

# KANSAS FARMER

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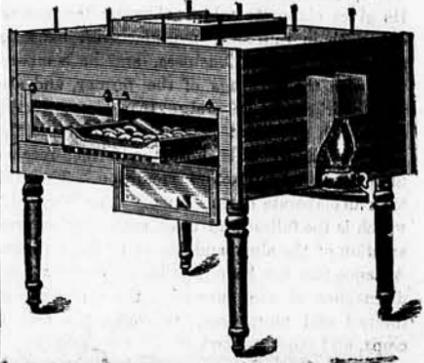
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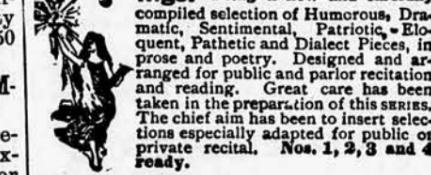
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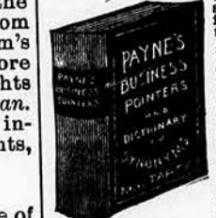
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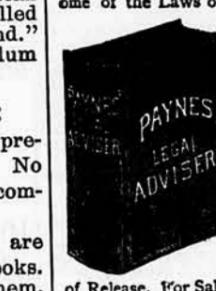


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# KANSAS FARMER

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## CURRENT NEWS.

FEBRUARY 9.—The letter of Secretary J. G. Blaine, declaring that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency, has simplified the political situation, and leaves little doubt that President Harrison will be nominated by his party to succeed himself. An agreement was reached between the grocers of certain Kansas towns and the railroads of Kansas, whereby the grocers will be able to ship sugar, beans, canned goods and coffee at fair rates.

FEBRUARY 10.—Congressman Bland introduced a resolution to make the bill for the free coinage of silver a special order from and after February 17. The Bland free coinage bill reported from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. A representative of the Duluth board of trade appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture in opposition to the anti-option bill. A Mr. Howard, of St. Louis, favored the bill, declaring that dealing in futures is the most dissolute kind of gambling that ever emanated from the brain of man, and that there is no essential difference between the "board of trade" and the "bucket shop."

FEBRUARY 11.—The great combination of the "coal roads" consummated, which leads to the greatest volume of transactions on the New York stock exchange ever recorded in one day. Fifteen million dollars worth of property is said to have changed hands in thirty minutes.

FEBRUARY 12.—Lincoln's birthday commemorated by banquets and speeches in the great cities. Typhus fever is discovered in New York among some recently-arrived Russian Jews from the famine-stricken districts. The sufferers call it the "hunger" or "famine fever." Silver and cotton reach the lowest figure ever recorded on the London market. Governor Humphrey is formally announced by his home paper as a candidate for Congress from the Third district. In the State oratorical contest of representatives of Kansas universities and colleges, J. L. Polson, of Washburn college, wins first place.

FEBRUARY 15.—The House decides to have the effect of the McKinley law investigated by the Committee on Agriculture. Congressman Broderick, of Kansas, introduced a bill providing for the purchase of six million ounces of silver bullion per month.

## A Valuable Institute.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Farmers' Institute of Mission township, Shawnee county, convened in annual session at Oak Grange hall, February 9.

The program, especially prepared to meet the needs of the farmer, opened with a paper on "Farm Dairying," by George Anderson, who gave facts, figures and experience to prove the business successful. Advocated variety in feed. Would not confine to Jersey breed. Favored clover for feeding.

The paper presented by H. A. Buckman, "What Shall We Do With Our Old Orchards?" provoked a spirited discussion. Old trees have too many roots which cheat the soil. Trees starve for want of moisture. Condemned seeding to clover unless plowed under. Would not re-graft to en-

too strong, a happy diversion was created by the reading of papers not bearing directly on farming. Music, instrumental and vocal, was generously furnished by the young men of Oak Grange. Altogether, the occasion was enjoyed by all and fully showed that the farmers' institute has come to stay.

H. H. Wallace was selected President, H. A. Buckman, Secretary, and Elbridge Higgins, Treasurer. JEANNETTE.

## Gossip About Stock.

The quite-well-known Berkshire boar lately placed at the head of the Select herd of Berkshires owned by G. W. Berry, Berryton, Kas., is pronounced by many good breeders to be the most promising young boar in America. This remarkable pig weighed, when exactly ten months

many old debts, in a position more independent than for many years, and this is now felt and likely to become more pronounced as the season advances, in liberal purchases of mares. One firm sold 100 of these this week. Other sales were: Seven carloads of streeters, 165 head, average \$202.50; two mixed loads, 38 head, average \$117.50; two loads mixed, to Buffalo, 41 head, average \$115. Sold at auction, Wednesday, February 10, 197 head. Sold at Friday's auction 63 head. The private sales were large. Total sales of week, 393 head.

## Cost of Raising Wheat in Western Kansas

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a recent issue of the KANSAS FARMER, I read an article entitled "Cost of Raising Wheat in Indiana." The cost was 72 cents per bushel, and the net profit from nineteen acres was \$57.38, a very small profit, indeed, especially from land valued at \$50 an acre.

The undersigned raised twenty-five acres of spring wheat last year in Cheyenne county, which yielded a little more than twenty bushels per acre. An account of receipts and expenditures was kept, and here are the figures, rent of land not taken into consideration:

EXPENSES.	
Double-disking twenty-five acres.....	\$ 12 00
Hire of disk with seeder attachment....	3 50
Twenty bushels of seed wheat at 90 cents per bushel.....	18 00
Cutting.....	12 50
Twine.....	5 00
Shocking.....	3 50
Hands for threshing.....	10 00
Threshing 600 bushels at 4 1/4 cents.....	22 50
Marketing.....	10 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 97 00</b>

RECEIPTS.	
Three hundred bushels sold at 58 cents.....	\$174 00
Two hundred bushels sold at 60 cents.....	120 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$294 00</b>

Net profit.....\$197 00  
Net profit per acre.....\$ 7 88  
Cost of producing and marketing wheat, 21 2-5 cents a bushel.

DEROY DANIELSON.  
Cheyenne Co., Kas.

## It is Not Humorous Nor Strange.

Editor.—"It is a pleasure to recommend to our readers such men and business concerns as have the confidence of all who deal with them. One of our advertisers has always especially pleased those with whom they have dealt. I refer to the 'Village Nurseries' of Hightstown, N. J., of which Jos. H. Black, Son & Co. are proprietors."

One of the many friends.—"Yes, they deserve great praise, but an extract from one of the many hundreds of letters containing similar testimonials will impress you more deeply than anything I might say concerning their reliability. It was handed to me and read as follows: 'The three packages, trees, etc., came to-day by mail, with which I am more than pleased. Thanks for the extras. It has never been my good fortune before to see such handsome and well-rooted plants and trees, and you may rest assured that I will take great pleasure in recommending you to my many friends.'

R. B. HUGMAN."

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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.



RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, HOLTON, KANSAS.

force vitality. Prune abundantly. Would use disc harrow in cultivating.

H. H. Wallace, in an able paper, strongly advocated the coach horse, if bred to work, as it can be, as most useful for the farmer.

A lengthy paper on "Potato Culture," by I. N. Witt, contained valuable information. Recommended care in selection of seed, shallow cultivation, the use of powder instead of spraying. Being known as a successful potato-grower, he was listened to with interest.

D. C. Burson, on "Spraying Fruit Trees," gave the entire process of spraying with insecticides and fungicides. Spraying an undoubted success. If Paris green is used, recommends addition of sulphate of copper and lime to prevent defoliation. Cost estimated at one-half cent per tree.

An interesting address by President Fairchild, of the Agricultural college, on "The Place of the Farmer in the Production of Wealth," secured the attention of every one present. "Wealth," said he, "is power stored for future use," and emphasized in plain, earnest language the fact that habit is a powerful force in the production of wealth.

Hon. Martin Mohler gave a brief talk on the wheat question, after which Mr. Thomas White read a paper especially prepared to decapitate the worthy heads of the State Board of Agriculture, metaphorically speaking. Major Sims protested.

Lest this solid mental pabulum prove

old, 446 pounds. He is, without doubt, the largest boar of the age produced of late years, and, barring accidents, should weigh 800 to 900 pounds at full maturity. Yet, with all his great weight, he stands on perfect feet and legs, and has beautiful head and ears, and combines exquisite finish throughout, with great length, wonderfully well-sprung rib, and very broad, deep ham and rump, and like his noted sire carries "a wealth of flesh on top." Longfellow's Model was got by the great Berkshire sire Longfellow; first dam by Model Duke (sold for \$750); second dam Emma Lee, sweepstakes sow in 1889 at Lincoln, Topeka, St. Joseph and St. Louis. Longfellow's Model cost Mr. Berry \$150 when a mere pig, and afterwards won first prize for Berkshire boar one year and under two, and sweepstakes over all ages at the Inter-State fair, Kansas City, Mo.

J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, Chicago, reports the horse market as follows: The week ending to-day, February 13, was characterized by heavy buying, great activity and firm prices. The demand was largely centered on streeters and farm mares, with a fairly good scattering demand for chunks and drivers. Heavy draft horses were not much sought for, nor was the supply of them large, and as a consequence prices were firm for horses with quality. The supply of streeters and mares was not nearly ample to fill orders. The large crops of last year throughout the Northwest, now fully realized upon, have left the farmers, after liquidating

# The Stock Interest.

## THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

FEBRUARY 18, 1892. - Geo. W. Falk, Poland-China, 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, Crutckshank Short-horns, Dexter Park, Chic-go.  
JUNE 1. - Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.

## THE-OUTLOOK FOR 1892.

F. R. Payne, of Kalo, Iowa, President of the Standard Poland-China Association, and one of the best informed men upon the swine industry, in writing upon the outlook for that business during the present year, says:

"We would not pretend to prophesy. To divine the future we cannot. However one might draw conclusions from existing conditions, and possibly with some degree, outline the future. Yet the year just closed has taken conceit out of any one that would forecast the markets, but there ought to be some reliability in statistics, and if so be, the statistics of the stock yards clearly indicate lighter weights for every month of the year 1891, as compared with corresponding months for two or three years past. It is not disputed that Kansas and Nebraska, two prominent States in the supply of hogs, were very short in numbers last year.

"The pork producer has hugged to his bosom the fact that foreign markets were opening up for American pork. Many thought such was a promise for immediate advances in the prices of hogs, yet the gradual decline since August until nearly the close of the year, showed to thinking farmers, that such hopes are vain so long as the great mass of pork producers will push off half-fattened hogs to an already full market. The rush of this light stock to market last fall was only equalled one year ago, and yet the number of hogs raised last year was much below the average.

"In the face of these facts, and in every case contrary to expected results, one year ago, we may draw the following conclusions: The prevailing prices for corn and other grain in 1890-91, have worked radical changes on many farms. Everywhere we go of late, we see half-starved cattle and worse starved hogs, and that, too, beside over-running, corn cribs. These conditions are changing somewhat, in the last sixty days, but the farmer's anxiety for his corn crop in September (which was so marvelously matured, however,) made farmers push off carload after carload of light hogs.

"Then came the feeling that the winter of 1891-92 would witness the prices of the previous year, for corn, and this unsettled the whole pork-feeding region. The resultant, the stampede of light hogs to market, and a constantly lowering price, and farmers uttered to the wall: 'We can't feed corn to 3-cent hogs,' and off to market his half-yearly crop of hogs would go, only to assist in demoralizing an already poor market. In all this what do we see? First, that the crop of 1891, now on the farms, must be not over 25 to 35 per cent. The high prices for corn was only an imaginary bubble that collapsed, and instead of getting 50 cents per bushel, farmers are now receiving at this point 21 and 22 cents per bushel, and some predict that it will sell for 20 cents. On the other hand, pork is on the ascending scale, but where, oh where, are the hogs all gone?

"These same fellows are uttering a more sepulchral wail now than ever. 'Our hogs did not bring us anything, and now corn is only 22 cents. Farming don't pay. I'm getting poorer, and the rich man richer.' And in all candor we ask are not both of these conditions, pork prices ninety days ago and corn now, just what might be expected? When will farmers learn that they can not afford to 'carry all their eggs to market in one basket?' The profit of farming, one year with another, is in carrying our grains to market in the concentrated form of well-fed steers and well-fed porkers, and to long diverge from these rules will bring disaster to the farmer.

"The present conditions are an exact reversal of operations. Farmers are now selling their corn and holding what few hogs they have left. Would that our foresight was as good as our hind sight, we might thus equalize our profits and con-

ditions, but what of the future or the hog interests? As we said, we cannot predict, but the logical conclusion of this is, higher prices will rule for the year 1892. Of this we feel certain. It is almost too late for farmers to remedy their mistakes for the usual pig crop for this year. We know of farmers who have only one brood sow on the farm, others that usually have ten or more, have three to five sows.

"The man who follows an even tenor of his way, has the usual number in all probability, but as in the parable of the ten virgins, he has no "oil" to spare. The professional breeders are having their young sows picked up at a rapid rate, but it's other breeders or wide-awake young farmers that are getting them. There is not the slightest possible chance that the consumption of pork products will in any way decrease. In fact the opened foreign markets will have a salutary influence on the raw material this season, we have no doubt, while to the present hour, only the packing establishments have felt the benefit. We believe our Rural Life readers may take courage. The raising of pork still holds out a promise of reward to any one that will push the business in a business-like way, but none should forget that this is the rustling age, and farm life has felt the happy influence of an awakening in all its lines, and no one can make money out of hogs in the old hap-hazard way, no. out of anything else. Act energetically and at once, is the watchword of the hour."

## Breeding and Feeding Stockers.

During the Marshall County Farmers' Institute, F. L. Hill, of Waterville, in discussing the above subject, among other things stated that the first matter to consider was the age to breed. His experience had been that a cow "coming in" at two years old, required extra care or she would become stunted and fail to breed. His plan is to take the calf away before it sucks, and not milk the cow. She dries up without apparent damage to the udder and her growth is not visibly checked. Of course, this plan in a good-sized herd would make much extra work, but when done, 'tis well done, and in special cases it pays.

The main difficulty in waiting until the heifer is two years old to breed, is that there is more danger of barrenness.

"With plenty of good feed, and suitable shelter, I like early calves, about March 10. By the middle of August he is a big, lusty fellow, ready to wean, thus giving the cow three or four months to pick up before cold weather. If feed is good and plenty, but no suitable shelter, the first of April is preferred. If feed is poor or scarce, the calf should not come until the cow has been on grass at least two weeks.

"We have had some bitter experience in feeding during the period of gestation. During the fall of 1887 and the spring of 1888, also the next season, we lost over one-half our calves by abortion. What was the cause, we do not know. It began in October with cows and heifers we had purchased in July, and soon spread through the herd. In the spring of 1889 we tried a preventive and cure which has proved successful in every case in our hands, when given in time. We used fluid extract of black haw. As a preventive, give one tablespoonful a day for three consecutive days of each week. As a cure give one tablespoonful every half hour, until the animal becomes quiet. We have recommended this to herdsmen of different States, and with one exception they have reported entire success. One man lost one out of six chronic cases. The same treatment is also successful with hogs.

"To have the cow thrive after coming in is very important, as a whole winter's good feed and care may disappear and not be regained all summer. In this we have found an ounce of prevention worth more than a pound of cure. A laxative diet is our favorite plan. Winter wheat or rye or volunteer oats and millet hay is good. If no green feed is to be had, bran and oil cake, or flaxseed ground, soaked or cooked, is good. The oil cake or flaxseed should not be given until within four or five days of delivery.

"We used to give our calves all the grain they would eat, making roughness a secondary matter. Last winter, and so far this, we fed no grain, and are well pleased with the result. We let them out on the winter wheat a while each day and feed them millet or timothy hay and oat straw. We consider good corn fodder as

good as the best, but when we have enough other feed, prefer letting the cattle harvest the stalks. We have never lost any cattle from feeding in stalk fields. Our plan is to be careful that they do not stay out long enough to get too much corn, and water them before they go out and as soon as they come in. After they are taken from the stalk field and watered, they always hunt for some feed. We give them straw or hay, and keep them from the stalks at least one day each week, and more if they seem to become costive or purge.

"We are careless in regard to salting. Sometimes we salt twice a week, and sometimes once in two weeks.

"Since last winter's experience, we have concluded it does not pay to feed corn to stockers, when it is worth more than 16 cents per bushel."

## The Best and Cheapest Food.

"In considering this subject," says A. H. Sheldon, in the Swine Breeders' Journal, "the feeder must have in mind the ultimate object to be obtained. If pigs are to be crowded as rapidly as possible, either to sell at six months old, or for show purposes, the character of their rations must be quite different from that for pigs which are to be kept growing for eight months, then fed up to finish for three months more. The breeder who expects to beat the other fellow at fair time or when early buyers call to purchase stock, must spend money, and lots of it, too, in order to provide bran, shorts, oil-meal, and other ground feed, which is not produced on the farm. No waiting until some convenient time to provide these supplemental foods will answer. From the moment the pigs begin to crack shelled corn until they are sold, the effort to keep them in the highest state of thrift must be kept up, and that combination of the various grains which will make them grow the fastest, is the cheapest, for in this case, time must be saved at the expense of money.

"But when the object is to secure the largest gain for the least cash outlay, quite a different course must be laid out. Grass must form the base of all cheap food, and when one field is eaten down, have another ready to turn into. Then the little pigs must have access to oats every day, with enough corn to make their hair shine, and keep them in good half-fat condition. This treatment will not make show hogs, but will grow a large, vigorous pig at the very least expense. Then when new corn is ready to cut up, commence feeding light, stalks and all, and by time cribbing begins, the pigs can be fed quite heavily until February or even later and a good price obtained. Thus we notice that what might be cheap food for a farmer, would not be what a breeder would want at all. Not but what a breeder must have good pastures, but they are more for exercise and a change of food, than a dependence. Rye and oats ground and soaked in milk or swill, are usually a paying food, but now when rye is so very high it can not be used with much profit. Vegetable food, such as beets, potatoes, pumpkins, artichokes, and possibly watermelons, are all good, the only thing against them being the amount of hand work necessary on a small lot of ground. This year potatoes are worth 14 cents a bushel in Iowa and thousands of bushels have been cooked for the pigs, and are certainly cheap at such a price."

In experiments in feeding prize steers it has been clearly proved that corn is not the cheapest food for producing beef, but that the best results were obtained when a variety of grain was allowed, with plenty of hay and good pasturage.

During the year 1891 the St. Louis stock yards received about 120,000 more cattle than in the year 1890, and 234,000 more than in the year 1889. This is the only one of the four great Western markets which made a gain in cattle in 1891.

The live stock receipts in Chicago in 1891 were as follows: 3,250,526 cattle, 205,432 calves, 8,603,259 hogs, 2,153,093 sheep, and 94,534 horses; a total of 14,306,847 head; a decrease of 133,754 cattle, 29,504 sheep, 1,026 horses, an increase of 30,409 calves and 939,431 hogs. Total receipts of all kinds show an increase of 599,841 head over the year 1890.

Stok Headache yields to BEECHAM'S PILLS.

## Whipping Horses.

In writing upon the subject of whipping horses, Prof. Wagner says:

"Many think they are doing finely and are proud of their success in horse-training by means of severe whipping or otherwise arousing or stimulating the passions, and through necessity crushing the will through which the resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this, and there is nothing that so fully exhibits the ability, judgment and real skill of the real horseman as the care displayed in winning instead of repelling the action of his mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should always be applied judiciously, and great care should be taken not to arouse the passions or excite the obstinacy. The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate upon the fear almost entirely. The affectionate and better nature must be appealed to in training horses as well as in training children, but if only the passions are excited the object is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive and courageous horses only at the risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of a naturally gentle character to be spoiled by whipping once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck by a whip once while standing in his stall."

A correspondent of the National Stockman, in giving his way of fattening sheep, says: "I select of wethers and dry ewes about sixty head, average weight about one hundred pounds, and put them in winter quarters about the first of December, in a stable. I have running water in the yard, and give them all the hay they will eat up clean. Give one-half bushel of corn and one peck of oats, mixed, twice a day. I shear the first week in April. Sometimes I sell in February, if the market is very brisk. If I shear I do so without washing, as it injures the sheep to wash them when the water is cold. I have pursued this plan for thirty years."

"Listed," as the brokers say, at "100 Doses One Dollar," Hood's Sarsaparilla is always a fair equivalent for the price.

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

## One of the Finest.

Here is one of the many letters the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway is constantly receiving in commendation of its superior facilities in the way of brand new coaches and superior sleeping-car accommodations:

"What you said about the cars on your road was true. They were the finest I saw on my way here, and the most roomy and comfortable. Should I have occasion to travel east, I shall try to use your part of the road, and shall recommend it to others."

It will be remembered this line is the only line in the West running the celebrated vestibuled compartment Pullman sleeping-cars, in which the price for exclusive use of a drawing-room is no more than that of a section in the ordinary sleeping-car. The dining-car service is beyond comparison and its express trains are run on the fastest schedules.

## 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,

## Agricultural Matters.

### PLOWING, CULTIVATING AND TILLAGE.

Wm Heffner, read before the Brown County Farmers' Institute, at Hiawatha, Kas., January 28, 1892.

Wide is the difference of opinion existing between the average farmers in regard to deep or shallow plowing and cultivating. Much depends on circumstances. I don't propose to set myself up as a criterion to go by, but will aim to give my opinion and a few observations that have presented themselves from time to time.

In regard to plowing, I suppose the committee meant deep or shallow plowing, and the proper time to do it. Now, if I had my own way, and circumstances were such that I could, I would plow all my ground in the fall, and plow deep, especially ground to be planted to small grain, such as oats, barley and spring wheat. I am satisfied that the difference in the crop between fall and spring plowing is vastly in favor of the former, both in yield and quality. If my skeptical brother farmer will just take the trouble to fall-plow a part of a field and spring-plow a part, and seed it all at the same time, and note results, I think he will find that the seed planted on fall plowing will be far in advance all through the season and ripen more evenly, and the straw will be nice and bright, while that planted on spring plowing will be slow in maturing and ripen unevenly; and, nine times out of ten, will be struck with rust, which will leave the straw almost worthless (straw you know is quite an item).

Plowing for fall wheat, if it can be done the latter part of July or first of August, I would say plow deep, but as the season advances plow more shallow. Here I might relate a circumstance that will go to prove my theory on shallow plowing for wheat as the season advances: In 1872 or 1873, I plowed twenty acres for fall wheat; and, as I was taught to plow deep, and "back up" for "skips," it still runs in my ears. Well, as I said, I plowed twenty acres. I first laid off about eight acres, and my hired man and I, each with team and plow, started in. We plowed that land deep, some six or seven inches. About that time the State fair opened at Topeka, and I concluded to attend and leave my hired man to finish plowing the twenty acres, with instructions to plow deep. When I returned, what he (the hired man) called plowing I called "skinning," and felt like "skinning" him; but just then I remembered that I had never "skinned" a hired man before, and perhaps I had better make the best of it. So we put on the harrow, smoothed the ground down and drilled in the wheat, which came up nicely. The eight-acre "land" that was plowed deep seemed to be the best and made a very thrifty growth, while the "skinned" portion of the field, instead of growing tall, like the eight-acre "land," spread out more on the ground, with darker green color and wider leaves, more like rye. Well, the following winter was hard on wheat; most all killed, except my piece of land that was "skinned," which made about eighteen bushels per acre. The eight-acre "land" was an entire failure. Now the theory is this: The first piece froze dry as deep as it was plowed, having been turned too late in the season, and the wheat naturally perished; while the other had taken root in the hard ground, which I think is the whole secret in protecting it from winter-killing. Therefore, I would plow early, and roll and pack the soil as much as possible.

The proper method of cultivating and tilling the soil is another problem that has never been solved. It seems that there is a tendency, however, with farmers to more shallow cultivating than has been the practice in the past. Some writers give very flattering results from shallow tillage. About three years ago, if I remember correctly, there appeared an article in the Iowa Homestead, where tests had been made in that State in regard to deep or shallow cultivation, more particularly with corn; and in every case the result was in favor of thorough, shallow cultivation. Immediately upon this report the J. I. Case Manufacturing Co. brought out a cultivator adapted to shallow work, which I understand is used quite extensively in Iowa. For my part I am of the opinion that shallow cultivation will produce better results, one season with another, than deep cultivation. I believe that in a dry season, deep cultivation is an in-

jury rather than a benefit to corn. Of course I mean to thoroughly stir the top soil. I have often noticed in hoeing in the garden where the soil apparently was dry and dusty, that during the night moisture would appear on the surface. Now, in hoeing, we all know that we just stir and scrape the top; while if it was hoed up deep, and the soil made loose, moisture would not reach the top. But here I will stop, as I am not prepared to argue this from a scientific standpoint. There are other matters that we might take into consideration in relation to this surface tilling, and that is the proper depth to plant the seed. In listed soil I would not plant over two inches deep, while on surface planting I would plant three or four inches deep. I find that corn planted deep in listed ground is liable to be injured and rot, on account of the soil being more cold than surface planting. As for fall wheat, I would not thank any one to plant deeper than two inches. On this point I expect to meet with some opposition from the press-drill advocates, for which I would not give shelter room (I mean the press-drill). It seems to me that it is against nature to plant small grain or seed so deep, especially fall wheat. I remember the second crop of wheat that I raised in Kansas. I hired a drill—the only one in our neighborhood—and there were only two days that I could use it to put in thirty-seven acres. The night before I commenced to drill, it rained very hard and left the ground very sticky; but, nevertheless, I had to go to work the next morning, which was not very satisfactory. The hoes would slide on top, leaving some of the wheat uncovered, which frustrated me considerably. Just when my neighbor, McCaully, happened along, and noticing the condition of things encouraged me by saying that he once had the same experience, and yet raised a fine crop. Well I drilled, and the soil dried off, and I could do better work, and by the second day I could drill to suit me, about four inches deep. Well, the result was that the first day's drilling made fully five bushels per acre more than the second, all other conditions being equal.

### Forage Crops.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For the last ten years I have run a private "experiment station" on my farm in Russell county, trying to find the cheapest and best forage crop to use in connection with stock-raising. I have planted nearly all of the new varieties sent out by the seedsmen, with the exception of Red Kaffir and Jerusalem corn. One of the best crops, if the rainfall is sufficient, is common field corn, planted in rows, the usual distance apart, and dropped in hills twenty inches apart, six or seven grains in a hill. The crop will give a large crop of fodder full of nubbins.

The so-called non-saccharine sorghums have not proved a complete success. Most of them are too late, consequently require too early planting, and the weeds trouble badly.

The Kaffir corn grows a large amount of seed, but the fodder is not eaten readily by stock. The seed shells out badly, and often there comes a season that the head does not get out of the boot, and it molds before ripening.

The White Milo maize and African millet seem to be the same thing, and is the best of the lot. The fodder is good for stock, and it has a large amount of seed, that is readily eaten by all kinds of stock, and is the best of poultry feed. The yellow milo maize is a late, coarse-growing stuff, hard to put in the shock, owing to its "goose neck," and the seed shells badly. Stock will not eat anything but the leaves and seed.

Rice corn is nearly worthless as a forage crop. The seed makes good feed for poultry, but is every way inferior to both Kaffir corn and White Milo maize.

The best thing yet found is the new Orange sorghum. It grows a large amount of leaves, and nearly as much seed as the non-saccharine sorghums, and does not require as long season to mature. The whole plant is readily eaten by stock. The seed does not shell in handling, and will make a large crop, either planted in hills or sown thickly to cut with a machine; although the old "stand-by," the Amber, is the best for broadcasting, or drilling thickly, owing to the smaller size of the stalk. It cures quicker, and can be stacked sooner.

All of the above-named forage plants can be made to produce a heavy crop in nearly every season in Russell county, which, in connection with the cheap pasturage, makes it one of the best

counties in the State for stock-growing; and if farmers here in Riley county, on the thin soil that is usually found on the upland, would plant more sorghum, and less corn, they would winter their stock cheaper and in better shape.

J. G. MCKEEN.

Manhattan, Kas.

### Education on the Farm.

By C. F. Travelute, read before the late session of the Marshall County Farmers' Institute.

Farming of to-day has been reduced to a science. Brains have taken the place of muscle. The successful farmer of to-day must be as well versed in his profession (for I believe it may properly be called one) as the doctor, lawyer or preacher.

The multiplicity of interests connected with farming, in fact, require a greater amount of knowledge than any other branch of industry. The old hap-hazard way of tilling the soil has been displaced by intelligent and well-tried methods. The farmer must not only understand the nature of the soil, but he should understand the nature of his domestic animals; he should have all the knowledge obtainable as regards the breeding and rearing of such animals as may be profitable on the farm.

Under the present advanced system of farming we should reverse the too common practice among farmers, of sending the bright intelligent boy away to college, to finally graduate as a doctor, preacher, or lawyer, and keeping the dull, stupid boy at home to follow the plow, and plod along in blissful ignorance of the advancement surrounding him. Send the boys and girls to college, by all means; but with a view of graduating as professors of agriculture, and of becoming successful farmers, and farmer helpmates. But while acquiring an education, we should always keep the practical side of life in view. Much of our education, I believe, has been in a direction so far removed from our occupation that it is of no practical utility.

This is a practical age, and we should never fail to note the fact. As I have often found, there is a vast difference between a fine-spun theory and the practical demonstration of the same. We should also bear in mind that we are living in a very progressive age. What yesterday was of vast importance, has to-day become obsolete, and is simply a relic of the past.

The successful farmer of to-day is the man who keeps himself posted up with the times, who not only takes advantage of his own experience, but the experience of others as well.

We have our experiment stations established all over the land, conducted at government expense, reports and bulletins of which can be had for the asking. These reports embrace a very wide field of experiment, and should be in the hands of every intelligent farmer in the State. We might also mention a long list of agricultural journals that are published so cheaply that there is no man so poor he need do without. I always regard it as a sign of shiftlessness, as well as thriftlessness, on visiting my brother farmer to find among their large file of political papers, a paper devoted to agriculture and their direct interest.

The main trouble with the farmer is, too much dependence is placed on muscle, and not enough on brain power. The true farmer must be a thinker and a student. By the power of thinking many of the difficulties that confront the average farmer may be overcome.

We might mention that the disastrous effects of drought, and short crops may in a measure be averted by a scientific and systematic cultivation of the soil; and that by careful selection, and a knowledge of breeding, we may displace the "runty" pig and the "scrub" cow for the fine "full-blood" that are more profitable, more salable, and are reared and cared for with a greater degree of pleasure and pride.

I often recall the numerous difficulties that confront the average business man, the merchant, the manufacturer, the artisan, etc., and it occurs to me, that if business in these particular lines were attempted to be done in the same "slipshod" manner in which many farmers do theirs, what a harvest it would be for the industrious reporter, in chronicling the collapse of such enterprises in our towns and cities.

"Man, know thyself," is, I believe, wiser to-day than when first taught by the sages of old, and I believe applies with greater force to the farmer than any other business man.

The products of the farm must all come from "mother earth." The seed must be planted; it must grow, and it

must be cultivated; and the farmer must study as hard, as persistently, and as earnestly to understand the chemistry, the susceptibility, and the adaptability of the soil as the pharmacist studies to understand the peculiar properties of the herbs, the roots, and the minerals that come within his domain; or as the lawyer studies the principles of law, or the statesman the science of government. While this may be considered a high standard, it is very evident to me that the farmer who succeeds in this progressive age must be equal in intelligence to those engaged in the other pursuits of life.

The Bible tells us "Ye cannot gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles;" and the farmer who fails to keep himself abreast of the times will soon be relegated to the rear. Perhaps I am digressing somewhat, but I often see in the periodicals of the day: "Does farming pay, if not, why not?" I will say, too often it does not, simply because it is not understood, or if understood, it is not attended to. If there be those here who take exception to this, I invite them to take a drive over Marshall county, and I believe they can find evidence to convince them that farming, intelligent, systematic and progressive farming, does pay. We cannot disguise the fact that to get on in the world there must be applied to farming, as well as every other branch of industry, judgment, knowledge, perseverance, frugality, sobriety and pluck. These are essential requisites, and without them we may look for prosperity in vain; but with them our most dilapidated-looking farms would put on a new appearance and be made to blossom as the rose. Considering the splendid school system of our county and State, there is no valid reason why the sons and daughters of our progressive farmers cannot receive the same school advantages accorded to those living in the towns and cities.

One of the noticeable evils among farmers, it seems to me, is their unsatiated avariciousness; more land and larger houses, all at the expense of the mental culture of themselves and families. Instead of making it a life of pleasure, as well as of profit, it is made a life of toil and drudgery, devoid of all sunshine and happiness. Under these conditions is it any wonder the boys soon want to leave the farm? Farming should be made easier, so that our children will not hate it; in fact so we will not hate it ourselves. We must teach the boys that education can be used on the farm, and that it is not thrown away; that there is no real conflict between Latin and labor. We must get rid of the idea that education unfits one for work. The time is past in Marshall county when we can fence a hundred and sixty acres of land with a couple of dogs, and trust for protection to the blessed trinity of chance, accident and mistake. Never before in the history of mankind has genuine, faithful, downright work held the honorable place that it does now, as we are nearing the dawn of the twentieth century. It is a conceded fact now that the very rich, the millionaire, has to work harder than the ordinary farmer; in fact it is becoming a universally recognized truth, that it is only the men and women who work that are fulfilling the highest ends of life. We can no longer smile at scientific farming, for we are compelled to recognize the fact that we are deeply indebted to science in many ways. The fertilizer that brings us abundant harvests, the remedies that enable us to combat the depredations of the hordes of insects that infest our fields. The labor-saving machinery that now makes farming mere "child's play," as compared with half a century ago, and the rain-producing apparatus are all the results of scientific investigation. Farmers should cultivate a taste for reading, for I believe it furnishes the most real and substantial enjoyment that is accessible to farmers. It not only expands our ideas, but is very apt to overthrow some of the infallible opinions that we entertain and try to force upon others. But the greater good that accrues from extensive reading is that it furnishes a foundation for social intercourse, other than neighborhood gossip, for it opens up a broad field of thought. The farmers are regarded as legitimate prey for every "fake" and swindler that infests the country, and will continue to be so regarded until they demonstrate to the world that they are the equal in intelligence of those in the other pursuits of life. If the farmer of to-day is not informed it is his own fault, for he has ample opportunity. Chancellor Kent says: "The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated defrauds the community of a useful citizen and bequeaths to it 'a nuisance.'"

Alfiance Department.

The Reformer.

All grim and soiled and brown with tan, I saw a Strong One. In his wrath, smiting the goddess shrines of man Along his path.

The church, beneath her trembling dome, Essayed in vain her ghostly charm; Wealth shook within his gilded home With strange alarm.

Fraud from his secret chambers fled Before the sunlight bursting in; Sloth drew her pillow o'er her head To drown the din.

"Spare," Art implored, "yon holy pile; That grand, old, time-worn turret spare; Meek reverence, kneeling in the aisle, Cried out, "Forbear!"

Gray-bearded Use, who, deaf and blind, Groped for his old accustomed stone, Leaned on his staff, and wept to find His seat o'erthrown.

Young Romance raised his dreamy eyes, O'erhung with paly locks of gold—"Why smite," he asked in sad surprise, "The fair, the old?"

Yet louder rang the Strong One's stroke, Yet nearer flashed his axe's gleam. Shuddering and sick of heart I woke, As from a dream.

I looked: aside the dust-cloud rolled— The Waster seemed the Builder, too; Up springing from the ruined Old I saw the New.

'Twas but the ruin of the bad— The wasting of the wrong and ill; Whatever of good the old time had Was living still.

Calm grew the brows of him I feared; The frown which awed me passed away, And left behind a smile which cheered Like breaking day.

Grown wiser for the lesson given, I fear no longer, for I know That where the share is deepest driven The best fruits grow.

The outworn rite, the old abuse, The pious fraud transparent grown, The good held captive in the use Of wrong alone,—

These wait their doom, from that great law Which makes the past time serve to-day; And fresher life the world shall draw From their decay.

God works in all things; all obey His first propulsion from the night. Wake thou and watch!—the world is gray With morning light. —J. G. Whittier.

"Keep in the Middle of the Road."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your article headed "The Northern Alliance," prompts me to write to you. Beware of putting additional issues in our demands. There will be all kinds of resolutions offered and urged upon the St. Louis conference, but let that conference "keep in the middle of the road," and it will be much better for our cause.

Our position might be likened to an army. The financial question our center, the transportation question our right wing, the land question our left wing, and the taxation question our reserve. Thus we have a complete system, and are now ready for recruits to fill our ranks. Our three front divisions are steadied and strengthened by our great reserve, which is the true American doctrine (not to promote one individual or interest at the expense of another), built on the idea in our Declaration of Independence, "That all men are created equal," which in turn is based on the doctrine taught by our Savior, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." With these four great central ideas put forth in our demands, ideas on which we are substantially a unit, we can go before the country conscious of the truth and justice of our demands and knowing that there is no weakness nor disaffection in our ranks. Then we can and will say to all: "Come and help. Come and be one of us. Come as individuals, come as organizations, and help us crystallize our demands into laws, but do not ask us to carry your burdens, for this is our busy day." "Keep in the middle of the road." A. C. SHINN. Ottawa, Kas.

The Constitution on Money.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of January 27, 1892, I notice an article by Dr. G. Bohrer, of Chase, Rice county, on the subject of "Value vs. Fiat Dollars." This article appears to be a reply to an article on the same subject by Dr. E. P. Miller. Not wishing to get into a debate with either of these gentlemen, I would only draw attention to a few points made by Dr. Bohrer, by way of interrogation.

1. Section 8 of United States constitution provides: "The Congress shall have power (clause 5) to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures."

Now Dr. Bohrer states that the language in this clause "does not intimate in any manner whatsoever that money is to be, and must be, made of gold and silver, or of either. The matter of selecting material out of which to make money is left to Congress quite as fully as the matter of coining and regulating the value of money." If this language in clause 5, as a whole, does not intimate to Congress to coin money out of silver or gold, or both, then what does it mean? Has Congress ever coined money out of any other material besides silver, gold, copper or nickel? The coinage act of 1792 made our system bi-metallic; both gold and silver coins were made real money. This I understand was the first coinage act of the United States Congress. By this act Congress made provision for issuing money by the establishment of the mint. This was established at Philadelphia, where Congress held its sessions until 1800. Has not Congress ever since coined money out of silver and gold? If said clause in the constitution does not set forth or intimate the material to be used in coining money, why does Congress interpret it so? Is it not a fact that all civilized nations use gold and silver for money? Does the Doctor know of any civilized nation that uses any other metal? Darius Hystaspes was the first monarch known to have issued a coinage. His "darics" of gold and silver are well known. Before this the nearest approach to our idea of coinage were the stamped weights used in Babilonia and Egypt. Gold and silver have been the mediums of exchange among the civilized nations from their earliest records. The idea of value has thus attached itself to these mediums and has become inseparable. The simplest child, the silly idiot and the prating fool understand that money has value.

2. The Doctor says: "Money is the creation of law." I would ask him to give an instance of any Congress or legislative power creating money, that was worth anything by a legislative act. Does the United States constitution anywhere give Congress the power to make money? A gold eagle has upon it the stamp of the United States, which is a guaranty that it contains so many grains of gold. It bears its value upon the face of it—ten dollars. Will Dr. Bohrer show us where the Congress has power to place the same stamp on a piece of paper or parchment and call it ten dollars? J. B. SCHLICHTER. Sterling, Rice Co., Kas.

Fare to National Conference.

A rate of one fare for the round trip has been granted on all roads in Kansas to the National Labor Conference to be held in St. Louis, Mo., February 22, 1892. Tickets will be on sale February 20 to 22, and good for return until March 10.

J. B. FRENCH, Sec'y F. A. & I. U. of Kansas.

Situations for Young Men.

The splendid building shown on third page is occupied entirely by the most enterprising and progressive institution west of the Mississippi river. Inaugurated four years ago, it has been brought to a state of perfection seldom equalled. Morally, and from a business standpoint, it stands deservedly at the head of the list. In placing their graduates with railway and telegraph companies this institution has been so successful they have not been able to fill more than one-half their orders for the past year. In view of this fact, President Ross has decided to make a "sweeping reduction," and between the dates of February 20 and March 20 will admit students to full membership, including all privileges and a position when graduated, for \$5 per month. There has never been and probably will never again be presented to the young men and women of the West such a splendid opportunity to learn a first-class profession and secure a position as that now offered by this institution. Young people looking in this direction should write at once and secure a membership. No membership ever offered before for less than \$50.

The Great Santa Fe Route offers reduced rates to those wishing to attend the National Conference at St. Louis, on the 22d day of February, 1892.

To the St. Louis conference, take the Missouri Pacific. Five daily trains; fastest time; shortest line.

The Topeka Linseed Oil Works have well-cleaned flaxseed for sowing.

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.

PIGEON TOE.—Our little boy, 4 years old, has trouble in walking. His toes seem to turn inward so far that he frequently trips and falls. What can be done for him? JOHN C. Garden City, Kas.

Your son has what is known as exaggerated "pigeon toe." It comes from a slight shortening of the muscles, which rotate the limb inward. Take him to some competent artificial limb manufacturer, and he will fit him with a brace that will in time overcome the trouble.

CATARRH OF LACHRYMAL SAC.—About one year ago I noticed what looked like a small watery blister just below the inside corner of the left eye about as large as one-half of a small pea. I had it pricked and it collapsed, a clear fluid running out. Since, it has become full about every two months, when I have had it pricked. I have noticed no enlargement. When full a sharp pain is caused in the region of the eye, which lasted two days after the last time of pricking. I should like to know what I had better do about it. General health fair, but troubled some with rheumatism. Mrs. W. Woodston, Kas.

From your description you probably have what is known as mucocele or catarrh of the lachrymal sac, and should consult a good oculist or surgeon.

At the inner corner of both lids, there are minute canals, called canaliculi, which convey the tears or lachrymal fluid from the eyes to a canal in the side of the nose, and that canal or lachrymal sac discharges the tears thus collected from the margins of the lids into the nasal cavity. When either the canaliculi or the lachrymal sac become stopped up, the tears overflow and scald the cheek and sometimes make serious soreness and raw spots.

When the lachrymal sac is invaded by catarrhal inflammation, acute or chronic, it often gives rise to little pouches or bags just at and below the inner corner of the eye, filled with mucus or lachrymal fluid or both. That condition generally needs surgical treatment.

NOISE IN THE HEAD.—I am afflicted with a constant ringing in my ears. When I am alone in a room it sounds to me like the room is full of crickets and they are all howling at once. Could you prescribe any remedy for me? I have never used anything for this trouble. I am 61 years old. I do not, nor never did use any intoxicating drinks, do not chew tobacco. Had the la grippe two years ago this winter, and also the same disease one year ago this winter; was sick about six weeks each time; don't know what the medicine was that the doctor gave me, except that he gave me considerable quinine. This ringing has troubled me ever since my first attack, two years ago. My hearing is considerably impaired. Please prescribe for me if there is any help for me, through the KANSAS FARMER. N. W. H. Homestead, Chase Co., Kas.

The above letter might be duplicated by a good many people all over the country. There are two chief causes of the trouble you complain of, and in many cases they are both combined in the same case, viz.; Catarrh and quinine. There is a short, narrow tube from the back part of the mouth to the ear drum, which admits air to the inside of the drum. When this tube is inflamed and swollen, it becomes too narrow to admit the proper amount of air to the drum, and the result is uneven air pressure on the two sides (inner and outer) of the drum, and imperfect vibration, and various "noises" or false sounds. That is the catarrhal form. Quinine in considerable doses produces congestion of capillary or terminal vessels and nerves, and dulls the activities of some parts of the hearing apparatus more than others, thus creating unequal action of the parts concerned in hearing, giving rise to many abnormal sounds. It most frequently sets up roaring or ringing in the head (ears), and in extreme cases creates absolute deafness. It is probable that one-third or more of all the deafness in the land is the result of over-dosing with quinine. Your case is probably a combination of catarrh and quinine. For treatment I suggest frequent syringing with water as hot as you can bear it, at least two or three times a day, followed by a drop or two of warm sweet oil in the ear, and covered by a small pledget of soft cotton. Then get five or ten grains of the salicylate of soda from your druggist, and put one grain of that in half a glass of water and take a teaspoonful of that every two hours. When the first grain is used up, prepare another and take in like manner.

Out Off the Vermiform Appendix.

The operation recently performed by Dr. Bull at St. Luke's hospital upon Edward Temple Rose, lately Captain in the Tenth English Hussars, has proved a success. Captain Rose is now in perfect health. The operation consisted in the amputation of the vermiform appendix. This, on account of its fatal attraction for grape seeds, has become a bugaboo.

Two years and a half ago the Captain had his first illness, which is technically known as appendicitis. This is an inflammation of the vermiform appendix, which is a little pouch at the end of the lower intestine and is about six inches long, of the size of a lead pencil.

Captain Rose has had fourteen attacks of appendicitis, the cause of which is uncertain, but probably due to a grape seed. While in England Captain Rose heard of a successful operation for this complaint in America. He came here and put himself under the care of Dr. Francis P. Kinnicut, of St. Luke's hospital.

Dr. Bull, who had performed a successful operation of the same nature upon the son of Dr. Greenleaf, was called in. He performed the operation successfully in two hours and a half, assisted by all the surgeons of the house staff. Such difficulties were at first disclosed after the incision was made that the surgeons almost decided to give up the case. It was decided, however, to go on, and the appendix was amputated.

Captain Rose's condition was critical for two days after the operation, but he at length began to recuperate, and was discharged perfectly well and sound on January 11.—Exchange.

When English patients come to America for their fine surgery, we may well congratulate ourselves and all the world on our solid and scientific attainments. The fact is that we now lead the world in delicate as well as daring surgery, and European students are already coming to America in considerable numbers to study our art and science in surgery and medicine too. And the giddy doctors who seek to dazzle the crowd with their silly prattle about the great things they learned or did during the six weeks or three months they spent in "Yerup" or "on the continent," will soon be saying, "When I was with Dr. Bull or Dr. Helmuth, or Dr. So-and-so in New York, or Boston or Chicago, I saw some most wonderful surgery, and they will frown on the man who mentions Europe in the same day."

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

National Labor Conference.

The Missouri Pacific will make a rate of one fare for the round trip to St. Louis, account of the above-named meeting, from stations in Kansas and Nebraska. Tickets on sale February 20, 21 and 22; good to return until March 10. This line runs five daily trains between Kansas City and St. Louis, and is making special arrangements to accommodate the delegates for this occasion. Take the Missouri Pacific, the official line. Parties not living on the line of this road should ask for their tickets via the Missouri Pacific from Kansas City. For further information address H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Or J. H. LYON, W. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

WANTED.—500 men and teams to sell feed-grinders through the country. Salary, \$75 to \$300 per month, according to ability. The Litchfield Manufacturing Co., Webster City, Iowa.

Special accommodations are being made by the Missouri Pacific for delegates attending the St. Louis conference.

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.

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.

## The Horse.

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

### An Open Letter to Breeders.

To Breeders of Speed Horses:

The Kentucky Stock Farmer (paper), referring to the admission of the pacer on a 2:25 basis, in its reply to the letter of inquiry by President Wm. Russell Allen, of the A. T. R. Association, says: "The objection to the admission of the pacer to the (Trotting) Register, urged by some writers, that a great number of pacing-bred animals have been admitted by the new rules, is not well founded. The number made eligible (2:25 basis) was quite small, probably less than three hundred, and as may readily be seen such a small infusion of pacing blood could have little effect in weakening the trotting inheritance of the vastly greater body of trotting-bred horses." The statement that on a 2:25 basis, only about "300" pacers could get standard recognition in the trotting register, proves the great injustice to the pacer, as well as the intention of those who injected the pacer into the trotting register; on a 2:25 "to admit the pacer," and at the same time, keep him out as much as possible. What about the thousands of pacers with records 2:25 1/4 to 2:30, and their thousands of progeny? What about the crushing influence (of a 2:25 basis for pacers) on the money value to the thousands of owners of good pacers with records 2:25 1/4 to 2:30, and the thousands of progeny of such pacers?

The National Standard Pacing Horse Breeders' Company, the first corporation in the field, created for exclusive benefit of the pacing horse, was in the field and had Vol. 1 of its Register in the printer's hands when the American Trotting Register Association was created, with a rule (2:25 basis) admitting the pacer to the Trotting Register. The Pacing Register and year book combined, has been on sale for some time, and though not perfect in all its detail, is a good start, giving promise that Vol. 2 will be a very worthy addition to the horse literature of the country. Apropos to the very proper letter of inquiry of President Allen, of the American Trotting Register Association to his 400 stockholders, as to the pacer in the Trotting Register, I deem it fair, and a proper thing to do at this time, to present the following questions to all breeders for speed, whether stockholders in our company or not, and particularly to the owners of pacers 2:30 to 2:25 1/4 or better.

1. Do you approve of a 2:25 standard for pacers?

2. Is it better, a Register exclusively for pacers?

3. Do you think the National Standard Pacing Register should remain in the field on a 2:30 standard basis and continue publication of the 2:30 list of pacers?

Answers to the above questions by letter or by postal card should be addressed to the undersigned, and will be highly appreciated, no matter what the opinion expressed.

THO. S. C. PARSONS,  
Registrar, the National Standard Pacing Horse Breeder Co., Cleveland, O.

The luxury of a good trotter is about the most desirable of all gentlemanly luxuries.

Use the whip very little indeed, and never when the animal shies or stumbles.

Never drive a horse with so loose a rein that you cannot instantly command the situation, whatever happens.

Mr. E. G. Moon will have the pacer Blizzard 2:24 1/4, campaigned this season. He is now in the stable of Trainer Newton, Topeka.

E. Horan, of Newton, Kas., has sold to J. H. Duart, of Scholler, Iowa, the stallion, John C. Shelley 2:29 1/4, by Hawthorne, son of Nutwood.

Affection cannot be pounded into animals. Kind treatment insures the affection of an animal, while rough treatment is sure to cause its hatred.

A writer well says that in breeding, constitution is the key-note of merit. A horse may be handsome and fast, but if his constitution is weak he will fall by the wayside in the race for success.

Have a certain hour for feeding your horses and see to it that they are fed at that time. Irregular feeding makes thin

horses, no matter what the quality or quantity may be which is given.

W. E. Campbell, of Kiowa, Kas., owner of Campbell's Electioneer 2:17 1/4, has booked a mare to a brother of Sunol 2:08 1/4, and telegraphed J. Malcom Forbes, of Boston, an offer of \$3,000 to breed one mare to Arion 2:10 1/4.

A. J. Sefton & Co., Sedgwick, Kas., have purchased of Jas. Miller, Paris, Ky., the gray colt Cosine, foaled in 1889, sired by Bourbon Wilkes, dam Albatross (dam of Coastman 2:16 1/4), by Coaster 2:26 1/4, second dam by Mambrino Chief.

At the close of 1891, the standing of the leading stallions as to number of performers in 2:30 or better, is as follows: Electioneer 100, Nutwood 77, George Wilkes 76, Happy Medium 70, Red Wilkes 63, Blue Bull 63, Onward 47, Egbert 45, Hamlin's Almont 42, Alcantara 41.

E. A. Smith, Norwood farm, Lawrence, has sold to John A. Rankin, Greeley, Colo., a three-year-old stallion by Almont Pilot 763, dam by Mambrino Patchen 58, and a two-year-old filly by Sealskin Wilkes 5825, dam by Pilot Allen 4873, son of Ethan Allen, at a reported price of \$2,500.

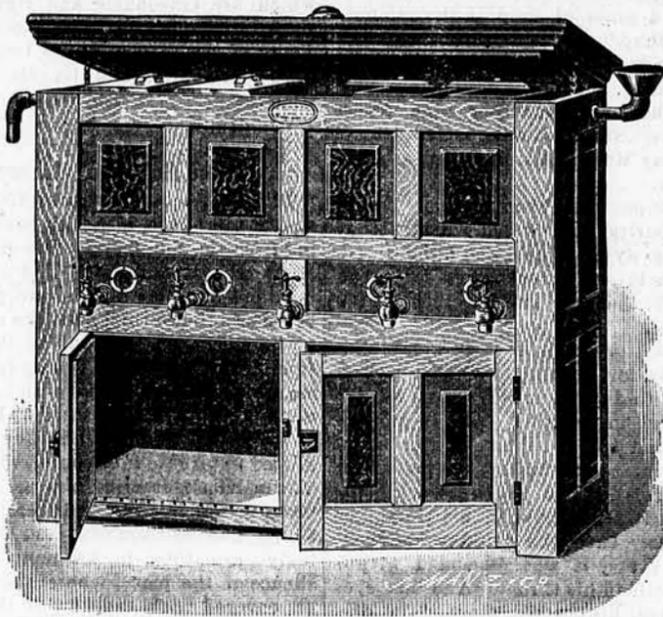
While in Emporia, recently, a representative of the KANSAS FARMER was pleased to look at two grand stallions highly bred in trotting lines. The first was Allen Herr, full brother to Joe Davis 2:17 1/4, by De Herr, first dam by Mambrino Pilot Jr., second dam by Young Pacific, third dam by Bertrand. This horse is owned by Mr. A. H. Gray. Aidan is by

readers who are posted to tell me if this is so." We refer this question to Messrs. Toler, Updegraff or E. A. Smith, who breed from sires of Wilkes blood, without which no stock farm is complete.

In a personal letter to the editor of this department, Mr. L. A. Davies, owner of Roy Wilkes 2:08 1/4, says: "The quarter-crack which prevented Roy from reducing his record last season, is all well now, and he will get a record of 2:05 this year." In spite of this quarter-crack, Roy obtained the following world's records last season: To wagon 2:13, on half mile track 2:14 1/4, quarter in 20 1/4 seconds (mile in 2:10).

C. P. Leslie, Topeka, has purchased of the Hermitage stud, Nashville, Tenn., a very handsome bay colt by King Wilkes 2:22 1/4, sire of Oliver K. 2:16 1/4, Minnie Wilkes 2:17, and others, out of Haroldina by Harold, sire of Maude S. 2:08 1/4, second dam Friction by Woodford Mambrino third dam Fadette, dam of Favonia 2:15 1/4. This young horse is a fine individual and although he has had no track work his showing under the halter, leads horsemen to believe he will make a wonderfully fast horse.

Beauchamp & Jarvis, Concordia, Kas., are sending out the handsomest stallion catalogue of the season. Instructor H. 15289 is at the head. He is a brown horse, four years old, and sired by Director, record 2:17, sire of the fastest horse on earth, Direct 2:06. His dam is Dorothea (full sister of Disputant 2:29), by Harold, sire of Maud S. 2:08 1/4, second dam Debutante, by Belmont, third dam



MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY AND REFRIGERATOR.

Ellerslie Wilkes and his first dam by Red Wilkes, second dam by American Clay, third dam by Virginius, fourth dam by Canadian Pilot, and is owned by Mr. E. A. Austin. Both of these horses are standard and registered.

The horse which can plow an acre while another horse is plowing half an acre, or that which can carry a load of passengers ten miles while another horse is going five, independent of all considerations of amusement, taste, or what is called fancy, is absolutely worth twice as much to the owner as the other.

While many of our best breeders favor the idea of having their colts foaled in January and February, in order that they may be as fully developed as possible for racing purposes, it is usually the best plan for the farmer or small breeder to wait a month or two and give the brood mares the advantage of a short run at grass before foaling time.

Old Hambletonian, the unconscious founder of the great family of American trotters, is to have a costly bronze monument to commemorate the lasting and incomparable blessings he has conferred upon humanity's struggling, toiling millions. Nearly \$3,000 has been subscribed for the heroic bronze statue, and Hambletonian's perturbed spirit can now rest in peace.

A subscriber at Richland wants information in regard to the Wilkes family. He says: "I notice an item in a weekly newspaper that claims the Wilkes stock have very curby legs. Now I have been thinking of breeding to a stallion of that blood and would like you or some of your

placing two nuts) and is ready for use. (3) There are no loose parts to drop. (4) Any child that can lift a buggy pole can use it. (5) It can be operated just as easily in the dark. (6) It is the safest coupling in use as there are no nuts to be lost. (7) It is operated by a lever and toggle joint. (8) It is made of the best quality of malleable iron. (9) Is adapted to different anti-rattlers. (10) Every part is fastened to the buggy. (11) It is so cheap that you can not afford to be without it. (12) You can change from pole to shafts without soiling a kid glove, and if your carriage room is limited they can be taken off in ten seconds and set aside.

### Moseley's Occident Creamery.

Anything designed for cream-raising that saves labor, product, or cooling material, and is within reach of the average dairyman in matter of adaptability and price, should attract the attention of all interested in butter-making on the farm, or raising cream for public creameries or other purposes. Such an article and one that economizes in all the directions above alluded to is found in Moseley's Occident Creamery, which we illustrate in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER.

The "Occident," in addition to its availability for cream-raising, is provided with a good refrigerator for storing cream and butter and for domestic uses, and which is kept at the proper temperature by the same cooling material used in the upper part to cool the milk.

In addition to being of value in farm dairies, the "Occident" can be used to excellent advantage in hotels, boarding schools, soldier's homes, and in any public or private boarding institution.

The "Occident" is so arranged that a glass of milk can be drawn at any time without disturbing the cream, an advantage that will be readily appreciated. In fact, there is in operating it no skimming of milk or lifting of cans.

The size we illustrate is No. 8 Dairy Class and Refrigerator, rated from twenty-two to twenty-six cows. It is made regularly in nine sizes, varying in capacity for two to fifty-five cows. The "Occident" is also made in same number of sizes without refrigerator, in which form it is sold at lower prices.

We deem it no exaggeration to state that Moseley's Occident Creamery is one of the most popular portable creameries on the market, which statement seems fully warranted by the fact that it is already in use in forty-two States and Territories and in Canada.

We suggest that all interested send for circulars and special introductory offer, freight paid by the makers, as advertised in the KANSAS FARMER. Address Moseley & Pritchard Manufacturing Co., Clinton, Iowa.

Choice flaxseed for sowing. Topeka Linseed Oil Works.

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**I CURE FITS!**

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

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▲ ▲ 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.

### The Utopian Farmer.

Come here, my dear, I want ter say a word or two ter you 'Bout what I thinks the proper thing for me 'n' you ter do. Ye've give me mighty good advice since we was wed that day 'Way back in sixty-one, 'n' now I'd like to have ye say. Ef you don't think I've got a right ter do as others do s, 'N' sell the crops before they grows, jest like them Easterners.

Why, Meg, a man out in Noo York hez sold a lot o' coorn. The't several thousand bushels more then what the country's borne. 'N' got his money, too, I'm told, 'n' didn't hev a peck. Of grain of any kind in hand to back his little spec. He cleared a hundred thousand cash! 'N', Meg, that's more'n we have o'd; red at farmin' all our days, or ever will, by gee!

'N' I can't say I sees the use o' workin' day by day. 'N' only sellin' what we raise for mighty little pay. When them as hasn't any grain can sell up there in town. A million pecks of wheat 'n' coorn, 'n' git their money down. The modern plan's a dandy, Meg, 'n' ef we makes it go, I'll get you that planner, 'n' the trottin' horse for Joe.

We'll raise the mortgage off the roof, 'n' paint the old barn red, 'N' send the gals to Paris, France, and buy a rosewood bed; We'll get new carpets for the floors, 'n' keep a hired man. Ef only I can go to town 'n' learn to work the plan. 'N' mebbe, Meg, I'd make enough ter run for Governor. Or get a nt down to Washington a full-fledged Senator.

I tell yer, gal, this is an age that beats oreation. Say, What would yer father 've said, d'ye think, if he wuz here to-day. Ter see folks sellin' wheat and coorn, and hull cars full o' rye, 'N' 'leven-twelfths of all they sold nowhere but in their eye? How he would 'yell ter think of us-a-makin' of O' gold at sellin' fellers things we really haven't got.

What's that ye say? It isn't straight to sell what ye don't own? 'N' if I goes into the spec, I goes it all alone? The mu-ic on the planny ye think would drive yer mad. If it was bought from sellin' things ye never rightly had! Waal, have yer way; I'll let it go; I didn't mean no harm; But what is straight in cities can't be crooked on a farm. —John Kendrick Bangs.

### MOTHER ANTOINE'S LAD.

Once on a time there was a poor grandmother and her poor grandson, who possessed nothing in the world but their affection for each other, and the grandmother was 77 years of age and the grandson was 8. The child was sick, crippled, confined to bed during the entire twelve months, and the old woman was very old, very feeble, so that with the best good-will in the world she could not work much. The old woman was called Mother Antoine, and the child was called Mother Antoine's Lad.

Alas! he was going from bad to worse, was Mother Antoine's lad. The poor boy was consumptive and sickly, and when he was not crying from the dull pain in his hip he was coughing a dry and bloody cough, which brought two bunches of dull violets to his cheeks.

The last time he had been out was Christmas day. On that day Mother Antoine had wrapped him up as best she could in a big muffler which she had made of her old shawl. She had put on him her two only pairs of stockings to keep his feet warm, and she had taken him to the boulevard, along the little stalls full of toys and dolls that made a splendid many-colored fairyland.

There was, first and foremost, away down near the Place du Grand Opera, a superb punchinello—striped and gilded, almost as tall as the little stunted being himself—which, when one pulled the string, shook gayly its bells and rattles, raised its great funny arms, flung out its legs and looked at you at the same time with its illumined face and almost living grin.

"Oh, how pretty it was, how pretty it was!" Mother Antoine's lad cried. "It is very dear, mammy, is it not, a fine punchinello like that?"

And the old woman always replied, "Come, now, I will buy you one of them when we are richer."

"And when shall we be richer?" "Soon, my pet, soon." "Then I shall have it, eh? the punchinello?" "Yes, yes; you shall have it." "For you see, mammy, I am sure that if I had it I should be cured at once."

This same idea recurred incessantly, as though he were possessed by it. And when he was worse than usual—the poor little thing—when his pains racked him fiercest; when his terrible cough shook him as if it would tear the breath out of him, oh, then, the desire became more active—almost poignant. And she knew this, old Mother Antoine. By dint of promising the punchinello she came to feel that she must keep her promise, and that she had no other way but this to keep her cherub alive a little longer. Yes, he should have it, his punchinello. And he would be cured! She too—she herself had ended by believing in this mad hope.

Yes, he should have it. But how? As he said himself, with tears of impotent longing, it must cost a deal, a punchinello like that! It was a toy for the rich. At least twenty francs. Perhaps more. Where could she find this gold, she who no longer knew the color even of silver, and who only saw at long, long intervals, a few big copper sous among the alms she received.

She traded off the rags that were given her at the beginning of winter. She even sold the occasional tickets for bread and meat which she had such trouble to get. She reserved only enough for the little one. She herself fasted. And when he was eating by himself he said to her, "So you are not hungry, mammy?"

"No," she answered, "they made me swallow a plate of soup in the cabinet-maker's shop."

She had economized in this fashion for three months, and on the day before yesterday she had altogether nine francs three sous. She must have ten francs!

That day Mother Antoine's lad was terribly sick.

And her poor neighbors cannot bestow much charity on the old woman, they themselves dying of cold and hunger. No more rags to sell, three tickets for bread and wood; that was all that remained in the garret.

But the little one is so low—so low that he can swallow nothing. What use, then, for bread to-day? For her? Not a word of that. And to-morrow! Ah, to-morrow she will find some. What is wanted at the moment, the necessary, the indispensable thing, is not food, but the punchinello. If he had it, there, now, in his trembling little fingers, surely he would be better.

"How pretty it was!" he said with a stifled rattle in his throat. And his eyes grow large; his nostrils, pinched by disease, suddenly quiver, a warm glow comes on his skin, life returns to his pale lips.

"How pretty it was!" "I am going to get it for you; yes, I am going right away, little one."

"What, the punchinello?"

"Yes, the punchinello."

"So, we are rich, mammy?"

"Yes, my pet. Look here!"

She shows him her nine francs three sous. It is all in sous—a big heap of them.

The child claps his hands.

"Go quick, mammy; go quick. Do not be long."

She has gone. No, she will not be long. With her old feeble limbs she first runs about to her neighbors to sell the three tickets, the last ones.

"It is to buy a remedy for the lad," says she, and she speaks the truth.

Ten francs, she has them at last! She had to waste half an hour on it, but at last she has them. How she hurries on, tottering and stumbling, in spite of the slippery pavement, in spite of the numbing cold that freezes her bones—for she has eaten nothing yesterday, nothing to-day, and she has put her crusts on the sick child's bed. She has only a wretched petticoat and thin jacket. She will go in spite of all. She will not go into the first store she comes to. She must go away—away, near the Grand Opera. The punchinello, perhaps, is still there this year, and who knows? perhaps it does not cost more than ten francs.

Yes, it was indeed the same, and for ten francs she got it, by bargaining. She returns, pressing it close to her heart. She, too, said: "How pretty it is!"

Fate is the most terrible of dramatic creators. No one invents such striking effects as reality. The old woman had been away two full hours.

On her return she found the child dead. Yesterday Mother Antoine's lad was buried.

Mother Antoine placed in the little coffin, on a shroud made out of a patched gown, the pretty punchinello, covered with dazzling colors and tinkling bells. Thus the little corpse had its Christmas box. And Mother Antoine prayed for her New Year's gift—Death.—From the French of Jean Richeptn.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### Desire.

Desire has much to do with the affairs of life in determining happiness or misery, success or failure. Desire moves, leads or forces to action, predominant desires giving character to action. The unlimited domain of desire indicates the danger of developing desires not possible to gratify and neither lawful or expedient, or in harmony with rational requirements. A multitude of desires with a poverty of resources is an irritating misfortune. Wisdom is evidenced in circumscribing desires, in restricting, restraining and subduing those which are adverse, and developing, encouraging and directing those which are conducive to prosperity and happiness. Desire presses and seeks opportunity with a persistent purpose of attainment, and oft grows more importune in its defeats. The most desperate conflicts are with inherent desires, the greatest victories is their overthrow and defeat. Desire subjugates by subtle process, possesses and controls, enslaves and degrades, or is elevating and ennobling. It is well to keep one eye on desires while the other looks about to provide for those which are reasonable and right and in accord with one's environments.

Out of desire comes the issues of life, life's harmonies, and its discords and strife. KRATS.

Wichita, Kas.

### The Sultan of Turkey.

The Sultan is now about fifty years of age, of tall figure, although rather stooping from the shoulders. His movements are nervous and abrupt. The complexion is bilious and the face is covered with a beard of intense thickness, the nose large, nothing cruel or ferocious in the expression of the eye, which is only restless and searching, full of anxiety and suspicion. Such is the aspect presented by the Sultan as sovereign. Those who have been admitted to private intercourse with him at Yildiz Kiosk, describe him as courteous, though reserved, in manners; speaking slowly and deliberately, and in exceedingly low tone, in harmony with the silence of the place, where the walls are all covered with tapestry of the richest fabric, and the floor with carpet into which the feet sluk by reason of its excessive thickness, precluding the possibility of any sound reaching the apartments from without. They say that he possesses, in an eminent degree that charm of easy acquisition peculiar to sovereigns—the faculty of assuming interest in the intimate existence of his visitor, and will inquire in a soft and tender voice for news of a wife and youthful family, which charms the listener into belief of the sincerity of the inquirer. No greater contrast can be imagined than that which exists between the Sultan and his brother autocrat, the Emperor of Russia. They are the only two omnipotent sovereigns left in Europe; the one hard and inflexible as a bar of iron, the other supple and easy to bend as a willow wand. It is quite a mistake to fancy that Abdul Hamid passes his life in voluptuous idleness behind the closed lattices of the Yaldiz Kiosk; on the contrary, his time is spent in the study of all the questions of the day, and in all those relating to State government they say he is proficient. His principal recreation is the study of astronomy, and he often passes the greater portion of the night in the observatory constructed under his supervision at Yildiz.

His only intimate friend, Osman Pasha, declares that Abdul Hamid is impressed with the idea that to him have been confided by Allah the keys of Europe, and his temperament leads him to feel most acutely the responsibility of the charge. No man works harder than he. He rises with the dawn, and takes but few hours sleep, sometimes with pen in hand writing the whole night. "He studies every question," says Osman Pasha, "knows all about everything, reads everything which concerns his business, and ever since the

## Dyspepsia

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

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

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. 51; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

affairs of the Turkish provinces have occupied the foreground he signs every document presented to him, from the appointment of a governor to the nomination of the lowest office of the palace. Of all the difficulties the Sultan has had to overcome," adds Osman Pasha, "that of maintaining a strict political neutrality has been the greatest." Refuting all accusations or partiality, whether for English, French or German policy, the Sultan remains Turk and Ottoman to the backbone; and the acute politicians of every country stand ready, prepared to meet this trait in his character in view of which none can fail to perceive the symptoms. He is persuaded that the Turkish soldier is the best in the world, the most enduring under privation, the most amenable to discipline, the most ready to die in defense of his creed. "To the soldiers has Allah assigned the task of defending the country; to me the task of restoring its ancient glory." Such is the account given by a French official admitted to the intimacy of an individual high in office. It is worth recording as a forewarning of the part that Abdul Hamid will be called upon to play in the troubles fast gathering about him—and, indeed, around us all, for the matter of that.—Birmingham Post.

### Perfection Flour Bin and Sieve.

We desire to call the particular attention of our readers to the Perfection Flour Bin and Sieve, knowing from our own experience that it is an indispensable piece of kitchen furniture. Its utility, durability, and beauty is unquestioned by the thousands of house-keepers who are using it. We feel warranted in saying that once used you would not be without it for many times its cost. It combines bin,ifter, pan, etc. Keeps the flour dry and free from dirt. Aerates and preserves the flour. No waste. The reel inside the bin agitates the flour, making it very light and improves the quality. The manufacturers call your attention to the article in another column.



### "WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

A Wonderful Medicine for Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Fullness after Meals, Vomiting, Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Lowness of Spirits, and All Nervous Affections.

To cure these complaints we must remove the cause. The principal cause is generally to be found in the stomach and liver; but these two organs right and all will be well. From two to four Pills twice a day for a short time will remove the evil, and restore the sufferer to sound and lasting health.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 51

## LISTEN

Have you written to us yet? If you haven't, you better at once. You don't want to miss YOUR opportunity. Read our illustrated advertisement in the first issue this month, of this paper. HURRY to be made rapidly, by any industrious person of either sex. Even beginners are easily earning from \$5 to \$10 per day. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Can devote all your time or spare time only to it. We instruct and show you how FREE. Easy to learn. We start you. Write and learn all FREE by return mail. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Box 1814, Portland, Maine

## The Young Folks.

### A Foolish Saying.

"The world owes me a living,"  
I hear some people say;  
But I think 'tis very foolish  
To speak in such a way;  
And I'd like to ask the reason,  
Forsooth, how it can be,  
The world should owe a living  
To either you or me?

'Tis a very silly saying,  
And only those who shrink  
Would expect to get a living  
From o' her people's work.  
And I'd really like to ask them—  
For 't puzzles me as yet—  
Just how the world has happened  
To get into their debt?

If they do their share of labor,  
They may claim their share of ease;  
But drones are out of favor  
In this busy hive of bees;  
And I'd like to tell them plainly  
(Though no offense is meant)  
That our bustling world is honest,  
And owes no man a cent!

—Helen W. Clark, in *Golden Days*.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### GONE TO KANSAS.

BY ISABEL STEVENSON.

(Continued from last week.)

Early next morning our first move after breakfast was to find where Roger lived. A land agent informed us that his house was eight miles off, but that he expected him in town before noon. So we thought our best plan was to wait till he came in.

K— was a collection of frame houses, with some stores, postoffice, bank and real estate agents' offices; besides a couple of hotels and livery stables, and two tall windmills—the latter to pump a supply of water from wells 150 feet deep. To complete the list, a population of nice wide-awake Western people, and two live newspapers, representing the great moral party, and the other one.

While we waited here, first one and then another of the town folks would come and chat with us a while, ask where we had come from and where we calculated to go. The grand subject to talk about is always the country and its capabilities, what it was like a year or two ago, and how much it has improved since. Then the horses would come in for a share of attention. One would say: "You had better have sold your horses and bought mules; they are so much hardier." Another: "It would have been better to have traveled in the wagon all the way, rather than to come by the train; then the horses could have taken the change gradually." The land agents in their conversation had always an eye to business, and one gentleman of that ilk wanted to take Russel off and locate him without more ado.

Perhaps you do not know what a land locator is. Well, he may or may not be a farmer, but he generally owns some land himself, and has lived long enough in the neighborhood to know the condition of all the farms around, to whom they belong, what land is open to settlement and what under contest. He will take you around and show you all available farms, and if you find a place to please you, and conclude to take it, he expects to be paid for his services—maybe \$10.

We had made up our minds, however, not to decide in any way till we had seen Roger. Our camping-place commanded a view of the road we expected Charley Roger to come by, and I kept my eye on this road, expecting to see a somewhat important personage coming along in a buggy. I did not suspect that the young man who rode up on horseback was the one we were looking for till he had dismounted; then we had a grand shaking of hands all round. He seemed as much pleased to see us as we were to see him. He wore a broad-brimmed white hat trimmed with a leather strap, also long boots and spurs, and in many ways fulfilled our ideas of a Western cowboy. I could see that our boys admired him hugely.

By common consent we all went to K—, and had dinner and a big talk about Barton and Barton people. From that we came down to business, and Mr. Russel informed Roger that we had come to take possession of the house he had sent us word about. "All right," said he; "pack your goods into the wagon, and hitch up, while I attend to a little business I have in town; then we will start home." It was getting late in the day, but in half an hour we were once more in the road, Charley on horseback alongside the wagon. We were somewhat taken back, however, when he began to tell us that his house was at present occupied, and would not be empty till next week. "The fact is," said he, "I did not look for you quite so soon, when I sent you that message. All the same, I want you to come right home with me. I believe I can trust Mrs. Richmond to make the best of it." (Richmond was the name of the family who lived in Roger's house, and he boarded with them.)

Now I did not like the idea of intruding on people in this way, and I said so; but all my objections were overruled by this hospitable young man.

"There is no occasion to be so scrupulous," said he. "In the first place, there

is not an empty house in the neighborhood that you could live in, and you will find that people here in the West are all very helpful and accommodating to each other, and very good-natured about it, too."

So I had to pocket my dignity, and prepare to be thankful for whatever might happen.

The sun had set and a big bright moon had risen by the time we reached Green creek, where Charley lived. We found it to consist of a pretty wide draw, the house, which was partly a dug-out, being built on one side of it. Outside it looked dark and cheerless, but when the door was opened and the youngsters and I entered with Roger, who introduced us, there was a big change in the temperature immediately. Here were four sod walls which shut out the cold and darkness, and inclosed light and warmth; and there, seated at the table mending socks, was the presiding genius of the habitation—a quiet, sensible-looking young woman, who made us welcome with a few seasonable words. By the time the men had the horses stabled and made comfortable, we inside had begun to feel quite at home. When the master of the house came in and supper was over, we sat and talked till midnight; and, as usual, wherever two or three are gathered together, the conversation was about the country.

Mr. Richmond would not pronounce an opinion on its merits or otherwise, because, as he sagely observed, "what may suit me may not suit some other fellow." "I am satisfied, however," he said, "with the result of my six months sojourn here. My claim is a pre-emption, and I have taken the usual steps to prove that I have fulfilled all the conditions necessary to enable me to get a title deed to my farm, upon paying government price, which is here \$1.25 an acre—\$200 for my farm of 160 acres. I do not wish to live here," he continued, "till the country is better settled; but having the deed, I can hold my place without living on it." Then he went on to tell us a little about their way of living. "We came here in April," he said, "with two other families from southern Nebraska. We all took our claims adjoining each other, and have all built our houses in this draw. I helped to build all the houses, and I plastered all of them inside with native lime. When they were finished I considered myself a pretty good workman of the kind. So when I had plowed and planted as much as I wished, I undertook a little house-building for others. Some new-comers had taken claims near us who were anxious to do some farming, and were content to have me build their houses for a consideration. Since my friend Roger came on the scene, we have worked together and shared the profits. For the last three months we have been very busy, and to-night I completed our last job. Charley has a timber claim near this, and has bought this house, and next week we mean to start for Nebraska, and intend to pass the winter there."

"Yes," said Charley, "that is how I came to be owner of a house. But I have a pre-emption claim, too, nearer town, which I will take you to see to-morrow, and maybe we can conclude a bargain." Mr. Richmond and family go to Nebraska by rail, and I have promised to drive his team there for him. If I leave my claim for a week, it will be jumped to a certainty."

"John," said I, "let us get this pre-emption claim if possible, and bring our wanderings to a close."

"Well," said John, "we will decide about that to-morrow."

### CHAPTER III.

Next morning, directly after breakfast, John Russel and Charley Roger and the boys went off in the wagon to look at Charley's farm.

Now I would like to say a few words on a subject which you might think not worth mentioning, but which you would certainly find to be very important if you camped out even for a few days, as we did. This important subject is the food supply. We read sometimes of a party on a hunting expedition, where the savory buffalo hump or chunk of venison is represented as wasting before the camp-fire, and we are apt to fancy it is ever so much better than a picnic. Well, if you travel with your household on the search for a home-stead, do not indulge in any such romantic notions. One's sole object on such an occasion is to travel as many miles in the day as possible. When you stop to get a meal you have no time to run down a buffalo, and in our experience there were none to run down. Coming by rail as we did, we were not very well equipped for camping out, and, just in the matter of bread, it is no joke to keep supplied. On the road between Oberlin and K— we passed a little sod house by the wayside, in front of which we saw, supported by a short stick poked into the ground, a wooden shingle bearing this legend: "Bread sold here." The enterprising housewife in this case made a few extra loaves each week, and movers in passing would sometimes take advantage of the circumstance and buy a loaf or two at 10 cents a loaf, regardless of size. At K—, in the same way an enterprising widow baked a little bread for the accommodation of travelers. But on the evening we arrived she wanted to persuade us to wait till next morning for some bread, being too tired, as she said, to go upstairs for it. In view of this state of things, I esteemed it a great kindness when Mrs. Richmond offered me the use of her stove and half of the yeast she had set on the evening before to do some baking. Flour we had always with us. The result of this kindness was that in the afternoon I had a quantity of nice bread made—enough to last for a few days.

Along in the afternoon the children,

who had been out playing, came in, shouting, "Here's father and the boys." And directly after, John himself was looking in at the door, saying: "Hurry and get us some dinner; we have bought a farm and must go and take possession."

### CHAPTER IV.

To say we had bought a farm was not quite correct, but in our estimation it amounted to pretty much the same thing. Roger had relinquished his claim on a quarter section of land (160 acres) in our favor, and had given Russel a written document to that effect, and Russel had paid Roger \$100, ostensibly for the improvements he had made on his farm. What now remained for us to do was to get on the place and make our home there, and that we counted no hardship, seeing we had come all this way for the purpose. As soon as possible afterwards, John Russel must go to the land office at Oberlin and enter his name as holder of the claim. The place had been held as a pre-emption by Roger, and we decided to hold it in the same way. The process of taking a claim is described as "putting your papers on" it. There are certain conditions imposed on the holder of a claim, the principal one being that he must live on it. In fulfilling these conditions, one is said to be "holding down his claim." If it were possible to pre-empt, and then go somewhere else to live until the country should be settled up, many would take farms who don't do so now. Of course, in such a condition of things a long time would elapse before the country would become settled, seeing it would be "full of absentees," as the Irishman said of the Green Isle.

By this time we had come to the conclusion that a sod house was good enough to begin with. I pictured to myself a snugly-built sod house, well plastered, with proper doors and windows, like the Richmond's, only bigger, to suit the size of our family, and maybe with the addition of a wooden floor.

When we had left the Richmond's house to go and take possession of our estate, I suppose I must have betrayed some elation at the prospect before us. At any rate, John began to talk. "You must not expect much of a house," said he, "where we are going. It is built only the required size, and is a very poor apology for a home." Well, this brought my notions down somewhat, and I prepared for something very meager; but the reality far exceeded my expectations. I wish I could convey to you the impression our little sod shanty made on me at our first acquaintance.

"Oh! the hinges are of leather,  
And the windows have no glass,  
And the roof lets the howling blizzard in;  
And I hear the hungry coyote,  
As he sneaks up through the grass,  
In my little sod shanty on the claim."

Just about twilight we drove the wagon over the edge of a wide, smooth draw, crossed, and pulled up on the opposite side, where the house was. Getting out, we went a few steps along a passage, on either side of which the dirt was piled shoulder high. Then we came to a door with four panes of glass in it. When this door was opened, we found ourselves in a square hole dug out in the prairie. The roof, however, was raised about a foot and a half higher than the prairie, and was a good enough roof, as far as we could see. That was all. No window but the lights in the door, and the walls unplastered. When I first stood within I said to myself, "It smells like a grave." Of course, the deepening twilight made one feel depressed, and in reality the room had only an earthy smell. One redeeming quality was its thorough dryness. The boys squeezed the cooking stove into the corner nearest the door, and when the lamp was brought in and lighted the black walls looked hopelessly black. I suppose we were a forlorn-looking set of people, when we had brought in a few boxes and sat down to face the situation. We did not yet by any means regret the move we had made, only I felt a little twinge of conscience on account of the children, who had not been consulted on the matter of coming here. But I have often noticed that what may seem miserable to grown-up people is accepted by the youngsters as fun, especially if there is a touch of novelty in it. After awhile, when we had prepared and disposed of supper, we had a serious talk about ways and means.

"The first thing we must do," said I, "after we bring our stuff from Oberlin, is to build a house in front of this cave."

But John and the boys did not think so. "We must get a comfortable stable for the horses first," said John. "They have been used to a good stable and plenty of feed, and we must take care of them, else our occupation's gone. If they keep in good condition, I can at least make our expenses till spring open. The nearest railway is twenty miles off, and everything

has to be brought to K— by wagons from the station. If the team keeps well, we can earn enough to keep us."

There was no gainsaying this, so we decided that, till the horses were made comfortable, we must be content with the "dug-out."

The nights at this time of the year were quite cold, although the short days were very fine. The horses were none the better for their railroad experience, and being outside on these cold nights was very hard on them.

How to arrange for a night's rest was next in order. In the first place, we put everything (except the stove) outside the door, then spread a carpet and laid down the bed-ticks. These took up the entire width of the cave, and the foot of the ticks reached nearly to the door. Every night, till we had another room, we went through this performance, and every morning the first thing was to pull out the bedding and lay it on the prairie, then bring in the table and chairs and get breakfast. On this first night in the cave we slept well, notwithstanding our surroundings. Next morning, we had only to go outside to find all our misgivings, if we had any, dispelled under the influence of a morning as near perfection as one ever hopes to see.

(To be continued.)

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The Garden City *Imprint* rejoices in the publication of \$15,150.06 as the amount of cash paid to farmers of Finney county for products sold during ten days.

A correspondent asks whether potatoes will mix, one kind with another, when planted side by side. The experience of the writer hereof is that they mix very badly.

A good many of our readers are taking advantage of our premium offers and clubbing rates. This is right. The "Peerless Atlas" seems to be quite popular. Many other of these offers are well worth all we ask for them.

A valued correspondent from Garfield county, writes under date of February 11: "We have had a damp snow the past week, which is melting on the wheat splendidly, it having laid quite even on the ground. It is a great blessing."

That the price of the best beef cattle is about one dollar per hundred pounds lower than a few months ago is commented on by the *National Stockman and Farmer*, of Pittsburg, Pa., and is attributed by that paper to combination among buyers.

The following dates for farmers' institutes have been announced: McPherson county, at McPherson, February 19 and 20; Finney county, at Garden City, February 26 and 27. Interesting programs have been prepared for these and no doubt able papers will be presented.

The Massachusetts Senate has passed a bill fixing the Governor's salary at \$10,000 a year. There is a political society in Massachusetts and some other States which holds doctrines which would fix the Governor's compensation for his services and that of the common laborer at the same figure.

The price of wheat last week touched the lowest mark known since the crop came on the market. It is not now possible to state whether the bottom has been reached, but it is morally certain that after the "lamb" shall have been completely "shorn," i. e., when the country speculators shall have been compelled to sell their margins from inability to continue their margins, there will be sharp advances in wheat.

The sixth and seventh annual reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture have been published in a bound volume. Of this valuable book there is no more valuable part than the fifty-seven pages contributed by Mr. H. A. Heath, of the **KANSAS FARMER**, on the "Condition of the Sheep Industry West of the Mississippi River." Mr. Heath is now in the East continuing the investigation, working now on the subject of markets for Western wool.

**THE SILVER QUESTION.**

Consideration of the proposition to re-instate the unlimited and free coinage of silver in the United States has brought into use such terms as "honest dollar," "honest money," etc., after they had been laid to rest a few years ago on the cessation of the active discussion precipitated by the "Greenbackers." Merely mentioning the fact that honesty is a moral quality which can scarcely with propriety be considered an attribute of inanimate objects, but is rather a characteristic of responsible beings and by consent permissible as a descriptive term applied to the transactions of men, it is interesting to examine into the terms "honesty" and "dishonesty" as used in describing money.

The discussion, so far, has been carried on from the side of the creditor and from the side of the debtor.

The creditor loaned dollars and took a note and mortgage for the return of his dollars, with interest. If values have gone down and properties are not worth as many dollars as when the loan was made, he yet, being human, wants the dollars for which his note calls. Now the silver in a silver dollar is worth much less, perhaps 30 cents less, than a dollar, and, to the lender, it seems dishonest to ask him to consent to have silver coined in quantities limited only by the supply, for, to him, the prediction seems undeniable that this will be equivalent to saying that he must take a 70-cent dollar for that for which he now receives, and expects to continue to receive, a gold dollar or its equivalent. To the creditor this seems a dishonest transaction, and he, perhaps to avoid unpleasant personality, dubs the proposed dollar a dishonest one.

On the other hand, the debtor, looking at the depreciation of all commodity values, as measured by the gold standard, and, comparing this with the depreciation in the price of silver, as measured by the same gold standard, concludes that gold has increased in value rather than that silver has depreciated. And since many of the debts secured by real estate mortgages on property valued a few years ago at three times the amounts borrowed on them are now not satisfied by the entire property, the debtor concludes that it is dishonest to require him to pay in dollars more valuable than those he received on taking the loan.

Still other citizens, who may not be properly described as either creditors or debtors, are interested in this silver question, and it may be possible that their views and interests are entitled to more consideration than either of the above. The well-to-do farmer, however prompt and diligent in all of his operations, is obliged to wait on the seasons for the returns from his investments. If there is change in the standard of values during this time the farmer is affected. To illustrate: Farmer A puts in a wheat crop, for which the seed and labor cost him say \$1,000. From the time when this investment is made until the crop can be harvested about a year must elapse. If, during this time, the price of wheat advances A gets back his \$1,000 and, possibly, a profit, besides the sum arising from the advance: It is all the same, so far as the number of A's dollars is concerned, whether this advance comes from an unusual demand for wheat, due to some providential cause, or from an appreciation of all nominal values due to reduction of the standard of value, i. e., the dollar. If, on the other hand, the price of wheat falls during the time of the farmer's investment, not only may his margin of profit be swept away, but even a part of the capital invested in the production of the crop, so that he may come out at the end of the year with fewer dollars than he had at the beginning. If this be repeated during a number of years the farmer inevitably falls into the debtor class, and that without reference to whether the depreciation came from natural causes, or as a result of appreciation of the standard of values. If, in the first case supposed above, the appreciation in the nominal value of the wheat comes from depreciation of the standard dollar the farmer's advantage will be only temporary if even not entirely illusory, for the price of all he has to buy will be increased quite as rapidly as will the price of his wheat. In order to take advantage of changes of prices brought about by such means it is necessary to anticipate the changes and buy while prices are low,

and the greatest advantages accrue to those who run heavily into debt for property just before such artificial rises take place. But this is the part of the speculator and not of the industrialist, be he farmer, artisan, or manufacturer. Indeed the industrialist has neither time nor the best opportunity to forecast and take advantage of artificial changes in prices, whether they be inflated or depressed. These advantages almost always inure to the speculator at the expense of the industrious.

It thus appears that our true interests, as honest, industrious people, are best subserved by a money of as nearly unchanging value as it is possible to make. This we should demand of our statesmen, and we should not be satisfied until we have such a circulating medium.

Creditors are very well satisfied in their own minds that the free and unlimited coinage of silver of the present standard weight and fineness would be a departure in one direction from an unvarying standard.

Debtors are equally well satisfied that adherence to the single gold standard is a departure, in another direction, from an unvarying standard of values; that prices of all lands and commodities are being artificially depressed by attempting to measure them in comparison to the relatively decreasing quantity of gold.

It is possible that the advocates of the single gold standard are correct in charging that to compel them to receive, for their mortgages, dollars of such value as would attach to the standard under full silver coinage, would be unfair. It is also possible that debtors are correct in charging that adherence to the single gold standard depreciates their property and lessens their ability to pay, plunges them deeper into debt and promotes bankruptcy to an unnatural and dangerous degree, and is detrimental to the industrial interests of the country. It is possible that the impartial judgment of those whose opinions are based neither upon the interest of the creditor nor of the debtor, but upon the industrial interests of the country, will be required to make a just determination of the questions involved; and in this line the **KANSAS FARMER** will enter into further consideration of the subject in a future number.

**GRAIN GAMBLING AGAIN.**

That untiring Kansas statistician, C. Wood Davis, is in Washington waging almost a single-handed warfare against the lobby sent to the capital by the various boards of trade in the matter of the proposed legislation to prevent dealings in "options" on farm products. Probably the best bill, certainly the bill which is most likely to receive consideration on this subject, is that prepared by Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, who is chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. The **KANSAS FARMER** has not seen a copy of this bill, but from the published statements of its contents it appears to be an admirable measure, having for its purpose the suppression of grain gambling, the evil effects of which upon the farmer have been shown in these columns. The bill is so constructed that its provisions will not interfere with the legitimate sale for future delivery of real grain by the producer or owner of the grain.

The attacks of the various boards of trade upon the Hatch bill all assume that it will injure the farmer by depriving him of the opportunity of contracting his grain or cotton for future delivery. The sudden solicitude of these gamblers for the welfare of the farmer would be truly pathetic were there anything genuine about it. The boards of trade are uneasy lest their opportunity to pocket the farmers' profits by the methods and to the extent shown in last week's **KANSAS FARMER** will be taken away.

The volume of the gambling transactions in wheat is hard to realize in the absence of the actual figures representing the real and fictitious transactions. These figures are difficult to obtain, but the tireless labors of C. Wood Davis have brought a lot of them to light, and through his courtesy the **KANSAS FARMER** is permitted to use them. During the month of January, 1892, the wheat transactions at New York were, in bushels: Receipts 83,273,700, spot sales 3,515,000, future sales 83,855,000, exports 4,289,799. During the year 1890, fifty-three times as much wheat was sold as was received, so that for every

bushel honestly sold, let us say at a fair profit, fifty-two bushels were gambled.

It was shown in these columns last week that, approximately, the gamblers' profits on the wheat deal from last August to that date were 29 cents per bushel. It will not do to assume that all of the "future sales" made in 1890 yielded so great a profit as this; but if they had it is readily seen that the sum would have been many times larger than the entire value of the actual wheat handled.

The prospect of having the immense profits of this kind of gambling swept away, rather than a real desire to protect the interests of the farmer, moves the boards of trade to send their lobbyists to Washington to work against the Hatch bill.

The daily papers report resolutions by various boards of trade against the proposed legislation. These invariably misrepresent the Hatch bill and they should have no more weight than the requests of any other gamblers. But to counteract their effects it will be well for farmers' organizations to discuss this subject fully and pass and forward to representatives in Congress resolutions setting forth the farmers' side of the case.

**WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.**

On last Friday, February 12, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated in the larger towns and cities of the United States. On next Monday, February 22, will occur the anniversary of the birth of George Washington. It is scarcely to be called hero worship, this commemoration of the advent into the world of individuals who, on reaching manhood and when the hour comes for intelligent, unselfish, decided action in the cause of human rights, take up their work bravely; shrink not from its uncertainties, but brave its dangers. The remembrance of Washington is the remembrance of the infant struggles of a nation in whose institutions were incorporated the characteristics which have fostered the great material and social development, the pride of succeeding generations and the admiration of the world.

The name of Lincoln is equally identified with the later struggle, the natural and necessary sequence of the earlier, the struggle by which the liberties of the people of the United States were extended to all within its borders. Two lives are seldom more widely different in the circumstances of their birth and early surroundings than were those of Washington and Lincoln. But each met bravely and well the difficulties of the situation in which he found himself. Each worked honestly and earnestly; each acted calmly, firmly, faithfully and with judgment in small as well as in great things. There is so much in the public acts of each to call to mind the unselfishness and public spirit, the wisdom and discretion, the patriotism and the heroism of the other, that the names of Washington and Lincoln must ever be associated in our history.

History is still being made and the time is still here when the need of honest ability and unselfish patriotism will make heroes of those who are as capable and as honest as were Washington and Lincoln.

**HAS THE TOPEKA CAPITAL JOINED?**

The following, which appeared as editorial in last Sunday's *Topeka Capital*, raises the question as to whether that paper is seeking to join the People's party:

Some money-lenders in Kansas are, in anticipation of a demand soon for farm lands and other property foreclosing, bidding the property in at a nominal price and holding the balance of the loan as a judgment against the party. For instance, a man has borrowed \$3,000 on a farm said to have been worth at the time of the loan, according to the loan company's appraisers, \$8,000 or \$9,000. The company forecloses and bids the farm in for \$500, taking a judgment for \$2,500 of the original loan. Thus the party who has borrowed the money loses his land and finds back interest, costs of foreclosure, etc., to exceed the amount the loan company has paid for his farm. In other words, the costs, etc., added to the \$2,500 makes a judgment larger than the original loan.

Now the fact and the common justice of the case is that when a loan company risks \$3,000 on its own judgment on a farm or any other kind of property it is nothing more or less than robbery to take the property, leaving the debt unsatisfied. It don't matter, Mr. Lawyer, what the provisions of the law are that protect this kind of legal plundering, it should be changed and the property upon which a loan is made should pay in full the debt. The next Republican Legislature can protect the people by making it impossible for a man's farm to be taken representing double or thrice the value of the loan made upon it and the debt remain unpaid. No amount of slick legal quibbling can make this system less than downright robbery, and it should and must be stopped in Kansas.

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### A BIG CONSOLIDATION.

One of the remarkable consolidations for which recent years have been noted was consummated last week in New York city. For several years the most of the anthracite coal mines of the country have been closely identified with certain railroad interests. These have, however, been under several managements, and while, by advantages in freight rates, etc., the operators of these combined interests were able to practically crush competitors who were not in such combinations, there has been considerable competition among the great corporations which had divided among themselves these great interests. Various more or less successful attempts have been made to control the output, to make prices, etc., but, like other similar combinations, the terms were observed only when some selfish advantage could not be gained by either slyly or openly disregarding the agreement. The consolidation effected last week brings nearly all of these great interests into one under an organization which, while not in form a "trust," is intended to have the same effect.

It is stated that no higher price will be demanded for coal than has heretofore been paid, but that, by saving the expenses of selling agents, by reducing operating expenses and by making the coal industry more constant in its nature, large savings will be effected and passed to account of profit.

It is said that "this arrangement covers a share and bond capital of \$362,500,000, making it one of the most important railroad consolidations accomplished in our railroad history."

So great was the confidence of heavy investors on the New York Stock Exchange in the advantages secured to the interests consolidated, that the shares of stock in the corporations concerned immediately sold at tremendous advances over former prices, some gaining as much as \$20 per share. If the average had been only \$10 per share, it is easily seen that the realized profits on the capitalization amounted to over \$36,000,000.

Aside from the fact that profits have either directly or indirectly to be paid by the producers and consumers of the country, this consolidation is interesting as illustrating a remarkable tendency to the aggregation of vast interests under consolidated managements. This tendency has been developing for about a third of a century. Formerly steamboats were owned and operated on our rivers as individual properties; then several were operated under one management or by one set of agencies, and finally whole lines went into one ownership. Formerly separate companies built and operated detached and independent lines of railroad. This has been followed by traffic agreements, leases, consolidations, purchases, etc., until great systems, under a few powerful managements, control the transportation of the entire country. Various manufacturing and trade consolidations have been formed whereby interests were either pooled, placed under one management, or bought up by a single corporation. The arrangement under consideration partakes of the nature of transportation, business, and industrial consolidation. The confidence in its success is measured by the advance in the selling price of the shares. This took place as soon as purchasers understood the nature of the arrangement, and resulted in the largest day's transactions ever had on the New York Stock Exchange.

If the KANSAS FARMER were looking for a tendency towards the conditions hoped for by the Nationalists, as described in Edward Bellamy's remarkable book, "Looking Backward,"—a tendency along the lines predicted in the book, it would suggest that these transactions must be looked upon with some complacency by Mr. Bellamy.

### COULDN'T LAUGH HIM DOWN.

Hon. Jerry Simpson stirred up the animals in Congress at a lively rate one day last week. Some sort of resolution, the object of which was to create an office for somebody's friend, was under consideration. Jerry opposed the resolution and in doing so made one of his characteristic speeches of much the same sort as those by which he won his way to Congress. He attacked the resolution as being a piece of a new kind of reciprocity whereby the Republicans and Democrats vote offices for each other's strikers. He then retorted that he had tried in vain to get a place

for one of his constituents, a man who had, Jerry claimed, by strategy and superior daring, saved Pope's army during the rebellion. The speaker was so persistent that laughter and hisses failed to dismay him; the speech was so full of good nature and wit that it commanded attention, and it made the trading by which positions are created solely for the benefit of the recipients, appear so ridiculous and the neglect of deserving heroes of the late war so obviously unjust, that the resolution was lost under an immense majority.

### A SOILING EXPERIMENT.

The forthcoming bulletin of the Iowa Experiment Station will, so the director announces, contain an account of a soiling experiment.

The indications from this experiment announced by the director are: The average cow will eat about seventy-five pounds of green feed a day, kept in the stable, with grain ration added. That cows fed on oats and peas, clover and corn, fed green in the stable, in mid-summer, will give more milk than when feeding on a good blue grass pasture. That a cow fed on green feed in a stable darkened and ventilated, will gain in weight more than she will in a well-shaded pasture. That the cow responds as promptly to a well-balanced ration of grain while eating green feed as she does on dry feed. An acre of peas cut green weighed 13.5 tons. An acre of peas and oats cut green weighed 24 tons. An acre of corn cut green weighed 33.6 tons. The second cut of clover in a drought was 3.1 tons. It is not necessary to cut green feed oftener than twice a week, if it is spread to avoid heating.

### SUGAR BEETS IN IOWA.

Bulletin No. 15, of the Iowa Experiment Station, is being mailed. It contains an article on sugar beet growing on the college grounds, from which the following facts and indications are deduced:

1. Early planting gave the greatest tonnage and most sugar per acre.
2. Very large beets did not sugar well.
3. Subsoiling gave the best shaped beets and the highest per cent. of sugar in November, needing the least trimming.
4. Cut-worms destroyed most of our early plantings, but did not affect the later plantings.
5. Per cent. of sugar was affected by second growth in October, or by absorbing moisture from rains after long drought, or both.
6. Yield per acre has much to do with the profitability of the crop; and
7. While our highest analysis came from beets averaging 13 ounces trimmed, and yielding 12.32 tons per acre, our largest yield of sugar per acre came from beets averaging 21 ounces trimmed, and yielding 28.163 tons per acre.
8. Clay soil gave us the highest per cent. of sugar and comparatively higher purity, and the lowest tonnage per acre.
9. Three plats fertilized with lime, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash gave no evident benefit.
10. The average per cent. of sugar was 14.14 and the average yield about 20 tons an acre, and the cost of growing and harvesting \$39.42 an acre. The highest sugar in beets per acre was 7,299 pounds.

### To Prevent Smut.

The Department of Agriculture has now in press Farmers' Bulletin No. 5, which treats in a brief and practical manner of smut, in oats and wheat especially, and of the means which should be adopted by farmers in preparing the seed so as to avoid injury to the crop from this cause. In order to avail themselves of the suggestions therein contained, farmers will want to receive this bulletin without delay, and special urgency will be used to get it out promptly. In the meantime applicants should send in their names and addresses, and the bulletin will be mailed to them immediately on its issue.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 6, also in press, treats of the cultivation and curing of tobacco. It is written by Mr. John M. Estes, a practical tobacco-raiser who has recently made a careful study of the subject in the tobacco-raising States.

Florida strawberries are now making their appearance in the Northern markets, bringing as high as \$1.25 per quart in the large cities.

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

We are pleased to call attention to the advertisement of R. Douglas & Sons, of Waukegan, Ill. These gentlemen are said to have the largest and most complete stock of evergreens that can be found in any nursery in America. A few weeks since *Orange Judd Farmer* gave nearly a page of illustrations and descriptions of the premises of the firm, showing a most delightful home place as well as successful nursery business.

The many friends of Mr. T. Stevens will be gratified to learn that he has been admitted to an interest in and has been elected Secretary of the Goulds & Caldwell Co., the well-known manufacturers of windmills and other lines of farm machinery in Chicago. During eight years of service with this company and its predecessors Mr. Stevens has shown unusual ability, and is now recognized as one of the foremost men in his line of trade in the country.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., of La Crosse, Wisconsin, request us to state, that since the death of John A. Salzer, the President and founder of the company, their business will go on as heretofore. During the two years illness prior to the death of Mr. Salzer, Sr., the business of the John A. Salzer Seed Co. was in charge of, and will continue to be under the management of his son, Henry A. Salzer, who has been an apprentice to the noblest and best of teachers, his father, since 1870.

We call attention to the advertisement of Geo. S. Josselyn, to be found in this paper. During the past fifteen years he has built up an immense business in Grape Vines and small fruit plants, which is not exceeded by any firm in the United States. In planting grape cuttings, about 165,000 are placed on each acre of land, and his plantings (which require digging in fall) use about one hundred and twenty acres of land per year. His land, cellars, buildings and fixtures for this business are by far the most complete and extensive in America. The Fay's Prolific Currant introduced by him several years since, has proved a bonanza, not only for him but for the originator, he having paid the Fay estate in hard cash for their share up to date, the sum of thirty-six thousand, four hundred and four dollars, and sixteen cents (\$36,404.16). Who says that the originator of a new fruit never gets anything?

LOVETT'S GUIDE TO HORTICULTURE FOR SPRING 1892.—A copy just received shows this to be the handsomest and best arranged catalogue issued by any Nursery establishment in this or any other country. It is handsomely printed on fine paper, with lithographed cover and illustrates and describes all the leading varieties of Small and Orchard Fruits, Nuts, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Hardy Flowering Plants, with a host of attractive novelties, such as Lovett's Early Strawberry, Japanese Wineberry, Lovett Raspberry, Fuller Quince, and Lincoln Plum. The instructions for cultivation and management are practical and clearly stated, and, best of all, both illustrations and descriptions are accurate—truthful. It is a book of 100 pages, and is mailed free to all applicants or with colored plates for 10 cents. Address J. T. Lovett Co., Little Silver, N. J. See advertisement in another column.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.—Recent census statistics show that the ravages of our insect pests cost the fruit-growers of the United States the enormous sum of \$400,000,000 annually, and experiments by our leading entomologists and horticulturists show that 75 per cent. of this loss can be prevented by the proper use of insecticides. The actual cost of spraying the average fruit tree does not exceed 3 to 5 cents per tree per season, counting time and material. Mr. P. C. Lewis, of Catskill, N. Y., has just issued a catalogue entitled "Will It Pay to Spray Fruit Trees?" In this catalogue are given the experiments of many of our leading State entomologists and large fruit-growers, and their experience in fighting insect pests. The results of these experiments in many cases have been almost beyond belief, and teach one thing—that in order to raise perfect fruit you must spray your trees. This catalogue is full of valuable information on this important work, and we would advise any of our readers interested in fruit-growing to write to Mr. Lewis at the above address for this catalogue, which will be sent free. Mr. Lewis'

advertisement will be found in another column.

### Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to the inquiry made by Mr. J. Woodside, of Clay Center, in the issue of the KANSAS FARMER of the 10th inst., would say that my experience in farming has been confined entirely to the States of Missouri and Kansas, for the last seven years in Clark county. The main reliance in Missouri for hog pasture was red clover, white clover and blue grass, valued in the order named.

My experience with them has been limited, yet I think all will fail to give good pasture in mid-summer should the season be a dry one.

My experience here has been somewhat extended, so much so, in fact, that I feel warranted in giving it for the benefit of my brother farmers of Kansas. I have on my farm, a hog pasture of one hundred acres in extent, fenced with Sedgwick woven wire, 5x8-inch mesh, thirty-two inches high, supplemented by a barbed wire eight inches above the fence. In this enclosure, hogs and pigs remain until taken out. This pasture was seeded partly to alfalfa in April, 1890. In June following, I put in four sows and one boar. At different times during the summer and fall I put in other hogs. At the end of one year from the time I began stocking my pasture, I had, including pigs, about one hundred and fifty head, all told. I raised no corn at all in 1890, and my alfalfa being young and thin on the ground, compelled me to buy one hundred bushels of corn to take them through the winter of 1890-91. I killed some of the barrows for my meat and kept the remainder. The increase has been enormous. My alfalfa meadow is black with fine Poland-China sows, pigs and shoats, all in fine growing condition. I have fed some little corn this winter during extreme weather, but fed nothing whatever last summer. Notwithstanding the number of hogs on my meadow, I mowed it four times, and saved over six tons of hay per acre. The hogs delight in the new growth which springs up after each mowing, scarcely troubling themselves with the full-grown plant. All this has been accomplished in droughty southwest Kansas, without irrigation.

How many hogs will an acre of alfalfa keep? This is a hard question to answer. I have about five head per acre of meadow, but would not be afraid to double the number. I have seen in this county a meadow of alfalfa of twenty-seven acres that was pretty thoroughly irrigated, support for an entire year (without other feed than the hay stacked in the lot) four hundred and eighty hogs, of all sizes. This meadow was over-stocked, for the following season it became necessary to re-seed it. I merely mention this case as showing the wonderful possibilities of the plant. Whenever alfalfa is mowed, even in the driest part of July and August, when weeds and grass are almost dry enough to burn, it springs up rapidly, bright and green, and within a week will cover the ground with a green carpet six inches thick.

How can I get such a hog pasture? Plow your land (well-drained second bottom) ten inches deep, in the month of April; drag every evening the land plowed during the day. Sow broadcast one bushel to four acres, and harrow thoroughly; finish with a roller. Mow within six weeks, without fail. The hay you get will probably not pay you for your trouble, but it is the life of the alfalfa. Mow again when the alfalfa is in full bloom. Then ring and turn on the hogs.

Let me urge this matter upon every farmer in Kansas who has suitable land. If you know nothing about alfalfa, read up the subject in the KANSAS FARMER, get the bulletins from our Agricultural college, and don't allow another year to pass without making a start in the right direction to insure the payment of your mortgage. W. J. WORKMAN.

Ashland, Clark Co., Kas.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Horticulture.

TREE-GROWING VS. GRAIN-GROWING.

By D. C. Burson, of Topeka, read before the Shawnee County (Kansas) Horticultural Society, January 13, 1902.

Something over one year ago, Prof. B. E. Fernow, chief forester of the Department of Agriculture at Washington city, delivered an address before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in this city. But I must say, after carefully reading that address as published in the report of the meeting, that, notwithstanding Mr. Fernow is recognized as a great German forester, he failed in that address to give one single practical idea that would encourage a Kansas farmer to plant trees. He merely found fault with what has already been done. He says Douglas & Son are great tree planters, but no foresters. Now I will venture to say that Mr. Douglas has given the subject of forest-raising on our Western plains more thought than ever did Mr. Fernow. Consequently the advice of Mr. Douglas, who has made tree-planting on our Western plains a life study, is preferable to that of an Eastern man who doesn't see our plains once in five years.

Mr. Fernow says: "Plant trees for climatic amelioration." He certainly does not know our Western people or he would say, plant trees to make money, and he would then show them how and where the money is. He would then get the trees planted. We may have a few philanthropists here who will plant wind-breaks for the benefit of their neighbors as well as themselves, but they are few and far between. I will venture to say that if Mr. Fernow would travel over the State of Kansas and show our farmers from practical experience the dollars and cents there are in tree-planting he would get a thousand trees planted where he would get one by preaching "climatic amelioration."

I will take the position in this article, and think I will satisfactorily sustain it, that there can be more than five times as much made in dollars and cents, to say nothing of "climatic amelioration," in tree-growing as in grain growing. To make the comparison, we will take 160 acres of first-class, unbroken land and set one-quarter (forty acres) of it apart for tree-growing and the balance (120 acres) to grain-growing. When I say "tree-planting" I mean either fruit or forest or both fruits: a forest; and would advise a variety of both. But for the convenience of calculation we will confine ourselves to apple trees, white ash and catalpa; and for grain be limited to wheat and corn.

In commencing the calculation we will value the land at \$25 per acre fenced. We will first see what can be made in raising grain. One hundred and twenty acres at \$25, \$3,000; breaking it at \$2 per acre, \$240; total of first expenses, \$3,240. To give fruit and forest trees a fair showing we will make the calculation to cover a period of twenty years from the time the purchase was made, or nineteen crops, allowing one year for breaking. It being rather difficult to calculate all the expenses incident to raising grain, we will adopt the familiar custom of cropping on the shares, giving the owner of the land one-third in market. Will raise nine crops of wheat and ten of corn, and will give a good, big average crop of both—wheat twenty bushels per acre and corn forty. Sell the wheat at 65 cents and the corn at 30 cents, which every farmer knows is above the average yield and price. One hundred and twenty acres of wheat at twenty bushels per acre, 2,400 bushels; for nine years, 21,600 bushels at 65 cents, \$14,040; one-third of which is \$4,680; 120 acres in corn at forty bushels, 4,800; for ten years, 48,000, at 30 cents, \$14,400; one-third, \$4,800, added to the net profit an wheat, \$9,480, for nineteen years. From this we deduct the first cost of breaking and the taxes for twenty years, supposing it to amount to \$480; leaving \$9,000 clear profit for twenty years, on 120 acres wheat and corn. We have reckoned no interest on the investment, as the returns come in annually.

We will now take up the forty acre tract:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Cost of land, forty acres at \$25', 'Breaking, stirring and preparing, \$5 per acre', 'Cost of 4,000 apple trees at 6 cents', 'Cost of setting, 5 cents', 'Total of first investment', and 'As there are no returns for about five'.

or six years we will calculate interest on that amount until the trees bear:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Interest on \$,000 at 7 per cent. for six years', 'First cost', and 'Total expense for six years'.

We set 4,000 trees or 100 trees per acre, but as there is always some loss, we will be liberal in making the loss at one-fourth, leaving seventy-five trees to the acre, or 3,000 trees in all, which have now commenced bearing. Here comes the difficult part of our estimate. Let me ask "What is the experience of the fruit-growers at present? Suppose you have an orchard composed of Ben Davis, Missouri Pippins and Jonathans, how much do you realize in net profits per tree per year, taking one year with another?" Methinks I hear you say: "Oh! I clear at least \$1 per tree on my orchard. Perhaps you are too high; perchance you are not high enough. But we want to be on the safe side, so we will reduce that estimate one-half and place the net returns of a good orchard at 50 cents per tree, making the yearly profit on this orchard of 3,000 trees \$1,500, and for fourteen years it would amount to \$21,000. Deducting from this the original cost of trees, preparing the ground, setting the trees, interest on the investment until they commence bearing; also taxes for the entire twenty years, amounting in all to about \$1,500, leaving a net profit of \$19,500, or \$1,500 more than twice as much as realized in raising grain for the same length of time on 120 acres, or more than six times as much in favor of apple-raising as grain raising.

Next we will take up forest tree planting on the forty acres. You no doubt will say: "This will all have to be guess work." I don't think so. Our own experience and that of other tree-planters will greatly assist in reaching facts. We know the cost of trees, planting and cultivating, and to some extent the increase.

I said in the commencement of this article we would confine our calculation to catalpa and white ash. Both make valuable timber—catalpa for fence posts and railroad ties on account of its lasting qualities, and also for house finishing and furniture, as it is susceptible of a very fine finish; ash being valuable for bent material, for carriages and for wagons, and is second to none for furniture and house finishing; both being fast growers, and on account of the utility of young trees, they come into commercial value sooner than any other valuable timber.

The price of the forty acres the same as on the apple orchard, \$25 per acre, \$1,000; breaking and preparing the ground, \$200; cost of 108,000 two-year-old seedlings (2,700 to the acre), setting and cultivating for three years, \$2,000; total cost of land and trees, \$3,200.

On this amount we will calculate and add interest at 7 per cent. per annum for twenty years, amounting in all (except the first cost of the land) to \$6,680.

Without any further cost or work the grove will remain until the end of six years from setting. As there would necessarily be some loss, and we are inclined to be liberal in our estimate, we will reduce it one-fourth, or 28,000, leaving 80,000 good healthy trees six years old. At this age we see an advantage gained in thinning, so for convenience we will remove every other row, or 40,000 trees, which will be valuable for setting in other places, or will make a good many thousand valuable fence posts. Our liberality may get possession of our better judgment, but we will count on no returns from this first thinning, just give them for removing them and shaping up the balance. Without any further care or attention we let the remaining 40,000 remain until they are twelve years old, when good judgment says do more thinning. We now have trees that are becoming valuable.

The late Sewel Foster, of Muscatine, Iowa, the veteran planter, says: "That at the age of twelve years the catalpa in good ground will average about ten inches in diameter and would make five or six good fence posts." I have catalpas nine years old that would make three or four posts, and catalpa posts are worth 15 or 20 cents.

A party in Iowa a few years ago had ten acres of white ash which had been thinned out so that there remained 12,000 trees—the trees removed paying for planting and cultivating. At the age of twelve years they averaged eight inches in diameter and thirty-four feet high, ten feet of the butt was sold at 40 cents for bent material and the balance for 10 cents, or

\$6,000 for 12,000 trees. So after taking into consideration the experience of so many tree men we will be perfectly safe in saying we can realize clear of all expense on either ash or catalpa at the age of twelve years 30 cents per tree. So we will at this age remove one-half of what remains, or 20,000 trees, from which we can realize \$6,000. And as we have calculated the first expense bearing interest for twenty years, we will put this amount on interest for the balance of the twenty years, making a total of \$9,360.

We now have 20,000 trees remaining until the end of twenty years. Ex-Governor Furnas, of Nebraska, who has kept an accurate account of the growth of trees on his farm for twenty-five or thirty years, says the catalpa will average fifty-two inches in circumference at the age of twenty years. That being the case we could get about 150 feet of lumber and enough fence posts to pay all expenses of cutting and sawing. Either ash or catalpa lumber would bring from 3 to 5 cents per foot. That would make the trees worth \$5 or \$6 apiece, but it will never do for one to make such figures as these, so I will say there are seventy-five feet to a tree. (You have all seen ash or catalpas ten years old with that amount of lumber). And we will put the price at less than one-half what it is really worth, say 2 cents per foot, or \$1.50 per tree. And as there still remain 20,000 trees, supposing that we be generous enough to let stand on that land 100 trees per acre for the benefit of future generations, we will remove 16,000 at \$1.50, we get \$24,000, which we will add to what we received from the second cutting, \$9,360, we have a grand total of \$33,360 from which we will deduct the original cost of planting and cultivating and interest on the sum for twenty years, \$6,580, leaving a net profit of \$26,680. And now, fearing some one will say we have not calculated enough for the labor, we will employ a man at \$50 per month for ten years to do the work of attending to that forest, which will amount to \$5,000, still leaving \$21,680. But we see we have forgotten to pay the taxes. We presume they will be pretty high, as timber land is considered valuable in this Western country; so will give the county \$690 for taxes, still leaving us \$21,000, or \$3,000 more than twice as much as realized from 120 acres of grain in the same length of time, and we still have a forest of 4,000 trees on which we have made no calculations, but which will be worth in the next decade \$20,000 at least.

Methinks I hear some of you say "Rats. You can't make us believe any such stuff! You are certainly making figures lie." Now let me ask you, when did you set out that ash, or walnut, or catalpa that stands near your house? that never has had the benefit of cultivation, but has a heavy sod growing around it? "Oh, these have been set out twelve or fifteen years." Go and measure them; see how much lumber is in one of them. Can't you realize 50 cents out of them for lumber or posts? If you can I can double my figures and still be safe.

To summarize: We reach the conclusion that we not only make in dollars and cents five or six times as much raising trees—either fruit or forest—as by raising grain. And you have the blessing of "climatic amelioration" besides. Do not understand me to advise the setting out of all apple trees or all forest trees. But I would advise the setting of forty acres of trees of some kind. I would say, set twenty acres in fruit, fifteen of it in apples and five in other fruits, pear, peach, cherry and plums. Let this orchard be in the northeast corner of the forty acres, and then on the south and west set twenty acres of forest trees. And you will not only have home comforts, but wealth and prosperity. And the more forty-acre tracts set to trees the better condition the rest of our lands will be in for the raising of grain and stock.

All Sorts and Conditions of Men, No matter how widely at variance on other points, concede to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters sovereign potency in cases of malaria. This is the universal testimony from all classes. Chills and fever, intermittent, dumb ague and ague cake invariably succumb to it. So do dyspepsia, la grippe, constipation, biliousness, rheumatism and kidney trouble. Emigrants to and sojourners in malarious regions should provide themselves with this genial means of protection.

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"All she lacks of beauty is a little plumpness."

This is a frequent thought, and a wholesome one.

All of a baby's beauty is due to fat, and nearly all of a woman's—we know it as curves and dimples.

What plumpness has to do with health is told in a little book on CAREFUL LIVING; sent free.

Would you rather be healthy or beautiful? "Both" is the proper answer.

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

Tutt's Tiny Pills advertisement. Includes text: 'To cure constipation purging the bowels should be avoided; it weakens the power of motion. A gentle aperient effect is only required. Tutt's Tiny Liver Pills are prepared with special views to the permanent cure of COSTIVENESS and HEADACHE. They are mild and remain in the system until they act on the liver, cause a natural flow of bile and their tonic properties impart power to the bowels to remove unhealthy accumulations. Good appetite and digestion result from the use of these little pills. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.'

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CANCERS

SOROFULA AND TUMORS Permanently cured, without the aid of the Knife or Plaster, or detention from business. Send for Proof, naming this paper. Consultation free. DR. H. C. W. DESHLER, Specialist, 625 Harrison Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Sweet Potato Seed

And PLANTS in season. Eight varieties, a large quantity of each, for sale by B. F. JACOBS, P. O. Box 122, Wamego, Kas.

SEED CORN I have a few hundred bushels of my famous Early Yellow Rose Corn (selfed) for sale. Strongest, surest, earliest and largest yields 100 bu. hills per acre. Write for sample and testimonials to J. B. Armstrong, P. O. Box 772 Shenandoah, Iowa. Five bushels and over, \$1 per bushel; less, \$1.25 per bushel F. o. b. cars.

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

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Our Spring Catalogue now ready. New Strawberries, New Raspberries, New Blackberries, etc. 25 00 Edgar Queen Strawberry Plants 75 00 Cuthbert and Howard's Red Raspberries. Write for prices. B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

Big, Red Apples!

Are grown from our trees. Choice APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY, PEACH and APRICOT trees. Forest Trees for timber claims. Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens. The largest, best and cheapest stock in the West. 300 AGENTS WANTED. Send for Price List. C. J. CARBURN & CO., Fairbury, Nebraska.

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Delivered in car lots, on track, at any station, at any time. Write us for delivered prices if you want a car of either. WESTERN SUPPLY CO., Lawrence, Kas.

ROSES, EVERGREENS

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

## In the Dairy.

From California.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The "Old Reliable" comes regularly, and I first find out what the Kansas dairymen have to say. But I learn that they do not say very much through the columns of your paper. This is a splendid field for an exchange of thoughts for mutual benefit.

The dairy interest in southern California is not the first consideration by any means. Butter is mostly shipped here from San Francisco. Occasional shipments are sent from Iowa, Illinois and Kansas. Eggs by the carload find a market here. The finest butter here lacks the flavor which good Kansas butter has. If you allow me the suggestion, I would say that I consider southern California an excellent market for Kansas butter and eggs. Some might consider the cost of shipment would be so high as to make this impracticable, but in car lots the freight is only about 2 cents, and butter retails for from 75 cents to 80 cents per roll of one pound and fourteen ounces. Eggs have been, since last August, 35 cents per dozen, retail. They are some lower now, within two weeks, are down to 25 cents, which is considered low for this country.

I will now give in connection with this article my thoughts relative to the primitive principles which govern the flavor of good butter: Flavor being the principal point in judging butter, hence the object of this article is to present some thoughts (crude they may be) to the readers of your paper, regarding the circumstances and surroundings necessary in order to produce butter of fine flavor. Cleanliness is insisted upon by all writers upon this subject. I would emphasize their views. We regard the cow as nature's laboratory for converting the food she eats, the water she drinks, and the air she breathes, into milk. She is neither a purifying machine nor a filter. If you doubt this try a diet of onions, sunflowers or ragweeds. You will detect the flavor of either in the milk. Thus you will readily see the necessity of giving her good feed, which will produce no foreign flavor in the milk. She will not eat objectionable food if allowed her own choice. As water constitutes about 85 per cent. of her milk, here, again, you will see the importance of pure water. It is generally understood that one hundred pounds of milk makes ten pounds of cheese, sometimes more, sometimes less, owing to the season of the year. Then out of the ninety pounds of whey take about three pounds of solids and you have left nothing but water. If you doubt this statement I refer you to the animal called the calf, which has been raised on whey, as being the most competent judge. Air is too often overlooked. If the "air purifies the blood, and furnishes oxygen for warmth," can you reasonably expect a cow to have pure blood who is compelled to breathe the impure air of filthy yards or poorly-ventilated stables? I have seen cows grazing in swampy pastures, where a damp, moldy smell pervaded the atmosphere, which noticeably affected the milk. Therefore I feel like saying that in order to have cleanliness in the dairy one must go farther back than the milk utensils. In conclusion, I would say, that if these laws are violated there are means by which the milk may be purified, as follows: Take the warm milk from the cow (or if cold when brought, heat it to blood heat) and cool as quickly as possible. If the milk is much tainted, repeat this process. This is an old theory, but has been proven by practice.

H. E. WILLIAMS.  
San Bernardino, Cal.

The editor of the Indiana Farmer says if dairymen were as good feeders

generally as are the feeders for beef, the wail about the dairy not paying would cease. Nobody expects to make a profitable business out of feeding steers unless they are fed to the full capacity to fatten and lay on flesh, and even then, the price obtained—when fully ripe—is only 4 to 6 cents a pound. The same liberal course pursued with a good dairy cow, and a like amount of suitable dairy food—costing no more—will result in a pound or over of butter, worth 30 cents. She will make two of these every day. It is a ruinous policy for the dairyman to keep the cows on short rations. No investment will pay him better than generous feed.

## The Poultry Yard.

How Had I Best Begin?

After receiving a large number of letters from novices in poultry-raising, inquiring as to how best to begin, the *Poultry World* responds in the following pointed, candid manner:

"In a word, the best way for beginners in this work to commence is, to begin deliberately. One young man proposes to 'start out with five or six hundred fowls of all varieties,' with the intent to raise poultry and eggs for marketing purposes. To him we say, take it leisurely. Learn to creep before you try to walk or run. If you begin with one-sixth the number of fowls you mention, and choose your stock of only two or three, rather than 'all the varieties,' you can make more money out of the business in three years, and do this with far greater satisfaction, than if you commence with so large and varied a stock of poultry as you mention, about any kind of which, thus far, you know so little.

"Another amateur thinks that he will try the culture of fancy stock only; and wants to embark in poultry-keeping with 'a hundred first-class fowls, of the very best that can be had, without regard to cost,' because he entertains the belief that 'this is the better way (if a man has the ready means to do it with) to reach the goal of success in the shortest possible space of time.' To him we reply, in all candor—don't you attempt this thing in this style. You have plenty of means, you say, and are willing to pay for the best birds that you can procure. You 'will build good houses,' you 'can make use of any quantity of land upon your father's farm that may be needed,' and you are bound to go forward at a jump. Don't jump into this business, young man! Take it coolly. Read, study it for awhile, and then make up your mind to commence wisely, with a few good fowls, properly selected from a very few fine breeds of the 'fancy kinds.' Cultivate these slowly, carefully, judiciously and economically, and you will be on the safe side at the end of a year or two of practical experiment.

"To all these anxious inquirers, we say, in a general way, avoid unnecessary and foolish risks. The work of raising poultry advantageously is not unlike the prosecution of any other business you may venture into. If you have had no experience as a dry goods man, for example, would you dare to invest your capital in such goods, and open a store to compete with those who had served a long apprenticeship in that line? If you were fresh from school, and had no experience in the merchant's counting-house, would you be so presumptuous as to present yourself to assume the post of book-keeper or cashier there? If you had never been taught to handle a carpenter's tools, would you undertake to set yourself up, all at once, for a house-builder? If you had never studied the ins and outs of any mechanical business or trade, would you think of offering your services to run a steam engine or a locomotive before a train of railway cars?

"These questions are pertinent, young men. Now, although the business of rearing and caring for chickens is not so difficult a task to perform, perhaps, as any one of the trades or professions just mentioned, still to raise good fowls, to feed and breed them properly, to hatch the chicks, to house, and mate, and bring them to maturity—to profit—requires some knowledge of our 'art,' and the work is by itself 'a trade,' the details of which cannot be learned in a day, and which the novice

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Write to-day for BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1892; it is a very complete book of 160 pages, with numerous engravings from photographs, and colored plates painted from nature; it describes all the best seeds, including Rare Novelties of surpassing merit which cannot be had elsewhere.

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should never undertake rashly if he expects or hopes to make it remunerative.

"It will pay you—yes. That is, it will remunerate you satisfactorily, if you go about it understandingly. But without some information as to its proper conduct, and without any knowledge of its details, how can one expect in this calling (any more than in any other kind of business) that he can be successful?

"Thus we repeat it, go to work systematically. Subscribe to, and read attentively, the thousand and one hints and practical suggestions you may find in the *Poultry World* and the *Poultry Yard*. Begin at the right end of the route; move on advisedly and intelligently; don't try to accomplish too much at the start; learn from experience what you ought to do, and how all this should be done; and this you will find will be the very best way in which you can begin to raise good fowls successfully."

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A Throat and Lung Specialty.

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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. B. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

**SWELLED UDDER.**—A two-year-old heifer, with calf, seems to be swelled in the udder, but there is no milk. There is also a soft swelling from the udder forward to the navel. G. N. Scandia, Kas.

**Answer.**—There is either a rupture (*hernia*) of the abdominal muscles, or else it is oedema, consequent upon pregnancy. If the former, you can do nothing; but if the latter, bathe the swelling twice a day with hot water, and each time apply equal parts of spirits of camphor and tincture of arnica.

**LEUCORRHOEA.**—I have an old mare that I think got ruptured last summer when I bred her. She began to throw off a discharge that looked like matter, and then it got thinner and whiter looking, and she passes a gallon or more almost every day. She was in good condition when this commenced, but now she is poor and weak. Can anything be done for her? Gaylord, Kas. G. W. R.

**Answer.**—A catarrhal condition of the womb—ulceration of the lining membrane, or a like condition of the walls of the vagina, is very likely the cause of the discharge, and it will require a personal examination to diagnose the case, and special appliances to treat it, therefore we must advise you to take the mare to a qualified veterinarian.

**PROBABLY OSTEO POROSIS.**—I have a black mare, coming four years old, that had a colt last summer. In the fall her eyes began to run water; we weaned the colt and the eyes stopped running, but there is a swollen place, three inches long, below each eye half way between the eye and nostril. She does not like to eat corn, but will eat oats—just enough to keep her in poor flesh and feeling good. Columbus, Kas. C. H. M.

**Answer.**—If there is no nasal discharge, and both sides of the head are the same, the probability is that it is a case of big-head (*osteo porosis*), but the trouble may be due to defective teeth. If the teeth are the cause, it will be necessary to have them extracted; but if it should prove to be osteo porosis, it is doubtful if a cure can be effected. You can blister the enlargements once every three weeks with cerate of cantharides, and give a heaping tablespoonful of the following powder in feed twice a day: Sulphur, 12 ounces; powdered rosin and golden seal, of each 6 ounces; powdered gentian, bloodroot and saffras, of each 4 ounces; mix. Feed oats and bran.

**PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.**—Can you give me a remedy for moon-eyed horses? I have an eight-year-old mare that is blind in one eye, and the other one is not far from it; there is a light film over one eye; the other one is clear but looks strained, and she sees very little with it. I think it was caused by hard pulling. She is sound and in good health otherwise, but has been going blind for over a year. T. W. Garland, Kas.

**Answer.**—The so-called moon-eyes (*periodic ophthalmia*) in horses, when once thoroughly established, is an incurable disease. It is an inflammation attacking, first, the inner structures, but eventually involving the entire eye, coming and going at irregular periods, each succeeding attack being a little more severe than the one preceding it, until it finally terminates in blindness. It is said to be due to impure air in stables, high feeding, hard pulling and climatic influences. It has also been proven beyond a doubt to be transmissible, by either sire or dam, to the progeny; therefore animals so affected should not be used for breeding purposes. When an attack comes on, a pint of raw linseed oil may be given, followed by a heaping tablespoonful of the hypo-sulphite of soda twice a day for a week. Fomentations of hot water, in which has been dissolved a tablespoonful of salt to each gallon, should be applied to the eyes an hour at a time, morning and night. Keep the eyes protected from the bright glare of the sun and feed the animal on light, cooling diet.

**MARE AILING.**—I have a three-year-old mare, much larger than her sire or dam, that appears to have a weakness in her back; she is always humped up, and when she starts to walk it is with a straddling gait, as if walking in mire. She frequently turns up her upper lip, generally to one side, as if suffering pain. I worked her a little last spring, but I noticed her ailing a year ago, before I had worked her. She is growing worse, and is poor on the same feed that others keep well on. She is not stabled. J. W. M. Sumnerville, Kas.

**Answer.**—We cannot form a diagnosis in your case without an examination. Some of the symptoms given are indicative of worms—possibly a tapeworm. We advise you to have her examined by a veterinarian. If you cannot do so, then give her 1 pint of raw linseed oil and 1 ounce of tur-

pentine; watch closely for pieces of tapeworm and report to us again, referring to this issue.

**INDIGESTION AND GARGET.**—I have a four-year-old cow that dropped a calf on January 23 and seemed to be all right. She had a very large and caked udder, and gave a gallon or more of milk besides what the calf took; but in three days she dried up till I don't think she gives what the calf wants, and her milk and breath smell alike and so feverish it nearly makes me sick to smell them. She coughs sometimes. B. M. Sedan, Kas.

**Answer.**—Give your cow 1½ pounds of Epsom salt dissolved in half a gallon of warm water, and if it does not physic her in twenty-four hours repeat it. When her bowels are emptied, then give 4 ounces of Epsom salt and 1 ounce of saltpeter in a quart of water every morning for four days. Bathe the udder with hot water twice a day for an hour at a time, then wipe dry and rub on a little clean lard. Keep her well milked out. If she coughs, have a veterinarian examine for tuberculosis.

**GASTRO-ENTERITIS.**—A twelve-year-old horse took sick at 4 o'clock on Sunday evening, after a moderate drive of nine miles in a cart; he seemed inclined to lie down and roll. I gave him a pint of raw oil and one ounce of laudanum, but to no effect. Between that and midnight I gave him a mixture of salt, soda, vinegar and water, thinking colic was the trouble. This was no good; so, thinking it might be a water complaint, I gave him hen manure boiled in water. This gave no relief, so I returned to linseed oil and laudanum, giving 1 pint of oil and 2 ounces of laudanum; but the horse grew worse until 8 o'clock on Monday morning, when he died. All the time during his sickness he drew his feet up to his breast and turned his head to his shoulder, and about an hour before he died he sweat all over. I cut him open and found about three pailfuls of reddish brown water in the abdominal cavity and a hole in the stomach. The walls of the stomach were rotten—no stronger than brown paper, and the rest of the intestines were red, in spots, throughout their entire length. One lung lying next to the stomach was black and green for six inches long and three inches wide. What was the disease and what should have been done? F. C. E. Haddam, Kas.

**Answer.**—The disease was colic, followed by gastro-enteritis, and finally ending in rupture of the stomach, but we are unable to say whether the disease or the treatment killed the horse. The oil and laudanum were all right, but the soda and vinegar mixed were all wrong. As the old saying goes, "What is good for a horse is good for a man;" so you might just imagine yourself drinking boiled hen manure, and be your own judge as to whether it is good or not. An ounce each of laudanum and sulphuric ether in twelve ounces of water would have done more good. A mustard plaster should have been applied to the abdomen, and warm water injected per rectum. After rupture of the stomach took place all treatment was useless.

**INQUIRY.**—In your answer to my inquiry in KANSAS FARMER of January 20, you prescribed linseed oil, and having heard it said that linseed meal would cause abortion, I am loath to administer it until I hear from you again. Will the dose of oil and turpentine produce abortion? What causes worms? Is it a germ in the hay? How can horses be prevented from becoming wormy when fed on prairie hay? J. H. R. Groveland, Kas.

**Answer.**—Raw linseed oil given to pregnant mares in moderate quantities will not cause abortion. That is the reason why we use it in preference to aloes. Do not give the turpentine with it, but give the powders prescribed and also the oil and turpentine per rectum, using it every other day in such cases instead of twice a week. Linseed meal in small quantities will not produce abortion, but, on account of its fat-producing tendency, we would not advise the use of it to any great extent during the period of gestation. The worms which chiefly infest the stomach and intestines of the horse—the *Ascaris Megalocephala*, or lumbricoid worm, and the *Oxyuris Curvula*, or pin-worm, are supposed to be reproduced in the animal again directly from the eggs; i. e., without the necessity of any intermediate host for the growth of the larvae prior to their access to the horse. The eggs being deposited within the alimentary canal, pass out with the excrement, and not being easily injured by climatic influences, or probably, finding protection in manure heaps, they retain their vitality for a long time. The eggs are then washed by the rains into ponds and other watering places, from which they are taken into the stomachs of the animals with the drinking water, and possibly some of them may adhere to the grass and hay and thus gain access to the stomach of their host. The best preventive is to keep animals in a thrifty condition by judicious feeding on the best of hay and grain, and give drinking water only from deep wells where no surface drainage is admitted. And as it is evident to every observing farmer and horse-owner, that horses running on old ranges that have been pastured for a number of years are more numerous infested with worms than are those grazing on new pastures, it must also be evident that the eggs of the worms accumulate from year to year; and, in that case, an occasional burning off of the old grass would destroy the eggs and thus tend to lessen the increase of the worms in the horses.

OATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

How Roaring, Crackling and Buzzing in the Ear is Produced.

The eustachian tubes are small tubes, about two inches long, leading from the upper and back part of the throat to the middle ear. Their use is to permit the passage of air inside the drum-head of the ear. An ordinary drum would be worthless unless a small hole is made in the barrel to allow the pressure of air to be equal on both sides of the drum-head. So it is with the middle ear; the atmospheric pressure must be equal on both sides, that the drum-head (tympanum) shall be sensitive to respond to the delicate vibrations of air called sound. If anything happens to obstruct the eustachian tubes hearing is very much impaired, if not entirely destroyed. Catarrh of the throat most commonly follows up these little ducts to the middle ear, thickening their mucous linings so as to completely or partially close them up, producing deafness. The roaring and crackling sounds which catarrh subjects so frequently complain of is due to the spread of the catarrh to these tubes.

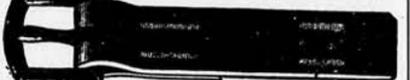
Pe-ru-na is the best, if not the only, remedy that will cure these cases. Taken regularly according to the directions on the bottle the symptoms gradually disappear until a complete cure is the result. In some cases it takes months to effect a cure, while in others only weeks are required, as in the following:

Mr. Frederick Bierman, of McComb City, Miss., had chronic catarrh very badly for many years. This disease finally passed up the eustachian tube into the middle ear, and had almost destroyed his hearing. He has been taking Pe-ru-na but a short time, and his catarrh is very much better, and he hears again as well as any one.

Colds, winter coughs, bronchitis, sore throat, and pleurisy are all catarrhal affections, and consequently are quickly curable by Pe-ru-na. Each bottle of Pe-ru-na is accompanied by full directions for use, and is kept by most druggists. Get your druggist to order it for you if he does not already keep it. A pamphlet on the cause and cure of all catarrhal diseases and consumption sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., Surgeon. 118 W. Sixth St. Topeka, Kas.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 15, 1892. CATTLE—Supply moderate, mostly 1,060 to 1,260 pounds; heavier cattle scarce but not in great demand; market fair on medium steers; prices somewhat uneven, but averaging rather higher than for Saturday. Shipping steers, \$3 35a4 45; cows, \$1 00a3 35, with bulk of a lot at \$2 50a2 75; bulls, \$1 40a2 75; helpfers, \$1 75a3 10; calves, \$3 10a8 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 75a 3 60.

HOGS—The run about double that of this day one week ago; packers bought sparingly. Bulk of sales at \$4 40a4 50; pigs and lights, \$3 85a4 45; representative sales, \$4 15a4 50.

SHEEP—Receipts light and quality good; demand good and prices steady. Muttons, \$4 85a5 06.

Chicago.

February 15, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts 13,000. Best steers 10c higher; cows 10a10c higher. Top steers, 1 load, average 1,533 pounds, \$5 00; beef steers, \$3 10a 5 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 00a3 90; bulls, \$1 25a3 75; cows, \$1 50a3 35.

HOGS—Receipts 28,400. Market active and 10c higher. Mixed, \$4 35a4 85; heavy, \$4 35a5 05; light weights, \$4 35a4 85.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Market steady. Natives, \$3 25a5 45; lambs, per cwt, \$4 35a6 30.

St. Louis.

February 15, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts 1,600. No good natives. Some Texans sold at \$3 65; native steers, common to best, \$2 75a3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 4,700. Market slow. Sales were at \$4 20a4 85.

SHEEP—Receipts 400. Market steady. Natives, \$3 50a5 10.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 15, 1892. WHEAT—Total receipts at this market today only 49 cars. This is less than on any other Monday since the present crop began to move. Twenty-five thousand bushels of No. 3 hard was sold for export via New Orleans. Prices were rather better than on Saturday. No. 2 hard, 78c; No. 3 hard, 74a75c; No. 4 hard, 68 69c; rejected, 60a65c; No. 2 red, 84a85c; No. 3 red, 81a82c; No. 4 red, 75a77c.

CORN—Quoted strongly by some, weak by others. Local mixed, 34c early, held later at 34a35c; local white, 30a36a37c. Receipts 73 cars.

OATS—Steady. Receipts 16 cars. No. 2 mixed, 29a29a30c; No. 2 white, 30a30a30c; No. 3 at 1/2c less than No. 2.

RYE—Strong. 76c for No. 2 and 74c for No. 3. Receipts 2 cars.

FLAXSEED—84a85c per bushel on the basis of pure. Receipts 1 car.

HAY—Receipts 34 cars. Market steady, prices unchanged. Timothy, choice, \$8 50; No. 1, \$8 00; No. 2, \$7 50. Prairie, choice to fancy, \$5 50a6 00; poor to fair, \$4 50a5 00.

Chicago.

February 15, 1892. WHEAT—The visible supply has decreased 1,500,000 bushels. Wheat opened higher and was affected by the upward tendency of foreign markets and heavy purchases for export. The closing quotations were: February, 80c; March, 80c; May, 82a83c.

CORN—Symathized with wheat. Visible supply, 1,300,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 40a40c; No. 2 yellow, 40a40c; No. 3 new, 37a37c; No. 3 yellow new, 38c; February, 41a41c; March, 42a42c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 29a29a30c; March, 31a31c; May, 31a31c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools continue in good demand at prices unchanged, ranging from 14a16c for the heavy fine, 18a20c for the light fine, and 17a19c for fine medium. Lighter wools also remain as previously quoted, selling at 19a21c, and 20a22c for medium.

St. Louis.

February 15, 1892. WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 91a91a1/2; February, 89c.

CORN—No. 2 cash, 36a36c; February, 37c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 30a30a31c.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 30c asked.

DEHORN YOUR CALVES.

The John March Co.'s Chemical Dehorner has successfully prevented the growth of calves horns since 1888. For sale by all druggists or sent express prepaid for \$1.00 by The John March Co., 17-19 River St., Chicago, Circulars free. Order and apply early.

**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.

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### 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.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

"Would a grove on the high prairie of northern Kansas, where there are ten acres of various kinds of fruit, be a profitable place to operate an apiary?"

A grove is not a very good place for an apiary, unless the trees stand wide apart and the underbrush is kept cut out thoroughly. A very good location for an apiary would be in or near the southern edge of such a grove. The difficulty with the grove is that it shades the hives more or less all day. If the apiary is located where the morning and evening sun can shine upon the hives, the bees will get out earlier and work later than they would if the hives were shaded. Then, again, the warm sun is a material aid to brood-rearing in the early spring. During extremely hot weather it is an advantage to have the hives shaded during the middle of the day. About as good a plan as any is to place the bees in an open space free from trees, and then construct a shade for each individual hive out of old boards.

The only objection to a prairie for an apiary is that high winds frequently prevail during the busy season of honey-gathering. These winds are very hard on the bees that have to fly against them when carrying a heavy load. Many of them fall to the ground exhausted from overexertion, and are not able to rise again.

The fruit trees would be an advantage to the bees, as all kinds of fruit trees yield more or less honey. They also furnish pollen for early brood-rearing, thus enabling the bees to build and become strong, ready for the later honey flow. I might remark, incidentally, in passing, that the bees would also be a great benefit to the fruit.

"Are native bees as good honey-producers as imported ones?"

Honey-gatherers would be better, as bees do not make honey.

They are not. There is no question now as to the superiority of Italian bees over our natives. The following points of superiority are quoted from Langstroth on the "Honey Bee": "The Italians are less sensitive to cold. The queens are more prolific. They defend their hives better against insects. They are less apt to sting. They are more industrious. They are more courageous and active in defending their hives. They cling to their combs better." And I may add that their queens are more easily found. They are also more beautiful, which is something in their favor, if it does not add to their utility. The above being true, they, of course, winter better, as they know how to use a Western phrase—to "hustle" and get something to winter on.

"Would it pay to plant linden trees on the prairie?"

Hardly, for bee pasture alone. But it will pay to plant them for general utility, including honey production. Linden makes an excellent shade tree. It grows rapidly, secretes a fine quality of nectar, and the timber is sure to be of value in the future, as the supply is being rapidly consumed for making sections, etc.

"From what kind of pasturage will bees gather the best and most honey?"

In this locality they will probably gather the most from linden in the shortest time, and it is of excellent quality. Some seasons white clover yields bountifully, and the honey is second to none, or at least this is the popular verdict.

It will not pay to plant anything for bee pasturage alone in the writer's opinion. There are two things, however, that it will pay to plant wherever they will grow, on account of their utility for feed, that yield a bountiful supply of excellent honey. I refer to alfalfa and Alsike clover, of which something further will be said in these columns in the future.

"Are the waxy buds on poplar trees of any use to the bees to make wax from?"

No. Bees do not gather wax from trees or flowers. Many people think they do, but the farmer may be excused for entertaining this idea, as the noted scientist, Herbert Spencer, talked about the worker bees "gathering material to make their combs out of." Bees secrete wax from their bodies as a cow secretes milk. This

we will explain in a future article. Bees gather what we call propolis from waxy buds. The use of this is explained in the article of February 3.

"Do bees gather honey from the poplar?"

Yes.

"Is it necessary to put bees in the cellar in the winter in Kansas?"

No. See article in KANSAS FARMER of January 6.

"What kind of honey does the raspberry produce?"

Do not know. It is all consumed in brood-rearing, so that the writer has never seen any raspberry honey.

"Do catalpa trees furnish any honey?"

Prof. Cook enumerates them among the trees that produce honey. The writer has had no experience with them. He is confident, however, that it will not pay to plant them for honey alone.

"Is two miles too far for bees to fly and work profitably?"

No. Bees have been known to gather honey from the linden six miles away. Bees will work about as rapidly two miles away as they would a mile away. It has been estimated that a bee can fly thirty miles an hour, so that it would take her about four minutes to get to the pasture if it were two miles away. Of course it would take her a little longer to return with a load.

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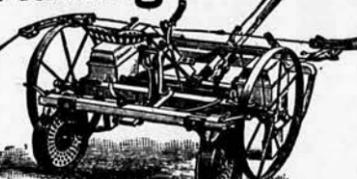


**THREE TIMES ONE IS ONE. THE IMPROVED DISC HARROW**  
With Adjustable Sower attachment. Does the work of Three Machines at once. **KEYSTONE MFG CO. STERLING ILL.**



Ball Bearings save horse flesh and repairs. Double Levers fit hilly ground. Sows any kind of Seed. Saves its cost every year. Once seen—it's Keystone or nothing. Send for Harrow book, "The Reason Why," Free. Mention this paper. **KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.** Branches: Kansas City, Mo., Council Bluffs, Ia., St. Louis, Mo., Columbus, O.

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**Haworth's the Original Check Rower**  
More have been sold, Ten Times Over than all others. The evolution of the long time use has wrought out to perfection the details to a degree that could not be arrived at by any other means. We make the different styles of Rower, viz: The Combine and Haworth's Side Wire. Either has no rival of its kind.  
A Better Way to Put in the Crop.  
With the soil thrown into the furrow, first from one side and then the other it fills better one side at a time, because the other side does not interfere with the dirt falling to the bottom or permit it to arch over, and the side opposite the wheels yields to the pressure, giving the soil the right density for the best growth under all conditions. The rear wheels, elevated, act as a balance and relieve all neck weight, with the driver either on or off the machine when turning.  
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Is the most Practical Feed Mill for Stock Feeder and Farmers. Manufactured by the **BLUE VALLEY FOUNDRY CO., Manhattan, Kansas.**  
Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, and state where you saw this advertisement.



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



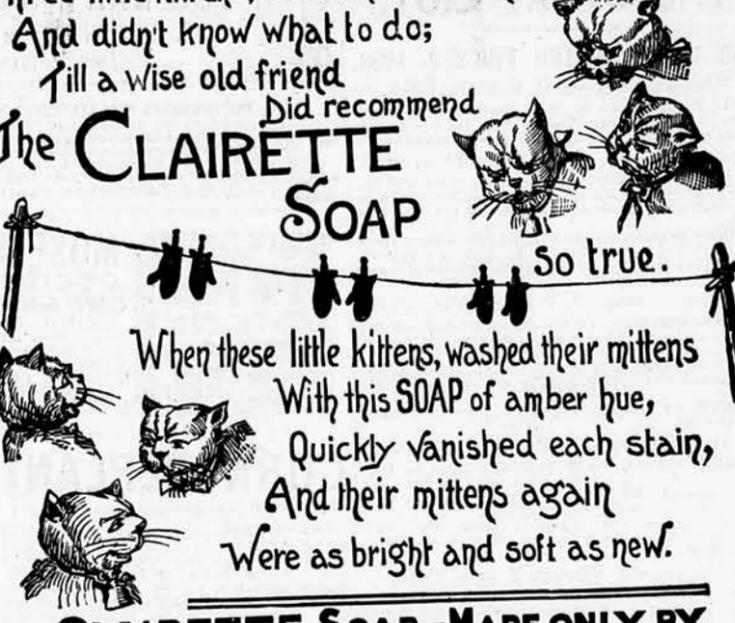
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Will do it, Thousands in successful operation. Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other. Send for free illus. Catalogue. **GEO. H. STAMM, Quincy, Ill.**



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Three little kittens, soiled their mittens,  
And didn't know what to do;  
Till a wise old friend  
Did recommend  
**The CLAIRETTE SOAP**  
So true.  
When these little kittens, washed their mittens  
With this SOAP of amber hue,  
Quickly vanished each stain,  
And their mittens again  
Were as bright and soft as new.  
**CLAIRETTE SOAP—MADE ONLY BY N.K. FAIRBANK & Co. — ST. LOUIS.**



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Best, Latest Improved and Cheapest. Our Perfection and Empire Pumps stir the liquid automatically and will spray 100 Trees Per Hour. We make the Little Gem and Garfield Knapsack Sprayers and the Vermorel, the spray nozzle, most economical spray nozzle in the world. Also a Horse Power Sprayer at low price. We sell Sulphate of Copper, Paris Green and London Purple at wholesale prices. Catalogue free. Write address plainly, giving county. **FIELD FORCE PUMP CO., 183 Bristol Ave. LOCKPORT, N.Y.**



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Improved Kansas Economy Incubator  
No. 1—Two hundred and fifty egg capacity.....\$20.00  
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It is as good as any and is sold cheaper than any other incubator. It hatches 80 per cent. without testing the eggs.  
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Incubators and Brooders always on hand. All orders promptly filled. Circulars sent free. Address **JACOB YOST, Box 283 Topeka, Kas.**

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**Great Southwest System**  
Connecting the Commercial Centers and rich farms of **MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, ARKANSAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, LOUISIANA, TEXAS, ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.**  
Including Lines East and West of the Missouri River. The Direct Route to and from CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, WATERTOWN, SIOUX FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO. Free Reclining Chair Cars to and from CHICAGO, CALDWELL, HUNTSVILLE and LODGE CITY, and Palace Sleeping Cars between CHICAGO, WICHITA and SUTTONS. Daily Trains to and from KINGFISHER, in the Indian Territory.  
**SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS**  
of Through Coaches, Sleepers, and Dining Cars daily between CHICAGO, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, and Free Reclining Chair Cars between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO, DENVER, SIOUX FALLS, or Kansas City and Topeka. Excursions daily, with Choice of Routes to and from Salt Lake, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Direct Line to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanitariums, and Scenic Grandeur of Colorado.  
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ALL STEEL OR WOOD AND STEEL AS DESIRED  
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For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply at any Coupon Ticket Office, or address **E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Manager, CHICAGO, ILL.**

THE STRAY LIST.

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, 3 or 4 years old, flaxen 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 13, 1891, one brown colt, about 2 years old, right hind foot white and inside of left hind foot white.

COLT—By same, one sorrel mare colt, about 2 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. McLaughlin, 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 with C under on left hip; valued at \$32.50 each.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 10, 1892.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Josiah Johnson, in Spring Creek tp., January 13, 1892, one iron-gray gelding, 15 1/2 hands high, 5 years old; valued at \$75.

HORSE—By same, one light bay gelding, 15 1/2 hands high, left hind foot white, small star in face, blind in left eye, no brands; valued at \$30.

HORSE—By same, one dark bay gelding, 15 1/2 hands high, 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$45.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.

2 HORSES—Taken up by William Nelson, in Topeka tp., P. O. address Oakland, two horses—one light sorrel, left hind foot white, weight 850 pounds and one dark brown, white hind foot, weight 900 pounds, ages from 12 to 15 years; valued at \$20 each.

Barber county—F. A. Lewis, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by W. S. Richardson, in Auna tp., P. O. Auna, November 17, 1891, two 2-year-old steers—one red roan, and one light red or yellow, both branded 2 with line underneath on left side and both marked with crop off right ear and under-bit in left; two animals used at \$30.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm H Haberly, P. O. Peru, January 14, 1892, one spotted cow, 5 years old, branded X on left hip; valued at \$2.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, 6 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$4.

HORSE—Taken up by G. A. C. Wills, P. O. Niotaze, December 26, 1891, one dark iron gray horse, 3 years old; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one light iron gray mare, 3 years old; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one black mare, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by F. R. Hantoon, in Maple Hill tp., P. O. Snokome one black colt, 3 years old, white strip in face, white on left hind foot; valued at \$10.

Linn county—J. J. Hawkins, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. P. Royd, in Blue Mound tp., P. O. Blue Mound, January 22, 1892, one red and white steer, 1 year old past; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 17, 1892.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Harrison Parsons in Canada tp., P. O. Round Valley, December 12, 1891, one red cow, 10 years old, swallow-fork in left ear, branded T on shoulder and U on shoulder and flank.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. E. Lombard, in Lone Elm tp., one horse, 7 or 8 years old, white stripe in face, both hind legs white, branded L. W. I. U. on left hip and L. H. on right hip.

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Addison A. Pyles, in Morrill tp., October 1, 1891, one yearling steer, red with some white spots, hole in left ear, smooth crop off right ear, some kind of brand on right hip, dehorned.

STEER—By same, one black yearling steer, with horns, hole in left ear, a smooth crop off right ear, some kind of brand on each hip.

Wilson county—V. L. Polson, clerk.

STAG—Taken up by J. E. Scott, in Verdigris tp., one mile north of Corville, January 25, 1892, one dark red stag, 4 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$5.

Too Late to Classify.

J. A. McGEARY, Emporia, Kas. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys \$2 to \$1

LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY BEE—Free with every order for ten "St. Joe Hives" received before March 15. Latest, best and cheapest hive out. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo.

JOHN COLBERG, Miller, Lyon Co., Kas., breeder of Light Brahmas and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1.25 per 13 or \$2 per 25. A few choice cockerels for sale at \$1 each.

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FOR SALE—The fine brood sow Regulator Sow No 1919, weighs nearly 400 pounds; an established breeder of high merit; 4 years old; raises fine litters, good mother good individual. Is bred to one of the finest boars on foot—Ohio bred; he cost \$60 and is worth \$100. Address Lock Box 26, Marion, Kas.

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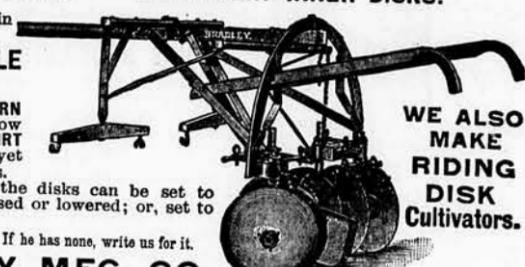
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