the year we will not go into its discussion further, but ask farmers to make it a point for investigation before the season for harvesting another crop.

It is generally considered that the best time to cut is after the grain has glazed and cured for a short time in the open field, then to stack, or if possible thresh, and put under cover. There are many unsettled questions about it yet, but we have no doubt the next five years will show a radical change from present methods. Without much experience, we should think it would be in the direction of cutting by machinery, tying in small bundles, curing in shocks for a month, threshing as soon as cured, and stored in barracks, or stacked with a covering of hay. To realize the value of well cured fodder is first point, next is to reduce expense in doing so; one point to be considered is the saving of husking, as machine will shell the corn. J. M. RICE
Riverdale, Mo.

Special Club List!

In order that we may save our regular subscribers some money, and at the same time supply the very best newspapers and magazines, we have selected a few representative journals, such as are most in demand, which we offer at a very low combination rate, exclusively for subscribers of the KANSAS FARMER. If more than one paper or magazine is desired, in each case subtract one dollar from the combination rate, the remainder representing the amount to remit for that particular one. *We can only supply sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER.*

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BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

If it Wasn't for the Mortgage.

BY CLARA M. EGAN.

If it wasn't for the mortgage that encumbers this old farm,
I could make a generous living just as easy as a charm;
But every cent that I can raise above our actual needs
Must go to feed the interest that that pesky mortgage breeds.
I toil and strive the whole year through, the very best I can,
But at its close I've no more cash than when the year began,
For the interest's due at Christmas, and the season of the year
That ought to be most joyous is to me oftentimes most drear.

If it wasn't for the mortgage, my fattest turkey hen
Should have graced my Christmas table 'stead that of Dr. Wren,
With oysters, cranberry sauce, and cake, and mince and pumpkin pies,
Plum pudding, oranges and nuts, and everything that's nice.
But all these things cost lots of cash, and that I couldn't spare;
The interest took the last red cent and left my pockets bare;
Our fare was corn-bread, beans, fat pork, dried apples, kraut and cheese,
And a pinch of mortgage with each one was seasoning for these.

If it wasn't for the mortgage, I'd fix up the old house new;
I'd raise it higher off the ground, and paint it nicely, too;
I'd put a verandah on the east and a big porch on the west,
A nice bay-window on the south, where the flowers do the best;
I'd plaster, paper, paint and trim till all was bright and fair,
And then I'd take the yard in hand and try improving there;
A lawn-mower, croquet set and swing, a hammock and rustic chair
Would make a vast improvement, if the mortgage wasn't there.

If it wasn't for the mortgage, I'd try self-improvement some;
I'd take a dozen papers, and read 'em, every one;
I'd study modern farming from a scientific view,
And keep posted up on politics, as every man should do;
I'd acquaint myself with foreign news and keep pace with the times;
I'd read a novel now and then, or some modern poet's rhymes;
But with time and money lacking, I must give it up, I fear,
Till the happy time when I can say my home and farm are clear.

If it wasn't for the mortgage, one thing I'm sure I'd do,
Is to send my boys to college, and my daughters should go, too;
They should have a chance for learning their father ne'er possessed;
I'd give them that for capital, and let them win the rest.
But that document is in the way, and until it is paid
Such cash-requiring dreams are doomed to wither, droop and fade.
The district school must still supply their intellectual needs,
While they find their chief diversion in wrestling with the weeds.

I'd hoped my children wouldn't have as hard a row to hoe
As their father's had before them, but it seems it can't be so.
I must see them work beyond their strength and toll the hours away
That should be spent in study, or in happy, healthful play.
I see my good wife growing old, her forehead lined with care,
And 'mong the tresses once so dark there's many a silver hair;
It fills my heart with grief to see her wear her life away
In helping me with all her power that awful debt to pay.

If I'm feeling somewhat cheerful, as by nature I'm inclined,
And try to sing or whistle, just to ease my burdened mind,
There's something seems to nudge my arm and whisper in my ear:
"Come, come! No time for feeling gay, until your home is clear."
'Tis strange how that one thing can turn life's sweetness into sour,

And change to gloom what else would be full many a joyous hour.
I feel that I could live in peace and love with all mankind
If I could just contrive to get that mortgage off my mind.

I think about the 'farnal thing the whole enduring day,
And even in my dreams at night 'tis always in the way.
I've often wondered—should I die and leave this world of care,
My new-freed spirit wing its way through endless tracks of air,
Trembling with transport, as I neared the gates of pearl and gold—
If, when I knocked, and humbly asked to enter in the fold,
I'd hear old Peter's solemn voice in dreadful accents say:
"No time for heaven, sir, until that mortgage you can pay."

Let the Children Read.

An experienced teacher says that children who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are better readers, better spellers, better grammarians, better punctuators, and read more understandingly, and obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it takes the others.

The above is taken from the *Waterloo Observer*, and we think there is a great deal of truth in it. Of course, there are many papers that are not desirable for children to read, but there are also many in which they can learn many things. And when a child falls into the habit of picking up and reading the paper, you seldom hear him say, as so many do, "Oh, dear! I wish I knew what to do."

I think it a good plan to have the children read the descriptions of different countries and cities. Such descriptions are found in some of the newspapers and magazines. After they have finished, let them give you a sketch of it, as that helps them to remember. One of my children does not like to hear any one read aloud, but if I read a story and then tell it to him he enjoys it so much, and seldom forgets it. He will get the little ones off in a corner and repeat it all over to them.

I think that the *Youth's Companion* is one of the very best of papers for the young people, and very entertaining to the older ones as well.

I notice that the children take a great deal of interest in observing the birthdays of our noted Generals and poets. They are also fond of poetry relating to war. They never tire of listening to "Paul Revere's Ride" and "Sheridan's Ride." I always save the best poetry, and also articles about our most noted men, and paste them in a book. There is one great thing that a mother must have, and that is a never-ending stock of patience. Without it she is miserable, and almost comes to the conclusion that life with children is a failure.

It will soon be time to work in our flower gardens; and don't forget to let the little ones have their own garden. Last summer my little girl had a bed of pure white morning-glories; they crept all over the ground and ran up into every tree that was near, and were admired by all, while the boy of 7 had four-o'clocks, coxcombs and marigolds.

Keep the children's minds and hands busy with useful occupation.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

The Old Dutch Farm House.

Talk given by Prof. W. H. Carruth, January 3, 1891, before the Douglas County Farmers' Institute.

The farm house, like everything else in the world, grew; it did not happen.

There are in Germany two general types of farm houses, the Saxon and the Franconian, characterized by having the entrance in the gable and under the eaves, respectively. The Saxon type is probably the older, and developed out of the simple hall, or living house of one room, with supporting timbers parallel with the long walls. The Saxon farm house had low walls and a high, thickly thatched roof. A roof of one ridge covered the whole farm establishment, and beneath the roof there were no complete partitions. The family and servants lived in the end away from the great double entrance doors. Between the rows of supporting pillars and the long walls were the stalls for horses, cows, swine, sheep, all with heads toward the middle, and compartments for wood and root crops. The middle passage-way between the rows of pillars formed the threshing-floor, the part nearest the door the wagon-shed, and the loft, formed by loose boards laid across between the pillars and at the height of a loaded wagon, was the place for hay and grain.

The living end had no partitions, and

was not partitioned off from the threshing-floor and the stables. In the middle of the living room was the great flat hearth, without a chimney. Originally there was not even an opening in the roof, but the smoke wandered about the great space at will, curing the hay, and tinting the walls, and finding outlet by chance cracks. Later a hole was made in the roof just over the hearth, but protected against storms by an adjustable scuttle.

About this hearth and in this roomy space went on all the activities of family life. Sitting beside it, the good wife could, without moving, oversee the children, the servants, the cattle in their stalls and the kettle over the fire. Later a partition wall was drawn transversely across the building and just behind the hearth, thus cutting off apartments for guests and for the parents; but houses of the simpler plan were not uncommon in the first part of last century.

Mother.

One morning it was whispered in heaven that an angel was to be sent to earth, bearing with him the richest jewel in the eternal crown, to be bestowed upon the noblest being found amongst men.

Sweet farewells, such as angels speak, were spoken; kisses, that made sweeter even the joys of Paradise, were softly impressed on hallowed lips. Through the light, all tinted and golden, enchanting songs echoed their mellow notes, soothed and chastened in the balm-breathing air of infinite bliss. Harps, strung with the golden hair of angels, and swept with fingers deft, sent murmuring forth love and praise, soft and low and sweet. The pearly gates swung ajar, the angel passed out, while white hands waved adieu and threw kisses over the jasper wall.

His flight was on and on past suns, and moons, and mist and clouds, to the black speck called Earth.

When the angel announced his mission to mankind, he was beset by an innumerable host, that came from every part of the earth, all clamorous to tell of their great deeds and matchless virtues. Popes, cardinals, bishops, ministers and priests, proclaimed loud and long how they had preached, prayed and exhorted others to accept their special creed, and each demanded the prize as a reward for his labor.

"You are all mistaken," said the angel; "the Eternal Father knows no creed, no church; rewards only patient fidelity to the holy cause of religion, and that must be rendered without pomp, pride or selfish motive. Hast thou not been paid for thy prayers? The same is thy reward." They departed with much complaint.

Kings, princes and rulers, and those that held high offices amongst men, gathered in regal state, attended by bowing serfs and cringing servants, and each claimed the prize as honor due himself. "Nay," said the angel; "thou art all only crowned and titled thieves. Thou hast stolen the fruits of the toiling poor to pay for nights of revelry. Thy titles to throne and office is written in blood and sealed with crime. Heaven hath no reward for such."

Generals came trooping in, with all the pride and pageantry of war. The shrill voice of the trumpet recounted the glory of battle, and sang honors due each name, and every hand was extended for the prize.

"With men," said the angel, softly, "a cruel butcher may be called a great benefactor. Heaven rewards no victory stained with blood. The grandest achievements on earth are those gained by patience and goodness. In my Father's mansion there are no swords. Ye cannot reach bliss over the bodies of bleeding men. Let the world's applause be thy reward." The trumpets were silent, and each betook himself to his tent to think.

Then came the writers of books, to praise each his work and claim the prize. "Not so," said the angel; "in thy books is quite as much evil as good, and thou hast even changed the Revealed Book and made it to suit thy liking. Look not to me for reward."

The wealthy and the great came, but all were refused the prize. They were weighed in the balance and found wanting. The angel, quite discouraged, and almost believing there was no one on earth worthy of so great a gift, was about to take his flight and return through the star-lit fields to heaven, when he saw a sad-faced, sweet young mother, with aching heart and weary feet, pacing the floor with gentle step to soothe the dying child in her arms. He saw her lips touch its fevered brow and leave a kiss bathed in tears.

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass. N. B. Be sure to get only

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Her bosom swelled with grief, as she murmured a prayer for baby. The angel spoke to her in the soft, sweet accent of Paradise, and changed the midnight of her grief into the morning of joy. "Be calm, young mother," he said, "thou art the only creature I can find in all this sin-cursed world, worthy of the treasure I have brought from heaven." He kissed her pale cheek, folded the pulseless infant in his own arms, and bore it across the twilight valley and the shadowed river, but left the jewel of eternal life with the mother.—J. A. Houser, M. D.

Eulogy on Mush.

A famous physician sums up the virtues of corn meal in the following words: "Eat a good bowl of mush and milk for your breakfast, and you will not need any medicine. Indian corn contains a large amount of nitrogen, has qualities anti-constipating, and is easily assimilated. It is cheap, and has nutritive properties. A course of Indian meal in the shape of johnnycake, hockeac, corn or pone bread and mush, relieved by copious draughts of pure cow's milk, to which, if inclined to dyspepsia, a little lime water may be added, will make life, now a burden, well worth the living, and you need no other treatment to correct your nervousness, brighten your vision and give you sweet and peaceful rest."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Miss Bessie H. Bedloe, of Burlington, Vt., had a disease of the scalp which caused her hair to become very harsh and dry and to fall so freely she scarcely dared comb it. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave her a healthy scalp, and made the hair beautifully thick and glossy.

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The Young Folks.

A Dream.

There are times when a dream delicious
Steals into a musing hour,
Like a face with love capricious,
That peeps from a woodland bower;
And one dear scene comes changeless,
A wooded hill and a river;
A deep cool bend where the lilies end
And the elm tree shadows quiver.

And I lie on the brink there dreaming,
That the life I live is a dream,
That the real is but the seeming,
And the true is the sun-flecked stream.
Beneath me the perch and the beaver sail by,
In the dim cool depths of the river;
The struggling fly breaks the mirrored sky,
And the elm tree shadows quiver.

There are voices of children away on the hill;
There are bees thro' the fag flowers hum-
ming;
The lighterman calls to the clock, and the mill
On the further side is drumming.
And I sink to sleep in the dream of a dream,
In the grass by the brink of the river,
Where the voices blend and the lilies end,
And the elm tree shadows quiver.

Like a gift from the past is the kindly dream,
For the sorrow and passion and pain
Are adrift like the leaves on the breast of a
stream,
And the child life comes again.

O the sweet, sweet pain of the joy that died!
Of a pain that is joy forever!
O the life that died in the stormy tide
That was once my sun-flecked river.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

A POLAR BEAR FOR A JAILER.

On the western coast of Greenland is a settlement called Upernavik. It is peopled partly by Eskimos and partly by Danes. In this settlement dwelt a Danish clergyman, Olaf Nelson by name, with a son and a daughter, Oscar, 18 years old, and Hilda, 16.

In the early summer Oscar frequently went hunting walrus and seal, with his gun or spear. It is well known that this cold, cheerless coast is never without icebergs. One June an iceberg thus drifted straight to the mouth of the harbor of Upernavik. There it grounded, and the in-shore wind pressed it with great force up into the jaws of the harbor. The sun honey-combed it, and left huge dark caves in many parts close to the water's edge, and into these caverns the sea went booming with a great sound. Oscar and Hilda went off in their kayak to see it; and they noticed that the quiet pools which had formed in the caves were the resort of seals and walrus during part of the day.

"I shall have some good spearing there," said Oscar, as they turned their kayak toward home. So he ground his spear sharp, and oiled the barbs at the point, which was shaped like an arrow; bent a new line to the handle and the next day set out alone in the kayak. Meanwhile, Hilda went up the valley for the goats. Her parting words to her brother were to be careful and to keep watch for bears, as this was a favorite haunt of the fierce polar bear.

Pulling his kayak up on the rocks, Oscar proceeded out to the berg, the base of which was not less than two acres in area, and from it rose to a considerable height two columns of dark blue ice somewhat resembling towers in form. One of these was honeycombed at the base, and through the sides of the low flat mass upon which the towers rested were various openings, so that when an ocean swell came rolling in, it went through these perforations with a piping sound. He decided that he would enter the main cave at the base of the ice tower, hide there, and wait.

Moving along carefully, with the coil of line hanging upon his shoulder and the spear in his hand, he entered the dim, cold cave. The open space, Oscar told me, was about forty feet square, and in the center of it, dipping eight or ten feet below the floor of the passageway, was a deep pool of water covering half the area of the floor of the cave. Into this a large, square block of ice had fallen from the roof.

How fortunate its presence was will soon appear!

Oscar crouched down on the cold gray ice, his spear grasped in his hand, and his coil of rope lying beside him, with one end fastened to his wrist. A gurgling sound, as of hurrying water on the other side of the pool, came to him, and he watched and listened to make out the cause. Presently he saw two round black heads disappear as if they had gone through the ice at the place whence the sound came, and then four or five other heads of seals bobbed up, as if they had entered the little lake from that point. He knew then that it must be a passage leading to the sea.

But while the gurgling sound of the

water came to him from the pool, he heard as lighter and different noise coming from the mouth of the cave by which he had entered. Turning, he saw, to his unspeakable horror, a huge polar bear, its shaggy hide dripping water! The beast had seen him and was hulking along toward him. Oscar turned and faced it for a moment—but what could he do with his spear against such an assailant? The spear could never go through that shaggy coat and thick hide. How the animal's claws spread and stretched over the ice as it came along! Near and nearer it came, now crouching lower, its muzzle thrust out, and its claws stretching farther than ever from its feet.

There was only one course. Oscar sprang into the icy water, and in three or four strokes was close to the ice-cube. His spear and coil of rope were upon his shoulder, and by driving the spear into the hard blue cube he was enabled to get upon it. It was just large enough to bear his weight, but he was obliged to stand very still on the middle of it to prevent it from keeling to one side and sliding him into the water. It was almost as dark as night in the pool, and Oscar could see the two glowering eyes of the bear looking down upon him. But the bear did not come into the pool. It turned away from the brink, and for two hours—two hours of wet, and cold, and terror—Oscar did not see the bear again.

Then Oscar resolved to go to the top again, and sprang into the water, climbing hastily by the easiest way to the floor of the cavern. To his utter dismay he saw the great brute lying on the ice close to the cave's mouth!

Hour after hour passed, until Oscar knew that it must be late in the afternoon, for the sun shone yellow on the ice beyond the mouth of the cave. Still his savage jailer made no move; still Oscar sat, not moving from the lump of ice, thinking of the terror of Hilda at his long absence. Still another hour went by, and the golden glow on the ice outside began to turn gray, for the sun was below the hills that shelter Upernavik.

Another half-hour of terror passed, and then Oscar saw the bear spring to its feet, thrust out its head, and make for the opening of the cavern. Oscar held his breath, and, peering out, saw a seal slowly crossing the great ice platform, making for the rocks. The bear swiftly disappeared, making after the new prey, and you may be sure Oscar was not long in getting outside of his terrible dungeon.

What was Oscar's amazement presently to see the seal stand up, throw back the fur from its head and shoulders, and turn into a girl!—yes, into his own dear sister Hilda!

She shouted aloud and waved her handkerchief. The bear, evidently disconcerted, turned, ran lumberingly up a gulch, and disappeared into a tangle of ground-firs.

When the brother and sister met their joy was so great that neither could speak a word. Hilda, borrowing another cloak, had come to look for Oscar and had seen the bear at the mouth of the cave. At once suspecting the cause of her brother's absence she went home, got the skin, and personated a seal, with the complete success I have recorded.—St. Nicholas.

The Faults and Follies of the Age

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse and weaken both the stomach and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no-remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation manifests itself, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

A Chance to Make Money.

I feel it my duty to inform others of my success plating spoons, castors, jewelry, etc. The first week I cleared \$36, and in three weeks \$118.50. By addressing W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, you can get circulars. Six months ago I was poor, I now have a nice home and bank account, all the product of \$3 invested in a Plater. S. L. MORRIS.

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The law passed this week by the Legislature for the inspection of Kansas grain is considered a valuable piece of legislation.

Last week another train load of heavy fat hogs was shipped to Old Mexico by way of the Santa Fe route. This valuable Kansas product is becoming more popular with our Mexican neighbors.

The Governor of Nebraska signed the Australian ballot law, the bill having passed with the emergency clause, and 3,000 pamphlet copies have been ordered printed for general distribution.

Those of our readers desiring any information relating to the growing of sugar beets and their manufacture into sugar should send at once their request to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 3.

The Legislature of Texas has appropriated \$50,000 for the destruction of wolves, coyotes, and other wild animals within her borders. Other Western States and Territories should take similar action, and wild animal depredations would cease.

Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, has issued his biennial report, and as it contains much that will be interesting to our agricultural readers we will as soon as convenient give it a more extended editorial notice in our columns.

According to the revised census reports the total population of Kansas is 1,427,096. Of these 1,374,882 are white, 51,251 are colored, 886 are Indians, and 106 are Chinese. In Wyandotte county out of a total population of 54,407, there are 7,027 colored people, 14 Indians and 25 Chinese, besides 47,340 white persons.

The much needed reform of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the people is becoming more popular and rapidly growing in favor with the great industrial masses. At least five State Legislatures have passed resolutions demanding such a change in the constitution as will require such elections of United States Senators. This is encouraging. Let the good work go on. It is only a question of time when the pressure in its favor will force Congress to adopt such a constitutional amendment.

The bill prohibiting aliens from owning lands in Kansas is now a law of the State. It provides that all alien owners must sell their land within five years or become citizens of the United States. In case they fail to do either their lands will be sold, and after payment of costs the proceeds will be deposited in the State treasury subject to the order of the alien owners. The large amount of land this righteous law will put on the market will be astonishing to those who have not given the matter much attention. One man alone, Lord Scully, owns about 64,000 acres of land in Kansas.

THE MANIFESTO OF THE KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The passage of Senator Roe's bill, which is now a law, and was published in last week's issue, has caused considerable consternation among the members of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. The bill was engineered through the Legislature under the auspices of the American Live Stock Commission Company, one of the members of the Exchange. It was a terrible retribution meted out to the Exchange for depriving them of membership, which the Exchange had an undoubted right to do under their rules.

It is a question in the minds of many stockmen whether the Roe bill will not prevent competition instead of suppress combination, as proposed. The Legislature no doubt meant well in the passage of the law, but it should have had more thorough consideration before endeavoring to enact a law so far-reaching in its effects. The depression in the cattle and swine trade made the growers anxious to do anything that promised relief, yet it was not the intention to ruin the Exchange or to demoralize the market to accomplish this end. And it remains to be seen what the final outcome will be.

The question for stockmen to consider is whether the commission is too high for the service rendered. Under existing conditions it costs from 25 to 33 cents for every steer sold. The service does not consist alone in the mere selling of the stock, but the commission merchant is expected to sell stock promptly to avoid shrinkage and the high feed bills, have the responsibility of the stock until sold, pay for telegrams and market reports to the shipper, and even secure loans for the feeder, in many cases, to do business with; and during the past year the members of the Exchange have indorsed to the amount of \$2,000,000 for stockmen. Is the personal service worth the charges?

The KANSAS FARMER has no interest in the fight between the American and the Exchange, and merely presents a few facts relating to the matter for the consideration of our readers. The commission business is undoubtedly overdone, but that is a matter that must regulate itself. It is a fact that many more men fail than succeed in making fortunes out of the business. And whatever credit the Exchange deserves it is entitled to have, hence the FARMER gives space to their manifesto, which, with the exception of quoted rules, is as follows:

The history of all markets where products are concentrated for sale and distribution, without exception, establishes the fact that there of necessity must be some uniform and equitable method for conducting the business. The producer and shipper must have assurance that he will receive just and fair treatment in the market, and the seller must have equal assurance. These conditions have resulted in the establishment of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, commercial clubs and other kindred organizations, all having the same primary objects, viz., the better regulation of commerce, bringing together buyers and sellers in greater numbers under conditions most favorable to all, ever keeping uppermost the central idea of mutual interests. The courts of justice and equity have given these organizations sanction by according and throwing around them rights and privileges the same as individuals. The history of the live stock trade is no exception to this universal condition. Through the efforts of a comparatively small number of determined and far-seeing men the present immense stock interest has been concentrated at Kansas City, only by the most determined effort and the expenditure of millions of money. The unsatisfactory condition of the methods of doing business at these yards up to 1886 resulted in a mass meeting of those interested in the live stock trade of the southwest, the outcome of which was, and is, the present Kansas City Live Stock Exchange.

At the organization of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange in 1886, there were about sixty applicants for membership. As its beneficial workings to shipper and seller alike have been developed, applications have grown to over 200. At the organization of the Exchange in 1886 there were about twenty-five firms engaged in business here, whereas now there are about sixty-five, thus showing that there is nothing in the organization of the Exchange to prevent free competition, as would be inferred from the caption of the Roe bill recently passed by the Kansas Legislature. Those who shipped stock, especially hogs, to this market prior to the organization of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange in 1886, need not be told how uncertain was the amount to be returned from the sale of their shipment. Then every buyer docked his purchase at his own will, and there was no power to prevent it. We would, therefore, respectfully call attention to some of the incidental advantages to the shipper. The record kept for the year previous to the organization of the Exchange, and those

subsequent, on the dock of hogs showed a decrease in dock of a fraction over one pound per hog. The receipts of hogs for the five years, 1886-1890 inclusive, was 11,635,811 hogs. A saving of one pound per head at 4 cents per pound would be \$465,432.44 returned to the shippers of hogs to this market in excess of the old method of handling, or an average of \$2.60 per car. Knowing this, the packers of Kansas City have given their sanction and support to this Exchange, believing that they are thereby assured of a steady receipt of hogs and honorable treatment at the hands of the commission men.

The Exchange employs six to nine inspectors to perform their duties under oath without the cost of one penny to the shipper. The expense of running the Exchange is provided for by assessment on its individual members and the following rule:

"Ninth—In order to defray the expenses of said system of public inspection, there shall be a charge of 16 cents on each carload of hogs, one-half of which shall be paid by the commission man or firm selling the hogs, and the other half by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company."

The cost of maintaining the Exchange is nearly \$10,000 per annum. The individual members of the Exchange also send daily market reports and telegrams to stock shippers to the amount of over \$3,000 per month. Under the beneficent influence of the Exchange additional packing houses have been influenced to locate here, as well as buyers for many of the Eastern markets, thereby creating a home demand for the entire stock of the Southwest, and the superiority of this market so thoroughly established that shippers no longer go to Eastern points. Railroads have been induced to make regular and early delivery of stock, thereby giving shippers the benefit of the competition of the full line of buyers for the day.

Freight rates have been made more just and equitable. The present rate of commissions were adopted on conference of shippers and commission men doing business here at that time and are measurably lower than the nominal charges before the organization of the Exchange.

Quarantine regulations for preventing the spread of disease among cattle have been advocated and secured. Separate yards for the yarding of Texas cattle have been built for the purpose of keeping Texas fever from spreading or being communicated to native cattle. A higher standard of commercial honor and business integrity has been developed both among shippers, buyers and sellers.

There can be but one question left open, whether the members of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange should be legislated into criminals, and that is the amount of compensation for their labor. On this point we invite and court the closest investigation. For it must be borne in mind by virtue of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange as it now exists, one of the best live stock markets in the world has been built up in the very heart of the country most needing it. The further question is, shall foreigners whose aim is the downfall of home institutions be allowed to dictate legislation for the purpose of forming gigantic monopolies in furthering their selfish purposes.

HOW ABOUT FREE SUGAR?

It is now asserted that the free sugar we supposed we were getting is free only to the refiners in our large cities. At any rate, that is the way the New York Herald puts it. "When imported," that journal says, "it is in the raw state, and unfit for use until it has been refined. Therefore, in order to give consumers the full benefit of the law, it is necessary that some provision shall be made to permit the refining of raw sugar in advance. The Treasury Department has taken measures not only to permit the manufacture of sugar in bond, but has also provided for its transportation in bond all over the country."

"Raw sugar below No. 16 Dutch standard may be withdrawn without payment of duty for transfer to bonded refineries on March 1, and at any time thereafter during that month refined sugar may be taken from the refineries in bond and transported to all the collection districts of the country and there be entered for re-warehousing. Thus there will be large quantities of free sugar ready to be withdrawn for free consumption on April 1, simultaneously all over the country, so that everybody may be supplied at once. Refined sugars withdrawn for consumption during March will be subject to a duty equal to that chargeable to the raw sugars from which they were made. Customs officers will be placed in charge of all the refineries, and all the sugar turned out during March will be weighed, packed, sampled and graded, in accordance with the reports made by those officials. Withdrawals in bond for transportation will be based on those reports. In the port of New York alone Collector Erhardt will require the services of about forty storekeepers to take care of the sugar refineries that are to be placed in bond."

This looks suspicious on its face. We understand well enough that low grade sugar is not in fine condition for table use

and that refining improves it greatly; but it was our understanding that all grades above No. 13 are fit for general use without change. A duty was put on all grades above 16, and now it seems that the scheme is to further enrich the refiners at the expense of the people. If there is nothing wrong about this business, we will all be wiser in the course of a few months.

DO NOT DESTROY CONFIDENCE.

The lack of confidence may cause a panic even when money is abundant, and likewise the usefulness of a worthy organization may be seriously impaired by a persistent or malicious attempt to cause distrust within the ranks of the organization against its official head. A similar condition now exists between the *Nonconformist* of Winfield and Frank McGrath, President of the State Alliance.

Notwithstanding the fact that a thorough investigation fully exonerated President McGrath, this alleged friend of the order continues to assail the President and disregards the protests of friends of the order who have patiently requested the *Nonconformist*, in the interests of harmony, to cease this daily warfare on the President.

The Alliance has a right to expect more reasonable support and better treatment from the *Nonconformist* than it is now receiving in view of the facts in the case. The committee investigating the President of the order was certainly competent, as it consisted of S. J. Adkins, J. H. Baughman, W. H. Biddle, J. B. French, Van B. Prather and S. M. Scott. Their verdict was a unanimous exoneration, and an overwhelming majority of the membership accepted the same as satisfactory; consequently continued attacks on President McGrath now can only be construed as an attack on the whole order, therefore he has felt it incumbent as his plain duty to make the following sworn statement regarding the charges of the Vincents:

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
COUNTY OF SHAWNEE, }
Frank McGrath, being duly sworn on oath, deposes and says that the charges made against him by H. and L. Vincents, of the *Nonconformist*, of Winfield, Kas., are willfully and maliciously false, and that this affiant can find no cause for the same, unless it may be, that these same Vincents are the owners and publishers of a Democratic paper, the *Winfield Telegram*, and that while they are publishing the *Nonconformist* as a reform paper, they are in the pay of the gold ring Democracy of the East, and are striving to destroy the People's party of Kansas, and the Alliance at the same time, in particular, that they can cause the third party movement to be abandoned and lead all their deluded followers into the Democratic camp, and it may be that the reports are true, that these same Vincents were in the secret caucus held to try and elect John J. Ingalls for pay after the Legislative caucus had selected Judge Peffer as the Alliance candidate on the night of January 23, 1891.
Are not these the same Vincents who urged a fusion with Democracy last fall because the Liquor Dealers' Association had pledged \$40,000 for campaign purposes?
Did they not threaten to abandon the entire movement because a certain person was not nominated for Governor?
This affiant says that the only reason he can find, if any, for this continued persecution of him, is the fact that his election to the State Presidency of the Alliance defeated the ambition of a person near to the Vincents who aspired to the same, and because he would not work in support of this same person for the National Presidency of the Alliance, and for further reasons this affiant knows of none, but denies each and every allegation that they, the Vincents, have either publicly or privately made against him, and brands them as willfully and maliciously false.

FRANK MCGRATH.
Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 9th day of March, A. D. 1891, by Frank McGrath, witness my hand and national seal on this day and date above written. THOS. N. BAIN,
Notary Public.
Commission expires August 1, 1894.

Sorghum Vinegar.

In response to our request for the experience of any of our subscribers in making good vinegar from sorghum, the following is sent us by Wm. Plasket, of Lawrence:

"Years ago I manufactured a good deal of sorghum, and saved the skimmings. With this we made the best of vinegar, in the following way: Put into a common molasses barrel (holding about forty gallons) ten gallons of the skimmings, and then fill with rain water. In the late spring of the year, as warm weather comes, put the cask outdoors—under an open shed is the best. Take the bung out cover the hole with sieve wire, or netting—anything to keep out insects and allow ventilation. The same process can be used with the sorghum molasses. We usually would put into the cask one pint of alcohol; this will hasten fermentation. To make in the winter will require a warm room and continuous heat. It will require about one month, should the weather be favorable, before it will do for use."

The Legislature has appropriated \$50,000 to defray the expenses of a Kansas exhibit at the World's Fair.

AUSTRALIAN GRASSHOPPERS.

For a time the Kansas grasshopper was in the lead, but recent news from Australia throws our pest in the shade. What follows is a summary made by a San Francisco paper from reports made to local authorities:

"In order to check, if possible, the annual plague of locusts that devour the herbage and blast the hopes of graziers, farmers and fruit-growers to a greater or less extent in December, the government of Victoria, Australia, proclaimed November 7 and 8 holidays for scholars and schoolmasters in the rural districts, in order that they might co-operate with the settlers in destroying the young locusts in the early stage of their development before they have been equipped with wings, enabling them to take flight over the country to begin their work of devastation.

"With this end in view, preparations were made in numerous parts of the interior to destroy the pest in various ways, such as by beating with branches the beds in the fields where the as yet wingless creatures were known to exist, or harrowing the ground, or turning flocks of sheep upon the land, and moving them rapidly about so as to tread upon and kill or injure the young brood, and also by spreading straw over the plague spots and setting fire to it. In such ways vast destruction was done to the armies of the young locusts in the early stage of their existence.

"It was seen, however, that the raid upon the vermin should have been made somewhat earlier, as numbers were already so far advanced as to be on the wing on their mission of mischief; and, besides, the attack upon them was not so generally made as was desirable in some districts of Victoria, while north of the Murray comparatively little effort was put forth to cope with the evil, owing to the fact that on the New South Wales and South Australia side of the Murray the bulk of the land is taken up with large squatting runs, and population is sparse there, thus giving the ravaging locusts almost complete scope to propagate.

"People here can hardly conceive how serious the locust plague is in these colonies. Recently the reports came that these creatures massed themselves so thickly along some of the lines of railways that, although the brakes were shut down, the trains could not be brought to a stand until they had gone half a mile beyond the stations, owing to the multitudes crushed beneath the wheels causing the trains to pass along as if the rails were covered with oil. The wheels actually slid along the rails. In many of the northern towns the inhabitants had to close their doors to keep out the invading hosts. The plague has now fairly begun work, writes a correspondent of the Glasgow Herald, under date of December 9. In the southern parts of New South Wales, and some of the northern portions of Victoria, the outlook is ominous.

"In and around Barnawatha (Victoria) the insects are spreading in swarms and causing great destruction. A resident of that district reports that in traversing that part of the country in his buggy, the wheels of his vehicle were completely imbedded in masses of young caterpillars and grasshoppers, which, on many extensive areas, 'covered the whole surface to a depth of about four inches, like a gigantic undulating coat of green paint.'

"Where the country presented any depression it was found impossible to pass with a buggy, and in several favorable localities, such as low-lying lanes, etc., the insects were surging about in masses some two or three feet deep. The ground in their wake is quite destitute of grass. Such are some of the breeding grounds from which the fully-developed creatures take flight to waste and destroy other parts of the country.

"In the Rutherglen district (Victoria) the locusts are doing great damage, eating up the grass and invading the extensive vineyards. One vineyard-owner there having ten acres of vines reports his entire crop as spoiled. The grapes are not yet fully formed, but the locusts are busy stripping the leaves and ringing the bunches, the result being that these wither and die. So dense are the insects that work has to be suspended, as the horses will not face them. Reports come from the Albury district that the locusts are attacking the flags on the wheat stalks, and in some instances the wheat heads have been eaten off. One report states that in the locality of Walbundrie, about

thirty miles from Albury, the pest is traveling southwards, in the direction of the Murray, in columns several miles wide, partially obscuring the sky, and advancing at the rate of ten miles in twenty-four hours, resting to devour green spots, and then winging their way to fresh pastures."

A VAST DIFFERENCE.

It is extremely fatiguing to see the persistency of so many papers in falsifying the position of the industrial classes upon their plan to loan money on real estate securities, as well as the ignorance or maliciousness in confounding the scheme with that of the different kind of land money, or *cedulas*, of the Argentine Republic, where loans were made at an extravagant valuation, and the mortgages sold to English Shylocks. Under such a system where the farmer failed the land fell into the hands of English capitalists. Under the system proposed by the great industrial classes of this country, if a farmer should fail, our own government would own the land. Under the plan of the Argentine Republic that government paid interest to foreign bondholders, while under our plan our own country would receive the interest. The land money of the Argentine Republic was a deep-planned scheme of the English Shylocks to rob and bankrupt that country; while the scheme proposed by our industrial people is to save them from becoming tenants and slaves to the same landed aristocracy that degraded and ruined the Argentine Republic. Truly there are none so blind as those who will not see, and none so ignorant as those who will not or cannot learn.

NINE MILLION MORTGAGES.

Mr. Robert P. Porter Superintendent of the Census, in the introduction to his mortgage bulletin, makes some startling statements concerning the number of mortgages on real estate in this country and the amount of indebtedness which they secure. He says: "The agents of the census office have overhauled the records in every State and Territory and there is now in Washington, as a result of this labor, the abstracts of about 9,000,000 mortgages. According to the list the Alabama State mortgages in January, 1890, were \$39,893,325, and the total real estate mortgages in Iowa in force January 1, 1890, was \$198,034,957. The average amount of debt to each one of the population in Alabama was \$26; in Iowa \$104. In 1889 the number of acres mortgaged in Alabama was 1,744,420, the total number of acres in the State 32,956,600; per cent. of acres mortgaged 5.35. The number of acres mortgaged in Iowa was 3,240,232, the total number of acres in the State 35,450,000; the per cent. of acres mortgaged 9.01. The interest charges in Alabama range from 10 to 40 per cent. and from 10 to 20 per cent. Throughout the South and West and in Iowa contracts often state the debt without interest or give a lower rate than the true rate. The average of mortgages with an allowance for partial payments is computed to be 2.73 years in Alabama and 4.94 years in Iowa."

WORK OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The dispatches from Washington of the 7th inst. summarize the work of the last Congress. The bills passed and which have become laws are these: The copyright bill, the private land court bill, the postal subsidy bill, the Indian depredations claim bill, the timber and pre-emption law repeal bill, the customs administration bill, a general land forfeiture bill, the bill to relieve the Supreme court by the establishment of intermediate circuit courts of appeal, the United States Judges' salaries bill, the World's Fair bill, the Wyoming and Idaho admission bills, the anti-lottery and anti-trust bills, the reapportionment bill, the immigration bill, the bill to ratify agreements with various Indian tribes and to pay the friendly Sioux \$100,000, to reduce the fees of pension agents, to pay the French spoliation claims, the meat inspection bill to prevent the importation of adulterated food and drink, the live cattle and hog inspection bill, the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, to permit sorghum sugar manufacturers to use alcohol without payment of tax, for the construction of a deep water harbor on the coast of Texas, to apply the proceeds of the sales of public lands and the receipts from certain land grant rail-

roads to the support of agricultural and industrial colleges, providing for town site entries in Oklahoma, to amend the Interstate commerce act so as to give the commission fuller power in respect to making inquiries, and to enable the Postmaster General to expend \$10,000 to test the free delivery system in small towns.

The first, or long session, was notable for the number of important measures that became laws. Wyoming and Idaho were admitted to Statehood, making the number of States forty-four. A general land grant forfeiture bill, providing for the forfeiture to the government of all unearned lands granted to aid in construction of railroads opposite portions of the road uncompleted at the time of the passage of the law, opened new lands to settlement. The prohibition of American meat from certain foreign markets brought about the passage of the law to provide for the inspection of meats intended for export. The bills to prohibit the exportation of adulterated articles of food and drink and to enable the President to prevent the importation of impure and adulterated articles of food and drink are worthy of special mention.

The advantages of irrigation in western Kansas is shown by the experience of Mr. Zimmerman, of Cheyenne county, who tells the *Rustler-Review* that he paid \$1,000 for a water right for 160 acres of land, 100 acres of which he put into alfalfa. From this 100 acres he cut 600 tons of hay, which he sold for \$6 per ton. Allowing one-half for expenses and \$1,000 for water right, the transaction netted him \$800 the first year and \$1,800 the second year. He was offered \$50 per acre for this land, but refuses to take it. He says that land in Cheyenne county will be worth \$50 per acre as soon as it is properly irrigated, which he says can be done at a cost of \$600 to \$800 per quarter section.

In view of the disposition of many loan companies not to renew maturing loans, a number of leading farmers of Rice county organized the Kansas Alliance Loan Association, the object of which is to loan money on first mortgage real estate security. The present Secretary is Richard Coyle, Geneseo, Kas. To make this association valuable to the farmers it will be necessary for all farmers' organizations to co-operate and take shares in order to handle mortgages falling due. Properly handled this association can do a world of good for the farmers and prove a safe and remunerative investment for the shareholders. Secretaries of Alliances should write the Secretary of this association for particulars and bring the matter before his organization for consideration.

M. C. Vansell, Atchison county, says: "My experience in feeding steamed clover to hogs is that it will do some good in feeding old brood sows that have their growth. It helps to keep their bowels open, but the fall pigs that I have seen feeding on the steamed clover steamed with steam-feed cooker and mixed with shipstuff and ground oats and corn, about one-fourth of ground feed to three-fourths of the clover in bulk after cutting, while dry clover hay cut dry, then put into water and brought to a boil expands greatly. I cook clover, then while hot stir in ground feed and let cool. But the cutting and cooking of clover takes considerable time and fuel. I find that the growth made with cooked clover and ground feed mixed does not pay for extra time and expense in cooking. The pigs do about as well with same amount of ground feed."

The Garden City meeting of the Finney County Farmers' Institute discussed several subjects of interest, both local and general. It was shown that alfalfa gives abundance of seasonable flora for bees. One farmer paid \$10 for a stand last year, and thought that a High price. But during the season he took from it forty pounds, which had a market value of \$10; thus his bees boarded themselves and paid first cost in one season. The paper and discussion on hog-raising shows that the county is well supplied with swine. A number spoke of having fifty and seventy-five head and that they keep them on alfalfa hay. The most successful hog-raisers wean the pigs at six weeks and let them live on alfalfa until they weigh 125 pounds, when a little grain is added to their feed to harden the lard and meat. In a short time they tip the beam at 250 and 300 pounds. Men who have tried mast in the East and alfalfa in the West say that

the latter is the better for growing and fattening qualities. Professor Sewall, Superintendent of the Experimental station in that county, said that Jerusalem corn produced twenty-two bushels per acre without irrigation, at the station in 1890. The Professor was inclined to round up newspapers for lying about this corn by saying "that it would do better without moisture than with it; that the drier the weather the better it grows." He says the truth is good enough; that a corn that will produce twenty-two bushels per acre in our driest years will, in seasonable years, give an abundant harvest.

Selection of Seed Oats.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is the general custom to sow oats just as they come from the thresher. Experiments made at this Station show that a careful selection will give a large increase in the crop. In the spring of 1890, Red Rust Proof oats were taken as they came from the threshing machine and divided into two lots. One lot was sown without further treatment; the other run through a fanning mill, set to take out all the small grains, and full wind turned on to blow out all light oats. This large heavy seed gave, as reported in Bulletin 13, 25 per cent. more yield than the uncleaned seed. The ordinary seed yielding 24 bushels per acre, the graded seed 30 bushels. A man can run through a fanning mill in an hour enough oats to sow eight acres, and at the selling price of oats in this locality this season (40 cents per bushel) we got \$19.20 per hour for the labor of grading the oats.

The increase of 25 per cent. given above was made in grading up seed taken from oats that for seven years—and probably much longer—had not been graded, each year the seed being sown in the condition that it came from the thresher. We have seed of the same variety from oats that have been graded up for several years. This was sown in comparison with heavy seed from the stock that has never been graded. The ordinary oats yielded 27 bushels per acre, while the "pedigree" oats gave 45.9 bushels per acre; an increase of 7 per cent. as the result of a careful selection of good seed for several years. These yields are low, but the season was so unfavorable that choice northern grown oats gave a crop as low as five bushels per acre. There is no other work in farming that pays as well as that of grading seeds. The cost of raising the crop is the same with good seed as with poor seed; the increase that comes from using the best seed costs only the time spent in selecting it. If the money spent in this State in buying northern grown seed oats was spent in labor in grading home grown seed, larger crops would be raised.

So far as my experience goes, southern grown oats are preferable to northern grown for seed in this State; and home grown is better than either. The dry climate, high temperature and hot winds act with terrible effect upon oats from seed raised in the cool, moist northern climate. The first year, if the season is favorable, northern grown oats will produce a good crop; if a dry season, the crop will be very poor. In succeeding years the crops from northern grown seed rapidly deteriorate, and in a short time—sometimes only two or three years—yield so low that a renewal of seed becomes necessary. Oats grown in Alabama, Texas and other southern States endure more unfavorable conditions than oats in Kansas. When the seed is brought north and sown here, the plants develop under better conditions and the crops with each succeeding year improve, if care is taken to grade the seeds before each sowing. In proof of this, I offer a few facts: The oat that is the most generally successful in this State is Red Rust Proof—known also as the Red Texas. This variety is of southern origin. In 1890 there was grown at the Experiment Station eighty-five varieties of oats, the seed coming from all parts of the United States, Canada and Northern Europe. The highest yielder, of all the sorts tested on one-tenth of an acre or more, was the Pedigree Red Rust Proof. The crop from which the seed of this variety was obtained was raised from seed grown in Alabama in 1888. The oats received from Alabama were small with a large amount of husk. The crop from this seed was equal in yield to that from seed of northern grown varieties sowed in the same field and of fair quality. The crop from the northern seed was so poor in quality that it could not be used for seed. In 1890 the quality of the Pedigree Red Rust Proof oats was still better and as mentioned above this variety headed the list for yield.

I know of many other like examples to those I have given, and draw the conclusion that the way to increase our yield of oats is to use Kansas or southern grown seed and carefully grade each year, using only the heaviest and largest seed.

H. M. COTTRELL,
Experiment Station, K. S. A. College,
Manhattan, Kas., February 23.

Horticulture.

KANSAS FRUIT MANUAL.

As Prepared and Published by the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

THE CHERRY.

This fruit has become a general favorite throughout the State. Its easy culture, hardiness and heavy productiveness of the tree, and the value of its fruit for general uses, have caused a large planting in Kansas. It thrives quite well on either high or low lands, and on sandy and loamy soils. The Morello family is highly successful wherever planted, and embraces the sour varieties, Early Richmond, Kentish, Montmorency, English Morello, and common red (black) Morello. In some localities the finer-flavored varieties—as May Duke, Gov. Wood, Royal Duke, Belle Magnifique, Belle de Choisy, Reine Hortense—are quite successful. The class known as "sweet varieties" do not succeed. The tree often becomes fatally injured by the intense heat of summer and the extremes of winter weather.

The main requisites in successful culture are deeply prepared and enriched land, and a vigorous wood-growth. Whenever a tree becomes stunted by neglect or from sterility of the land, decay soon sets in at the heart, and death generally follows in a few years.

Site.—For this as well as for all classes of soft fruits, the site should be as near the dwelling as practicable for convenience in gathering the fruit, and general care of the orchard.

Elevation.—High lands are preferable, as the fruit buds are less liable to be injured by spring frosts, and the tree maintains a normal condition better, through varying weather in winter, and better facilities are afforded for circulation of the currents of air during extreme rainfalls and sudden changes in temperature.

Slope.—An eastern or northern slope is preferable, as trees do not suffer so much from drouths or heat of sun on such locations. The slope should be sufficiently inclined to readily pass off any sudden, heavy fall of water, as a retention of a surplus amount in the land will weaken the vigor of tree, and where continued dangers their lives.

Soil.—A deep loam and a sandy soil are to be preferred; but other soils can be made suitable by deep tilling and manuring, and for naturally arid land, a heavy mulching.

Drainage.—When planted on flat lands, artificially-constructed drains must be provided; but on slopes water is seldom retained in amount that would be deleterious to trees. The value of ample drainage is forcibly impressed on the grower when heavy and continuous rains flow the land just at the ripening period, which is invariably followed with cracking and often bursting of the fruit, thereby rendering almost the entire crop unmarketable, and a serious loss. No such an occurrence would follow on well-drained grounds.

Wind-breaks.—In open prairie lands wind-breaks are an advantage, when confined to the south side only. These should be constructed with two rows eight feet apart, and the trees set at same distance, alternating in the row.

PLANTING, CULTIVATION, AND PRUNING.

Preparation of the Land.—Deep plowing and pulverizing of the surface and stirring of the subsoil are as much needed with the cherry as any of the orchard fruits. The depth can be obtained by a repeated following in the same furrow, until the desired condition is reached. Sterile lands must be well enriched with barnyard manure or wood ashes, or any well-rotted vegetable matter, before planted.

Selecting of Trees.—These should never be over two years old; strong, vigorous growers, and well rooted. A second-class tree is never cheap, and their use is a very questionable economy; better plant fewer trees of the first class, than use them on account of the difference in the cost. As to the character of stock on which the kind has been worked: Of these there are three kinds, viz., Mahaleb, Mazzard, and common Morello. To these the objections have been made that the Mahaleb is short-lived, Mazzard not at all times hardy, and the Morello sprouting profusely from the root. The tendency of the remarks and discussions at the meetings of the society has been towards the Morello as a preferable stock, claiming early and profuse

fruiting and hardiness over the other classes. To the use of this stock the main objection comes from nurserymen; and in addition to the above stated objection, that it is a difficult stock to work. There is no question as to the hardiness and abundant fruitage of those trees worked on this stock. One of the most valuable orchards in the State was of this stock. In this orchard the continuous annual yield, and longevity and vigor of the trees, have been remarkable. But much of these conditions undoubtedly can be clearly traced, and is due to unexceptionally kind treatment given annually to the orchard.

Laying off the Ground.—The usual method of laying off is about the same as given for the apple. [See horticultural department, KANSAS FARMER, February 25, 1891.]

Distance Apart.—The cherry tree is a close grower, forming either an upright or low round head, according to varieties. In either case it requires little room. But for convenience in cultivation and other work in the orchard, the rows should be twenty feet apart, and trees fifteen feet in the row.

Planting.—First, time for planting: Many trees fail because planted too late in the spring, and many more fail because planted in the fall. The safest time is in the spring, and it should be done as soon as the winter's frost has left the ground, and without fall before the buds become swollen. [As to method of planting, see horticultural department, KANSAS FARMER, February 25, 1891.]

Cultivation.—[See horticultural department, KANSAS FARMER, February 25, 1891.]

Pruning.—It is generally conceded by all progressive orchardists that pruning is a necessity, the only difference being as to the extent. The main points to be gained in this work are: First, a low and uniformly-shaped head; second, to facilitate the penetration of light and air to the inner portion of the head; third, to encourage and direct the annual growth so as to form a shade sufficient to break the force of the sun's intense heat upon the branches and trunk of the tree; fourth, to remove all chafing, straggling and succulent growth. It should be done mainly while the tree is young, and in the spring before the buds break into leaves. Succulent growth should be removed as soon as it appears.

PICKING AND PACKING IMPLEMENTS.

Ladders.—Of these the only convenient form is the common adjusting folder, which is easily manufactured by using for the sides two one-inch pieces of common lumber, four inches wide and from six to ten feet long, as occasion may require. Into these are grooved steps of same width at easy stepping distances apart, fastened with nails or screws, and each supported by cleats on the under side. The top should be constructed with a platform step eight inches wide, on which to rest the picking-boxes and for the picker to stand upon whenever necessary. This style is found at almost any store dealing in hardware or agricultural implements, and is generally used while the trees are young and low-headed. As the trees become large and tall, the staging platform is far the best. This is constructed on the plan adopted by plasterers for the finishing of inside work in buildings, viz.: two wooden horses are made of the required height for convenience of the pickers, and placed at safe distances apart along the sides or under the branches of the trees, and on their tops is constructed a platform where one or more pickers may stand and do the work. These have the advantage of accommodating several persons at a time, are movable, and easily shifted from place to place.

Picking-Crates.—These are made of light but strong material, and of necessary size to receive four common berry boxes side by side. This crate is suspended to the picker, adjusted to a convenient position in relation to the work and in front of him, thus relieving both of his hands to be used in picking.

Boxes and Crates.—The common style which is used for berries is well adapted to use in gathering a cherry crop.

Packing-Room.—In an orchard of any extent a small shanty or packing-room should be provided. It will be found convenient for storing the fruit against exposure, as well as shelter for the pickers from a sudden rainfall. In this may be constructed a facing and packing-table.

HANDLING THE FRUIT.

Time to Gather.—If for shipping, the best time will be when wholly covered with a

'T IS VERY STRANGE

That people will suffer from pimples and blotches when they might speedily remove these disfigurements by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood of impurities.

"My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough cure, and I confidently recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—Madison Parker, Concord, Vt.

"When I was eighteen years old I was troubled with a bad humor. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles, which caused the eruptions to dry up and scale off, leaving my body, arms, and legs in a clean, healthy condition. I have not had any symptoms of the complaint since."—W. R. Allan, Dennyville, Me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

A Poor HORSE will get hurt just the same as a GOOD HORSE, But a Poor medicine wont Cure just the same as a good one. MORAL:—USE PHENOL-SODIQUE FOR THRUSS, SCRATCHES, CUTS, CRACKS, ULCERS, ABRASIONS ETC. HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Proprietors, Philadelphia. For sale by Druggists.

light red color—approaching scarlet; if for a near market, then a dark red color.

Picking.—Having everything ready, the picking force should be divided into two classes. The first proceeds to gather all the fruit within easy picking distance while standing on the ground, and should keep in advance of the second class, which works from ladders or staging, and cleans up the tree. Cherries must be picked by the stem, and not by taking hold of the fruit, and care must be taken not to even start the stem from the fruit, for if that occurs the juices will flow out, and all such fruit will quickly spoil. None but sound and ripe specimens should be placed in the boxes, and the top layer in every box should be an honest index of the whole. With the "picking-crate" swung to the picker, he has every facility for doing his work well, and quickly detecting any damaged or inferior fruit before it is picked. As soon as the boxes in the picking-crate are filled they are taken out and placed in a shipping-crate, and others put in their place, and the crate when full carried to the facing-table.

Facing and Packing.—The first consists in turning the stems of all fruit in the top layer down, which will give the appearance of a solid surface to the box. All boxes should be filled a little above their edges, to avoid the semblance of stinted measure, and provide for the inevitable settling sure to follow the racket of transportation. As fast as faced, pack them in the shipping-crate, the best being the twenty-four-box crate, close up securely, brand with name of variety, and name of grower and consignee, and send to destination at once. This fruit is never so attractive as at the time when taken from the tree, and the sooner it is placed in the market the more readily it will sell.

[NOTE.—The practice of facing, above described, is receiving severe criticisms in prominent circles, as offering too great temptation to dishonest conduct.—SECRETARY.]

Storage for the Purpose of Holding.—The product can be safely held in a cold-storage for several days, but must be quickly used when taken out, and especially is this an advantage to the grower in seasons when the yield is abundant, and the market overstocked.

List of Varieties Recommended for Planting in Kansas.—Voted fruit list is as follows, the highest grade first, and so on relatively through the list: *Early*.—Early Richmond, May Duke, Montmorency, Early Purple, Leib, Elton. *Medium*.—Gov. Wood, Olivet, Eugenia, Reine Hortense, Montmorency, Belle de Choisy. *Late*.—English Morello, Common Morello, Belle Magnifique, Late Montgomery.

As you like it. Gray and faded whiskers may be changed to their natural and even color—brown or black—by using Buckingham's Dye. Try it.

Every Farmer Should Know

All about the Horse, his diseases, and how to cure them.—All about Buggies, Carriages, etc., and where to buy them. The "Complete Horse Book" tells all this. Send 10 cents, silver or stamps, to Pioneer Buggy Co., Columbus, O.

Easy as a Cradle.

Each vestibule sleeper on the Santa Fe Route "Cannonball" train between Denver and Chicago is as easy as a cradle. Chair cars, library cars and day coaches are arranged with conveniences that satisfy the most fastidious traveler. No prettier, swifter or more comfortable train has ever cut a hole in the night.

To Farmers.

The Union Iron Works, Kansas City, Mo., manufacture everything necessary for grain elevators. Power shellers, engines and boilers and other machinery of the latest and most approved styles. They furnish plans and make estimates for parties contemplating erecting elevators free, and where contracts are awarded superintend the construction and put everything into successful operation. Write them.

Oregon, Washington, and the Northwest Pacific Coast.

The constant demand of the traveling public to the far West for a comfortable and at the same time an economical mode of traveling, has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first-class Pullman Sleeper, the only difference being that they are not upholstered.

They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first-class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for the ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet. E. L. Lomax, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Still the Favorite.

If you are contemplating a trip for business or pleasure it will be well to remember that the Burlington Route is still the favorite. Her old established line to Chicago hardly needs more than a mere mention for the reason that every man, woman and child in the country is so familiar with the fact that over this line runs the famous solid vestibule "ELI," with its splendid Pullman sleepers, chair cars and dining cars.

Your attention is now called to our Double Daily service between Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph and St. Louis. Heretofore we had but one daily train from the Missouri river to St. Louis, that being a night train, placing passengers in St. Louis in the morning in time for breakfast and all Eastern connections, but on account of the increasing demand another train has been put on and now leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph in the morning, placing the passenger in St. Louis in the early evening of the same day.

Omaha and Council Bluffs are put in rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb daily trains, one leaving Kansas City late in the morning and the other in the evening, making the run from Kansas City in about eight hours. The morning train carries a through buffet sleeping car to St. Paul and Minneapolis, placing the passenger in the twin cities twenty hours after leaving Kansas City.

For further information, call on or address H. C. Orr, G. S. W. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. Dawes, G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

Navy Beans.

A crop which can profitably be grown to a much greater extent, and over a much larger area of country, than is now done, is the common navy or field bean. We do not grow enough to satisfy home demands, many being imported every year, although it is a crop of comparatively easy cultivation, and one that pays better than most field crops. Clean land, of good quality, should be selected and the beans planted in drills immediately after the corn is in. Cultivate as soon as the plants are above ground, and when there is no dew or rain on the leaves, as that will spot and spoil the foliage. Cultivate thoroughly until the growth of foliage covers the ground and stops the growth of weeds. When two-thirds of the pods are ripe, pull by hand and lay in rows until well dried. Thrash on a dry, clear day, otherwise the beans will not come out of the pods. The same land may be used again and again by sowing rye each fall and plowing it under in the spring. Under equal conditions as many bushels of beans as of wheat can be grown per acre, and the selling price of good clean stock is commonly twice as great. The labor of cultivating, or rather of harvesting and threshing, is somewhat greater, but still leaving a much better profit than can possibly be obtained from an ordinary yield of wheat.

Potato Culture.

Some of the lessons drawn by the *American Agriculturist* from the immense crops of potatoes grown in competition for prizes are: That cutting the seed-potatoes into sets with two eyes each gives most general satisfaction; that large or medium-sized potatoes are best for planting; that the sets should be slightly sprouted before being planted, although they should be cut before the sprouts have started; that planting should be delayed until settled weather; that placing the sets directly upon stable manure is bad practice, and that concentrated commercial fertilizers are better as a rule than stable manure.

Every tissue of the body, every bone, muscle and organ, is made stronger and more healthful by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Bank of England Offers.

The Bank of England is the custodian of a large number of boxes deposited by customers for safety during the past 200 years, and in not a few instances forgotten. Many of these consignments are not only of rare intrinsic and historical value, but of great romantic interest. For instance, some years ago the servants of the bank discovered in its vaults a chest, which on being moved literally fell to pieces. On examining the contents, a quantity of massive plate of the period of Charles II. was discovered, along with a bundle of love letters indited during the period of the restoration. The directors of the bank caused search to be made in their books, the representative of the original depositor of the box was discovered, and the plate and love letters handed over.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Dr. E. T. Miller, of Cross Plains, Wis., has expressed the opinion that, for obstinate cases of syphilis and scrofula, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the most effective remedy known to pharmacy. Wonderful cures have resulted from its use.

Ingersoll on California.

In a recent magazine article, Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, the noted writer, says: "The climate of southern California in winter closely resembles that of Egypt. Its equability is constant, and its dryness is proverbial. The only complaint made is, that it is too nearly perfect. Residents bred in the Eastern States confess now and then that a rousing storm would give them a grateful sensation. But this sentiment meets with no favor from the man who has just fled from a superfluity of wetness and chilling gales. To him perpetual summer seems perpetual paradise, and to the invalid dreading the advance of disease the still and arid atmosphere is as the breath of life."

The most comfortable way to reach the Pacific coast is via the Santa Fe Route. Weekly excursions in Pullman tourist sleepers at low rates. Apply to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., for folder.

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HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.
Mr. G. G. Steketeer:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin-worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine. WILLIS ROBISON.

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Poultry. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c. per package, 60c. by mail, 3 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I Challenge all Other Hog Cholera Remedies. Always mention KANSAS FARMER.

CECIL'S NURSERY AND FRUIT FARM.
Get my prices on WASHINGTON and MICHEL'S EARLY Strawberry Plants. Also general assortment of Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, etc.
Address J. F. CECIL, North Topeka, Kas.

O, SAY!
I have seventy varieties of Small Fruits, new and old sorts. If you want plants, write for my price list. B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS (80 varieties) AND ROSES (40 varieties) EXCLUSIVELY, at the very lowest prices. Send for price list, giving culture directions, to W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kas.

ROSE LAWN FRUIT FARM.
All kinds of small fruit plants. Strawberries our specialty. Prices low. Write for Descriptive Price List. DIXON & SON, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kas.

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Of first-class Trees and Plants, will start any one in the fruit-growing business. Price List for 1891, free to all. Address Prospect Nursery Co., Otsego, Allegan Co., Mich.

PURE ALFALFA SEED.
I will fill all orders for pure Alfalfa seed, f. o. b. at Syracuse, Kas., at \$3.50 per bushel. References—Bank of Syracuse or Hamilton County Bank. All orders sent either bank, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. L. F. Worden, Syracuse, Kas.

Nebraska Seed

36 Packets Choice Vegetable Seeds \$1.
Early Mastodon Corn, with a yield of 215 bushels per acre. It will pay you to send for our Catalogue before buying your seeds.
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Red Cedars, Fruit Trees and Plants. Largest stock, lowest prices. Mammoth Dewberry, luscious to the core—best berry for the prairies. Black Locust, Russian Mulberry, Tulip Tree, Box Elder, Ash, Elm, Walnut, Cottonwood, etc. I retail at wholesale prices. Save 60 per cent. and write for my Price Lists. Address GEO. O. HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

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SWEET & IRISH POTATO SEED. **FLORISTS' SUPPLIES** 140 S. 11th Street, LINCOLN, NEBR.
Seeds guaranteed to be fresh, pure, and true to name.

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OUR NOVELTIES:—Jerusalem and Kansas White King Corn, Denver Market Lettuce and Kansas Stock Melon.
OUR SPECIALTIES:—Alfalfa, Espersette and all other Grass Seeds, Kafir Corn, Milo Maize, Seed Corn, Millet and all other Field Seeds. Tree seeds for Nurseries and Timber Claims. In fact everything in the Seed line. Our Beautiful Catalogue mailed FREE on application. **KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kans.**



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Containing many Rare Novelties of genuine merit in SEEDS and PLANTS, mailed FREE. **CURRIE BROS.,**
Seedsmen and Florists, 108 Wisconsin-st. and 312 Broadway, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE.
Send 4c. in stamps and we will send a packet of the great novelty, THE PERSIAN MONARCH MUSKMELON, the finest flavored melon grown.
Box B. **BOUK & HUPERT, Greenwood, Neb.**

REID'S SMALL FRUITS, TREES, VINES, SEEDS, ORNAMENTALS,
GRATES and BASKETS. Everything for the fruit grower. Prices Low. Estimates Free. You save one half by seeing our list. NEW FRUITS a specialty. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. **E. W. REID, Bridgeport, Ohio.**

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BURPEE'S SEEDS
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WHY ARE SOME PEOPLE ALWAYS LATE?—They never look ahead nor think. People have been known to wait till planting season, run to the grocery for their seeds, and then repent over it for 12 months, rather than stop and think what they will want for the garden. If it is Flower or Vegetable Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, or anything in this line, **MAKE NO MISTAKE** this year, but send 10 cents for VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, deduct the 10 cents from first order, it costs nothing. This pioneer catalogue contains 3 colored plates, \$2.00 in cash premiums to those sending club orders. \$1000 cash prizes at one of the State Fairs. Grand offer, chance for all. Made in different shape from ever before; 200 pages 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches. **JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.**

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37 YEARS. 25 GREENHOUSES. 700 ACRES.
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,
Painesville, Ohio.

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.

CATARRH.—Can you tell me what ails my chickens? They swell up on one side of the head till they can't see.

Answer.—Your chickens have catarrh, caused by exposure to cold, from roosting in a draft. Place them in warm quarters and give plenty of warm food, dusted over with red pepper.

CAPPED HOCK.—A five-year-old mare has a swelling on the point of her hock. In May I lanced it, and it discharged a thin, bloody fluid.

Answer.—You should not have blistered the capped hock. That was the cause of its becoming calloused.

WORMS.—Please give best remedy for worms in hogs. We have given turpentine and copperas, but have not derived much benefit.

Answer.—A very good, cheap and easily-administered remedy for worms in hogs, is a mixture composed of common salt 1 part, sulphur 1 part and wood ashes 2 parts.

LAME MARE.—My eighteen-year-old mare became suddenly lame in her right hip. It is not tender to pressure, but I can hear a creaking sound on pressure and on moving the limb.

Answer.—We are not sure, from symptoms given, that your mare is lame in the hip. Take her to your local veterinarian, Dr. T. C. McCassey, and have him treat her for you.

AGALACTIA.—A fine Jersey cow dropped her calf on the 19th day of February, and appears to be all right, except that there is no milk in three of her teats.

Answer.—Agalactia, or non-production of milk, is due either to atrophy of the mammary glands or to debility of the system. The first is the result of inflammation, which may have taken place when you dried her up before calving.

HIDE-BOUND.—I have a four-year-old mare that is hide-bound, and has been so from the time she was a colt. She is fat, smooth and glossy, with every appearance of good health.

Answer.—Well, Brother P., you are in a fix, sure enough; but we are going to stand by you till you get satisfaction. The diminutive offspring from large parents may be due to one of "Dame Nature's" freaks, but it is more likely due to a pony cross somewhere in the pedigree of sire or dam.

Answer.—We cannot determine from the meager description given whether the colt is lame in the hip or not. Examine it carefully to see if there is tenderness in any part, and if you can locate the trouble apply a blister of cerate of cantharides over the part, after first clipping the hair off.

only moderately, and when you get most of the fat off of her, then breed her to a medium-sized (not draft) stallion, and if she does not get in foal, write us again and we will see what can be done.

LAME COLT.—I have a colt, ten months old, that has been lame since its birth. The lameness is in the right hip. The muscles above and below the joint are shrinking away, and when the colt runs it goes on three legs.

Answer.—We cannot determine from the meager description given whether the colt is lame in the hip or not. Examine it carefully to see if there is tenderness in any part, and if you can locate the trouble apply a blister of cerate of cantharides over the part, after first clipping the hair off.

KNUCKLING.—A colt coming one year old in May, has the hind ankle joints swollen and slightly tilted to the front, and when walking the joints give a smart jerk.

Answer.—The knuckling over of the fetlock joints is due to weakness, very likely caused by traveling the colt too much when young.

ABORTION.—Can you inform me as to the cause of abortion in my cows? My best milch cow aborted last July, and since then every cow and heifer has aborted when about six months gone.

Answer.—Numerous causes have been assigned for the taking place of abortion among cows in the manner which you mention, but nothing satisfactory has ever yet been arrived at.

Answer.—Agalactia, or non-production of milk, is due either to atrophy of the mammary glands or to debility of the system. The first is the result of inflammation, which may have taken place when you dried her up before calving.

A man who has practiced medicine for forty years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says: TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887. Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you.

Full Business course, superior Penmanship, at the Topeka Business College. Write for catalogue.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts light, 1,521 head. Market active and higher. Beef steers, \$3 50a5 10; cows, \$1 75a3 50; bulls, \$2 50a3 00; heifers, \$2 10a3 35; stockers and feeders, \$2 75a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 2,417. Market steady. Bulk of sales, \$3 25a3 40.

SHEEP—Receipts 906. Supply light, at \$4 20a 5 00; lambs, \$4 20.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 14,000. The general market was steady; choice steers and cows firmer; common stuff was dull.

HOGS—Receipts 50,000, and the quality was the worst of the season. Market lower. Mixed, \$3 30a3 55; heavy, \$3 30a3 65; light weights, \$3 25 a3 45.

SHEEP—Receipts 9,000. Market steady. Natives, \$4 25a6 00; Western corn-fed, \$4 50a6 05; lambs, per cwt., \$5 65a 15.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,400. Market steady. Native steers, common to fancy, \$3 40a 10; Texans, common to good, \$3 00a 00.

HOGS—Receipts 3,000. Market 5a10c lower. Bulk of sales, \$3 35a 45; range, \$3 00a 30.

SHEEP—Receipts none. Natives, \$3 75a 50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts 51,500 bushels. Market active and higher. No. 2 mixed, 87 1/2c; No. 2 red, 92c.

CORN—Receipts 59,000 bushels. Market dull. No. 2 mixed, 49 1/2a49 3/4c; No. 2 white, mixed, 51c.

OATS—Receipts 26,000 bushels. Market active and firm. No. 2 red, 46 1/2c; No. 2 white, 47c, and No. 2 mixed, 45 1/2c.

RYE—Receipts 1,500 bushels; 78a85c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed, \$1 08a 10; castor beans, \$1 25.

HAY—Receipts 320 tons. New prairie, fancy, \$10 50; good, \$9 50a10 00; prime, \$7 50a 8 00; common, \$5 00a 6 00. Timothy, \$10 00a10 50.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Receipts 45,000 bushels, shipments 32,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, \$1 00a 10 1/4; No. 3 spring, 96c; No. 2 red, \$1 01a 10 2 1/4.

CORN—Receipts 250,000 bushels, shipments 105,000 bushels. No. 2, 60c.

OATS—Receipts 158,000 bushels, shipments 113,000 bushels. No. 2, 50c; No. 2 white, 50a 50 1/2c; No. 3 white, 49 1/2a50 1/4c.

RYE—Receipts 3,000 bushels, shipments 5,000 bushels. No. 2, 82a83c.

BARLEY—Receipts 29,000 bushels, shipments 26,000 bushels. No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 65a73c; No. 4, 65a68c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed, No. 1, \$1 20; prime timothy seed, \$1 27a 1 28.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Receipts 92,600 bushels, shipments 21,000 bushels. Market opened firmer and closed higher. No. 2 red, \$1 01a 10 1/4.

CORN—Receipts 164,000 bushels, shipments 191,000 bushels. Market opened lower, but became strong. No. 2 cash, 54 1/2a55 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts 38,000 bushels, shipments 8,000 bushels. Market excited, higher. No. 2, cash, 48 1/2c.

RYE—Receipts 7,000 bushels, shipments 1,000 bushels. Market firm. No. 2, 82c.

HAY—Good demand and steady. Choice to fancy prairie, \$9 00a10 50; choice to fancy timothy, \$11 00a13 00.

BRAN—Easy. Sacked, f. o. b., 90c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet, \$1 22 1/2.

WOOL—Firm. Bright medium, unwashed, 20a25c; coarse braid, 14a20c; low sandy, 12a15c; fine light, 17a23c; fine heavy, 11a19c; tubwashed, choice, 35c; inferior, 29a33c. Receipts 1,570 lbs.

January to April 15, 1891.

OUR CLUB OFFER.

20 GEMS AS A PREMIUM FREE WITH THE GREAT DIVIDE.

STANLEY WOOD, EDITOR.

Twenty genuine Gemstones as a premium to each new yearly subscriber. We send you all of these gems:

- Cameo, finely cut. Bloodstone. Mosaic, for sleeve buttons. Montana Moss Agate. Tiger Eye. Montana Moss Agate. Petrified Wood. Agates, for sleeve buttons. Green Crocidolite. Green Moss Agate. Pink Crocidolite. Agates, for sleeve buttons. Carnelian. Jewel Onyx. Tree Agate.

THE GREAT DIVIDE is a superbly illustrated monthly journal, published at Denver, Colo., containing articles every month on Rocky mountain scenery, illustrating and describing its canons, natural parks, mountain peaks, minerals, mines, crystals, relic, cliff dwellings, Indians and customs, natural wonders, caves, grotesque and marvelous works of nature, birds and animals and wild flowers. Different from any other publication in the world. Send for a sample copy, which is free if you say where you saw this advertisement.

OUR CLUB OFFER TO YOU.

The Great Divide and KANSAS FARMER will be sent for one full year upon receipt of only \$1.65. The Gems will also be sent you as a premium free of any cost. Bear this in mind. Send \$1.65 to this office and secure The Great Divide, KANSAS FARMER and the Gemstones free, as a premium. Do not delay. No order will be taken after April.

Each Gemstone is honestly worth 50 cents, and some cannot be bought for \$1 of any jeweler, and the total value is over \$10. You can see The Great Divide and the cabinet of Gemstones at our office. Remember there are twenty Gemstones. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

WILKES.

I have several large, fine Wilkes stallions and fillies, by sons and grandsons of the great George Wilkes—Standard and non-Standard—from two to four years old. This stock was all bred in Michigan and to a queen's taste. They are all sound, smooth, handsome, speedy and well broken. If you want a Wilkes, a member of the greatest family of trotters the world ever knew, with size, breeding, and as handsome as any in or out of Kentucky, at one-third Kentucky prices, write me. I have them for sale or trade and can suit you. CHARLES E. GALLIGAN, EL DORADO, KAS.

GREAT BIG LIGHT BRAHMAS.

First at Chicago every year. Headquarters. Also first-class Nursery Stock cheap. Send for catalogue to E. H. UPSON, Wilmot, Indiana.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

CHOICE SEED CORN.—Urlic's Prolific White Dent, the most prolific and solidest corn grown in the State of Kansas, yielding, with fair cultivation, fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Price, tipped, shelled and soaked, \$1 a bushel. Address Elmer Urlic, Carbondale, Kas. References—P. S. Beck, Pres't Ridgeway Alliance, Wm. Katz, John Raby, members Ridgeway.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE.—Eighty-five head of thoroughbred Poland-China pigs, the right age to breed in May, for sale cheap, consisting of males and females. I wish to make room for forty spring litters. Also a yearling pig weighing 480 pounds. This holds good for thirty days only. Address Robert Rouns, Morganville, Clay Co., Kas.

TO EXCHANGE—Unincumbered farm of 820 acres in Dent county, Missouri, for a Kansas farm. Address Box 19, Cambridge, Kas.

WANTED—Shropshire sheep, full-bloods or good grades. Address John F. Crabbe, Macksville, Kas.

WANTED—Good jack to stand on shares, or would buy good stand. Good references. B. L. Wilson, Atlanta, Kas.

JACK WANTED—Age, size, color, stock and price required. J. C. Hume, Council Grove, Kas.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—One imported English Shire stallion, registered, 7 years old, weight 1,700 pounds, a noted prize-winner. For particulars address Thomas Neilson, Peabody, Kas.

SIGNS NAILED UP—Circulars, papers, samples, etc. distributed in Bourbon and adjoining counties. George Denlow, Fort Scott, Kas.

SPECIAL OFFER—Will sell October male pigs for \$8, August at \$7, to parties living in counties to which I have never shipped pigs. Will sell three-year-old Holstein bull John's No. 3204, one cow, one thirteen-month-old bull and one heifer calf at a bargain. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.

LILLAC HILL HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—Young stock for sale. O. B. Wharton, Emporia, Kas.

FOR SALE—Seed corn, sweet potatoes and Northern-grown Irish potatoes at Kansas Seed House. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

GERMAN MILLET SEED—Handled especially for seed. Sacked on cars, 85 cents per bushel. A. H. Knox, Hymer, Kas.

WANTED—About eight thousand (8,000) two-year-old Jonathan apple trees, Kansas or Missouri-grown preferred. Give cash price f. o. b. Geo. M. Munger, Eureka, Kas.

PEACOCKS—Ornament your place with a handsome peacock. I have a fine lot of one and two-year-old birds. Will sell single males or in pairs. J. P. Short, Winfield, Kas.

Jerusalem Corn, Alfalfa and Cane Seeds. Address MOBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kas.

WANTED—A trotting-bred coach stallion. D. Ross, Oxford, Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two fine yards Langhans. Also a few Langshan and Plymouth Rock cockerels. Mrs. A. B. Dille, Edgerton, Kas.

1,000,000 WANTS SUPPLIED.—At the least possible trouble and expense. No commissions. Persons wanting employment, or to engage in any business, having property or anything to rent, sell or exchange, can be recorded, with full description of want, for \$1 until said employment, business, lease, sale or exchange is secured. FREE—Any person wanting help or any one to engage in any business in their locality, or to rent or buy property or anything will be placed in direct communication with those on our Records who can supply their wants, by enclosing 4 cents in stamps to pay postage. Send for circulars of references and particulars or call at National Want and Supply Bureau, 417 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

\$5 A DAY SURE. \$2.15 Samples Free. Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 20 other specialties. Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

FREE AND CHEAP NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS. Best Agricultural Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com. N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

HORSE OWNERS! TRY GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Discharge, Pinkeye, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone or other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. Supersedes all Caustery or Firing. Impossible to produce Scar or Bleb. 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.

Coolley Creamer. THE COOLEY SYSTEM and its product have been awarded more gold and silver medals than all other methods put together. It produces more and better cream from a given quantity of milk than any other mode of setting. Where there are no agents, will sell at wholesale price. Coolley cans, sold separately, with the right to use the patented process of submerging, to those desiring to make their own tanks. Boyd's Process of Ripening Cream. Reduces BUTTER MAKING to a simple science. It solves for the first time the perfect ripening of cream, and produces uniformly fine butter every day in the year. It also insures the largest yield of butter obtainable from cream. Although but recently introduced, the system is already in successful operation in 17 States, of widely varying climates. Send for circulars to JOHN BOYD, Patentee and Mfr., 199 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL. (Please mention this paper.)

ARANSAS PASS.

The Seaport of the Great Southwest—Its Unexampled, Rapid Growth, and Immense Possibilities.

It is said no place in the United States of its size has ever shown such wonderful progress in so short a time as the town of Aransas Pass (Rockport), unless, perhaps, some mining town. In the last six months over 200 houses have been built; also an ice factory, cold storage, electric light plant, and a manufactory working fifty hands making doors, blinds, sash, cisterns, and everything made of wood. In July the population by census was 1,200; now near 2,500. The city's assessed valuation in 1888, \$60,000; now over \$1,000,000. Work has begun to open up the Pass to thirty feet of water. The success of the deep water, which is not doubted here, will insure the building of a great city in a short time. The climate and productions are wonderful. Less than two years ago the first garden and fruit culture began; this year more than 400 carloads of these products will be shipped from Rockport, raised within four miles of the town. Cabbage planted from October 12 to November 1 realized from \$300 to \$400 per acre by February 1. The peculiarities of the soil and climate justify the assertion that no portion of the United States excels, if equals, this locality for the production of melons, grapes, cabbage, Irish potatoes, pears, tomatoes, cauliflower, and many other fruits and vegetables. John Henry Maule, the seedman of Philadelphia, two years ago paid H. H. Farrar, of this place, \$100 cash premium in a contest for the best watermelon grown in the United States. The fish and oyster business is the leading industry here, and its possibilities are almost unlimited.

Aransas Pass (Rockport), with thirteen feet of water at its wharves, and eight miles from Harbor Island, where there is a depth of thirty-six feet, is the only place in the vicinity of the pass where deep water will be had up to the town, and the only place on the gulf coast where abundant fresh water is found within a few feet of the surface, and great live oak trees grow down to the water's edge.

Eminent engineers say that Aransas Pass is the only place on the gulf coast where deep water will be obtained in a short period of time; and its unsurpassed excellencies were admitted and extolled by the United States Naval Commission during their recent visit to that city.

They have, owing to their geographical advantages, the finest winter and summer climate in America. Owing to the constant prevalence of the trade winds, the mean summer temperature is 10° lower than that of Galveston, and in winter the thermometer rarely falls as low as 40°. Aransas Pass is surrounded by 150,000 acres of land which is sub-irrigated, and the only land of the kind in Texas. Two crops can be raised each year, and one acre will yield vegetable products worth from \$300 to \$400 twice per year. For truck farming, gardening, vegetables of all kinds, every species of fruit known to the temperate and tropical zones, this is the ideal spot. And more especially is this the natural home of the vine; grapes of every description grow wild, and wines of exquisite flavor are manufactured from the products of their vineyards.

From an insignificant fishing village of about 300 inhabitants in 1888, Aransas Pass has grown to be a handsome city of 2,500 people; a city with all modern luxuries and improvements, and well in the van of progress. It has doubled its population since last June, and yet Aransas Pass has not started in its career of prosperity. It never had a boom, but has silently and steadily grown. What its glorious future will be no one can accurately predict; but from its unequalled advantages and unprecedented growth it appears that it is destined to take its place as the great gateway of the commerce of two continents, and the foremost seaport of the South.

The Aransas Pass Land Co. own the great bulk of the property here, and are going to have their first sale on March 18 and 19. They own three miles of bay fronting on from eleven to eighteen feet of water, and will sell alternate lots and blocks. Parties from the Western States can buy excursion tickets good till June 1 for one and one-third fare for the round trip, at Kansas City, Denver, Omaha, St. Louis, and other leading points. Parties who sell would not be afraid to guarantee a profit of 1,000 per cent. to many purchasers, when deep water is secured, which will be in the next few months.

Agricultural Books.

The following valuable books will be supplied to any of our readers by the publishers of the KANSAS FARMER. Any one or more of these standard books will be sent postage paid on receipt of the publisher's price, which is named against each book. The books are bound in handsome cloth, excepting those indicated thus—(paper):

- FARM AND GARDEN. Allen's New American Farm Book... \$2.50 Barry's Fruit Garden... 2.00 Broomcorn and Brooms... .50 Flax Culture (paper)... .50 Fitz's Sweet Potato Culture... .50 Henderson's Gardening for Profit... 2.50 Hop Culture (paper)... .50 Kansas: How to Raise Them Profitably (paper)... .50 Silos and Ensilage... .50 Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard... 1.50 Tobacco Culture: Full Practical Details... .25 Farming for Profit... 3.75 Jones' Peanut Plant: Its Cultivation, etc. (paper)... .50

- FRUITS AND FLOWERS. Fruits and Fruit Trees of America (new edition) — Downing... 5.00 Propagation of Plants—Fuller... 1.50 Field Notes on Apple Culture—Bullsey... .75 Elliott's Hand-Book for Fruit-Growers... 1.00 Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener... 1.50 Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist... 1.50 Fuller's Grape Culturist... 1.50 Henderson's Practical Floriculture... 1.50 Parsons on the Rose... 1.50

- HORSES. American Reformed Horse Book—Dodd... 2.50 The Horse and His Diseases—Jennings... 1.25 Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor... 1.50 Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy... 1.50 Horse-Breeding (Sanders)... 5.00 Law's Veterinary Adviser... .75 Miles on the Horse's Feet... 1.50 Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America... 2.50 Youatt & Spooner on the Horse... 1.50

- CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE. The Horse and Other Live Stock—large 8vo. leather... 8.00 Diseases of American Cattle, Horses and Sheep—Jennings... 1.00 The Dairyman's Manual—Henry Stewart... 2.00 Allen's American Cattle... 2.50 Coburn's Swine Husbandry... 1.75 Dodd's American Cattle Doctor... 1.50 Harris on the Pig... 1.50 Jennings' Cattle and Their Diseases... 1.25 Jennings' Sheep and Poultry... 1.25 Randall's Practical Shepherd... 1.50 Stewart's Shepherd's Manual... 1.50 The Breeds of Live Stock (Sanders)... 5.00 Feeding Animals (Stewart)... 2.50 A B C Butter-Making (boards)... .50

- MISCELLANEOUS. \$2,000 a Year on Fruits and Flowers—Chas. Barnard... 1.00 \$5,000 a Year on The Farm—Edward Mitchell... 1.00 Grains for the Grangers—Discussing all points bearing upon the farmers' movement—S. Smith... 1.00 King's Bee-Keeping Text Book... 1.00 Silk Culture (paper)... .50 American Standard of Excellence in Poultry... 1.00 Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeper... 2.00 American Bird Fancier... .50 Quinby's New Bee-Keeping... 1.50 Dogs (by Richardson)... 1.50 Atwood's Country Houses... 1.50 Barns, Plans and Out-buildings... 1.50 Arnold's American Dairying... .40 Fisher's Grain Tables (boards)... .40 Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist... 1.00 Willard's Practical Butter Book... 1.00 Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry... 2.00 Practical Forestry... 1.50 Household Conveniences... 1.50 Dodd's American Reform Horse Book... 2.50 Jennings on the Horse and His Diseases... 1.00 Profits in Poultry... 1.00 Frank Forrester's Manual for Young Sportsmen... 1.00 Hammond's Dog Training... 1.00 Farm Appliances... 1.00 Farm Conveniences... 1.50 Household Conveniences... 1.50 Hussman's Grape-Growing... 1.50 Quinn's Money in the Garden... 1.25 Reed's Cottage Homes... 1.50 Dogs of Great Britain and America... 1.00 Allen's Domestic Animals... 1.00 Warington's Chemistry of the Farm... 1.00 Williams' Window Gardening... 1.00 Farm Talk (paper)... .50 American Bird Fancier (paper)... .50 Wheat Culture (paper)... .50 Gregory's Onions—What Kind to Raise (paper)... .50 Gregory's Cabbages—How to Grow Them (paper)... .50 Our Farm of Four Acres (paper)... .50 Cooked and Cooking Foods for Animals (paper)... .50 The Future by the Past, by J. C. H. Swann... 1.00

Address KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 25, 1891.

- Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk. 3 STEERS—Taken up by John Stach, in Washington tp., January 5, 1891, three yearling muley steers—one roan, one red with a small white spot on side and big white spot in forehead, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12 each. Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clk. COW—Taken up by W. W. Woodson, in Kickapoo tp., February 7, 1891, one black cow with white face and white on belly, cow and under-bit in left ear and crop of right ear, about 5 years old. Wallace county—Hugh Graham, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Israel Levan, in Weaken tp., November 1, 1890, one dark red steer, branded V; valued at \$15. Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk. COLT—Taken up by M. C. Frantz, in Topeka tp., one bay horse colt, 1 year old, star in face and right hind foot white; valued at \$15. COW—Taken up by Louis Erickson, in Monmouth tp., one red cow with white lined back, no brands; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1891.

- Meade county—L. E. Brown, clerk. MULE—Taken up by John W. Taylor, in Logan tp., February 11, 1891, one white or gray mare mule, small red spots on hips and shoulder, five feet high; valued at \$15. Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Isaac McClelland, in Jackson tp., January 29, 1891, one 2-year-old steer, roan, white face, slit in right ear; valued at \$20.

FORCE BEARD OR HAIR. EITHER SEX, ANYBODY. Prof. Dyer's Hair Restorer... Prof. Dyer's Hair Restorer... Prof. Dyer's Hair Restorer...

DAKOTA EARLY VEGETABLES AND BIG PRICES. The result of using seeds grown in our short seasons and cold climate. This is the testimony of our Southern and Eastern customers. Send for our free Catalogue. F. J. MATTS & CO., Huron, South Dakota.

The Advocate

Leading Reform Journal of America.

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ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO., Topeka, Kansas.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!



We have arranged with S. B. RITTENHOUSE, the patentee and manufacturer, to introduce his recently-patented

BROADCAST SEED-SOWER.

It will distribute fax and clover seed 36 feet to the round. Wheat, 50 feet to the round. Timothy seed, 27 feet to the round. Oats, 36 feet to the round. We will furnish it and the KANSAS FARMER for one year for \$4, or with five subscriptions and \$5, we will deliver one of these machines free.

This is a chance to get an excellent implement at a small cost, or a little exertion in getting a few subscribers for the "Old Reliable." KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KAS.

HIGH CLASS HEREFORD BULLS!

A special offering of low-legged, thick-fleshed bulls, in every way suitable to head pure-bred herds, is made from the Rock Creek herd of Thos. J. Higgins. The bull calf crop from this herd is rigidly culled each year, and the offering includes only strictly first-class specimens of the breed. These bulls will be sold at prices and on terms which bring them within the reach of breeders of beef cattle. Attention is confidently invited to this offering from the leading herd of Herefords in the West. For further particulars address THOS. J. HIGGINS, Council Grove, Kas.

EVERGREEN Head-quarters in the U.S. for hardy Nursery Trees Evergreens, Bur-Larch and Forest Trees. Largest stock. Best variety. All sizes for all purposes. Prices the lowest. We pack and ship with safety everywhere. Price-list free, send for it before ordering elsewhere. D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, DUNDRE, ILL.

100 TREES FREE BY MAIL

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Alfalfa Seed

For sale. Car lots or less. Also JERUSALEM CORN for sale. R.J. Mefford, Seedsman, Garden City, Kas. Grower and Dealer.

\$25 PAID IN PRIZES!

to the growers of the largest specimens of the best Mangel Wurzel yet introduced—

THE GOLDEN KING.

This is undoubtedly the finest and most profitable food that can be grown for hogs and cattle, and especially Milch cows. Yields from forty to sixty tons per acre. Sure crop in dry seasons. Seed 25 cents for package of seed and conditions. LEAMING CORN—Ninety-day Yellow. At \$1.10 per bushel, sacked. A full stock of seeds constantly on hand. Address H. B. BASSELER, Manhattan, Kas.

SEEDS

GRAPES My specialty for 84 years. Vines of 100 best kinds. Concord, Ives, Moore's Early, Lady, Pookington, Delaware, Woodruff Red, Green Mountain, Colerain, Brilliant, Moore's Diamond, Moyer, Champion, Eaton, etc. Industry, Triumph and other Gooseberries. Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries and Blackberries. Best stock. Low prices. Catalogue free. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.



NUT TREES. Chestnuts—moth and Giant, Japan Mammoth and Giant, Parry's; Japan Walnuts; Japan Gojens; Hazelnuts, Idaho and Kiefer Peary; Eleanora Longipes, Hardy Oranges, and other valuable novelties. Small Fruits, Grapes, &c. Fruit, Shade and Nut Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Vines, &c. Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue Free. W.M. PARRY, Parry, New Jersey.



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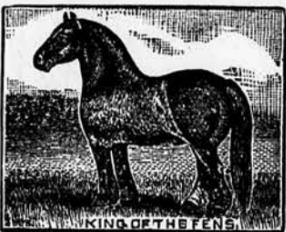
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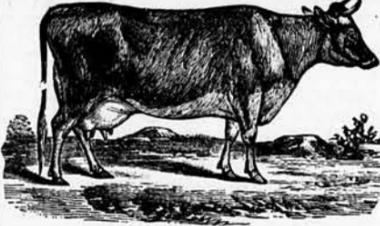
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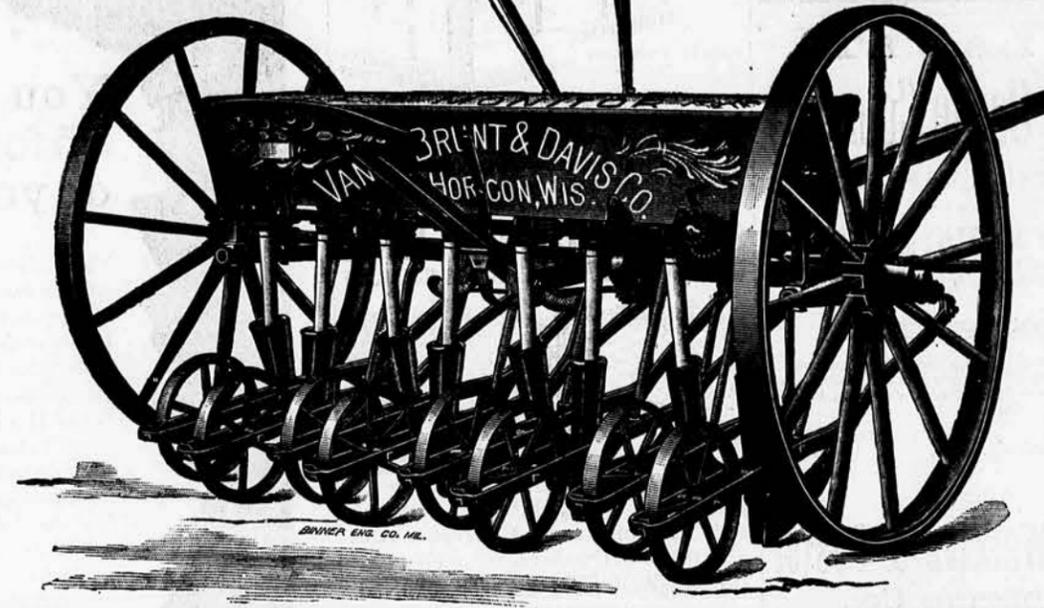
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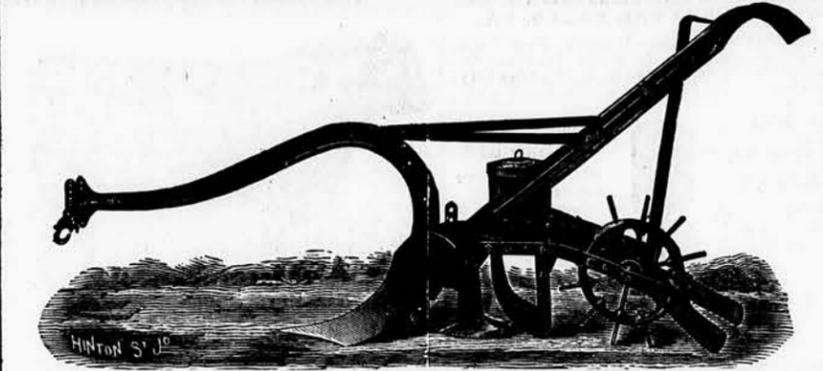
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Liabilities (4 per cent. basis).....	84,329,235
Surplus.....	\$ 22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
Ratio of Surplus to Liabilities.....	27 per cent.

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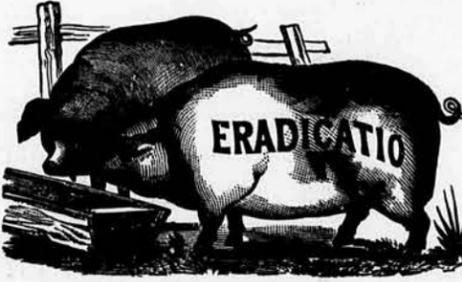
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OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY, DEALER IN DRUGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, MORGANVILLE, KAS., April 19, 1890.
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(Continued from page 1.)

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