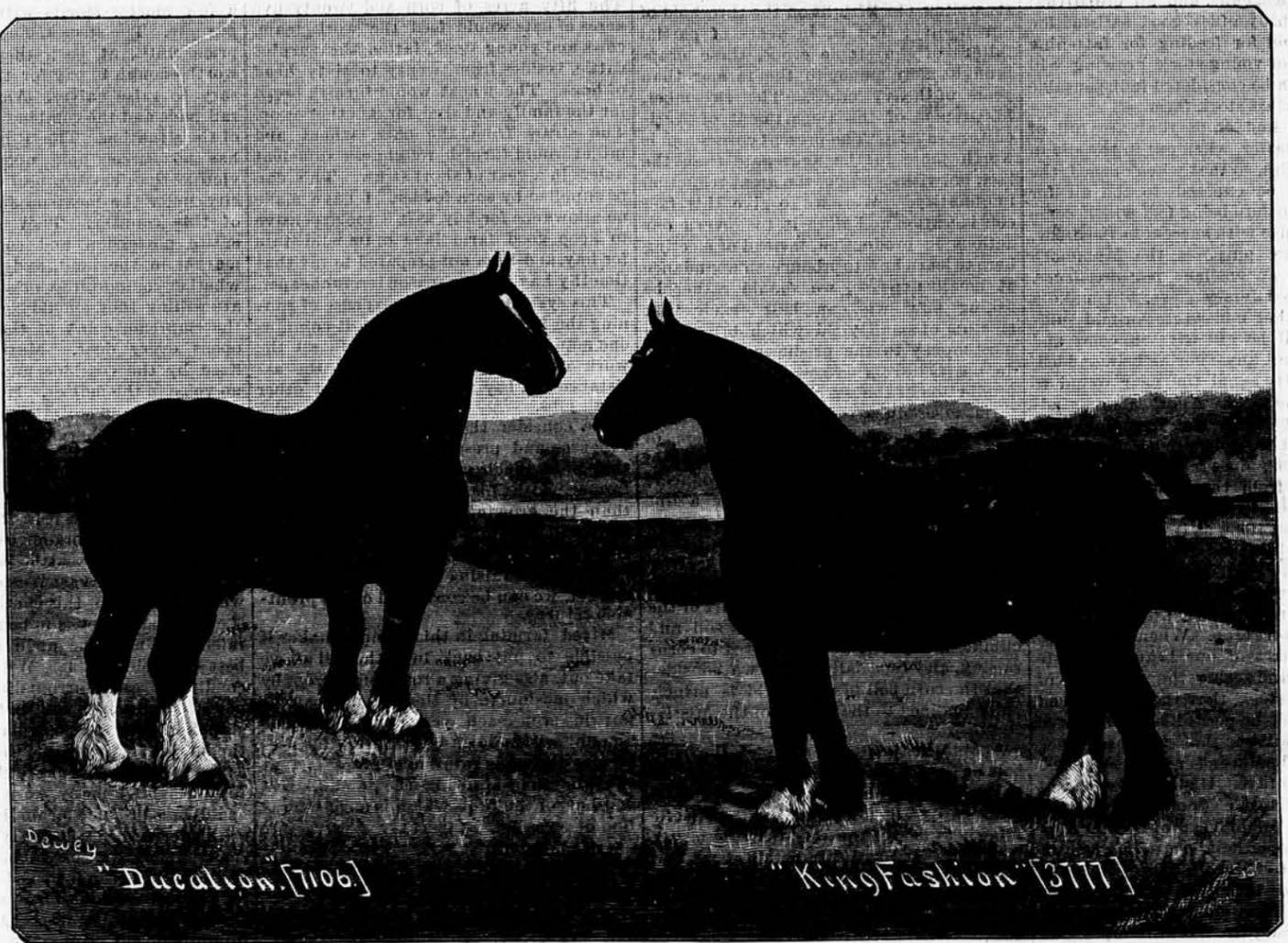


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ENGLISH SHIRE STALLIONS.—PROPERTY OF JOSEPH WATSON & CO., BEATRICE, NEB.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

HORSES.
MY IMPORTED FRENCH COACH STALLIONS will stand at my stables. Parties interested in breeding are cordially invited to call upon or address Henry Ballet, Tonganoxie, Kas. Also breeder of Holstein cattle. Thoroughbreds and grades for sale.

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M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Registered Percherons. At head, Bucentaure 2378 (1097), imported by Dunham, and half-brother of his Brilliant 1271 (765). Finely-bred colts a specialty. *The best my motto.*

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—For sale, four registered, two imported and six high-grade CLYDESDALE stallions and eight fillies. For sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

CATTLE.

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

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Chief of Maple Hill and Gerben's Royal at head. Butter record in seven days: Parthena, 88 lbs. 8 1/2 oz.; Gerben, 82 lbs.; Empress Josephine 84, 81 1/4 lbs. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo. Mention Kansas Farmer.

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

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

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HOME FARM HERDS SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—With the Cruickshank bull Imp. Knight Templar 51593 at head of herd. Poland-Chinas, the farmer's hog; young stock for sale. Banded and White Plymouth Rocks; eggs \$1 and \$2 respectively. C. M. T. Hulet, Edgerton, Johnson Co., Kas.

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PRINCETON HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—H. Davison & Son, proprietors, Princeton, Kas. Champion R. at head, assisted by Bradford's Perfection. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence promptly answered. Mention FARMER.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 108, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of shire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs; \$1.25 for 15; \$2 for 25.

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

SWINE.

L. E. MAHAN, Malcolm, Nebraska, breeder of pure L. Essex swine.

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

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

T. C. TAYLOR, Green City, Mo., has some choice Poland-China pigs. Best blood. Choice young sows bred a specialty now. Two fine boars yet for sale. Write.

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

A. K. SERCOMB, Paton, Iowa, breeder of DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. West Star at head of herd. Let me hear from you.

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

KAW VALLEY HERD POLAND-CHINAS.—Kaw Chief at head, sired by Royalty 1668 S. R., dam Lady Tom Corwin 2d 702 S. R. All sows of like breeding. One hundred pigs for season's trade. For terms address or call on M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—From No. 1 breeding stock. All stock recorded or eligible to record. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry H. Miller, Rossville, Kas.

F. E. COMMONS, breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred recorded Poland-China swine. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Quaker Ridge Farm, Paton, Greene Co., Iowa.

(Continued on page 16.)

Agricultural Matters.

Silos and Ensilage.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Probably my experience with silos and ensilage would be as useful to the public as anything in my power to give.

In the year 1882 we built a silo, and have used it continuously ever since. The building is of stone, grouted and cemented in the bottom and sides. It is fifty feet long, sixteen feet wide, and thirty feet deep, inside, with a capacity of 500 tons. The first year we put up over 200 tons of green corn, and as much rye. We fed cattle and sheep on it. Put the cattle on 1st of December, and sold them April 1 for beef. They were thin in flesh when commencing to feed, and good beef when I sold them. They had no other feed than ensilage. The sheep did well, but were not intended to be fattened. The rye ensilage was not satisfactory; as the straw was hard, it was impossible to exclude all the air from the straw by pressure. Corn, cane, and all crops that have a solid body gives good satisfaction in the silo; and for feeding for fattening purposes or for young stock growing will certainly soon be considered indispensable upon a first-class stock farm.

Corn, cane, and crops that are full of saccharine matter, when put in the silo in large quantities, so that when opened the surface will be exposed to the air for several days before being fed, will become too sour to use with success in the dairy. But for dairy purposes the Mammoth clover makes an ensilage *par excellence*, that, with good Jersey cows, will make a butter in either mid-winter or mid-summer that will be gilt-edge in color and quality without any coloring being added, and in quantity equal the year round to May and June yield. Another great advantage that clover has over corn and cane is that it is grown with much less cost and labor; does not have to be cut after taking from the field, and can be put into the silo for 50 cents per ton, which is an important item, as it has not paid to expend much labor on crops of any kind ever since my silo was built until the present year, when all kinds of feed have brought a remunerative price owing to the general short crop. When up through the western part of our beautiful State last autumn, and seeing the condition of the crops and stock, that the farmer had to sell the stock he needed, or let it starve to death, then it was that the importance and value of the silo and ensilage appeared to great advantage. Had the farmer of western Kansas been supplied with good cisterns that would keep out water they could have saved their crops in ensilage after they were ruined for corn, and thus have wintered their stock in a better manner than they generally keep them. It is not necessary to moralize upon the difference the condition of the western portion of the State would have been this spring had this been the case. The putting up and keeping of ensilage is so simple that the mass of the people cannot conceive that it is so. On first reading and thinking of the process, the supposition was that it fermented and was preserved similar to the process of making kraut. So much was this the case that the Germans called it "cow kraut." This is a mistake; there is no fermentation taking place until it is exposed to the air. The process is simply one of cooking—the ensilage furnishing its own heat, which it will retain almost indefinitely if properly secured from air. My ensilage has retained its heat from August until June, and it has all the appearance of having been cooked, which is the fact. If put up too dry there is danger of spontaneous combustion.

Agriculturists are very slow to make so radical a change as the change from dry feed to ensilage, and it is not probable that with all the advantages to be obtained thereby that it will become very general in the near future. But for the benefit to be obtained by keeping stock the certainty of having enough good feed would seem to me to be such a wise precaution that every farmer who has much interest in the welfare of his farm animals would at least make a silo or cistern in which he can be certain of securing enough feed to winter his stock in good condition.

S. S. MATTHEWS.

Leavenworth, Kas.

Star Land-Roller. Best on earth. The Castree-Mallery Co., Flint, Mich.

Mixed Farming.

By John Bain, and read before the Marshall County Farmers' Institute, January 22, 1891.

What I mean by mixed farming is raising a variety of crops, including beef and pork-raising.

Profit in farming, as in all other kinds of business, is the end to be reached. Will it pay? is the question asked in determining the kind and quantity of crop to be raised.

In answering the question, "Will it pay?" many things have to be taken into consideration. We cannot decide rightly by the success or failure of one crop; we must take into consideration the result of a succession of years.

Some thirty years ago a farmer in Illinois raised an uncommon heavy crop of spring wheat on oats stubble, stirring the ground with a double-shovel plow. When I knew him, ten years later, he was still following the same plan of wheat-raising, but had never succeeded in growing a second good crop of wheat.

In deciding the question of pay, there is one condition of things which becomes a stumbling-block right on the threshold of our inquiry; that is, in years of partial failure of the staple crops, these crops brought more money to the farmer than years of heavy crops. The December, 1890, report of the Department of Agriculture says: "The present corn crop is worth more in the aggregate than the last, notwithstanding the great reduction in quantity." Were we to give this fact consideration and allow it to govern our actions in production, instead of meeting here to learn how to produce an abundance at small expense, we should rather be asking how we can best reach that medium of small yield which brings the most money to the producer. While we do not believe there ever was an over-production of the staple products of the farm, to produce this anomaly we must look for the cause of this condition of things, and the remedy, in other fields of investigation than that of the producer; yet if the farmer is to succeed in a line with other callings, he must keep an eye on the products of the farm, in all their changes until they reach the consumer.

Corn is king in Kansas, and will always remain the great staple of this part of the West, from the fact that our soil and climate are particularly adapted to corn-raising, and especially when we consider that the corn belt of the world is principally confined to the valley of the Mississippi.

Again, the greater portion of the corn belt has been brought under cultivation in the last twenty-five years, and is practically all under cultivation, while the wheat belt of the world is unlimited. Extensive areas of India, Russia and British America are being brought under cultivation yearly, so that wheat-growing in the United States is becoming unprofitable.

In view of these conditions corn will remain the leading cereal of this portion of Kansas. Yet in order to make it profitable, other crops, such as oats, wheat, and millet must be raised in connection with corn.

With all our facilities for transportation the cost of taking a crop of corn to the centers of consumption is as great as ever in the history of the country, hence corn should as far as possible be manufactured into beef and pork on the farm.

The average farmer has an idea that he can raise pork on the farm, but the raising of beef on a small scale is unprofitable. This is a mistake, as experience teaches that pork can be produced much more profitably in connection with beef. The usual custom of the Kansas farmer is to keep a few cows and hogs, putting the greater portion of the farm into corn. In the fall and winter the hogs are fattened on dry corn, in a dusty or muddy pen, according to the condition of the weather. The calves or yearlings are sold to the man who feeds cattle on a large scale, and the corn is sold at the nearest market at a low price.

The man who feeds cattle on a large scale and makes it pay, borrows money at the bank at 12 per cent. to buy the cattle and the corn to feed them. The main reason he can make it profitable to feed cattle and pay this heavy interest on the borrowed money is the fact that he buys the cattle and corn from the man who believes it does not pay to feed cattle on a small scale, below the cost of production. The farmer with half a dozen head of cattle and 500 bushels of surplus corn in

the crib, by keeping the cattle a few months longer and feeding the corn, will find his per cent. of profit as great, plus 12 per cent. on money invested, as the profits of the one who feeds on a large scale.

Should the average farmer take to this plan instead of the one in common use, it would be as easy to sell a few fat cattle at the market price as it is at present to sell a fat hog.

This system would give an opportunity for rotation of crops, which is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the fertility of the soil.

System in farming is just as necessary as in any other business, so in order to succeed in mixed farming and at the same time have rotation of crops the farm must be laid off to the best advantage.

As an illustration of such a division, let us take a farm of 160 acres. We would have sixty acres in tame pasture, fifty acres in corn, twenty-five acres in oats, fifteen acres in winter wheat, and ten acres in German millet.

The sixty acres of pasture would pasture eight or ten cows with two years' increase. The fifty acres of corn and twenty-five acres of oats would feed the work team, cows and young stock, fatten the surplus cattle, besides from twenty to sixty head of hogs. The wheat would furnish bread for the family and seed for another crop. The straw from the oats, wheat and millet would furnish roughness sufficient unless in a year of short straw. This can be supplied by corn fodder. I have made no allowance for hay, as it is too expensive to keep good farm land in its wild state for hay, and I am not prepared to say that timothy hay in a dry season is any cheaper.

This system reduces the expense of running the farm to the very lowest point, as one man and a good team can do all the work of a 160-acre farm with the assistance of a boy to do chores and other small jobs.

We consider the question of reducing expenses and preserving the fertility of the soil of much more importance to the farmer, with his present surroundings, than the growing of extra big crops. So if we will carefully calculate the expense and income of this manner of farming with that of raising corn to sell in the market, we can be convinced of its profitable returns.

Mixed farming in this manner makes it possible to put back into the soil all we take out, also giving a rotation of crops by which one-fourth of the pasture can be put in crop each year, and the same amount seeded down to pasture, thus preserving the same rotation of crops and at the same time allowing the land to rest one-half of the time, which is a consideration of great importance.

Oh, how can a fair maiden smile and begay,
Be lovely and loving and dear,
As sweet as a rose and as bright as the May
When her liver is all out of gear?

She can't. It is impossible. But if she will only take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, it will cleanse and stimulate her disordered liver, purify her blood, make her complexion soft and rosy, her breath wholesome, her spirits cheerful and her temper sweet. All druggists.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

Excursion to Maryland.

OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THE GROWING SOUTH.

Excursion tickets to Hagerstown, Md., and return, will be sold May 20th to 28th inclusive, from all B. & O. points west of the Ohio river and connections at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good until June 30th, with stop-over privileges at one intermediate point east and west of the Ohio river.

At Hagerstown low rate excursion tickets will be sold at B. & O. R. R. points in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. Apply to nearest B. & O. Agent for rates.

Information about low-priced lands, investments, thriving towns, etc., will be supplied by M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Immigration Agent, B. & O. R. R., BALTIMORE, MD.

At Eudora, Douglas county, the Union Iron Works has just built and fitted out with their excellent machinery a grain elevator. It is owned by parties in the city of Eudora, and is doing excellent work. Write the Union Iron Works, Kansas City, Mo., for prices, plans, and all information regarding the construction of grain elevators. Plans free.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

MAY 1—Administratrix of A. J. Grover, Muscotah, Kas., Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus.
MAY 13—Inter State Short-horn Breeders, show and sale, at Kansas City.
MAY 14—A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill., Herefords.

Breaking the Power of the Combine.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Ten years ago the cattle industry of our country was in its brightest days. Great areas of range were open, corn was cheap, except now and then a year of scarcity. A good round steer moved a hundred dollar bill nearly to extinction, and any old "duffer" of a cow, too old to eat, or mean to live, was worth half as much. But a change came. Great ranges began to fill up and send their quotas to market. The railroads learned the powers of rebate and combination. The great mart centers of the continent came under the domination of a few master spirits with unscrupulous purpose. The steer and cow dwindled in price until, at best, they were hardly worth enough to pay for the milk necessary to raise calves. And so to-day the railroads and the combine are the masters of the situation. The Russian la grippe has no fiercer hold upon its Chicago victims than has the beef combine of that city upon the meat-producing industries of this country. They have absolute, entire possession and control of every market in the land, and it matters not whether communities or commonwealths are willing they should come, a pass from the Supreme court of the United States opens every door. Market prices are fixed by the combine, and the seller has no voice in the matter. It is simply that or nothing, and sometimes when the railroad, and yard charges, and selling commission, are paid, it is mostly the latter the shipper receives.

If there is one fact patent to the most superficial observer, it is that the States eastward of Colorado cannot produce scrub or common cattle in paying competition with the vast Western and Northwestern ranges of this continent, and that if ever good money is to be made in cattle-raising, it must be upon the finest and best stock obtainable. With their present conditions and surroundings, it is not possible to produce and mature the choice shipping stock that command the top of the market. And this is the very class of cattle we can and must raise. It took old New England many years to find out she could not produce grain in competition with the West, but when she came to a sense of the situation she abandoned her sterile hillsides and turned her attention to producing something we could not furnish upon equal terms, and the cattle interests of our State and others are in the same transition state to-day. With this class of cattle in hand, the deep sea harbor opened up, a government control of railroads that shall control, preventing all forms of rebates and discriminations, a line of government stock transports to foreign countries, if private enterprise fails to furnish such, and the power of the combine becomes a thing of the past. Already Secretary Rusk is unlocking foreign doors to our meat products in a most vigorous manner.

We are aware that all of this is easy to do upon paper, but a far more serious task to bring to actual accomplishment; but our law-makers in Congress surely have the power to right this wrong, if they will. If they do not, let us send men there that have back-bone enough to withstand the blandishments of capital and put laws upon the statute book that shall be effective for their purpose.

Let the government see to it that the public channels of communication are open to all upon equal terms, and where now is only one autocratic buyer we shall see a thousand in eager competition. Already it is apparent that the beef supply is falling under the demand. Let us raise better cattle than we are now doing. Open up the markets to the power of competition, and the meat-producing classes of this country will come out from under the combine cloud into the clear sunshine of a competitive market, nor shall our Supreme court shout unconstitutional over the emancipation.

Topeka, Kas. M. MADISON.

Regarding farmers and draft horses, the *Farm, Stock and Home* says: "The com-

mon farmer of the Western States has a monopoly of the draft-horse business," writes H. W. Wallace. "The Eastern farmer cannot compete with us; the farmer of foreign countries cannot compete with us; no one but our own neighbors can raise draft horses as cheap as we can, and as well. We have fairly good material to start with; our mares have sound limbs and good constitutions, with size enough to take kindly to the draft horse cross, and that is all that need be required of them. The conditions of success in the draft horse business are three—a sire of good size with lots of quality, a mare weighing from 1,000 pounds up, sound, and plenty of good feed. The colt will require good care and liberal allowance of oats the first year of his life; where blue grass is abundant he will take care of himself after that. At from thirty to thirty-six months of age he can be sold, and at a good price."

The Sheep Boom.

It is a good indication of better times for the general stock-raiser to note the desire among Western stockmen to change their tactics and not confine the business so exclusively to one class of stock, as has been done in the past. Owing to the severe decline in recent years with cattle and hogs, the attention of many stockmen and farmers has naturally turned towards the sheep industry to see what it promised, and this branch of the animal industry is always an inviting business and promises handsome profits to experienced and skillful flockmasters, but to the inexperienced it is a hazardous business, unless begun on a small scale, when it is comparatively safe and profitable.

In discussing the present phase of the sheep industry, the Iowa *Homestead*, in a recent timely article, states that there is at this time one of the most gigantic booms in the sheep business ever known, and one that is calculated to do injury rather than to be beneficial to the sheep industry in the State. Booms, like "grain corners," are dangerous. They are all right for those who are prepared for any emergency and can withstand the injurious conditions which follow the boom. But if we close our eyes to the future prospects and invest heavily in sheep at ruinously high prices, we may have reason to regret it later on by paying dear for the privilege of being a sheepman.

The danger does not lie in the paying too much for sheep alone, but that you are liable to pay too much for sheep, and through inexperience and mismanagement perhaps, meet with losses which may disgust you with the business altogether. Sharpers are shipping to this State from everywhere, anything that can be called a sheep, and selling them for what they can get; many of them may prove dear enough as a gift. These sheep have been exposed to the various stock yards, cars, etc., where, perchance, scab contagion may be lurking, only to break out in the hands of the beginner and forever disgust him with the business. We cannot be too careful what we do now in advocating and recommending farmers to engage in the sheep business. There is one way that you can engage in this, the coming industry, with safety. Buy only a few sheep, and if you have paid too much for them, or realize that you are not exactly the man for the business, you can easily let go without much loss, as your investment is not great.

The mutton sheep have shown themselves profitable in this dry, rolling country, when the proper system of management has been pursued and the necessary labor given—well directed labor. As the price of land advances, the greater we stand in need of improved breeds, improved methods of management, and the less use we have for "booms." Sheep men should boom their energies in adopting the best breeds, the best management, the best care of the flocks, and they will care but little how the boom goes. There is not a farm in the State which cannot be benefited by being boomed by a small flock of sheep, while there are many farms that could be benefited by having large flocks on them.

Quarantine Against Diseased Cattle.

The Live Stock Sanitary Commission was in session at Topeka several days last week, and arranged a quarantine against diseased Southern cattle in all territory north of the southern line of the State to Kiowa county, and thence south to the

34th degree, thence west to New Mexico. There are six inspectors stationed at Chatopa, Coffeyville, Wellington and Caldwell, three of whom are under government employ, but under orders from the State Commissioners.

The regulations as now in force are better than ever before, although last year no diseased cattle were brought into the State except a few that were smuggled in and they were quickly corralled. While there is but little Texas fever South at the present time, the Commissioners have decided that they will make the purchase of cattle as safe as if no fever ever existed.

The Summer Supply of Hogs.

The South Omaha Daily *Stockman* gives the result of their recent inquiries in regard to probable market supply of hogs for the season now begun, indicating the following averages by States compared with last year: Ohio 80, Indiana 85, Illinois 80, Iowa 90, Missouri 85, Kansas 65, Nebraska 70, Minnesota 90, Wisconsin 85, Michigan 95, Kentucky 90, Tennessee 80. Applying these percentages according to the merit of each State in the basis of supply, the general average reached is 82—or an average decrease of 18 per cent. This points to an approximate reduction of fully 1,500,000 hogs in the supply for Western summer packing, compared with last year—there being an indicated decrease in all of these States, ranking from 5 to 35 per cent. It is not unlikely that the season's deficiency may reach 2,000,000 hogs, in the comparison with the large number last year.

Convention of 1893.

Regarding the holding of agricultural and other relative conventions during the World's Columbian Exposition, the Executive committee of the National Live Stock Association recently adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Director-General of the World's Columbian Exposition be and is hereby requested to provide a suitable auditorium of ample size for the holding of live stock, horticultural, and other conventions of the character proposed.

Resolved, In case the plan hereby presented meets the approval of the managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, that the various national live stock and other societies organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of parties engaged in any special line of work relating to the farm, orchard, stable, etc., be and are hereby requested to assist in the preparation of the program of exercises for such conventions.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the World's Columbian Exposition Committee of the National Live Stock Association, that no better service can be rendered the agricultural classes of the United States in connection with the World's Fair than by securing the services for the proposed conventions of the most eminent authorities on both continents as speakers on all live questions pertaining to the various departments of rural husbandry.

Resolved, That the crystallized thought developed by means of said conventions can but provide matter of inestimable value for a publication that will doubtless be recognized as a standard authority on the various questions discussed.

Live Stock Notes.

Every stock-raiser should have a field of alfalfa this year. It is an unusually favorable season for sowing alfalfa, and the opportunity should not be missed. A small field of this excellent crop will afford more pasturage and make considerably more hay than any other crop grown.

The Australian high-jumping horse record is now six feet six and one-half inches, Spoudulix having jumped that height at the Royal Agricultural Show in Melbourne. The American record is much better—7:2½ by Filemaker at the American Horse Show in Chicago last November.

A Mr. Marsh, of Rosedale, Kas., has a small mare, not over fifteen hands high, that is reported to have given birth the other day to a colt that was a veritable giant, weighing 193 pounds, and standing three feet nine inches in height. The colt is a perfectly-formed animal. The colt's sire is a Texas pony.

Flockmasters are especially admonished to give due attention to the lambs and save every one. The care and vigilance at this season will repay the owner tenfold. No class of stock needs more attention when young than lambs, and it is simply criminal to neglect them at this, their most critical period. Be vigilant and reward is yours.

The *Field and Farm* gives the following good advice: "As soon as the flock begins to drop lambs start a lamb flock. Add to it every day as the lambs come until you have about fifty ewes and fifty lambs in this flock, then start another. By the time you have gotten two of these filled out and are ready to start a third you can throw number one and two together. Then number three and four can be thrown together. In this way you can keep the new lambs

separated from the older ones until they know their mothers and are strong enough to go with the older ones. This will be in a few days, as they "get their legs" astonishingly quick when they get plenty of good, rich milk.

Connected with agriculture there is no danger of an overproduction of sheep. In a recent report Secretary Rusk says: "The better protection of wool will open larger domestic markets, as it has already advanced prices. There is an increased interest in the production of mutton in the far West, and of early lambs in the populous East—indications of progress that promise increases of profit in sheep husbandry."

One of the most profitable branches of the animal industry during the last five years in Kansas has been the raising of roadster horses. However, the business has been confined mainly to fanciers of this class of horses, and but few general farmers have given much attention to this class of stock. There is no Western State that is more naturally adapted for successfully breeding roadster horses than is Kansas, and our farmers will do well to consider the subject seriously.

E. M. Hewins, of Chautauqua county, Kas., a prominent cattleman, says: "The increased demand for American cattle in Europe is one of the strong stimulants to the local market. We have enjoyed an almost unprecedented boom within the past few days, and I have good reason to think that it will continue. So long as the demand continues as good as now it is sure that prices will keep up to the top notch. Dealers all through the cattle-raising regions think that the present bright prospects will continue and be realized, and that the cattle market is going back to its old position of 1882."

The great plains of New Zealand are the homes of wild horses, said to be as far above our American mustang as the Arabian steed is better than the ordinary draft horse. These New Zealand wild horses are large in size and there is uniformity of color. They feed upon the tassock and peelle grass, which is rich and abundant. He is a most difficult animal to break. Once he is subjected, however, he makes a magnificent roadster. They can be bought for a song. Seventy-five dollars of our money will buy as handsome a team as a man would wish to drive. It is claimed that they can be easily bred with other classes. If that is so American horsemen will find it greatly to their interest to give these importations their attention.

Phil M. Springer, Springfield, Ill., Secretary of the National Swine Breeders' Association, says that the object of this association is to promote the interests of the breeders, growers and feeders of swine in the United States. The annual meetings have of late years been held at Chicago, during the time of the American Fat Stock Show. The proceedings are always published for distribution among the members, that not only those who attend but those who cannot be present, may have them in permanent form. The name of every member, with the breed he keeps, is given each year in the proceedings without extra charge. The membership fee is \$1. Remit this amount to the Secretary, and he will send you the proceedings of the last meeting and place your name on the list for the next issue.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry on the Farm.

Undoubtedly there is no source of profit available to the farmer which is capable of giving so large returns for the money invested as poultry. It has been demonstrated time and again that a dozen eggs can be produced at less cost than a pound of pork or a pound of butter.

George H. Northup, in a paper read before the Western Vermont Agricultural Society, gives some valuable information upon the poultry industry, from which we make the following extract: "A house room made comfortable and fully equipped for one dozen hens costs no more than a shelter for a single horse or cow. By comparing the cost of feeding and care, it is easy to decide which is the most remunerative.

"At the present time there is more profit in eggs than in raising poultry for market, and yet a pound of poultry flesh can be raised as cheaply as the same amount of any other kind of meat, while it averages double the price of beef or pork to the producer. Crops that drain our land of its valuable properties sometimes fail to give satisfactory returns. Now a flock of well-managed poultry, besides giving a direct profit, adequate to place the industry connected with them above others of its class, furnishes a fertilizer which is almost invaluable in restoring our lands to their original fertility.

"Fowls are the best economizers on the farm, since they pick up every stray crumb and many kernels of scattered grain, that unavoidably fall to the ground and would otherwise be lost. They devour myriads of insect pests, and, while thus protecting our crops from destruction, they utilize the destroyer. The turkey, duck and goose are all valuable to the farmer, but I propose in this paper to consider the hen as the most important of fowls, and the one most extensively bred.

However, much that can be said of hens will apply equally well to other fowls.

"The products of the poultry yard are among the luxuries which are within the farmer's reach, not, however, without some effort and expense. Whatever is really worth having costs some effort to secure. Too much has often been expected from hens, considering the care given to them. Many a poor biddy has been compelled to face the cold winds of winter nights, roosting on fences or in the tree-tops, while others have only the shelter of an open shed, and are obliged to subsist most of the year on such scattering bits of food as they can find for themselves. Many a man, because he is obliged to feed his hens through the winter only enough to prevent starvation, complains that the fowls are unprofitable, simply because they do not lay eggs when prices are high. Now, if these same hens had been properly housed, and given a little extra care and feed, they would become a paying investment instead of a useless expense. Much of the food which was consumed in keeping them warm could have been utilized for egg production.

"So delicate and nourishing an article of food as an egg is well worth all it costs. It is just as easy to have hens laying at any season of the year as to have cows give milk. There is no luck or chance about it. It is natural for hens to produce eggs, and under favorable circumstances they will lay freely. It is reasonable to suppose that all who keep hens want them to lay well. How to get the most eggs with the least trouble and expense is the question pressing for answer.

"Fowls must have comfortable and roomy quarters devoted exclusively to their use. A building to be occupied by them should be made as tight as possible. The warmer it can be made without artificial heat the better. The house must not be crowded with fowls so they cannot exercise freely. If the poultry-house can be accessible to an open shed for a winter run, so much the better. Even for summer use the yard should be as large as possible. Poultry-houses require windows enough to make them agreeably light, but the whole side of glass which has been a prevailing fashion is objectionable, on account of the cold it admits. Again, windows should not be placed too high. Ten inches above the floor is high enough. When higher, the sunlight which they admit strikes the floor too far back in the room, so that the fowls do not receive the benefits from the warmth of the sun which they require to keep them in laying condition. 'There's as much in the feed as in the breed.' The above oft-repeated expression should be reversed, in my opinion. It should read, 'There's as much in the breed as in the feed.' I will in this paper consider the feed first. It is a self-evident fact that hens cannot lay without eating, and equally true that if they eat only enough to sustain life they cannot produce eggs and live. Fowls require a variety of food. The experiment has been tried of feeding them a food containing only sugar and starch, and, although such food is relished for a time, the animals soon become feeble and emaciated, and finally die of imperfect nutrition or partial starvation. A diet composed exclusively of fatty substances is clearly incapable of supporting life. The same is true of albuminous matter alone. This last substance is usually considered more nutritious than the others, but this is simply because it is required in greater quantities, since it forms so large a proportion of the animal tissues. Albuminous matters are no more capable of sustaining life if fed alone than starch or oil. The white of the egg is composed of four-fifths water. The remaining fifth is nearly all pure albumen. The yolk is more than one-half water, and has nearly as large a proportion of albumen as the white. It also contains some oily matter, but this forms only a small part of the entire egg, showing that very little in the food is required for egg production. Since hens require such a variety of food, and since fowls in confinement are deprived of all opportunities of supplying themselves with this variety, the owner must provide for them. For feed, grain ground together in the following proportions is excellent: Corn, two bushels; wheat, two bushels; oats, one bushel; barley, one bushel; buckwheat, one-half bushel; and peas, one peck. To this add one pound of lean beef scraps, and a little good egg food for every twenty hens. Wet the mixture with hot skimmed milk or water, until you have a crumbly mass. Feed only as much as the fowls will eat at one time. Fowls need exercise to keep them healthy, and if somewhat hungry after finishing their breakfasts they can be kept busy all day scratching for oats or wheat which has been scattered in the straw on the floor for this purpose. At night feed all the corn they will eat just before going to roost.

"Plenty of fresh, clean water is equally essential with food. In winter it should be slightly warm. The best and cheapest dishes to use for watering hens are stone-ware fountains, made for the purpose. They are quite inexpensive, and will last a lifetime. They keep the water clean, will not tip over, and hens cannot stand in them. These same fountains are excellent for those growing chickens, as the chickens cannot get into them and be drowned. They help greatly to prevent gape and cholera, by keeping the water fresh, clean and healthy."

All humors of the scalp, tetter sores, and dandruff cured, and falling hair checked; hence, baldness prevented by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

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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.

Linn County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Linn County Alliance held an enthusiastic meeting on the 18th inst. The Alliance indorsed the Cincinnati conference, and elected the following named persons as delegates to represent this Alliance at Cincinnati, May 19: Mrs. Laura L. Lowe, Clarence Linton, Herbert Robinson, Noah F. Jackson, and S. P. Walker. The Alliance work in Linn county is in good shape. We have organized seven new Alliances, and will have several more during the next month.

E. C. LOWE, County Secretary.

Republic County.

At a regular meeting of White Rock Alliance, Republic county, the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, White Rock Alliance No. 1392, has for the last year shipped all their live stock to the American Live Stock Commission Co., of Kansas City, and our dealing with them has proved to us satisfactory in every particular, we can recommend them to all stock-raisers as the most upright commission company doing business in the West.

Resolved, (1) That we consider the action taken by the combination of commission merchants against the American as an injustice to stock-raisers, by controlling the disposal of their stock.

(2) That we consider it unjust to be compelled to have our stock sold by a combination of commission merchants to a combination of buyers.

(3) That we believe some sales have been made by parties belonging to the combination of commission merchants to scalpers, where the stock has been sold for from 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds less than they should have sold for—the commission man being the true owner, and have the stock to put on the market the following day.

(4) That we consider it our duty to procure all the trade we possibly can in the future for the American, and we hereby pledge ourselves to work to that end.

(5) We consider it just to engage honest men to do our commission business in preference to rascals.

(6) We consider our rights have been tampered with, and we will surrender our freedom to no combination and quietly submit.

Ingalls on the Alliance.

Ex-Senator Ingalls says the Farmers' Alliance movement is "building greater than the majority of the people in the eastern slope are willing to admit. It presents one of the most interesting political problems of the century. Here, in the East, where industries and employments are diversified, the progress is not appreciated and the strength it is gaining not

understood. In the West, a purely agricultural section, it has taken a deep hold on the public mind and the evolution of the movement is closely watched by our deepest thinkers and political economists. These farmers have concluded that there are wrongs existing that need adjustment. The growth of the organization is not ethereal or spontaneous, but has come with a strong under current of reason that will ultimately land it on a solid foundation, which will defy all the efforts of political agitators to shake. The adjustment of the tariff, the expansion of the circulating medium and other measures the absence of which thinking farmers believe underlie the stagnation which now afflicts them will be advocated by the best minds in the movement in such a way as to carry with them a strong popular feeling."

Rainfall and Trees in Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was much interested in reading Secretary Mohler's address before the State Board of Agriculture, as published in the FARMER of March 4. His opinion that rainfall does not increase must be acknowledged as correct by every one who has made a study of this and will admit of actual facts, even though contrary to cherished hopes and ideas of residents of western Kansas.

The writer, a former resident of Barton county, had occasion in 1878 to use a cross section from the trunk of a walnut tree, cut from near what is now Albert P. O. This trunk was about four feet in diameter, and when the face had been smoothly dressed the age of the tree was determined with accuracy to be one hundred and eighty-six years, by counting the concentric layers, which is nature's unerring testimony. We like to believe what we hope for, and up to that time I had said, in common with others, "Rainfall was increasing and would continue to do so," but here was an undoubted record of other years, showing no increase, if we presume the greater or less growth by years to be determined by dry and wet seasons, which I assumed to be correct. There would be an unusual growth occasionally, and again several successive seasons' growth so small they were hardly discernible, these again followed by a more rapid growth for three or four years, but on the whole the average seemed to be about the same. It was plain as much moisture was there one hundred and seventy years ago and over as there is to-day. All this does not show but what western Kansas can in time be a profitable country to inhabit, which will be brought about by bringing to it grains that are adapted, and grasses which will flourish after the sod has been destroyed. Irrigation is a grand success, but only a limited number can have this advantage. The planting of trees can probably accomplish more towards equalizing the rainfall and preventing hot winds than any other human agency. When the plains were settled by the agriculturist, the finest natural grazing grounds in the West were, as such, ruined. Every early settler of western Kansas knows this to be true.

Olathe, Kas. OBSERVER.

Jewett's Sheep-Shearing.

The annual shearing of thoroughbred Merinos of Samuel Jewett & Sons was held at the Merino Park farm the 1st of April. Notwithstanding the inclement weather a number of visitors were present who seemed to enjoy the skillful shearing of the fine fleeces as well as the Jonathan cider. The weighmasters of the occasion were A. S. Eaton, of Wamego, and George Grove, Lawrence. There were four yearling rams that weighed, respectively, after their fleece was taken off, 121½, 116½, 109 and 107 pounds—heavy weights for Merinos.

The result of the public shearing gave the following weight of fleeces for the different ages and sex:

Table with 2 columns: No. and weight. No. 561, ram three years..... 23 lbs. 3 oz. No. 1361, " " "..... 32 lbs. 10 oz. No. 1401, " " "..... 33 lbs. 15 oz. No. 9, ram lamb..... 12 lbs. 8 oz. No. 29, " " "..... 14 lbs. 13 oz. No. 43, " " "..... 16 lbs. 4 oz. No. 81, " " "..... 21 lbs. 5 oz. No. 92, " " "..... 17 lbs. 8 oz. No. 1149, " " "..... 16 lbs. 6 oz. No. 1172, " " "..... 21 lbs. - oz. No. 1174, " " "..... 23 lbs. 11 oz. No. 1182, " " "..... 23 lbs. 6 oz. No. 1193, " " "..... 18 lbs. 5 oz.

Wool-growers will find this a valuable showing for Merinos of good size—a profitable class of stock which should be more numerous in Kansas.

Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in cooperation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending April 17th, 1891:

Good rains, fairly distributed, have characterized the week. The rainfall for the week has been largely in excess of the normal in a belt extending from the southwest corner of the State northeastward to Shawnee, and covering the entire eastern division, except Riley and the extreme southeastern counties. It is below the normal from Clark to Sumner, Sedgwick and Harvey, in the western, northwestern and northern counties, and in the extreme southeastern counties.

The temperature has ranged above the normal, slightly, while the amount of sunshine received has been about the average.

The ground over the State is in excellent condition, though generally too wet for good plowing.

The prairie grass is growing vigorously, and is now beginning to relieve the feed rack.

Wheat and rye have made rapid advances, and are in excellent condition in all parts of the State.

Peach and apricot trees are in bloom as far north as the central counties, where pear trees are beginning to bloom.

Fruit and forest trees have "greened" rapidly in all parts of the State during the week.

Oats are generally sown. Much corn has already been planted in the south.

In the southern counties apple and cherry trees and strawberries are in bloom. Early cherries are in bloom in the central counties.

Some chinch bugs observed in Harvey during the week. T. B. JENNINGS, Signal Corps U. S. A., Ass't Director.

TOPEKA WEATHER REPORT

For week ending Saturday, April 18, 1891. Furnished by the United States Signal Service. T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Thermometer (Max. Min.), Rainfall. April 12..... 71.8 49.622. " 13..... 65.0 54.060. " 14..... 56.2 40.538. " 15..... 71.4 39.423. " 16..... 70.2 55.223. " 17..... 78.8 56.417. " 18..... 74.2 52.166.

Gossip About Stock.

On May 14 and 15, W. J. Darr & Son and J. W. Pickett, of Missouri, will hold their annual sale of Short-horns at Kansas City.

Dr. A. M. Eldson, of River Home horse breeding farm, Emporia, Kas., will give \$100 additional to the \$1,000 guarantee futurity stake offered by U. P. Updegraff, of Topeka, if won by the get of his horses, Boniface or Abstract 2230.

Any one intending holding a public sale of any kind are directed to the card of Capt. A. J. Hungate, in this paper. He has had forty years' experience as a salesman, and will go to any part of the State. He has a large patronage, and to secure his services it will be necessary to engage him early.

On May 19, B. O. Cowan, of New Point, Mo., and John McCoy, of Sabetha, Kas., will hold a public sale of Cruickshank and Cruickshank-topped Short-horn cattle at St. Joseph, Mo., in the barn near the union depot. This will be a sale of special importance to Kansas farmers and breeders. Send for catalogue.

E. D. King, President of the Kansas Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association, reports that his stock ram, Logan, weighs 182 pounds and clipped a fleece of 39 pounds. The lambs dropped this spring are the finest he ever raised, and are the get of the stock rams Chance, Stickney, Blaine, Logan, and the Clark ram. Mr. King also states that there is a great inquiry for sheep almost daily, and the outlook is better than for years.

On the sixteenth page of this issue will be found Dr. H. H. Miller's announcement of closing-out sale of his Poland-China swine. Dr. Miller has been one of Kansas' most successful swine breeders for many years past. We have no doubt that those who attend this sale will have an opportunity of purchasing superior animals to improve their herd, at very reasonable prices. The outlook for swine raisers is much more promising than for some time, and consequently this sale affords a very desirable opportunity to stock up with a profitable class of swine.

The advertisement of the Inter-State Short-horn public show and sale, to be held at Kansas City, Mo., May 13, 1891, (Riverview Park, Kansas City stock yards) is one of the most important events for Western Short-horn men that has taken place since the fat stock shows. The fifty head offered for the sale have been passed upon by an expert judge, and will be exhibited for prizes on the morning of the sale, two expert judges having



CAN IT BE POSSIBLE! 35 Valuable Presents Given Away By The Alliance Tribune 35 To the Person sending us The Largest number of words composed of the words "THE ALLIANCE TRIBUNE" before April 28, 1891, will receive a Ladie's Beau-WATCH. Second Largest, A Double Barrel Breech Loading SHOT GUN. Third Largest, A Ladie's or Gent's Silver WATCH. The next Six Largest A Set of Triple Plate Silver Tea SPOONS. The next Six Largest, A Pair of Solid Rolled GOLD Cuff Buttons. The next Twenty Largest An Agate or Tiger Eye Collar Button or Ladie's Fine PIN. All words must be found in Webster's Dictionary. Each contestant to send 50 cents for six months subscription to THE TRIBUNE. The successful parties names will be published in THE TRIBUNE, April 30, 1891. Address: THE ALLIANCE TRIBUNE, 413 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.



HIRES ROOT BEER THE GREAT HEALTH DRINK. Package makes 6 gallons. Delicious, sparkling, and appetizing. Sold by all dealers. FREE a beautiful Picture Book and cards sent to any one addressing C. E. HIRES & CO., Philadelphia.

been secured to pass upon them. The cattle will be sold in the afternoon, and on the two days following, Messrs. W. Z. Darr & Son, of Carrollton, Mo., and J. W. Pickett, of Lilly, Mo., will sell ninety-eight head, making a total of nearly 150 in the three days. See the advertisement and write for catalogues. M. F. Tatman, Rossville, writes: "The Kaw Valley herd of Poland-Chinas has about its full quota of spring pigs, with more to follow in May and June. Most of my sows were bred to Kaw Chief, full brother to Free Trade, the greatest winner of 1890. Kaw Chief is reproducing himself, and breeding many fine show pigs, nearly all fancy colors, fine in head and ear, good hams, and stamps almost a perfect back on all his pigs, as out of three crops of his pigs I have yet to see a single one off just back of shoulders or deficient in heart girth. Rossville township is justly claimed the Egypt of Kansas for the production of corn and hogs, and after careful inquiry and investigation in this locality, taking in two or three townships, our estimate for the hog crop of 1891 will not be more than one-fourth what it was last year. Not long ago 125 brood sows were sent to market from one farm at one shipment, and this thing has been going on since last July. Thousands of sows and immature pigs have gone to market from this locality, and from all parts of the State and the United States comes the same report. With a good corn crop this year, of which we have every indication, hogs by fall will be sky high, and those who had the nerve to feed 60-cent corn to 3-cent hogs will reap their reward. Our hogs are now mostly on clover, without grain, excepting pigs. Alfalfa is splendid for early hog pasture."

Worms in Hogs and Horses.

One more recommend for Stekete's Hog Cholera Cure: BURLINGTON, IOWA. MR. STEKETEE:—Last fall I gave your Hog Cholera Cure a thorough test for Worms in Hogs and Horses, and must say it did its work perfect. We think it is the best powders for worms we ever used. S. A. KIERSEY.

No farmer should be without a package in his barn, for your animals may come down with sickness. The price is 50 cents at the stores or 60 cents by mail.

Address G. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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.)

Make Your Own Bitters!

On receipt of 30 cents, U. S. Stamps, I will send to any address one package Stekete's Dry Bitters. One package makes ONE GALLON BEST TONIC BROW. Cures Stomach and Kidney Diseases. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

BINDER TWINE.—H. R. Eagle & Co., 68 Wabash Ave., Chicago, assert that they will give some special bargains in binder twine this season, owing to the quarrel among manufacturers, and state that as soon as prices have reached the bottom notch they will quote their prices in their advertisement.

THE SAMPLE BOOK.—Alden & Faxon, Cincinnati, Ohio, well known in the advertising field, have just published a book with this title, and will send it on receipt of 6 cents in stamps. The collection is quite unique, and shows what versatility there is in the American mind, regarding the wants and necessities of people who read newspapers. In addition to the advertisements, information and hints are given to advertisers, whether they are old and experienced, or whether they are just starting on the road to fame and fortune, with the newspapers as their capital.

MEMOIRS OF WM. T. SHERMAN.—Chas. L. Webster & Co., of New York, are publishing the life of this great General, written by himself, with an appendix written by James G. Blaine. It is in one volume, 8vo, 1,000 pages, with steel portrait, and costs only \$2. The story of this great hero is a complete history of the wonderful career of a great soldier told in his own words. Any of our readers who desire the best life of Gen. Sherman should be sure to get the work published by Charles L. Webster & Co., of New York, who want agents everywhere for the sale of this work.

FUNSTEN COMMISSION CO.—Sheepmen generally will be interested in their striking card on another page. This is one of the responsible wool merchant firms of St. Louis that propose to have their share of the Western wool trade, and we have no hesitation in introducing the same to our readers. Sheepmen especially should send for their Twelfth Annual and ask to receive the wool quotations. Our old advertiser, Wm. M. Price, is now associated with this firm, and is favorably known to many Kansas customers. To their customers they mail free the "Funsten Reporter," which contains a full report of the grain, hay, seed, wool and general produce markets of St. Louis.

Horace L. Traubel, whose recent articles in several of the magazines on Walt Whitman have attracted considerable attention and discussion on both sides of the Atlantic, contributes an article to the New England Magazine for May called "Walt Whitman at Date." For the last twenty years Mr. Traubel has been a constant companion and friend of the poet at his Camden home, and in this article he reveals more of the man personally in his daily communion with his fellows than has ever come before from such a reliable source. It might be truthfully said that Mr. Traubel's observations, enthusiastic disciple though he be, are more accurate, and therefore more interesting, than if they had actually been the result of the poet's own introspection; for even poets cannot see themselves as others see them.

SPRAYING TREES.—The receipt of the catalogue of the Field Force Pump Co., Lockport, N. Y., recalls to mind the report of an experiment station, which states that it has been repeatedly proved during the last few years by experiments carefully conducted by entomologists, especially those of the Western States, that a very large percentage of the apple and plum crops can be saved from the ravages of these insects by the use at the proper time of arsenical poisons. The trees should be sprayed and the fruit at least thoroughly saturated with a solution of London purple, about one-fourth pound of purple to fifty gallons of water. This should be done just after the falling of the blossom of the apple or plum, and should be repeated after ten or twelve days. This will save the bulk of the fruit from becoming wormy. Every orchardist should send for this catalogue.

We have just received a handsome illustrated catalogue from P. C. Lewis, of Catskill, N. Y., entitled "Will it Pay to Spray Fruit Trees." It gives reports of the experiments of many of the leading entomologists and large fruit-growers in fighting insect pests, leaf blight, grape rot, etc., etc. This catalogue is full of valuable information on this important work and will be sent free on application. We would advise any of our readers interested in fruit-growing to write for it, addressing Mr. Lewis as above. We also acknowledge receipt from the same party of the illustrated book entitled, "Our Insect Foes and How to Destroy Them." This book is profusely illustrated and gives the latest and best receipts and manner of fighting our insect foes, and is a book that should be in the hands of every fruit-grower. Mr. Lewis, who is manufacturer of spraying outfits, gives one of these valuable illustrated books to each purchaser of one of his spraying outfits.

Railroads and Comparative Taxation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have read the letter of D. Doran, Republic county, against the voting of bonds. No one can question the soundness of his advice in these times, yet the State Auditor's report for 1890 does not bear out his statement that he is taxed to pay interest on these bonds.

I find by reference to that report that Republic county has a total bonded indebtedness, July 1, 1890, of \$198,314, of which \$127,500 is for railroad bonds. The annual interest on the railroad bonds is \$7,650; on the total indebtedness of the county, about \$12,500. I find the taxes as-

essed against railroad property in Republic for 1889 was \$35,950. This is nearly three times the interest on the total indebtedness, and nearly four times the interest on the bonded indebtedness. If the railroad tax was applied entirely to extinguishing the bonded indebtedness of the county, both principal and interest would be paid off in seven years, and the county be out of debt.

According to this showing the railroads in Republic county have greatly lessened, not increased, Mr. Doran's taxes. Republic is certainly one county which has made the encouragement of railroad building within its limits pay, provided the property in the county has not been depreciated in value by reason of the presence of so many lines of road.

H. R. HILTON.
Tepeka, Kas.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

GOOD BUTTER WANTED.

Some time since we had an advertisement in this paper. A good many people answered it, and they continue to deal with us; and we think there are many more who would if they were acquainted. Send us your name and address if you make butter, and we will tell you how to send, prices, etc.

GILT EDGE BUTTER CO., Pueblo, Colo.

CALIFORNIA LANDS!

Yield More Profit Than Any Other in the World.

All kinds and descriptions, in all parts of the State, on any terms. CALIFORNIA COLONIZATION CO. Capital \$5,000,000. E. D. HILL, Manager Colorado, Kansas & Nebraska. Headquarters—Denver, 1643 Champa St., Room 12.

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.

BEE - KEEPERS!

If you want a good, durable, practical beehive or bee supplies, write for our illustrated circular. Address H. M. HILL & BRO., Paola, 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.

For Sale.

ERIE BUTTER & CHEESE CORPORATION (Incorporated 1889), manufacturers of separated creamery butter and full cream cheese, Erie, Kansas. We desire to sell premises of above corporation to highest bidder, April 18, 1891. For particulars address H. W. CHURCH, Secretary, Erie, Kas.

To Money-Makers!

And investors wanting to purchase shares, at first price, of the treasury stock of the Green Copper Mining Co., of Montana, whose ten copper claims will be, it is claimed by experts, the greatest copper mine in the world. Write for prospectus and particulars to EVANS, ORCUTT & CO., 16 Main St., Butte, Montana.

To Exchange

For Ranch, Land or Stock (sheep preferred), paid-up, non-assessable stock in Agricultural Implement Factory in Kansas City, doing paying business. MARK WILLIAMS, 1820 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

The Wormen Elders' Book

on Social Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. B. Crouch, 22 Grand St., N. York

TANSY PILLS!

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

Hammock Reclining and Folding Chair.

Sample chair delivered at any railroad station in the United States for \$6. Send for circular, price list, etc. Agents wanted everywhere.

Manufactured by PLUMMER CHAIR CO., P. O. Box 32. Arkansas City, Kas.

Protect Your Homes

By using the Lightning Hand Fire-Extinguisher. Simple, harmless and effective and can be used by any intelligent twelve-year-old child. They are in use by thousands of families and give perfect satisfaction. Write for circulars. We want a good live Agent in every county. Address

Lightning Hand Fire Extinguisher Co. Kansas City, Mo.

HIGGS COMMISSION CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain,

324 Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association. Liberal advancements made on all consignments. Market reports furnished on appl., Free.

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

JOHNSON-BRINKMAN COMMISSION COMPANY.

Grain, Mill Products, Etc.

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HAGEY BROS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOOL

Commission Merchants.

AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.

NEBRASKA Hemp Binder Twine.

Manufactured by the Fremont Hemp & Twine Co., at Fremont, Neb., out of hemp grown on the farms of Nebraska. Every Western farmer should use this twine. It is as strong and will work as well as the best made anywhere, out of any kind of fiber. We guarantee it to work well on all makes of binders, and to be cricket-proof. Try our twine and be convinced. There is no longer any necessity for Western farmers to be dependent upon foreign-grown fibers for binding their grain. We will be pleased to furnish samples and prices on application.

FREMONT HEMP & TWINE CO., FREMONT, NEBRASKA.

FARMERS! LOOK HERE.

We are prepared to furnish the celebrated

EXCELSIOR STEEL BINDERS AND MOWERS

direct to the farmers, cheap. Catalogues furnished. Write for prices.

C. A. TYLER, 503 Beard Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SHORT-HORN, Jersey and Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Offers to sell many fine breeding animals of the above named breeds. The Short-horns either have calves by their sides or are in calf to imported ROYAL PIRATE (56492), one of the finest Cruickshank bulls in America. Among them are five splendid two-year-old heifers, Cruickshank tops.

The Jerseys are in milk. Two Aberdeen-Angus heifers are offered. For further information, address PROF. C. C. GEORGESEN, Manhattan, Kas.

Free Homes for Old Soldiers! YOUR LAST CHANCE!

Congress has ratified the treaties for the purchase of the within mentioned Indians, for their Beautiful Lands, which the President will soon throw open to settlement for the home-seeker—the Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie and the Iowa and Kickapoo Reservations. These Reservations constitute the best portion of this immense Territory. Under the laws of the Interior Department a Soldier of the late war has the right to make a filing (Declaratory) on 160 acres of Government Land by his attorney in fact, appointed to do so for him. The Soldier and applicant for the land does not have to be present, but may be any place in the United States, and has SIX MONTHS to move on the land after the filing has been made by his attorney. To all OLD SOLDIERS who wish to get a GOOD HOME in this fair land, and to those who would like a truthful statement and description of this GRAND TERRITORY, in every particular, send NOW for Colored Map and full information how to obtain these lands as Old Soldiers. Maps and all about the best localities, etc., etc., mailed upon receipt of 50 cents, to any address.

B. V. CUMMINS, Kingfisher, Oklahoma Ter. References:—Government Land Office officials, Kingfisher, Oklahoma Ter.

FARMS FOR SALE!

I have several very fine farms, from 160 to 1,230 acres each, and three excellent stock farms, located in Rooks county, Kansas, the best stock country in the world. The soil is very rich and excellent for wheat and other grain or grazing. The farms are among the very best. I will sell cheap, on long time if desired, or will trade for property in Omaha or vicinity or in Iowa, or for standard-bred mares and fillies or coach and Percheron stallions. Address B. J. KENDALL, Room 403 Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Send for my catalogue of Standard-bred horses and Shetland ponies.

OAKLAND JERSEY STOCK FARM. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

A. E. JONES, PROPRIETOR.

Breeder of high-class Jerseys. All the great butter families represented. Pure St. Lambert bull, and a half brother of Young Pedro (sire of Eurotissima, \$45 pounds butter in a year), at head of herd. Bull calves for sale. Write your wants.

T. M. MARCY & SON, WAKARUSA, KAS.,

Breeders of Registered SHORT-HORN Cattle.

Have now for sale at a bargain thirty bulls, eighteen to twenty-two months old. Carload of heifers or cows.

Come and see stock or write for prices.

MILK BUTTER

FOSTORIA HERD

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS.

Choicest imported cows, prize-winners in Holland and America, at the pall and churn in this herd. Also, grand sweepstakes butter cow, Ohio State fair; grand sweepstakes bull Ohio State and West Virginia State fairs; grand sweepstakes bull at the great St. Louis fair. Also the finest selection of the celebrated Mercedes family.

If you want the best, visit the Fostoria herd and make selections. Prices low, terms easy.

W. H. S. Foster, Fostoria, Ohio.

CHEESE BEEF

HORSE OWNERS!

TRY GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puff, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Diphtheria, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone or other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

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

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE by F. Hincoc, 853 B'way, N.Y. Write for book of proofs!

INFORMATION! WANTED,

the address of persons suffering with RHEUMATISM in any form, Neuralgia or Lumbago. I will, without charge, direct those afflicted to a sure and permanent cure. I have nothing to sell but give information what to use that cured myself and friends after all other means had failed. Address, F. W. Parkhurst, Fraternity & Fine Art Publisher, Lock Box 1501, Boston, Mass.

Send 20c. for Electric Insole (state size—men's or women's). Cure Rheumatism.

Keep feet warm. Worth \$100. Warranted. Made from Pine Needle Wool. Try our Electric Jar—Price 25c. Cures headache in one minute. Agents wanted. E. Wingren & Co., Burlington, Kas.

Dr. GREGG'S ELECTRIC BELTS And Appliances.

Send 4c. stamps and statement of your case, and receive careful particulars and testimonials of persons cured. Guaranteed Genuine Standard Goods. Dr. Gregg's celebrated Electric FOOT WARMER \$1.00 per pair. Plain Electric Belts as low as \$3.00. Any exhaustive, weakening, crippling, painful, nervous, chronic disease permanently cured. HOME TREATMENT ELECTRIC CO., 191 Wabash-av., CHICAGO, U.S.A.

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.

The Bloom Was on the Alder and the Tassel on the Corn.

I heard the bob-white whistle in the dewy breath of morn;
The bloom was on the alder and the tassel on the corn.
I stood with beating heart beside the babbling Mac-o-chee,
To see my love come down the glen to keep her tryst with me.

I saw her pace with quiet grace the shaded path along,
And pause to pluck a flower or hear the thrush's song.
Denied by her proud father as a sultor to be seen,
She came to me, with loving trust, my gracious little queen.

Above my station, heaven knows, that gentle maiden shone,
For she was belle and wide beloved, and I a youth unknown.
The rich and great about her thronged, and sought on bended knee
The love this gracious princess gave, with all her heart, to me.

So like a startled fawn before my longing eyes she stood,
With all the freshness of a girl in flush of womanhood.
I trembled as I put my arm about her form divine,
And stammered as in awkward speech I begged her to be mine.

'Tis sweet to hear the pattering rain that lulls a drea-
lit dream;
'Tis sweet to hear the song of birds, and sweet the rippling stream;
'Tis sweet amid the mountain pines to hear the south winds sigh,
More sweet than these and all besides was the loving, low reply.

The little hand I held in mine held all I had in life,
To mold its better destiny and soothe to sleep its strife.
'Tis said that angels watch o'er men, commis-
sioned from above;
My angel walked with me on earth and gave to me her love.

Ah! dearest wife, my heart is stirred, my eyes are dim with tears—
I think upon the loving faith of all these by-gone years;
For now we stand upon this spot, as in that dewy morn,
With bloom upon the alder and the tassel on the corn.
—Donn Platt.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

HOUSEKEEPING, OR HOMEKEEPING.

"Verily my work is never done! It was never known to be; and I'm nothing in this world but a slave to appetites and household cares of all descriptions," came in vengeful wrath from the lips of a pale-faced, despondent, overworked housewife and mother.

Have those same words found utterance by the voice of one woman, or thousands?

"You create for yourself much unnecessary work, my friend," was the answer given to the angry exclamation. "You ruffie and tuck and iron those tiny garments for your three little ones to play in, day after day, and they must daily be exchanged for fresh ones, for little folks will play in the dirt, and they will become soiled in less than two hours after you have put them on. Then into the wash they go. But the washing is as nothing compared with the ironing. Is it not folly, a waste of time, strength and temper?" For the demon of temper which seems to have almost taken possession of so many women is but the outcome of overwork and worry.

Almost she admits the folly of the ceaseless grind of every-day affairs she has come to think as all duties and responsibilities, which she can in no manner shake off. But she goes right on in the same old path of drudgery, despite the remonstrances of husband and friends. A perfect martyr to over-cleanliness, and the fear of what some chance neighbor might say should a speck of dust or a look of disorder be visible when she drops in quite unexpectedly, drives her to a renewed exertion, that her house may at all times be found spotless, her clothes rubbed and boiled to the last degree of whiteness, and ironed until no trace of a wrinkle would ever be believed to have existed in them. But all this at the expense of something far more valuable to her, or at least should be, than the say-so and comment of those who, like herself, are vastly more nice than wise—her own health and strength. She prefers to be worshiped in the light of a superb housekeeper, even at the sacrifice of true home enjoyment and comfort.

Cleanliness, we admit, is next to godliness. But there is such a thing as over-cleanliness. Should a woman fortunately

be possessed of sufficient strength to keep her house immaculate and attend conscientiously to all the other duties devolving upon her as mother, companion and housekeeper, she is fortunate and blessed indeed. But not one in a thousand can bear alone the burdens of maternity, housekeeper and all the countless responsibilities that come upon her, and at the same time retain a cheerful and happy spirit and countenance. The overwrought nerves must suffer sooner or later to that extent that patience has taken wings in an unguarded moment of too great a strain upon her delicate organization and temper, and the spirit of discontent and despondency has usurped its place, with no intention of ever giving way to her once happier disposition; and in such a case—and there are thousands of them—cleanliness and perfect order have been dearly bought, for the loss of health and happiness has been the price.

There are so many ways of shirking much of this really unnecessary work; and it is truly woman's duty to herself, her household and her God to save her strength and health unto herself, even at the expense of neglect of many things she has deemed necessary, which were really quite unnecessary. So many things there are that might better be left undone indefinitely, or even entirely, rather than to be worn out, body and soul, from one day's end to another. So many little things in the line of housework that the already too busy and burdened housewife has assumed, without even asking herself whether she be fitted or able to bear the added responsibility or not. Not that I would advocate untidiness or toleration of a perpetually disordered home, for an untidy and ill-kept house is a most uncomfortable abiding place, and cannot, in the true sense of the word, be called a home. But let there be reason in all things; a reasonably clean house in all its departments; a reasonably furnished table in keeping with one's income, and in variety, at the same time taking reasonable care of one's own health and strength. It is indeed hard to do, especially for her upon whom the responsibility of the whole household machinery devolves; but by careful planning of time, and the leaving of the actually unnecessary undone, much time may be gained in every week for rest, recreation and reading hours.

Not by any means do I claim to have perfected this theory in my own domain. But I have made the effort to adopt and have adopted many plans of the domestic economy of time, as well as material, and have learned to save hours and days of time and much of strength from those very cares that in earlier days I would have scorned the thought of relinquishing, deeming them duties that could not be neglected. And where once it was drudgery from morning till night, there are now found many hours for writing and reading and rest that I have found I can have for myself if I will. And I will.
Bertrand, Neb. NELLIE HAWKS.

Can Plants See?

The candid observer must admit that many plants act as if they had the faculty of seeing. At any rate, they manage to find food and support by some special sense, which the unscientific mind cannot name any better than to call it sight. Mrs. King describes a very curious instance of this habit of looking out for support on the part of a creeping plant in India:

"My husband has broached a theory that I cannot remember to have met with before, namely, that creeping plants can see, or at any rate have some faculty equalling sight. He was sitting in the veranda with one foot up against a large pillar, near to which grows a kind of convolvulus. Its tendrils were leaning over into the veranda, and to Robert's surprise he presently noticed that they were visibly turning toward his leg. He remained in the same position, and in less than an hour the tendrils had laid themselves over his leg.

"This was in the early morning, and when at breakfast he told me of this discovery we determined to make further experiments. When we went out into the veranda the tendrils had turned their heads back to the railing in disgust. We got a pole and leaned it up against the pillar, quite twelve inches from the nearest sprays of convolvulus.

"In ten minutes they had begun to curve themselves in that direction, and acted

exactly as you might fancy a very slow snake would do if he wished to reach anything. The upper tendrils bent down and the side ones curved themselves until they touched the pole, and in a few hours were twisted quite round it.

"It was on the side away from the light, and excepting the faculty of sight, we can think of no other means by which the tendrils could be aware that the pole had been placed there. They had to turn away from the light to reach it, and they set themselves in motion visibly within a few minutes of the pole's being there."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Lady Physicians Popular.

"There has been a remarkable change of public opinion," said a female physician of this city, "in regard to the practice of medicine by women. We used to be frowned upon by respectability, ridiculed by the papers, and scorned by the regular faculty. We were told that we had no right to intrude in the profession, that we were unfit for it, that we could never learn its mysteries, that the law would be invoked against us, and that nobody would employ us. The medical schools for women were small and poorly equipped, and it was hard to get the right kind of professors for them. But we were not discouraged by obstacles, and worked our way along till the classes grew from half a dozen students to a dozen or more. Things are changed now. The old and violent prejudices against us have disappeared. There must be over fifty regular practitioners of our sex in the city, and some of them have incomes of \$10,000 a year. They are favored by many wealthy families, and the result of their practice is the best test of its merit. They are as well educated as their masculine rivals, many of whom are ready to hold consultations with them. Look at the Women's Medical college just opened in Fifteenth street, with its chemical, physiological and histological laboratories, and its body of professors. Its course of study is three years, and it has nearly a hundred students, who have come here from all over the Union. This looks like progress, and I believe that in fifty years there will be as many doctors of our sex as of the other."—*New York Sun.*

Burdens of Indolence.

None so little enjoy life and are such burdens to themselves as those who have nothing to do. The active only have the true relish of life. He who knows not what it is to labor knows not what it is to enjoy. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us. The idle know nothing of it. It is exertion that renders rest delightful and sleep sweet and undisturbed. The happiness of life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable purpose or calling which engages, helps and enlivens all our powers.—*New York Ledger.*

Canada.

The Dominion of Canada embraces today under the federal government the entire territory of British North America, including the islands, with the exception of Newfoundland, which has so far preferred to remain outside the confederation. This vast area is divided into seven provinces and four territories. The provinces are as follows, taken in the order of their population and wealth: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. The four territories, which include vast areas of prairie land in the great northwest, very thinly populated, are Alberta, Assinibola East, Assinibola West and Saskatchewan.—*Chicago Herald.*

Practical Knowledge of the Ancients.

Rosellini, a celebrated hierologist, says: "Philologists, astronomers, chemists, painters, architects, physicians, must return to Egypt to learn the origin of language and writing; of the calendar and solar motion; of the cutting of granite with a copper chisel and of giving elasticity to a copper sword; of making glass with the variegated hues of the rainbow; of moving single blocks of polished syenite 900 tons in weight any distance by land and water; of building arches round and pointed with masonic precision, unsurpassed at the present day and antecedent by 2,000 years before the Dorians are known in history; of fresco painting in imperishable colors, and of practical knowledge of anatomy."

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

What Is the Reason?

I told Hezekiah to tell Widow Gray
To tell Mother Brown, next door,
To tell Dicky Dwight, who goes that way,
To tell Deacon Barnes, at the store,
To tell the old stage-driver, Timothy Bean,
To come for me, sure, and in season;
But I've waited all day, and no stage have I seen;
Now what do you think is the reason?
—Emma C. Dowd, in *Ladies' Home Journal.*

Nicknames of the New States.

Only four of the six States created within the past two years have nicknames, so far as we have heard. These are the Dakotas, Montana and Washington. North Dakota has been dubbed the Flicker-tail State, South Dakota the Swinge-cat State, Montana the Stubbed-toe state, and Washington the Chinook State.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

False Promises.

Of the gigantic host of advertised remedies for dyspepsia, not one in ten is effective. A bright exception is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a stomachic without fault, sure, speedy and thorough. Nor is it less efficacious for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nervousness, debility, kidney troubles and rheumatism.

BURNS & SCALDS
are cured by
St. Jacobs Oil
used according to
DIRECTIONS with each BOTTLE.
SORE THROAT
WOUNDS, CUTS, SWELLINGS
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

A Noted Divine Says!
"I have been using **Tutt's Liver Pills** for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Constiveness, with which I have long been afflicted."

Tutt's Pills
ARE A SPECIAL BLESSING.
I never had anything to do me so much good. I recommend them to all as the best medicine in existence."
Rev. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

The Mormon Elders' Book
on total strength, married, free to married men, edited by J. B. Croft, 222 Grand St., New York

FAT FOLKS
reduced 15 to 25 pounds per month. Mrs. Sarah Barner, of Leavenworth, Kas., says: "My weight, 276 lbs., was a burden. I am reduced 49 lbs. your treatment is a grand success."
PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL.
No starving, no inconvenience, harmless and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. For circulars and testimonials address with \$c. in stamps,
Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

Sig
PEOPLE write for illustrated family paper on operations upon tumors, fistula, piles, varicocele, hydrocele, braces, applications for deformities; also confidential book for men, explaining why thousands cannot get cured of special, private, chronic diseases, seminal weakness, loss of manhood, gleet, syphilis, unnatural losses, and results of abuse or excesses which unfit all for marriage, happiness or life's duties. Dr. Liebig's Wonderful German Invigorator cures all. To prove its merits, a trial bottle sent free. Dr. Liebig & Co., 301 W. Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo., or San Francisco, Cal.

The Young Folks.

The Mother's Answer.

You have children, and how many?
Low the mother answered, "Four,"
As she stooped to lift a baby,
Creeping toward her on the floor—
While the unshed tears her eyelids
Barely held from dropping o'er.

"Five, I always feel like saying,"
Softly, now, the mother said;
And the tear-drops fell, and glistened
On the baby's yellow head;
"For I think not of my darling,
As one lying cold and dead.

"She was such a precious baby,—
Bright and happy all the day;
And she slipped from earth to heaven,—
Went in such a quiet way,—
Just as if the angels called her,
And she could not longer stay.

"Now I think of her as growing,
Both in stature and in grace—
Filling in God's other kingdom
Just an angel's happy place,
With a look of love and goodness
Lighting up her little face.

"And I think of her as learning
Lessons that the angels teach;
And I strive to still the yearning,
When my heart for her will reach,
With the thought—"God rules in mercy,
Meeting out the best to each."

—Sarah E. Howard, in *Fancter and Farm Herald*.

Let Him Fearlessly Face It.

Let any man once show the world that he feels
Afraid of its bark, and 'twill fly at his heels;
Let him fearlessly face it, 'twill leave him
alone;
But 'twill fawn at his feet if he flings it a bone.
—Owen Meredith.

ABOUT WEIGHING.

The following item was clipped from a
Topeka daily of April 12:

A BLIND JUSTICE.

A very unusual occurrence was the election of F. M. Grover, a blind man, to the office of Justice of the Peace in this city at the late election. Mr. Grover has been blind since he was 20 years old. At that time he was studying law in Indiana, when he was suddenly deprived of his sight, no doubt by excessive study. He is of Scotch parentage and was born in northern Ohio, and removed to Indiana when quite young. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace about two years ago to fill an unexpired term and went out of office last November. Prior to his first election he lectured upon natural and phrenological subjects, and he also lectured on prohibition. For several years he was engaged in teaching grammar, and is a most proficient grammarian. His first term as Justice demonstrated the fact that he was not only qualified for the office, but that in all his rulings he was just and honorable. His sensibilities are most acute and he can comprehend his surroundings almost as well as if he could see. Mr. Grover has a very pleasant family and a devoted and cultured wife who assists him in the office and does his clerical work, supplying in her own person as far as possible the sight of her husband. Mr. Grover, by strict economy, has accumulated some property and is a very independent man.

One of the female figures on the face of the great seal of the State of New York is represented with her eyes bandaged, holding in her left hand a pair of balances, used for weighing, and in her right an uplifted sword. This is Justice, which has been so represented at least since the early days of the ancient empire of Rome. Justice is supposed to be blind to all facts, influences and persons, except such as are put into her balances as evidence to be weighed correctly in order that a just decision may be reached. The instrument used has two receptacles, to demonstrate that all questions have two sides; Justice would not look well with a butcher's scales, which has but one; she would look too much as though engaged in the killing business and only handling dead meat.

It is sad for 'Squire Grover to be blind, but very appropriate that he should be Justice of the Peace, as he has all the qualifications for the position—legal knowledge, honesty, and the ability not to have an eye on "outside influences" which are so often brought to bear upon the judge for the purpose of directing a decision.

But there are other thoughts than these which are incited by reading about 'Squire Grover. The last three lines of the article tell us that he has become an independent man. It fills us with admiration for the greatness of a country which has laws so just that they enable not only a poor man but a blind one to become not only comparatively wealthy, but also elevated to honorable office. The laws enable him to "get there," but not yet have they been so perfected that one can be gently lifted up and in balmy breezes laden with perfume of roses be wafted to seats of highest glory. The poet Watts, in contemplating

something somewhat similar, perhaps, with questioning indignation exclaimed:

Shall I be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease,
While others fought to win the prize,
And sailed through bloody seas?

In hours of despondency, after vigorous efforts which seem to have met with only disappointing results, we sometimes doubt the fact that we live in a country whose laws place all on an equality. Years and years ago we heard it intimated that on account of the injustice of our laws the rich were getting richer and the poor were getting poorer. That many rich ones have become very much richer and many poor ones have become very much poorer there can be no doubt; but in casting all the blame upon our laws, we, perhaps, would be deciding by means of the butcher's scales and not according to Justice's balances.

How often we read of such-and-such-a-one who has just died in the poor-house or been pulled out of the river after suicide by drowning, who only a few years ago had been immensely wealthy, or whose parents had given him a financial fortune. Nearly every one who has lived forty years can recall the facts of somewhat similar cases which have come under their own observation, and in few such events were the causes of reverses the same.

How often we read of such-and-such-a-one who was born of very poor parents, who had to work hard during all his boyhood years, and by diligent study at "odd times" acquired a fair education; who in after years accumulated a fair portion of wealth. Nearly every one who has lived forty years can recall the facts of somewhat similar cases which have come under their own observation.

Let us put these two conditions in the Justice's balance, and neither one in the butcher's scale, when we pass judgment upon the laws which have been the outgrowth of many ages of civilized wisdom, though not yet perfect by at least one thousand years.

One pleasant fact our young folks on the farm can contemplate with satisfaction is, that so many of the successful ones of our country, both of those who have gone and those who are still in life, were born and "grew up" on the farm. Think of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, and the immortal Jackson, all born farmer boys and all were very poor boys; yet they became not only independent, but were elected to the highest office in the United States.

But they are so far off from us in their exalted position as President that we can hardly realize them. Then let us come home here to our own State of Kansas and see the same facts. Of all the great number of those who have held State office, or were Members of Congress or Senators, every one was a poor boy, nearly every one was born on a farm—very few of them had a thousand dollars worth of property when they were 21 years of age. Ask Senator Plumb whether he had much more than the clothes upon his back when he first came to Kansas. Ask Senator Pepper, ex-Senators Ingalls, Harvey and Caldwell similar questions. And while we are in the questioning mood let us continue our catechizing to Congressmen Otis, Davis, Clover, Simpson, Baker, Broderick and Funston, putting in our class ex-Congressmen Lowe, Goodin, Ryan, Phillips, Peters, Perkins, Brown, Clark, Kelley, Anderson, and "Little Turner." They would all have to answer alike, and nearly all were born on farms and on a farm served apprenticeship. Now let our young folks put all these Congressmen in one side of the balance, and all the other Congressmen Kansas has had in the other (excepting Lane and Haskell, who are dead, and Pomeroy, who also belongs in this parenthesis). Notice the balance and see which side is the heavier.

To Farmers' Boys.

Whatever may be your hopes for the future, whatever may be your plans, do the work nearest to you thoroughly and well. It will not injure your future prosperity. On the contrary, it will put into your hand the key to success in any calling for which nature has equipped you. Obtain a practical education. Know thoroughly what you study. A little smattering of many branches of study only unfits a man for success in anything. It is quite probable that as you begin to realize the possibilities of agriculture you may determine to remain on the farm rather than take the chances of professional or commercial life. Agriculture in the future will be recognized as one of the most im-

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portant, as well as honorable, professions in the land. The numerous farmers' organizations are all educational in their influence; and in time the farmer will learn to know his power and also acquire the skill and courage to use it. When that time comes, he will have surer and better harvests, and will himself enjoy the profits arising therefrom. The drift toward professional and city life is so strong that a reaction must come, and when that time arrives, as it surely will, the ambitious boy who has become a thrifty, successful farmer, respected by all sensible people, will have reason to rejoice that he did not allow himself to be swept along with the hurrying crowd who "throng life's thoroughfare." The successful farmer need not be ignorant of public affairs. He will have leisure and opportunity to ponder well the problems forced upon the citizen sovereigns of this proud republic, and will come to be recognized as one of the pillars of the state. His life on the farm need not deter him from the pleasures of social life or the opportunities for intellectual culture. He may have time to read, and time to meet his associates in his organization, where all proper questions may be thoroughly discussed.—J. H. Brigham, in *New York Tribune*.

After suffering horribly for years from scrofula in its worst form, a young son of Mr. R. L. King, 706 Franklin St., Richmond, Va., was recently cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. No other medicine can approach this preparation as a cleanser of the blood.

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The committee appointed by the Kansas Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association to attend the World's Fair conference at Topeka this week, are President E. D. King, Burlington; Samuel Jewett, Lawrence; Geo. Plumb, Emporia; G. R. Mann, Osage City; G. W. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, and J. F. Bayless, Yates Center.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society will meet at the Board of Trade rooms, in the Knox building, next Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Subjects for discussion will be: Blackberries, by A. L. Entsminger, Silver Lake; Gooseberries, J. W. Stout, Pauline; Beauties and Benefits of Horticulture, W. T. Jackson, Topeka. Discussion open to all.

The entire spring throughout Kansas and Missouri has been extremely wet, and has delayed plowing beyond all precedent, yet the growing season is so long that there need be no hesitation in putting in the usual crops, although the season is unusually backward. The excess of moisture will be no disadvantage in the end, even though it delays work now.

The Rock Island railway company in their special tariff just issued announce one-half regular freight rate on all flax seed shipped to Kansas or Oklahoma farmers for seed purposes. Flax is a profitable crop, and farmers should avail themselves of the generosity of this corporation, and increase the acreage, which has been altogether too small in Kansas.

In the **KANSAS FARMER** of April 8 there appeared an item stating that the rainfall in inches for the first eighty-six days of 1891 at Concordia was 3.05 and 2.88 at Dodge City. It should have been stated that this amount did not show the total rainfall but was the figures showing the excess or departure from normal rainfall for western Kansas. The excess of precipitation is a significant fact for western Kansas.

Sheepmen will find it to their advantage to cultivate the St. Louis wool commission merchants who advertise in the **FARMER**. St. Louis of late years has become one of the principal wool markets of the country, and wool-growers who consign to them are sure of quick returns and the top prices. The leading and most responsible wool merchants advertise in this paper, and will furnish market reports free to sheepmen.

The **Weekly Kansas City Star** is one of the best weekly newspapers in the West, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to our readers. We have a special arrangement with the publishers, and intend, until further notice, to make a present of one year's subscription to any of our readers who will send us one new subscriber to the **KANSAS FARMER** and one dollar. Send to the **Star**, Kansas City, for a sample copy, and then you will surely send us a new subscriber.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MONEY.

We are in receipt of a very interesting letter from a correspondent. The letter will be better appreciated if it be read. Here it is:

SHORT QUESTIONS.

EDITOR **KANSAS FARMER**:—You say in a late issue that "the metal in a five-cent nickel piece is worth about a half a cent, and fifteen cents will purchase copper enough to make \$2 worth of cents." Would you have us understand from this that a silver dollar, having about the same ratio of value of metal contained in it, would be just as good as one that contained full value? For instance: It takes twenty nickels to make a dollar, and if the metal in one nickel is worth one-half a cent, then a dollar in nickels is worth ten cents. On this basis a dollar containing ten cents worth of silver would be as good a dollar as one containing seventy, ninety or one hundred cents. Would you have us farmers swallow that doctrine whole or in small doses? Or again, \$2 in one-cent pieces is worth only fifteen cents, or one dollar is equal in actual value to seven and a half cents. So then a silver dollar containing seven and a half cents worth of silver is good enough, and just as good as the one containing ninety or one hundred cents worth of silver? How shall we take this dose? In sugar, or just as it is?

Are nickels and cents redeemable? Twenty nickels pay for a dollar's worth of sugar. Will they purchase a genuine silver dollar?

What does the paper cost on which a ten dollar national bank note is printed? A penny will purchase paper enough to print ten of them—equal to \$100. These ten bank notes will buy \$100 worth of sugar, or \$100 in genuine silver dollars. Or they will even buy ten glittering golden eagles. What is it that imparts such value to a penny's worth of paper? Or what is it that gives such value to half a cent's worth of nickel? Or fifteen cents' worth of copper? Or to a seventy-cent silver dollar? What is it that gives value to what is called money? Is it legislation, or is it gold?

Will you please give us the philosophy of money—the underlying principle? There seems much that is vague in the present financial discussions, and the unthinking classes are embracing much that is erroneous, which, sooner or later, will come back with a terrible reaction.
J. B. SCHLICHTER.

Sterling, Kas.
Our correspondent asks that we give through the **KANSAS FARMER** the philosophy of money—the underlying principle. Let us say, first, that the substance out of which money is made has nothing whatever to do with the theory or the philosophy of money. Iron, tin, leather, wood, shells, cloth, fish, paper, cattle, and many other articles have been used as money. Suppose, for example, that John has \$100 worth of corn which he wishes to exchange for \$100 worth of salt. He does not find any person at the railroad station, or at his nearest town, or at any other convenient point, who has any salt for sale. Under such circumstances, it would happen that John would be compelled to ship his corn to where salt can be obtained; that may be 100 miles, or 200 miles, or 500 miles distant, and the expense of conveying the corn to the salt factory would be very great. Now, if any kind of a device can be employed by which John may dispose of his corn near at home, and yet obtain his salt without further trouble, the device will surely be a very useful one; so he goes to Thomas, a merchant, a grain-dealer, and submits his case to him. Mr. Thomas at once says: "Bring your corn to me and I will give you something that you can deliver to the salt man through the mails. It will cost you but two cents, and your salt will come on the next freight train." Now, this thing that Thomas delivers to John for his corn is money. It is something that has been provided by the government for the use of the people in just such transactions. It passes through all the different avenues of business. A piece of paper, or a piece of silver, or a piece of gold, which we denominate a "dollar," can be used in all the varied transactions in which the values of different kinds of properties are exchanged. John has \$100 worth of corn, and by the use of this device, called money, he is enabled to exchange its value—not the corn, but the value of the corn—for the salt which he wishes. Through the medium of money all exchanges of property value are made in this and in all other countries; except when, as a mere matter of convenience, a "swap" can be made, as we said in the good old times; trade one horse for another, or trade a horse for two cows, or trade a cow for four hogs, or a hog for two sheep, and so on; that is barter. We have arrived at a period in our civilization when it is absolutely necessary for the people in the transaction of business to have some means of exchanging these values. The farmer has his grain, the mechanic has his

wares; the merchant comes between; the merchant takes the farmer's grain and pays him money for it; he forwards the grain to the market and receives money for it; with that money he purchases supplies which he brings back to the farmer and sells them to him, receiving money in return. This article which we call money serves the purpose of effecting the exchanges, and it matters not what the money is made of, or what its intrinsic value is; if the law says it is lawful money, and makes it so, that is enough. We have been in the habit for years and years of using gold and silver as money. The custom descended to us from the earliest times. Gold and silver as metals are peculiarly well adapted for use as money. Originally the metals were weighed, not struck into coins at all. Latterly the metals are coined; yet when they are used in other countries than in the home of their coinage the coins are weighed. They are not reckoned according to their coined value at home, but according to weight. Population and commerce have so wonderfully advanced within the last two centuries, more especially within the last half century, that gold and silver are absolutely inadequate to perform all of the functions of money, for the reason that there is not enough of gold and silver in the world to perform a tenth part, or indeed a hundredth part of the work required to be done by money. Take an illustration: In the beginning of our great war there was not to exceed two hundred million dollars in gold and silver coin in all the country, in the banks and out of the banks; so that as soon as distress began to come along, and before it was severe, the banks suspended specie payments. That was in December, 1861. From that time on until the close of the great war—indeed, until January, 1879, eighteen years afterwards, there was no "specie" transactions in the country. Our great war was conducted with paper money; all our business transactions of every sort and description throughout the entire country were conducted upon paper money, and until what is called the resumption of specie payments in 1879 we had but very little gold of any kind in the country. At that time it was supposed that specie payments were to be resumed—and were resumed; but as a matter of fact, there was no resumption about it. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman, gave instructions to the customs officers to receive greenbacks in payment for customs duties—a plain violation of the law, but it did not matter, it brought paper to par with gold. We called it a resumption of specie payment, though it was probably three years after that before silver and gold money began to appear openly in our banks, and to-day paper money is performing at least seventy-five per cent. of all the work that money is doing.

Now, then, going back to the original proposition. It does not matter what we use for money, for the reason that the function of money is not to deliver property, but it is to effect an exchange of either property or property values. That is to say, we sell an article for money, or if you choose, we buy money with an article of property. We use the money in paying a debt; we use it in purchasing property; we use it in cancelling an obligation that we may have out. The function of money is to serve a convenience in these respects, and a piece of paper does it just as well as a piece of gold or a piece of silver, as every one ascertains for himself when he makes use of money. Twenty nickels will buy as much of the necessities or luxuries of life as a silver dollar or a gold dollar. Take a dollar in paper and a dollar in silver and a dollar in gold to any merchant, and you will obtain for one just as much produce as for the other. This simple transaction itself proves that one is just as good as the other, and it is for these reasons that it don't matter what we use, so that the people agree to accept it, and they do that in the law which they adopt. Those persons who insist upon a gold standard, or upon a silver standard, or upon a bi-metallic standard, or upon any sort of standard, are persons who are interested in making money more valuable than property, or else they are persons who have never given the subject any serious consideration. Yet, we say that nickel and copper and paper all are as good for money as gold or silver when the people say so.

Now, the people need more money. They must have more money. The whole country, except the creditor class, is clamoring

for more money. And yet we all know very well that there is not one-tenth part enough of silver and gold in the country to supply the wants of the people. Suppose we take the Republican party standard—\$50 per capita: Where are you going to get it, unless you make it of paper, or tin, or nickel, or something else? There is not a quarter or a tenth part enough of gold and silver in the country now coined to produce that amount.

What gives value—money value—to coins is law, nothing else. If you owe a man \$20, go buy a twenty-dollar gold piece, put it in a vise and bend it over double, or lay it on an anvil and strike it a blow with a hammer so as to efface the figures and stamp, then offer it to your creditor and you will learn that while it was money while it remained just as the law describes it, it is not money now in this condition, though it has not lost a hair's weight of metal.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FARMER.

Among other distinguished gentlemen who were invited to attend the Commercial Congress at Kansas City and take part in the proceedings was one Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States. It was not convenient for the President to attend, so, as is usual in such cases, he addressed a letter to the President of the Congress, expressing his views upon subjects likely to come before the body. He says: "A public discussion of the conditions affecting agriculture and business prosperity cannot but be helpful, if it is conducted upon broad lines, and is hospitable to differences of opinion. The extraordinary development of productions of agriculture which has taken place in recent period in this country by reason of the rapid enlargement of the area of tillage under the favoring land laws of the United States, very naturally has called attention to the value, and indeed necessity, of larger markets. I am one of those who believe that a home market is necessarily the best market for the producer, as it measurably emancipates him, in proportion to its nearness, from the exactions of the transportation companies." Then the President proceeds to suggest that if the farmer could deliver his surplus produce to the consumer out of his farm wagon, instead of sending it long miles away over expensive railroads, his profits would be larger and surer, and he expresses the belief that it is quite possible to obtain a largely increased market for our staple farm products, without impairing home markets, if we could but open to the manufacturing trades, markets in other countries. A policy, he says, which would reduce the number of our people engaged in mechanical pursuits, or diminish their ability to purchase food products, would not be helpful to those who are engaged in agriculture; and he suggests, further, that the farmers insist that the prices of their products have been too low—below the point of fair profits—and he agrees with this complaint of the farmer; still, he ventures to remind us that the plea which we make involves a concession that things may be "too cheap." A coat, he says, may be too cheap, as well as corn. The farmer who claims a good living, and insists upon having profit for his work, should, the President thinks, be willing to concede the same to every other man and woman who toils. All this is very pretty on the part of the President, and nobody will take issue with him at all, but the singular part of it is that the President seems to imagine that the farmers are asking something for themselves which they do not concede to others, when precisely the reverse of this is true. What the farmer asks is justice to all men. He understands very well that this thing called protection as it has been managed by the politicians and statesmen of the country, has not been intended at any time for protection to the farmer. It is claimed upon the part of persons who have been in the habit of instructing the people from the platform and in the public press that the protection which they ask for is protection to our labor; that is to say, that better wages may be afforded to the men who do the work, when, as a matter of fact, the legislation of the country has been wholly in the interest of the manufacturer, as an individual, and not in favor of the laborer at all. In 1864, when a considerable number of our working people were in the army, and when new railroads were being projected, and the manufacturers and

other people were being taxed to support the government, and the wages of labor was high, instead of being willing to pay the increased cost of labor, and pay our own people what they were entitled to for work in factories, these manufacturers, for whom the President is not pleading, in connection with the railroads asked and obtained from Congress a law authorizing the employment of labor in other countries, under contract, placing a lien upon their wages for twelve months after their arrival in this country to secure their employment for the advances they had made to bring them over. This lien was extended also to any land that the immigrant might acquire in this country, either homestead or land purchased outright. Whenever a fresh tax was levied upon the manufacturing interests during our great war, immediately a demand was made for an increased rate of duty on foreign goods, and in every case a higher duty was put on, so that when the war came to a conclusion the manufacturer had, in the increase of duties made at his own request, a security and indemnity against all additional taxes levied upon him; and upon the conclusion of the war, wages were reduced, special taxes were removed, but the duties were not taken off of the manufacturer's goods, and so it continued practically up to 1883, except as to a very few articles. In that year some reductions were made, hardly enough, however, to talk about; still, they were reductions. The whole people clamored for still further reductions, and when we expected that work would be done by the party now in power, duties were increased upon many articles. Now the President insists that the farmer shall stop his talk about cheap farm products, lest he tread upon the ground of the poor manufacturer, whose profits have been waning all these long weary years. The President does not know as much about the Western farmer as he will know in about eighteen months from this time.

After having discussed the "cheap coat" question, the President takes up the silver question. He insists that he is very much in favor of bimetalism, he is a strong friend of silver, and he says that his faith is growing stronger every year; yet, strange as it may appear in the face of such a declaration, and in the face of the declaration of his party to the same effect, the President insists that what he means is that there shall be no further coinage of silver until the people in Wall street, who have so long controlled the financial legislation of this country, consent to it. He says, or at least intimates, that there is a danger line some place, and that we must be very careful to keep below or within that danger line. Just where it is the President does not point out. Indeed, judging from the amount of words used in the letter, and this ambiguity, it is not to be presumed, from what the President says, that he has ever given this subject any serious consideration. The President's position is about this: That whatever the Wall street people want must be done; that the creditor must be taken care of at all hazards, no matter what becomes of the debtor. The President will discover that this doctrine will some day be blown to the winds, and that so far as bimetalism is concerned, in the President's definition of the term, he will be wholly at sea, without either chart, rudder or compass.

Plashed hedge fences is a patented system for one of the best styles of hedge fence known, yet we desire to caution our readers about contracting for any such fence without careful scrutiny, as the patent expires in 1895, when farmers can save immense profits that now go to the contractors. If any of our readers know of any such company making contracts they will please notify this office, and learn full particulars about their manipulations.

Wheat took an upward spurt on last Saturday at Chicago, and it is stated in the market letter of E. O. Bigelow for that date that there has been considerable wheat worked for shipment at the advanced prices, and cash property is now selling at the very best figures thus far reached on the crop, and trading in May was at one time on a basis above the \$1.14 quotation made six months ago. The recovery from the excessive depression caused by the financial panic last fall has been complete, and prices are established on a still further advanced ground. The believers in the merit of wheat have reason to feel well satisfied at the vindication of the correctness of their views. From panic prices May wheat has advanced 22 cents, and cash wheat 28 cents, and the remaining surplus is wanted at sellers' terms.

WESTERN STATES COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

One of the most representative gatherings ever held in the West was the first annual session of the Western States Commercial Congress, which held a four days' session in Kansas City last week. The delegates were appointed by the different State Governors and Legislatures and the different commercial bodies throughout the West and South. Delegations were present from the following States and Territories: Washington, Louisiana, Alabama, Colorado, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Missouri, Mississippi, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin, California, South Dakota and Utah.

Hon. H. B. Kelly, the Kansas Senator from McPherson county, was made the temporary Chairman in consideration of being the promoter of the Congress, and Governor Francis, of Missouri, was made the permanent Chairman of the convention, and made quite a reputation as a presiding officer.

The proceedings were highly entertaining throughout, and many able and valuable papers and addresses were presented on questions of special interest, as shown by the resolutions adopted.

The Congress was harmonious on all questions excepting the tariff, silver and reciprocity, and on these subjects there was quite a contest that developed quite a partisan feeling, and when the final report of resolutions came up there was a minority report and several substitutes offered, and the wrangle for party policy caused several delegates to withdraw from the convention, especially several Republican delegates. The minority report of the Committee on Resolutions on free coinage and silver, while not adopted by the Congress, is given here because a considerable number of delegates favored it. Their report was as follows:

Resolved, That as the present statute providing duties on imports and for reciprocal trade relations with other nations has but recently become operative it would be unwise for this Congress to declare for or against such statute until its effects on the interests of the whole country are better understood.

Second—That we favor the enactment of a law by Congress providing for the appointment by Congress of a non-partisan tariff commission, the business of which shall be to inquire into the earnings of labor in all industrial callings, including agriculture, with a view to an equitable adjustment of tariff schedules from time to time as the industrial and business interests of the country may require. That we favor reciprocity, administered in the interest of agriculture with other interests.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a tariff for revenue only, believing that such a tariff would be levied on tea, coffee, sugar and other articles which we most largely import for general use. And that we hold fast to the time-honored patriotic American principle that in all tariff laws there should be a moderate protection to American industry.

Resolved, That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of American silver as soon as a just ratio can be established between silver and gold, which should make the silver dollar and the gold dollar of equal purchasing power in the markets of the world.

That we favor the holding of an international monetary convention to establish such a ratio and secure its acceptance by all the commercial nations of the world; but that until such ratio can be established we are opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver into present legal tender dollars, believing that such course would drive gold out of circulation, lower the standard of value, contract the present volume of the circulating medium and seriously cripple our foreign trade.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, offered the following as a substitute for both the majority and minority reports on the tariff:

Resolved, That we favor neither free trade, nor the exclusion of trade, but favor a tariff for revenue limited to the actual needs of government, economically administered, but so levied as to cover differences in industrial conditions between this and other countries, but not to create or foster monopolies.

This substitute was adopted by a vote of 87 to 75, but after considerable wrangling over parliamentary questions and at the final session it was reconsidered and voted down, owing to the absence of a considerable number of delegates who had favored it, and the original resolution of the majority report on tariff was adopted.

The minority report on silver was voted down, but not by a unanimous vote. The delegates who favored the minority report, as given above, made an able and spirited fight for their adoption, but finally became disheartened, and the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted by the Congress and is as follows:

FOR FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.
Resolved, That this Congress recommend to the Congress of the United States the adoption of a law authorizing free, unlimited coinage of silver.

Resolved, That the government should issue a sufficient amount of legal tender notes to be redeemable in both gold and silver, to restore the equilibrium between money and all other products.

OPPOSED TO PROTECTION.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the protective tariff principle, and we favor a tariff for revenue only; and we urge Congress to enact laws to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis at as early a date as practicable.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Resolved, That the inter-State commerce of the country should be controlled by the general government in the interests of the people.
Resolved, That it is the sense of this Congress that the Inter-State Commerce Commission be strengthened by appropriate legislation to the end that equitable rates in the interest of the people may be established and maintained.

THE PEOPLE'S SAFEGUARDS.

Resolved, That the waterways of a country are nature's arteries of commercial circulation, and the people's surest safeguard against railway combinations and railway pooling, and the best of all the possible guarantees of cheap transportation; and
Resolved, That it is the duty of the national government to pursue a liberal policy for the improvement of the waterways of the country.

Resolved, That the Mississippi river and its affluents should receive the special care of the government, and ample appropriations from time to time should be made to carry out the improvements already begun under the Mississippi and Missouri river commissions, the completion and perfection of the levee system, and the maintenance of navigable channels in all the tributaries of said rivers, in so far as the same may be practicable.
Resolved, That we indorse the action of Congress in making an appropriation for the construction of the Hennepin canal, connecting the northern lakes and the Mississippi, and recommend that Congress make ample appropriations to complete the work already begun by the government.

Resolved, That we recommend the proposed canal connecting the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, provided the survey now soon to be made by the State of Tennessee establishes the practicability of the same.
DEEP WATER ON THE GULF.
Resolved, That we indorse the action of Congress in making appropriations for deep water at Galveston, and urge the exercise of the same liberal policy as to all such other harbors on the gulf coast as may be susceptible of improvements, to the end that all the ocean outlets possible may be afforded to the vast and growing commerce of this great valley.

Resolved, That we favor the construction of a ship canal connecting our northern lakes with the Atlantic ocean, provided the same be found practicable as to expense and the business interests involved.
Resolved, That we favor and urge upon Congress the protection of our harbors and such of our navigable rivers, the Mississippi river especially, as discharge their waters into the oceans that belt our vast domain, and the establishment of a navy yard at some eligible point on the Mississippi river near its mouth.

IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Congress the Mississippi river can be and should be made navigable for ocean steamers of such class as now enter the port of New Orleans for a considerable distance above that port, and that without attempting to name a point or fix a limit to said ship navigation, we earnestly recommend to the national Congress the yearly passage of a measure similar to the one known as the Burroughs bill, which provided the appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be used in the construction of levees from St. Paul to the gulf, thereby deepening the channel of the river and protecting millions of acres of the richest land in the world.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Congress appoint a committee of three from each State represented here to lay these resolutions before the next national Congress and urge the adoption of the policies herein recommended.
Resolved, That we recommend a system of canals and slack water navigation to connect the waters of the Tennessee with the Gulf of Mexico, southward by way of Mobile and eastward by way of Savannah; also a ship canal from the head waters of the Ohio to Lake Erie and a ship canal from the head of Lake Superior to the Mississippi river, and that Congress is hereby petitioned to appoint a commission to examine into and report as to the most feasible means of attaining these ends.

Resolved, That the second greatest river in the country, the Columbia, which the government is now improving by a jetty at its mouth and a canal around the cascades, should be further improved if practicable by a canal around the Dalles and the removal of the obstructions at Priest's Rapids and other points in order that the vast wheat product of eastern Washington and eastern Oregon may go to the sea by the natural waterway of that region.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Resolved, That the construction of the Nicaragua canal is a matter of vital consequence to the United States; especially to the Pacific coast thereof; that there are important commercial and political reasons why this great inter-oceanic highway should exist as a distinctively American work, under American control; and that our capitalists and merchants are earnestly requested to give their friendly aid and countenance to a work which will greatly benefit the southwestern and western States and Territories of the United States, affording, to a considerable extent, the solution of the great question of transportation, and securing to the public the political and commercial influence to which it is justly entitled on the American continent. And that the federal government be requested to take such action as shall conduce to its early completion and the security of American control.

REFORMS IN TAXATION METHODS.

Resolved, That we invite the serious attention of State Legislatures to the problem of making such reforms in the methods of taxation as will remedy the injustice of unequal taxation between railroads and other corporate property and city and farm property, and as will place a just share of the burden of maintaining local and civil government upon the accumulated wealth of the country.

FOR A BANKRUPT LAW.

Resolved, That a national bankrupt law is urgently needed; that its provisions should be equitable and just, its terms clear and concise; that it should be prompt and inexpensive in operation; avoiding preferences, obstructing frauds, punishing dishonesty; that it should protect alike debtor and creditor, bringing liberty to the unfortunate, while restraining the unscrupulous, and that we recommend Congress to enact such a law.

AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

Resolved, That we recommend to the several Legislatures of the States to take necessary steps to procure the enactment of such uniform laws as may be necessary to prevent the misuse of concentrated capital through "trusts" and "combinations" to force up prices of the necessities of life far beyond the point warranted by the relation of supply and demand.

IMMIGRATION LAWS NEEDED.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Congress that the present immigration laws be so amended that only immigrants who both desire and are fit for American citizenship should be permitted to land upon our shores.

OPENING THE TERRITORY.

Resolved, That the public domain of the United States is the heritage of the people, and should be preserved and used. We therefore recommend the speedy extinguishment of the Indian titles in Oklahoma, Indian Territory and other States and Territories, the abolition of the tribal system; the settlement of all Indians on lands in severalty, and the opening of the surplus lands to settlement under the provisions of the homestead law; and further, that it is the sense of this Congress that the President of the United States open for settlement the several Indian reservations just as soon as the allotment of the land in the several reservations has been made, and not postpone the opening of the land until all of the several allotting agents conclude their work.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Congress that the ownership of lands by non-resident aliens should be prohibited.

RESTORING RAILROAD LANDS.

Resolved, That all lands held by railroads and not earned by them according to the terms of the government grant shall be restored to the public domain for homesteads to actual settlers, with proper provisions to protect the rights of settlers on and purchasers of such land.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Congress that the general government should cede its arid land, under proper conditions, to the various States within whose boundaries such lands are situated.

RUSK'S WORK INDORSED.

Resolved, That we indorse the action of the Department of Agriculture for what it has done toward the reclamation of the semi-arid region by artesian wells, and that Congress be respectfully urged to make an appropriation of money sufficient in amount to continue this work and further establish and operate by practical men, numerous experimental stations throughout the plains region, and to in every way possible encourage the speedy reclamation of said region by irrigation.

DEALING IN FUTURES GAMBLING.

Resolved, That the pretended buying and selling of produce, provisions, and other property where there is no intention of making an actual delivery or transfer thereof, is gambling; that such gambling tends to disorganize business, render prices unnaturally fluctuating, and is injurious alike to the producer and the legitimate dealer; that all such gambling should be prohibited by law under heavy penalties.

NEW MEXICO'S STATEHOOD.

Resolved, That the Territory of New Mexico, possessing more wealth and population than both the States last admitted into the Union, be speedily admitted as a State; as also should Arizona, which in every respect is equal to either of said States last admitted.

FISH AND GAME LAWS.

Resolved, That we desire to represent the necessity existing for a rigid observance of the fish and game laws of the various States, and the adoption of means for their effectual enforcement, believing that only by such a course can our fish and game be preserved from extermination, the necessary encouragement given to the propagation of the food fishes and game animals, and success assured to the various efforts now being made toward acclimatization. And that the States generally be invited to take concerted action in the matter, and to effect a permanent organization for the purpose of developing the commercial advantages to be derived from an intelligent and vigorous plan of procedure.

Resolved, That the honorable Secretary of Agriculture is entitled to our warmest thanks and highest commendation for his persistency, energy and untiring efforts in his foreign policy to remove obstructions to his meat trade, create amity between the trade of this and other nations, which will end in better prices, larger sales and a brighter future for the cattle industry, and that we urge on Congress the amendment of the law so as to provide for the proper sanitation of stock yards and stock cars.

OLD ANIMOSITY DYING OUT.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the spirit of fraternity that is displayed by the delegates now in attendance upon the first Western Commercial Congress. And, also, the manifest determination that old animosities too long engendered between the sections shall be forever displaced by the more important work of securing the complete establishment of "equal rights" to all and special privileges to none.

The following resolutions were presented without recommendation:

THE TORREY BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Resolved, That we indorse the Torrey Bankruptcy bill which passed the House of Representatives of the last Congress and was favorably reported from the Senate Judiciary committee.

A PERMANENT CONGRESS.

Resolved, That the Western Commercial Congress be organized as a permanent institution, with a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Board of Directors, and that it meet biennially in one of the leading cities of the West and South, to be selected at the last preceding Congress, which shall also fix the date of meeting.

The work of the convention is shown by the resolutions adopted, and, excepting the silver and tariff resolutions, the Congress was practically a unit on all questions.

The Congress closed on Friday night with a grand banquet at the Coates House, the compliments of the Kansas City Commercial Club to the delegates and invited guests. It was one of the most elaborate and elegant banquets ever served in the West, and is said to have cost the Club \$2,800—a substantial testimonial of the good will of Kansas City to the first Western States Commercial Congress.

Why the Horse Died.

If you had read the "Treatise on the Horse," you could have saved his life. Ignorance has cost you the price of the horse. Buy the book and know how. Sent for 10 cents. Stamps or silver. Pioneer Buggy Co., Columbus, O.

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Horticulture.

Grape Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Grape culture is practicable in all parts of Kansas, but not all varieties are profitable. A variety may do very well in one section and be a complete failure in another; but it need not have many varieties, as there is little difference between classes, if they only bear well and hang well to the vine. I have thirty varieties, but would recommend but few of them, for with the majority I had only partial success. As a general rule weak-growing vines are not to be recommended. The Champion bears well, but is worthless; the Elvira bears as many as five little clusters on the cane, but half of the berries wither and drop. It is therefore advisable to plant only such as are known to bear well and are profitable in similar sections as your own. In Ellis county and all other counties west, farmers will do well to plant only such as have been tried and paid for the trouble. The Concord and Niagara are of those few varieties I have succeeded best with. The Catawba is perfectly hardy here and bears well; the Merrimac, the Wilder and Agawam are doing tolerably well, and any man who intends to try other varieties will do well to write for catalogues of such nurseries as make grape culture but one exclusive business, and for any one variety use but a few vines—100 will give you from twenty to thirty varieties, while your main stock must be a sure and tried grape.

Vineyards must be protected from the incursions of animals, and located so that chickens cannot get to it; it will also do well to tame the rabbits a little. Otherwise they need no protection. A vine that does not stand the climate is not worth planting, except on a small scale. It may do well enough to nurse a couple of babies, but one thousand!

It matters little where you select your ground, but have it a little high and sloping; in hollows vines risk getting bit by late frosts. But the ground should be of the best on your farm, and if not you have to manure well.

For the ground two special things are important—preparation and the wind-break. The ground should be at least tilled to the depth of a foot, from this to eighteen inches—the deeper the better. During the five months drouth last summer the eighteen-inch tilled ground did far the best. When the ground is thus prepared, stake it out in rectangular form; put the corner stakes first, then divide the whole ground regularly into sections by little stakes eight feet apart each way; these stakes mark the spot for every young vine. When the whole ground is staked out, count the stakes, and you have the number of vines for the ground. In planting, do not disarrange the stake; make a hole with the spade big enough to receive the vine; (you carry the vines along in a pailful of water to keep the roots from drying;) set the vine close to the stake. The hole in the ground must be deep enough to bury the old wood and the first eye of the new; only two eyes are left, the balance is cut away. In the bottom of the hole spread out the rootlets, cover, and tramp firm.

A vineyard is not good on Western prairies unless there is a wind-break. If the vineyard runs east and west, have a row of low-growing trees—peach or mulberry—about twenty feet away from the north and south lines; and on the west end, where in cultivation time horses turn, a couple of rows of trees may be planted about thirty feet away; on the east side nothing is needed.

Pruning grape vines must be learned practically. Good advice is given in nursery books, but there are occasions when you cannot go by these instructions; and to lay down a regular rule for this section of country would also require a regular climate. R. V. S.

Hays City, Kas.

The Roman Stem and Hubbard Nonsoch.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. Wellhouse left out of the "Voted Fruit List" two of the very best varieties—the Roman Stem and the Hubbard Nonsoch. We have lived here twenty-three years; have 2,000 apple trees, and nearly every variety that is common. They are fall apples, but we have some nice sound Roman Stems in the cellar now.

MRS. N. VANBUSKIRK.
Blue Mound, Kas.

The Ideal Strawberry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The ideal strawberry has not yet been found. Are we on the road? We have earliness, lateness, productiveness, flavor, increased in the varieties of recent introduction, with the result that where strawberries are grown to any extent the markets are overflooded and the enterprise profitless to the producer.

In the ideal strawberry we lack only one thing—firmness, the quality that will enable the grower to ship to distant points. In all the new varieties the solidity of the pioneer (Wilson's Albany) is beyond comparison. If it was not the hope of yet obtaining this great desideratum the ambition to produce still more varieties would deservedly be checked. But while there is room for this improvement originators will still vie with each other in producing new varieties; and judging from the past it is safe to suppose they will still continue to exaggerate this quality in their new pets, and the people will still continue willing victims to arch humbuggery, just to feed their hope, it would seem, and afford a stimulus to greater experimentation. Until this berry with a perfect flower is found, there is room, as Mr. Webster said, "at the top." E. J. HOLMAN.
Leavenworth, Kas.

Fungus Diseases of the Grape and Other Plants.

The subject of grape diseases is one that has received the most important consideration from vineyardists of late years, and various methods of combating them have been given a large amount of time and attention by experiment stations, horticultural societies, and others. The Section of Vegetable Pathology of the Department of Agriculture has made it a subject of special instruction in bulletins and otherwise. Hence the progressive and intelligent vineyardist and horticulturist of to-day is familiar, in a general way, with the dangers to be apprehended from the diseases and the importance of meeting them promptly and successfully. To enable him to do this he needs just such help as the book that is now lying before us, "Fungus Diseases of the Grape and Other Plants," gives—instructive, brief, fresh, immensely practical.

The name of Prof. Scribner, at the outset, gives authority to the work, and confidence in its teachings. Fungi have been subjects of special study with him, and he is consequently one of the foremost authorities in the country upon that subject. He treats the various fungus diseases presented in this book thoroughly, but briefly and practically. Their first appearance and subsequent development, down to the consummation of their evil work, are fully described in terse and comprehensive terms, and the nature of each disease and means for its identification is given, with the remedies to be used and mode of application. He treats most extensively of fungus diseases of the grape, but also the most important of the fungus diseases of the apple, pear, peach, plum, quince, etc. The illustrations, of which there are over sixty, are excellent, and, we understand, are all original and drawn expressly for this book by Prof. Scribner himself. The book contains 134 pages and a conveniently arranged index. It is a timely and valuable work and will be gladly welcomed by the large class of vineyardists and horticulturists who so much need its help. Price, cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents. J. T. LOVETT Co., Publishers, Little Silver, N. J.

Doing Work in Season.

Among horticulturists there is no more fatal habit than that of tardiness or procrastination. Some men are always behind with their work, and when this habit takes hold during spring planting the result is a most injurious one. More trees and plants are lost, says the *Orchard and Garden*, from late planting than from all other causes put together, and when a tree or plant, owing to some favorable conditions, does manage to survive transplanting, its growth for the rest of that season is but a very trifling and miserable one. For complete success trees and plants must be put into their places while dormant and before the buds start, and to do this other and preliminary operations must be performed early, such as preparing the ground, etc. Thus he who is behind in the first steps of his spring's work is, as a natural sequence, behind in

The Stable Shelf

ought to have on it a bottle of Phénol Sodique for bruises, cuts, sore spots, &c.

Just as good for a man.

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

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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the last, and he is fortunate indeed if he catches up by the close of the year. Our wish for our readers, therefore, at this season is that they may be enabled to start in early and keep ahead throughout the whole year, and so shall they have their reward.

Horticultural Hints.

Sumach and young locust trees make excellent bean-poles.

Top-dress early the strawberry bed with unleached wood ashes.

Never disturb strawberry roots by digging late in the season.

Where staking is practiced tie up the canes early before the buds start.

Uncover strawberries, raspberries, etc., as soon as weather becomes settled.

Apply to every hill of raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., one or two shovelfuls of well-rotted manure or compost.

An old orchard should not be filled by young trees. The soil is exhausted by the growth of the former occupants. Better start a new orchard.

When the spring rains have come and the ground is moist, mulch around all small fruit plants with salt hay, straw or other similar material.

In matted beds of strawberries, make paths for the pickers, turning the plants under and leaving wide rows for picking. Do this early in the season.

Especially do gooseberries need mulching to keep soil moist and prevent mildew. Fertilize them with cow manure. In the absence of anything better mulch them with stones.

The beet has few insect enemies and is one of the market gardener's most profitable crops. A top-dressing of a compost of hen manure mixed with garden soil is a good stimulant to growth.

After the large cuts made by the pruning saw have dried for a few weeks they should be protected by a coat of grafting wax, cement or varnish. Common white paint is just as good as anything, as it excludes the rain and prevents cracking.

Onions need a good deal of potash. A fine crop has been grown on soil to which fifty bushels of wood ashes to the acre had been applied. Another onion grower brought a fine balance on the right side of his account by the use of 400 pounds per acre of sulphate of potash.

Do not fall into the error of setting out more fruit plants than you can properly care for, says a writer. Fruit plants require attention fully as much as any other cultivated crop on the farm. And it is as easy a matter to plant out more fruit than you can properly attend to, as it is to plant too much corn or potatoes.

Allowing a mulch to remain on the ground around the plants, not only delays the starting of the plants to grow, but in a majority of cases will destroy the fruiting. With strawberries, raspberries and currants it is often advisable to allow the mulch to remain on the ground until after the plants have fruited. So says a correspondent of another journal.

A. C. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois Horticultural Society, says he sprayed his orchard of 300 trees with London purple, and gathered 500 bushels of apples, eighty-five per cent. of which were marketable, and nearly seventy-five per cent. perfect. From the same number of unsprayed trees in an adjoining orchard, he did not gather a peck of perfect fruit.

For nearly half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been the most popular cough remedy in the world. The constantly increasing demand for this remedy proves it to be the very best specific for colds, coughs, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

In the Dairy.

HOLSTEINS AS DAIRY CATTLE.

By H. W. Cheney, and read before the Kansas State Dairy Association, at its fourth annual meeting, at Topeka, January 16, 1891.

It is not the purpose of this paper to say anything detrimental to any of the improved breeds of cattle that have been developed for years by the mind and care of man—believing as I do that all improved breeds are far superior for the purpose for which they have been bred to the North American scrub—which appears to have been bred to no purpose whatever save to exhaust the patience and pocket-book of his owner. The farmers and dairymen of Kansas should seek their rapid extermination. The canning factory is the proper place to which they should be immediately consigned, before they complete the formation of a "trust," the magnitude of which is liable to be so great as to cause the Standard Oil trust, the railroad monopoly and the "big four" to sink into insignificance in comparison to it. But I leave this subject as one worthy the consideration of the Farmers' Alliance and hasten to my text as furnished by the honorable Secretary of this association.

I have been requested by him to read a paper on the defense of Holstein-Friesian cattle. To those who have tried them for dairy purposes Holstein-Friesian cattle need no defense. While the breeders of Hereford, Short-horn, Polled Angus and Galloway cattle have been sacrificing everything for the pound of flesh, and the breeders of Channel Island cattle have been developing a beautiful sweet little fawn-colored lawn ornament, the breeders of Holstein-Friesians have kept their eyes steadily upon the milk pail, and the quantity and quality of its contents, until under their skillful management pails or buckets are fast becoming inadequate—washtubs and barrels and cisterns being of more appropriate dimensions for handling and storing the copious quantities of the lacteal fluid furnished with such unerring regularity two or three times per day and 365 days in the year, by cows of this breed. The dairy interest in Kansas is largely in the embryonic state. We are just commencing to realize the fact that the conditions formerly so favorable to the production of cheap beef at a profit are no longer with us. Naturally enough our farmers are turning their attention more and more every year to dairying as a means of relief from the oppression that is upon us—as an Alliance man would say.

If we expect to be successful in our new enterprise, we must be very careful to select the very best dairy machinery the market affords. And to select such machinery as is known to be practically adapted to the purpose for which it is to be used. The first machine we are called upon to select is the cow. As well might we expect to buy a sausage-grinder for a churn as to buy a cow bred for a number of generations for the special purpose of producing beef expecting to get a profitable dairy animal. I consider the dairy cow a complicated machine (alive, but not kicking) for the purpose of converting the products of the farm into milk. And the breed of cows that has developed in them through a long series of years of scientific breeding the capacity to convert the most of these products into the most milk is the breed of cows for us to begin with. And you will excuse me for appearing to be an "offensive partisan" if I recommend the Holstein-Friesian cow as being the one above all others capable of drinking the most water, eating the most provender, and converting them into the most milk.

Allow me in proof of above assertions to quote a few milk records. I will give the names and registry number of the cows,

their owners' names, and their places of residence. Nierop, No. 2519, H. F. H. B., owned by the Hill Farm, Chatham, N. J., gave in twenty-four hours 123 pounds 13 ounces of standard milk. This record has never been equalled by any cow of any breed, living or dead. I will not stop to quote more daily milk records of which I could furnish hundreds ranging from eighty pounds per day and upwards, but pass on to yearly records, which I consider the most important, showing the constancy of the milk-giving habit, assuring the owner that his cows have been at work, and not loafing around sponging their board off from some one that does work. Echo No. 121, H. H. B., owned by R. S. Stevens, Attica, N. Y., gave in one year 23,775 pounds of milk; Clothilde No. 1308, H. H. B., 26,021 pounds of milk in one year; Clothilde 2d, 23,602 pounds in one year; Lady Fay, 20,412; Aggie Rosa, 20,225 pounds; Netherland Belle, 19,516 pounds; Albino 2d, at two years of age, 18,484 pounds of milk in one year. The above all made by Messrs. Smiths, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y. Pletertje 2d, No. 3273, H. H. B., imported by Alonzo Bradley, and now owned by J. B. Dutcher & Son, Pawling, N. Y., gave 30,318 pounds 8 ounces of milk in one year. Her record made by Dallas B. Whipple, of Cuba, N. Y., stands at the head of all yearly milk records. I could furnish long lists of yearly milk records made by responsible men ranging from 16,000 to 20,000 pounds per year, but such lists would tire you and prove uninteresting. A full list of all large milk and butter records of this breed will soon be published by the "Holstein-Friesian Register," Boston, Mass. Any one after studying said list will be fully convinced that the records I mention are neither exceptional, isolated nor phenomenal cases. This breed is the culmination of hundreds of years of breeding. It is mentioned by Roman historians 300 years before the Christian era. From that time until the present, through all the changes of 2,000 years the frugal dairy farmers of Holland have without special combination for this purpose, sought to produce the profitable dairy cow, and during all this time they have had greater advantages for such work than any other people. The soil is fertile and produces a rich growth of grass, but is no better than much of the fine dairy lands of Kansas.

"But how about butter?" inquires my neighbor Smith. "I don't think Holstein milk is as rich as other milk, and I have heard the 'Frog Holler' butter factory couldn't separate Holstein milk in their De Laval separator, (that's a joke on the separator) and I don't believe a cow that gives so much milk can give rich milk, and I would like to see that milk weighed, and somehow I can't quite believe them big records no how."

In answer, I would say that the quantity of milk a cow gives has nothing to do with its quality. Milk and butter records of Holstein-Friesian cows are made in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Advanced Registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association, which requires that all records must be sworn to by each and every person assisting in making the record, including in every case the owner of the animal; also the inspector, an expert appointed by the association, when he examines the animal, shall testify that in his judgment the animal is capable of making such a record. In each and every butter record reported the butter shall be of good marketable quality, salted not to exceed one ounce of salt to one pound of butter, and worked free from any excess of water or buttermilk. These are some of the rules under which Holstein-Friesian milk and butter records are made. We have seen a few of the milk records, let us look at a few of the butter records. Gerben 4th, No. 1080, owned by M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., 32 pounds in seven days; Lady Baker, now owned by a gentleman in Colorado, 34 pounds and 6 1/2 ounces in seven days; Dekol 2d, owned by J. B. Dutcher & Sons, Pauling, New York, 6 pounds and 6 1/2 ounces in one day; Dekol 2d, owned by J. B. Dutcher & Sons, Pauling, New York, 33 pounds and 6 ounces in seven days; Porthenea, owned by R. S. Stevens, Attica, N. Y., 38 pounds 8 1/2 ounces in seven days, 14.23 pounds milk to one pound of butter; Mechtchilde, owned by Chas. Robinson & Sons, Barre Plains, Mass., 39 pounds 10 1/2 ounces in seven days; Natsy, 34 pounds 9 ounces in seven days, 15 1/2 pounds milk to one pound of butter; Pauline Paul, owned by J. B. Dutcher & Sons, Pauling, New York, 963 pounds 15 1/2 ounces in nine months, queen of all butter cows, as her record for nine months surpasses the yearly record of any cow of any breed. A single herd in this country has one hundred cows that average 19 pounds of butter in seven days. Another herd has thirty-two cows that average 19 1/2 pounds in seven days. Another has twenty cows that average 21 pounds of butter in seven days. Neither of these three herds contain the cows reputed to have the largest butter records, such as Gerben, Lady Baker, Dekol 2d, Tirannia, Mechtchilde, Pauline Paul, etc. These are all American records; come with me, if you please, to the home of our breed across the water, and let us see what is going on there. In 1874 Friesland, where this breed is exclusively kept, exported to England 266,041 hundred weights of butter; an English hundred weight is 112 pounds; multiplying we find that the amount sent to England was 29,786,592 pounds. The number of square miles included in the bounds of Friesland is 1,253; dividing this sum we find that the average export was 23,732 pounds for every square mile of that province, including lands



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EAST WALPOLE, MASS. For Sale by Dealers.

BINDER TWINE

Last year we issued a circular that opened up the subject as it had never been before. For years the Manufacturers had been using a cheaper fiber, mixing it with Manilla and Sisal, appropriating the difference in price to themselves. The result of "Nosing Around" was we learned this demanded the difference, and at once shared it with our patrons, in the quotations of "alleged" Manilla and Sisal in our celebrated circular letter of May 12, 1890.

This year there is a quarrel among the manufacturers, and we are standing by ready to take advantage of it. We learn that the substitution is being carried still farther, a method of bleaching having been found, and Twine is being made calculated to "deceive even the elect." By this mixing and coloring dealers will be able to make all sorts of quotations.

Our friends, as always, can depend on us, and as soon as we think the bottom is reached will quote prices.

Judging from information already obtained, will be about 25 per cent. lower than last year.

H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

occupied by lakes, rivers, canals, cities, and marshes as well as that cultivated for other purposes; probably not over one-half of its territory is in grass. Large quantities of cheese are also made, and great numbers of young cattle are raised for export; in view of these facts the record seems more marvelous than any produced in this country. I challenge the friends of any other breed, including the American scrub, to bring forward a record that approaches it. Eighteen hundred and seventy-four is a good while ago—ten years later, in 1884, the Department of State sent out statistics as follows: In that year Holland, the home of the Holstein-Friesian breed, exported to the British Islands 124,924,128 pounds of butter. A perusal of these figures may enlighten some of our friends that have obtained the impression that the Holstein-Friesian is not a butter breed. The facts are that the Holstein-Friesian breed has been producing for generations more butter than any other breed in the world, more per cow, more per land occupied, and more in aggregate; some will doubt the figures, I believe them as true as gospel. I have been fortunate enough to own a few cows, to milk, to feed and to care for them. I have owned Holsteins, Jerseys, Short-horns and scrubs, and as it is natural for a man to praise the ship that carries him over, so I may be pardoned for praising Holstein-Friesian cattle, who are sailing into port with credit on the right side of the balance sheet, and condemning those breeds that bring financial depression. Oh! it's depressing to behold the condition of some Kansas farms. "All gone but wife, children and pluck," into the capacious paunches of North American scrubs, and six long weeks before grass grows.

Thus far I have said nothing about the by-products of the dairy. If we wish to be successful dairymen we must utilize everything in connection therewith. At the great slaughter houses in Chicago this idea is carried out to such an extent that Kansas beef is retailed with profit in Chicago markets cheaper than in Topeka. They utilize every portion of an animal from hoof to horn, and such parts as are of no other value are made into fertilizer and shipped to the Eastern States, and scattered amongst the rocks on their almost exhausted soil, to enable them to raise large crops of ensilage corn, which is fed to Holstein-Friesian cows. Skimmed milk is one of the by-products of a butter dairy. It is good food for pigs, calves, and children. If you have Holstein-Friesian cows you will have lots of good skimmed milk and be enabled to raise a good crop. Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin experiment station, says it is worth nearly 90 cents per hundred to mix with corn meal for fattening pigs. Veal may also be considered a by-product. Good Holstein-Friesian calves weigh from 200 to 300 pounds at four or five weeks old, and are very ready sale at four or five cents per pound.

I have endeavored to show in my awkward way that Holstein-Friesian cattle excel all others in the production of milk, butter, cheese and veal. Only in beef production do they take a secondary place, which is in no wise an unimportant one, and are only excelled for beef by special beef breeds. And right here, I wish to call your attention to a point that has enabled the breeders of these cattle to make rapid improvement by way of selection, while the breeders of cattle unfit for beef have an incentive to let inferior cows remain in the herd for years because they are fit for nothing else. In Holland the

demand for beef and dairy products are about equal, and no helpers are allowed to remain in the milking herd that show any signs of being inferior milkers. Another point in favor of a large, well developed cow of the combined milk and beef form, involving the lateral wedge shape of the milk form, with the broad, level rump and rounded body of the beef form, is the ready beef market at which to dispose of animals that by accident became unfit and unprofitable for milkers. I can conceive of nothing in such a body or in such hips to preclude in the slightest degree the most extraordinary production of milk or butter.

I might mention a dozen more peculiarities of this breed in which they excel—such as adaptability to all sorts of climate, constitutional vigor, symmetrical form, beautiful color, attractive appearance of individuals and of herds, but I reserve some of these for a future time. If you will admit none of these facts, you will surely not deny that the Holstein-Friesian has won its way to popular favor in America in a remarkably short time. It has done this in the face of a very strong prejudice. It could not have done it without possessing peculiar qualities that answered to a wide demand. In view of these facts I suggest that the Kansas State Dairy Association crown the Holstein-Friesian cow queen of the dairy.

"A stitch in time saves nine," and if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla now it may save months of future possible sickness.

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

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PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.

Mr. G. G. Stekete:—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 Fowls. 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.

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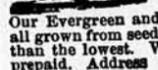
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The Veterinarian.

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FISTULA OF THE WITHERS.—On the 14th of last January I wrote you concerning a swelling on my mare's withers...

Answer.—Your mare has a deep-seated fistula of the withers, just as we feared when we advised you in the issue of January 14...

LICE—MAMMITIS—CYSTITIS—CONCEPTION.—(1) What is the best remedy for lice on cattle? (2) Last fall, soon after putting a farrow on full feed...

Answer.—(1) Apply a mixture of one part kerosene and four parts lard. (2) Mammitis, or inflammation of the udder, may be due to any one of many causes...

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Maj. W. H. Boyce, late Sup't above Farm, Terre Haute, Ind., says, "I consider Quinn's Ointment the best of its kind on earth..."

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To the Readers of the Kansas Farmer.

The undersigned publishes the following from Jas. G. Lewis, Garden Plain, Kas., received this day, April 18, 1891:

"MR. G. G. STEKETEE:—The Hog Cholera has broken out around us, and our dealers won't order your Cholera Cure, because they have too much other kinds..."

I sent Mr. Lewis my Hog Cholera Cure. I am forced to place my remedy in the hands of agents, because every day I receive just such letters...

Proprietor Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure. Read my advertisement in this paper.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City. April 20, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 2,204. Beef steers, \$4 50a 5 85; cows, \$1 75a 4 65; stockers and feeders, \$3 25a 4 60...

Chicago. April 20, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 14,000. Best beefs, \$5 75a 6 00; good, \$5 40a 5 70; medium, \$4 85a 5 30; common, \$4 00a 4 75; stockers, \$3 40a 2 80; feeders, \$2 75a 4 50; bulls, \$1 75a 4 00; cows, \$1 75a 4 10...

St. Louis. April 20, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 1,500. Market steady. Native steers, common to best, \$4 25a 6 00; Texans, common to best, \$3 75a 5 25...

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City. April 20, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts for 48 hours 38,500 bushels. Market quiet and firm. No. 2 red, \$1 07, and No. 3, \$1 05...

Chicago. April 20, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts 13,000 bushels, shipments 27,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, \$1 14; No. 3 spring, \$1 10a 1 14; No. 2 red, \$1 14a 1 16...

St. Louis. April 20, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts 21,000 bushels, shipments 23,000 bushels. Market opened higher, closing strong. No. 2 red, cash, \$1 12 1/2a 1 13; May, \$1 12 1/2a 1 14...

Wool—Market steady. Quotations for Kansas and Nebraska: Medium, light bright, 20a 21c; coarse, 17a 18c; light fine, 17a 18c; heavy fine, 14a 15c; low and earthy, 12a 13c.

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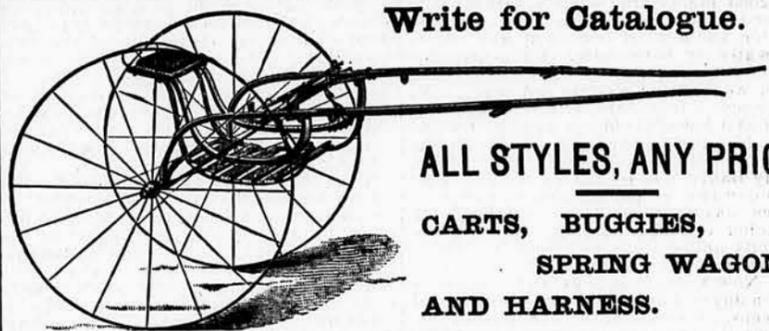
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 8, 1891.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk. COW—Taken up by M. J. Roth, in Pike tp., March 22, 1891, one roan cow, 4 or 5 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12. Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Thos. Long, in Shell Creek tp., March 19, 1891, one brindle heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 15, 1891.

Gove county—D. A. Borah, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Jno. DeBoer, P. O. Grinnell, March 21, 1891, one dark bay mare, five feet high, white spot in forehead, silver mane and dark tail, right hind foot white, little white on left hind foot; valued at \$25. Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Wm. M. McMullen, in Crawford tp., March 27, 1891, one mare colt, 1 year old, bay, black mane and tail, star in face, hind feet white; valued at \$13. COLT—By same, one sorrel horse colt, fawn tail, blaze in face; valued at \$12.

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FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

Assets.....\$107,150,809 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.

LIBERALITY.

The policy issued by the Equitable Society contains the following incontestable clause: "After two years from the date of issue, the only conditions which shall be binding upon the holder of this policy are that he shall pay the premiums and observe the regulations of the Society as to age and service in war. In all other respects, if the policy matures after the expiration of two years, the policy shall be indisputable."

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The Rev. R. S. Sterrs, of Brooklyn, said: "Life assurance contributes effectually to make life itself longer, society happier, the aggregate prosperity of the community greater, while encouraging economy, invigorating enterprise, justifying hope in each individual, and shedding the light of a more serene happiness in many households."

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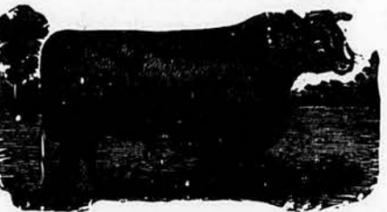
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 If you want a firm Fixed Tower made of Strong, Sif Steel, and a Wheel that will cost you less than wood, and last ten times as long—IF YOU WANT "THE TOWER YOU DON'T HAVE TO CLIMB (The Tiling Tower) AND THE WHEEL THAT RUNS WHEN ALL OTHERS STAND STILL, or, if you want a wheel that will churn, grind, cut feed, pump water, turn grind stone and saw wood, i. e. A GEARED AERMOTOR THAT WILL DO THE WORK OF FOUR HORSES AT THE COST OF ONE (\$100) write for copiously illustrated printed matter showing every conceivable phase of windmill construction and work, to the AERMOTOR CO., Rockwell & Fillmore Sts., Chicago, Ill., U. S. Branch, 13 Main St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. & Factory 1804-1808 Hunter Ave., Wichita, Kas.

FOR \$60 and freight we erect on a 40 FT. STEEL TOWER a Steel Wheel that equals any other in the GREAT WINDMILL PURCHASE.

CLARK'S IMPROVED SEEDING HARROW CUTAWAY
 POSITIVE IN ITS ACTION AND PERFECT IN ITS SEEDING.
 Will sow all kinds of GRASS SEED & GRAINS.
 SEND FOR SPECIAL CIRCULAR.
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 HORSE POWERS, SWINGING STACKERS, TREAD POWERS and SAW FRAMES, SAW MILLS and ENGINES.
 They Are Far Ahead of All Others in Good Work and Durability. Catalogue FREE.

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 IMPROVED BRADLEY SPRINGS
 MADE BY DAVID BRADLEY MFG CO. SEND FOR Descriptive Circulars.
 MANY IMITATORS BUT NO EQUALS.
 EACH HORSE HAS TO DO HIS SHARE OF THE WORK.
 THE ORIGINAL OF ITS KIND AND DECIDEDLY THE BEST—SEE IT AT YOUR DEALERS' BEFORE BUYING.

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 ARE WORTH DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR WHEN OTHERS ARE WORN OUT.
NEW GIANT DEERING MOWERS SAVE GRASS THAT OTHERS LEAVE.
FLOWER BRANDS DEERING BINDER TWINES SUIT EVERY PURSE AND EVERY TASTE.
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 All sorts of building material. Special attention paid to orders from Alliance dealers. Write for information. Correspondence solicited and estimates promptly furnished on all bills. Write me before buying.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. (Continued from page 1.)

SWINE.

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

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

ROME PARK HERDS.—T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of Poland-China and Large Erect Horn Berkshire Hogs. My herds are composed of the richest blood in the U. S., with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty.

BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China Pigs, Jersey, Gurnsey and Holstein Cattle, Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue. A. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.

75 POLAND-CHINA PIGS for this season's trade. Well bred and good individuals. Address J. W. GRIFFITH, P. O. Box 41, Ridgely, Mo.

JOHN KEMP, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS, Breeder of Improved CHESTER WHITE SWINE Stock for sale.

CLEVELANDER, Clay Center, Neb., breeder of Duroc-Jersey Red and Poland-China hogs of the very best blood. Pigs or sows bred for sale. (Mention this paper.)

POULTRY.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Eggs from prize-winners in six shows, Kansas and Nebraska—five different judges. No better stock in the West. Write for circular. DeWitt Q. Diven, L. Box 408, Topeka, Kas.

EIGHTY-NINE TO 95% POINT BIRDS.—B. P. Clark, 89 to 91% ckl. 90; S. Wyandotte, 89 to 92% ckl. good; B. Lang, 92% to 95% ckl. 94; W. F. B. Span, 98% to 94% ckl. 95. W. H. Turkeys, Tom Geese, P. Guineas, markings first-class. Eggs \$2 per setting, two for \$3.50. B. Leg., S. S. Ham, P. China hogs, stock for sale. W. D. Kerns, Baldwin, Kas.

EGGS.—Straight-comb White and Black Leghorns, Black Wyandottes. Address A. T. Kelly, Franklin, Indiana.

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS.—Eggs for sale from pure-bred S. C. Brown Leghorn, Houdan and Wyandotte fowls at \$1.25 per 15. Also a few choice cockerels for sale. W. J. Griffing, Manhattan, Kas.

WHITE HOLLAND GOBBLEERS—\$8 each. Plymouth Rock cockerels \$2, three for \$5. Eggs in season. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

GREAT BIG LIGHT BRAHMAS. First at Chicago every year. Headquarters. Also first-class Nursery Stock cheap. Send for catalogue to E. H. UPSON, Wilmet, Indiana.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—The egg machines. I have the finest yard of these fowls in the West. Eggs \$1 per 15. Also B. E. Game Bantams, \$1.25 per 15. Harvey Shull, 719 Tyler St., Topeka, Kas.

KANSAS ECONOMY INCUBATOR AND BROODER.—Incubator capacity 250; hatches 99 per cent. Is easily managed and sold very reasonably. Brooder is vermin, rat and weather-proof, and will accommodate 200 chicks. Plenty of light in bad weather, where chicks can be fed dry and warm. Write for particulars. Address Jacob York, Box 283, Topeka, Kas., or call at Walnut Grove Poultry Yards, five and one-half miles southeast of city, via Highland Park.

E. E. FLORA, Wellington, Kas.—Nine first, 10 second, 3 third, 2 fourth premiums at S. K. Poultry Show, December, 1890. Twenty-four birds scoring 90 to 95% points. C. A. Emory judge. Eggs from Berred P. Rocks, S. C. B. and White Leghorns, S. S. Hamburg, Light Brahmans, P. Cochins, B. Langshans and B. B. R. Game Bantams, per sitting \$2 per 15, \$3.50 per 25. M. B. Turkey eggs 20 cents each; Pekin Duck 10 cents each; Hong Kong Geese eggs all engaged.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.—The leading place for Leghorns in the West. 14 eggs \$2. A \$4 order gets a Poultry Monthly. Circular free. Stamp for reply. Belle L. Eproul, Frankfort, Kas.

TWELVE YEARS BREEDERS OF Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Three fine yards. Birds raised on three farms. Eggs \$1 for 15 or \$2 for 30. Eggs packed safe to ship any distance. A good hatch guaranteed. J. CUNNINGHAM & Co., Bunker Hill, Miami Co., Indiana.

NEOSHO VALLEY FANCY POULTRY YARDS.—Mr. and Mrs. D. M. May, Emporia, Kas., breeders of Silver Wyandottes exclusively. Highest honors wherever exhibited. For particulars write for circulars, giving premiums taken, prices, etc.

MRS. A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeder and shipper of choice high-scoring Barred Plymouth Rocks, B. Wyandottes, S. C. B. Leghorns, Lt. Brahmans, B. Langshans, Imperial Pekin ducks and M. B. turkeys. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

DOE-LAWN KENNELS AND POULTRY YARDS.—F. H. Vesper & Sons, Topeka, Kas., breeders of thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs. Puppies for sale. S. C. Brown Leghorn, B. P. Rock, Light Brahma and Game chickens. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send stamp for circular.

LIVE STOCK AND CITY AUCTIONEER.—Capt. L. A. J. Hungate, corner Sixth and Jackson streets, Topeka. Has forty years experience, and will make public sales anywhere in Kansas. Call at office or write.



TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

I HAVE—Five Light Brahma roosters yet for \$1 each. Eggs \$1 for 15. Mrs. N. VanBuskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey bull calf (registered). Clarence Skinner, 915 Monroe St., Topeka.

POTATO-PLANTING ATTACHMENT—For corn-planter, \$8. Good and rapid work guaranteed. B. M. Shaw, Galesburg, Kas.

CAN EXCHANGE—For western Kansas lands, Chicago dwellings, lands in Virginia, Kentucky, Texas and other places. We also want stock of all kinds in trade. Rumsey Bros., Emporia, Kas.

THREE DEVON BULL CALVES FOR SALE LOW.—Rumsey Bros., Emporia, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Consolation B. 11047 O.P. F. C. B. He is black with white points, a sure and uniform breeder. Address Miller Bros., Garnett, Kas.

FRED GLAUER, Beloit, Kas., breeder Poland-China hogs. Fine poultry a specialty. Buff Cochins, Dark Brahmans, S. S. Hamburg, Brown and White Leghorns, Dominiques, Plymouth Rocks and Bantams. Eggs \$1 per 15, 25 for \$2.

O, SAY! I have the new Strawberry Edgar Queen, the best and largest of all other sorts. Also the Great Pacific, Pearl, Michel and Robinson—with 20,000 Cutbert Raspberry plants, all on new beds. Plants \$2 and upward per 1,000. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

MUST BE SOLD—Six Poland-China boar pigs, 150 to 200 pounds, \$10 each. First money takes first choice. C. M. T. Hulet, Edgerton, Kas.

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERY.—We have on hand yet plenty of grape vines for sale. We will sell second and third grade apple trees of leading varieties, such as Ben Davis, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Smith Cider, Geniton and other winter varieties, with fall and summer varieties, branched and well rooted, 3/4 to 4/4 feet high, for \$4.50 for second and \$3.50 for third in size per 100. Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

FOUR STALLIONS FOR SALE.—An imported Norman stallion, a 2-year-old Percheron, a Coacher, a cross-bred (Cleveland Bay and Clyde). They are guaranteed sound. Will sell at one-half the prices dealers ask for horses of same class. Will trade for brood mares. Sam Scott, Box 237, Topeka.

THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE offers to sell reasonably cheap some very superior Short-horn and Jersey cows and heifers. Also two Aberdeen-Angus heifers. Call and see them. For information address Professor Georgeason, Manhattan, Kas.

FOR SALE—Eighty acres of land, seven miles west of Great Bend, for cash, or trade for Missouri property. Good improvements; all under fence. Write for further particulars to T. T. Lyons, Great Bend, Kas.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.—Eleven head, ten cows and heifers and one yearling bull, \$500. Jerseys of the Stoke Pogs, LeBrook's Pride, Kansas Noble Duke and other noted families. Young bulls \$30 to \$40; cows and heifers proportionately cheap. Stock all registered. Write or come. William Brock, Box 60, Lawrence, Kas.

BEE-HIVES, VERY CHEAP.—Circular free. Emerson Abbott, St. Joe, Mo.

MODELS.—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdon & Sons, 1015 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Cory's Tip-Top 6871, a grand Poland-China sire, 5 years old, fine condition, sure sire. Will sell reasonable or exchange for different blood. Address F. L. Watkins, Harper, Kas.

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE.—I have a preparation for removing superfluous hair of moles from the face and neck. Can remove in five minutes the worst case, without injury to the finest skin. Call and give it a trial, as it costs nothing to see. Call on or address Mrs. B., 318 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

A WELL IMPROVED FARM—120 acres and twenty-five cow milk route for sale or exchange for good farm. R. R. Mitchell, Florence, Kas.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred registered Jersey bull, eighteen months old, Alpha and Swivel strain. Cheap. F. H. Vesper, Topeka, Kas.

I WILL SELL EGGS—From fowls that are well-bred, from some of the best strains in the country, at \$1 per setting. Light Brahmans and Wyandottes. F. H. Larrabee, Hutchinson, Kas.

MUST BE SOLD—To satisfy a chattel mortgage, twenty-one head of registered Holstein cows, heifers and bulls, from the well-known Murray Hill herd of Holstein cattle. Ruinously low prices quoted on application and time given on approved notes. Address Hansen & Rathbone, Agents, Council Grove, Kas.

\$2,000 will buy farm of 300 acres. Other farms cheaper. Leake & Co., Glen Allen, Va.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two Percheron stallions, bred from imported stock. J. C. Dwell, Cedar Point, Kas.

FARMS FOR SALE.—In Albemarle Co., Virginia. Winters mild and short, health fine, land good, prices cheap, taxes low. Free from floods, cyclones, grasshoppers, etc. Write to L. D. Aylott & Co., Charlottesville, Va.

THOROUGHbred HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL to sell or exchange for stock. W. A. Travis & Son, North Topeka, Kas.

PERSONS.—Against whom mortgage foreclosure has been instituted should write to W. F. Higgin, Topeka, Kas., if they wish to save their homes.

PURE TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO., Grass, Field, Garden and Tree Seeds, Onion Sets, Etc. Send for Catalogue. Mailed Free. 1428-1429 St. Louis Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO. SEEDS

SEEDS J. G. PEPPARD, 1220 UNION AVENUE (One block from Union Depot) KANSAS CITY, MO. MILLET A SPECIALTY. Red, White, Alfalfa & Alyce Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Etc. Top Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO. SEEDS DEALERS IN TIMOTHY, CLOVER, HUNGARIAN MILLET, BLUE GRASS, RED TOP ORCHARD GRASS IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC PASTURE GRASSES, FLAX, POP CORN, BIRD SEED &c. Offices 115 Kinzie Street. WAREHOUSES: CHICAGO, ILL. 104 to 110 Michigan St. 1500 to 1518 Clark St. 112 to 119 Kinzie St.

PUBLIC SALE!

Cruickshank and Cruickshank-topped Short-horns

At the Casey barn, near the Union depot, St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday, May 19th, 1891. The sale includes FORTY HEAD, eighteen bulls and twenty-two cows and heifers of popular families, such as Waterloo, Mazurka, Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Rosemary, Desdemona, Cowslip, etc. For catalogues address B. O. COWAN, NEW POINT, MO. or JOHN MCCOY, SABBETHA, KAS.

Stock Breeders, Attention.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE!

THOROUGHbred GALLOWAY AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. The administratrix of the late A. J. Grover will offer at public sale on "Meadow Brook Farm," one and one-half miles north of MUSCOTAH, Atchison Co., KAS., on FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1891, the celebrated Meadow Brook Herd of pure Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway cattle, consisting of ABOUT FIFTY-FIVE HEAD—all registered or eligible for registration. These animals are not pampered and are therefore in the best of breeding condition.

Also: A number of fine horses, including one very fashionably-bred Gov. Sprague stallion, three years old, and one imported Clydesdale stallion, eight years old, besides several draft and road horses. TERMS:—Cash or bankable paper.

Great Combination Sale of Short-horn Cattle

At Riverview Park, Kansas City Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY 13TH, 14TH AND 15TH, 1891.

On Wednesday, May 13, Thursday and Friday, May 14 and 15, THE INTER-STATE SHORT-HORN SHOW & SALE ASSOCIATION DARR & SON and J. W. PICKETT Will sell 98 head,

Consisting of Oxfords, Griggs, Waterlons, Renick Rose of Sharoons, Flat Creek and Beck's Duchess Young Marys, Young Phyllises and other popular families. Purchasers can select such breeding as may suit them, as one-half will be Cruickshank-topped and the others of the highest Bates breeding. If you want a truly fine young bull or heifer, you cannot afford to miss the sale, as many show animals will be sold. For catalogues address W. Z. DARR & SON, Carrollton, Mo. Or J. W. PICKETT, Lilly, Mo.

TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

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

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

CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARM, Strawberry new beds, \$1 per 1,000 and upward. Best variety of Raspberry and Blackberry Plants very cheap. Write for prices. J. C. BANTA, Lawrence, Kas.

ECLIPSE SEED HOUSE.—C. E. Hubbard, 230 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Special terms to Alliance. Egg cases and berry boxes.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS.—On Wednesday, April 23, 1891, I will offer for sale my herd of Poland-Chinas, consisting of three old boars, 2 and 3 years old—as fine as any man has; Dooh's Choice said by a prominent breeder to be the equal as a breeder of Teocumseh Chip. Twenty head of last fall's boar pigs—some extra fine ones. Fifteen to twenty sows with pigs by their side or due to farrow soon. Twenty to twenty-five head of sows in pig, mostly last fall pigs. All must be sold, as I have disposed of my farm. Here is a rare chance to get the very best Poland-Chinas at your own price. Terms:—Bankable note, due December 1, 1891, without interest if paid when due; if not, interest from date; 5 per cent. off for cash. HENRY H. MILLER, Rossville, Kas.

H. H. HAGUE, Newton, Kas., breeder of fifteen fine breeds of high-class poultry. Eggs for sale cheap till June 1. Write for particulars. No stock for sale now.

FOR SALE—Extra fine three-quarter bred bay Percheron stallion, 2 years old. Price very low. Or will sell full-blood black imported Percheron stallion. Address Geo. M. Truesdale, Junction City, Kas.

1,000,000 WANTS SUPPLIED.—If you want to buy, sell or exchange real or personal property, of any kind; or want information upon any subject, enclose stamp to National Want and Supply Bureau, 417 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

BERKSHIRES.—Special bargains on some strictly first-class boars ready for service. Also two bred sows. Pekin duck eggs from the best birds in the State. Write. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

500,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS FOR SALE at bed-rock prices for May and June. Write to N. H. Fixley, Wamego, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 100 FARMS in the best counties of Northwest Kansas. No better soil, water and climate on earth. Address ISAAC MULHOLLAND, Colby (or Hoxie), Kas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WE HANDLE—Hides, dressed lambs, hogs and calves, butter, eggs and poultry. C. E. Maguire, Wholesale Commission, 427 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL—For sale to our subscribers for 15 cents in 1 or 2-cent stamps until the stock is closed out. Address Kansas Farmer office.

DALBY BROS., Washington O. H., Ohio, Breed and ship Twenty Kinds Fine Poultry Stock and Eggs for sale. Farmers should send stamps for nicest illustrated 16-page Catalogue ever published—FREE.

LAWDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas. \$500 Prize Yellow and White Dant Seed Corn. This was raised from seed purchased at the Exposition at St. Joe, where it took the above prize, and has been kept strictly pure; \$1 per bushel—sacks extra. Twenty-five extra fine Partridge Cochins cockerels, \$1 each. Ten extra choice registered Poland-China males, 5 and 7 months old, \$10 apiece. Eleven high-scoring gilts. Those will be bred in February and March to All Right's Chip, his sire All Right, Vol. 12 Ohio, and out of the famous Gracelut F. 44912 Ohio, for which her owner refused \$500. Address as above.

HIGH CLASS HERFORD BULLS!

A special offering of low-legged, thick-skinned 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 rightly 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.