

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1868.
VOL. XXX, No. 5.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1892.

{ TWENTY PAGES.
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ESTABLISHED 1863. VOL. XXX, No. 5.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1892.

TWENTY PAGES. \$1.00 A YEAR.

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CURRENT NEWS.

JANUARY 26.—Message received by our government from the Chilian government making ample apologies and proposals for settlement of the recent difficulties. This ends all talk of probability of war and brings war preparations to an end. The President is charged with undue haste in sending his message to Congress so soon after sending his ultimatum to Chili.
JANUARY 27.—A St. Petersburg dispatch details some of the horrors arising from the Russian famine: The peasants of Veronezh, one of the famine-stricken districts, exasperated by their sufferings from hunger and sickness, have, in a blind, unreasoning way, turned their resentment against the doctors, for the latter's failure to effect cures. Many doctors have fled to the interior to escape the fury of the peasantry. In many villages of Veronezh the military has been called upon to suppress disorders.....Congressman Davis, of Kansas, introduces a service pension bill providing for \$10 per month to all who served one month or more; \$15 per month to all who served one year or more; \$20 per month to all who served two years or more; \$25 per month to all who served three years or more; these in addition to any disability pension to which they may be entitled under the present law; the widow or minor child or children to be entitled to the same consideration. The bill also makes provision for the money with which to meet these payments.
JANUARY 31.—St. Petersburg advices state that the Czar intends to initiate measures for the restoration of serfdom among the peasants. Reports from many district officials have concurred in the statement that the increase in population in the villages is so great that the property belonging to the "Mirs" or local communes is insufficient to support all members. The government with the view of remedying the evil proposes to allocate to the peasants vast tracts of land under conditions similar to those of serf tenure. One-third of the harvest is to be stored in communal magazines for the support of the peasants; one-third to be sold by the government for the payment of local debts, and one-third to be retained for the

payment of government taxes. The peasants will not be allowed to move, but will be obliged to fulfill their contracts with the state. The system will be first applied in the provinces of Samaria and Saratoff, and if successful will be extended all over the empire. The execution of the new law will be entrusted to the district officials "semski litchaenki." As these are recruited from the nobility, who are in favor of the restoration of serfdom, they are certain to report the scheme a success.....Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, the world-renowned Baptist divine, died in London, Eng.

FEBRUARY 1.—The United States Supreme court upholds the constitutionality of the anti-lottery act in considering the cases against certain newspapers for sending through the mails papers containing lottery advertisements.....A Chicago dispatch states that the conference of the Southeastern roads, in reference to the recent order of the Kansas Railroad Commissioners reducing the rate of fifth-class freight, was not resumed to-day as intended. This was the date on which the order was to become effective, and the Rock Island put an end to the discussion that had been going on for several days by directing its agents in Kansas to reduce the rates at once as directed by the Commissioners. Of course this action will compel the other roads to do the same. The railway companies affected by the recent decision of the Kansas Railroad Commission, in what is known as the grocers' case, appear by their general attorneys before the commission, and ask a suspension of the order for a rehearing. They state that the reason for this demand was not inspired by desire for delay or any purpose to resist the order, but with an avowed purpose of considering plans for the correction of the discrimination complained of with less disturbance of relations to connecting lines and less consequent impairment of earnings. The commission, after hearing the statements, grant the request and name Monday, February 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the hearing, and give notice to the complainants accordingly.....The United States Supreme court decides in favor of James E. Boyd in the Nebraska gubernatorial case, reversing the decision of the Supreme court of Nebraska, and ordering it to take further proceedings in conformity with decision that Boyd is a citizen.....Russian advices show that large numbers of starving peasants are daily arriving at Samaria, capital of the government of that name, a city of about 75,000 inhabitants. They are unable to find work or procure food, and many of them are being made desperate by the pangs of hunger. The robbery of shops, houses, etc., is becoming frequent, and instances where personal violence is used to procure food or money are often reported. Many of the famine-stricken wretches have been attacked by typhus fever, and they are dying in large numbers. An official estimate of the number of those without food or means of support who require aid, is given at 14,000,000 persons, and this is probably below the true number. The loss to Russia by the famine is estimated at \$500,000,000.

We will be pleased to order any paper or magazine in our clubbing list in connection with the KANSAS FARMER. Although money is scarce, a couple of dollars judiciously invested will furnish you plenty of reading for a whole year.

The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

Mrs. K., MORTON Co.:—If your child is afflicted with worms, give it copious drinks of slippery elm tea, or the milk and pulp of a fresh coconut. Either of these is simple and harmless.
H. R., LYON Co.:—It is not enough to say you have "kidney trouble," when there are a score of different kidney troubles. Write again, and give minute statement of all symptoms.

GARDEN CITY, January 25, 1892.
FAMILY DOCTOR:—I have at times a severe pain, accompanied by cramps in my right foot, between the third and fourth toes, near where the toes branch off from the foot. I notice it more after standing or walking awhile. Is it rheumatism, and what can I do for it?
Miss L. W.

It is not rheumatism, but what the doctors call traumatism, thereby meaning a pain which follows an injury, such as a bruise, or some strain. In your case and many others it comes from wearing shoes with too narrow soles, and probably the shoes are one or two sizes too small for your feet. Many life-long cripples are made in that way. The shoemaker is partly to blame, and the shoe-wearer is partly at fault. You can easily cure the trouble, if you will go to an intelligent shoemaker and have shoes made to order. Be sure to insist on the soles being made wider and longer than your foot. To secure this, stand on a piece of paper, and with a pencil mark out the size and shape of the foot, and then tell the shoemaker if the shoe is not as broad as the pattern, you will not take it. He probably will have the silly notion that narrow shoes look better than broad ones. But you can cure him of that notion (as well as yourself) by insisting that comfort and health and freedom from pain and a crippling kangaroo gait are preferable to flimsy notions of beauty. Remember that utility and appropriateness are far handsomer than narrow soles and toothpick toes.

Meat Inspection.

The third paper, read at the recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, with a sanitary bearing in it, was that by Dr. Salmon, of Washington, D. C., on "The Introduction of American Meat Products Into the European Markets."
Our meats had practically been shut out of most European markets for ten years, and the chief reason given for it was that so much of it was diseased that it put the whole of Europe in peril of their lives. Upon the adoption of a rigid system of inspection our meats are again admitted to most foreign markets.
We owe just as brave a duty to the men, women and children of Europe as we do to our neighbors in America. We have no more right to sell diseased or tainted meat to the people of Great Britain or Germany or France than to the neighbor who lives next door to us. So that Secretary Rusk is right in requiring a rigid inspection of every animal shipped alive to any foreign port for slaughter, and every animal slaughtered in this country for shipment to some other country. And the duty of government does not end in protecting our foreign neighbors against lump-jaw tuberculosis, splenic fever or trichina.

Our home consumers are entitled to just as faithful and painstaking protection against the marketing of diseased animals.

If I were a cannibal I would not eat a man with a cancer, or consumption, or small-pox, or syphilis, knowingly; and if I were an enlightened Christian gentleman of the nineteenth century, living in the blaze of scientific light and knowledge, I would not eat the flesh of any diseased animal knowingly, and I would make it exceedingly uncomfortable for any man or set of men who should deceive me into buying diseased meat if I were fortunate enough to find it out.

When we purge our meat products of every element of danger to health and life, then we are in a fair position to say to every foreign government, open your gates to our food for your people, or we will everlastingly put up the bars against anything and everything you seek to sell to our people. To be honest and just, we must grant to our foreign neighbors every immunity from danger that we require of them. Every country has an undoubted right to protect the lives and the health of all its citizens, and that inherent right crystallizes into an imperative duty the moment the sacred right of life and health is in any way threatened. The farmer or stock-raiser who knowingly sells or offers for sale any diseased animal ought to be made by law as great a criminal as the man who puts poison in your well. The loss of a few dollars has no more right to cut the fraction of a figure in the case than dollars have to justify murder. Human life is the most sacred thing on earth, and you and I forgive no man who tampers with it or puts it in peril. When we get the beam out of our own eyes, we shall see clearly enough to pick the motes all out of the hungry eyes across the Atlantic. It may cost us \$500,000,000 to learn that simple lesson in the great problem of justice to all mankind as it seems to have done already, but the lesson is probably worth the tuition fee. Avarice and greed often cuts its own throat or makes itself a prisoner in the stocks, and this time it locked itself up in its own stockyard, and required ten years' time and a very humble apology to get out.

A very old proverb says that "Honesty is the best policy," and it applies to a nation as well as a man.

Oregon, Washington and the Northwest Pacific Coast.

The constant demand of the traveling public to the far West for a comfortable and at the same time an economical mode of traveling, has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist Sleepers.
These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first-class Pullman sleeper, the only difference being is that they are not upholstered.
They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow-white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first-class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet. E. L. Lomax, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.
A. M. FULLER,
Agent Union Pacific System,
525 Kansas Ave., Topeka,

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

FEBRUARY 17-18, 1892.—Breder's Combination Sale of Standard-bred horses, Holton, Kas.
FEBRUARY 18, 1892.—Geo. W. Falk, Poland-Chinas, Richmond, Mo.
FEBRUARY 29 AND MARCH 1-5, 1892.—Grand Spring Combination Sale, City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo.
APRIL 20, 1892.—Col. W. A. Harris, Crulokshank Short-horns, Dexter Park, Chicago.

THE SHEEP FOR THE GENERAL FARMER.

By H. M. Kirkpatrick, President of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, read at the annual meeting, at Topeka, January 13, 1892.

You have assigned me a subject so vast in interest to the farmers of our State, that I fear my experience will hardly enable me to do it justice. You could not, however, have assigned me a subject in which I feel a greater interest, not so much because I am engaged in sheep-raising myself, but because I recognize its great importance to the farmers of the State and country at large.

In my judgment, there is no branch of stock farming so much neglected, so little understood, and so poorly appreciated as sheep-raising, and that can be made as profitable, for the amount of capital required or labor involved.

The subject, as you have it written, reads: "The Sheep for the General Farmer." With your permission, I will treat it in a reversed sense also—the general farmer for sheep. Much has been said and written in favor of the advantages of a flock of sheep on every farm, commensurate with the facilities for their care and maintenance, supported by satisfactory experience in almost every case, where proper care has been bestowed upon the flock, yet the fact remains that farmers generally do not adopt this auxiliary to the profits of their farms. The vast area of country eminently well adapted to sheep-raising in the Western States, is practically unoccupied. Of the 600,000,000 sheep that the world maintains, the United States has but 45,000,000, or a fraction over 13 per cent. of the whole. And when we consider the advantages we have over other countries where sheep abound—with probably the exception of Australia and portions of South America—in cheap lands, cheap feed, an abundance of grass, range, water, and a temperate climate, it occurs to me that Americans are not maintaining their supremacy in this case in the world's competition, that they are so amply doing in all other fields of human industry, when not handicapped by natural disadvantages. We import annually 150,000,000 pounds of wool, which would require 25,000,000 more sheep to produce, or over one-half more sheep than this country now maintains. One-half of this importation only is of the superfine quality of wool. Admitting that we are not capable of producing these extra fine wools, we still have 75,000,000 pounds too little of medium grades to supply our own demands, or requiring 12,500,000 more sheep.

It will hardly be claimed that any country has the advantage of this in the production of this class of wool. Have they in the production of the extra fine grades? I address this question to the fine-wool flock-masters present.

I noticed recently in a general market review, that while many new mills had been built and old ones enlarged upon the belief that American fine wools were equal to that of any country, it has been discovered that a large part of our fine wools can only be used as backing for the elegant goods demanded by the trade, and that foreign extras have been preferred at 75 cents per pound clean, rather than the best American at 60 to 68 cents.

I am not well acquainted with the production of fine wools in our country, and it may be you have long ago settled this question that I raise. But I have been told that our flock-masters have been and are selling rams to go to all parts of the world for the purpose of improving the quality of their flocks. With that information in mind, it struck me as being very strange that foreign wools should continue to command such premium. And, I ask, is American skill not equal to this emergency, with an import duty of 11 cents per pound in its favor? Mr. A. M. Garland, in a well-timed article in the *Breeder's Gazette*, of December 23, urging

the flock-masters to permit no delay in preparing for the coming World's Exposition, says: "I find good reasons for believing that there is no country in the world in which equally good wool can be put upon the market for 10 cents per pound less expense, than it can be purchased for in some portions of the United States."

A little of my own experience with sheep may not be out of place, and of use to beginners in determining the possibility of profit. The first property I ever owned was by a gift from a clever uncle of forty head of native Pennsylvania ewes. My father took them to keep on shares. They were, of course, my especial care, and when we came to prepare to move to the West, in 1865, the sheep were sold, and my share of the proceeds, amounting to \$350, was my first money. Notwithstanding this early training in the care of sheep, many years intervening up to the summer of 1888, found me very rusty and out of experience. When I began my present flock, I bought sixty head of the best grade ewes I could find, ten head of full-blood Shropshire ewes, five American-bred and five imported, and full-blood Shropshire ram, a total of seventy-one head, for which I paid \$637. During the month of August last, I sold the last of the male lambs from these ewes, making my gross sales of lambs and wool up to that date, something over \$700, having on hand at that time all the original ewes and all their ewe lambs. I cannot give the exact amount to the credit of these ewes, as I followed this purchase with others, and in several cases the product was sold together. In such cases I separate that portion due to the original purchase as nearly as could be done, so that the amount I name is approximately correct. I do not consider this result, although quite profitable, as good as I should have done. With more experience and care I could have produced more and better lambs, and probably sold them to better advantage. The first crop of lambs from these ewes was 110 per cent.; the second, owing to so many bad storms in March, was barely 100 per cent.—a large share of our ewes dropping their lambs that month. I do not consider less than 125 per cent. of lambs from Shropshire ewes a pardonable success.

The first crop of wool from this first purchase—the only one weighed and sold separate—averaged eight pounds and a fraction per head, and sold in St. Louis at 23½ cents per pound, or gross price per head \$2. The winter following this wool clip, being the winter of 1889-90, desiring to know the cost of wintering a sheep producing \$2 worth of wool, I carefully weighed or measured all the grain and hay they consumed from the 1st of November, to April 1st. Their grain ration consisted of corn, oats and bran in varying proportion, according to circumstances, and oil meal in liberal proportion, as the ewes approach lambing time. Their fodder was hay—clover and timothy mixed—with frequent feeds of bright oat straw. In fact, I aimed to keep this straw in some portion of their racks all the time. Computing at value of feed at the farm, the average cost was 35 cents per head. I have never made any estimate of the cost of pasturage. It would be quite difficult to do so, as I have never devoted any pasture exclusively to the sheep; in fact, I have hardly been conscious of any considerable proportion being consumed by them. I believe, should I give a fair debit and credit to their account, that the weeds and hazel brush and other noxious things they destroy, and the manure they spread upon the high, thin places, where they seem to prefer to graze, leaving the coarser, ranker growth of grass for the other animals, would nearly, if not quite, balance their account. They are entitled to other credits not usually given them.

A flock of well-kept sheep on a farm is a source of credit to their master. He can pay his grocer bill every six months and the last half of the year every three months. This makes a prouder and better master.

(Concluded next week.)

The Chester White Record Association.

This association met at Indianapolis, Ind., on Friday, January 23, 1892, G. W. Macklin, Briant, Ind., in the chair. Owing to sickness a number of the stockholders were unable to be present. The meeting opened with a fair attendance, with several breeders, not stock holders,

present. The program was presented in full, following the President's address. A paper on "Management of Chester Whites," by W. A. Baker, Greenwood Ill., was read. "Our Color, How Best to Preserve it Pure," by W. W. Snider, Shelbyville, Ind.; "Our Records, the Benefits Derived from Them," by Ellis House, Bicknell, Ind.; "Early Pigs, the Best Management," by W. B. Gill, Ladoga, Ind.; "Can a Breeder of Chester Whites use Hogs for Breeders with Blue Flecks in Skin and Preserve a Pure Color?" by Wm. Mitchell, Poplar Grove, Ind.; "Can Chester White Swine be Improved in their Bone—How?" by T. A. Stevenson, Tingley, Iowa.

These papers were fully discussed. The following Board of Directors were elected: W. W. Snider, Shelbyville, Ind.; G. W. Macklin, Briant, Ind.; W. B. Gill, Ladoga, Ind.; Wm. Mitchell, Poplar Grove, Ind.; W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.; Wm. Pace, Bicknell, Ind.; W. A. Baker, Greenwood, Ill.; T. A. Stevenson, Tingley, Iowa; J. M. Young, Madrid, Neb. The directors then entered into session and reported the following officers for 1892: President, Jas. L. Welsh, Owasa, Iowa; First Vice President, Wm. Pace, Bicknell, Ind.; Second Vice President, W. W. Snider, Shelbyville, Ind.; Third Vice President, J. P. Pressler, Curran, Ill.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind. Vice Presidents for States—Indiana, W. B. Gill, Ladoga; Illinois, E. H. Cook, Union; Michigan, V. L. Ramsey, Morning Sun; Wisconsin, E. E. Palmer, Springfield; Ohio, C. H. Gregg, Krumroy; Nebraska, J. M. Young, Madrid; Kentucky, T. J. Hughes, Beaver Lick; Canada, J. L. Dunkirk, Norwich, Ont. Executive committee—Ellis House, Bicknell, Ind.; G. W. Macklin, Briant, Ind.; Wm. Mitchell, Poplar Grove, Ind.; T. A. Stevenson, Tingley, Iowa; W. A. Baker, Greenwood, Ill.

By a majority vote of the association the word "Standard" was incorporated into the title, and hereafter the association will be known as "The Standard Chester White Record Association," Article II of the constitution and by-laws being so changed.

Since its organization, January 23, 1890, this association has met with great success, having issued two complete volumes, and have a large number of pedigrees for Volume III, which will be issued in August of this year. It has forty-three stockholders, representing nine States and Canada, and its patrons comprise the entire United States. All breeders of Chester Whites may be patrons, providing their stock comes within the rules of entry of this association.

For rules, by-laws, etc., address the Secretary, W. H. Morris, Indianapolis. The association adjourned to meet January, 1893, at same place.

Central Poland-China Record Association.

This association met on January 20, at Indianapolis, Ind., in its thirteenth annual session, S. M. Shepard acting President.

After reading minutes of previous meeting, etc., the following Board of Directors was elected: A. S. Gilmour, Greensburg, Ind.; Lloyd Mugg, Center, Ind.; J. Cunningham, Loree, Ind.; T. H. Mints, Mohawk, Ind.; Jno. Harcourt, New Augusta, Ind.; S. M. Shepard, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Ollar, Russellville, Ind.; A. J. Seagrave, Center, Ind.; David Crose, Thorntown, Ind.; J. L. Manlove, Rentonville, Ind. The Directors appointed the following officers for 1892: President, Henry Ollar, Russellville, Ind.; First Vice President, A. J. Seagrave, Center, Ind.; Second Vice President, J. L. Manlove, Rentonville, Ind.; Third Vice President, D. Crose, Thorntown, Ind. Other Vice Presidents by States: R. Alexander, Charleston; Missouri, W. H. Bruns, Concordia; Arkansas, H. Comstock, Hazen; Kansas, Levi Hurst, Oswego; Minnesota, C. D. Smith, St. Charles; Nebraska, Wm. Stewart, Hastings; Iowa, C. W. Cross, Newton. Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind. Executive committee—S. M. Shepard, Indianapolis; Jno. Harcourt, New Augusta; T. H. Mints, Mohawk; J. Cunningham, Loree; Lloyd Mugg, Center.

Resolutions were passed extending sympathy to T. M. Reveal, the President, and J. F. McGinnis, who are grievously ill.

The association then adjourned to meet with the

INDIANA POLAND-CHINA SWINE BREEDERS.

This association held their third annual meeting. A full program was presented, which brought out a very beneficial and interesting discussion on subjects pertaining to the special management of Poland-Chinas. Henry C. Ollar, T. H. Mints, W. H. Morris, committee appointed, reported resolutions extending sympathy to T. M. Reveal and J. F. McGinnis, brother breeders, who were bearing family afflictions. The resolutions were passed.

The committee on program reported the following topics for discussion at the next annual meeting: "How Should Breeders Select and Shape Their Herds so as to Command the Highest Prices?" "Does our Present Standard Present a Definite Idea of any Certain Type of the Poland-China Hog?" "Can the Reputation of a Breeder be Sustained Through the System of Selling his Tops and Breeding from his

Culls each year?" "How are We to Keep our Records Clear of Worthless Animals as Breeders?" "Is the Score-card a Success in the Show Ring?"

The election of officers was as follows: President, A. J. Seagrave, Center, Ind.; Vice President, J. L. Manlove, Rentonville, Ind.; Secretary and Treasurer, John Harcourt, New Augusta, Ind. Executive committee—T. H. Mints, Mohawk, Ind.; H. Ollar, Russellville, Ind.; Lloyd Mugg, Center, Ind. The association adjourned to meet January of 1893.

The American Berkshire Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The American Berkshire Association met in annual session at Springfield, Ill., January 20, and after disposing of some of its business, adjourned to again assemble on the 23d, when matters before the association were completed.

Among affairs of special interest was the adoption of a classification for special premiums to be offered at the World's Columbian Exposition for Berkshires. The premiums thus offered aggregate \$1,000, and will no doubt lead to a large exhibit of this favorite class of swine.

It was also provided that special prizes, to consist of the first ten volumes of the American Berkshire Record, amounting to \$50, may be offered at all State and Provincial fairs in America in 1892.

In the Secretary's annual report was the following: "During the year 1891, volume XI of the American Berkshire Record has been placed before the public. This volume contains, as directed by the Executive committee, the likeness of the late Secretary, Phil. M. Springer, together with the resolutions presented by that committee, and a short biography of the deceased. In the volume there are recorded the pedigrees of 3,000 animals—1,183 boars and 1,817 sows, numbered from 20,001 to 23,000 inclusive. It contains also the record of transfers of 2,513 animals—1,169 boars and 1,344 sows. The breeders and owners of animals recorded in the volume, in the pedigree record and record of transfers, number 1,938; 451 of this number are the breeders of the 3,000 recorded animals, and 1,487 the owners of the 5,513 animals represented in the body of the record and in the record of transfers. These breeders and owners are distributed throughout forty-one States, three Territories and three foreign countries. Volume XII, with pedigrees numbered from 23,001 to 23,000, is in the hands of the printer, and the pedigree portion of it printed.

Charles F. Mills, President and Jno. G. Springer, Secretary, were re-elected for the ensuing year.

J. G. SPRINGER, Secretary.
Springfield, Ill., January 23, 1892.

American Clydesdale Association Sale.

The breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, propose to try the experiment of placing a number of their favorites on the open market, and give the public a chance to buy them on their merits. A grand opportunity is offered to horsemen at the annual sale of the American Clydesdale Association, to be held at the Union stock yards, Chicago, February 17, 1892. Twenty imported stallions and thirty home-bred stallions will be sold, with ten imported and seventeen home-bred mares, all of which are recorded in the American Clydesdale Stud Book.

The stallions and mares creditably represent the best Clydesdale studs of Scotland and the United States. The rigid veterinary inspection provided for by the association in the regulations for the sale, insures a very superior lot of stallions and mares exceptionally free from inherited defects.

This is a new departure in the sale of well-bred and recorded Clydesdale stallions and mares that will be endorsed by purchasers interested in: First—The pedigree and proper registration of the stock catalogued. Second—The breeding qualities and other physical facts pertaining to each stallion and mare offered for sale. Third—The soundness, or any defect that can be demonstrated by the most critical, competent and disinterested veterinary inspection of each animal consigned to the sale. Fourth—The freedom from disreputable methods, by-bidding or questionable practices calculated to impair the confidence of the buyer.

The elegant catalogue of the sale is very complete and contains information of great interest to all who contemplate the purchase of a Clydesdale stallion or mare during the season of 1892, and may be had upon application to the Secretary of the association, Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, Illinois.

Farm Loans.

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

Send \$2.00 to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas., for letter of weather predictions for your locality for next twelve months.

A veritable family medicine box, BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Agricultural Matters.

MAINTAINING FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

[This paper was read before the Marshall County Farmers' Institute last month, and was sent to the KANSAS FARMER for publication, but the name of the writer was not given.—EDITOR.]

This paper, while bearing the above title, may not be exactly true to name. But in this respect it will differ little from many things in this age that pretend to be what they are not.

Maintaining the fertility of the soil is a subject fraught with much importance to the human race. We are the children of the earth, and as such must live by the products thereof, and in proportion as the earth is made to produce bountifully, so are the people prosperous, happy and good. The tiller of the soil holds in his keeping the destinies of the whole people. As he is intelligent, industrious and progressive, so also will all the people be. Hence the maintenance of the fertility of the soil becomes a matter of first importance to the race. Past experience teaches that as population crowds on subsistence, the domestic animals have to be dispensed with, as it costs more to keep and feed the animals required for our meat production than it would if we lived without them, getting our subsistence direct from the earth. Thus the whole tangle of questions involved in different breeds and pedigrees and methods of feeding dwindle into insignificance when brought face to face with what will ere long be the all-absorbing problem, viz., how many people can live by the use of a given number of acres of land. Not to speak of the demoralizing effects of meat production, which begins with the birth of the domestic animal, increasing in virulence till the climax is reached in the slaughter pen, blunting our sensibilities and perpetuating the ferocity and cruelty of our remote ancestry.

The old, time-worn theory that it is necessary to keep stock to maintain the fertility of the soil, is now nearly obsolete. But still we are forced to admit that even our rich prairie soil is running out, and much of it is already too poor to raise profitable crops, and that even the most scrupulous cleaning out of yards and pens and contents applied to the land can't keep pace with the inevitable deterioration of soil consequent on our present system of extended tillage and continuous cropping. And it seems as if continuous cropping is our most profitable way at present. Tame pasture does not pay at present prices for prairie pasture, and I question if even tame pasture, as bare as it is generally kept, is much benefit to the soil. It is idle to tell us to cut down our tilled acreage. In these days of large enterprises and small returns (in farming at least), and the extended ability that improved machinery has given us, enabling one man to tend as much as five could twenty-five years ago, the tendency is to increase our number of tilled acres rather than decrease.

Learned men who have made a study of the subject tell us that the element most needed to maintain the fertility of the soil and enable us to produce good crops is nitrogen, and that it is most costly to procure and difficult to obtain, and that the value of fertilizers is determined by the amount of nitrogen they contain. Now if there is a method of keeping up the fertility of our lands outside the use of barnyard compost, we ought to know it, and if practical, we ought to practice it. That there is such a method I am quite convinced, and that is, plowing under green crops. And to enable us to tell which crop can be used most profitably for that purpose, I have copied the following table, which is from good authority and approximately correct: Green millet in blossom contains 20

pounds of nitrogen per ton; green clover in blossom contains 12 pounds of nitrogen per ton; green rye in blossom contains 11 pounds of nitrogen per ton; green buckwheat contains 8 pounds of nitrogen per ton; green corn contains 6 pounds of nitrogen per ton; barnyard manure contains 10 pounds of nitrogen per ton; Peruvian guano contains 280 pounds of nitrogen per ton.

A crop of millet or clover turned under while in blossom will enrich land almost equal to a coat of manure, and much cheaper. I think millet the most practical crop for that purpose. The seed is cheap and it is one of our sure crops. Clover is good, but costly and uncertain. I have had excellent results from plowing under green weeds, so much so that where the weeds were heavy the good effect was plainly noticeable for several years. I have questioned whether it was best to entirely do without weeds on that account, and I would suggest that an analysis of our weeds by our college chemist might prove of great value to the Kansas agriculturist. Green crops or weeds should be plowed under quite shallow. Indeed I have about concluded that deep plowing or cultivation is work thrown away. If plowed under too deep the air is excluded and decomposition proceeds very slowly and unsatisfactorily. There is another point of importance that does not seem to be generally known, if we can judge by the practices of the average farmer, and that is, that land will run out faster when it is left bare and hard than it will by raising a crop, and that we enrich our land in proportion to our ability to keep it mulched. For that reason burning stubble or corn stalks is folly, as it leaves the ground bare and the ashes have little or no fertilizing value.

Where stalk fields are not needed for winter feed, it would be much better to cut the stalks as soon as corn is gathered, so as to serve as a partial mulch till next spring. As evidence of the good effects of mulching, farmers generally agree that their chances for a good crop are better if the ground has been well covered with snow the previous winter. And the old adage that "snow is the poor man's fertilizer," is additional evidence. When a grain crop is turned under shallow it serves the double purpose of mulching, and at the same time enriching the soil. A green crop, if heavy enough to cover the surface, is equally valuable as a fertilizer just mown down and left on the ground. Besides serving as a mulch, its enriching qualities are leached into the soil by the rains, and it may be plowed under at any time to suit our convenience.

There is much being said about the cream of our Western prairies being shipped to the East in the shape of grain and other crops, and there being no equivalent returned to the soil. But when we take into consideration the fact that four-fifths of the atmosphere is nitrogen, and that growing plants absorb large quantities of it, thus putting a means within the reach of the intelligent farmer of maintaining the fertility of the soil by utilizing for that purpose the plants best suited, or those that can be most safely and cheaply produced, we Kansans may allay our fears in regard to our country becoming sterile, because air is abundant.

Plowing for Better Crops Again.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Writing for the papers is not my business, but when such articles as one in FARMER of January 13 appear, I cannot resist the temptation of sending him a few nuts to crack. I refer to "Plowing for Better Crops," by Conrad Hartzell, in which he states plows are already made and fully tested and proven capable, with two horses, large size, or three medium size, with sixteen or eighteen-

inch plow, of easily plowing in best possible manner, and any desired depth, from eight to sixteen inches in any clean Kansas land or its kind.

Now, Mr. Editor, a man that will make such an assertion as that, I'll bet a coon skin and throw in the tail, that he never plowed a furrow in his life and applied the rule, or he willfully misrepresents. Any practical Kansas farmer knows that to be true. I have two teams that weigh about 2,700 pounds each in common work flesh, and both together cannot plow such depth as he speaks of (eight to sixteen inches).

He also talks about one hundred bushels of corn per acre after one foot deep plowing in Missouri. I might have believed that, had it not been for his other assertions. I once lived in Missouri, both plowed and raised corn, also made plows.

He also talks about the listing craze fifty years ago in Pennsylvania. I suppose he means as it is now done. I beg leave to say he never saw a listing plow fifty years ago, and that he never saw deep furrows with corn planted in the bottom of them fifty years ago.

As to the listing plow, I believe I could tell him more about its history than he ever knew, being very well acquainted with the inventors, A. M. Coston and W. M. Coston, at Maryville, Mo. That same lister is pronounced a grand success by practical farmers, as they are in use by the thousand in the best corn-producing States. I have not plowed a piece of land for corn in twelve years, and I am able to show corn weighing one pound per ear and better, and we did not have the land well wet from the 5th day of July till corn was ripe, here in Chautauqua county, Kansas. He ought to be a rich man that can easily make the Kansas land produce one hundred bushels corn per acre, if he is not tired or so born.

Now if Mr. Hartzell writes any more I hope he will stay with the truth and say something that farmers can believe without any strain on their nervous system. Talk is cheap, but when the height of the end of the plow beam is about fourteen to fifteen inches, I want Mr. Hartzell to explain how it is possible to run the plow sixteen inches deep, also hope he will measure the depth of his plowing and report actual measurements. W. M. COSTON.

Moline, Elk Co., Kas.

About Alfalfa Culture.

Regular inquiries are received by the KANSAS FARMER, asking for pointers, and as a number are so well covered by S. S. Dix, of Rice county, in a communication to the Sterling Gazette, we make extracts, as follows:

One of the first questions asked is, "when to sow?" Any time after the danger of frost is over. The young plants are tender and easily killed.

"How much to sow?" A peck to the acre is plenty. If sown too thick it grows finer and will not produce as much as if not sown so thick. One gentleman writes me: "Don't be discouraged if your plants are eight or ten inches apart—it will thicken up."

"How to sow?" Many different opinions as to how; some sow with other grain, oats for instance. The general opinion seems to be that it is safer to sow it alone, for if the weather is hot and dry when the oats is cut, the alfalfa is apt to perish. Still many get good stands by sowing with oats. Mr. Gish sowed with oats last year and had a good stand.

"How is it as a forage plant?" I do not think it has an equal in this country. The first year you need not expect much if anything. The second will pay you well. From the third on, be careful, you won't have room on your farm to stack your hay. In this valley the roots will go to the water the first year, and the winds may blow hot and dry, but your alfalfa

is fresh and green. Last year, as dry as it was, mine had at least six tons per acre, besides three months of pasture. I have the picture of a root that was traced to a depth of twenty-eight feet.

"Do stock like it?" I have never seen anything that stock do so well on. I have seen my hogs leave soaked corn to eat dry alfalfa hay. I have read letters from a number of men that kept their hogs all winter on alfalfa hay.

"Does it come early?" Yes, and lasts late in an ordinary season. You can turn out about the last week in March, and it will last until the 1st of December. Year before last mine was fair pasture until the 1st of January.

"Will it bloat cattle?" Yes, in that respect it is about the same as red clover, at least not any worse. Before first turning on in the spring, feed your cattle pretty well, and wait until the dew is off, and there is no danger. My cows feed on it all kinds of weather, and I have had no serious trouble. I have five acres and on that I have seventy-five head of hogs, two cows and four horses. It was about two inches high the first week in April, when I turned on. It is now in many places six inches high. It will be worth at least \$40 this year per acre. I would have had to buy at least 250 bushels of corn to keep my hogs over, and corn at 60 cents is expensive feed.

After I cut mine last year the first time, in just four weeks I measured it and it would average twenty-seven inches in height. In this country it solves the problem. It furnishes a certain crop, and a valuable one. A gentleman at Kearney, who has been raising it for years, writes that a ton of hay is worth twenty-five bushels of corn for feeding stock, and my experience says he is right. Well, then, six tons an acre equal 150 bushels of corn and but little work. I honestly believe by raising alfalfa in this valley that our land will pay a good interest on a hundred dollars per acre. Just think of it! Eight months of a hog's life on alfalfa. You only need to feed a little corn to finish him, and make a big hog of him.

"How long will it last?" Not yet known in this country. I was reading an article a few days since, in which the writer said: "In the old country it has been grown continuously for 200 years, and still doing well." That's as long as I care about. It is said to be as good a fertilizer as red clover.

"Does it winter-kill?" Not easily. Prof. Shelton, formerly of the experiment station in Kansas, wrote me that they had only been injured once in thirteen years, and that was the cold 7th of January, 1886, the worst day I ever saw. I see one writer says his experience is, that you must be careful about pasturing it closely. I think that depends on the land. If your land is high, dry land, care should be used, but in this valley, where the roots reach water, you can't kill it by any fair means. One gentleman said to me he killed his by turning his hogs on it before it was very large. I am satisfied there is hard-pan under his land, and that is what's the matter. I took a bunch of it and cut the top off and then the crown of the roots down two or three inches under ground, and in ten days it was up five inches high and a much larger bunch than before. Mr. Hammond has two nice pieces of it. He told me that his oldest piece made nearly nine tons last year per acre. When the farmers around Sterling get to raising alfalfa, you will find this land held at high figures.

Mutiny.

Very refractory and mutinous are some stomachs. Discipline and good order may be perfectly restored with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, most reliable and thorough of tonics. Shun local bitters and unmedicated stimulants. A helpful appetizer and fortifier of the nerves is the Bitters, highly efficacious too in malaria, la grippe, constipation, liver and kidney complaints. It counteracts rheumatism. A wineglassful at bedtime promotes sleep.

Alliance Department.

Public Roads Must be the Public's Property.

Every proposed relief of the users of the great transportation lines from the evils of combined extortion; of indifferent service; of needless sacrifice of human life; every proposal for the relief of the employes of the great transportation corporations from injustice; from oppression; from liability to be thrown out of employment upon the cold charities of the world, with avenues for other employment closed and bolted by a power against which his efforts are futile; every proposal for the relief of stockholders of the great railroads against the raids of wreckers, the schemes of jobbers, the calculating robbery of manipulators; each and every proposal for relief from the wrongs which have grown to the dimensions of huge parasites on the transportation business of the country is met and answered by the reflections: "The giant is too strong;" "The wizard is too subtle;" "The tyrant is too ruthless."

But, is it true that the people, having created the transportation system have brought to life a creature they cannot control? that they have produced an agency against whose spoliation they are powerless?

It is true that apparently insuperable obstacles are presented to every method of control short of government ownership and government management.

A case which has recently called public attention to this subject is that of the strike at Aransas Pass, in Texas. In commenting on the termination of this strike that conservative and eminently level-headed journal, the *Texas Stockman and Farmer*, under the heading "It must come," says:

"The Aransas Pass strike is settled by means of concessions by both sides, and to the satisfaction of neither. It was settled because it was the first square hitch between organized capital and federated labor, and both sides were afraid to continue the struggle, the character and end of which no man could predict. But the truce is but temporary, and sooner or later the battle must be fought to a finish, unless the people on the one hand and on the other the corporations controlling the transportation lines save the conflict by recognizing and adopting the only possible preventive, namely, government ownership and management of the public service.

"But the writer, natural born optimist as he is, has no hope of such a solution of the problem. The late strike was but a skirmish between the retiring pickets of the opposing forces. When fairly on it will be a conflict the like of which was never before, because never before were the conditions such as to render possible such a struggle. When it is over and the wreck is viewed, everybody will see that our transportation lines, like our postal system, should and must be owned by the people and managed for their benefit.

"A shelf-worn argument against government ownership is that it would place too much power in the hands of the party in power, thus giving it too powerful a lever for the perpetuation of its incumbency. Under our present spoils system of politics the point is well taken. But there are two points on the other side, either of which outweigh it. One is that the people are tired of the spoils system which, right now in spite of the spoliators, is giving place to civil service reform. The other reason is that government ownership and control cannot be helped."

Marshall County Matters.

The recent action of the members of the Marshall County Alliance, on January 25, asking for the resignation of delegates of the Kansas State Alliance to the St. Louis conference on February 22, because they have expressed themselves in opposition to the sub-treasury scheme being made one of the demands of that conference, is certainly ill-advised, and does not indicate that the matter had mature consideration. If the St. Louis conference is wise, it will only adopt a few essential demands, and only such as all bodies represented can agree upon.

The action to secure the election of additional delegates by Congressional districts is quite proper, but it should not follow that the delegates representing the State Alliance should resign.

Official Distinction.

The *Kansas F. A. and I. U.*, edited and published by the officers of the order in Kansas, makes the following official showing of the distinction between the Alliance and the People's party:

"We plead with our membership to strive by every means in their power to correct the outside view that the Alliance and People's party are synonymous terms or the same.

"This paper is a genuine Alliance paper, the only one, perhaps, in the State. We are striving to be strictly non-partisan, but as true, genuine Alliance men, we expect to be a unit on the resolutions and platforms adopted by our State and national organizations, regardless of what any political party may do or say. The *People's party is an organization entirely outside and independent of the Alliance*, and we expect it will remain so. See that you remember this and speak and act accordingly, and you might whisper it into the ears of some of the editors of our reform papers. Our enemies have too nearly succeeded in making outsiders believe that we are the same, and some of our own members are culpably careless when they say Alliance ticket. We now officially declare there is no such thing as an "Alliance ticket." There cannot be such a thing as an Alliance ticket. Neither can an Alliance hold a party political caucus, party primary election or adopt strict party measures as such within the Alliance meetings proper without liability of forfeiting our charters. We cannot distinguish in the Alliance room because a member belongs to either political party. We have not a shadow of right to use the funds of the treasury for strict party purposes. Yet we have a right to advocate any principle or platform adopted by our State or national organizations, and to judiciously spend money for Alliance institutes, encampments, etc., held and legally authorized as a part of the work of our order. If any or all the existing parties adopt one or all our principles, it does not change these facts. The Alliance has a right to advocate its cause—to heartily support its own work, and it proposes to let nothing interfere with that work.

"Let us endeavor to get a clear understanding of the difference, advocate our own principles and platform in public or private, and let no partisan press or slystering politician deceive or turn us from the path of duty. The Alliance is the only grand organization that is full of hope and now promises relief to the farming class. All other large labor organizations are in full sympathy with us, and sustaining us, because we are right, and just now the outlook is very promising. Labor, once harmoniously united and working for the same principles, will prove the entering wedge that shall force relief to the toiling masses."

Brown County Alliance.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Brown County Alliance was held Wednesday last, at Hiawatha. There was a large attendance and a very enthusiastic meeting. The address by the President was good, and the lecture by the County Lecturer was an able effort. It has been said that the Alliance had abandoned its former principles by going into politics. The Lecturer showed that this was not true, and that if any one undertook to study economy he would be compelled to go into politics. His lecture was highly commended by all present. Regular business was transacted and the following resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, Protection was designed to enable manufacturers to obtain all home trade, and that it would create other factories which would, in the end, make competition, and thereby reduce prices to the consumer; and

WHEREAS, said manufacturers have formed associations and combined to advance prices to the home consumer, and make prices to the home producer as well; now, therefore be it

Resolved, As producers and consumers taxed for the protection of these same manufacturers, we enter our solemn protest, and demand of Congress that all such manufacturers as have violated an honorable trust confided to them by the national government, that such protection as may have been given them by the tariff be at once repealed, and that any lack of revenue caused thereby to be raised by an income tax.

We hereby condemn the action of the State Board of Assessors for reducing the assessed valuation of all railroad property, thereby increasing taxation on all other property in the State.

W. H. HEIMLICH, Secretary.

Occasionally a remark is heard about a 70-cent silver dollar. The best argument with which to meet such nonsense is to offer \$7 in gold for ten of these silver dol-

lars, and see how quick the 70-cent dollars are found to be good enough money.

A Good Book.

"Jason Edwards, an Average Man." by Hamlin Garland, is No. 1 of Vol. 1 of the Arena Library series. The writer of this book is well known to the KANSAS FARMER and many other Kansans, and Hamlin Garland very appropriately dedicates this volume as follows: "To the Farmers' Alliance, whose high mission it is to unite the farmer and the artisan, the North and the South, the blue and the gray, under one banner, marching in continent-wide battle-line against the denial of equal rights, I dedicate this story, with its implied hatred of all special privileges." It is a work of absorbing interest, and truthfully and graphically tells a story of the present time of labor and its compensation, and in a thrilling manner portrays the life of both the average farmer and the artisan with all his besetting environment. This book appeals to the better nature of mankind and is worthy of a place in every home library. It is published by the Arena Publishing Co., Boston. Price in paper, 50 cents; in cloth, \$1. We have included it in our list of books, and shall be glad to receive orders for it.

For scrofula in every form Hood's Sarsaparilla is a radical, reliable remedy. It has an unequalled record of cures.

Senator Stanford, of California, has ordered 10,000 extra copies of Senator Peffer's great speech on government control of money.

A bank cashier reports that he is at considerable inconvenience on account of requests to redeem \$5 and \$10 gold pieces with paper money.

A copy of the proceedings of Sumner County Alliance reaches this office too late for extended notice. The following resolutions, with others of local interest, were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Sumner County F. A. & I. U. most heartily indorse the principle of co-operation with the K. of L. as recommended by Mr. Powderly, and are perfectly willing and anxious to exchange ideas, information and lecturers. Our interests are identical, our aims and objects the same. Therefore we invite co-operation and endeavor to establish friendly feeling.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our devotion to the Ocala platform.

A Sugar School to Open.

The University of Nebraska announces that it will open a sugarschool (January 5) in which instruction will be given in the cultivation of the sugar beet and the manufacture of sugar, thus commencing and following out the science and art from the ground up—from the soil to the sugar barrel. If the sugar industry is to be a success in America it must have skilled managers, both in the field and in the factory. We cannot afford to be always importing them. The move in Nebraska is in the right direction.

Money in Cabbage and Celery.

"Blood will tell." Good crops can not be grown with poor strains of seed. For sixteen years Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue giving full particulars regarding them will be sent free to any one interested. When writing for it enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps and we will also send "HOW TO GROW CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold to any grower who has never read it. Address

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, La Plume, Pa.

Write to the Standard Shorthand School, 628 and 630 Kansas Ave., for their thirty-page catalogue. One hundred and thirteen of its past year's pupils holding responsible positions.

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

People's Party Convention.

The Wabash railway announces a rate of one fare (6.50) for the round trip from Kansas City and return for all who wish to go to St. Louis. H. N. GARLAND, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

ALLIANCE X SEED X HOUSE

THE SEED HOUSE FOR THE PEOPLE.

Packets 2 to 4 cents each; other seed cheap accordingly. Any one sending 5 cents to pay postage and packing, we will send 4 free a sample packet of our seed. Special Club Rates to Alliances. Give us a trial and we will please you.

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as an anti-bilious and anti-malarial remedy are wonderful in their effects in freeing the system of biliousness and malaria. No one living in Malarial Regions should be without them. Their use prevents attacks of chills and fever, dumb ague, bilious colic, and gives the system strength to resist all the evils of an unhealthy and impure atmosphere. Elegantly sugar-coated. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

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A compilation of the truly famous songs—over 100 in number—of the last half century.

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One of the best compilations ever attempted; 144 pages.

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(Soprano and Tenor.)
No book of sacred solos has ever been published of so fine a character at so moderate a price; 39 solos.

Choice Sacred Solos for Low Voice.
(Contralto and Baritone.)
A special compilation of high class devotional songs; 152 pages.

Classic Tenor Songs.
The most remarkable collection ever made. 85 songs, 151 pages.

Popular Piano Collection.
A treasury of songs and gems, many copyrighted, and not to be found in any other book; 144 pages.

Young Player's Popular Collection.
The best compilation of EASY piano pieces of acknowledged merit; 50 pieces, including 9 duets.

Popular Four-Hand Collection.
Includes the gems of Grieg, Ludovic, Leybach, Saint-Saens, Goerdeker, etc.; 20 duets.

Popular Song Collection.
An instantaneous success; 36 songs, 144 pages.

Popular Dance Collection No. 2.
A special compilation of the most popular composers (uniform with No. 1).

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DR. PIERCE'S

76 page, illustrated Pamphlet on Rupture, issued Jan'y, 1892, will be mailed to any address, on receipt of 4c in stamps. 59—Mention this paper.

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H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

The Horse.

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

Kansas Well to the Front.

The breeding business in the line of the light harness horse of the great State west of us, unlike some of her other enterprises, has long since passed the experimental stage. The first efforts of the early settlers on the soil of her fertile prairies were directed toward the important matter of breeding good horses, and to-day the excellence of their holdings is indisputable proof of the soundness of their movements touching this profitable and fascinating industry. Years ago, such good sires as Ethan Allen, 2:25½, Evan Dhu and Netherland by Hambletonian, and others by sons of Hambletonian, with more recent importations of sons of Almont, Electioneer, George Wilkes, McGregor, Sultan, Happy Medium, Red Wilkes, Black Hawk and others of the best and speediest of our trotting families, form a class of breeding material that in the future insures the State a continuance of the great work that has been pushed to such a point of excellence by her present horse owners. This aggregation includes the farmer, breeder and general horse raisers of the State, for this branch of agricultural industry has been entered into by more of the leading farmers in Kansas than in any other State. They are of that progressive grain that want quick returns for their investments. With such material from which to form the speed fabric, or to aid in the selling value of the State's line of light harness offerings, nothing can withhold a strong headway in the advancement of the horse interest of our sister State. Her excellent grasses, hay and grain, her cheap lands, her unequalled climate, her fine level roads, and her easily graded grounds for tracks, places her horsemen on easy footing, with these very important considerations largely in their favor.

With the success attained by the earlier breeders, and the progressive spirit of her breeders of the present day, she has taken and maintains a front rank, as a horse producing State.—*Live Stock Indicator.*

B. O. Shank, Secretary of the Emporia Driving Park, and a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to know, is in the front rank as a trainer of trotting horses. I have known Mr. Shank ever since his advent as a trainer in the West, having first met him at Webster & Sons, Orchard Hill farm, where he was employed for two years or more. While with this farm he drove Evermond, their premier stallion, to his record of 2:24¼. Since that time he has been located at Emporia, with a public training stable, and several good young horses of his own. There is at present in his stables some of the best bred and most promising horses in the country, among which is Forward, by George Wilkes, first dam by American Clay 34, second dam by Mambrino Chief 11, third dam Mrs. Candle, the dam of Ericson. There are very few horses in the West with such breeding as this, and Kansas has but two other sons of the famous Geo. Wilkes. Another highly-bred fellow is Upward, by Onward, first dam by Auditor 773, second dam by Princess 536, third dam by Hambletonian 10, fourth dam by Abdallah Chief, fifth dam by Telegraph, sixth dam by Sea Gull. Mr. Shank has purchased a one-half interest in the four-year-old stallion Mount Airy, record 2:30. He is by Walsingham, a son of Geo. Wilkes, first dam by Volunteer, second dam Flora Bell, record 2:29¼, by Stephen's Uwharrie. He will be given a chance to take a low record this season. Other recent purchases of his include a colt by Ashland Wilkes, record 2:22, first dam Oriana 2:27¼, by Red Wilkes, second dam by Bourbon Chief, third dam by Messenger Chief. This colt can't help but go fast, as he is by a performing son of the greatest of the Wilkes family and out of a performing daughter of the same horse. Mr. Shank also has El Reno, by Javan, a son of Princess, dam by Madrid, he be Geo. Wilkes, and one by Patsy Curtis, two-year-old record 2:29¼, and one by Domineer 2:20¼, a son of Red Wilkes.

Mr. E. F. Owens, of Emporia, is the owner of Cresco, by Strathmore, sire of forty with records of 2:30 or better, dam by Almont. This is a horse with plenty

of speed, either at the trot or pace, and his colts all show very fast.

J. C. Taylor owns the standard-bred stallion Richwood, and Wm. Snoddy is the owner of Kinlock. Col. Crockett 2:20¼ is also owned at Emporia and is proving a great sire.

Tin-cup records are well enough in their way, but they do not demonstrate the qualities of courage and endurance, two characteristics every horse should possess that is expected to transmit his good parts to his progeny.

The time to treat a sick or lame horse is the first time you discover that he is ailing.

On the 17th and 18th of this month the first annual breeders' sale of trotting stock will occur at Holton. The stock consigned to this sale includes sons and daughters of prominent Western sires of speed and mares in foal to well-bred stallions with fast records.

The Toler sale will commence on the 23d of this month and continue until forty head of Wilkes stock from Mr. Toler's farm, ten head from O. B. Hildreth's, Astral Stock farm, and sixteen head consigned by S. Lehman, are sold. This sale will take place at the Toler farm, North Wichita.

Mr. L. A. Gray, Topeka, a trainer of more than local reputation, who has trained and driven many good horses, says he can make more speed in sixty days' work over a mile track than in a season's work over a half-mile.

Volume No. 1 of the Pacing Horse Register is now published and on sale at the office of the KANSAS FARMER, at the low price of \$2 per copy, post-paid to any address. Blanks for registration sent on application to Thos. C. Parsons, Registrar, Cleveland, Ohio.

Chas. Terbush, a "formerly-of-Kansas" trainer of trotters, now located at Independence, Iowa, has hired a first-class horse-shoer from Wichita, and will build a shop near the kite track.

The Jewett farm, Cheney, Sedgwick county, promises a sensational performer this year in a filly by Sherman 2:23¼, dam by Jerome Eddy 2:16, that last fall showed a quarter in 35 seconds in her two-year-old form.

The stallion Mastiff, owned by C. E. Westbrook, Peabody, will be sold at a Missouri combination sale during February. Mastiff is by Administration 2:29¼, first dam by Harold, sire of Maud S. 2:08¼, second dam by Pilot Jr., sire of the dam of Maud S.

Linscott Bros., Holton, have issued a very neat catalogue of the stallions that will stand for public service at Hickory Hill farm.

Allerton won \$19,250 in his races last season, and when to this is added the comfortable sum that has come to the horse's owner through that animal's services in the stud it will be seen that the total amount is a small fortune, and shows that it pays to breed when you can get one that trots in 2:09¼.

From a good source it is learned that Iowa parties have offered Senator Stanford's representatives \$70,000 for Advertiser, who as a three-year-old last season made a record of 2:16. The Palo Alto people are loth to part with him, as it is generally understood that they expect the colt to fill the shoes of his great sire, Electioneer, in the stud. Advertiser is a brown horse, off hind foot and ankle white, near hind foot and back of ankle white, foaled April 18, 1888, by Electioneer, dam Lula Wilkes, by George Wilkes, second dam Lula 2:15, by Alexander's Norman.

A Humane Invention.

Our readers have no doubt noticed the attractive advertisement of the Burlington Blanket Co., in our columns for some time; also the illustration which we recently gave them. Horse blankets are not a new thing; they have been made for several years and can be bought at almost any price, but "The Burlington" is one possessing such special merit that we wish to bring these points of merit more forcibly to your attention, and to do this we have inserted again their cut illustrating the blanket, which shows the position on a horse. The Burlington Blanket, how-

ever, is not a new and untried affair; it was thoroughly tested before the inventors engaged in the manufacture of it, and if our readers will send for their circular, they will find endorsements in it from the leading horsemen of the country, such as H. D. McKinney, Janesville, Wis., J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., and many others too numerous to mention. "The Burlington" is the only blanket that remains securely in its place on the horse, and that is why it has been titled the "stay on" blanket. It will not move from the position in which you leave it on the horse, and the horse cannot get it out of position by rolling or tumbling in the paddock. There is no girthing the animal; the garment is loose and comfortable and adjusted at every point. This result is secured by the manner in which the blanket is made and fastened, causing it to rest as easily and securely on the animal as if it were a tailor-made coat. If you are interested in blankets send the measure of your animal, and try a sample, and we are confident that you will use no other. Besides the above mentioned points of superiority it is the most durable blanket on the market. Our Chicago manager recently reports a visit to the Burlington Blanket factory, at Burlington, Wis., and he states that the success they are meeting with in the manufacture and sale of this blanket is one of the best endorsements that can be given it. They have had to enlarge their facilities three times during the past year to meet the demands of their trade, and even now they are crowded for space. They are running full force and are manufacturing the blankets out of the best material, employing competent workmen and using the most improved machinery for the purpose. This notice is unsolicited, and we give it simply because we believe the Burlington blanket to be a humane invention, and one worthy of the attention of every horse owner in the land, and should be used in every stable.

Tattler Boy 11053.

Among the good things to be offered at T. Outhier & Son's sale, on Wednesday, March 2, will be the splendid young standard-bred stallion, Tattler Boy 11053. This colt is a blood bay, foaled June 24, 1888. He is 16½ hands, and weighs, in just common flesh, 1,420 pounds. He is sired by Tattler Chief 4531, he by Tattler 300, and he by Pilot Jr., 12. Tattler Chief's dam is "Vic" by Mambrino Chief 11. Tattler Boy's dam is Kate Caldwell by Caldwell Chief 7401, second dam Queen by Mambrino Forest 10370; third dam daughter of Grey Eagle. Caldwell Chief 7401 is by Mambrino Patchen 58, dam Nora by Norman 25. Mambrino Forest 10370 is by Mambrino Downing 1353; first dam Edna by Edwin Forest 49; second dam by Abdallah 15. Mambrino Downing 1353, is by Mambrino Patchen 58; first dam Mollie Higgins by Joe Downing 710.

Tattler Boy is not only bred for speed, but he has the correct conformation. With proper handling he should prove a fast trotter, and with a chance in the stud he should sire abundance of speed. Apart from his speed-producing qualities he should prove a great sire of coach and carriage horses. His beautiful color, his grand style and great size amply fit him for that purpose. He is certain to breed large, stylish good colored horses, for all his immediate ancestors possess those characteristics which we so much admire in this colt. If you want something good, "put a pin right here," remember the day and date of the sale, and be present to put in your bid.

Automatic Stock Waterer.

We want agents to represent us in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, to sell our automatic stock waterer. Write for particulars and terms to Perry & Hart, Abilene, Kas.

A GOOD SALE.

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares.

The growing interest in the annual sale of the American Clydesdale Association gives assurance that the expectations of the promoters of the enterprise will be realized. February 17, 1892, has been selected as the date for the sale, which will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. No better assurance could be given the discriminating purchaser of the superior quality of the animals to be offered at the sale than the names of the successful and well-known breeders who have made consignments to the sale, viz.:

Henry Brown, Augusta, Wis.
Brookside Farm Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
W. F. Cody, North Platte, Neb.
H. E. Gardner, Bradfordton, Ill.
Robert Holloway, Alexis, Ill.
Wm. Moffatt & Bro., Paw Paw, Ill.
E. C. Millar, Fullerton, Neb.
C. J. Off, Peoria, Ill.
B. F. Pickrell, Lanesville, Ill.
Smith & Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.
T. M. Spofford, Pulaski, Tenn.
E. S. Wilson, Olney, Ill.
George N. Wright, Carleton, Neb.

There will be over forty stallions and thirty mares sold at this sale to the highest bidder.

The pedigrees of the animals offered at the sale conclusively demonstrate that in breeding, the stallions and mares to be sold are worthy of the highest consideration at the hands of critical breeders, ambitious to add blood of the choicest strains to their present stock or to establish a first-class Clydesdale stud.

There will be printed only a sufficient number of the catalogues of the sale to fill the applications filed for the same with the Secretary of the association, Col. Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.

Parties who contemplate purchasing Clydesdale stallions or mares will serve their interest by writing for a catalogue without delay.

Burpee's Farm Annual for 1892.

Burpee's Farm Annual for 1892 is the best and most complete Seed Catalogue yet published by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the well-known Philadelphia Seedsmen. It is a handsome book of 172 pages with hundreds of life-like illustrations and several beautiful colored plates painted from nature; it is conservative in recommending only the best garden, farm and flower seeds, plants, bulbs, etc., yet is fully abreast of the times—progressive in every department. It honestly describes, with illustrations true to nature, a number of important new vegetables and beautiful flowers, which are now being exclusively introduced by W. Atlee Burpee & Co. The most important of these novelties is Burpee's Bush Lima Bean, the first and only true bush form of the well-known large, white Lima. The book is handsomely bound in an elegant lithograph cover, on which is shown a portion of Fordhook Farm, where the firm, beside growing vegetable seed stocks, conduct the most comprehensive trials of all known varieties. The unusual care given to the growing and testing of all seeds has established for W. Atlee Burpee & Co. an enviable reputation throughout the world, and their Farm Annual for 1892 will be found in every respect a trustworthy guide for the farm and garden. Although an expensive book to publish, it is sent free to all our readers who wish to purchase seeds.

40 Books \$1.

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

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

MEXICAN

MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN RELIEVER.

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

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.

Slumber Song.

Adown the twilight river we float,
Baby and I together,
Gliding along in our little boat,
Baby and I together.
Down to the wonderful land that waits
Where the river flows through the sunset gates,
While the silvery stars keep watch and ward
As we drift beneath their loving guard,
Baby and I together.

Adown the river we softly glide,
Baby and I together,
As the day goes out on the ebbing tide,
Baby and I together.
The twilight river is broad and deep,
So close to the shadowy banks we keep,
While drowsy popples nod and sway
And sleepily beckon us to stay,
Baby and I together.

To Slumberland our craft we steer,
Baby and I together,
Slowly but surely our port we near,
Baby and I together.
Where the Dream tree spreads its branches
wide
And soatters rare fruit on every side,
Down the twilight river we float along
While lapping waves croon a tender song,
Baby and I together.

The fair little head is drooping low,
Baby and I together,
Gently into the harbor go,
Baby and I together.
Have reached the shores of Slumberland
By whispering breezes softly fanned,
Amid the fleet that are anchored fast,
Hush, we are safely moored at last,
Baby and I together.

—Good Housekeeping.

MATCHES.

The "Home Circle," in January 13th issue, reproduced a very interesting article from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* entitled "Inventor of Lucifer Matches."

A long-time friend of the KANSAS FARMER is inclined to take issue with some of the statements therein contained, and asks that certain corrections be made.

It is gratifying to know that this department is carefully read by those who are competent to criticize, and we know that among the readers of the KANSAS FARMER there are thousands of intelligent ones who are capable of giving "pointers" should a wrong statement appear in its columns.

Our friend's letter is as follows:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly inform us who was the inventor of lucifer matches according to the Encyclopedia Britannica, as I take it to be your article copied from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is in error. That article also states that up to 1833 Vienna had the monopoly of match-making, and that after that the trade drifted to Sweden. We used to buy the Swedish "Landstokor" match in London in 1847 (I believe previously), and this match was superseded by the superiority of the London matches, principally made in the big factories of Bryant & May. The "safety" match was always said to be an introduction of that firm. Please tell us what the Encyclopedia (a reliable authority) says on the subject, and oblige

AN INQUIRER.

It has often been asserted that nothing is certain in this life except death and taxes. The origin of very many great inventions furnishes material for lengthy disputes. Who first invented explosive powder? Who first discovered electric power? Or, even, who first discovered America? All these, with many other questions, would not be answered alike by learned ones who have given much time and study for the purpose of giving correct solutions to vexing questions. Such a common thing as a match is not exempt from similar trouble touching its origin. We see, as shown by the above letter, that there is a question as to where its first manufacture may be located. We have heard eminent divines assert that "matches were first made in heaven;" then again others will affirm that the direct reverse was the case.

However, let us refer to the authority cited by our friend—it is English, you know, and wholly reliable. Under the head of "match," the Encyclopedia Britannica gives much information, but it is too lengthy to be quoted entire here.

"Till the close of the eighteenth century" (12 o'clock midnight, December 31, 1799,) "flint and steel, with tinder-box and sulphur-tipped splints of wood, 'spunks' or matches, were the common means of obtaining fire for domestic or other purposes. It was not till 1805 that any attempt was made to use chemical agency for the ordinary production of fire. In that year M. Chancel introduced an apparatus consisting of a small bottle contain-

ing asbestos saturated with strong sulphuric acid, with splints or matches coated with sulphur and tipped with a mixture of chlorate of potash and sugar. The matches so prepared, when brought in contact with the sulphuric acid in the bottle, ignited, and thus, by chemical action, fire was produced. It is also said that M. Derosne made a friction match with a phosphorous tip in 1816. The first really practical friction matches were made in England in 1827, by Mr. John Walker, and consisted of wooden splints or sticks of cardboard coated with sulphur and tipped with a mixture of sulphide of antimony, chlorate of potash, and gum. With each box of eighty-four there was supplied a folded piece of glass paper, the folds of which were to be tightly pressed together, while the match was drawn through between them. The phosphorus friction match of the present day was first introduced on a commercial scale in 1833; and it appears to have been made almost simultaneously in several distinct centers. The name most prominently connected with the early stages of the invention is that of Preschel, of Vienna, who in 1833 had a factory in operation. At the same time, also, matches were being made by Moldenhauer in Darmstadt, and for a long series of years Austria and the south German states were the principal centers of the new industry. The most serious objections to the use of phosphorus have, however, been overcome by the discovery of the modified condition of that body known as red or amorphous phosphorus, made by Professor Antop Von Schroetter, of Vienna, in 1845, and the utilization of that substance in the now well-known 'safety matches' invented by Lundstrom, of Sweden, in 1855, and first manufactured in the United Kingdom by Bryant & May, of London."

Well, that is what Encyclopedia Britannica says—a splendid authority, in many things equal to the American Cyclopaedia. It shows, as asserted by "An Inquirer," that Bryant & May were the first ones in Great Britain to manufacture such matches as had been previously invented by the Austrian and the Swede.

How to Spoil a Husband.

Even the best of husbands resembles ordinary mortals in one trifling characteristic—there are some things he likes to do, and some other things he decidedly objects to doing, writes Christine Terhune Herrick, in an article on "How to Spoil a Husband" in the February *Ladies' Home Journal*. And among the latter may be included divers useful and admirable occupations, which do not happen to commend themselves to his taste. In nine cases out of ten the wife, instead of attempting gently and firmly to conquer his disinclination to these pursuits, humors him in his objections to them, and thus unwittingly sows the seeds of future annoyance and trial for herself. Nearly every man has some weakness. One dislikes to put on his dress-suit when he goes out with his wife in the evening, preferring to mortify her by appearing in morning dress when other men are *en grand tenue*. Another protests against going out in the evening at all. A third objects to waiting upon himself in such matters as putting away his clothing or papers, while a fourth has a well-rooted custom of unpunctuality at meals. Others have unpleasant little personal habits, such as a preference for sitting in their shirt sleeves on warm days, or a trick of picking their teeth or cleaning their nails elsewhere than in private. Or perhaps one and all have some pet slang phrase, or prevarication, or grammatical inaccuracy, that grates harshly on ears polite. If the wife condones these offenses in the early days of married life, when her influence with her husband can compass almost anything, she may resign herself to the conviction that she will never eradicate the habits she condemns.

Any reforms the wife attempts to pursue should be conducted with the utmost gentleness. We none of us like to be reminded that we are not perfect, and it is intensely unpleasant to learn that our best-beloved do not consider us impeccable. The wife must bear this in mind; put herself in her husband's place and resolve to be tender as well as firm. An appeal to his love for her, to her pride in him, his sense of justice and his sense of what is right, is almost always a sure plea, and the result, when she succeeds, justifies her efforts and compensates for her pains.

Mohammedan Marriages.

To our free-born American ideas of liberty, how intolerable seems the secluded life of the Mohammedan women. We have been in the habit of surrounding the lives of these Eastern sisters with romance. To sit all day on pretty, soft rugs, working at bright embroidery or playing on a sweet-toned dulcimer, sounds delightful, and might be for a few days; but when we think of spending a whole lifetime in this manner, does not some of the romance fade?

The following, taken from Macnaghten's "Principles of Mohammedan Law," gives us an of what marriage means to a Mohammedan woman: "The effect of a contract of marriage is to legalize the mutual enjoyment of the parties; to place the wife under the dominion of the husband; * * * to enforce behavior towards all his wives on the part of the husband with a power of correction in case of disobedience." We might sum up the foregoing in fewer words: The effect of a contract of marriage is to make the wife a slave to her husband's slightest whim. Yet the sole aim of a Mohammedan woman is to marry, and parents are glad to betroth their daughters as young as six or eight years, twelve years being considered the marriageable age.

A betrothal is brought about in the following manner: A young Moslem hears of the wealth and beauty (for these attractions are considered as highly by the Eastern lover as the Western) of some frail daughter of the harem. Of course he has never seen her, nor indeed may he see her until she is safely installed in his home; so in order to obtain some definite information concerning her charms, he employs a third person (generally, says Prof. Jannaris, a Jewess, as a Christian woman abhors the Moslem too much to adapt herself to such a mission) to call at the home of the maiden and bring him word if rumor has said true regarding her. The Jewess discharges her duty and brings a glowing report to our young Mahomet. Not satisfied with this, the lover dispatches his mother to observe more critically the little lady. This the mother does with native sagacity. Should the mother's report be satisfactory, a meeting is arranged between the fathers of the two young people, when the dowry is agreed upon, and the aspirant consummates the engagement by sending his dear a basket of sweetmeats and flowers. If the girl has not yet reached the marriageable age, the young man must await that happy time, when the bride with all her effects is removed to his home. Then may he look upon her face, freed from the yashmak, or veil, which the great prophet commanded all women to wear.

What would our American girls think of such a courtship? LILLIAN WORDEN.
Topeka, Kas.

Colds.

The following sensible remarks on managing a cold, we clip from the *Healthy Home*. The sufferer should rest in the first place. He should remain at home two or three days, and a little longer if possible. Give the muscular and nervous system complete rest. The simple home remedies, such as hot lemonade, hot teas and other drinks, will be sufficient in most cases. All persons should protect their bodies carefully. Do not be brave in any form of carelessness. A "cold" may come from a wet foot, an exposed chest, a bared head or a sudden cooling of any portion of the body's surface. Keep out of a sudden draught. Do not follow the anti-overcoat philosophers. Sleep in well-ventilated room. Do not bundle your neck. A sponge bath keeps the pores open, and, within limits, is always a good thing. Eat wholesome food, keep good hours, remembering always that one of the best things to break up a cold is plenty of sleep. Eat moderately. Do not eat at all for a few meals unless appetite comes. The old recommendation to "stuff a cold" is folly. See that the bowels, the skin and the kidneys properly perform their functions. The worst cold which ever afflicted the writer, one which hung on most of a winter and caused the gravest alarm, was cured by sawing wood. The exercise could only be continued for half an hour at first, but it produced perspiration, improved the digestion, and resulted in throwing off the cold in less than two weeks. But we give this rather as a suggestion, with the reason for it, than as a prescription.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar



Upon our 250 acres of Nursery we have every family of Trees and Plants hardy in a northern climate; whether fruit, ornamental, nut, or flowering. Among the numerous choice new sorts are Lovett's Best Blackberry, Beebe and Lovett's Early Strawberries, Japan Wineberry, Green Mt. Grape, Lincoln Plum, Hardy Orange, Japan Walnuts, Ice King Primrose, Everblooming Spiraeas, etc.

All are accurately described and quoted at half the price of solicitors in Lovett's Guide to Horticulture, the most complete and elaborate catalogue published by any nursery establishment in the world. The book is richly illustrated and is replete with notes on purchasing, planting, pruning, care and culture. Mailed free; with colored plates, 10c.

Shipments to distant points a Specialty.
J. T. Lovett Co., Little Silver, N. J.

MAULE'S



SEEDS

LEAD ALL

Have done so for years and are as far ahead in '92 as ever before.

OUR new Seed Book is a wonder and is pronounced the best Seed and Plant Catalogue published. All the striking novelties as well as the old standbys, are represented in colors; not only Vegetables and Flowers, but also Flowering Plants, Small Fruits, Nut-Bearing Trees, etc. It contains 732 illustrations, weighs over 11 oz., is brim-full and running over with all the good things in Plant life. This Catalogue, representing the largest mail trade in America, should be in the hands of every gardener or fruit-grower. You need it. It is too expensive to mail free; send five 2 cent stamps and you will receive a copy by return mail. This does not represent half its cost. Address

WM. HENRY MAULE,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mention this paper and you will receive, free of charge, a packet of Earliest of All Tomatoes (now first offered, worth 20 cts. any other way.) It is 3 to 5 days earlier than any other, of good shape, size and color; it is the Vegetable novelty of 1892, or, if you prefer, a packet of *Marguerite* Carnations which bloom four months from sowing the seed.

MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY.
\$12 Buys a \$65.00 Improved Oxford Singer Sewing Machine; perfect working, reliable, finely finished, adapted to light and heavy work, with a complete set of the latest improved attachments free. Each machine guaranteed for 5 years. Buy direct from our factory, and save dealers and agents profit. Send for FREE CATALOGUE.
OXFORD MFG. COMPANY, DRPT. B 8 CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENT made \$71 in four days selling my Electric Cords and Specialties. 100 FREE. Dr. Bridgman, 57 W. 4th St. New York

The Young Folks.

Mending Stockings.

Pair of baby's stockings!
They are small and black and plain,
But find sweet satisfaction
In looking them over again.

I mended these same stockings—
It must be two years ago—
And then they were laid in the drawer;
There was no one to wear them, you know.

For our own beautiful baby
Had gone to a fairer clime;
She had entered the golden city
Where we hope to meet her some time.

And though in the mending basket
There still were stockings small,
There were none for a tiny baby
With daintiest feet of all.

Yet again from the open heaven
A wonderful gift has come,
And the sound of a baby's cooing
Is heard again in our home.

And tiny feet are moving
Along the nursery floor,
And dainty baby stockings
Are needed now once more.

Is it strange that I find a pleasure
In taking them in my hand?
They speak of our newest treasure,
And of one in the Fatherland.

—Mary J. Porter, in Harper's Bazar.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

GONE TO KANSAS.

BY ISABEL STEVENSON.

INTRODUCTION.

For some time previous to the year 1865 the Russel family lived in the cottage next to that occupied by myself, and between this family and myself a very frank and cordial friendship existed.

Mr. and Mrs. John Russel are Americans, though of Scotch parentage, while I, though living in the United States, am wholly and entirely Scotch. As regards myself, I may say further that I am a widow, of independent means, Mrs. Agnes Linton by name; and although the Russels, young and old, are pleased to address me as Aunt Agnes, I have really no near kinsfolk, and for the most part lead a very humdrum, commonplace life. I believe, however, taking into account my close acquaintance with this family and my knowledge of all the circumstances relating to the matter, that I am well qualified to do what I have undertaken, namely: to tell you how they went to Kansas and became homesteaders, thinking to better their condition and improve the prospects of the young folks.

There is a big tear in my mind's eye when I recall their immense faith in their own ability to overcome every obstacle, and when I think of their tender feet, all unused to the cactus, which, as I assured them, abounded on the prairies of Kansas.

I wish I could make you see them as they appeared to me when entering the first stage of what turned out to be "Kansas fever."

I had gone into their house one evening, as was my custom at times, to knit a while and have a chat, and before I was long there I could see something out of common engrossed their minds. There were Mr. and Mrs. Russel, who might be supposed to have the most sense, looking eager and animated over nothing that I could see. And there were the two eldest boys, Tom and Will, seated at the table looking over a big map of Kansas. Even the youngest boy, Jake, seemed to share the common excitement, and he was the first to give me a clue to the situation.

"Don't you think, Aunt Agnes," he said, "that two good bay horses are as good as any old gray mare?"

"Well," I said, "that depends. I have heard it said that the gray mare is the better horse."

At this he looked thoughtful, and in his own deliberative way resumed: "You see to-day father had a letter from Tom Raymond, all about what a nice place Kansas is, and Mrs. Raymond sent mother a Kansas newspaper with a place marked in it for us to read."

"Well, Jake, did you read it?"

"Yes, mother read it to us. It is all about a man who had nothing but a wife and a lot of children and one old gray mare, and he went to Kansas and got a farm, and he is rich now, and has everything nice, and is going to live happy all his days."

"Well, Jake, that is only a story. I have read scores of stories that ended just that way, and the newspapers often tell stories like that."

"But, Aunt, the paper says it is quite

true, and they wonder why more folks don't come to Kansas."

"Well, Jake, what do you think about it yourself?"

"Oh! I think we have lots of children."

"Only five, Jake."

"Well, isn't five lots?"

"All right. What else?"

"Well, we haven't any gray mare, but we have two bay horses, and I think that is better."

"Suppose they are better; what then?"

"Why, we should go to Kansas and get rich, too."

"Now, John Russel," said I to the head of the house, "you never did seriously think any such nonsense as that?"

"Why not, Aunt?" said he.

"Oh! I have no patience with folks like you," I said. "Just because you have a letter from a fellow who is, if anything, crankier than yourself, and a newspaper with a silly story that is most likely a lie, you seriously think of leaving a place where you are at least comfortable, and going off on a wild goose chase after—you don't know what."

"Well," said he, "you have jumped to conclusions pretty quick, though your conclusions are not quite correct. In the first place, I may tell you that it is quite three months since we have talked about going West, though this is the first hint you have had about it. In the next place, if we should go, which we have not decided yet, we shall know what we are going for."

"Well, to be sure," said I, "it is some little comfort to hear you say so."

"One thing which tempts me to wish to go," said Mrs. Russel, "is this: Doctor B—has assured me that I will have a better chance of good health in Kansas, and if I can get well and strong, it will be better for all of us."

"Yes," said I, "if you do not get killed in the process."

"Oh, well, if I do, it will just be a case of survival of the fittest."

"I don't know about that. You might survive and be the fittest here where you are, if you could just be content. But I do not want to argue with you, only I am bound to discharge my duty, and tell you what I know of Kansas; and as far as information goes, I believe I am well qualified. When I was younger I had some thoughts of going there myself, and so collected all sorts of information on the subject. I can tell you about how many rattlesnakes there are to the acre, and how the grasshoppers and potato bugs take up so much land that many would-be settlers have concluded there was no room for themselves, and in consequence have left the land and given it over to the little pests. I know about the hot winds, that shrivel up the corn before it can make any ears, and blister your hands and face if you do not cover them up; and I can tell you about the rain that never comes when you want it, but comes in a deluge when you don't want it, and sweeps away all of your farm but the mortgage. But what I would like to learn is this: Suppose you go there and find the health you seek, accompanied by a good appetite, what are you going to eat? You can't dine on a drink of water and a sunflower, can you? But I really believe you would as soon hear an apt quotation from Shakespeare or some other dead and gone old fellow as have a good dinner."

"By no means," said John. "When one is hungry, dinner is best; but we do not mean to go where we can't at least get bread and butter."

"Well, you shall see. Kansas is not a land flowing with milk and honey."

At this point in the discussion John Russel rose, and, getting hold of a bible, sat down again, and began to turn over the leaves. I could not think what he was after, and only hoped he was not going to make a religious matter out of this Kansas craze, so quietly waited developments. After awhile he said: "You spoke of a land flowing with milk and honey. Let me read you this little bit." What he did read was the thirteenth chapter of the book of Numbers, about the twelve men sent into Canaan by Moses to spy out the land, and about the report they brought back, along with the big cluster of grapes which they cut down with its branch from beside the brook Eshcol and carried between two on a staff. The 27th and 28th verses read as follows: "And they told him and said, 'we came into the land whither thou sentest us, and surely it floweth with milk and honey, and this is the fruit of it.'" "Nevertheless the

people be strong that dwell in the land, and the cities are walled and very great; and moreover, we saw the children of Anak there."

When Mr. Russel had read this there was silence for a little while, and I waited to hear him point the moral. But he didn't, so I had to say: "I suppose you think my report of Kansas is like the one you have read—all about the difficulties, the walled cities, and the sons of Anak."

"So far it is," said John; "but where are the grapes?"

"There is not a grape," said I; "or, if there be any, they are small and sour."

"We may call them sour," said John, "if we can't get them."

"Well, I have spoken," said I, "and I do not mean to say another word about it till you have come to a decision."

In about a week afterwards the matter was decided as I thought it would be, in favor of going West. In my judgment the Russels, one and all, overestimated the advantages which should accrue from this step they were about to take, and entirely overlooked the difficulties which they were sure to encounter in making a home in a new country. Of course, my judgment might be incorrect, and to go up and possess the land might be a wise thing to do, and the Russels the right folks to do it.

In winding up his business, Mr. Russel was delayed so that by the time they left to go to Kansas the days were getting short and the nights cold. He and his two sons, Tom and Will, went first. They chartered a car, and in it put the horses and wagons, with some farming implements and some household goods. It was decided that Oberlin, in northwestern Kansas, should be their stopping place, as the United States land office for that district is there located.

Mrs. Russel, with the three younger children, Jake and the two little girls, Maggie and Jeanie, remained with me for a stipulated time, to give Mr. Russel a chance to find some sort of shelter for them when they should rejoin him. At the time agreed upon, I accompanied Mrs. Russel and the children to the depot. There we found an old friend of Russel's waiting for us. He gave Mrs. Russel a card with a message to John written on it, and when they got on board there was just time for a hasty good-bye, when the train moved away.

Turning to go home, I wondered where or in what circumstances I should see them again. I had stipulated with Mrs. Russel that she should keep a correct account of their outgoings and incomings for my benefit, and I had promised to pay them a visit at some future time if they should settle in Kansas.

[NOTE.—The next part of this authentic narrative I take from the journal kept by Mrs. Eliza Russel, which journal has for some time been in my possession.—AGNES LINTON.]

(To be continued.)

Pears' Soap

We perspire a pint a day without knowing it; ought to. If not, there's trouble ahead. The obstructed skin becomes sallow or breaks out in pimples. The trouble goes deeper, but this is trouble enough.

If you use Pears' Soap, no matter how often, the skin is clean and soft and open and clear.

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

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

A Germ Disease.

The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well. ☉

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Secretary Smith thinks the plows of Kansas will go about a finger length deeper on account of the State's exhibit at the World's Fair, and that the increased product on account of the better farming will be worth \$100,000. Thus the preparation to make the exhibit will pay its way in advance.

Let no farmer be discouraged by the array of information which must accompany the competitive exhibits at the World's Fair. A simple pass-book will suffice to keep the necessary record. As to "average temperature" and "rain or snow" these can be furnished from the records kept at several places in the State.

The fourth annual Farmers' Institute of Shawnee county will be held at Oak Grange hall, Mission township, commencing February 9, at 7:30 p. m., and closing the following evening. The program is full and varied. Excellent papers will be presented by Shawnee county people and addresses will be delivered by Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, and by President Geo. T. Fairchild, of the Agricultural college. A basket dinner on the 10th will be an enjoyable feature of the program.

We have made the statement so often that the Brown County Farmers' Institute is one of, if not the best organization of the kind in Kansas that it is pretty generally known throughout the State, especially among the readers of the KANSAS FARMER. This institute is the oldest in the State, and has never failed to meet in annual session since its organization. It is a growing, progressive society, and each succeeding session excels all former meetings. The last session, held at Hiawatha, last week, January 27, 28 and 29, was the most valuable county institute the writer ever attended. Space in this issue will not permit a report of this last session, but most of the valuable papers read before the session will appear from time to time in our columns.

B. F. Smith, editor *Fruit Farmer*, Lawrence, Kansas, has just returned from an extended trip through Texas. He sends us a long communication, and is evidently much delighted with the country. Among other things he says: "They begin shipping berries from Galveston about the middle of February, and keep it up till May, when northern berries appear." He was surprised at finding several Kansans who have gone to Texas on account of weak lungs and kindred ailments, and while their health is being restored, they practice temperance and observe that many of the good Southern people share in the same principle. Alvin, twenty-nine miles from Galveston, is the only prohibition town he saw in the State. "Here," he says, "lands are low in price, considering the possibilities of the soil in the production of such a multiplicity and variety of fruit and vegetable crops."

THE NORTHERN ALLIANCE.

A national meeting of the Northern organization of the Farmers' Alliance was held last week at Chicago. No doubt the most important action had was that with reference to a consolidation of forces.

The leading temperance people of the country have never been satisfied with the treatment of their cause by the political parties. Every one who is at all familiar with the personelle of the temperance work recognizes the prominence of the name of Frances E. Willard as a representative of the movement.

The *Voice* of New York, the national organ of advanced temperance thought, has for some time intimated a willingness to co-operate with the country's industrial organizations for the furtherance of the more conservative of their demands and the suppression of the saloon.

The vote of the Kansas reform Legislature of last year, whereby the proposition to resubmit the prohibitory section of the State constitution to a vote of the people was buried under an immense majority, would probably be duplicated in every State in the Union were the same questions at issue and were the farmers as fully represented in each as they were in the last Kansas Legislature.

In view of the above briefly stated concurrence of views it is not surprising that during this Chicago meeting, responsive to the call of Frances E. Willard there was at the Sherman House a meeting of representatives of the People's, the National Reform and the Prohibition parties. This conference was for the purpose of devising means for securing united action on all questions of reform in which the three parties have a common interest.

Ignatius Donnelly presented to the conference a sort of a constitution for a new political party which he had prepared. This was approved and will be presented as an address to the meeting of the trades' organizations and the People's party to be held at St. Louis, February 22. No one in the conference considered himself or his vote bound by the address. It is said to be merely an expression of opinion. The propositions laid down in the address are these:

1. That money should be issued by the general government, without the intervention of any private institutions, in sufficient quantity to carry on the business of the country, and such money should be a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private.
2. That the saloon is the great enemy of reform in these matters. As the chief fountain of corruption in our politics we denounce its pernicious influence upon our country and demand its suppression.
3. All means of public transportation and communication should be controlled by the government to obtain for all the people equal and equitable advantages in such service; and, if the effort to so control said means of transportation and communication shall prove impracticable, then we favor government ownership of the same.
4. That we are opposed to speculation in land and alien ownership of same, and we demand a reasonable limitation of the amount of land that can be owned by any corporation or individual.
5. That we favor municipal suffrage for women, with an educational qualification.

These were adopted without a dissenting vote and the following were appointed to present the address to the St. Louis convention: Dr. G. Delameter, Frances E. Willard, G. W. Miller, J. B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Samuel Dickie and E. J. Wheeler.

It has been well understood that the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, sometimes called the Southern Alliance, is to be fully represented at the St. Louis meeting. The above action assures the attendance of representatives of the three organizations which took part in the Sherman House conference. The great labor organizations are also to be represented. The opinion of the ablest papers which speak for these several organizations is that the demands to be formulated at St. Louis should be general and conservative in their nature, embracing only what can be advocated by all of the several elements to be assembled.

The action of the Northern Alliance and the other interests represented at Chicago is decidedly in this line and presages a pooling of issues in a way to make formidable the forces behind the demands which shall be agreed upon.

NOT A FARMERS' MEETING.

Some sort of organization calling itself the National Board of Trade held a meeting last week at Washington, for the purpose, as shown by the published proceedings, of instructing Congress and the President how to discharge their official duties. It is reported that C. Wood Davis, of Kansas, attended, made a speech and

was elected a Vice President. It is evident, however, that other interests than that of agriculture represented by Mr. Davis were more potent in shaping the course of the meeting. The resolutions as to transportation show also that the railroads were not in control of the meeting.

The following is the telegraphic summary of the work of the meeting:

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The National Board of Trade to-day adopted an address to Congress urging the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that corporations, as well as their agents and employees, should be made indictable.

Resolutions were also adopted authorizing and empowering the Inter-State Commerce Commission to employ counsel to represent them in any litigation in the enforcement of the Inter-State commerce law.

Another resolution adopted urges on the President the wisdom of filling vacancies on the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the appointment of men belonging to the class of trained transporters of capable merchants or manufacturers.

The board then resumed consideration of the resolution opposing the Washburn bill in regard to dealing in futures.

After a long debate a resolution was adopted in opposition to the measure known as "the Butterworth bill."

A resolution was adopted requesting railway companies to co-operate with the postoffice department to facilitate the transportation of mails.

The silver question was then taken up. The following was adopted: "The National Board of Trade memorializes the Executive and legislative departments of the national government to promote and secure at the earliest practicable date an international conference for the adjustment of a fixed ratio between gold and silver, and further until such ratio has been secured by an international agreement any and all legislation aiming at free coinage of silver or the repeal of the present law should be strenuously opposed."

A resolution was also adopted asking Congress to take steps looking to the equalization of monetary standards and the unification of the money systems of the great nations of the world.

Liberal appropriations by Congress to the Columbian Exposition were recommended and the convention then adjourned.

TRANSPORTATION.

That further advancement is to be made in transportation methods is doubted by no one who has given attention to the subject. The ten-wheeled locomotive of to-day, capable of drawing at great speed a passenger train of nine cars, by the evaporation of 500 gallons of water and the consumption of 500 pounds of soft coal per mile, bears little resemblance to the crude machine with which Peter Cooper made his trial trip.

Improvements in coaches and other parts of the rolling stock have been as great as those made upon the engine. When the writer first assisted in loading wheat into cars, 300 bushels—18,000 pounds—was a carload. Now, by the more generous use of iron, and by more scientific construction, freight cars with capacity to safely carry 50,000 pounds are common. The elegance, convenience, comfort and safety of passenger coaches has been equally improved. The introduction of heavy steel rails with modern splices has been supplemented by rock ballast, and produced road beds which for durability, safety and smoothness, are not to be compared with those they have superseded.

But a greater improvement still is now at hand. The destruction of property by fires started from locomotive sparks amounts to immense sums annually. The discomfort of smoke and cinders to travelers in warm weather when the windows must be open, is no small matter. The extravagance of hurrying an expensive machine, like a locomotive, over thousands of miles while doing its work; the extravagance of the production of steam under such circumstances, are items of bad economy which will be unable to withstand the competition of the more scientific method of propulsion soon to be introduced.

A commission of nine railroad experts has just been investigating the subject of electrical transportation as applied to railroads. The result of their labors, which have been concluded, and the intentions of the railroads they represent were partially revealed by Chief Engineer McHenry, of the Northern Pacific Co., whose headquarters are at Tacoma. He said: "I believe that the motive power will be applied directly to the axles of each car, thus making each car its own motor. Experiments are to be proceeded with at once; they will take place at the various works and much of the cost will be borne by the railroads. I don't see why electricity should not displace locomotives, especially over steep grades. The question which will be most difficult of disposal will be the transmission of the current and the obtaining of adequate power in the wire."

The "visible" supply of wheat last week showed a decrease of 597,000 from that of

the week previous, while the "visible" supply of corn shows an increase of 138,000 bushels.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The KANSAS FARMER is permitted by Secretary Smith, of the Kansas Columbian Exposition Commission, to publish the following interesting letter of instructions as to agricultural exhibits:

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL,
CHICAGO, ILL., January 7, 1892.

W. H. Smith, Esq., Secretary Kansas Columbian Exposition Commission, Topeka, Kas.:

DEAR SIR:—The following suggestions relative to the exhibit of farm crops from your State are herewith transmitted for your information:

1. All applications from your State for space in which to exhibit farm crops (other than dairy products) will be reported by this department to your commission for your information, and the applicant notified of such reference and advised to correspond with your board.

2. In all instances where a State or Territory has a regularly organized commission or board to represent such State or Territory at the Exposition, this department will rely upon such commission or board to arrange for such an exhibit of farm crops from said State or Territory as will in the judgment of said commission or board adequately and justly represent the diversified products of such State or Territory comprehended in the classification of this department.

3. The following information will be required to accompany each exhibit:

- a. Name of object.
- b. Name of producer.
- c. Place where grown.
- d. Character of soil.
- e. Date of planting.
- f. Quantity of seed planted per acre.
- g. Method of cultivation.
- h. Date of harvesting.
- i. Yield per acre.
- j. Weight.
- k. Price of product at nearest home market.
- l. Average temperature by months for the time intervening between planting and harvesting.
- m. Average rain or snowfall by months for the time intervening between planting and harvesting.
- n. Was exhibit produced by irrigation?

4. Your board will be notified on or before March 1 next of the space that can be set apart in the Agricultural building for the exhibit contemplated by this circular from your State.

5. You will be advised by this department in ample time of the restrictions, limitations, quantities, etc., connected with such exhibits.

6. This circular is sent so that your board can make such arrangements as you deem best to secure a representative line of each of the cereals, grasses, fibers, etc., produced in your State.

7. After notification by this department of the space set apart for this exhibit from your State, your board should consider the most satisfactory plan in your judgment to properly display your exhibit, and submit to this department a sketch as provided by section 7 of the special rules of the department.

8. By referring to the special rules of the department you will see that there will be a special display of sugar beets during the two weeks beginning Monday, October 9, 1893, and a special display of potatoes and other tubers during the two weeks beginning Monday, September 11, 1893.

9. The right to modify the above regulations is reserved.

W. I. BUCHANAN,
Chief Department of Agriculture.

BLACK-TOP MERINO BREEDERS.

We are in receipt of a communication from W. G. Berry, Houstonville, Pa., with a report of the annual meeting of the Black-Top Spanish Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association, held January 21.

The report of the Secretary shows that they are in splendid financial condition. The Secretary was called upon and submitted reports of meetings of a committee of eighteen sheep-breeders' associations, societies at Chicago, November 16, 1891, which was accepted and the committee continued.

The President was ordered to issue a warrant for \$25, in favor of the Treasurer, and a committee of eighteen of a national live stock association.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously by a standing vote:

- Resolved, (1) That we, the stock-holders of the Black-Top Spanish Merino Sheep-Breeders' Publishing Association, at our annual meeting, held January 21, 1892, do request the management of the Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago, in 1893, to order the gates of the exposition to be closed on the Sabbath day during the exposition.
- Resolved, (2) That the Secretary be ordered to

forward a copy of the above resolution to the management of the Columbian.

Resolved, (3) That the officers of this association are hereby authorized to use every honorable means, in co-operation with other live stock associations, to secure for the live stock industry an equitable share of the appropriation of \$300,000 made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to assist the citizens of the State in making a creditable exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

On motion, the chairman was ordered to call a meeting of the association in October, to perfect arrangements for an exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

KANSAS QUARANTINE RULES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Many farmers and stockmen have asked that we send you a copy of quarantine rules that you may publish them in order that all may know what they are, I therefore inclose copy.

K. HURST,
Ch'man Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

To whom it may concern:

From and after this date, and until further notice, all cattle coming into Kansas from that portion of New York lying south of the north line of Connecticut, all of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, and the Dominion of Canada, will be required to enter the State at Kansas City, where they will be held in quarantine, at the risk and expense of the owner, for a period of ninety days, or until they shall receive a bill of health signed by the State Veterinarian of Kansas.

Cattle from all other districts (north of the quarantine) may enter the State, provided the shipper satisfies the State Inspector at Kansas City that they are healthy, and have not been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease.

1st. All persons driving or shipping cattle into the State from or through the Kansas City stock yards will be required to have a permit from the State Inspector stationed at said stock yards, and all railway companies are prohibited from shipping from said stock yards until permits are presented to the agent.

2d. Cattle from south of the south line of the State of Kansas, that have been kept, since the first day of December of the previous year, west of the 22d meridian of longitude west from Washington, D. C., and north of the 34th parallel of north latitude, may be admitted to the State of Kansas under the following rules:

3d. That the owner or manager shall first show, by his own and the affidavit of two reputable disinterested persons, that they are acquainted with the cattle sought to be shipped or driven, and that they have known said cattle since the first day of December last preceding, and that said cattle have been kept in the territory described above, and have not come in contact with any Southern cattle; and give number and kind of cattle, and of what brand or brands. And upon presentation of such affidavits, if satisfactory to this board or the State Inspector, permits will be issued to ship or drive such cattle to any point in the State of Kansas.

4th. That where residents of Kansas own or control cattle that have been driven into the Indian Territory for grazing purposes, such cattle may be driven to the stations hereinafter named for shipment to market, under the regulations prescribed by the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture February 5, 1891; provided, however, said cattle have been kept, since the first day of December of the previous year, west of the east line of the Indian Territory, and north of the 36th parallel of north latitude, and east of the 22d meridian of longitude west from Washington, D. C.: Kiowa, Goss, Caldwell, Hunnewell, Silverdale, Cedar Vale, Hewins, Elgin, Caney, Tyro, Coffeyville, Edna and Chetopa. All persons desiring to drive cattle to the above-named stations will be required to comply with the following rules:

5th. That the owner or manager shall first show, by his own and the affidavit of two reputable disinterested persons, that they are acquainted with the cattle sought to be driven and shipped, and that they have known said cattle since the first day of December last preceding, and that said cattle have been kept in the territory described above; and give number and kind of cattle, and of what brand or brands. And upon the presentation of such affidavits, if satisfactory to this board or the State Inspector, permits will be issued to drive such cattle to the stations above named.

6th. Inspectors will be appointed by the State at the following points: One at Coffeyville, for Coffeyville, Caney and Elgin; headquarters at Coffeyville. One at Arkansas City; headquarters at Arkansas City. One at Caldwell, for Caldwell and Hunnewell; headquarters at Caldwell. One at Kiowa; headquarters at Kiowa. One at Chetopa, for Chetopa and Baxter Springs. But no cattle will be permitted to be driven to these stations unless first inspected. Address the above points, in care of railroad agent.

7th. The cars used to transport such animals, and the pens in which they are fed and watered, and the pens set apart for their reception at points of destination, shall be disinfected in the following manner:

(a) Remove all litter and manure. This litter and manure may be disinfected by mixing it with lime, diluted sulphuric acid, or, if not disinfected, it may be stored where no cattle can come in contact with it until after December 1.

(b) Wash the cars and the feeding and watering troughs with water until clean.

(c) Saturate the walls and floors of the cars,

and the fencing, troughs and chutes of the pens, with a solution made by dissolving four ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water. Or, disinfect the cars with a jet of steam under a pressure of not less than fifty pounds to the square inch.

8th. All railroads, express or other transportation companies or individuals are forbidden to transport or drive any cattle into this State, except in compliance with the foregoing rules and regulations, under the penalties of the following statute:

[Extract from Chapter 2, Special Session Laws of 1884.]

SEC. 21. Except as otherwise provided in this act, any person who shall violate, disregard or evade, or attempt to violate, disregard or evade any of the provisions of this act, or who shall violate, disregard or evade, or attempt to violate, disregard or evade, any of the rules, regulations, orders or directions of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission establishing and governing quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

By order of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, State of Kansas.
Topeka, Kas. W. H. GOING, Sec'y.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The KANSAS FARMER has about completed a list of the best reform books published, especially those of rare merit and acknowledged authority on the subjects which they treat. Those of our readers who desire books on economic questions should not fail to send for our list and prices.

The New York Press, which is now four years old, has had a phenomenal success. Its circulation is stated at over 100,000 copies daily. While Republican in politics, the Press announces that it is the organ of no faction, pulls no wires, and has no animosities to avenge. Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in its columns. The daily and Sunday editions for one year are furnished for only \$5, while the daily alone is only \$3. The weekly is \$1 per year.

That great magazine, *The Forum*, will in its February number contain some papers of especial value at this time. Of these, that on reclaiming a great domain by irrigation will be read with especial interest by Kansans. The social problems of the hour will receive consideration in papers on General Booth's great plan of work in England and the German labor colonies for tramps. One thing is to be said of the *Forum* articles, and that is, that every one of them is able and conservative.

Of the great magazines and reviews, none is more conspicuous and pronounced in advocating the cause of the mass of workers than the *Arena*, of Boston. It is the equal if not superior of the *Forum* or the *North American Review*, and every farmer and wage-earner who can should read it. It is edited with rare ability, and every one who desires to keep posted on the important problems of the times, cannot afford to miss the monthly visits of this great periodical. For clubbing rates, see our "Special Club List."

A MAMMOTH TOMATO.—No vegetable ever introduced has created such a sensation as the Mansfield Tree Tomato. It grows to a height of twelve or fourteen feet and produces fine large fruit of a most delicious flavor. Many of the tomatoes weigh over three pounds each. The Tree Tomato is ornamental, and being useful as well, should be grown by every one. The true seed is being offered in this issue by L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn., who are headquarters for it. This firm is giving away \$3,000 worth of valuable premiums this year and no one should fail to accept their offer and secure a premium list, catalogue and package of this seed.

"McDermut's Western Breeders' Directory" is before us. It contains a list of all horse, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry breeders in the States of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, also points of merit in judging live stock and poultry, as recognized by the American associations. It was especially compiled for and intended as a mailing list for the large class of business men who have occasion to reach live stock breeders and dealers and those connected with that industry. It also contains a list of the agricultural associations of the three States named, with names and post-office addresses of the Secretaries. Also live stock record associations throughout the United States, with names and addresses of the Secretaries. This valuable directory is published by W. B. McDermut, Bellevue, Neb. The price is \$1.50. It can be secured at the KANSAS FARMER office.

Gossip About Stock.

T. Outhier & Son, of Maryville, Mo., write us as follows: "On Thursday, March 3 (day following our horse sale), we have decided to sell thirty imported Spanish jacks at public sale, and we wish to change the words in our advertisement, so that instead of 'imported Spanish jacks at private sale' it will read, '30 imported Spanish jacks at public sale, Thursday, March 3.'" We are sorry the letter came too late for us to change the wording in the advertisement this week, as the side of the paper containing it had already gone to press; so we give this notice of the change, which will answer the purpose just as well. See their announcement on page 20.

The annual meeting of the Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association of Nebraska will take place at Beatrice, on February 16, 17 and 18, and promises to be the most interesting meeting yet held. Among those who have already volunteered to furnish papers are Hon. T. Sterling Morton on "American Agricultural Products in Europe;" Hon. F. E. Brown, on National and State Experimental Stations;" Hon. Charles H. Walker, on "The Protection of our Live Stock Interests;" Dr. M. E. Knowles, of Terre Haute, Ind., on "Sterility in Brood Animals and Its Treatment;" Hon. Elijah Filley, on "The Cattle Outlook;" Hon. W. P. McCreary, on "The Standard-bred Trotter the Proper Nucleus for the American Coach Horse of the Future;" Prof. Ingersoll, State University, on "More Practical Methods of Education for the Farmer;" Dr. Billings, on "Agricultural Colleges." It is intended to have an "experience meeting" on lump-jaw, led off by Mr. R. M. Allen, of the Standard Cattle Co., and by Col. Savage, of the Omaha stock yards. Hon. Sam C. Barrett will contribute a paper on "Our Live Stock Interests," and several others are to be heard from.

Our representative, who was present at the grand closing-out sale of Poland-China swine at the East Grovestock farm, Fremont, Neb., January 27, reports the sale a good one. Ninety-three head averaged \$53, and seventy-nine head averaged \$60. H. W. Hammond, of Waterloo, Iowa, purchased Graceful Bess 54150 for \$190, and Black Face 54156 at \$150. We are of the opinion, as are many others, that Mr. Hammond got the two best sows of the sale. We congratulate Iowa upon having such a breeder as Mr. Hammond, and wish to congratulate him for using such good judgment in his purchases. The sows are bred to Gay Wilkes, and breeders will watch the progress of these two litters with much interest. F. M. Diarmid, of Cumberland, Iowa, was one of the heavy purchasers. He bought six head—five sows, each of individual high merit as well as fancy pedigrees, and to "cap the climax," bought the noted Gilpin's Tecumseh 14323 for \$160 to head his herd. We understand that Mrs. Edwards offered Mr. Diarmid a handsome profit upon his investment if he would leave the hog; but Mr. Diarmid says he knows when he has "a good thing," and positively declined the offer. Mr. Diarmid, although an old breeder, has only recently commenced to handle thoroughbreds; but he is a good judge of a hog, and has certainly started in the right direction. His advertisement will appear early in the spring, and he will let you know what he has got. A. C. Stowell, of Cedar Rapids, Neb., bought four Tom Corwin sows, and at private sale also bought Lon Osgood, Allerton's Best and My Choice. Geo. Stennett, Holdrege, Neb., is getting together one of the best herds of Poland-Chinas in that State. He owns Tecumseh Junior (son of King Tecumseh), and has been buying the "tops" at several sales the past fall and winter. He purchased two very fine sows at the Edwards sale, one being a finely-bred Osgood sow safe in pig to Gay Wilkes, and a strongly-bred Corwin sow, bred to Hayseed 16699. George is figuring on a large crop of pigs in the spring, and will tell you later what he has for sale.

A few days ago the writer visited the stables of Wm. Austin, successor to the well-known and popular firm of Austin & Gray Bros., Emporia, Kas., and found all rustle and business, as usual. Mr. Austin has greatly increased the size of his barns, which we found well filled with choice specimens of several of the most valuable breeds, among which we mention the following: Nailstone Giant 3800 (11936), a beautiful black, large three-year-old, wide,

deep, of good range, an excellent top, silky hair, legs and feet first-class, and action and style very attractive; bred by Robert Earl, Gratham, Lincolnshire, England. Leake Lovitt 3255 (9771), a beautiful brown, foaled 1888; bred by Thomas Lovitt, Redmille, Nottinghamshire, England. He is one of the best types of Shire horses, having immense size, large bone, fine neck, good pasterns, and is a great mover. Ground Swell 3255 (9477), a beautiful bay, foaled 1888; bred by Joseph Grammer, Sawley, Derbyshire, England. He is almost faultless in conformation, and is a good mover. His sire, Hydraulic, was one of the most noted horses in England. Nailstone Trojan 3507 (Vol. 13), late Trojan III (10676), a showy blood-bay stallion of the highest merit, a model of strength and compactness, is a good mover, and weighs about 1,800 pounds; was bred by Thomas B. Kench, Cuddington, Aylesbury, England. Nailstone Blue Jacket 3790 (11920), beautiful dapple brown or bay, is a model of style of symmetry, of princely attraction, and possesses great vitality and muscular force, is a splendid actor and a royal show horse; was bred by Walter Dawkins Congerstone, Atherstone, Leicestershire, England. Nailstone Director II 3796 (11932), foaled 1889, one of the finest young two-year-olds in the country, is a beautiful bay, remarkably large, powerful and stylish. His individuality is in harmony with his wonderful breeding. Nailstone Demon 3795 (11930), foaled 1889, bred by Thomas K. Fox, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, England; imported August, 1891. He is a beautiful golden bay, possesses good size, wonderful density of muscular tissue and the finest organic quality, has immense bone, carries a stout body upon a set of well-molded limbs and feet, and will probably mature at 1,900 pounds. Mr. Austin considers this one of the most valuable stock horses he has ever imported, being deeply inbred in the best blood of the draft horse families of the old world. Nailstone Dispute 3797 (1193), foaled 1889, bred by Thomas Treckelton, England, imported August, 1891. He is a horse in which any experienced horseman can intuitively recognize a great sire, and is one of the greatest colts ever imported to this country. And so we might continue, but space forbids at this writing. Therefore we only add the following names from among the prominent horses found in this mammoth barn, viz.: Nailstone Grandmaster 3801 (11938); Nailstone Salesman 3805 (Vol. 13); Creteringham (2122), Vol. 6, Suffolk Stud Book; Cashier No. 23 (2022), Vol. 6, S. S. B.; Milroy No. 26 (2058), Vol. 5, S. S. B.; Grand Duke, Vol. 4, Yorkshire Coach Horse Stud Book; Ingmanthorpe Venture No. 1371, Vol. 3, Yorkshire Coach Horse Stud Book.

Wants all Treated Alike.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—You ask in a former issue of your paper, "What the wool-growers think of the proposed bill for placing wool on the free list?"

Why hit the farmer, and not the manufacturer? Kick out the weak one and let him root for himself, but hover the protecting wing over the strong one? I should not find much fault if we were all treated alike. I have 1,450 sheep.

A. J. HARTER.

St. John, Stafford Co., Kas.

"Worth a Guinea a Box."

[From Fame, a London newspaper.]

Mr. S—, a chemist of Liverpool, received a bill for the amount of 28s. from Thomas Beecham, St. Helens. Mr. S—, being at the time in pecuniary difficulties, pondered for a considerable time how to meet the demand. At last a bright idea flashed across his mind, and he said, joyfully:

"Yes, I will send Beecham a box of his own pills—he says himself they are worth a guinea a box—and seven shillings in cash."

This he did. In the course of a few days great was the surprise of Mr. S— to find that Beecham had forwarded the receipt attached to which were the words, "Cash only in future. Thomas Beecham."

In the United States Beecham's Pills are also advertised as universally acknowledged to be "worth a guinea a box"—but that they are for sale by all druggists at 25 cents.

Beecham evidently thinks it best to hedge against such bright fellows as the Liverpool druggist turning up on this side of the water.

Horticulture.

Prevention of Winter-Killing of Raspberries.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please inform me, through the columns of your valuable paper, how to keep Black-cap raspberries from winter-killing. A. D. ARNOLD. Longford, Clay Co.

As Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of the State Agricultural college, is an accepted authority on such matters, your query was referred to him and he writes the FARMER as follows:

Black-cap raspberries are not likely to winter-kill if the harder varieties are selected, and the plants are given proper attention in culture and pruning.

In average Kansas winters, with plants that have been properly headed back in the growing season, and that have not been choked to death by weeds in the previous dry season in summer, the standard varieties, such as Mammoth Cluster, Davidson's Thornless, Doolittle and Souhegan, are perfectly hardy. The Gregg sometimes kills back, even to the ground, while again it remains alive to the tip.

It is possible to protect even the most tender by covering them, but this is a method of securing fruit that few but experimenters are willing to use.

The great point in the hardiness of even the varieties mentioned is the summer treatment. It is a mistake to allow the ground to become thoroughly baked and choked with weeds in August, under the impression that it is necessary to cease cultivation to allow the vines to ripen. Keep the ground open, and at the same time cultivate out or hoe out the weeds that will otherwise sap the soil of the moisture needed by the bushes. Shorten in the new canes in mid-summer or earlier, leaving them three feet long. If this is done as soon as the new growth has reached the desired height, the lateral buds will be forced into growth, the result being a stout, erect, well-branched, well-ripened cane, instead of the long naked shoot otherwise likely to be formed. In their turn, punch the ends of these lateral branches, and you have put the canes in the best possible condition to ripen their wood thoroughly before autumn. With attention to these points there is little danger of vines of standard varieties killing in ordinary winters.

Fruit and Vegetables.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We do not know any two lines that conduce more to make farm life attractive than that of fruit and vegetables. Yet we have visited homes where the Ben Davis apple was the earliest fruit, or a variety of early (not sweet) corn had been in the family for thirty years, and of course it was behind the times. Now each section cannot raise all the fruits or vegetables, but we know of no place but what sufficient can be raised of some kinds to supply the home. If there is such a place we do not envy the residents.

But now the fruit agent is abroad, and if you understand your part of the business as you ought—posted in honest nurseries and kinds of fruit and prices—you will give him such sized order as will make your supply of fruit in the future, if not now, as complete as your section can raise.

The vegetable catalogues are out, and being posted in this as in the other, you will know where to send and what to get for that abundant supply for every day in the year of everything that pays you to raise. The farmer can have the best that his soil will produce, and no middlemen, tariff, or any of the much-talked-of oppressions. J. M. RICE. Burlington, Ok.

Spraying Fruit Trees and Vines.

Our first page illustration shows the method generally adopted by the most progressive fruit men for the protection of their crops from insects and fungus. Spraying has become so universally recognized as a part of the farm work that no apology is necessary for bringing the matter again to the attention of our readers. Expert entomologists estimate that the annual damage to the fruit crop in the United States alone amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars. Blight, rot, mildew, rust and insects are alarmingly on the increase, and have become the bane of farm, garden and orchard.

But science, always the handmaiden of man, has kept pace with the increased virulence of these diseases, and we now have at our command very efficient, and by no means costly remedies for all these pests. Leaf blight, pear scab, potato rot, and all forms of fungus diseases can be overcome by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, or ammoniacal carbonate of copper. All forms of insect life can be destroyed by spraying with arsenites or kerosene emulsion. It is of the greatest importance that the work be done at the right time, and in the proper way. The Field Force Pump Co., of Lockport, N. Y., have published a very instructive manual on this subject, which contains much valuable information, together with formulas, recipes, etc., which will be sent free on application. It might be added that the spraying pumps made by this company are considered the best in the market, and are highly recommended by the directors of the several State experiment stations, as practical, cheap, durable and efficient. Study up on this subject, and if you have but a few vines or trees, it will pay you to spray them. The estimated gain from judicious spraying amounts to over 400 per cent.

Horticultural Notes.

Selected from Smith's Fruit Farmer, Twenty-five years ago last spring we began small fruit culture. Then there was much encouragement to all who would go into it, but if low prices continue as in past two years it will take courage for a man to continue at it. Hence berry-growers should begin to diversify their crops by planting smaller acreage of strawberries, and grow more garden truck, keep a few cows, chickens, pigs and bees, in fact be content with less money and thus enjoy life more abundantly.

We expect to keep the subject of acreage and the non-culture of poor soft variety berries before our readers. The great question for us to consider now, in a commercial sense, is over-production. The small fruit-growers of the country before planting large acreage of over-productive strawberries, should first consider the market question and the cost to transport their products to distant markets. A small acreage or light crops, sold for good prices, is far better than large acreage, great crop and no price. Consider this matter candidly.

The most successful berry-grower is one who can produce the largest crop on the least acreage for the lowest cost. To become successful in the disposition of his crop, he must study up the market question. In these days of close, sharp competition, in getting paying prices in the different localities or markets, requires constant study during the shipping season, and thorough preparation before the packing season begins. This means to have a thorough understanding with commission men, agents or other dealers to whom the berries are to be shipped, lastly but not least, to get the lowest possible rates from transportation agents.

There are different modes of planting and cultivating the strawberry, but very few growers have adopted the best. The most careless way is to allow the runners to fill the bed, and form a dense mass of plants. In a year or two they become mixed with weeds, which cannot be eradicated without great labor, and the crop at best is poor and the quality bad. Another mode—a compromise between the good and the bad—is the matted row system; the plants growing thickly in the row, but admitting cultivation between. To keep the plantation clear of weeds requires much labor and must be given up to new plantings. A still better way is to keep the plants in stools with the runners cut off, which gives fine berries and an abundance of them. There is no hand-weeding of any account, the place between the stools in the rows being kept clean with the hoe. In field plantations the hoes are worked with a horse. Such plantations may be continued several years, the plants not being exhausted or reduced by forming runners. But there is still a better mode costing less to keep it in perfect order, than the matted bed or the matted row or the rows in stools with cut runners. This is the row system. Set the plants in squares or in rows both ways, two feet apart. We have stools often, when the soil is rich, measuring eighteen inches in diameter. By running shallow both ways the soil is kept clean and in good condition. By giving the bed a top dressing in the fall of well rotted manure, made fine by separated turnings, large and healthy plants will be obtained, furnishing fine, showy and excellent fruit, which will bring a large return and good prices in the market. This mode does not apply to limited garden culture, but to market plantations by the acre.

IN A DAY.
LAWRENCE, KANS., Aug. 9, 1888.
George Patterson fell from a second-story window, striking a fence. I found him using **ST. JACOBS OIL.**
He used it freely all over his bruises. I saw him next morning at work. All the blue spots rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.
"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

The Poultry Yard.

Capon-Growing.
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I do not think a person could engage in a more profitable business than growing capons for market.

To start in the general poultry business on a large scale requires considerable capital and a great deal of time and labor, but to start in to grow a lot of capons does not require so much capital and so large an outlay at first. Your buildings and fixtures need not cost half the money for capons, and coops and yards will not be required as in the case with hens and chickens. There is no question but that the business would be safe, easily conducted and very profitable. To conduct such a business a person need not keep a single hen or hatch a single chicken. All they have got to do in most neighborhoods is to advertise they wish to buy live cockerels, and will take chickens of all breeds and any age, from four weeks old to five months. If they are not brought in by the farmers, you can send a team around collecting them. You will have no trouble in most neighborhoods of buying all you want at from 10 to 25 cents each.

Your building, where the capons are to stay, can be a very cheap affair, so long as it is tight and comfortable. More than twice as many capons can be kept in a building than would hold a certain number of hens. Capons will stand crowding, while hens will not. As fast as the cockerels were brought in to me or I had picked them up, I should caponize them. No matter what season of the year it was, I should try to keep a supply of capons coming along for market every month in the year, and should continue to buy cockerels just as late as I could and get them suitable size. These late birds would make the capons for your summer trade. One could at little expense soon get a stock of a thousand birds or more, which he would find very little work to feed and care for. Plenty of corn, bone and water is their principal diet. These capons, when ready for market, will not cost you at the outside over 75 cents each, and they will bring a price that will pay you from 75 cents to \$1.50 clean profit. Where can a person find a safer, more healthful, easier occupation than growing capons? I shall be glad to mail a series of questions and answers on the subject of capons, free of charge, to all who will send postage. GEORGE Q. DOW. North Epping, N. H.

It is an old-fashioned notion that medicine has to taste bad to do any good.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with its fish-fat taste lost—nothing is lost but the taste.

This is more than a matter of comfort. Agreeable taste is always a help to digestion. A sickening taste is always a hindrance. There is only harm in taking cod-liver oil unless you digest it. Avoid the taste.

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

HEDGE PLANTS, Grape Vines, and a general Nursery Stock. Price list free. KELSEY & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

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

Douglas County Nursery.
For spring sale, 600,000 Hedge plants, cheap. Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, and Grape Vines. All kinds of nursery stock. Write for list. WM. PLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kas.

SEEDS GARDEN, FLOWER & FIELD
Seed Potatoes, FRUIT TREES, PLANTS & VINES, all best kinds. Our FREE CATALOGUE is a novelty, as it has No Big Prices, and gives Complete, Accurate Descriptions and FAIR PRICES for BEST GOODS. Don't miss seeing it before buying. Send address to-day to FRANK FORD & SON, Ravenna, Ohio.

401 Varieties
OF BEST SORTS OF Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Strawberry, Rasp-berry, Blackberry, Currant, Grape, Gooseberry, etc. Also Chestnuts, Walnuts, Trifoli-ate Orange, Eleagnus, Long-pipe and other Novelties. Send for Catalogue. J. S. COLLINS & SON, Moorestown, N. J.

FOREST TREES.
Catalpa Speciosa, White Ash, European Larch, Pines, Spruces, Arbor Vitae, etc., etc. Catalpa Speciosa Seed. Forest and Evergreen Seeds. R. DOUGLAS & SON, Waukegan, Ill.

ROSES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, VINES, Small Fruits, Fruit & Ornamental Trees.
Good assortment of varieties for the West. "Live and let live" prices. Correspondence solicited. Address GEORGE'S FRUIT FARM & NURSERY, NORTH TOPEKA, KAS.

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

FRUIT TREES
PEACH—A—Specialty
A full selection of all the leading varieties. A correct descriptive list of PLANTS and ORNAMENTALS. Plants Catalogue FREE and Trees by mail. Address JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO., Village Nurseries, Hightstown, N. J.

Rust-Proof Oats for Seed.
Offered by Kansas City Grain & Seed Co. (J. I. Reynolds, Manager, formerly of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen). Red Oats have become so hybridized with other varieties that it is difficult to secure enough in this section to fill our Southern orders, so that we are constrained to offer for seed good Red Rust-proof Oats at 50 cents per bushel, delivered at Kansas City depot in uniform sacks of five bushels each. Special prices on large lots. Cash to accompany order. Oats like ours command 5 to 10 cents per bushel more than common oats, and farmers tell us yield twice as much. KANSAS CITY GRAIN & SEED CO., Kansas City, Mo.
Highest market price paid for German Millet and Sorghum Seed (send samples). Also handle grain and seed on consignment. Reference: National Bank of Kansas City.

WE TELL THE TRUTH
about Seeds. We will send you Free our Seed Annual for 1892, which tells THE WHOLE TRUTH. We illustrate and give prices in this Catalogue, which is handsomer than ever. It tells NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH. Write for it to-day. (P. O. Box 1133) D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

In the Dairy.

DAIRY FARMING.

A paper read before the State Dairyman's Association, by J. C. Mayo, of Clay Center.

As I belong to that much-abused class of dairymen who run milk routes, it would seem appropriate in speaking on this subject, that I should discuss the latest improvements in wind mills or the affinity of water for milk, but as I believe in the honesty and integrity of milkmen as a class, I shall not dwell on this part of the subject. I have always been an advocate of winter dairying, having proved to my entire satisfaction that the cows which are fresh in the fall pay much better than the spring cows. Dairy products are always scarce and higher in price in the fall and winter months than at any other time. Also the winter dairyman will have all the summer dairying he cares for. Cows that come in fresh during the fall of the year will milk up to the next July, and give the least milk when the summer work is crowding and the weather the worst for dairying, yet I will venture the assertion that three-fourths of the cows of our country are fresh in the spring months, are milkers through the hot months, and go dry all winter and are fed at a loss. Now, gentlemen of the convention, there is a great difference between "keeping cows" and being "kept by cows." A friend of mine once wrote me complaining of hard times. He said, "I have a wife and four children and six cows to support." It was uphill work to feed those dry cows through a long, hard winter, when with different management they would have supported the family nicely at least half of the year.

Another important question is that of feed. I will try to show why it is important to creamerymen as well as farmers. As cows are now fed and managed on many farms, they are a loss to their owners, and creamerymen cannot hope to live on the losses of their patrons. One reason why some patrons become discouraged and quit is that they have not yet learned the secret of good care and feeding.

Right here I want to plead that the cow just be put on equal terms with the horse. On many farms the horses eat their heads off during the winter season. They are warmly stabled, well fed on oats and corn, and do little or no work except to kick the stable down at their leisure. How is it with the cows? They are turned into the open yard along with the stockers, with, perhaps a straw stack for shelter and perhaps not. Or they are turned into a stalk field after corn-husking, when they have a great feast and a fast—a great deal too much for a few days and almost starvation for the rest of the winter. Winter dairying in Kansas will not advance as it should until the cows are treated in a different way.

Central Kansas is adapted to growing corn and oats; good crops of oats were raised in this county last season. How many were fed to the cows? Scarcely any. The oats are being fed to the horses while the cows are standing anxiously around looking for some raw material out of which to manufacture milk.

I have tried to point out the evil; now for the remedy. A warm stable of some sort is a necessity. It need not be an expensive one. A pole stable will do very well. A straw stack, together with a few loads of poles at \$1.50 per load and three or four days' work, will build a warm shelter for ten or twelve cows. I do not advise a straw shed; one built out of lumber is much better, but a straw affair can be made warm and comfortable.

A cow in full milk should have from six to eight quarts per day of grain feed, and many cows will pay for a

larger ration. I get much better results from ground feed than from whole grain of any kind; this is probably the case in regard to corn. Ear corn does not seem to help the milch cows much, but when shelled, ground and mixed with a little bran it is my standby every winter.

For roughness I like a variety. I am feeding at present millet hay, corn fodder and oat straw. I consider good oat straw equal in value to prairie hay, and as a crop to feed out on the farm, the oat crop is one of the most valuable we raise. In regard to corn fodder, I like to have a field planted thicker than the regular crop. Cut and shock it before maturity and feed without husking. After trying different ways for a number of years, I now leave the shocks standing in the field and haul them as we feed. On stormy days we feed millet, or whatever is at or near the stable. In Kansas we usually have enough warm weather in which to feed out a large crop of fodder, and my experience is that the less it is handled the better.

In conclusion, our dairy cows will treat us very much the same as we treat them. If we kick, they are almost sure to kick back. If we starve them we shall starve so far as they are concerned; but if we feed them liberally they will reciprocate and return the compliment.

Clover for Cows.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Answering J. M. Chapman, of Whiting, Kas., would say, grow common red clover as the best grass for his cows. Should not try alfalfa unless my soil was the right kind. We believe the Jersey cow will make more pounds of butter out of a given amount of food than any other breed.

A winter ration for cows, made up of ensilage, clover, oats, bran and oil meal, will give the best results. The trouble is, nine-tenths of Kansas cows are strangers to such a ration. Sorghum, Kaffir corn, cow peas, turnips, mangels, etc., are worthy of your attention and study.

A conveniently arranged barn is made by facing the cows in a six or seven-foot feeding alley, with a tight floor, using stanchions four feet apart, make your door for the cows' entrance wide enough to enter with a horse and drag or cart, and so put the manure with one handling upon your land. Make your stable warm and tight; provide proper and abundant ventilation and light, whitewash the inside anyway, and paint the outside if you can.

The water supply is of vital importance, should be pure and abundant and not ice cold in the winter.

In addition to the KANSAS FARMER, a prime necessity in all Kansas agricultural pursuits, subscribe for a good dairy paper like *Hoard's Dairyman*, buy two or three standard works on feeding, dairying, etc., and you will find there are more things in dairying "than dreamed of in your philosophy, Horatio."

Shawnee Co., Kas.

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FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS FREE TO READERS OF THIS PAPER. In order to induce every reader of this paper to test Northern Grown Seeds, we will give, free of charge to every person who sends us 25 cents in silver or postal note for a packet of this rare tomato, and names this paper and number of offer, a COUPON that entitles them to a collection of either flower or vegetable seeds, which at our catalogue prices amounts to 15 cents. WE MAKE THIS LIBERAL OFFER SIMPLY TO INTRODUCE NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS into all sections. The seeds will be sent to you post-paid on return of the coupon to us.

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EARLY BUTLER CORN—The earliest yellow dent variety in cultivation.

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The Veterinarian.

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

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.—I have a fifteen-year-old mare that has been ailing ever since November. She will stand with her front feet stretched forward, bear down, turn her head from side to side and then straighten up again. Sometimes she will go for two or three days all right and then she may be off again for a week. I feed her shipstuff with a tablespoonful of Hawkeye condition powder. W. N. G. Andale, Kas.

Answer.—Your mare is suffering from chronic indigestion, and the sick spells she has are mild attacks of colic. Take, of Barbadoes aloes, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 1 ounce; nitrate of potash, 12 drachms; mix, and divide into three powders. Give one powder, dissolved in warm water, once a week, as a drench. Give, also, a tablespoonful of the following in bran or oats three times a day: Bicarbonate of soda, powdered anise seed, powdered gentian and powdered charcoal, of each 8 ounces.

NASAL DISCHARGE.—A two-year-old mare took the distemper last spring, and in about a month she began to breathe so hard that you could hear her for a distance of ten rods; her head, half way between the eyes and nostrils, began to swell and a ridge about an inch high and three inches long formed on each side of her head. She has been discharging a yellow pus from the right nostril for about three months. H. W. Harper, Kas.

Answer.—The history of your case, together with the symptoms given, would indicate a bad case of nasal catarrh; but as there is always a degree of suspicion connected with such cases, we must advise you to isolate her from your other horses and have her examined by a qualified veterinarian as soon as possible. If you have no veterinarian near you, call the State Veterinarian. If the case proves to be glanders, kill the mare and burn the carcass. If it is nasal catarrh, trephining by a surgeon will be necessary.

VERMIN.—I would like to inquire through your department of the KANSAS FARMER how to get rid of lice on stock. My cattle and some of my colts get lousy every spring, although they seem to be in fair condition. Some of my neighbors say that feeding sulphur to stock will drive the lice away. Can you give me any advice? I am a reader of the KANSAS FARMER, and always notice the veterinary column the first thing every week. I am now using your prescription for worms in horses. Eleanor, Kas. H. W. T.

Answer.—A good remedy for lice on stock is as follows: Tobacco, 2 pounds; water, 3 gallons; mix and steep for two hours. Select a warm day and wash the animals with the mixture. Another remedy is a mixture composed of one part sulphur and three parts lard. This should be well rubbed in along the back, across the shoulders, about the head and other places where the lice are thickest. Either remedy should be applied once a week as long as any of the vermin remain.

ABORTION—WART.—(1) I have three cows that have slunk their calves before their proper time; they made bag just as though the calves were coming at the full time. The cows have been feeding on corn fodder and wheat straw and might eat corn with medicine in it, but I cannot drench them very well, as they are range cattle. I always separate them from the other cattle. (2) I have a horse with a big wart on his eye-lid. Please advise me. Wilmore, Kas. J. A.

Answer.—(1) Separate the cows showing signs of abortion from the balance of the herd and give to each cow, daily for two weeks, a pint of hemp seed steeped in boiling water. Or you can give 1 ounce of fluid extract of viburnum prunifolium twice a day for the same length of time. Either of the above can be given in bran mash. When a cow aborts, not only the cow herself, but all products of the abortion, should be removed at once from the corral to prevent excitement among the others. The cows should be well fed and not allowed to grow thin and weak. (2) A wart on the eye-lid can be removed as much as possible with the knife and the remainder destroyed by daily applications of nitric acid, and then the part healed by applying a little clean lard every day; but, as the eye is too delicate a structure

to be tampered with, we advise you to put the case in the hands of no one but a qualified surgeon.

BLEEDING WART.—I have a four-year-old mare that has a wart of a bleeding character on her left fore leg; it continues to grow larger. Please state through the KANSAS FARMER if there is any cure for it. P. B. Clafin, Kas.

Answer.—Some warts are of a malignant character and very difficult to cure, ineffectual treatment only causing them to grow more rapidly; and for this reason we advise you to engage the services of a veterinarian if possible. If you have no veterinarian, then you can try it yourself. If the wart has a small neck tie a stout thread around it, tightening it up every three days, until it drops off. If it has a broad base cut it down with a knife and sear with a hot iron to stop the blood. When the wart is down level with the skin treat as follows: Make a paste of chloride of zinc 1 part and flour 3 parts. Put a thick layer of tallow all around the wart to protect the skin, then bind a thick layer of the paste on the wart. Wash off and renew the paste once a day till the roots are all killed, then heal as you would any other wound.

HYDROTHORAX.—I have a five-year-old mare that had been in good health until about six weeks ago, when she began to grow poor. I quit working her and fed her some condition powders; but about a week ago she quit eating, her legs swelled, she swelled under the belly, got stiff and would not lie down. Her mouth has lost all color and she thumps on the left side. I called in a neighbor who doctors horses, and he gave her a tablespoonful each of camphor, ginger and saltpeter three times a day, with 22 drops of aconite, alternately. But under this treatment she gets worse every day. Please advise through the KANSAS FARMER. H. P. N. Ro-e, Kas.

Answer.—If your description of the case is correct, the mare will be dead long before you get this; but it may be of some benefit to you in the future. Your mare had an attack of pleurisy followed by hydrothorax—water in the chest. Such a case can only be successfully treated by one who thoroughly understands the pathology of the disease and also the therapeutic powers of the remedies to be used. At your time of writing the patient was greatly debilitated and the pulse small and wiry, both of which contra-indicated the use of either saltpeter or aconite.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 1, 1892.
CATTLE—Receipts 2,902. Fair market; best cattle steady prices, but common and medium were dull. Shipping steers, \$3 30a4 25; corn-fed Arkansas, \$3 10; cows, \$1 75a2 90; heifers, \$1 85a 2 90; fancy heifers, \$3 30; bulls, \$1 25a2 75; stockers and feeders, \$2 40a3 60.
HOGS—Receipts 5,085. Want of spirit in the market, and lower prices obtained. Range of packers, \$3 00a4 20; bulk of sales, \$4 05a4 15.
SHEEP—Receipts 240. Not enough to test the market; the few in went direct to killers.

Chicago.

February 1, 1892.
CATTLE—Receipts 10,000. Good to choice steers, \$4 45a5 25; others, \$4 00a4 25; stockers, \$1 75a2 25; cows, \$1 50a2 80.
HOGS—Receipts 45,000. Rough and common, \$4 00a4 15; mixed and packers, \$4 25a4 40; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4 45a4 65; light, \$4 20a4 45.
SHEEP—Receipts 9,000. Native ewes, \$2 50a 4 25; mixed, \$4 00a4 75; wethers, \$4 80a5 25; West-erns, \$5 00; lambs, \$4 00a5 85.

St. Louis.

February 1, 1892.
CATTLE—Receipts 1,000. Market slow. Texas and Indian steers, good to desirable, \$3 00a3 75.
HOGS—Receipts 3,000. Fair to prime heavy, \$4 25a4 30; mixed, ordinary to best, \$3 80a4 30; light, 1 lb to best, \$4 10a4 30.
SHEEP—Receipts 500. Market steady. Fair to good Texans, \$3 00a4 10.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 1, 1892.
WHEAT—Receipts 95,500 bushels. By sample

The Most Remarkable of New Vegetables,
BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.
 The ONLY Bush Form of the TRUE Large Lima Bean.



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA is the most unique novelty of the age, being the first and only true bush form of the popular Large Lima Bean. The bushes grow 18 to 22 inches high, stout, always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush, two to three feet in diameter. An immense yielder, each bush bearing from 50 to 200 of the handsome, large pods, well filled with the large beans, identical in size and luscious flavor to the well-known Large Pole Limas. By the introduction of this most valuable novelty the largest and best Lima Beans can now be cheaply raised in quantity without the expense and labor attached to the use of poles. Price per liberal packet, 20 cents; 3 packets for 50 cents; 7 packets for \$1.00; postpaid.

OVER ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH given as PRIZES for the best bushes raised this year. A separate prize for every State. **Burpee's Farm Annual for 1892,** The Best and Most Complete Seed Catalogue of the year. A handsome book of 172 pages; tells all about the Best Garden, Farm and Flower Seeds, including Rare Novelties of surpassing merit, which cannot be had elsewhere. Hundreds of truthful illustrations, and beautiful colored plates painted from nature. Price ten cents per copy, but Free to all who intend to purchase seeds. Please mention this paper.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

on track: No. 2 hard, 77c; No. 3 hard, 73a74c; No. 4 hard, 68a70c.
CORN—Receipts 115,400 bushels. By sample on track (local): No. 2 mixed, 32a34c; No. 3 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 34a36c.
OATS—Receipts 36,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 28a29c; No. 3 mixed, 28c; No. 4 mixed, 27c; No. 2 white, 29a30c; No. 3 white, 29c; No. 4 white, 28c.
RYE—Receipts 4,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2, 78c; No. 3, 75c.
FLAXSEED—84c per bushel.
CASTOR BEANS—Crushing, in car lots, \$1 60 per bushel on basis of pure.
HAY—New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$5 50; good to choice, \$4 50a5 00; prime, \$3 50a4 00; common, \$3 00. Timothy, fancy, \$3 50; choice, \$3 00.

Chicago.

February 1, 1892.
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 86a87c; No. 3 spring, 79a82c; No. 2 red, 83a86c.
CORN—No. 2, 33c.
OATS—No. 2, 29c; No. 2 white, 30a31a32c; No. 3 white, 29a30c.

St. Louis.

February 1, 1892.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 88a89c.
CORN—No. 2 cash, 36a37c.
OATS—No. 2 cash, 29a30c.
HAY—Prairie, \$8 00a9 00; timothy, \$10 00a12 50.
WOOL—Receipts 39,000 pounds. Market quiet. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19a22c; coarse braid, 14a20c; low sandy, 11a18c; fine light, 17a

20c; fine heavy, 13a18c. Tubwashed—Choice, 31a31a32c; inferior, 25a30c.

Chicago Horse Market.

January 30, 1892.
 J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, reports the horse market as follows for week ending today: The market opened with a brisk demand for streeters, small smooth chunks, and drivers, and as the week advanced new buyers arrived daily, all, or nearly all, having orders for small horses, principally streeters. The demand for these was both urgent and active and on an unusually large scale, and prices sharply advanced under the pressure of buying. At no time during the week was there enough to fill the orders on hand. Good tippy drivers and smooth little chunks also sold freely and well. Heavy drafts were very slow sale, and except for horses with plenty of quality, suffered a decline in price. The shipments to the East were large, and one firm cleared ten carloads of mixed streeters and drivers, chiefly for the Philadelphia market. There was a very large attendance of buyers at Wednesday's auction, when 147 horses passed under the auctioneer's hammer. The private sales of this week were also much better and larger than for some time. Total sales of week, 337 head; value, \$40,225.

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

Barb-wire Cuts.

Apply Phenol Sodique before inflammation sets in. He will hardly know he is hurt. Better late than never. For man and all animals.

If not at your druggist's, send for circular.
 HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.
 Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

Animal Ailments.

For over 50 years Gombault's Caustic Balsam has been a standard application for all ailments of animals, without a successful rival. No owner of live stock can afford to be without this reliable remedy, as it is alike invaluable to the Farmer, Horseman, and Veterinarian. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Sole Importers, Cleveland, O.

The Apiary.

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

Hints for Learners.

It may be well to spend a few weeks studying some of the elementary principles of the economy of the bee hive for the benefit of those who do not have access to books that treat on this subject.

A colony of bees, in a normal condition, during the busy season of honey-gathering, contains three distinct kinds of bees, all of which perform an essential part in the economy of the hive. This fact has been known for a long time, as it was mentioned by Aristotle. The peculiarity, however, is not confined to bees, as it is true of ants and some other insects. The three kinds of bees differ, not only in their general appearance and functions, but they have a different history as we trace their development from the egg to the perfect bee. They are known as queens, drones and workers. The workers are sometimes called neuters, or undeveloped females. Prof. Cook tells us that Aristotle called them "the bees."

It was first taught by a noted German and proven by a scientific lady of Switzerland that the workers, as hinted above, are females not fully developed. This lady found the undeveloped ovaries by the aid of the microscope. Sometimes some of these workers, in the absence of a queen, lay eggs, but as they are not perfectly developed, their eggs produce drones only.

The workers perform all the labor of the hive, such as secreting the wax, building the comb, feeding the young larvae, cleaning out the hive, etc. They also gather and carry into the hive honey, pollen, and propolis. Every one knows what use they make of honey. The pollen they mix with honey for food for the brood. The propolis is a resinous gum which they gather from plants, trees, etc. They use this for stopping up the cracks of the hive, or for covering up any objectionable object which is too large for them to remove. There are from 25,000 to 50,000 of these busy little workers in a strong colony during the summer.

The eggs that produce workers are laid by the queen in the ordinary, horizontal, six-sided cells, of which most of the comb in a hive is composed. They make their appearance as bees about the twenty-first day after the egg is laid. They pass through several transformations from the egg to the perfect bee, but our space will not allow us to explain the various processes here. There are many things about the habits and anatomy of the honey bee that are intensely interesting to one of an inquisitive turn of mind, and we hope to find space to call attention to a few of them later on.

As remarked before, the queen lays the eggs that produce all the young bees. This she does with marvelous rapidity, laying as many as 2,000 or 3,000 per day during the working season.

Her body is long and wasp-like, as can be seen from the illustration, and of a yellowish color. Some Italian queens are very yellow. Her wings are shorter than her body, and her movements are slow and deliberate after she begins to lay.

She begins life in a cell three or four times as large as that of an ordinary worker. Her cell is perpendicular instead of horizontal. From the moment the egg hatches, which is on the third day, the young larva (not a "worm") receives an extra amount of food, which is also richer than that given to the larva of an ordinary bee. This extra food and care hastens and changes her development, and causes her to mature in a shorter time than would the larva hatched from the same egg in an ordinary cell and treated as are the larvae of other bees. About sixteen days after the egg is laid, the young queen cuts a circular hole in the bottom of her cell, crawls out on the comb and begins to help herself to the honey about her. In four or five days she comes out of the hive,

takes wing, flies away in the air, meets a drone or male bee, is fecundated, and returns to the hive. In two or three days she commences her life-work of laying eggs.

It is popularly supposed that the queen rules the hive, and in some inexplicable way communicates the laws to the rest of the colony by which they are to be governed. This is a mistake, as the queen has nothing to do with governing the hive. In fact, there is no government in a bee hive, as we commonly think of government. Comb-building and much of the other work of the hive is done in what we would call a very disorderly way. Each inmate of a bee hive, however, has "a mind to work," and so by constant and faithful effort they bring order out of chaos. But none of this work is directed by the so-called queen. The Germans call her the "mother bee," which is a much better name, as she is a mother, but not a queen, if queen means ruler.

It was early discovered by some critical observer that the bees are able to raise a queen from a worker larva, should they lose their queen from any cause. They usually select a larva about three days old, enlarge its cell to about three or four times its former size, and make it perpendicular instead of horizontal. When completed and sealed over, a queen cell looks very much like a large peanut, though a little more pointed. The bees feed this larva a special food and a larger quantity of it, and continue this until the time arrives to seal the cell over. Instead of remaining in the cell twenty-one days, as it would if it had remained a worker bee, it now emerges in sixteen days, a perfect queen. Herein lies one of the marvels of the mysterious workings of the wonderful creation about us. That an increased amount of food and a more roomy habitation should work such a transformation is surely one of the anomalies of the intricate mechanism of the universe in which we live.

Prof. Cook, in speaking of this transformation, says: "Not only are the ovaries developed and filled with eggs, but the mouth organs, the wings, the legs, the stings, etc., even the size, form and habits, are all wonderfully changed." "This," says he, "is a rare and unique circumstance, hardly to be found except here and in related animals."

(To be continued.)

NOTE.—Will some one who can speak from knowledge send the editor a short, concise article, for this column, on alfalfa as a honey plant?

All That is Needed.

In our physical needs we want the best of anything required, and we want all that is required to be done, to be done promptly and surely, and those in pain especially, will find all that is needed in what is herein recommended. Mr. T. J. Murphy, 61 Debevoise Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "Having been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for some time past and finding no relief, I tried St. Jacobs Oil, which I found very efficacious."—Miss Clara Alcott, Mahwah, N. J., writes: "I bruised my limb and it became swollen and stiff. I used two bottles of a patent liniment which did not relieve me. A physician was called who ordered the limb to be poulticed, and he gave me medicine internally, without benefit. I then got a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me. It acted like magic."—Mr. Lorenzo Buck, Bancroft, Shilawassell Co., Mich., says: "I had chronic rheumatism for years, contracted during the war. After sitting or lying down, at times, I could not get up, from stiffness and pains. At work my strength would give out, then I would pass through a sickness of several weeks. I had to walk with a cane and was at one time so ill I could not lie down without terrible pain in back and limbs. I tried St. Jacobs Oil; next morning got up out of bed without assistance. To-day I'm a new man and walk without a cane."

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DOCTORS DISAGREE.

Three Theories About Catarrh.

Is Catarrh a Local, Constitutional or Systemic Disease?

Discussed in a Lecture by Dr. S. B. Hartman at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

Reported for the Press.

There are three distinct theories held by the medical profession as to the nature of the disease known as catarrh. Each of them is believed and taught by different physicians of eminence and equal learning. Briefly stated, they are as follows:

First—That chronic catarrh is a local disease. This theory denies that catarrh is caused either by any derangement of the system or by any constitutional taint, but solely limited to the part or parts which are visibly affected. The practitioners who hold to this theory treat every case of catarrh locally, and rarely, if ever, give medicine internally. My opinion is, however, that local applications can never cure chronic catarrh. The various kinds and modes of local applications, such as sprays, atomizers, douches, inhalants, fumigations, creams, ointments, lotions, gargles, etc., etc., have in many cases a soothing effect on the inflamed surfaces, and are sometimes useful to assist a cure; but neither of them nor all of them together ever did or ever will cure a case of catarrh. These things may give temporary relief, but it is useless to expect a cure of them. Catarrh is not a local disease, hence can not be cured by local treatment.

The second theory of the nature of catarrh is, that it is a constitutional or blood disease. Those who believe this theory to be the true one treat chronic catarrh only with blood medicines, hoping, by cleansing the blood, to eradicate the disease. Thus it is that we find a certain class of physicians hoping to cure catarrh by the use of sarsaparillas, alteratives, and various other compounds to cleanse the system. While it is no doubt true that many cases of chronic catarrh are associated with or complicated by constitutional diseases, such as scrofula, erysipelas, syphilis, etc., yet catarrh is distinct from them and can not be cured by blood medicines. Of course it is sometimes necessary in cases where the catarrh is complicated by constitutional disease to first cleanse the system; but even after this is done thoroughly the catarrh remains the same as ever unless some specific for the catarrh itself is used to complete the cure. Catarrh is not a blood disease, hence can not be cured by blood medicines.

The third theory is, that catarrh is a systemic disease and therefore requires persistent internal treatment, sometimes for many months, before a permanent cure is effected. I believe this theory to be the correct one. The mucous lining of the cavities of the head, throat, etc., are made up of a network of minute blood vessels called capillaries. The capillaries are very small elastic tubes, which, in all

cases of chronic catarrh, are congested or bulged out with blood so long that the elasticity of the tubes is entirely destroyed. The nerves which supply these capillaries with vitality are called the "vasa-motor" nerves. Any medicine to reach the real difficulty and exert the slightest curative action in any case of catarrh must operate directly on the vasa-motor system of nerves. As soon as these nerves become strengthened and stimulated by the action of a proper remedy they restore to the capillary vessels of the various mucous membranes of the body their normal elasticity. Then, and only then, will the catarrh be permanently cured. Thus it will be seen that catarrh is not a blood disease, as many suppose, but rather a disease of the mucous blood vessels. This explains why it is that so many excellent blood medicines utterly fail to cure catarrh.

The only hope of success in the permanent cure of a case of chronic catarrh is to devise some remedy that will stimulate the nerves which supply the capillary blood vessels. I know of but one remedy that has this most desirable effect, and that remedy is Pe-ru-na. This remedy strikes at once the roots of the catarrh by restoring to the capillary vessels their healthy elasticity. Pe-ru-na is not a temporary palliative, but a radical cure.

If the chronic catarrh be of a mild character, take a tablespoonful of Pe-ru-na before each meal and at bedtime, and continue it without the least interruption until a perfect cure is effected. But if the disease is of long standing, and there is much hawking and expectoration, begin with the above dose and gradually increase the dose to two tablespoonfuls before each meal. If the chronic catarrh is of the atrophic variety (that is, forming large, dry scabs in the nose, or when the breath is very offensive from the ulceration going on under the scabs), the dose should be increased to three tablespoonfuls before each meal. In this and all other chronic diseases, should the bowels be dry or constipated, take a sufficient dose of Man-a-lin at bedtime to produce one natural passage of the bowels each day.

Any one desiring further particulars should write The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O., for free copy of The Family Physician No. 2—a most admirable treatise on acute and chronic catarrh, coughs, colds, la grippe, and all other climatic diseases of winter.

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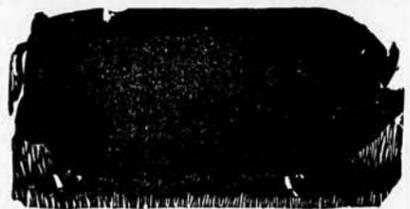
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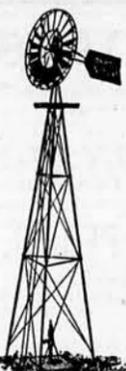
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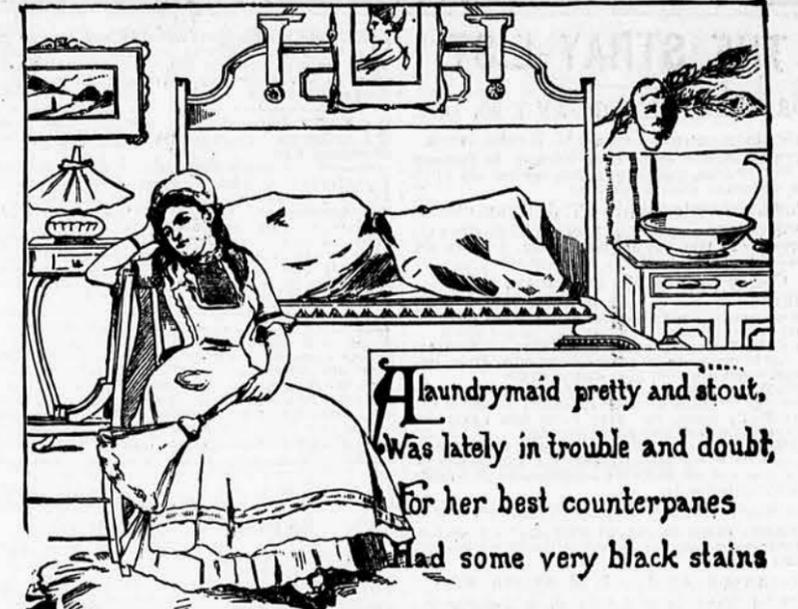
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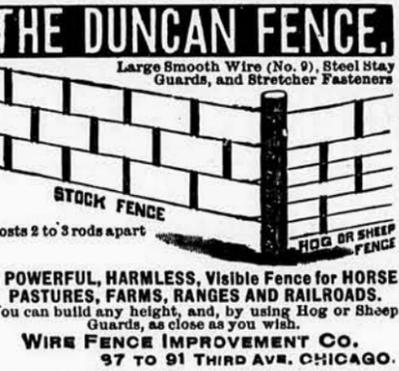
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 20, 1892.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. STEER—Taken up by G. M. Blodget, in Pleasant tp., P. O. Potter, December 1, 1891, one red and white cow, dehorned, about 9 years old.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. S. Blaylock, in St. Clers tp., December 23, 1891, one bay horse pony, 8 years old, branded L on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by J. E. Allen, in Pottawatomie tp., one pale red dehorned heifer, 2 years old, slit in right ear, branded D on left hip; valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by A. H. Stewart, in Pleasant tp., one brown mare, 10 years old, branded 20 on left shoulder and K on left hip; valued at \$15.

COLT—By same, one 2-year-old gray horse colt, one white foot, branded K on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

COLT—By same, one gray horse colt, 1 year old, white spot on nose, two white hind feet.

STEER—Taken up by T. J. Goodnight, in California tp., one dark red steer, 1 year old, some white on belly, bru'h of tall white, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$14.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk. STEER—Taken up, one red muly steer, 2 years old, upper slope in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$21.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. S. Shook, in Eschelor tp., December 23, 1891, one Colorado steer, dehorned, known brand on right hip, white spot in forehead and on right shoulder, 3 years old; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 27, 1892.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk. MULE—Taken up by John W. B. Hill, in Labette tp., P. O. Wilton, January 4, 1892, one brown male mule, 14 hands high, mark on left shoulder; valued at \$80.

MULE—By same, one dun male mule, 14 hands high, dark stripe down back, on shoulders and legs; valued at \$80.

HOSE—Taken up by J. T. Ryan, in Canadian tp., P. O. Anglin, November 6, 1891, one dun horse, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

Wyandotte county—Chas. E. Bruce, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Jno. Gibbs, in Shawnee tp., December 23, 1891, one brown stud pony; valued at \$30.

Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Andrew Anderson, in Sherman tp., one red heifer, 2 years old, horns, and ear-marks; valued at \$12.

Chautauque county—G. W. Arnold, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by O. J. Mahan, in Hendricks tp., P. O. Egin, one black horse, weight about 800 pounds, 8 years old, branded on left shoulder and left hip; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, one last spring's brown mare colt, white strip in face; valued at \$5.

Rice county—W. M. Lasley, clerk. COW—Taken up by F. E. Swisher, in Eureka tp., P. O. Burton, December 23, 1891, one dark red cow, white switch on tail, bloody white on jaws and forehead.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by R. F. Hartley, November 22, 1891, one mule west and one mule north of Baxter Springs, one bay horse, shod on front feet, blind in one eye, had a bell on when taken up.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, white hind feet, blind in one eye, shod all around.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. J. Turby, in Spring Valley tp., December 15, 1891, one black and white heifer, 2 years old, saw low fork in left ear and under-bit in right, brand similar to A T; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk. STEER—Taken up by George Yeager, in Madison tp., January 20, 1892, one red and white 2-year-old native Western steer, under-bit in left ear and split in right ear, branded E; valued at \$12.

Barber county—F. A. Lewis, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by M. S. Smith, in Turkey Creek tp., P. O. Sun City, December 16, 1891, one bay horse, 8 years old, branded H on left hip and shoulder, star in forehead; valued at \$25.

MARE—By same, one brown mare, 9 years old, branded H on left hip; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 3, 1892.

Kiowa county—S. G. Shelton, clerk. FILLY—Taken up by Wm. Barlow, in Glick tp., December 23, 1891, one chestnut filly, 8 or 4 years old, faxen mane and tail, star in forehead; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Solomon Ryan, in Farwell tp., November 18, 1891, one brown mare colt, about 2 years old, right hind foot white and inside of left hind foot white.

COLT—By same, one sorrel mare colt, about 3 years old, right hind foot white, white spot in forehead, gray spot on left side, having the appearance of a sad die mark; valued at \$10.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk. COW—Taken up by Turner Smith, in Lone Elm tp., one red and white spotted cow, swallow-fork in right ear.

STEER—Taken up by Walter Griffen, in Reeder tp., one red and white steer, 2 years old, marks on left ear.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 2 years old, brand on right hip.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. F. Kallenberger, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Elm City, December 19, 1891, one 2-year-old steer, white, red sides, ends of both ears cut off, right ear split; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one 1-year-old steer, white and red spotted, ends of both ears cut off, left ear split; valued at \$5.

Osage county—George Rogers, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Geo. McCollough, in Junction tp., January 1, 1892, one red steer; valued at \$12.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk. 2 STEERS—Taken up by F. M. Abraham, in Fremont tp., January 17, 1892, two 3-year-old steers, one dark red, one red with some white on belly, both branded u with under on left hip; valued at \$32.50 each.

Too Late to Classify.

WANTED—To exchange farm for jack or stallion. Ed. Warner, Bucklin, Kas.

FOR SALE—A limited number of choice Brown Leghorn, Buff Cochins and Black Langshan cockerels. Special prices. F. C. Penfield, Fairmount, Kas.

FOR SALE—Dapple-gray imported Percheron stallion, age 5 years, fine form and action, sound and healthy. Price reasonable, terms easy. J. P. Davidson, Cherryvale, Kas.

TWO FARMS—Choice dairy or grain farm, creek and river bottom, fifteen miles from Kansas City, half mile from station, convenient milk trains, 250 acres; cheap, easy terms, or par. trade. Blue grass farm, twenty miles from Kansas City, one mile from station, 320 acres; at cost, third cash, balance long time if desired. Address or call on H. M. K., 511 Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

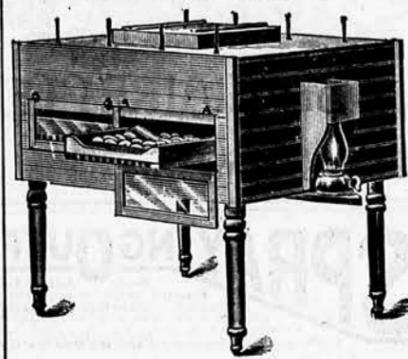
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\$1 EACH—Plymouth Rock and Partridge Cochins cockerels. Choice pure birds. Lucy Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

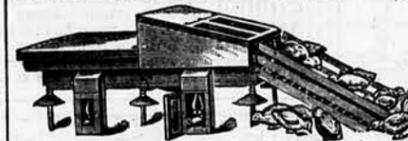
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