

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1868. VOL. XXX, No. 12. TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1892. TWENTY PAGES. \$1.00 A YEAR.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Registered Percherons. At head, Bucentaure 2378 (1077), imported by Dunham, and half-brother of his Brilliant 1271 (755). Finely-bred colts a specialty. The best my motto.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—Registered, imported and high-grade Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

CATTLE.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE.—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., breeders of registered Short-horn cattle, have now for sale at a bargain twenty bulls, 18 to 22 months old. Carload lots of heifers or cows a specialty.

400 COWS, PURE-BRED HEREFORDS.—Headed by Fortune 2050, Sir Evelyn 9450, Chesterful Boy 2052, Dewbury 211877, and others. Car lots and young herds a specialty. Jno. A. Moore, 561 and 563 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

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

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Gerben's Royal and Empress Josephine 8d's Consolation at head. Butter record in seven days: Gerben 32, Empress Josephine 3d, 3 1/4 lbs. at 4 years. Everything guaranteed. Write for catalogue. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Are undoubtedly the most profitable for the general farmer and the dairyman. I have them for sale as good as the best at very low prices. Farm four miles north of town. Buyers will be met at train. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., Short-horn, Poland-China and Broke turkeys.

E. L. LEMENT, Alton, Marshall Co., Iowa, breeder of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. Only good pigs shipped. Prices reasonable.

J. W. YOUNG, Smithville, Mo. Best strains of J. Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. Make no mistake but write or see me. Satisfaction assured in stock and prices.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. All ages, for sale. A few fancy-bred young bulls.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Ewes, all ages, and fifty ram lambs for sale.

BERKSHIRES and POLAND-CHINAS. Fancy-bred pigs at low prices. Write for catalogue and prices. Visit Comanore, Wyandotte Co., Kas., for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, and Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. **KIRKPATRICK & SON.**

SWINE.

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

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA HOGS, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4698 B., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

J. C. CANADAY, Bogard, Carroll Co., Mo. The best J. of improved Chester White pigs from registered Ohio stock for sale. Boars ready for service, sows in pig. Stock guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

12 BLUE RIBBONS at Southern Kansas Fair. We have the choicest lot of Poland-Chinas we ever raised. Send for price and description. Stewart & Cook, Wichita, Kas.

KAW VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., proprietor. Kaw Chief, full brother to the \$500 hog Free Trade, at head, assisted by three other fine boars.

SWINE.

TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.—Hogs of all ages and at all prices. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs: \$1.25 for 15; \$2 for 25.

BERKSHIRE PIGS

G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kansas. Longfellow Model, winner of first in class sweepstakes at Kansas City, at head of herd. Orders booked now for spring.

A. E. STALEY & SON, Ottawa, Kas., breeders of registered Chester Whites and Berkshires. Best and cheapest in the West. Write us at once.

W. W. WALTIRE, Cardale, Kas., breeder of Improved Chester White swine and Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

JOHN KEMP, North Topeka, Kansas, Breeder of Improved Chester White Swine.

EVERGREEN HOME-STEAD herds of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. All breeders registered. Write for wants. D. T. Gantt, Steele City, Nebraska.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.—I will sell pigs, either sex, from my best show sows. Write for particulars. Chas. Ernest, Fortoria, Ohio.

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas., breeder of English Berkshire hogs of the best families a specialty. Fifty head for this season's trade. Also select Plymouth Rock and S. C. B. Leghorns, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks. Birds and eggs in season. Inspection and correspondence invited. Mention Kansas Farmer.

ROME PARK HERDS.—R. T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshires Hogs. My herds are composed of the richest blood in the U. S., with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty. Twelve high-grade Short-horn bulls, one and two years old, red and roans.

POULTRY.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—The egg machines. I have the finest yard of these fowls in the West. My birds took premiums at Kansas State fair, 1891. Eggs \$1 per 13. Harvey Shull, 719 Tyler St., Topeka.

THIRTEEN years breeders of Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Birds raised on three farms. Eggs \$1 for 13; \$2 for 30. Packed safe to ship any distance. Good hatch guaranteed. **JOE CUNNINGHAM & CO.**, Loree, Miami Co., Indiana.

E. F. FLORA, Wellington, Kas.—S. C. Brown and E. White Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, B. P. Rocks, B. Langshans, P. C. Chins, B. B. K. G. Bantams. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs, 20 cents each. Pekin Duck eggs, 10 cents each.

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

A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeds the finest of A. B. P. Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Lt. Brahmas, R. and S. C. B. Leghorns, Langshans, M. B. Turkeys, etc. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—Three dollars each. *Plymouth Rock fowls and Pekin ducks* \$2 each. Eggs \$1 per setting. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

BERT E. MYERS, Wellington, Kas., breeder of B. Langshans and B. Minorcas—eggs \$2 per thirteen; Bronze Turkey, \$2.50 per nine; Pekin duck, \$1.25 per nine. I showed ten birds and won four firsts, three seconds and special at Wichita.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE—To get eggs from fine thoroughbred fowls at reasonable price. Large Light Brahmas and finely-marked Silver Wyandottes (premium stock), \$1.50 per setting. F. H. Larrabee, Hutchinson, Kas.

POULTRY—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Browns and White Leghorns from best strains. First Premiums and highest honors at American Poultry Shows. 300 choice chicks, old and young, for sale. Eggs in season. Descriptive Circular Free. **WALTER B. E. ROGERS**, Lake Bluff, Ill.

POULTRY.

PURE-BRED LANGSHANS.—Eggs \$1 per sitting, 13 eggs. Address Robt. Crow, Agent Mo. Pacific Railway, Pomona, Kas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Bred and owned by Willow Grove have won all the best prizes the past season. Eggs, \$3 per 13, 45 per 25. Circular free. S. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kas.

CHOICE HEN'S EGGS.—\$1.50 to \$2 a Doz. 11 Duck Eggs, \$1. White H. Turkey Eggs, \$3 per 11. Embden Geese Eggs, \$2.50 per 7. Send for illustrated catalogue FREE. Address JASON ELLANS, Bookwalter, O.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUTOMATIC BAND-CUTTER AND FEEDER. Write A. W. Gray, Mgr., Kansas City, Mo., for 1892 catalogue of Advance Engines, Threshers, Stackers, Elevators, Weighers, Measures, etc.

M. D. FARLESS, Marysville, Kas., the iron-lung M. D. auctioneer. Have had fifteen years experience as a stock sale orier. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—You can buy high quality Shropshires of the highest breeding and Hereford cattle of Will T. Clark, Monroe City, Mo., located on H. & St. Joe and M., K. & T. R. R.

W. D. EPPERSON, VETERINARY SURGEON, formerly of Ottawa, Kas. Professional calls, either city or country, promptly attended. Office at Love & Cook's Livery Stable, 212 West Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

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

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

Dalbey Bros., Washington C. H., Ohio,

Breed twenty-five varieties fancy poultry. Biggest poultry yards in the West. Stock and eggs for sale. Send 10 cents for handsomely illustrated descriptive catalogue, showing how to make a fortune raising poultry; giving receipts, instructions and much valuable information, worth five times the money. **PRICE LIST FREE.**

Hay Slings. We have the only Perfect Sling Outfits in the market and guarantee them to give satisfaction. We have the most complete line of HAYING TOOLS and Fixtures manufactured. Write at once for forty-page catalogue and introductory prices. Address **Louden Machinery Co.**, Fairfield, Iowa.

Incubators and Brooders. Brooders only \$5. Best and latest invention on raising poultry. Address Geo. S. Singer, Cardington, O.

L. WATERBURY & CO.

NEW YORK,
Largest Manufacturers in the World

ROPE

BINDER  TWINE

BRANCH HOUSES:
CHICAGO,
MINNEAPOLIS,
KANSAS CITY,
DETROIT.

SHIP YOUR HAY AND GRAIN TO
M. CONSIDINE & SON
Members of Chicago Board of Trade.
Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers.
Established 1868.
Office and Warehouse, 118 West Lake St., Chicago.
Mention KANSAS FARMER.

SHIP YOUR
Butter, Eggs, Poultry,
Calves, Wool, Hay,
Potatoes,
[INCORPORATED.] Green & Dried Fruits, to
DURAND COMMISSION COMPANY,
184 S. Water St., Chicago.
Drop us a postal for Stencil, Tags, etc. Liberal advances on consignments. Quick sales, prompt returns.

HIGGS COMMISSION CO.,
Receivers and Shippers of Grain,
413 Exchange Building,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

A. D. JOHNSON, President. **G. L. BRINKMAN,** Vice President.
JOHNSON-BRINKMAN
COMMISSION COMPANY.
Grain, Mill Products, Etc.
ROOM 328 EXCHANGE BUILDING,
Telephone 2423. **KANSAS CITY, MO.**
Proprietors Rosedale Elevator.

FARMERS Saw and Grist MILL, 4 H.P. and larger. Catalogue free. DeLOACH MILL CO., Atlanta, Ga.

K C BAKING POWDER.

25 OZS. FOR 25 C.

ABSOLUTELY PURE. JUST TRY IT.

F. F. JAKES & CO., MANUFACTURERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Any one receiving a copy of KANSAS FARMER with red pencil mark across this item, will know that it is sent as a sample copy and is intended as an invitation to become a regular subscriber. Notice directions in another column concerning the sending of money.

Any one of our subscribers receiving a copy of KANSAS FARMER with a red pencil mark across this item will know that your term of subscription has expired and that you are hereby cordially invited to renew. We will always be pleased to have our old friends stay with us, but we wish to give you a chance to say whether you wish the KANSAS FARMER longer or not. Notice directions for remitting in another column.

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.

Nature has decreed that, in some parts of the country at least, it should be cold in winter; but she has generously provided for those who seek a milder climate. To the winter resorts of Texas, viz.: Austin, Houston, San Antonio, Rockport, Corpus Christi, Galveston, Lampasas and El Paso, and Deming, N. M., the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway will, until April 30, sell at very low rates round-trip excursion tickets having a transit limit of thirty days in that direction, with a final limit to return until June 1, 1892, being good to stop off at all stations in the State of Texas within the transit limit of the ticket. This road will also sell at greatly reduced rates round-trip excursion tickets to California and Mexican points, limited to six months from date of sale, granting stop-overs both going and returning. For further information, call on or address

GEO. A. McNUTT, T. P. A.,
619 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
W. G. GRAHAM, Acting G. P. & T. A.,
Parsons, Kas.
E. B. PARKER, Ass't G. P. A.,
509 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Maple Leaf Route.

One of the most successful new lines in the West has been the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, popularly known to the traveling public as the Maple Leaf, this emblem having been selected by the management of the company as its trade-mark. It is a road constructed on the principle of having only main lines operated, which extend between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago and Kansas City, and Kansas City and St. Paul and Minneapolis, giving it three direct main lines of travel. Its lines extend through the most prosperous and productive portions of the great States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas, which territory is justly claimed to be the garden spot of the world. One of the most pleasant features to travelers possessed by this line—and it is the only line in the West offering such accommodations—is the compartment feature of its sleeping-cars, in which the price of the exclusive use of a drawing-room is no more than the cost of a section in the ordinary Pullman car. Passengers, besides having these accommodations offered them, are also given the option of the standard style of Pullman cars. Its trains from Chicago arrive at and depart from the new Grand Central Passenger Station, which is acknowledged to be the handsomest of its kind in the world. The progressive and advanced methods of railroading inaugurated by this company have made it deservedly popular with the ticket agents throughout the country.—The Station Agent, Feb., 1892.

The Peerless Atlas OF THE World.

130 PAGES, EACH 14 by 11 INCHES.
OVER 200 LARGE MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

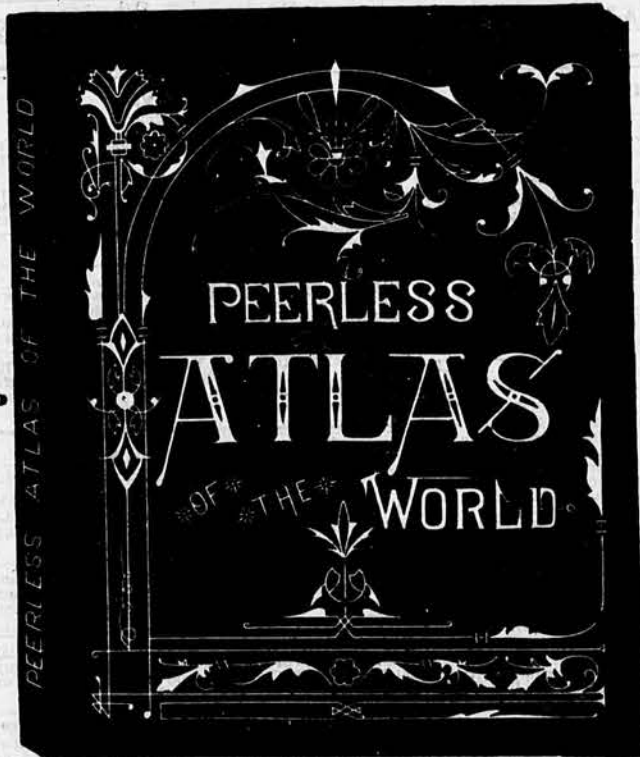
Only \$1.50 for Atlas and this Paper One Year.

ALL MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS, POSTAGE PAID BY US.

Or the ATLAS will be SENT FREE AS A PREMIUM to any one sending THREE Yearly Subscribers to this Paper. A Copy of the Atlas alone sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of One Dollar.

A New and Revised Edition of this popular Atlas of the World has just been published, embracing many new features not found in any previous edition.

IT GIVES THE POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF ALL COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICAN CITIES WITH OVER 8,000 INHABITANTS BY THE CENSUS OF 1890.



Size, Open, 14 by 22 Inches; Closed, 14 by 11 Inches.

MAGNIFICENT ILLUSTRATIONS embellish nearly every page of the letter-press matter and faithfully depict scenes in almost every part of the world. They are intensely interesting and constitute an art collection which will be viewed with pleasure and admiration for years to come. The following is only a partial list of these artistic illustrations:

- The World's Fair illustrations include: Administration Building, United States Government Building, Transportation Building, Electrical Building, Agricultural Building, Machinery Hall, Horticultural Building, Fish and Fisheries Building, Illinois State Building, The Proctor Steel Tower, The Capitol and other public buildings, Washington, D. C., Nearly all the State Capitols and State Seals, Flags of Various Nations, First Settlers in Virginia, General Fremont on the Summit of the Rocky Mountains, Bartholdi Statue, New York Harbor, "Upper and Lower Notch" in the White Mountains, Cape Cod Views, Martha's Vineyard, Bunker Hill Monument, Views of Newport, Rhode Island, Brooklyn Bridge, Panic of the Philadelphians at the approach of the Paxtons—1763, Susquehanna River, opposite Catawissa, Pa., Mt. Stephen, near the Summit of the Rockies.
- The Great Salt Lake, Utah, Inauguration of the Ohio Territorial Government at Marietta—1788, Bird's-eye View of National Soldier's Home, Dayton, Ohio, Lincoln Monument, Springfield, Ill., Frontier Life with the Early Settlers in Illinois, The Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Washington's Grave, Mt. Vernon, Va., How our Forefathers went West, St. Augustine, Florida—the oldest city in America, Scene in Tropical Florida, Snow Sheds, Selkirk Mountains, on Canadian Pacific Railway, Rural Scene in Iowa, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Curcucanti Needle in the Black Canon, Colorado, Cliff Dwellers, Southern Colorado, Mount of the Holy Cross, Colorado, Cataract of the Upper Missouri, Old Church of San Juan, in New Mexico, Residence of a Persian Governor, The Coliseum, Rome, Statue of Julius Caesar, Naples, Italy, Rocky Mountain Scene, near, Commerce, North West Territory, Animas Canon and Needle Mountain, Colorado, Garden of the Gods, Rocky Mountains, Colorado.

The Peerless Atlas meets the wants of the people more completely than any similar publication ever published. For the price, it stands "Peerless" in every sense of the word. The edition for 1892 contains new maps of southern states never before published, while accurate and timely information, statistical and otherwise, is brought down to the latest date. As an atlas and general reference book it is broad and comprehensive, valuable alike to the merchant, the farmer, the professional man, in fact, to everybody. It is equal to any \$10.00 Atlas. To keep pace with the progress of the age, to understand comprehensively and intelligently the current happenings, daily telegraphed from all parts of the earth, you must have at hand the latest edition of the "Peerless Atlas of the World."

UNIQUE AND UNAPPROACHABLE IS THE NANIMOUS VERDICT

OF THOUSANDS, AND THOUSANDS MORE WILL RE-ECHO IT WHEN THEY RECEIVE THIS PEERLESS WORK.

The Peerless Atlas gives the County Seat of each county. By the reference index, the counties and county seats may be readily found on the maps, without loss of time. The maps are handsomely colored, most of them in six colors. It contains colored county maps of all the states and territories. All countries on the face of the earth are shown. Has the latest railroad maps, and rivers and lakes are accurately located. All the large cities of the world are shown on the maps. The important towns and most of the villages of the United States are given on the maps. It gives a classified list of all nations of the earth, with form of government, geographical location, size and population. Population of each state in the union for the past 50 years. A condensed history of each state in the union. Number of miles of railroad in each state. The peculiarities of soil and climate, together with the chief productions, principal industries and wealth of each state. The educational and religious interests of each state. The popular and electoral votes for President in 1880, 1884 and 1888, by states.

The Peerless Atlas contains a large amount of interesting data and numerous beautiful illustrations of the more conspicuous buildings relating to the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, an event about which everybody is talking and concerning which all want reliable and authentic information. Too much cannot be said in praise of this Peerless Atlas.

THE PEERLESS ATLAS HAS LARGER AND FINER MAPS THAN ARE FOUND IN \$5.00 AND \$10.00 ATLASES.

It contains a General Description of the World, giving its physical features—form, density, temperature, motion, the seasons, climatic conditions, winds and currents; distribution of land and water; heights of mountains and lengths of rivers; races of people and their religions; a historical chapter on polar explorations; also the most complete list of nations ever published, giving their geographical location, area, population and form of government. Every school-boy and girl, as well as college student, will find it an invaluable aid in the study of geography in all its phases, and parents should not fail to provide their children with it, and thus place in their hands a potent and comprehensive educational aid, supplementing and assisting the work of the school.

THOUSANDS IN VALUE FOR ALMOST NOTHING.

"Impossible," do you say? Consider for a moment the great amount of labor and money expended in the preparation of this great Atlas. Take, first, the sums paid by the different nations of the world for accurate topographical surveys from which the data for the maps have been gathered, aggregating millions of dollars. Next, the item of expense directly connected with the preparation of this "Peerless" work, such as engraving of the maps, illustrations, editorial labor, type-setting, electrotyping, printing, etc., amounting to upwards of \$25,000. In the Peerless Atlas there is concentrated the labor of years, representing an almost incredible cash outlay, yet by printing very large editions, the cost per copy is proportionately decreased, enabling us to offer you the results of this great labor and expense for a mere pittance. Such an extremely liberal offer was never before made by any publishers. Address all orders to

KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KAS.

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN RELIEVER.

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

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.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
JOSEPH W. MCKEE, A.M., M.D.
SURGEON
KANSAS CITY EYE & EAR INFIRMARY,
8th & Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
OCULIST AND AURIST TO
Kansas State Blind Institute, Kansas City, Kas.
St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Kansas City, Mo.
Abundant references from patients. Send for question blank.

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1883.
VOL. XXX, No. 12.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1892.

TWENTY PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 3—Current News. Gossip About Stock.
 PAGE 4—THE STOCK INTEREST—Two Methods of Handling Swine. Report of the Inoculation Test. That Class Meeting.
 PAGE 5—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Potato Raising. Sweet Potatoes. Asparagus Culture.
 PAGE 6—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Danger. Some Pertinent Questions. Press Notices of "The Farmer's Side," Senator Peffer's New Book.
 PAGE 7—THE HORSE.—The Overcheck. The Breeding Farms. Notes.
 PAGE 8—THE HOME CIRCLE.—An Old Woman Singing (poem). The Towers of Science. Chicken Meat. Literary Notes—March.
 PAGE 9—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—The Columbine (poem). A Stray Dog.
 PAGE 10—EDITORIAL.—Free Coinage of Silver. To Our Crop Reporters.
 PAGE 11—EDITORIAL.—Our Washington Special. To Shut Off Free Passes. American Securities Held Abroad. A Usage and Not a Law. A Plan to Promote Irrigation. The Official Weather Report. Questions Answered.
 PAGE 12—HORTICULTURE.—Spraying With Insecticides and Fungicides. Never Too Old to Plant an Orchard.
 PAGE 13—IN THE DAIRY.—Farm Dairy. How Butterine is Made.
 PAGE 14—The Veterinarian. Market Reports.
 PAGE 15—THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—Answers to Questions.
 PAGE 16—THE POULTRY YARD.—Marketing Young Poultry. Poultry Notes.

of Venezuela. The government troops were victorious. . . . The first Territorial Democratic convention ever held in the Indian Territory.

MARCH 20.—The following dispatch from the Russian Relief Society was received by the Mayor of Philadelphia: "The Russian Relief Society warmly welcomes the dear American brethren who arrived in the Indiana, and prays you to transmit to the inhabitants of Philadelphia an expression of the society's lasting gratitude. God save America."

MARCH 21.—A special from Washington says that it will be ten days or more before the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands will be thrown open, as it will take fully that length of time to get the plats out to the offices from the place of issue here. . . . A special says that the Public Land committee has made a favorable report on Senator Peffer's measure authorizing the Interior Department to convey to the

prices of pork, and are offered at a positive loss to the owner, but must be sold. Now is the time to take advantage of this opportunity.

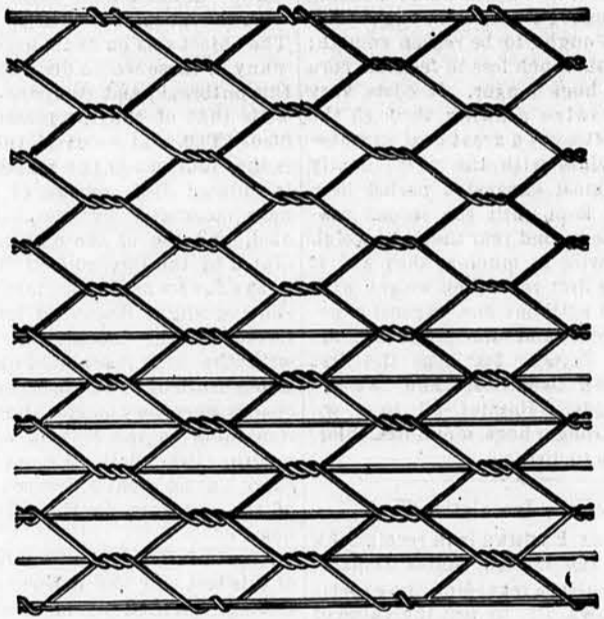
Heisel & Bryant, of Carbondale, Kas., importers of draft and coach horses, report the sale of a Royal Belgian, Romile, (5010). This grand colt won first prize as a 2-year-old at Kansas State Fair in 1891. He is a large, stylish fellow, with grand knee action, and he pleased every one that saw him. He has done his share to build the growing reputation of the Belgium horses. He was sold to Wm. B. Malaby, Ewell, Kas.

The joke is on a noted chicken farmer residing in the southern part of the State. During his wife's visit East, the hogs devoured nearly every member of the beautiful, prolific flock. This is another among the many instances which prove that often well-known successful men are

Draper, no doubt, made a most fortunate investment. He has proved himself to be one of the best breeding bulls in the West. A look at about thirty of his calves to be offered in this sale will convince the most critical of this fact. Eleven of these thirty calves are bulls from twelve to eighteen months old, and right here let us say, that we believe that Baron Lavender and these eleven bull calves will be one of the best bunches of bulls offered this season. Write for catalogue and any other information desired, and don't fail to attend the sale.

A Fence Worth Having.

We illustrate herewith "Adam's Combination Woven Wire Fencing," manufactured by W. J. Adam, of Joliet, Ill., which seems to meet the needs of the general farmer perfectly. It is strongly made, and the lower meshes being smaller than the upper, gives it a special value that has not been found in fencing heretofore. The upper half is of the standard style; while through the center of the lower meshes are run parallel wires, making them half the size of the upper ones, thus adding to its strength and utility and not materially increasing its cost. It requires no argument to show its superiority over any other style of fencing on the market. Adam also manufactures a full line of gates and other styles of fencing, as well as other valuable articles for the farmer. One of his late inventions is a patent granary, which, indeed, is a very valuable device for every farmer, and something worthy of investigation. Another useful article has been on the market for the past year and given perfect satisfaction. At a cost of \$9 a farmer can have a portable crib that will hold 500 bushels of corn, made of slats strongly woven into wire, and can be quickly rolled up and put away in small space when not desired for use. Mr. Adam has been engaged in the manufacturing business for a number of years and is thoroughly aware of the needs of the farmers in the fencing line, and has also used his inventive genius to the farmers' interest. His circulars contain full information concerning these things, which he will send free to any one on application. Our Chicago manager reports a visit to Mr. Adam's factory, and states that Mr. Adam has many good things for the farmer.



ADAM'S COMBINATION FENCING.



CURRENT NEWS.

MARCH 15.—Senator Peffer introduced a bill to regulate the value of certain coins and prices of money, and to give all sorts of currency money a legal tender quality, and to prohibit and prevent discrimination in favor of gold coins or bullion as money. . . . Congressman Otis introduced a bill fixing the merit value and providing for a re-coinage of both gold and silver. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to call in and cancel all paper money now in circulation, and issue in lieu thereof paper money which shall be full legal tender. . . . The House passed the urgency deficiency bill, which appropriates \$479,641.

MARCH 16.—The Minnesota Alliance Executive committee, in session at St. Paul, decided to commence an action against the elevator companies, and several of the railroad companies of that State, under the anti-trust law, charging collusion to depress the price of wheat, and otherwise defraud the farmer of his just dues.

MARCH 17.—The Senate spent most of its time in executive session discussing the nominations of Circuit Judges, finally confirming them all. . . . The Iowa Republican convention, for the selection of delegates to the national convention, convened at Des Moines. . . . Secretary Foster returns from London, and reports the burning question in England to be a silver international conference. . . . A dispatch from Cincinnati says that that city has captured the National Prohibition convention. . . . Colonel J. R. Hallowell announces his withdrawal from the contest for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Seventh Congressional district.

MARCH 18.—Secretary Blaine was able to leave his room for the first time since the beginning of his late illness. He was able to transact some private business.

MARCH 19.—The House holds memorial services in respect to the late Senator Plumb. . . . A bloody battle was fought between a body of revolutionists and government troops near Caracas, the capital

State of Kansas two and a half sections of land included in the Fort Hayes military reservation, including the buildings thereon. This land is to be granted for the purpose of establishing a home for old soldiers within two years.

Gossip About Stock.

Remember that hogs will eat salt daily, if placed where they can get at it.

It is not profitable to have food laying before fattening swine all the time. They should have just what they will eat up clean, and no more.

Stock receipts at St. Louis last week were 4,877 cattle, 13,001 hogs and 1,471 sheep, against 5,408 cattle, 15,031 hogs and 1,964 sheep the previous week, showing a decrease of 531 cattle, 2,030 hogs and 493 sheep.

W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, Kas., President of Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, writes us that he still has twenty boars for service, and fifty sows bred, for sale at \$15 each. These figures are about 50 per cent. lower than former prices, and will remain good for thirty days. Most of them are sired by Young America 937 (Standard Record), who was sire of the sweepstakes hog of the Chicago fat stock show of 1887, as well as sire of the five barrows that took the sweepstakes premium of the Kansas City fat stock show of the same year, and out of gilt-edged sows. These are but little above present

but the reflection from the better side of the household; that the husband often receives the credit of good, judicious management, rightfully belonging to his wife. Were it not for "giving him away" we would say that the gentleman lives at his beautiful home in Cowley county.

In calling attention to the grand closing-out sale on Wednesday, April 27, 1892, of the entire herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Short-horns owned by Hugh Draper, of Washington, Iowa, we will say that there are few herds in the West that stands as high in the minds of the people as this one. We dislike to see so fine a herd as Mr. Draper has worked for years to get together suddenly "cast to the four winds," as it were; but Mr. Draper's failing health will not permit him to devote the time necessary in keeping up so valuable a herd. Our representative recently paid this noted herd a visit, and reports it as being in excellent condition, and says: "One seldom, if ever, sees so much quality and evenness in any one herd. His cows are of the right sort, having massive forms, broad backs, thick-fleshed, fine style and finish from end to end. They either have young calves or soon will have. Baron Lavender (96120) is the grand three-year-old Cruickshank bull that heads this herd. He was sired by Imp. Harvester (92780); his dam is Imp. Lavender (47); both bred by Mr. Cruickshank. In buying Baron Lavender Mr.

The Philadelphia Record reports a Yankee invention which, run by clockwork, automatically feeds chickens night and morning.

Better Than a Gold Mine,

Are the rich farming and grazing lands in the fertile Arkansas river valley in south central and western Kansas, now offered for sale by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company on easy terms and at reasonable prices.

These lands are all valuable, being original selections which have reverted to the company on canceled sales. None better can be found, either for stock and general farming or investment.

Fine irrigable fruit lands in the wonderful Mesilla valley, near Las Cruces, in southern New Mexico, equal (except for citric fruits) to any California fruit lands, are also offered at much less prices than this class of soil usually commands.

For information, apply to
 JOHN E. FROST,
 Land Commissioner, A., T. & S. F. R. R.,
 Topeka, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 20, 1892.—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruikshank Short-horns, Dexter Park, Chicago.
APRIL 21, 1892.—M. R. Platt, Galloways, Kansas City, Mo.
JUNE 1—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.

TWO METHODS OF HANDLING SWINE.

By W. B. McCoy, of Valley Falls, for the Jefferson County Farmers' Institute.

The swine industry of this country is now one of the greatest meat-producing industries of the whole world, and there is to-day a larger amount of money invested in this now enthusiastic enterprise than there has been at any time since the formation of this government, and the organization of this notorious association. So with the increasing foreign demand, together with the vast amount of pork and lard consumed in our own country, makes the swine business one of immense profit. As each year comes and goes, there is a decided increased interest manifested at each and all of the different associations held throughout this country. We see at these meetings very many new faces of energetic and progressive breeders who are eager to learn all they can of value to them in the production of the greatest amount of pork in the shortest time and for the least money. It is at such meetings as these that new and valuable ideas are advanced, and different methods of breeding, feeding and raising of swine are discussed by many of the ablest breeders of this country. While this is true, we have many obstacles of great danger to our herds to overcome, the chief one being the swine plague, or hog cholera. So far as we have been able to learn, swine are getting along very nicely in this and adjacent States. While there have been some indications of disease in some sections, it has not yet developed to any alarming degree. It seems as though the hogs that have been running on grass the past summer stand a better chance to escape disease than those that were not. Young hogs appear to be thriving nicely upon the pasture up to date, and in those cases where hogs are kept until the second year, are in extra condition and putting on an immense muscular development. All breeders who follow the system of keeping their hogs until the second year are having the satisfaction of seeing a good, sound, healthy, muscular development of their hogs, if they are properly managed; and if a steady growth be maintained through this winter, next spring and summer, they will receive a much larger per cent. profit than if they had passed through two pig seasons when next fall and winter feeding is ended. The time is fast approaching when this system of fattening will be established with such hogs. Some breeders, however, who turn their hogs the first year, will doubtless think from the general appearance of these second year hogs, that many of them, at least, were as unpromising as anything they ever saw in the hog line. But, look out! Oh, how such hogs take on fat when the feeding season begins! They will soon round up and their strong bones and muscles will not only bear the burden of fat without any perceptible harm, but they will resist the attacks of disease, imperceptibly, while the one-year-old forced pig may readily fall a victim to it. A few years' breeding from this matured stock, too, will be pretty sure to make striking developments or strides toward a type of hogs that are as nearly proof against disease as swine flesh can possibly be.

The general tendency of most of the prevalent methods of swine breeding, raising and feeding of this country to-day is toward constitutional weakness. As you are all aware, hog cholera or swine plagues came with our new and improved breeds, and new and crowding methods. Our worthy sires did not have as fine specimens as we have, and did not make as much money from the swine industry as we make, but they were not on nettles all the time, nor scared half to death every little while by an outbreak of hog cholera. In fact, they did not have the kind of hogs that cholera fancied. They had not conceived the new-fangled idea of stretching poor little pig's hide with corn or fat-producing food till its little bones and weak muscles were com-

elled to bear two or three hundred weight of pure fat at seven and eight months. They never stuffed the pig with anything, and the pig couldn't stuff himself, for he hadn't the wherewith to do it! But they managed to "root, hog, or die," and thus became proof against any attack upon his life except that of the slaughter man. I admit right here that he was a poor specimen of a hog compared with our present standard type. But there is a lesson to be learned about the animal and his management, which, if observed, certainly is profitable, in this, that it does not pay to raise a hog that owes his beauty and symmetry to a loss of constitutional vigor. This we all must admit. Yet we have all been doing it. Beauty first, early maturity and quick returns in the second place. And we have succeeded admirably in securing both, but we have got a hog that is ready to die on the slightest provocation. We think a little more resistance against disease would be more valuable than either beauty or quick returns. It also seems to us as if such wide spread ravages of swine plague as this county experienced last year would lead us to see the importance of a reform in our management of hogs, but, instead, when disease becomes too destructive we stop breeding for a time, and when our courage sufficiently recovers we resume the same old way, only to reap the same result, sooner or later. What we need is a hog with a stronger constitution, and the way to get it is to give him time to fully develop. But so long as we continue to feed corn to the extent we now feed it, and breed from corn-fed stock, we may expect some losses from this demon, swine plague, and to see our expected profits fade before us like a shadow. If there was any reason for persistently following the ordinary methods of feeding swine, there would be some excuse, but, on the contrary, there is abundant reason why these methods should be abandoned. If we can lessen the chance of disease by feeding less corn and keeping swine long enough for them to get their growth, that ought to be reason enough; besides, it costs much less to feed less corn and keep the hogs longer. It costs very little to keep swine growing through the summer, and it costs a great deal to maintain them while with the sow. Really that is the most expensive period in a pig's life. If kept until the second season, and if the second year they will weigh better than twice as much as they will if turned off the first year, then we get, with one litter and with but one expensive period, better results and more profit than the breeder who fattens his hogs the first year gets with two litters and two expensive periods. Besides all this, we have much stronger hogs, much healthier, and less liable to disease.

Report of the Inoculation Test.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of a bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture regarding the experiment at Ottawa, Ill., to test the value of inoculation as a preventive of hog cholera. This public test has been concluded and the results are quite unfavorable to inoculation.

It will be remembered by our readers that the proposition for the test was substantially as follows: A certain number of hogs from four to six months old, shall be purchased and divided into three lots, each hog to be marked with a numbered hog label in the ear. Mr. Cadwell to inoculate twenty of these by his method; the Bureau of Animal Industry to inoculate twenty of these by its method; to be inoculated once by each. The remaining animals to be kept separated from inoculated animals, without inoculation. Immediately after the inoculation the two inoculated lots shall be turned together, and they shall not again be separated except by consent of both parties to the experiment.

A committee of five unprejudiced farmers were selected who had charge of them, and who shall, at the end of the experiment, make a written statement as to what was done and what were the final results. Both parties shall be consulted as to the management of the animals, and particularly as to any changes in location, in feed, or in the care of the animals, and the report of the committee shall be confined to statements of facts; but the committee of farmers shall have the right to decide upon any disputed points in regard to these matters.

Fifty-five pigs were bought in localities

free from hog cholera, and divided and inoculated as directed. The inoculations were made November 28, 1891. The inoculated hogs were kept in a four-acre field, and the uninoculated hogs in a field the area of which is about three-fourths of an acre. One corner of the field in which the uninoculated hogs were kept was separated only twenty feet from the field in which the inoculated hogs were confined. The water for the hogs flowed from the end of a tile draining an adjoining field in which no hogs had been kept. This tile opened in the lower corner of the field in which the uninoculated hogs were kept, and then passed into an open ditch which flowed in a curve to the lower end of the field in which the inoculated hogs were confined. The hogs were fed corn in the ear, and also received some ashes and salt. No change of consequence was noticed during the first nine days after inoculation.

December 7 two hogs were showing symptoms of disease, and December 10 the first pig died. This death was followed by others, until February 1, when only nineteen hogs remained.

It should be noticed that the first hogs to show sickness were those inoculated by Mr. Cadwell, and that this sickness appeared in nine days, or about the usual time which elapses between exposure and the appearance of disease. This indicates that the disease was caused by Cadwell's inoculation. Fourteen more days passed during which six Cadwell hogs died, before the first one of the Bureau hogs died. This indicates very clearly that the Bureau hogs contracted the disease from exposure to the Cadwell hogs. There are here two facts plainly brought out, viz.; (1) the Billings method of inoculation may cause an outbreak of the disease it is designed to prevent; (2) the disease thus caused is communicated to the other animals in the same manner that ordinary outbreaks of the disease are communicated.

The uninoculated hogs were turned with the inoculated ones on December 29. The object was no doubt to determine how many of these would die when exposed to this outbreak, and compare this number with that of the inoculated hogs which died. The final result of the experiment is that fourteen of the nineteen hogs not inoculated died; twelve of the eighteen hogs inoculated by the Billings method died, and ten of the eighteen hogs inoculated by the Bureau died. The variation in the figures may be accidental, or it may show a slight degree of immunity conferred by the inoculation, particularly with the hogs inoculated by the Bureau, as one more of the Cadwell hogs, and two checks were very sick, while all of those remaining in the Bureau lot are in good health. Practically, it must be admitted, there was no great difference in the effect of the exposure on the three bunches of hogs.

After a full consideration of the matter of this test and the experience with the Billings method of inoculation in La Salle county, Ill., Secretary Rusk desires to caution the farmers against the danger of introducing and spreading disease by the practice of inoculation. It is evident that the benefits of this method of prevention have been exaggerated, while the dangers and losses from it have been concealed or explained away.

The Department of Agriculture has endeavored to obtain the facts and place them fairly before the farmers, for it is these which should decide the question, and not the over-sanguine theories or the misrepresentations of interested parties.

That Class Meeting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The KANSAS FARMER calls a class meeting of cattle-raisers for testimony and experience, urging them to brace up and show the world that "Richard is himself again."

The general apathy regarding the cattle business does not spring from indifference, but because under existing market conditions, it don't pay. That brisk, active farmer you speak of is discouraged, he has lost more than his nerve—he has lost his money in the business. Were there a reasonable chance for profit, you would see lively interest and discussion.

Like a horse race, the interest and vigor displayed depends upon the size of the stake.

The great ranges to the west of us have for years been grading up their stock until they are now producing as good cattle

for the market, if not better, than are nine-tenths of the farmers of this State, and the cost of producing these range cattle is so small, in comparison with any thing that we can do, as to practically bar us from the business if we hope for gain.

The only way out of the situation that I can see, is to turn our attention to other lines of agricultural effort, as dairying, pork-raising, mutton-growing, horse-breeding and so on. I know it is proper to urge as a remedy the growing of only pure-bred stock, giving better care and attention, and so placing upon the market animals that shall command top prices, but I believe these range cattle will so dominate the market and in sufficient good quality as to make even top prices remunerative.

Another factor in the problem is the present system of marketing—the gauntlet of railroad, feed, commission and stock yard charges, and the "Big Four" at the end of the race. But after all the keynote of the business lies in the enormous annual output of the ranges, and what are we going to do about it? *

"Eureka Place," Greenville, Mich.

Our readers interested in sheep-breeding are no doubt, to a certain degree, familiar with "Eureka Place," the home of the Shropshires, as no other sheep farm has been more extensively advertised. To readily appreciate it one should behold it in all its beauty, and to rightly appreciate Shropshire sheep one needs to see them in their home at "Eureka Place." Our Chicago manager was recently entertained at "Eureka Place" by one of its proprietors, Mr. W. G. Crosby, and was given a thorough insight into the methods of successful sheep-breeding, and we do not wonder that Messrs. Crosby have come into such great favor since we have been privileged to partake of their hospitality. "Eureka Place" is a beautiful farm, lying just east of Greenville, of about 400 acres, and fitted with buildings, pastures and every convenience for the purpose for which it is christened—Shropshire sheep-breeding. The Shropshire population of "Eureka Place" is at present about 200, consisting of 150 ewes specially selected for breeding purposes, about twelve yearling ewes that are being forced for the fall show, and upwards of forty rams. The lamb population is rapidly increasing, as this is the lamb season. One only needs to go through the "nursery" to realize this fact. Their lambs are being born in great numbers, and each one is valued at \$25. The sales made from "Eureka Place" amount to many thousands of dollars during the year; about 500 Shropshires of best breeding being sold annually. The Crosbys' success seems to be largely due to the healthy condition of buildings, paying strict attention to breeding, and combining in the breeding, the wool and mutton qualities of the Shropshires, and mating them with a view of getting uniformity of character, strength and symmetry. They give special attention to sires; in their two most famous rams, Astral and Patrick, they have in the one (Patrick) strength of body and the mutton design, and in the other (Astral) the wool producer. Preparations are being made at "Eureka Place" for an increased business the coming season. At present everything is sold out but some rams. The stock now on the farm is of their own breeding very largely, and the 150 choice ewes are not for sale; they could not be duplicated. They have been bred with a design in view, and a great value is placed upon them. The Crosbys expect to make a show of home-bred Shropshires this fall which, from indications, will be the finest that has ever been exhibited. A pen of twelve ewes and a like number of rams are being forced for the purpose; they will be very interesting to look upon. A very interesting bit of Shropshire history and other valuable information is found in the Crosbys' catalogue, which they will send free to any one applying.

Hawkers and Peddlers.

What ear-splitting cries we hear daily in the streets of every large city! But these itinerant dealers who hawk their wares about are, when under proper restrictions, a useful portion of the community, and not such nuisances as the catarrh hawkers. This is a stubborn disease to conquer, but Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy does it. It is mild, soothing and antiseptic, unlike snuffs that irritate, or solutions that burn. It corrects offensive breath, and restores taste, smell and hearing. Nasal catarrh often ends in consumption. Apply the only cure in time. Price 50 cents, by all druggists.

Agricultural Matters.

POTATO RAISING.

By W. H. Fant, read before the Finney County Farmers' Institute, held at Garden City, February 26 and 27, 1892.

The committee in management places potatoes as introductory to this meeting. Globe-shaped, with eyes in every direction, they have found a place in every land, a welcome in every home and is first and juxta to every dish called for. They are served with the mountain trout, the breast of the snipe and the juicy steak. Desired and relished by every class of humanity, and unlike many of our Western citizens, whether scalloped or scalded, baked or roasted, entirely peeled or completely mashed, at morning, noon or evening, into whomsoever hands they fall, no complaint is entered; but they are classed among the substantials. How shall we propagate them? Different localities, considering the soil and climate, will require the management to be varied. We shall briefly treat the subject as, in our judgment, will prove practical for this locality. To obtain a paying crop, an abundance of plant food is requisite. Clover or alfalfa sod turned over and rotted is highly recommended as such from experienced growers, but this food can be obtained by procuring stable manure, well-rotted, not raw, and spread broadcast, without stint, over the soil and thoroughly mix by plowing under and harrowing. In preparing the ground when planting time approaches, plow ten to twelve inches deep, mellow thoroughly by a deep-cutting harrow and pulverize by a drag, then with a single horse plow, furrow out rows to a depth of five inches and three feet apart. The seed, consisting of good-sized pieces, should be deposited at intervals of twelve to eighteen inches in the bottom of the furrow and cover by plowing the dirt over them. It is very important that the soil at the bottom of the furrow should be thoroughly mellowed and pulverized; to this end a shovel plow might be used once or twice in the furrow made for planting. This should be done to give the roots the best possible chance for development. We would advise early planting, say from the 10th of March to the 15th of April, or it might be continued to May 15, for the benefit of the spring rains, and that they may largely get their growth before the hot sun renders the ground too warm. Potatoes, for their highest development, require cool soil. Nature furnishes a natural umbrella by the vines, to shade and keep cool the soil around the tubers while growing, but as a rule in this climate, the vines do not furnish sufficient protection. As auxiliary we would advise mulching a short time before blooming commences, with straw of some kind, if partially rotted the better, which will assist in keeping the ground cool and prevent rapid evaporation. Cultivation should also be commenced early, beginning first by harrowing in the direction of the rows eight or ten days after planting, the next six or eight days across the rows, and so on until the plants are fairly through the ground. This renders the surface smooth, pulverizes the soil and discourages the weeds. Grass and weeds must be kept entirely subdued; they pump and sap the life from the growing tubers. When the plants have grown several inches the cultivation should take the place of the harrow, which should be kept up until the vines cover the rows.

IRRIGATION.

When clouds cease to give us rain, the sun shoots down strongly, flanked by drying winds, moisture fast leaving, and our potato crops are being stormed as like the six hundred at the battle of Balaklava; we then want something to charge and hold the fort with. Irrigation will prove our present help, if obtainable. Here, we need a plow to

make leads for water along the rows that moisture may be applied to the tubers by absorption. This might be repeated two or three times if condition of the ground so demanded. Care should be taken not to allow water to stand over eight to ten hours in the rows, as too much water will prove hurtful.

SELECTING SEED.

Here, in a great measure, is often the secret of success or failure. It is poor economy to sweat and toil and spend valuable time trying to raise a good crop from dwarfed spindling tubers, and frequently from an inferior variety, simply because we chance to have them on hand. The stockman who has a pride and ambition to improve his horses or cattle, will select the best to breed from; the progeny will invariably be good. Why should this rule or this law of nature hold less true with potatoes. As previously stated, when seeding, I would recommend large-sized pieces, often two eyes to the tuber; if small, plant without knifing, that a strong, vigorous plant may shoot forth. The life-giving quality of the meat of the tuber is to the young sprout and the consequent fruitage, what new milk is to the young calf. That calf which gets but one drop of milk when it should have five or more, in appearance is pitiable, dwarfed and emaciated. It never recovers from this stunted condition. So with potatoes. Let the tubers deposited as seed be of good size, that they may nourish the sprouts until their roots can take hold of stronger meat.

WHAT VARIETY SHALL WE PLANT.

This must be determined largely by investigation and trial. I must confess that my experience has not been sufficient with the different varieties to feel competent to advise. The Early Rose and the Early Ohio, with some, are reported to be quick growers and good yielders. I have a potato called the Polaris that comes in early and are superior in flavor to any, I think, I have ever tasted. Last season I raised from seventy to eighty bushels from about a quarter of an acre. We should produce our own potatoes for our own use as a measure of economy, that we may have them fresh and sound and for the replenishment of our finances, made scarce by our failure in producing, thus forcing our merchants to purchase from different States, which keeps up a constant drainage of money from our midst.

By my side are samples of two varieties. One an early, the other a late potato, grown last season two miles north of this city. For the present we name them Boaz and Jachin, pillars of strength and beauty. We can raise potatoes here if we will. If we would have friends in potatoes we must be friendly to them.

In concluding these remarks, permit me to indulge in a slight digression by disclaiming being of that school of individuals whose belief with grafted growth handed down as a legend from the wizards of past ages take in the light or dark of the moon as potential of influence on the potato crop.

Sweet Potatoes.

By J. T. Pearce, read before the fourth annual meeting of the Finney County Farmers' Institute, held at Garden City, Kas., February 26 and 27, 1892.

Sweet potatoes should be bedded about the 1st of April. The point is to get the bed warm enough, and yet not too hot. Manure for bed should be about eighteen inches thick. Manure must be something which will heat, and may be one-third litter—that is, hay, or straw, used in feeding. I make my beds seven feet wide, and as long as necessary. Fifteen feet of bed room should hold a bushel of potatoes. Six inches of dirt, three above and three below the potatoes, is sufficient. In early spring the bed should be covered at night, and also on cold days.

For this latitude and climate, trans-

planting should begin about 12th of May, and I would not advise continuing later than the 1st of June. Plants should have plenty of fibrous roots before transplanting.

I like good, big ridges, about three and one-half feet apart. Plants twelve inches apart in the ridge. It is well to irrigate the ground three or four days before ridging; if not, it will be necessary to irrigate immediately after setting the plants. In transplanting, let the roots be firmly set, and if the ground is dry use water. Ten thousand plants will set an acre of ground.

Sweet potatoes do not need much cultivation. About all that is necessary is to keep the weeds out. Use a double-shovel plow for the middles; and I have not found anything better than a hoe for the sides of the ridges. I think there is room for improved tools in the cultivation of sweet potatoes. Three times through with plow and hoe will generally be sufficient.

Do not put on too much water, and it should not come up more than two-thirds the height of the ridges, if it can be helped.

One man may tend from eight to ten acres, and an average yield is perhaps about 200 bushels per acre. My notion is that sweet potatoes should not be harvested until the frost has killed the vines, and that will likely occur by the 15th of October. In digging I use a two-horse plow, going one round to the ridge.

If the potatoes are to be kept over winter they should be handled carefully and not bruised. I use boxes holding about a bushel. The potatoes are allowed to dry through the day and hauled in these boxes to the cellar in the evening, and so on until the crop is harvested.

If a moderately good price can be had in the fall it is best to sell.

In keeping potatoes I use a cellar seven feet wide, about thirty feet long, and six feet deep. It has a floor in it, and the sides are double lined with plank. For a covering; plank laid on 2x6 joists, and a covering of perhaps three feet of dirt. Two ventilators, each one about a foot square, admit sufficient air, and with a double door for an entrance my cellar is complete. The potatoes are piled in just as you would Irish potatoes, only they should be more carefully handled. The boxes are taken from the wagon, carried into the cellar, and emptied. The temperature of the cellar should be about 50° above.

Asparagus Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Very often in articles on asparagus culture so much is said about trenching and mulching, etc., that I believe most farmers are afraid to try and raise it. The fact is, when once established, asparagus will stand more abuse than any other vegetable in the garden. It needs no more care than any other small plant to start it. Of course, to get the largest stalks, it should have clean culture and plenty of manure; but small stalks are almost as good as large ones and infinitely better than none.

I commenced with asparagus by planting a few yearling roots and a long row of seed. The next year the roots afforded some asparagus and the seedlings were plowed up and planted in rows furrowed out with a plow, wide enough apart for horse cultivation and about two feet apart in the row—no more work than planting potatoes. The next year we commenced to use it sparingly so as not to injure the roots before they became established. Since that we have had enough for ourselves and all the neighbors for two months every year. While cutting the bed I keep down the weeds and cultivate usually once after that. The tops then so cover the ground that it needs no more care until early the next spring. The tops, which have been irrigating

the bed during every snow by catching a deep drift, are then removed and the ground cultivated.

To sum up, once established it remains a constant supply with very little care; is ready to use as soon as vegetation starts in the spring, a time when no other vegetable or fruit is in season, and equal in quality to the best vegetable that grows.

If any new vegetable should be introduced which, when established, would last forever, be fit for use when all others were out of season, equal to any of them and furnish more food than any other from the same space with less labor, never fail and grow in all climates, whether hot, cold, wet, or dry, it would be the wonder of the times and everybody would try it. But it seems to be the exception rather than the rule for a farmer to have asparagus. If farmers would pay more attention to raising vegetables and fruit their children would not be so anxious to leave the farm, nor their boys such apt scholars in learning to use tobacco and liquor.

C. STIMSON.

Chantilly, Kearny Co., Kas.

Sunshine in the House!

"I'm weary with work!" the good wife sighed; "But after all," she said, "It's sweet to labor for those we love—No wonder that maids will wed."

A wise housewife lightens her toil and gladdens the home circle by her cheerfulness. But health is the first requisite, and her just prerogative. Health follows the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which repairs the ravages caused by those peculiar diseases which afflict womankind. It enriches the blood, cures the cough, increases the flesh, prevents hysteria, nervousness and low spirits, and is a veritable fountain of health to women, young and old. Satisfaction, or the price (\$1.00) refunded. Of druggists.

Hens, like other beings, to be contented, healthy and happy must not be idle. Drones in the poultry yard must not be tolerated.

What's the use of feeling languid,
Mopy, dull and blue?
Cleanse the blood and give it vigor:
Make the old man new.
How? I'll tell you. To the drug store
Go this very day—
Buy a medicine to banish
All your ills away—

And that medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the very best blood-purifier on earth. It builds up and strengthens the system because it cleanses the blood, and that's what the system must have to be strong and healthy. There's nothing that equals it. Absolutely sold on trial! Your money back, if it doesn't benefit or cure you.

If you want sound eggs and wholesome milk, feed sound food.

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

Choice flaxseed for sowing. Topeka Linseed Oil Works. For sale and to loan.

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.

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.

Alliance Department.

Danger.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Here is an ominous telegram:

LONDON, February 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says that an address presented to the government by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of exchange asserts that it is impossible for men in business to have any confidence in the future value of the rupee.

This dispatch contains in it much cause for uneasiness throughout the financial world, the full import of which would not be noticed at a casual reading. It says "that it is impossible for men in business to have any confidence in the future value of the rupee" (a silver coin of the value of about 40 cents, and is the unit of value and money of account in India).

Is the history of silver in Germany and of copper in India to be repeated in relation to silver in India? Wells, in "Recent Economic Changes," speaking of Germany, says, page 226: "In this new system gold was established as the sole monetary standard of the empire, unlimited of necessity in respect to legal tender powers, while to silver was assigned the function of subsidiary service,"

Browne, in his report of March 5, 1868, to the Secretary of the Treasury, says: "Many of the wealthy natives in the distant interior of that country (India) hoarded these ingots as treasure and they passed as currency among them."

In view of the fact that about .417 of the coin of the world is silver, where can the market for it be found if India, "the sink of silver," begins to sell her accumulations. Why cannot the lawmakers see that there is but one way to use both metals as money of ultimate redemption, and that way was in operation in the United States up to 1873?

We used silver or the cheaper metal from 1792 to 1834, and then by a change of ratio, using mainly gold or the cheaper metal from 1834 to 1873, when the new idea of requiring all currency to be redeemed in the words of the Massachusetts Democratic resolution, "in either gold or silver, at the option of the holder, and not at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury," or in other words, a complete change from bi-metalism, or the option of the debtor, to the single standard, or the option of the creditor, for, of course, if the debtor has choice he will pay in the cheaper, and if the creditor has choice he will choose the dearer.

We are wise in our day and generation, but less than twenty years have passed with our new wisdom, and I submit that we have made many strides backward in that short time as far as matters of finance are concerned.

Let us, oh voters, return to the wisdom of our fathers and again make laws so the great body of the people can prosper. Ottawa, Kas. A. C. SHINN.

Some Pertinent Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will the brother who assumes that all who differ from himself are lunatics, and who signs himself C. Burton Lyon, please get up and explain—

- 1. How could speculators ship all the United States gold coin to Europe to buy silver when United States gold coin is not a legal tender in any European country?
2. How could Europe demonetize silver in such a case when silver is already demonetized in practically the whole of Europe?
3. What European country's goods were ever paid for in United States coin (time, place and amount)?
4. Explain (without reference to "lunatics," "rags," or "pauper labor,") what the balance of trade is—not in a mass of verbiage, strung together regardless of grammar or logic, but in a plain statement, free from tautology or contradiction of itself.
5. The excess of imports over exports in the British Isles is about \$800,000,000 annually. As, according to the brother's theory, this is paid in coin, will he explain why Great Britain is not denuded of coin?
6. Did the brother ever hear that some experts hold the excess of imports over exports represents what is saved and not what is lost?
7. Is our brother aware that, with the exception of the United States, all countries whose exports exceed their imports are poor and remain poor, although "protected" so-called?
8. The brother talks much of the "pauper labor" of Europe and England. The factory hands of Great Britain, allow me to say, are no more "paupers" than he is—perhaps less. I would ask him to disprove the last report of the United States Consul in Manchester, England, in which that official states that the factory hands there are the most prosperous and well-to-do people he has ever seen. Are there no paupers in Kansas! no tramps! to say nothing of comparatively young cities like New York, and very young, like St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City—do they not all swarm with paupers and tramps?
9. Is the brother also aware that pauperism and the attendant crime have steadily decreased in Great Britain for over forty years, and that pauperism is increasing in the United States?
10. Another United States Consular report states that factory operatives in Manchester, etc., are paid the same wages to 5 cents that they are in Lowell, Mass., per week, but that the Lowell workers put in six hours longer each week. Will the brother explain whether it is "pauper labor" or "slave-driving" that comes to the front here?
11. The brother is "death on rags." I will allow that he is probably an authority on "rags," for he can see more "rags" in Kansas in a day than he can in Great Britain in a year under similar conditions as to town or country life. In this matter I will defer to his superior knowledge.
12. The brother's supposition or desire that if England (I suppose he means the British Isles) should not sell manufactures for two years it would bankrupt the country and government, reminds me, in its broad, deep, and intellectual theorizing, of the story of one small boy who said to his mate: "Oh, Bill! suppose the sky should fall! What we should catch!" Did it ever occur to our brother, that as Great

Britain is worth more to us as a trading market than all the rest of the world, that if Great Britain were to become bankrupt, this country would "get there" inside of three hours? Can we live six months without bankruptcy if we could not ship our surplus cattle, hogs, wheat, corn and cotton to Great Britain?

13. Will he also explain, lucidly, what he means by "reciprocity free trade?" It has previously been held that reciprocity and free trade were two entirely distinct policies.

With his conclusion, which says, "Let us have more of that wisdom that comes from above," I quite concur. To this I would add the Golden Rule: "Do unto other nations as you would be done unto;" also certain other extracts from the "Sermon on the Mount." And I have no objection to the Christianity that is laid down in an ancient collection of manuscripts, commonly known in book form as the "New Testament," but have a decided objection to preserving remnants of savage customs, cultivating international and sectional jealousies, or waging war either by tariffs or troops, which things are of the wisdom (?) which cometh from beneath—"earthly, sensual, devilish."

J. BROWSE-OLDREIVE.

Press Notices of "The Farmer's Side," Senator Peffer's New Book.

His book will attract serious attention. He has gathered a vast array of statistics.—Argus, Albany, N. Y.

One of the most notable contributions to the political literature of the day.—Daily Mercury, San Jose, Cal.

It is an able exposition of the farmers' side, and as such has an authoritative value.—Courier, Syracuse, N. Y.

The arguments are here presented in a clear form, and the facts and statistics upon which they are based are arranged in convenient form for reference.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

This book in its 275 pages, shows a vast amount of conscientious work and calm, logical argument that does not indicate either a lack of intelligence or the bias of a visionary.—St. Louis Republic.

Probably the most elaborate work yet put before the public on the economic questions in general, in which the agricultural population is now taking such a lively interest.—American Farm News, Akron, O.

Those who care to speak intelligently of the subject—and every body who has interest enough in it to speak of it at all should have that care—can qualify himself by buying and reading Senator Peffer's book.—Detroit Free Press.

Senator Peffer is a charming writer, a good logician and master of the subject. The book discusses at considerable length all the political and financial questions of the day, setting forth clearly and distinctly the farmer's side of the question.—Times, Florence, S. C.

His book is a compact collection of facts and figures that are not only interesting but valuable. The book will be interesting, not only as an exhibit of what a leading advocate of paternal government thinks on that subject, but as a valuable compilation and collation of statistics on a question of living interest.—Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati, O.

He certainly supports, with a very formidable array of facts and figures, his contention that the farmer's income has not grown proportionately with that of other classes, while his expenses have so grown. He considers his subject under five heads: "Where We Are," "How We Got There," "The Way Out," "Objections Answered," and "Benefits Expected to Follow," and treats each one broadly and comprehensively.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The author performed a very useful service in the compilation of this work. In it he has condensed a vast amount of valuable statistical matter bearing upon the various industries of the country during the past forty years. The figures given show the relative increase of wealth of bankers, manufacturers, transportation interests and farming, and are exceedingly interesting studies. In a condensed but sufficiently explicit form national financial legislation for the past thirty years is given, together with much other valuable matter. It deserves a wide circulation and a careful reading.—Farm, Stock and Home, Minneapolis, Minn.

It is a sober, dignified examination of the condition of affairs prevalent in our society, more especially as respects the condition of the agricultural classes and labor in general. It is divided into three parts, the first showing in what condition farmers are—that they produce more than ever, yet receive relatively less than ever for what they produce; that it is still competition with them while it is combination with almost all others; that they are, as a class, constantly in debt, and constantly falling behind, etc. This is only a hint of what Mr. Peffer's book reveals in well-marshalled figures, gathered from various sources, and their meaning pointed out. Very much in earnest, and presents in a vigorous way matter

ALLIANCE x SEED x HOUSE

Our Great 50-cent collection contains twenty-three packets of choice vegetable seeds: Best-Kellogg and Edmond Blood Turnip, Carrot—Short Foreing, Long Orange, Cabbage—Wienstadt and Early Large York, Cucumber—Long Green, Giant Peru, Lettuce—Hanson, Silverball, Radish—Long Scarlet, Char.iers, Muskmelon—Princess, Emerald, Gem, Onion—Red Weathersfield, Danvers Globe, Tomato—Ame, Mayflower. For want of space we only name part of the packets contained in our 50-cent collection, which contains twenty-three full-sized packets. We make this wonderful offer to induce every one to try our seeds. Get up a club and secure yours free. Six collections for only \$2.50. Don't send stamps. ALLIANCE SEED HOUSE, Gove City, Kansas.

well worth the thoughtful attention of every one who has a vote to cast and in a way to enlist the interest of a very different class from that interested in the ordinary political paper.—Chicago Times.

The foregoing notices by the leading journals of the country on Senator Peffer's latest book "The Farmer's Side," will seem to illustrate the scope, value and merits of the book to those who have not had an opportunity of reading it. The book was recently published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, and is having a very extended sale throughout the country, and in anticipation of this fact, and at the suggestion of the Senator, the publishers made an unusually low price of \$1 for the volume, which is bound in cloth only. The KANSAS FARMER has already sold several hundred copies, and expect the sales eventually to run up into the thousands.

Appointments State Lecturer.

S. M. Scott, State Lecturer of the Kansas F. A. & I. U., is advertised to be at the following places on the dates mentioned:

- Ellis—Hays City, March 26.
Russell—Russell, March 28.
Ellsworth—Ellsworth, March 29.
Rice—Lyons, March 30.
Marion—Marion, April 2.

Brookside Stock Farm.

Milo H. Parsons, S. Norwalk, Conn., writes: "I regard Quinn's Ointment a valuable remedy. It removes a bad Curb in short time." For Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs, Bunches, test it, Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

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.

Two Per Cent. Every Three Months; also participation in profit equal to two and three times as much. You can invest with safety \$5 to \$5,000. Write us quick so as to enter our next series; state how much you have to invest. We refer to publishers this paper. COOK COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Box C., 1220 Tacoma Building, Chicago.

A New Enterprise.

If you go to Kansas City it will pay you to visit the works of the Laidlaw Bale-Tie Co! They are at present in temporary quarters at 1221 West Ninth street, awaiting the completion of their new brick factory and warehouse at Eighth and Mulberry. The genial manager, Mr. W. A. Laidlaw, is an inventor as well as a thorough business man. Formerly in the hay press business, he found the demand for wire bale-ties was growing to such an extent that he invented a steam tie-maker which is a marvel in itself. This machine takes the wire from the coil, straightens it perfectly, cuts it to proper length, forms the loop, and counts the ties into bundles of 250. It is entirely automatic and requires so little attention that one man looks after two machines and packs the bundles ready for shipment. Two machines are now hard pushed to fill the orders. Two more will be added after the new building is completed, when the factory will have a capacity of 50,000 to 100,000 ties per day. The ties are superior to anything in the market, as will be seen by exact cut shown in their advertisement. They are straightened by compression instead of by stretching, which gives much greater strength and elasticity to the wire. The loops are absolutely uniform, with no projecting end to catch or tangle.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Horse.

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

The Overcheck.

Following the denunciations which have prevailed of late against the use of the overcheck, the following paragraph appeared in the "Turf and Track" department last week:

"The overhead check is refined and steady torture, not only for the strain backward of the neck, but because the horse cannot see the ground on which he is stepping. The swaying of his head from side to side is evidence of his trying to find relief."

The abuse of the overhead check, and for that matter the side check, cannot be too severely denounced, but in place of being more cruel, it is the easiest check ever devised, and when properly adjusted, a boon to the horse as well as the driver.

Some kind of apparatus must be used to give proper control of the head of a horse. With quite a number of horses it is indispensable on the score of safety; few, indeed, which do not need it for the comfort of the driver, and as a part of the outfit of a trotting stable it is of prime necessity. Previous to the invention of the "Kemball Jackson check," the first name it was known by, and when the side check rein, and that attached to the driving bit, was the only one known, trotters' mouths, in a large majority of cases, were badly injured, and in a few instances the angle of the lips cut apart an inch or more above the natural junction. It must be evident to any one who will give attention to the formation of the mouth of a horse that the angle mentioned must be one of the tenderest places, and the "roof" the least sensitive. This can be demonstrated by placing a pencil or pen-handle in the mouth of the observer and pulling it against the joining of the lips, and then press the end of a ruler against the bars on the upper jaw with the same or greater force than in the first trial. When the length of the overcheck is properly adjusted, the horse can hold his head in a natural position without pressing on the bit, but he cannot throw it down much further. As another proof of the greater sensitiveness of the angles of the lips, it is seldom that a side check is broken, whereas an extra strength has to be given the overdraw when a horse acquires the habit of breaking the rein. I cannot recall the breaking of a side check unless it was much worn or when the animal stumbled.

As an adjunct in the education of fast trotters its usefulness cannot be ignored, though in my practice I have endeavored to teach my pupils to trot with their head low, and unless it were necessary to obtain better control, not to tighten it more than was absolutely required. Tight checks are a greater punishment when the wearers are at rest than when in motion. The natural carriage when moving may be so modified when standing that the loose-bearing rein in the active stage will become intolerable when quiescent. I will heartily endorse the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in putting a stop to any practice which entails even slight pain, unnecessarily inflicted. Whether it is the coachman on the box-seat of a carriage, waiting for master or mistress, or the driver who sits in his wagon, or "hitches" a horse with head elevated to a painful degree, arrest and punish to an extent that will insure an abatement of the evil. But a general crusade against something they have not taken steps to investigate is too arbitrary a proceeding to admit of defense, and will surely raise a storm of indignation that will retard beneficent progress. The statement has appeared in print that the intention of the society is to prosecute any and every person using the overcheck. That can hardly be true, as thousands of people would be defendants, and, on that general plea, not one conviction. Every few years there is a repetition of the old charges that check-reins were brutal, and this is a return of the old epidemic, with some changes.

The overcheck is selected as the most vulnerable point to attack, that being encouraged by writers who have little practical knowledge, and therefore do not discriminate between the uses of the appliance and the abuses which, it cannot be denied, are too often the accompaniment.

There are bits, both driving and check, which depend upon cruelty for a recom-

mendation. But with the advance of knowledge in regard to horse equipments, these are rapidly losing favor. With one exception the latest inventions and new patterns of check-bits are on the side of humanity. Nearly all are fashioned so that the bit does not turn in the lips, and the part that strikes the roof of the mouth made to give as little uneasiness as possible.—Joseph Catron, in *Breeder and Sportsman*.

The Breeding Farms.

Does it pay to farm unless you are born with a love to do so?

Breeding trotters is closely allied to operating a farm, and unless the breeder has some knowledge of what it requires to manage and successfully carry on a good stock farm he will see many ups and downs in the breeding business. The breeder of trotters in most cases has nearly all of the many necessary qualifications, except the practical part—the actual experience among the stock on the farm—but in too many instances he has other business to look after, and is dependent entirely on hired help to run the farm and look after his breeding interests. Here is where the grief comes in. It is not because there are not plenty of good young men who are willing to work on the farm for fair wages, but it is because these young men have never had any experience with trotters. They can plant corn, saw wood and do a good honest day's work on the farm, at any kind of ordinary work, but they are not educated up to the point where they can see any difference between taking care of a trotter and taking care of a plow horse. We do not mean to say that the plow horse does not need good care, but a plow horse will do his day's work even if his care is not so good. It is different with the trotter. He has had altogether different care from colthood up, and his work is altogether different, and unless he receives the proper care he will fail to develop into a trotter. The great fault probably is due to the fact that farmers as a rule have in many cases succeeded in raising stock because circumstances were in their favor. But things are changed. The farmer boy wants a fine stepper hitched to a fine buggy now when he comes to town, and he wants to raise a trotter or two, and he goes about it just as he was taught to go about raising pigs and calves and Clydesdales. He soon discovers that the trotter can't root for himself, neither can he live with the calves, and the Clydesdale is slow, and he wonders what is wrong. The whole sum and substance is that raising trotters and raising pigs and calves are two different things.—*Kell's Iowa Turf*.

Notes.

The brood mares should have extra attention and the best feed. Separate them from the other stock and do not allow them to be worried or excited.

Miller & Sibley have sold to J. M. Forbes, of Boston, a three-year-old and a yearling by St. Bel for \$10,000 and \$5,000, respectively. The yearling is out of a Nutwood mare and the other's dam is by Sultan. Miller & Sibley have also sold to Smith McCann, of Lexington, Ky., the Electioneer stallion, May King, for \$12,000.

Budd Doble will train the stallion Roslyn, 2:20½, by Robert McGregor, 2:17½.

Ohio is to have six new mile tracks, two of which are to be of kite shape.

Mr. C. I. Hood, of sarsaparilla juice fame, has embarked in the breeding business.

Monroe Salisbury, the owner of Direct, 2:06, says the first two-minute horse will be by his fast son of Director and out of a mare with about as much speed as the little horse has.

J. T. Carter, Atchison, Kas., purchased at the combination sale in Richmond, Ind., last week, the brown filly Ruby Elgin by Legal Elgin, dam Blanche W. by Hoosier Boy.

H. D. McQuade, Stafford, Kan., has purchased of Melbourne stock farm, Washington, Ill., the bay mare Lady Carter, 2:38, by Hambletonian Tranby 3969, in foal to Fairy Gift, 2:30.

Horse racing, like fever, gets into one's blood, and at times it's the stuff that dreams are made of. Every man who owns or runs or trains horses fosters the

WE GIVE A SET OF HARNESS (as shown in Illustration) FREE



WRITE FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

to any one who will sell Six Sets for us. Regular price for this Harness is \$12.00. We sell it for spot cash with order for \$5.25 in order to introduce our goods and show Buyers of Harness how to save money. We are the largest manufacturers of harness in America, and use only the best Oak Tanned Leather in our work. We sell Harness for \$5.25 per set and upward. If you want a SET OF HARNESS FOR NOTHING order a sample set and sell Six for us. The money paid for sample will be refunded when you order the Six Sets (same as sample). Address all orders to

FOSTER BUGGY AND CART CO.,
11 Pike Bld'g, CINCINNATI, O.

hope of winning some big stakes or he wouldn't be racing.

The Australian stallion Maxim, that was recently purchased by J. B. Haggin for \$21,000, arrived in California not long ago in good shape.

Mambrino King is the only stallion standing at a high fee that does not carry the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Pottawatomie county has added to its horse stock by the purchase of two highly bred stallions from O. P. Updegraff's Riverside stock farm. The first purchase was made by Frank Oldham, of Wamego, who got the promising two-year-old, Honor's Prince by Honor, sire of Upright Wilkes, 2:25½, dam Madge Updegraff by Magic, second dam by Alta, son of American Clay. This colt brought \$800. Cass Bros., of St. Marys, purchased of Mr. Updegraff the young stallion Russell U. 10684, sired by Almont Wilkes 2131, dam by Bourbon Chief 383, second dam by Gill's Vermont 104, third dam by Gray Eagle; price \$1,200.

W. E. Campbell, Kiowa, Kas., sold his Electioneer stallion at the late Kentucky combination sale for \$15,100 to J. J. Couley, of Lexington, Ky. He did not bring as high a price as expected.

Colts should be trained from the beginning. It will lessen the work in the future.

During the season of service the stallion should have enough daily exercise not only to keep his digestion perfect, but his physical frame strong and active. The ground work should have been laid before the season commenced.

W. B. McDonough, of Menlo Park, Cal., has purchased of Kentucky parties the bay mare Fair Lady for \$12,500.

C. W. Williams, of Independence, Iowa, owner of Allerton, recently offered to match his horse against any stallion in the world for a purse of \$10,000. Budd Doble has accepted in behalf of Axtell. The race will take place over the Independence track at the August meeting.

Instead of being harmful, work will almost invariably be beneficial to the brood mare up to the day of foaling. It is quite often positively injurious to the mare to be allowed to "lay off" a week or so before foaling time, mainly for the reason that, being awkward and unwieldy, she prefers to stand around in corners and will not take sufficient exercise. Moderate work, such as she has been accustomed to, very seldom has an injurious effect.

Remember that quite a list of diseases to which horses are subject may be readily transmitted from sire to the offspring, and for this reason good care should be taken to breed to only perfectly sound, vigorous sires, even at an increased cost.

J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, Chicago, says that the receipts of horses at the yards for week ending March 19, were considerably less than for some weeks, and as the demand was fully up to the average, a strong market with prices \$5 to \$10 better ruled throughout the week. This applies especially to smooth, sound horses, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. The demand for these has been much in excess of supply, and as the season advances there is considerable inquiry for drivers and coach horses. The auction sales Wednesday, March 16, were 183 horses, and the total sales of week 417 head.

The great reason for the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in its positive merit. It cures where other preparations fail.

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing our advertisers.

CHOIR AND CLASS BOOKS.

Singing Schools, Clubs, Conventions, etc.

VICTORY OF SONG.

L. O. Emerson's latest and best work. 192 pages of Glee, Part Songs, Choruses, Anthems, Male Quartettes, etc.; with Rudimentary Exercises, Lessons in Note Reading, Hints in Reward to the Use of the Voice, Articulation, Pronunciation, etc. Price, 60 cents; \$6.00 per dozen.

EMERSON'S ANTHEMS OF PRAISE.

A new book containing nearly 100 choice Anthems. Price, \$1.00; \$9.00 per dozen.

GABRIEL'S ANTHEMS.

A deservedly popular collection. Price, \$1.00; \$9.00 per dozen.

EMERSON'S EASY ANTHEMS.

One of the best selling collections. 80 cents; \$7.20 per dozen.

EMERSON'S CHOICE ANTHEMS.

Mr. Emerson's choice of the best 61 anthems of the last decade. Price, \$1.00; \$9.00 per dozen.

AMERICAN TUNE BOOK.

By Dr. Lowell Mason, assisted by 500 teachers and choir leaders. A complete collection of the tunes most widely popular, with the most popular anthems and set pieces—in fact, the cream of all other books. Price, \$1.50; \$13.50 per doz.

DOW'S COLLECTION OF RESPONSES

AND SENTENCES.

By Howard M. Dow. Price, boards, 80 cents; \$7.20 per dozen. Cloth, \$1.00, or \$9.00 per dozen.

(Any book sent postpaid upon receipt of retail price. When ordered at dozen rate transportation not prepaid.)

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, BOSTON.

\$500 FOR A TOMATO

Last spring I offered \$500 to any person producing a 3 lb. Mammoth Prize Tomato! T. R. Harris, Abbott, Neb., won it with one weighing 3 lbs. 8½ ozs., and I sent him my check for \$500. It measured over 8½ in. in diameter. 37 tomatoes grew on one stem over 3 feet from the ground. Largest plant on record 18 ft. 8 in. tall. This mammoth strain creates a sensation wherever it goes, and is the largest ever offered. Thousands of my customers have grown them to weigh over 4 ozs. The quality is excellent; after you once test it you will grow no others. If well cared for they will produce 1 bu. to a plant (see cut) of large, smooth, bright red tomatoes, very solid with only a few seeds in each, and entirely free from rot. If started early, fruit ripens from July 4th until frost. This year I offer \$500 Cash to any person producing a 3 lb. tomato. (It can be done.) Full directions how Mr. Harris grew his with each order. Plant some, you may win the prize. All my seed is saved from large specimens.

SURE HEAD CABBAGE Is all head and sure to head, very uniform in size, firm and fine in texture, excellent in quality and a good keeper. Single heads have weighed over 64 pounds.

EARLY SNOWBALL TURNIP Is the earliest in the world, easy grown, good size, excellent quality. Will be far ahead of your neighbors.

My Catalogue, is worth 50 cts. to any one who gets it. \$500 offered largest order; \$500 for a pansy blossom; \$300 for a bean plant with 100 pods, and above tomato prize. I will send a packet each of Prize Tomato, Cabbage and Turnip, with my Catalogue of Bargains for only 25 cents. Greatest bargain catalogue ever sent out. Every person sending silver for above collection will receive Free a packet FINE'S IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY TREE TOMATO, and a 50c. certificate for seeds, your choice from my bargain catalogue Free. F. B. MILLS, Rose Hill, Onandaga Co. N. Y.

BONE Fertilizers Preparation. Best in use. 1 or Strawberries, Fruit-Growers, Gardeners, Florists, Fields, Pastures, Grains. Raise large crops. Sample sent for 6 cents. Circulars free. Bones Wanted. Bone Fertilizer Works, Janesville, Wis.

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.

An Old Woman Singing.

Sweet are the songs that I have heard
From green boughs and the building bird;
From children bubbling o'er with tune
While sleep still held me half in swoon,
And surly bees hummed everywhere
Their drowsy bass along the air;
From hunters and the hunting-horn
Before the day-star woke the morn;
From boatmen in ambrosial dusk,
Where, richer than a puff of musk,
The blossom breath they drifted through
Fell out of branches drenched with dew.

And sweet the strains that come to me
When in great memories I see
All that full-throated quiring throng
Go streaming on the winds of song;
Her who afar in upper sky
Sounded the wild Valkyrie's cry,
With golden clash of shield and spear,
Singing for only gods to hear;
And her who on the trumpets blew
Sang "Angels Ever Bright and Fair,"
Her voice, her presence, where she stood,
Already part of angelhood.

But never have I heard in song
Sweetness and sorrow so prolong
Their being—as hushed music rings
Along vibrating silver strings—
As when, with all her eighty years,
With all her fires long quenched in tears,
A little woman, with a look
Like some flower folded in a book,
Lifted a thin and piping tone,
And like the sparrow made her moan,
Forgetful that another heard,
And sang till all her soul was stirred.

And listening, oh, what joy and grief
Trembled there like a trembling leaf!
The strain where first-love thrilled the bars
Beneath the priesthood of the stars;
The murmur of soft lullabies
Above dear unconscious eyes;
The hymns where once her pure soul trod
The heights above the hills of God—
All on the quavering note awoke,
And in a silent passion broke,
And made that tender tune and word
The sweetest song I ever heard.

—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

THE TOWERS OF SCIENCE.

The Parsees or Guebers are a people by themselves, being the descendants of a number of Persians who left their own country eleven centuries ago to escape from their enemies. They crossed the water to India, and formed a colony upon the Island of Din, from which they emigrated to different parts of the country. But the city of their choice was Bombay, a favorite place of residence, and they like to live within a visiting distance of that town.

They are an intelligent and very agreeable people, with much respect for the laws, given to strict morality and extremely charitable. They speak English fluently, and that language is taught in all their schools. There are computed to be 70,000 of them in all, the majority of these being residents of Bombay.

Their religion is a peculiar one and it is very ancient. They are disciples of Zoroaster, who in turn was believed to be a disciple of the prophet Daniel. Their tenets are easily summed up in a rule of three:

"Good thoughts, good words, good deeds."

Should the devout Parsee forget this brief but comprehensive creed, he has only to look at the triple coil of his girdle, which is a perpetual reminder.

The fire temples of India are the churches of the Parsee. They keep an eternal lamp burning in the empty, undecorated buildings. They do not worship fire, as is ignorantly supposed, but they use it as a symbol of Deity. They look upon the sun as the eye of God; not the God of the Christian, but their own great deity Ahuramazdao.

It is part of their religion not to use firearms, and on this account they never become soldiers.

Travelers to Bombay tell us that one of the most interesting sights there is to see the Parsees prostrating themselves on the shore of the bay, morning and evening, always turning their faces to the rising or the setting sun. Any bright light or flame is to them an object of respect and adoration, and they will not blow out a lighted candle for fear of polluting the "holy fire" with their breath.

These are the people who do not bury their dead. Their historians make a mistake, however, when they cite them as the only people who refuse to inter their deceased friends, since there are certain tribes of North American and Alaska Indians who follow the custom of leaving their dead above the earth or on the branches of trees. It certainly is strange

that a people who are known as fire-worshippers should refuse to cremate their own dead. But such is their custom, and no more singular disposal of the dead is known to the world than the rite of sepulture where the vulture and the carrion-crow sit as sentinels on guard.

Here, then, are these famous rendezvous of death, the Towers of Silence, where the Parsee leaves his father, mother, sister or sweetheart exposed to the elements and without any cover except the grating through which the vultures can see the exposed remains and tear the flesh from the bones before the feet of the bearers have departed from the walls. The tower or enclosure is to prevent the unhallowed gaze of the stranger, and is seldom more than fifteen feet high. In the old towers the wall was scaled by a ladder, but the towers now have doors. These are inaccessible to strangers. The road leading to the towers is also private.

The procession of the dead is a picturesque scene. The mourners lead, carrying the dead, and followed by all the friends, and the priests dressed in pure white, chanting a solemn litany. The friends carry between them a white handkerchief, which denotes union and sympathy. From the house of prayer the bearers convey the dead to its receptacle in the Tower of Silence. Only the piercing eyes of the waiting vultures are fixed upon it, and with a rush of wings, and an indescribable whirl of greed, they pounce within, and before the mourners have finished their prayers, the vultures have desiccated the remains, leaving the bones bare of flesh.

I have forgotten to mention the white dog which is led to a Parsee funeral as an emblem of fidelity, and not, as erroneously stated by some travelers, to howl at evil spirits and keep them away.

It is also said that one friend is supposed to watch the vultures and observe which eye is first plucked from the socket, in order that the status of the deceased after death may be determined. If such a custom does exist, it and the belief which inspires it are relics of individual superstition and not recognized by the intelligent Parsee.

There are a number of towers, some of them ninety feet in circumference, and they are situated in a beautiful grove of palms, open on one side to the sea and commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. But there is always a black cloud of vultures in motion above those fatal towers, or settled like ghouls at a feast, satisfied with their horrible banquet. They are there at noonday waiting, for it is only at morning or evening the dead are carried thither. They are there at night, brooding, sighing with hideous anticipation, and they render the darkness and the surroundings more horrible. Yet they are only carrying out the instincts of their nature, and the Parsee regards the vulture with tolerance, if not with a friendly feeling.

When the bird has done its work the bones of the dead are left to bleach in the hot sun, after which species of purification they are consigned to a receptacle in the center of the tower.

There are some strong reasons given in favor of the Parsee custom. The more intelligent of the people defend it by saying that it is more cleanly than burying in the earth, which is the mother of mankind, and furnishes the food and vegetables on which human life is sustained.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Chicken Meat.

In the use of chickens for food, many people have had experiences that were anything but pleasant. The eating of the chicken was followed by nausea—sometimes so great as to cause vomiting—and frequently by a disturbed digestion which lasted several days. This evil effect is popularly supposed to belong especially to chicken pie, and is often said to be caused by not giving the upper crust holes enough for allowing the proper escape of gases in baking.

It is true that chicken pie is more liable to cause the unpleasant effects than is any other form of cooked chicken—but a veal pie, or chicken cooked in any way and allowed to stand some time, is likely to cause illness. It has been found that these effects are due to the formation of ptomaines, which are products of putrefaction, but which may appear before the process of decay has advanced far enough to be detected by taste or smell. Delicate meats like chicken, veal and

fish are rapidly attacked by decay and are very liable to develop ptomaine poisons. The only reason why they are more readily injurious when baked in a pie, is because there is not a free circulation of air about the meat while it is cooling. Plenty of oxygen prevents decay, though the germs which cause putrefaction are carried by the air. The only safety in using these delicate meats is in using them before there is any possible chance for decay to set in. After the ptomaine poisons are once formed no amount of cooking will remove them. In this case prevention is the only cure.

If chicken be taken off the bones while hot and covered closely it is almost sure to make any one who partakes of it ill. In such a case, instead of blaming the innocent chicken with having had cholera, or instead of saying, "I can't eat chicken, it is so indigestible," put the blame where it belongs: on the person who packed the warm meat under a close cover and allowed the process of fermentation to begin.

Chicken is one of the most dainty and one of the most acceptable of meats, but like all good things, it must be properly treated to make it yield us the greatest good. As the warm days of spring come on, cooked chickens are very liable to change more rapidly than one will realize, and the price of safety is "eternal vigilance." Well cooked and soon eaten chicken is nearly always acceptable. For salads, if the meat be properly cooled and then mixed with the dressing, the vinegar and the condiments will tend to keep the meat from decay, though too long time must not be given to even the sourest salad, for even this sometimes proves its teaching by making every one who partakes of it realize that ptomaines have appeared.

Chicken contains about the same amount of nutriment as does lean beef, each being nearly three-fourths water; but beef roasted will digest in about three hours, while chicken demands four hours to become assimilated. The more delicate flavor of the chicken, however, makes it the favorite among meats. With care it is always palatable, always strengthening, and always in good taste.

N. S. KEDZIE.

Literary Notes—March.

The "Progress of the World," which is the exceedingly live editorial department of the *Review of Reviews*, discusses the American political situation with great frankness in its March number. A very fine new portrait of Mr. Grover Cleveland is presented, as also are equally striking half-tone presentations of President Harrison, Mr. Blaine, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Chief Justice Fuller, the late Justice Bradley, Chairman Bland, of the Coinage committee, and the late John Jay Knox. The review of foreign affairs is also fresh and keen, and is interspersed with portraits of Judge Henry Foster, of Chili; President Diaz and Senor Garza, of Mexico; full-page portrait of Father Andlerdy, the late general of the Jesuits; portraits of M. De Freycinet and M. Clemenceau, who are so prominent in the present political crisis in France, and various other celebrities of the day.

A little over a year ago, there was started in Detroit, Mich., a publication which has already won an international reputation as an authoritative resume of the world's doings. The *Quarterly Register of Current History* (Detroit, Mich., \$1 a year) ought to be a regularly welcomed visitor in each home, office, library, and reading-room in the land. There is no man or woman, whatever the extent of their means or leisure, to whom *Current History* is not an invaluable assistant. True, every one, in these days, reads the papers, and, to a certain extent, covers the ground of current events. This is done, however, in a fragmentary and disconnected way, very few having the time to wade through the mass of daily news, or the elaborate articles of the reviews, to cull out the essentials, and to give them the systematic attention which is needed in order to obtain a clear idea and a comprehensive grasp of the great movements that are affecting the international and domestic affairs of the nations. And even supposing this work done, its valuable results are nowhere, in the ordinary periodicals, permanently preserved. This is true of the professional and business man under the pressure of his daily work, of the busy teacher whose time is full of duties, and of the woman beset with 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.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

Innumerable cares and responsibilities of the household. In coming to such persons every three months with its carefully compiled historical record, in which all the essential facts relating to every diplomatic, political, social and economic question of the day in all countries, are systematically and conveniently arranged, *Current History* is doing a work which is unique in the history of journalism. The greatest care is exercised to verify its statements so that it may approximate as nearly as possible to absolute freedom from error, and to perfect reliability. It is essentially a magazine of fact, not of opinion, and in a few years, those who are fortunate enough to have its volumes complete, will have a valuable treasure whose worth will be constantly increasing. As an encyclopedic history of our own times, it will be the most valuable work of reference in the library. Its price has been put so low as to place it within the reach of everyone. We can furnish KANSAS FARMER and *Current History* one year for \$1.75.

"August Flower"

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says:

"My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Doubting to your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says:

"My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Vomit became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Every Meal. down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

SPECIAL MENTION.
If you have no appetite, indigestion, headache, "all run down" or losing flesh, you will find

TUTT'S
Tiny Liver Pills
the remedy you need. They give tone to the stomach, strength to the body, brilliancy to the complexion and healthful enjoyment of daily life. Their action is mild and does not interfere with any employment. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

In writing our advertisers please mention FARMER.

The Young Folks.

The Columbine.

Of all the saucy flowers that grow,
You are the sauciest I know;
Reflect, these lovely summer days,
Upon the folly of your ways.

Whispering to a sweet snowball
That nods beside the garden wall,
Then smiling with coquetish eyes
At bees and birds and butterflies.

In garden, or in woodland grove
I find you, if I chance to rove;
You turn, you swing, you bow and sway,
'Mid fragrant breezes all the day.

Low sinks the sun in crimson skies,
The wild birds sing sweet lullabies,
And twilight shades and shadows fall,
As evening hovers over all.

When day is wrapped in dreamy night
And lovers walk in pale moonlight,
I think their secrets you divine,
Oh! saucy, fickle Columbine.

—Vick's Magazine.

A STRAY DOG.

Only a dog, and a stray one at that!
But a dog may have a history as well as a man.

Spot took his name from a white spot on his breast about as large as a silver dollar. With the exception of that he was jet black all over, with great, soft, brown eyes and long, silky ears.

Little Ben, his first master, loved him dearly, and used to carry him around in his arms, hugging him so tight that he almost squeezed him to death, and he taught him to play ball and to stand on his hind legs.

Spot was only a puppy then, and his days with the little negro boy were the only happy ones he was to ever know.

"That pup is allus 'roun' un'er foot," Dinah said one morning when she stumbled over Spot in crossing the floor of her little cabin. "We ain't gwine to take him 'long o' us when we moves, Ben, so yo bettah fin' somebody to gib him ter."

Spot heard and trembled; he loved little Ben, had a share of bacon and corn bread at every meal, and at night a bed in an old shawl on the dilapidated lounge. He didn't know what it was to be given away, but judged by Dinah's tone that it must be something unpleasant.

A few weeks after this, Ben picked him up one morning, and carried him down the alley to a cabin with a high broad fence in the rear.

"I'se got to gib yo' way, Spot," the little boy whispered, kissing the soft, black head. "Yc' woan' nebah see me no mo'."

And then a tall mulatto boy opened a gate in the broad fence, and took Spot from little Ben's arms.

"Doan' yo' ebah hit him," Ben said. "I'se done took mighty good care ob him. I wisht mammy'd lemme keep him."

"I'se gwine to treat him good's I know how," rejoined the mulatto boy, and began his kind treatment by tying Spot to a small tree with a piece of dirty rope.

Spot was very quiet until night came, and then he found it so lonely out in the dark with only the hard ground to lie on, that he began to howl, and he howled so long and loud that he broke the slumbers of the people in the cabin.

Out of the window a woolly head was thrust, and Spot was called hard names, and told crossly to "shut up that noise, sir," over and over again.

But as he did not obey, an old boot was thrown at him, striking him in the side. The pain was so great that he howled louder than ever, and the door opened, and a tall, ugly-looking negro came out.

"I tole Sam it was all foolshness takin' this heah dog," he muttered. "We ain't no use fo' him;" and he untied the rope, picked Spot up as if he had been a bundle, and opening the gate, threw him rudely into the alley.

The dog fell on his side in a dirty pool of water, and bruised and wet, he crawled out and started at once for his old home. But when he reached there the cabin was closed. Spot concluded that they were all asleep, and he scratched at the door and whined. But no one came to let him in. Shivering and wretched he lay down on the step to wait until morning; but when morning came there was no sound from within; no smoke rose from the chimney, and the door remained closed. All day Spot lay there, and, when evening came again, and still the door had not opened, he knew the cabin was deserted.

He was stiff from the bruises he had received from his fall, but grew so hungry at last that he was forced to start out in search of food, and went from one back

door to another, poking his nose into all the slop-buckets, old baskets, dilapidated tin wash-boilers, and soap-boxes, that the inhabitants of the cabins used for refuse.

But it was very little that he found. Other dogs, homeless and friendless too, had been there before him.

Tired, lonely, and hungry still, he slept again on the doorstep, and, when morning came, went out into the world to seek his fortune. Though very lonely and unhappy, he did not feel like an outcast; for he had yet to learn the opinion the world holds of stray dogs, and he did not doubt that he would find friends.

Two or three days passed—days in which he learned how cruel people could be to a stray dog, and then he went trotting back to his old home in the wild hope that Ben might have come back and that all his troubles would be at an end.

As he drew near the cabin, he saw that the door was open, and that smoke was rising from the chimney. Ben was back then! Wagging his tail, and half wild with joy and excitement, he bounded into the cabin.

A tall, black woman was standing by the stove, stirring a pot of soft-soap with a big iron spoon. Nothing in the cabin was as it had been when Spot had had a home there, and he had never seen the woman before.

He gave a sharp yelp of disappointment, and the woman, who had not heard him come in, swung around in amazement and fear.

"Get out of here, you scamp," she screamed, and threw at him the long iron spoon, half full of boiling soap.

It struck him in the eye—destroying the sight forever, and he rushed out howling, and fled up the alley as fast as his legs could carry him.

He never went back to his old home again. That one experience was enough. He became a stray dog in good earnest now, and grew lank and dirty and forlorn, sleeping under doorsteps, sneaking in at back gates in search of food, and slinking off in terror at the first sound of a harsh voice. How often he heard "Be off, you wretch," he could not have told. It seemed to him that he had more than his share of unkindness and abuse; but worse was to come.

One afternoon he slunk into the backyard of a fine house on a handsome avenue. All was still, and in the refuse bucket lay a fine beef bone that the wasteful cook had thrown out.

Spot seized it and was about to carry it away when he heard a voice say:

"There's that stray black dog again, Sarah," and the next moment an arm was thrust from the kitchen window, and down upon him came a big dipper of scalding hot water.

"Scald 'em, an' they never come back," said the cook's voice. "We wont see no more of him, I reckon."

Poor Spot! howling with pain he rushed out of the yard, forgetting in his misery the tempting bone. Crawling under a doorstep he moaned and whined for an hour. He was terribly scalded on the back, and the hair came out, leaving two large, bare places as a reminder of his misfortune.

He was more careful after this how he put himself in danger, and waited until night before hunting food, and as a consequence he grew still thinner and more forlorn.

One day, however, he became so hungry that he could not wait until night, and ventured into a back yard where he spied a full bucket of dainties—or what to poor Spot seemed dainties.

He was eating ravenously when suddenly he heard steps on the back porch, and started to run, but paused as he heard a child's voice say:

"Poor doggie! poor old doggie! Come here, doggie, I won't hurt you."

Trembling and with his tail between his legs and a look of abject entreaty in his mournful eye, Spot crept up to the owner of the gentle voice—a little boy of about five years of age, dressed in a sailor suit, and with a little blue straw hat on his curly head.

The back door opened and a lady looked out.

"Paul, what are you doing? and where did you find that dirty black dog?" she asked.

"He came in at the gate, mamma, and he was so thin I felt sorry for him," answered the child. "See him lick my hand. Can't I keep him? I won't let him come in the house. I'll get Peter to fix a box under the porch for him to sleep in."

"Keep that big, ugly creature!" exclaimed the lady. "No indeed, you can't. He might go mad any minute. I'm always afraid of stray dogs. Drive him out, Paul. Ugh, how ugly he is."

The tears rose in Paul's eyes.

"I wish I could keep him, mamma," he said, his lips quivering. "He likes me so much."

"I'll get you a little pug—that will be a great deal better," said his mother.

But the tears ran down the child's cheeks as he opened the back gate for Spot to go out, and Spot heard him sob as the gate closed, and the latch fell into its place.

He crawled under the front steps of a house in the suburbs that night, and as

the wind was high and the moon full, and he was very lonely, hungry, cold and miserable, he began to howl dismally, and with such effect that a gentleman in a ground floor bed-room was roused from his slumbers, and very angry at being disturbed, threw on his clothes, and went out on the front porch carrying a heavy iron poker.

Spot heard him coming and tried to make his escape, but he was not quick enough. The moon was so bright that the gentleman could see him distinctly, and the iron poker went hurling through the air, striking him on the leg.

The poor dog staggered and fell, then went limping away, yelping with pain. His leg was broken.

Poor Spot! he was less able than ever now to look out for himself. Boys stoned him in the street, coachmen driving by on fine carriages struck at him with their long whips. Once several street arabs tried to drown him in a ditch, and his life was spared only because his tormentors were attracted away from him by an old Indian exhibiting a dancing bear.

Winter came, and one day when there was a biting wind, and Spot was gnawing an old bone that he found buried in a vacant lot, he was attacked by a big mastiff who tore him almost to pieces.

When set free at last he was more dead than alive, and could with difficulty drag himself to an old box back of a livery stable, where he lay, licking his wounds, and whining pitifully.

Night came on. How cold it was! How stiff and sore he felt! He was too weak at length from loss of blood to raise his head. There was no one to utter a kind word, to pity or caress. He was only a stray dog and had no friends.

The stable man found him the next morning cold and stiff. His troubles were over. He would never know cold, hunger or pain any more.—*Florence B. Hallowell, in Examiner.*

IN A DAY.

LAWRENCE, KANS., Aug. 9, 1888.

George Patterson fell from a second-story window, striking a fence. I found him using

ST. JACOBS OIL.

He used it freely all over his bruises. I saw him next morning at work. All the blue spots rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

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. MONEY 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

CANCERS

SCROFULA 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. O. W. DESHLER, Specialist,
625 Harrison Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

WORST CASES CURED TO STAY CURED IF UNCOMPLICATED BY ORGANIC DISEASE.

ASTHMA

Incurable cases declined.

WE WANT OF EVERY ASTHMATIC. Examination, free by mail.

P. HAROLD HAYES, M. D.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address.

T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

HOME STUDY.

A practical and complete Business College Course given by MAIL at student's HOME. Low rates and perfect satisfaction. Trial Lesson and Circulars sent free.

BRYANT & STRATTON, 120 Lafayette St., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOT FAIL to send for specimens of penmanship and illustrated circulars of the WINFIELD BUSINESS COLLEGE. Only college in the West that has ever been awarded medals at any of the World's great Expositions. Expense less than at any other school. Address,

C. S. PERRY,
Winfield, - - Kansas.

Southwestern Business College

Wichita, Kas. Send for Catalogue.

Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphing, Penmanship, Typewriting, and all other business branches thoroughly taught. We secure positions for our graduates through the National Accountants and Stenographers' Bureau, with which no other college in the West is connected.

40 BOOKS \$1

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

PRINTING OUTFIT 15¢

COMPLETE, 4 alphabets rubber type, type holder, bottle ink, ink pad and T-writers. Put up in neat box with directions for use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Worth 50c. Best Linen Marker, Card Printer, etc. Sets names in 1 minute, prints 500 cards an hour. Sent postpaid 15c; 2 for 25c, Cat. free.

R. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 65 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City.

\$3.50 PER DAY ALL THE YEAR

Can be made easy by any energetic person selling "CHAMPION FASTE STOVE POLISH." No brush required. No hard labor. No dust or dirt. Always ready for use. An article every housekeeper will buy. 216,000 packages sold in Philadelphia. Exclusive agency for one or more counties given competent person. Write to-day enclosing stamp for particulars. You will never regret it. Address, CHAMPION CO., 46 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GUITARS MANDOLINS

The Lakeside. Variegated Birds-Eye Maple \$12

The Marquette. \$17.50

The Lakeside. \$20.00

The Arion. \$25.00

The Arion. \$30.00

The Conservatory. \$35.00

The Conservatory. \$40.00

Solid Rosewood. \$45.00

Solid Rosewood. \$50.00

Fully warranted and the best for the price the world affords. We manufacture all the component parts and are the largest makers on the globe. 100,000 of our instruments now in use. Sold by all leading dealers. Genuine have name burned on the inside. Take no other. Illustrated pamphlet mailed free.

LYON & HEALY, 156 to 164 State St., Chicago.

Pears' Soap

Pretty boxes and odors are used to sell such soaps as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of it.

Pears', the finest soap in the world is scented or not, as you wish; and the money is in the merchandise, not in the box.

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

Just Drive 'Em In and CLINCH 'Em. THEY WILL HOLD ANYTHING.

You can mend your Harness, Halter or any Strap better, quicker, cheaper than any Harnessmaker can. COST ONLY 25c PER DOZ OF ONE GROSS.

NO TOOLS REQUIRED.

For Sale at Grocery and Hardware Stores.

BUFFALO SPECIALTY MFG. CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

OLD COINS WANTED.

\$1,000 for 1000 dollar, \$5.75 for 1863 quarter, \$2 for 1856 ct., and Big Prices for 900 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars.

W. E. Skinner, 323 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

Published Every Wednesday by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE: KANSAS FARMER BUILDING, Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each. Address: KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

A MEMBER OF THE Western Agricultural Journals CO-OPERATIVE LIST.

New York Office: Thos. H. Child, Manager, 150 Nassau street Chicago Office: Frank B. White, Manager, 543 The Bookery.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch). Special reading notices, 25 cents per line. Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year. Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the KANSAS FARMER free. Electrotype must have metal base. Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price. To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given. All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday. Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement. Address all orders, KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The communication in this issue giving the experience and methods of asparagus culture, is well worthy the perusal of every reader of this paper. The article is timely, and of especial merit, and should have the careful consideration of our farmers.

According to the report of the Bureau of Statistics, the total exports of breadstuffs, of grain, and wheat flour, during the eight months ending February 29, were of the value of \$210,087,464. For the same months last year the value was \$72,874,796.

The President of the United States, members of his Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme court, and members of the diplomatic corps at Washington, will receive a personal invitation to attend the World's Fair dedication ceremonies on October 12, conveyed by a special committee comprising National Commissioners P. A. B. Widener and V. D. Groner, and Directors E. F. Lawrence and W. D. Kerfoot. The government of the United States and many prominent citizens will also be invited. Representatives of foreign governments will be invited through the State Department.

Kansas broomcorn has a great reputation in the markets. Its production is almost certain to grow in importance in the far western counties of the State where the dry weather, during the season for harvesting, issues the very best quality of brush. Large acres of new sod are being broken this season in these western counties, and many of these will doubtless be planted in broomcorn. Some of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER have had large experience in the production of this crop. Will they favor us with practical papers on the subject for the benefit of those who will this year, for the first time, plant broom corn?

The KANSAS FARMER had a pleasant visit from W. G. Markham, Avon; N. Y. He was for many years Secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association. He reports the sheep industry as still thriving in his State, and says that the Merino breeders are shipping a large number of rams to Australia and other foreign countries, since their Western trade has fallen off. He also says that they are introducing the large French Merino rams into their own flocks in order to secure greater size. He is of the opinion that this country can produce any grade of wool similar to that produced anywhere else on the globe, and the only reason we do not is, for the simple fact that it don't pay the wool-growers to do it. The introduction of third-class, or carpet wool, free, into this country would not noticeably affect the American sheep industry. The equitable tariff for wool-growers, as well as manufacturers, should be an ad valorem duty for both wool and woolsens, and the same rate of duty for each, that is, provided the custom officers would justly value the imports on their merits.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The KANSAS FARMER has heretofore called attention to the fact that the holders of credits are interested in the increase in the standard measure of values; for thereby the value of the obligations they hold will require more of the products of industry for their satisfaction. On the other hand, those who are indebted for these credits are interested in the decrease of the standard measure of values; for thereby the value of the obligations they owe will require less of the products of industry for their satisfaction. On account of these diametrically opposed interests, the two classes, creditors and debtors, have taken opposite sides of the question as to the free coinage of silver. That each should call the other dishonest is not surprising, for, in general, people denounce as dishonest that which takes away, or appears to take away, or threatens to take away without just compensation, what is theirs, or without just compensation increases their obligations.

In considering the discussion now going on between these two classes, we may, for the time at least, leave out of consideration the interest of the intermediate class, those who are neither debtors nor creditors, or are about equally interested on the two sides, for if to reinstate the free coinage of silver or to neglect to reinstate it does injustice towards either of the contending parties, the course of honest statesmanship is no longer in doubt.

The representatives of the creditor class assert that free coinage is undesirable because the value of the dollar will be less than it now is, and that under free coinage these dollars of small value would have to be accepted by them in satisfaction of their credits, i. e., accounts, notes and mortgages.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year a report issued by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, giving the amounts and kinds of moneys in circulation and in the treasury, showed the following:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes sections for 'IN THE TREASURY' and 'CREDIT MONEY'.

Now, suppose the paper money in this enumeration had been stricken from existence and the \$524,426,605 of coin had been compelled to serve all purposes of money in this country, how many bushels of wheat would have been necessary to secure one of these coin dollars? Or suppose that the gold, as well as the credit money on this enumeration, had been lost, leaving only the 347,976,227 silver dollars for treasury surplus, bank reserves, speculative purposes and to transact the business of the country, how many bushels of wheat would have been required to be surrendered to enable the owner to get one of these silver dollars? Or suppose that all of these several kinds of money, save the \$345,079,227 of United States notes (greenbacks), had been stricken from existence and these greenbacks had been thus required to serve the purposes of the United States treasury, the several State treasuries, the great manufacturing interests, the commercial, the speculative and all other functions of money in the United States, how many day's labor would one of these dollar notes represent? Or suppose that all the silver money and all the paper money in this enumeration had been replaced by an equal sum of gold, in how much would the price of wheat or labor have been affected? Finally, suppose that both the gold and the silver had been replaced by United States notes, endowed with the same legal money powers as the gold coin possesses, how much more wheat would a dollar bring than now?

The answers which every candid person must give to these questions are sufficient proof that the measure of the purchasing power of money depends rather on its legal powers and its volume than on the material of which it is made.

For the purposes of trade, the people of this country prefer the various forms of paper credit money to either gold or silver; otherwise they would present these paper credits and have them redeemed in coin instead of leaving this coin in the vaults of the treasury. The objection to the free coinage of

silver is an objection to the volume of money to be thereby created. All other objections are either variations of statement of this, or they are sham objections. The principal one of these sham objections is the claim that free coinage would lead to the exportation of our stock of gold coin, leaving this country with so much less volume of money with which to do business, and thereby precipitating a panic and a fall of prices. It is not charged that foreign nations will come with their armies and navies and forcibly take away our stock of gold as a penalty for the resumption of the free coinage of silver, but some of the statements made are scarcely less absurd. Perhaps the ablest statement of the argument on this point is presented by E. O. Leech, Director of the Mint, in the March number of the Forum. His conclusion is summed up as follows: "Under free silver coinage here, one or two things will most certainly occur: either our gold will go to a premium and be withdrawn from circulation, or it will go abroad to pay for the silver which will be shipped here for sale. In either case we shall reach a silver basis."

If this is all, who is hurt? Can the mere substitution of silver for the stock of gold, amounting to about one-ninth of the money of the country, and that not in circulation, but nearly all lying idle in the treasury, harm anybody? The candid reader has answered the questions at the beginning of this article in a way as to make such a supposition absurd. But this is not all. Mr. Leech states that the stock of silver in the principal countries of the world, exclusive of that in the United States, is about \$3,397,000,000, while the actual commercial value of the silver contained in these coins is from 30 to 40 per cent less. It is claimed by some that if we enter upon free coinage, "this silver will all be dumped upon the United States." It is not to be presumed, however, that the owners of this silver will "dump" it upon our soil without taking something which we have to spare in exchange for it. Possibly we who have these articles to exchange may have something to say as to how much they shall take, and the price at which they shall take it. We cannot be forced to exchange our wheat for their silver if the exchange does not suit us. Perhaps we shall say, give us coffee, tea, sugar, etc., instead of silver for our wheat, corn, meat and cotton. It is well known that most of our foreign commerce is thus carried on, and is represented by bills of exchange, and that the precious metals are used only to settle balances which occasionally arise. Director Leech truly says that "all foreign commerce, and the values of all articles produced in this or other countries, are measured by comparison with the English pound sterling, regardless of laws and of open mints." If anybody ships either gold or silver into this country, it is weighed and its value computed in pounds sterling, that is, it comes in just as other merchandise comes in; we buy what we want and stop buying when we have enough. Is either creditor or debtor hurt by such transaction?

It is stated that the owners of this foreign silver will bring it to our mints and leave it for coinage, taking our full legal tender certificates for it. It is true that in every-day transactions we prefer these paper certificates of our government to the real silver or the real gold, and if foreigners shall learn also to prefer them, they will manifest remarkably good taste. If they carry these certificates to their own countries, we shall be little concerned about them, having simply to take care of their silver until they demand it by presenting our certificates for it. If they desire to have both the certificates and the silver in this country, they will doubtless want for them some of our surplus wheat, corn or cotton, and we shall sell them no more of those than we have to spare. There thus appears to be little ground to fear a very great increase in the volume of our money on account of foreign silver. Strangely enough some of the opponents of free coinage have assumed an air of anxiety lest a contraction shall take place and times become very hard on account of the exportation of our gold money. If any are really anxious about this, they may well spare their anxiety, for, as shown above, foreign countries are not likely to rob us of our gold, and the Director of the Mint well shows that if it goes it will be replaced by at least an equal amount of silver, so that our dollars can suffer no diminution. But the American mines are producing

a large supply of silver. Under free coinage the owners of this may bring it to the mints and have it coined into dollars of the regulation weight just as is done by the owners of gold. After deducting the amount of silver and gold used in the arts, there will probably be left for coinage rather more than enough to maintain the present relation between coin and population. Some kind of money is required to take the place of the necessarily diminishing national bank currency. No doubt this could as well be replaced by United States notes, but there is little disposition on the part of Congress to authorize any increase of these. The cheapest and simplest plan which is at all likely to be adopted for filling the place of the national bank circulation, is by the issuance of silver certificates. In order that no confusion may arise on account of variation in the worth of our several kinds of money, it is important that these silver certificates and all other money be made full legal tender in both public and private transactions.

The objection to free coinage, i. e., that there is no certainty that the annual production of silver and gold, above the amounts required in the arts, will correspond with the requirements of the country to maintain the relation between money and population, is well taken. On the same hand it is made certain, on considering our large volume of paper money as compared with our gold, that this metal has fallen very far behind these requirements. It is preposterous to presume that any agency, whose uniformity of power is so essential to the highest usefulness as is the uniformity of the purchasing power of money, can safely have its regulation interest to the slim chance of uniformity of the production of any one or two commodities, whether gold, silver, lead, corn or cotton. But as gold and silver are now produced, there is little cause for creditors to fear that free coinage will seriously depreciate the value of their credits as is pictured by their representations. On the other hand, there is little cause for debtors to hope for any considerable relief from their burdens as is pictured by some of the advocates of free silver coinage. That contraction of our money might safely be guarded against without free coinage admits of little doubt. But the opposition to the only other desirable method, the issuance of United States notes, is even more fierce than the opposition to free coinage. That the real interest opposed to free coinage is in favor of contraction and dearer money is sufficiently apparent from the thinly disguised arguments of the standard organs. If free coinage, which is admittedly the most widely favored plan of preventing contraction, can be defeated, then all other plans can be at least postponed.

That an exclusively gold standard can be maintained without contraction is not impossible. That it will be so maintained and the fiction continued of basing several dollars of credit money on every dollar of gold is not to be expected. That the farming, manufacturing and commercial interests, the building and improvements of the country should be paralyzed by contraction merely that the creditor's dollar may be made larger, is not to be desired.

The free coinage of silver offers the safest plan suggested and likely to be adopted for maintaining comparative uniformity of our measure of values, and should be favored by those who desire stability of our finances and uniformity of our prosperity above the enrichment of creditors at the expense of everybody else.

TO OUR CROP REPORTERS.

The KANSAS FARMER desires that each of its regular crop reporters, as well as such other friends as feel especially interested in the matter, shall prepare and mail us, on the large size postal card, on March 24, information as follows: (1) What is the general condition of wheat, and how does the average compare with last year. (2) State anything of interest about oats seeding. (3) What are the fruit prospects? (4) Give the general condition of the live stock and work animals. Don't fail to make up and mail your report on March 24, so that we can publish a report from every county in Kansas in our issue of March 30. All reports received from subscribers will also be thankfully received.

OUR WASHINGTON SPECIAL.

The arid lands of the West have been a subject of considerable discussion in Congress during the past two or three years, and one or two commissions have been sent out to ascertain, if possible, the best method of solving the problem. Nothing has yet been determined as to what shall be done by the Government, although several bills, providing for irrigation on a large scale, are pending before the House and Senate committees. The latest, and perhaps a very sensible suggestion, is that offered by Representative Busey, of Illinois, in a bill which he introduced a few days ago. It provides that all the remaining government land, arid or otherwise, shall be turned over to the several States and Territories in which it is located. Mr. Busey urges that local interests can better wrestle with the irrigation problem, and that the States and Territories containing the arid lands are more apt to reclaim them than is the general Government. Two years ago the Geological Bureau began a preliminary—and what Director Powell calls a topographical—survey of the arid regions, and, notwithstanding the fact that several hundred thousand dollars have been spent, nothing has been accomplished. The Agricultural Department also spent a few thousand dollars in conducting an investigation of the same sort, and has also learned next to nothing. Nobody wants these lands so long as they are arid, and they will remain arid until irrigating ditches are built. Private capital has reclaimed all that have been reclaimed at all, and it is probable that Congress will eventually adopt Mr. Busey's suggestion, and turn the lands over to the State and Territorial governments where local interests may best be observed.

The Pennsylvania station has reported to the Department of Agriculture a series of experiments as to the value of cottonseed meal in comparison with wheat bran for the production of butter. The experiments were tried with twelve cows and lasted through different stages of the milking period, varying from two to four weeks. The results demonstrated that the yield of milk was increased about one-fifth when cottonseed was used in place of bran for feeding; the losses of fat in butter-making were practically the same for both lots, where the extractor separator was used, but were slightly larger with the bran-fed lot, where the cream was raised by the Cooley system, and then churned; the butter produced on cottonseed meal was rated lower by the judges than that produced by the bran-fed lot; and finally, the cottonseed meal butter had a higher melting point (about 6° F.) than the bran butter.

Senator Peffer, of Kansas, has introduced a bill to establish an "electrical experiment station" for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably applied as a motive power in propulsion of farm machinery. The Senator argues that in view of the general application of electricity as a motive power for machinery used in manufactures, it ought to be developed as a power for agricultural implements. His bill has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The area of lands for settlement in the Territory of Oklahoma is to be increased. Three million acres of what is now the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation will be thrown open shortly after the first of April. This land was purchased of the Indians last year, and as soon as the allotments are completed, white settlers will be permitted to enter. Only a small percentage of this area will prove valuable for farming purposes.

Many petitions asking for legislation to aid the silk culture industry have been presented in the Senate within the past two weeks. They are from various parts of the country and indicating that a general movement for government aid is being worked up. The silk industry in this country is yet rather small, and those interested in it claim that it will never assume formidable proportions until the government takes interest in its development. The petitioners generally request a bounty.

It is understood that the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads will report favorably a bill to extend the free delivery system to the rural districts. The

bill will be so amended as to limit the service to the more thickly settled communities, with a view, however, to extending it to sparsely populated districts in time. It is hardly probable that such a measure will become a law at this session, since Congress is not in a mood to authorize any extraordinary expenditures of this kind, but the agitation now begun must eventually result in giving the country districts the same mail facilities as those now enjoyed by the cities and towns.

APPERSON.

Washington, D. C., March 21, 1892.

• TO SHUT OFF FREE PASSES.

Not long since the Boston & Maine Railroad Company was asked by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to state its practice in regard to furnishing free rides.

The company, in its answer, stated that it was in the habit of giving passes as a business feature of its administration to numerous classes of persons, which it specified as follows:

"Class 1 includes sick, necessitous or indigent persons—in short, all cases of charity strictly.

"Class 2 includes gentlemen like Hon. James W. Bradbury, long eminent in the public service.

"Class 3 includes proprietors of summer hotels and large boarding houses, conformably to a practice which has long existed among all the railroads of New England.

"Class 4 includes wives of employes and other immediate members of employes' families.

"Class 5 includes all agents of ice companies and all milk contractors doing business on the line of the Boston & Maine railroad or any part thereof extending between any two States—said agents and contractors traveling on the trains in the conduct of their business.

"Class 6 includes the higher officers of State in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, and certain prominent officers of the United States, like collectors of customs.

"Class 7 includes the Railroad Commissioners of each of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

"Class 8 includes the members of the railroad committee for the time being of the Legislatures of each of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

"Class 9 includes persons who are trustees under mortgages on the property of the corporation, and who are entitled to inspect its property by virtue of the deed or indenture constituting them trustees.

"Class 10 in the schedules annexed called 'complimentary,' includes persons whose good will is important to the corporation, and who, so long as the general practice at railroads remains what it now is, might justly take offense if in the matter of free transportation they were to receive from the Boston & Maine railroad different treatment from that received from other railroad corporations."

To this the Commission replied:

"The construction we give to section 2 of the act to regulate commerce is that where the service of the carrier subject to the act is 'like and contemporaneous' for different passengers, the charge of one to a greater or less compensation than to another constitutes unjust discrimination, and is unlawful, unless the charge of such greater or less compensation is allowed and the exceptions provided in section 22; and that where the traffic is 'under substantially similar circumstances and conditions' in other respects, it is not rendered dissimilar within the meaning of the statute by the fact that such passengers hold unlike, or, as is sometimes termed, unequal official, social, or business positions, or belong to different classes as they ordinarily exist in a community, or are arbitrarily created by the carrier."

This would exclude the right to give inter-State passes to certain classes specified in the answer, which included "gentlemen eminent in the public service," "higher officers of States," "prominent officers of the United States," "members of railroad legislative committees," and "persons whose good will is important to the corporation."

The kindly treated horse is the gentle horse; the gentle horse is the safe horse; the safe horse is the highest priced horse, other things being equal. Therefore, kindness is proven to be a valuable investment.

AMERICAN SECURITIES HELD ABROAD.

The great financiers of the country are disturbed by the fact that a considerable export movement of gold from the United States to Europe has set in, regardless of the fact that the old world is drawing on the new much more than formerly for food supplies. In a recent circular, Henry Clews & Co. ventured as an explanation the presumption that American securities are being returned and sold on our markets. Desiring to obtain an estimate of the amount of these securities held abroad, a letter of inquiry was addressed to Henry Clews & Co., to which the following reply has been received:

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13 & 15 BROAD ST., 35 WALL ST.,
NEW YORK, March 10, 1892.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your favor of 7th to hand. In answer we beg to state that the amount of American securities held abroad is an unknown quantity, but it is roughly estimated at about \$500,000,000. This, of course, includes not only railroad stocks and bonds, but city, county and State securities, also industrial and brewing properties, the last named of which are held in very large quantities. It is the railroad securities, however, which have been returned here, owing to the prospect of silver legislation; but when it becomes generally apparent that the free silver bill will not pass, Europe will probably be as good a buyer as it has previously been a seller.

Yours very truly,

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

It is at least gratifying to believe that our gold is stopping interest by going abroad. It is really quite useless while lying in the vaults of the treasury at Washington, and if the silver agitation scares it out and causes it to either stop interest or bring something useful to our people in exchange for it, then the silver agitation will not have been without some good results, even if, as predicted by Mr. Clews, the free silver bill do not pass.

A USAGE AND NOT A LAW.

"In an editorial headed 'Kansas Farmers' Institutes,' in the last number of the KANSAS FARMER, we find the following statement: 'Further, it is known that under the law only a limited number of institutes can in one year secure the valuable assistance from the Agricultural college or other official source.' This is an error. There is no law bearing upon the subject of farmers' institutes in Kansas. Owing to the limited number of college workers who can attend farmers' institutes, and to the desirability of extending their usefulness over as large a portion of the State as possible, it has been the custom of the college authorities, for many years past, to decline invitations to assist in farmers' institutes held in any county in two consecutive years. When possible the college assists in institutes in localities where none have been held before, and is always willing to assist in the same locality a second time after the lapse of one year. This is solely a matter of arrangement, and not a matter of law at all."—Industrialist.

The KANSAS FARMER cheerfully copies the above correction of a slight error, and only regrets that under the limitation, as it exists, the valuable co-operation of the workers of our Agricultural college cannot be enjoyed every year by every farming community in the State.

A PLAN TO PROMOTE IRRIGATION.

The New Mexico irrigation convention, in session March 18, passed the following resolutions, and adjourned:

Resolved, That this convention is in favor of granting in trust, upon such conditions as shall serve the public interest to the States and Territories needful of irrigation, all lands now owned or hereafter acquired to the United States within such States and Territories for the purpose of encouraging colonization and developing irrigation, in order that such land may be populated and rendered fertile and capable of supporting a population, excepting and reserving, however, from the operation of such grants, all the mineral lands, public parks, military and other reservations and public buildings of the United States now in use in such States and Territories.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the committee selected to prepare and present to Congress the memorial convention respecting the public lands, should ask as a preliminary to the cession of all the land in the Territories, in accordance with the resolutions of the convention, a liberal grant to said Territories and to the States to be formed therefrom, of the public lands to be devoted to the public schools and other institutions of learning not sectarian in character.

Resolved, That this convention heartily increase the irrigation work of the agricultural department of the national government in the collection and dissemination of information, especially its admirable progress reports, covering the whole field of the irrigation development, and that it favors a large appropriation for this work hereafter.

Resolved, That Congress be further memorialized to enact a law authorizing corporations, organized or doing business in the Territories

for the purposes of irrigation or colonization, to buy, hold, sell and pledge land in such areas and quantities as may be necessary for their objects, and that so much of the act of Congress approved July 30, 1866, as restricts that right, be repealed.

Resolved, That a committee of three, one of whom shall be the Governor of this Territory, and the other two to be appointed by the chairman of this convention, shall draft and present to the Congress of the United States a memorial; that said committee on memorial is hereby instructed to adhere to the spirit of these resolutions in such memorial to Congress, and to recommend ample restrictions to be incorporated in the bill donating the lands in trust, in regard to area, to be sold to an individual or corporation, to avoid overcharge for water.

All restrictions and limitations protect the rights of the people of the States and Territories affected by the trust continuing the fee in the government of the United States until the Legislatures of said States and Territories enact laws for the proper disposition of lands and the provisions of such laws are compiled with to the satisfaction of the President of the United States; also to protect the owners in all water rights that exist at the present time.

THE OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT.

On July 1, 1891, in accordance with the act of Congress, the Weather Bureau was transferred from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. Only eight months have passed since that time, and yet the Bureau has been entirely reorganized and its efficiency greatly extended. In addition to nearly 200 official stations for observation, sending out and displaying the weather forecasts, there are now nearly 3,000 voluntary stations distributed in all parts of our vast territory, and which number is constantly increasing. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Weather Bureau particularly desire to have the weather forecasts of still greater usefulness to the farmer. To this end, and in hearty cooperation with a number of farmers' organizations that have made special requests for the service, the number of stations for the display of the weather forecasts, the sounding of steam whistles by mills and factories, etc., is now being greatly increased. By the use of the telegraph and telephone the "probabilities" will ere long reach a very large majority of the population of the entire country from twenty-four to thirty-six hours ahead of the coming changes for better or for worse.

Farmers are thus availing themselves of modern improvements, the intelligent concerted use of which must result in hastening the brighter day for agriculture that now seems so close at hand.

Questions Answered.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—(1) I wish to learn through the columns of the FARMER about the value of Jerusalem corn, Kaffir corn and milo maize as feed for poultry and hogs?

(2) Will fowls cross to injure the strain as pure breeds during the time they run at large through the winter?

(3) Is the breed of Creve Coeur fowl, a non-sitter, owned in Kansas; and who breeds them? W. F. PIERCE.

Hartford, Lyon Co., Kas.

(1) Hogs will thrive on the above mentioned grasses. They are also excellent for fowls if used as a change in feed, or mixed with other cereals. Many breeders claim that to obtain the best results from poultry, they should have a change of diet every day.

(2) There is a great diversity of opinion, however, in regard to the time they should be separated. Some breeders say from five to ten days, but we recommend two weeks at least.

(3) This is a French breed, and we do not know of any in the State of Kansas. The inquirer might learn something about them by addressing Judges M. F. Hitchcock, Greenleaf, Kan.; E. A. Emry, Carthage, Mo.; or Theo. Hews, Trenton, Mo.

The grounds surrounding France's World's Fair building at the Exposition, will be decorated by Vilmorin, who is the most noted florist in France, and at the head of the largest seed house in the world. Vilmorin has made fine floral displays at all the world's fairs for twenty-five years or more, and it is reported that he is now planning to outdo all previous efforts.

Conrad Krueger, of Pfeiffer, in renewing his subscription, states a very important fact concerning western Kansas, as follows: "Ellis county subsoil was never, in the last twenty years, as thoroughly soaked as it is at present. We had a heavy fall of snow in the last twenty-four hours and are very hopeful in anticipation of a big wheat crop next summer."

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

Horticulture.

SPRAYING WITH INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

By D. C. Burson, read before the Farmers' Institute at Oak Grange hall, Shawnee county.

If I were to ask the fruit-growers present to each one bring me a perfect apple of any variety he may have, how many apples do you suppose would be looked at before that perfect one was found? Perhaps a dozen. Yes, maybe fifty or one hundred. Why is this? What is the matter? Why are they not all perfect? Simply because there is an enemy at work in the orchard; yes, thousands of them, they being such an organized army that millions of bushels of fruit are destroyed annually. And if the fruit-grower expects to "hold the fort," he must fight them in open field or besiege their strongholds. But it is necessary to know something of their habits or mode of warfare before we can battle against them. And not being an entomologist, I will certainly fall if I undertake to minutely describe his "bug-ship." But a little general knowledge of their habits and developments may assist us in planning for their destruction.

The commanding general of the army of apple destroyers is the codling moth. This is the little white worm so often found at the core of the apple. The parent of this little pest is a small chocolate-colored moth which appears in the spring and deposits its eggs in the blossom end of the apples from the time they are as large as peas until they attain the size of hickory nuts. These eggs are placed upon the outside of the fruit, and some hatch into little worms, which nibble at the skin and finally biting through and eat their way towards the core. I believe it is an admitted fact by all scientific and practical men who have given the matter thought and observation, that the easiest and most successful time to destroy this pest is to place a small particle of arsenic in the calyx of the apple about the time the worm is hatching, so that when the newly-hatched worm nibbles at the skin the chances are that it will eat a particle of the poison, and thus cutshort its career. Upon this theory Prof. A. S. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural college, less than ten years ago began the experiment of spraying apple trees with arsenical poison to stop the ravages of the moth; and as his experiments proved to the horticultural world that the remedy was both safe and sure, it is to him that the American fruit-growers are largely indebted for the introduction of spraying machinery.

The success which followed spraying for the codling moth naturally led to experiments in spraying for other insects, especially the curculio, and canker worm. The curculio is the plum-grower's enemy. This is a small hard beetle which appears in the plum orchard early in the spring, and when the bloom is well formed it cuts a crescent-shaped mark in the skin in which to deposit its eggs; but as these eggs are deposited beneath the skin, it is impossible to reach the larva by spraying; but if the fruit and leaves are coated with arsenical poison, we can kill the parent beetle before it inserts its eggs, and thus the plum is safe. The canker worm, and all the various caterpillars, are easily destroyed by arsenical poisons.

In addition to the many insect enemies, we have the fungus enemy, better known on the apple as the apple scab or black spot. It not only produces the well-known scabby spot upon the fruit but also attacks the leaves and green shoots. This fungus enemy is found not only on the apple, but on the pear, peach, plum, cherry, and largely on the grape, where it is better known as black rot, or downy mildew. The best weapon yet discovered to battle against this enemy is a fungicide known as the Bordeaux mixture. London purple and Paris green are the only insecticides that have been successfully used to any extent; the purple being preferred to the green on account of it being cheaper, more soluble and fully as effective. Prof. Weed, formerly of Ohio Agricultural college now, of New Hampshire, advises that the London purple be used in the strength of four ounces to one barrel of water, and to each barrel add about two gallons of the milk of lime (made by slacking fresh lime in water). This is to prevent any injury to the more tender foliage.

There are a number of formulas for

making the Bordeaux mixture. Prof. Green, of the Ohio Experiment Station, recommends the following: Four pounds copper sulphate and four pounds lime to fifty gallons water. The original French formula being six pounds copper sulphate to twenty-two gallons of water. But it appears that these diluted mixtures are giving satisfactory results, and being so much cheaper than the original formula, we would advise its use. The manner of making this mixture is as follows: Dissolve the copper sulphate in one gallon of hot water in an earthen or wooden vessel. In another vessel slack the fresh lime and strain it into a barrel of water, then pour in the copper sulphate and mix thoroughly. This mixture originated in France a number of years ago, but in this country it has been in use less than ten years, although its efficacy has been so well tested by Profs. Green, Weed, Balley, Popenoe, and many others, that it is now practically used over a large portion of the United States.

In 1889, Prof. Weed, in an article published in the *Agricultural Science*, called attention to the advantage of so combining insecticides with fungicides that both may be applied at the same time in the same mixture. Entomologists have worked out remedies for insects, and botanists on remedies for plant diseases. Nothing had been done to combine the treatment so that the practical man might "kill two birds with one stone." He said "it was of little use to save an apple, plum or pear orchard from the ravages of the codling moth or curculio, if it is to be disfigured or destroyed by scab or rot." * * * Now while it is necessary to prevent as far as possible injuries from both these classes of organisms, it is evident there will be a great loss of time and labor if each is treated separately. For instance, the farmer who sprays with arsenites his apple, pear and plum trees for the codling moth and curculio, and again with a solution of copper sulphate for scab or rot, would have accomplished the same end in half the time by mixing the insecticides with the fungicides." After the publication of this article a great many experiments were made by combining the two, and they were found to be wonderfully satisfactory. The combination consisted in adding to the fifty gallons of Bordeaux mixture four ounces of London purple. If your fruit is subject to much blight, scab or rot, I would advise an early application of Bordeaux mixture—say before the blossoms appear; but if you add the London purple, don't spray until the blossoms fall, as you will not reach the larva of the codling moth, but may do some injury to the bees that are at work on the blossoms of the fruits. Caution should also be taken to spray no kind of fruit with any of the above preparations nearer than within four to six weeks of time of ripening, as some prejudice already exists against spraying, although there is no real foundation for it. For instance, you all recall the big scare they had in New York last fall, due to the finding of traces of Bordeaux mixture on grapes in market, and the Board of Trade had tons of them dumped into the river; but this hasty action caused an immediate investigation to be made by the Department of Agriculture, which decided that the Board of Trade action was very unwise, as it would require a ton of grapes to be sprayed eight times with Bordeaux mixture to furnish a single poisonous dose.

We have hurriedly called your attention to a few of the leading fruit enemies, and some of the most popular weapons with which to fight them. We will now notice some results from the work of practical fruit men.

From our readings and observations we find to-day a very small per cent. of fruit men who are opposed to the system of spraying. As I was going to the State horticultural convention at Beloit in the fall, I fell in company with one of the leading fruit men of eastern Kansas. The subject of spraying came up, and I found he had no faith in its efficacy. It is true he had had no practical experience, yet he was faithless. But before the close of the meeting, after hearing the experience of Prof. Popenoe and many other leading fruit men on the great advantage they found in spraying, he became converted, and said he was going to try the sprayer.

(To be continued.)

Don't fool with Indigestion. Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

How do we KNOW that

BURPEE'S SEEDS GROW?

Because they have all been thoroughly tested by us before they are offered to you. We know their Vitality and Vigor. We also know that their QUALITY IS THE BEST. We raise them from the choicest selected strains, either upon our own farm or subject to our personal supervision, and we are justified in the warrant given in our Catalogue—that there are NO BETTER SEEDS than BURPEE'S. From good seeds only can good crops be grown; nothing should induce you to risk planting any others. You can learn all about THE BEST SEEDS, and what they cost in BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1892.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Never Too Old to Plant an Orchard.

I heard recently of an old gentleman who planted an orchard and was laughed at for his "foolishness" in planting at his age with a view of gathering any of the fruit, says a writer in *Farm, Field and Fireside*. But he has harvested six crops from this orchard and is hale and hearty at present, bidding fair to harvest from six to twenty more crops before he dies.

It is surprising how rapidly trees grow when they get a foothold in the soil. They grow while we are sleeping, while we are traveling; if we are sick or disabled, the trees keep pushing on.

The first year I moved to our farm, says *Green's Fruit Grower*, I planted rows of maples on both sides of the road; I planted an orchard; I planted ornamental and fruit trees about the home grounds. I am surprised as I look back upon the haste of moving and getting settled the first year, that so much planting should have been done. That was only a few years ago, as it looks to me, and still those rows of maples along the roadside are things of beauty, pushing their branches high in the air, making a nesting place for birds and a shade for the traveler. The orchards and vineyards are of bearing age. Each year I am surprised by the growth they are making.

Let no one be deterred from planting for the reason that he is old. Plant and have hope for the future. It is selfishness to dread that you may not get full benefit of the plantings. Should you pass away, the benefit will accrue to others; but the chances are many in favor of your enjoying the harvest yourself.



Will it spray? is naturally the first question that presents itself for answer in any consideration of spraying. This question is the universal touchstone nowadays. If it pays to spray, we want to know it, that we may adopt this method of fighting insects and fungi and get our share of the financial reward. If it does not pay to spray, we want to know it, that we may not be led into an unprofitable undertaking. We may be in the business of fruit-growing for our health, but we are also in it for the profit that may be made.

Note what E. Clark, Osage City, Kas., says: "I sprayed my orchard, and my apples are clean of worms. Had the finest crop of apples that I ever had. I had to prop the trees, but still the limbs broke on lots of them. My crop will make me 80 per cent. of fine apples, clean of worms. I compared my Ben Davis apples with my neighbor's, mine being a little above 80 per cent. clean, while his were 90 per cent. wormy. I had one plum tree, Lombard, around which I had to build a scaffold to hold up the fruit. It had at least five bushels of fine plums on it, while my neighbor's plums all rotted and fell off. I would not take \$100 for my sprayer and do without it, for I have gained 70 per cent. over last year."

And writes Mr. John F. Williams, of Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kas.: "I sprayed all my apple trees—about 300. They are

eight years old. Last year and the year before they bore, but not so heavily. The fruit was mostly large and smooth, but nearly every apple had a worm in it. This year the trees are very full, the apples are large, smooth and nicely colored, and I think not more than one in twenty-five has a worm in it. I noticed one tree of Jonathans (I have about thirty of them) which stood near the fence so that I could spray but one side of it, the apples on the side I did not spray were nearly all wormy. Those I could reach were all right. I sprayed but once, just as the bloom was falling. I also sprayed my plum trees, about fifty Wild Goose and Minor. They have borne a very large crop of plums, the nicest in our market, and none wormy. I am so well pleased with my experience in spraying that I am glad to have an opportunity of telling it. It pays."

The above parties both use the Excelsior Spraying Outfits, manufactured by WILLIAM STAHL, Quincy, Ill., who will mail, free, upon application, his book entitled "Spraying Fruits—How, When, Where and Why to Do It." This book contains much valuable information on this subject, and every fruit-grower should have one.

EVERGREENS AND FOREST TREES.

For Wind-breaks, Ornament, etc. Hardest Varieties, Nursery grown Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 feet, \$10 per 100. Scotch and Austrian Pine seedlings, 12 to 15 inches, \$10 per 1000. Other sizes and varieties in proportion. Over 10 million for sale. Good local AGENTS WANTED.

D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Illinois.

ALNEER'S SEEDS

RELIABLE
If you want Pure Fresh Seeds Cheap, direct from growers, send for our Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue mailed Free. Pkt's only 2 and 3 cts. Market Gardeners ask for Wholesale Prices Ltd.

ALNEER BROS.
ROCKFORD, ILL.

FOR SPRING PLANTING

Fruit and **TREES**

Ornamental

The largest & most complete collections in the U. S.; also of ROSES, Grapes, Shrubs, Evergreens, New Small Fruits, including many Novelties, Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

ELLWANGER & BARRY
MOUNT HOPE ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Did you ever receive a letter? You can receive our Roses the same way—by mail, postpaid. The Californian or the Pennsylvanian can alike enjoy the advantage of dealing direct at the Rose headquarters of the world. Success is universal with our

ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

We desire the acquaintance of every flower lover in America, and offer our *Rose Guide and Catalogue*, free, by way of introduction. It mirrors our immense stock, and gives a quarter of a century's special flower experience for the asking only. Other flowers also. No fancy prices. The Guide without price. Send your address.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
Rose Growers & Seedsmen, WEST GROVE, PA.

SEEDS

NORTHERN GROWN TESTED

CATALOGUE FREE

EVERYTHING ILLUSTRATED

NORTHROP, BRASIAN & GOODWIN CO.
SEED GROWERS, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

In the Dairy.

FARM DAIRY.

By A. C. Brady, read before the Finney County Farmers' Institute, held at Garden City, Kas., February 26 and 27, 1892.

I have lived in Finney county seven years, and have given a part of my time to butter-making and milking cows and feeding them on alfalfa hay.

I believe alfalfa hay, properly cut and handled, is the best milk and butter producer that there is, not excepting grass or chop feed of any kind; I mean if fed alone.

Our county is new, and has not developed very much in the dairy business, but I will give my plan—the one I have been using for the last two years, and some of the results. I have a good stable fixed on purpose for cows, and I keep my cows in stanchions when they are in the stable, and I have my floor of dirt where the cows stand, and have a place behind the cows about four feet wide and eight inches lower than the floor where the cows stand. This space is floored with two-inch plank. In this way we keep our cows up where they keep clean. We keep this place behind the cows covered with some kind of straw. We give each cow three feet of room, which is plenty for a large cow to lie down in. It also gives plenty of room to milk in. Where cows are kept this way it makes milking easy, as you can go in with your stool and sit down and milk while you rest. We feed our cows all the alfalfa hay they can eat while we are milking, both night and morning the year round.

I cut my alfalfa very young for my cows. I have for the last two years managed to have some of my alfalfa get about six or eight inches high after I cut my last hay crop; let it cure well, then stack it. I think this makes the best hay for milk and butter.

My way of caring for milk during the last two years has been what is called deep setting. We use long five-gallon cans; set them in a tank of water so that the water comes within three or four inches of the top of the can, and keep the water fresh, changing it twice a day. In hot weather we let our milk stand thirty-six hours before skimming. I think we get at least 30 per cent. more butter by letting the milk set thirty-six hours, than we would if we skimmed it at twenty-four hours. We keep our cream as sweet as we can until we get a churning; then set it out and let it ripen together. When it gets ripe, or in other words, ready to churn and about the right temperature, which we think about 60° by our thermometer (60° is supposed to be churning temperature, but every one must learn his thermometer, as they vary). Having the cream ready, we put it in a twenty-gallon barrel churn. After the butter has come sufficiently to allow the buttermilk to be drawn off, we draw off the milk, put in about a bucketful of cold water, give the churn a few turns, then draw off the water, pour in another bucketful of water, give the churn a few turns, again draw off the water, then turn the butter in it until we get all the water we can out of the butter in the can. Then we salt the butter with an ounce of salt to the pound. Then we let the butter set for two or three days; then we work it again until we get all the water we can out of it. If we put more than one churning together, we thoroughly work it all together, making it all of one color and even-grained; then pack, and keep it in a cool place till ready to take to market.

Now, as I have given you our plan of making butter, I will give some of the results. On February 24, 1891, we commenced to ship butter to Pueblo, Colo., and we shipped all we made to sell until the 23d day of June, 1891. During this time we milked six cows, as nearly as I can tell. We milked five a part of

the time and seven a part. We shipped 732 pounds of butter, which netted us, after paying all expenses of shipping, 15 cents a pound, or in round numbers, we received \$109.80. Fifteen cents is the average price. For some of it we got 23 cents net, and averaged 20 cents until about the middle of May. We kept no account of what we sold in Garden City during the summer and fall, except what we sold for cash. On the 10th of December, 1891, we engaged our butter in Garden City till the 1st day of March, 1892, for 20 cents a pound cash, and during that time we sold 337 pounds, or in round numbers we realized \$67.40. During this time we milked just seven cows, and we never fed our cows any grain of any kind.

How Butterine is Made.

The following is given as the method by which the famous imitation butter is made:

Butterine contains 50 per cent. of neutral lard, 28 per cent. of creamery butter and 22 per cent. of oleo oil. Neutral lard is the kidney fat of a hog, and is generally called leaf lard. The butter is made from separator cream, which always commands a price that is from 15 to 20 cents a gallon higher than cream that rises itself. Butter made from separator cream is always worth 35 cents a pound, or more. Oleo oil comes from tallow under a pressure of 180 tons. The tallow is first washed in distilled water and put through a slicing machine. The animal heat is next removed in a vat of water at a temperature of 40°. The tallow then goes through a hashing machine and is chopped about as fine as Hamburger steak. The melting kettle gets it next, and a revolving agitator on the inside stirs it so vigorously that it is melted in forty-five minutes. It is allowed to stand in the cooling vats forty-eight hours. Then it is taken out in two-pound chunks and wrapped in linen cloths. These are pressed for an hour and a quarter under a weight of 180 tons. The oil forced through the cloths by this enormous pressure is oleo oil and it goes into the butterine. The little thin cakes of white stuff remaining in the cloths, remind one of a big soda cracker, though they are not soda crackers; they are cakes of oleo stearine, and are used in lard in warm countries to make it stand up under the distressing temperature. They are broken up for shipping in barrels and boxes.

The packing houses in Kansas City that pack butterine, and they all do, buy their milk in big cans from farmers in Missouri and Kansas. It goes through the cream separator the first thing, and is whirled around inside a little cylinder so rapidly that the cream comes to the top and the refuse milk, blue, thin and sickly looking, shoots out of a little tube down below and into a large pipe. They say it goes to the sewer.

There is a churn near the cream separator that makes butter enough at every churning to keep the town supplied. When the butter comes it is melted and mixed with the oleo oil and lard and other things and the whole business is cooked. Then it is churned in big, square revolving churns with some milk. This is more mixing than churning, for there's nothing to churn the butterine for. It comes out of the churn thoroughly stirred up and a little inclined to run. It is dumped on vats of ice and quickly hardened, and then piled up in crates in a room kept at 52° and allowed to harden for six hours. Next it is dumped into a chute and sent down stairs in great piles weighing thousands of pounds, and is salted by machinery. It is then put up in firkins, in cloths and cakes of all sizes and shapes, with flowers molded on the top and curling lines of all kinds.

Now it is butterine and is ready to be

placed on market and sold as "pure creamery butter."

If there is nothing the matter with butter, only that it is pure and sweet, most people will contrive to "worry it down,"—and if they do, the first thing they know is, they want some more, and the second is, they spread the butter thicker.

The loss of flesh is a trifle. You think you need not mind it.

But, if you go on losing for some time or lose a good deal in a short time, you are running down. Is that a trifle?

Get back to your healthy weight and generally you get back to health.

A book on CAREFUL LIVING will tell you what it is to get there, and when Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is useful. Free.

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

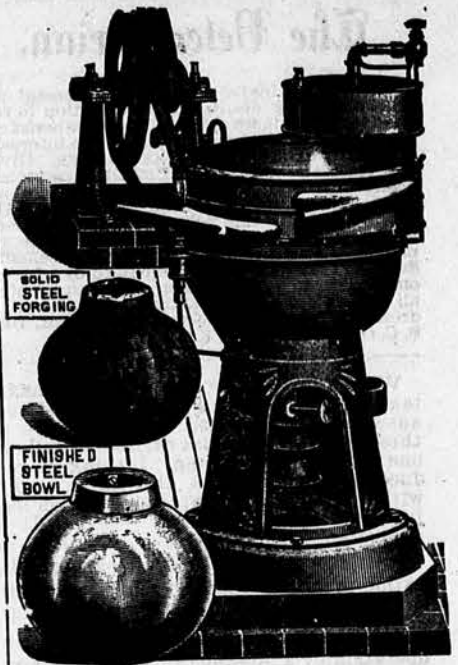
THE SOWER HAS NO SECOND CHANCE.
Good sense says make the most of the first.

FERRY'S SEEDS

have made and kept Ferry's Seed Business the largest in the world—Merit Tells.

Ferry's Seed Annual for 1892 tells the whole Seed story—Sent free for the asking. Don't sow Seeds till you get it.

D.M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.
P. O. Box 1133



THE ALEXANDRA IMPROVED SEPARATOR.

Was awarded the Blue Ribbon at Fat Stock Show, Chicago, 1891.

This Separator has the largest capacity of any machine in the world, with this size bowl, viz: 15 inch. With a speed of 6,500 revolutions per minute it will separate 2,500 to 3,000 p-unds per hour. Two horsepower will run it. We guarantee this machine in every respect, material, workmanship, and separation of cream superior to all.

If you need a Separator, call on us. We control the patents for the United States of the improved ALEXANDRA Separator. For particulars address DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers, 240 252 West Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY.
SOLD ON MERIT.
Send for Special Introductory Offer.

Freight Paid by us. MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MANUFACTURING CO., Clinton, Iowa.

BUTTER All about parchment-lined pails for shipping from 1 to 10 lbs. DETROIT PAPER PACKAGE CO. Detroit, Mich.

\$5 A DAY SURE. \$2.15 Samples Free. Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 20 other specialties. E. M. Brewster, Holly, Wis.

GREAT TRIAL OF CENTRIFUGAL MACHINES
At Gottenburg, Sweden, August, 1891.
The EXTRACTOR-SEPARATOR, was awarded the King's Cup and First Prize of Honor.

This is the GREATEST CONTEST in all Europe, and leaves the EXTRACTOR-SEPARATOR as the VICTOR over All Competitors.

It is the ONLY BUTTER EXTRACTOR. It is the Best Cream Separator, and has a capacity of 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per hour. We guarantee this machine in every respect—material, workmanship and separation of the cream—equal to any.

The bowl is made of imported Swedish steel, the best and strongest steel in the world. It is superior to other cream separators, because of the larger amount of milk separated with greater thoroughness. Send For Full Illustrated Circulars.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.,
Manufacturers of Creamery, Cheese and Dairy Supplies.

EARLY MASTODON CORN!
Has the highest record of any yellow corn—213 bushels of shelled corn per acre. KING OF EARLIES—the earliest Dent corn in cultivation. One packet of each only 10 cents to readers of this advertisement. Catalogue free.

DELANO BROS., Seedsmen, LEE PARK, NEB.

FAY CURRANT HEADQUARTERS. GRAPES
BEST & CHEAPEST
Fruit. Catalogue Free. GEO. S. JOSELYN, FREDONIA, N.Y.

1838.—FIFTY-FOUR YEARS. 300 ACRES.—1892.
Parry's Giant and Pedigree Japan mammoth Chestnuts; Japan, French, and Persian Walnuts; Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, &c.

NUT and FRUIT TREES
VALUABLE NEW PEARS, Japan Golden Russet, Idaho, Lincoln Coreless, Wilder, Fitzwater, Vermont Beauty, Bessemianka; in other valuable Novelties. Immense stock of GRAPE VINES and all Small Fruit Plants. Fruit, Shade and Nut Trees. ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, VINES, &c. Illus. Descriptive Catalogue free.

Wm. Parry, POMONA NURSERIES, Parry, New Jersey.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE
Established 1876, by S. H. Downs, Proprietor. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Flowering Bulbs and Plants, Flower Pots and Vases, Fertilizers and Insect Destroyers and Garden Implements.

OUR PRIZE OFFER.
We mail you for 50 cents eight kinds of Vegetable, four kinds of Flower Seeds and two Flowering Bulbs. The retail price is 75 cents. With every 50-cent order for Seeds or Bulbs ordered before May 1, 1892, we give a prize which costs at retail 15 to 25 cents. We buy these articles in large quantities for prize purposes at a price which enables us to offer a useful article with every order for seeds. Send for Catalogue. Address TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, S. H. Downs, Prop'r, 304 & 306 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

REID'S SMALL FRUITS, TREES, VINES, SEEDS, CRATES and BASKETS. NEW FRUITS a specialty. Have you received our Catalogue? If not, why not? Buy direct and save one-half.

Illustrated Catalogue **FREE.** E. W. REID, Bridgeport, Ohio.

The Veterinarian.

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

WRY-TAIL.—LUMP ON COLT.—(1) I have taken your paper for a short time and see answers for blemished stock. I have a three-year-old colt that carries his tail on one side when working. I think it reduces his value. (2) I also have a colt with a lump from a barb-wire cut on leg just below the knee. C. C. L. Sabetha, Kas.

Answer.—(1) It will require an examination to decide whether your horse's tail can be straightened or not, and then if anything can be done it will require an operation by a qualified surgeon. (2) You do not describe the lump well enough for us to decide whether it can be removed or not. Write a full description of it, and sign your name in full.

SWELLED LEG.—I have a yearling colt that has a swelling on the inside of its left hind leg all the way from the hoof; it swells into lumps the size of a pigeon's egg and they burst open and run for a few days, then seem to heal over and break out in a new place. If you know of any remedy please let me know through the KANSAS FARMER. C. B. Logan, Kas.

Answer.—From your description of the case it is very likely one of button farcy—a contagious disease identical with glanders. Isolate the colt from the other horses and get your Sheriff to call the State Veterinarian to examine it. If it proves to be farcy, there is no cure for it, and the sooner it is dead the better. Do not get any of the discharge from the sores on your hands or you may take the disease.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Wool-growers will hardly fail to note the very interesting advertisement of this week of Messrs. Funsten & Moore, of St. Louis. They have always enjoyed a large Kansas trade simply by deserving it. Feeders of sheep who have not shorn their sheep will do well to correspond with this enterprising firm before shipping their sheep.

The D. Rice Kemper Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, have issued their annual catalogue, No. 38. It contains cuts and descriptions of a large variety of buggies and harness. They will be pleased to send one to any address upon application. We would suggest that our readers obtain one of their catalogues and see for themselves how cheap they can buy a buggy or a harness.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Question—"What can I do to keep flour from caking in the barrel? It doesn't mould, but it gets musty and sifts with difficulty." Answer—The occasion serves to recommend to every housekeeper the Perfection Flour Bin and Sieve, which we regard as a household necessity. No home is complete without one. It is made of tin, lasts forever, and is convenient, useful, and indispensable. It will pay for itself in a short time, as it saves waste, time, and intrusion of dust, vermin, etc. The flour is preserved from mold, must, caking, etc. Enough for baking is sifted in a minute. The prices are \$2.50 to \$4. Write Sherman & Butler, 26 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., for circulars. You need it, and once purchased, you will never regret it.

The elegant catalogue of nursery stock, published by Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., has been received during past week. It is one of the finest of the kind and would be an ornament to the reading table of any farmer or gardener in the land. The firm of Ellwanger & Barry is one of the oldest in the nursery business in the United States. They are proprietors of Mount Hope Nurseries, which were established in 1840. The writer remembers visiting them in July, 1871, and then thought the trees, shrubs and flowers presented the most enchanting view ever beheld by any one. Since then the Mount Hope Nurseries, of Roch-

ester, N. Y., have been made far more beautiful, and contain every plant and flower which can be found in the United States.

Our Chicago manager recently visited the basket factory of Wells Higman Co., of St. Joseph, Mich. Our readers interested in fruit-growing would do well to learn about the manufacture of fruit baskets, crates and boxes. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. Higman, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer of the company, our manager was given quite an idea of the extent of their business. The firm has made several million berry boxes during the past year, turning out 126 dozen bushel baskets, 10,000 to 15,000 grape and peach baskets, and 30,000 to 40,000 berry boxes per day during the busy season, besides large quantities of goods shipped in flat to be made up elsewhere. In manufacturing such enormous quantities the most improved machinery is used, turning them out at an astonishingly low figure. The shipping facilities afforded by St. Joseph are very excellent, and the expense of delivering fruit packages to any part of the country is very trifling. St. Joseph has railroads running north and south, east and west, and three lines of steamers during the navigation season make daily trips between St. Joseph and Chicago, Milwaukee and other lake ports. The Wells Higman Co. will send free an illustrated catalogue upon application.

The Topeka Linseed Oil Works have well-cleaned flaxseed for sowing. Write for prices and terms.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City. March 21, 1892. **CATTLE**—Receipts 2,862. Not much life in the market; steers slow sale; cows in fair demand and steady; stockers and feeders slow sale, but steady prices. Shipping steers, \$2.90 @ \$4.50; cows, \$1.50 @ \$3.00; bulls, \$2.00 @ \$3.00; corn-fed Texas, \$3 @ \$3.50; corn-fed Colorado, \$2.25 @ \$3.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 @ \$3.45. **HOGS**—Receipts 2,241. Range of packers, \$4.25 @ \$4.60; bulk of sales, \$4.40 @ \$4.50. **SHEEP**—Receipts 1,139; run fair and everything went direct to killers; fat lambs and good muttons would have sold well.

Chicago. March 21, 1892. **CATTLE**—Receipts 15,000. Market steady to strong. Good to choice steers, \$3.35 @ \$4.70; others, \$3.25 @ \$3.80; stockers, \$2.00 @ \$3.25; cows, \$1.85 @ \$3.40. **HOGS**—Receipts 20,000. Market 5c higher. Rough and common, \$3.65 @ 10; mixed and packers, \$4.10 @ 40; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4.50 @ 75; light, \$4.25 @ 4.35. **SHEEP**—Receipts 7,000. Market closed 10c higher. Ewes, \$4.50 @ 5.40; Western, \$5.50 @ 6.00; yearlings, \$5.75 @ 6.10; lambs, \$5.75 @ 7.00.

St. Louis. March 21, 1892. **CATTLE**—Receipts 171. Market strong. Fair to good native steers, \$2.75 @ \$4.75; fair to good Texas and Indian steers, \$2.40 @ \$3.40; one bunch Texas Herefords sold at \$5.00. **HOGS**—Receipts 3,000. Market strong. Fair to prime heavy, \$4.60 @ 4.75; mixed, ordinary to good, \$4.00 @ 4.70; light, fair to best, \$4.60 @ 4.75. **SHEEP**—Receipts 1,050. Market steady. Fair to desirable muttons, \$4.20 @ 6.00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City. March 21, 1892. **WHEAT**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 40,500 bushels. Sales—No. 2 hard, 76a 79 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 72 1/2a 75c; No. 4 hard, 69a 71 1/2c; No. 2 red, quoted at 82a 82 1/2c; No. 3 red at 81c; No. 4 red, quoted at 73a 74c. **CORN**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 89,400 bushels. On track, No. 3 mixed, 35c; No. 2 white, 34 1/2c. **OATS**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 14,000 bushels. By sample on track, No. 2 mixed, 28a 28 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 27 1/2a 27 3/4c; No. 4 mixed, 26 1/2a 27c; No. 2 white, 28 1/2a 28 3/4c; No. 3 white, 28a 28 1/2c; No. 4 white, 27a 27 1/2c. **RYE**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 2,000 bushels. By sample on track, No. 2, 75 1/2a 77c, and No. 3, 73a 74c. **FLAXSEED**—87c per bushel upon the basis of pure. **CASIOR BEANS**—\$1.55 per bushel upon the basis of pure. **HAY**—New prairie fancy per ton, \$6.50 @ 6.75; good to choice, \$5.50 @ 6.00; prime, \$4.75 @ 5.00; common, \$4.00 @ 4.50; timothy, fancy, \$8.00 @ 8.50, and choice, \$7.50.

Chicago. March 21, 1892. **WHEAT**—No. 2 spring, 82 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 77; No. 2 red, 86 1/2c. **CORN**—No. 2, 37c. **OATS**—No. 2, 27a 27 1/2c; No. 2 white, 27a 29c; No. 3 white, 28c. **WOOL**—Kansas and Nebraska wools continue steady with a good inquiry existing. Stocks of these wools in this market are pretty well cleaned out. Prices range from 14a 16c for heavy fine, 18a 20c for light fine and 17a 19c for fine medium, being unchanged. **St. Louis.** March 21, 1892. **WHEAT**—No. 2 red, cash, 87 1/2a 88 1/2c. **CORN**—No. 2 cash, 34 1/2a 34 3/4c. **OATS**—No. 2, cash, 29 1/2c. **HAY**—Prairie, \$7.00 @ 8.50; timothy, \$10.50 @ 13.50. **WOOL**—Receipts, 8,000 pounds. Market dull. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19a 23c; coarse braid, 14a 20c; low sandy, 14a 18c; fine light, 16a 21c; fine heavy, 13-18c. Tub-washed—Choice, 30a 33 1/2c; inferior, 25a 30c.

For Your Horse.

For accident, too hard work, and skin diseases. Phenol Sodique does wonders. Also for other animals and human flesh.

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.

COAL.

For prices of celebrated Pittsburg Coal, write to W. E. ANKRUM, Pittsburg, Kas.



SPRAYING OUTFITS PERFECTION

Best, Latest Improved and Cheapest. Our Perfection and Empire Pumps spritz 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. 133 Bristol Ave. LOOKPORT, N. Y.



AERATED OXYGEN

Is the generator of life, and promoter of health. The first great want of men and women is air—air; not air that is robbed of its vitality and vigor, but with as much ozone as it will carry, pure, uncontaminated; air chiefly Oxygen, in a bath of which deadly germs cannot live; air that tones up the system and enriches the blood; air that imparts a fresh lustre to the eyes and new color to the cheeks, and acts in its miraculous way for the renovation of the whole being. **AERATED OXYGEN** forbids the existence of all the deadly parasites that fasten on the delicate linings of the respiratory tract and waste their delicate tissues.

Write for our FREE BOOK of wonderful cures. We have eminent physicians who may be consulted FREE. **AERATED OXYGEN COMPOUND** is Only One-Third the price of other Oxygens, and is for sale only by the

AERATED OXYGEN CO., Offices 3 and 4 Central Music Hall Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

HORSES J. S. COOPER, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.

The largest and only strictly Commission Firm for the sale of all classes of horses. Auction every Wednesday—Private sales daily.

REFERENCES—NATIONAL LIVE STOCK BANK. CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK. CORRESPONDENCE AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WM. A. ROGERS. ROBT. COX. FRANK MITCHENER. **ROGERS & ROGERS,** LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Write for our Market Reports. Sent free.

WOOL ESTABLISHED 1856. **SHERMAN HALL & CO.** COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

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

WOOL **HAGEY BROS. COM. CO.** ST. LOUIS, MO. Office, Cor. Main and Olive Streets.

Warehouses, 222—224 North Main Street, 228 and 225 N. Commercial Street. Wools handled exclusively on commission. Sales and full returns guaranteed inside of six days at highest market prices. Information by mail or wire. We have daily communication with every wool market in the world.

WOOL FUNSTEN & MOORE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Market Reports sent free upon application.

Wool Sacks and Twine furnished at lowest prices.

REFERENCES:

Woodson Nat'l Bank, Yates Center, Kas. Exchange Nat'l Bank, El Dorado, Kas. St. Louis Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Questions.

PILES.—I fear I am afflicted with piles. I have read many newspaper accounts of the disease and tried their remedies, but I find no relief. Have tried many patent medicines, most of them warranted to cure, but they don't cure. Why do tradesmen say they warrant their goods to do what they don't do? Many of my neighbors and acquaintances say they have about the same trouble and experience that I do. M. T.
Junction City, March 10, 1892.

As you don't give any of your symptoms, I can only presume as you fear, that you have the piles. Some newspaper accounts give very fair and some even very vivid descriptions of the disease. But few or none of them give the prevailing causes. They come most frequently from the butcher's block. Perhaps you smile at that. But stop and think a moment. Next time you go to the butcher's have your eyes open and be full of observation. See how every spare-rib and soup-bone, and lamb chop and pork chop are prepared for you through the agency of that terrible weapon, the butcher's cleaver. Your meat is literally *chopped*. That is the reason some pieces are called *chops*. Then see again how many porterhouse and other steaks are cut through the muscle with a knife and then sawed through the bone with a coarse saw. Examine more closely and you will find in the flesh of the chops and the steaks fine fragments and splinters and spicula of bone. Follow those home; see them go into the boiling pot or roasting pan, or broiler or frying pan. They are cooked with meat and come to table with it. But they are just as hard and flinty after cooking as before; just as sharp pointed and rough and ragged. Thousands of people eat the meat carelessly and allow these minute fragments of bone to go with the meat into the stomach. There, digestion dissolves the steak or roast into a fine liquid state, leaving all the specula of bones still as sharp and hard as before, for bone does not digest. Then these fragments of bone pass on down the alimentary canal with the liquid food. While in transit through the twenty feet of the small intestine, the nutritive portion of the food has mostly been taken out of it and absorbed into the circulation, and the waste or non-nutritive portion passes on into the colon, a large sac, five feet long, where the larger portion of the moisture is absorbed out of it, leaving the refuse, nearly dry, to be formed into lumps very much the size and shape of the pouch or tube it lies in. Then when the lower end of the colon, which is called the rectum, becomes fairly distended with the accumulation of this waste matter it brings about defecation, or the act of emptying the bowel of all the substances eaten that could not be transformed into blood.

If you have mentally followed these little fragments of bone or egg shell or oyster shell through the twenty-five feet of alimentary canal to the terminal pouch, where the last of its moisture has been absorbed and the fecal ball formed, you can easily apprehend that some of these fragments may lie on the outside of the ball against the thin, delicate mucous membrane lining the stomach. It is as thin and delicate as the lining of your lip. When the bowel moves, it often happens that a sharp fragment of bone is driven into the lining membrane of the rectum like a sliver into your flesh. The next time the bowel moves, it is driven in a little deeper, and after several repetitions of that process the nerve points in the vicinity of the specula become irritated, and by sympathetic action they induce the sphincter muscle, a circular muscle that by contracting closes the rectal pouch, to contract and remain a long time contracted, just like a cinder in your eye makes the circular muscle of the eye contract and close and pinch up tighter and tighter until the eye is all engorged and inflamed, unless you get the cinder out very soon. But in the rectum the membrane is far less sensitive than that lining the eye, so there is not so much pain, and if the splinter lodges an inch or so above the outer margin, there is no pain for want of sensitive nerves there. Still the irritation is present without pain, and the

contractions come on and continue just as energetically.

All through that lining membrane and in the tissues behind it are what are known as the hemorrhoidal veins, which are engaged in carrying the blood back into the portal circulation which has been pumped down to that region through the arteries, whose walls are deeper in the tissues, and are thicker, and less compressible than the veins. When the sphincter muscle remains contracted a long time from nerve irritation, the blood that is purified through the arteries begins to accumulate in the thin-walled veins, and they being elastic, soon begin to enlarge from blood pressure, and they keep on stretching and enlarging until after they burst and give rise to bleeding piles. If their walls are tough enough to withstand the pressure from the arteries without bursting, then the blood accumulates in the venous pouches thus formed just outside of the sphincter muscle, and you have fully developed piles. Then if the blood is held in these venous pouches long enough it becomes clotted and forms a permanent lump. I recently removed as many as fifty of these venous clots from one patient. When these clots form nothing but surgery will cure them. Thus you can trace effect back to cause—piles back to the butcher's cleaver. There are a few other and less frequent causes which now and then produce piles. Severe straining, lifting, or sitting long where a certain degree of pressure is exerted on the hemorrhoidal veins so that the blood cannot flow freely through them. Certain forms of constipation, whereby the stool accumulates in the rectum and becomes hard and dry, creating internal pressure upon the veins. As countless people eat butchers' meat, so countless people have piles. Many escape for years or for life, but very many are not so fortunate. Surgeons are often called upon to hunt up and pick out the offending fragments of bone and shell lodged in the rectum. Sometimes it is found that they have traversed their way downward and outward until they tunnel clear through alongside of the rectum and form false canals called fistula. As people become more enlightened as to the causes of disease, the time will come when the butcher's cleaver and bone saw will be banished by law from the land, and thus probably one half the piles that effect humanity will be legislated out of existence—cured by law.

You can now see why neither patent nor doctor's medicines can cure many cases of piles. You might as well try to cure a sliver in your finger by putting drugs in your stomach as to take drugs to cure that large proportion of pile cases caused by fragments of bone and oyster and egg shells. Nothing but surgery ever cured that variety of piles. But surgery makes the perfect cure in such cases very promptly. As to why tradesmen lie to you about their goods, you can answer that perhaps as well as I can. It is not a medical or sanitary question. Why does everybody lie? Why does the Good Book declare that "all men are liars?"

Possibly it is because they are all afflicted with piles. The family doctor will offer that as the proper solution of that great ethical question until some vegetarian can find a better answer.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX"

SPECIAL NOTICE

Complying with general request,

BEECHAM'S PILLS will in future for the United States be covered with a **Quickly Soluble, Pleasant Coating**, completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy.

Price 25 cents a Box.
New York Depot 365 Canal Street.

OUR NEW

76 page, Illustrated Pamphlet on **Stupor**, issued Jan'y, 1892, will be mailed to any address, on receipt of 40c in stamps.

Address: **MAGNETIC ELECTRIC COMPANY**, Dr. Pierce & Son, San Francisco, Cal. or St. Louis, Mo.

CATARRH OF MIDDLE EAR.

The Beauty and Utility of the Ear When Healthy. Its Ugliness and Worthlessness When Diseased.

A Peculiar Case.

On February 16, 1892, the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company received the following letter from R. Walter Brady, Cascade, Ark.:

"I take pleasure in recommending your medicines. The benefit I have derived from the use of your remedies could not be bought for any amount of money. When I was about five years old I had a long spell of typhoid fever and pneumonia. After I got well I took the running at the ears, and for fourteen years I was almost an invalid. It was so continual and so offensive that I excluded myself from all society. I could do nothing, was unfit for manual labor, and I had almost come to the conclusion that it would be better if I were dead. My father consulted several doctors. They said I had an abscess in my head. I tried several kinds of medicines, but they were of no avail; so I gave it up and thought it might be that I would out-grow it. After I had borne it for fourteen years I received a pamphlet from Dr. S. B. Hartman, entitled 'The Ills of Life.' I had given up all hope of ever being cured, but would have tried anything. I wrote to Dr. Hartman to know what he would charge for taking my case on the insurance. He wrote me that the remedy was simple and that I could cure myself. After using \$17.00 worth of your remedies I found that I was entirely cured. I am now as active, stout and hearty as any young man could wish to be. The world could not buy my fortune. I recommend to all as the best medicine sold."

When the chronic catarrh passes up the eustachian tubes into the middle ear it sets up an inflammation which is liable to terminate in suppuration, or the formation of matter. The matter accumulates and presses on the membrana tympani, producing earache, and in many cases ruptures the ear-drum when the matter escapes out of the ears externally, generally called running at the ears. Running ears, if neglected, not only result in deafness, but may cause death. In long-standing cases the hearing will likely be impaired, owing to injury of the delicate parts of the ear. It is not always that chronic catarrh of the middle ear pro-

duces running ears, but often a dryness of the mucous lining, which gives rise to cracking or snapping sounds, and in some cases a peculiar pressure or full feeling inside the ear.

In recent cases, of not more than two years' duration, Pe-ru-na, taken as directed on the bottle, will effect a cure in a few weeks or months. The cure is hastened by gradually increasing the dose recommended on the bottle to a double dose. But cases like the above, where the discharge from the ear is of long standing, and especially if it be of a fetid order, Lacu-pl-a should be taken according to the directions on the label until the system is thoroughly cleansed, after which the Pe-ru-na will complete the cure. There need be no failures to obtain a cure in a single case. A cure is within reach of all.

Those desiring further particulars should address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O., for The Family Physician No. 2, a treatise of 32 pages on catarrh in all varieties and stages, consumption, la grippe, coughs, colds, and all other climatic diseases of winter and spring. Sent free to any address.

BRONZE POTATO PLANTS

A SWEET POTATO the should be in possession of all growers. Send for Circular. SNYDER & GAY, ORD, Atchison, Kansas.

Money Saved is Money Made

Save 25 to 50 cents on every dollar you spend. Write for our mammoth Catalogue, a 600 page book, containing illustration and giving lowest manufacturers' prices, with manufacturers' discounts, of every kind of goods and supplies manufactured and imported into the United States—Groceries, Household Goods, Furniture, Clothing, Ladies' and Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Dr. Goods, White Goods, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, Notions, Glassware, Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Buggies, Whips, Agricultural Implements, etc. ONLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS. Catalogue sent on receipt of 25 cents for expressage. We are the only concern who sells at manufacturers' prices, allowing the buyer the same discount that the manufacturer gives to the whole sale buyer. We guarantee all goods as represented; if not found so, money refunded. Goods sent by express or freight, with privilege of examination before paying. A. KARPEN & CO., 122 Quincy Street, Chicago, Ill.

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.

HARVEY, ILL.

The Wonderful Temperance Manufacturing Town. Only Two Miles South of Chicago.

- HARVEY sends greetings to all our readers.
- HARVEY invites you all to come and see for yourselves what wonders can be done on a temperance basis.
- HARVEY is only about ONE YEAR OLD.
- HARVEY has now over 4,000 inhabitants.
- HARVEY has not one saloon, and every deed given forever forbids the opening of one single saloon.
- HARVEY has these manufactories now: The Craver & Steele Mfg. Co., Manufacturers Headers, Vehicles, and Carriage and Wagon Wheels; The Harvey Steel Car Co.; The Buda Foundry and Manufacturing Co.; The Bellaire Stamping Co.; Atkinson Steel and Spring Co.; Middleton Car Springs Co.; The Laughlin Manufacturing Co.; The Automatic Mower Works; The Harvey Citizen Publishing Co., publishing a Weekly Prohibition Paper, \$1 per year; The Harvey Transit Co. Other large firms are negotiating.
- HARVEY lots sold one year ago at from \$200 to \$500 are now selling at from \$800 to \$1,500 each.
- HARVEY has five church organizations.
- HARVEY has three public and three private schools, and one Academy which teaches manual training.
- HARVEY is the town where you will want a lot for investment or a home for the family.

We will send you a beautiful book about Harvey if you will send us your address.

Opinion of Harvey, by REV. E. P. HART, Bishop Free Methodist Church:

Having visited Harvey, the new and rapidly growing suburb of Chicago, I am, from personal observation, prepared to say, I know of no more desirable location this side of the Rocky mountains, for either residence or investment. A prohibitory clause inserted in deed of each lot sold, secures protection from the liquor curse, and the wisdom and enterprise manifested on the part of the founders, in securing so many and such extensive manufacturing establishments, warrants financial success. Six large manufactories, employing some 1,500 workmen, are already in successful operation, with several others under contract to locate there. It is situated about eighteen miles south of the center of Chicago, and only about twenty-five minutes ride from the World's Fair site, regularly laid out in blocks, with streets graded and lined with shade trees. It bids fair to become one of the pleasant suburban residence towns of the future metropolis of the nation.

E. P. HART.
I can heartily recommend Rev. J. A. Murray to the confidence of any who may desire to invest in Harvey.
August 13, 1891.

Our Property is as good as any in Harvey, and is selling at much lower prices than other.

J. A. MURRAY, Manager,
1206 Tacoma Building, Chicago.

(Mention this paper.)

The Poultry Yard.

Marketing Young Poultry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Nearly always for a while in the spring prices for poultry of all kinds are good, and especially so for young poultry. In order, however, to realize the best price, young chickens should average about ten pounds in weight and should be in a good condition. To secure this it is, of course, necessary to hatch early and then to push the growth so as to secure as rapid a gain as possible. In many cases a very few days will make a very considerable difference in the price realized, so much so that often the question of profit is determined by the earliness with which they are placed upon the market. And it is very often the case that when, from any cause, the chickens cannot be sent to market early, it will be better to feed to maturity rather than market young, as after the market begins to get crowded, prices go down very rapidly. It always is an item, however, to have them in good condition before selling. Even with young poultry, at this time the condition has considerable to do with the price it is possible to realize. As with nearly all other work connected with the farm, it is best to take all reasonable pains to have the product of the best quality, and if the poultry have been kept growing thrifty, a week's feeding of all the fattening food they will eat will make a considerable difference in the price realized. Corn meal wet up with sweet or skim-milk, wheat bran and boiled mashed potatoes, buckwheat with corn meal, all make a good fattening ration, and by feeding regularly five times a day they can be made to fatten very rapidly. Market as soon as they will average two pounds in weight; and rather than be late in sending to market, sell them when they weigh one and a half pounds. But if prices get low before this can be done, it will cost but little to let them mature. On the farm they will pick up the greater part of their living, so that the additional gain in weight will be largely profit. When it can be done, even with the young poultry, it is best to sort and send in as even lots as possible, as better average prices can be realized than if they are shipped as a mixed lot. It is by the attention given to the little things in the management that poultry can be made most profitable.

N. J. S.

Poultry Notes.

Ten common-sized eggs weigh a pound. A rooster makes a pretty fair watch dog, if you understand rooster talk.—*Century Magazine.*

According to one poultry writer, 300 pullets, if of an early hatch, will lay more eggs in winter than 500 hens.

In summer laying hens should have little or no corn; and in winter it should be only one-third of daily rations.

Why not invent a good American goose? One that would put the Toulouse or the Embden in the shade.—*Iowa Homestead.*

We are frequently told to weed out the poultry flock and sell the selections, but my experience leads me to weed out a few of the choicest birds for breeding and let the great mass of the flock go to the block. Comparatively few birds are fit to pen for an increase of stock.—*L. J. Simpson.*

Eggs, directly from the nest, used either as food or for culinary purposes, are not as rich and appetizing as when a day or two old. But the egg, one day old—that's the one to be sought after for the invalid; the one to be whipped into a nourishing drink, and the only one.—*Hartford Times.*

The pail of coal ashes may seem fine enough to please the daintiest hen, but sift them and you will be surprised to see how many sharp cinders you obtain, enough to discourage any hen in her attempt to use the dust box. Throw the cinders in a pile by themselves.—*American Poultry Journal.*

A Death-Bearing Change.

A slight change of temperature, especially to a delicate person, may bear death with it. Against the effect of variations of temperature, of damp or exposure in rigorous, stormy weather, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a reliable means of protection. It checks the progress of la grippe with marvelous success. For malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia and biliousness it is highly efficacious.

WM. ERNST, GRAF, NEB.

Breeder and Importer of

PERCHERON AND FRENCH COACH HORSES



Twenty Tested and Acclimated Stallions. All my horses are recorded in the American and French Stud Books, and certificates furnished at sale. I have the best blood in existence in my stud and sell my horses on easy terms. If I don't offer you better horses for less money than any other importer or breeder I will pay your expenses of coming to my place, and you shall be the judge. My farm, known as the "Wolf Creek Stock Farm," is located on the C. B. & Q. railroad, between Tecumseh and Nebraska City, within three-fourths of a mile of Graf. Write for my new catalogue or come and see and be convinced. WM. ERNST, Graf, Nebraska.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

F. B. RIX & CO., PROPRIETORS.



ENGLISH SHIRES, PERCHERONS AND COACH HORSES.

The winners of one hundred and eleven prizes at present in our stables.

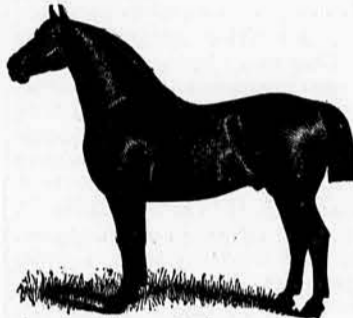
Prices the lowest and terms to suit needs of purchasers. Catalogue free.

LEONARD HEISEL.

N. S. BRYANT.

HEISEL & BRYANT,

CARBONDALE, KANSAS,



Young Wilco 1296.

Importers and breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons, Royal Belgians and German Coach Horses. The best lot of the above mentioned horses for sale to be found in this country, being of the best breeding by celebrated sires. Our stock won ten prizes at the State Fair and fourteen at the Osage county fair, at Burlingame. No firm can give a better showing for the same number of horses, and can sell at a profit and terms that will command your patronage. Our horses are all young and sound and every horse guaranteed a breeder. Our high-stepping German Coachers and low, thick Belgians will please you. Do not forget us, but write or come and see us—eighteen miles south of Topeka, on the A., T. & S. F. railroad.

WM. AUSTIN, AUSTIN & GRAY BROS.,

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

SUCCESSOR TO

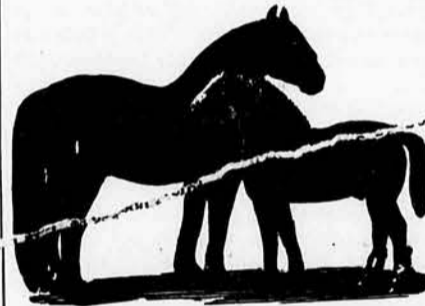
Importer and Breeder of

Suffolk Punch, French Coach,

ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE,

PERCHERON

And Standard-bred Stallions and Mares



My horses were selected direct from the breeders of Europe, and are descendants of the most noted prize-winners of the old world. I paid spot cash for all my stock and got the best at great bargains and was not obliged to take the refuse from dealers at exorbitant figures in order to obtain credit, thereby enabling me to sell better animals at better prices, longer time and a lower rate of interest than almost any other dealer in America.

I have also the most superior system of organizing companies and stock syndicates in this country, and insure satisfaction. I call especial attention to my references. By these it will be seen that I am not handling on commission the refuse horses of dealers in Europe. With me you get a square transaction, a good animal, a valid guarantee, and will compete with any firm in America on prices and terms besides. Write me for descriptive catalogue, and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

The Hogate, Watkins & Foster Importing Co.

IMPORTED AND REGISTERED



CATALONIAN JACKS,
OLDENBURG COACH,
PERCHERON, BELGIAN,
and ENGLISH SHIRE.



Stock all fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous, good bone and feet. Every animal guaranteed an average breeder.

WILL PAY THE EXPENSES

of any party or parties visiting our stables and finding any misrepresentation. Visitors welcome.

Write us for our new catalogue.

W. V. FOSTER, Secretary,
Belleville, Kansas.

E. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON, CLEVELAND BAY

FRENCH COACH HORSES.

An Importation of 125 Head,
Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

Terms to suit purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Stables in town.

E. BENNETT & SON.



PERCHERON AND FRENCH COACH

Horses and Mares

In exchange for good unincumbered LAND in eastern Kansas. Write or come at once.
C. V. HOLDER, Wilsey, Kas.



MORGAN HORSES.

Send for Catalogue containing pedigrees to
Morgan Horse Co.,
DUNDEE, ILL.
Mention this paper.

HOME OF
YOUNG TROTTER STOCK FOR SALE.

FASHION STUD FARM

Bred and sold MONBARS, two-year-old record, 2:04; (the greatest stake and race winner of his age); PIXLEY, 2:16; POEM, 2:16; PRES-TO, 2:19; and a host of others, and now offers

FOR SALE

Youngsters equally as promising and at low prices. Catalogue sent free.

ADDRESS,
FASHION STUD FARM,
TRENTON, N. J.

BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.

LADY MAUD, 2:18 1/2. LUCY, 2:18 1/2.

BEULAH, 2:19 1/2. GOLDSMITH MAID, 2:14. OUT OF GREATEST PRODUCING DAM.

LADY THORN, 2:16. BY 25 DIFFERENT LEADING Sires.

HOLSTEINS!

100 Head Choice Holstein-Friesians.



TERMS EASY! PRICES LOW!

Milk Record, 94 1/2 lbs. in 1 day, 1100 lbs. in 5 months. BUTTER RECORD, 23 1/2 lbs. in one week. Lady Philaid, 10894 H.H.B.

Comprising the most noted prize winners in Holland and America. Families represented: "Philaidia," "Mercedes," "Netherlands," "Tritonia," etc. Choice young bulls of these strains for sale. W. H. S. FOSTER, Fostoria, Ohio.

JAY-EYE-SEE CHECK HOOK.

Any style of check rein can be used. Nothing to get out of repair. Rein adjusted as easily as with common hook. Ask your harness dealer to get you one. If he will not we will mail you one postpaid, 50c, in Nickel Plate, Rubber Finish, or Rubber with Gold Lining.

RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO.
J. P. DAVIES, Mgr. Racine, Wis.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

FRANK MILLER'S

FOR HOME AND STABLE USE

HARNESS DRESSING

For Harness, Buggy Tops, Saddles, Fly Nets, Traveling Bags, Military Equipments, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish which will not peel or crack off, smut or creak by handling. Not a varnish used by the U. S. Army and is the standard among manufacturers and owners of fine harness in every quarter of the globe.

SOLD BY ALL HARNESS MAKERS.

LUMPY-JAW REMEDY

If you have no animal affected now, you may have. Save your own and cure your neighbors' and make big money. Recipe for \$1. Cure or money refunded. Five cents' worth will cure an animal. Can be had at any druggist's. I. G. HEAPS, ANNAWAN, ILL.

COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.

Cures Scab, kills Ticks and Lice, improves both Sheep and Wool. \$2 packet makes 100 gallons. Order of Swift & Holliday, Topeka, and Funsten & Moore, St. Louis, Mo.

TANSY PILLS!

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

WITH STAMP "ADDRESS" **THE LEADER INCUBATOR CO.**
 For catalogue. It gives points on poultry raising and describes the most perfect hatcher. EVERY machine guaranteed reliable and Self-Regulating. EGGS turned without removing the trays. 227 N. 3rd St., Quincy, Ill.

Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY
 Established 1867. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue. **MORGAN, KELLY & TANEYHILL,** Waterloo, Iowa.

WELL MACHINERY.
 Send for Illustrated Catalogue, showing Well Augers, Rock Drills, Hydraulic and Jetting Machinery, Wind Mills, etc. Have been tested for years, and fully warranted. **The Pech Mfg. Co.,** LEEDS, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

HANG YOUR DOORS
 on the Barn, or on any other Building, with Stanley's Corrugated Steel Hinges, as they are much stronger and handsomer than the old style and cost no more.

THE STANLEY WORKS
 They can be had Japanned or Galvanized at slight additional cost, thus preventing rust. If no hardware dealer in your vicinity keeps them write us. **THE STANLEY WORKS, New Britain, Conn.**

DO YOU KNOW
 That the PERFECTION **FLOUR BIN & SIEVE** Combines Sack or Barrel, Sifter Pan and Scoop, preserves flour from mould and mustiness. Keeps out dust, vermin, etc. YOU OUGHT TO HAVE ONE. Ask our agent or your dealer for them, if they cannot supply you, write to us. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
 Prices: 25 lbs. \$2.50 | AGENTS
 to hold 50 lbs. \$3.00 | WANTED.
 100 lbs. \$4.00
SHERMAN & BUTLER, CHICAGO, 24-26 W. Lake St. B 01.

INCUBATOR
"THE CHICAGO CHIEF"
 LOWEST PRICED INCUBATOR MADE.
 No. 1, 800-Egg Size, \$17
 No. 2, 600-Egg Size, \$27
 Send for descriptive circular.
F. M. GURVEA, 4004 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS
 Grinds from 100 to 800 Bushels per day according to fineness. Grinds ear corn, oats, etc., fine enough for any purpose. We warrant the Peerless to be the **BEST and CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH.**
 Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the **JOLIET-STROWBRIDGE CO., Joliet, Ill.** (General Western Agents for the CHAMPION WAGON, The Horse's Friend.)

NOTICE THESE LITTLE BALLS!
 They make the great Ball Hangers which make the

KEYSTONE DISC HARROW
 The WONDER of all practical Farm People. The same device which makes the Bicycle run easy, enables our Harrow to save one horse power in use, beside cost for repairs. It conquers toughest sod - fits uneven ground. Examine it yourself. Where time and horse-flesh are thought worth saving, the "Keystone" goes to stay.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.
 BRANCHES: St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., Council Bluffs, Ia., Columbus, Ohio.

Send for Harrow Book - "The Reason Why," Free.

TRADE MARK.
THE CLAIRETTE SOAP
N.K. FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS

In Hard or Soft Water this Soap works so well, that Women want NO OTHER.

FARM FENCE Made of Best Galvanized STEEL WIRE
 Best Fence and Gates for all purposes. Write for catalogue giving full particulars. **THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO. Richmond, Ind.**

INDUSTRIAL IRON WORKS
 S.H. WRIGHT PROP.
 WILL DUPLICATE ANY PART OF ANY MACHINE. SEND BROKEN PARTS.
 118 E. 8th ST. TOPEKA, KAN.

45 sold in '88
2,288 sold in '89
20,268 sold in '90
20,049 sold in '91
60,000 will be sold in '92

A Steel Windmill and Steel Tower every 3 minutes.
 These figures tell the story of the ever-growing, ever-going, everlasting Steel Aermotor. Where one goes others follow, and we "take the country." Though sold, we were unable to make all of the 30,000 Aermotors in '91. Orders often waited 6 weeks to be filled, but now we have vastly increased our plant and are prepared promptly to plant our increase in every habitable portion of the globe. Are you curious to know how the Aermotor Co. in the 4th year of its existence, came to make many times as many windmills as all other makers combined? How we came to originate the Steel Wheel, the Steel Fixed Tower, the Steel Tilting Tower?
 1st. We commenced in a field in which there had been no improvement for 25 years, and in which there seemed no talent or ambition, and none has yet been shown except in feeble imitation of our invention.
 2d. Before commencing the manufacture, exhaustive scientific investigation and experiments were made by a skilled mechanical engineer, in which over 5,000 dynamometric tests were made on 51 different forms of wheels, propelled by artificial and therefore uniform wind, which settled definitely many questions relating to the proper speed of wheel, the best form, angle, curvature and amount of sail surface, the resistance of air to rotation, obstructions in the wheel, such as heavy wooden arms, obstructions before the wheel, as in the vaneless mill, and many other more abstruse, though not less important questions. These investigations proved that the power of the best wind wheels could be doubled, and the AERMOTOR daily demonstrates it has been done.
 3d. To the liberal policy of the Aermotor Co., that guarantees its goods satisfactory or pays freight both ways, and to the enormous output of its factory which enables it to furnish the best article at less than the poorest sold for. For '92 we furnish the most perfect bearings ever put on a windmill, and have made an exhaustive revision of the Aermotor and Towers.
 If you want a strong, stiff, Steel Fixed Tower - or if you want the tower you don't have to climb (the Steel Tilting Tower) and the Wheel that runs when all others stand still that costs you less than wood and lasts ten times as long (The Steel Aermotor) or if you want a Geared Aermotor to churn, grind, cut feed, pump water, turn grindstones and saw wood, that does the work of 4 horses at the cost of one (\$100), write for copiously illustrated printed matter, showing every conceivable phase of windmill construction and work, to the **AERMOTOR CO., 12th and Rockwell Sts., Chicago, or 12 Main St., San Francisco.**

GALVANIZED It is not enough to make windmills of galvanized iron. The steel must be galvanized in a special way. The steel used in the Aermotor is galvanized in this way, and is absolutely protected from rust and decay.

The Aermotor Pneumatic Water Supply System enables you to supply every part of your house with water without an Elevated Tank.

ALL STEEL LIGHTNING FULL CIRCLE
K.C. HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

ADVANCE
 Threshers, Engines, Self-Feeders, Stackers, and Horse-Powers.
 For Catalogues and prices write **ADVANCE THRESHER CO., BRANCH HOUSE: 1905-9 W. 12th St. Kansas City, Mo.**

THE Topeka Automatic Self Regulating WINDMILL
TOPEKA, KAN.

The Most Simple! The Most Durable! The Most Powerful!
 Mills and Tanks manufactured and furnished on short notice by **JONATHAN THOMAS, North Topeka, Kas.**

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address **J. H. REEVES, Box 2290, New York City, N. Y.**

PRINTING.
 Estimates cheerfully given. Work guaranteed satisfactory. **O. W. Douglass, 8th & Kas. Ave., Topeka.**

NEVER MIND THE FREIGHT.
 You will more than save it in buying a **Victor Standard Scale**
 The best in the market. For circulars, prices and fair play, address, **Moline Scale Co., Moline, Illinois.**

FENCING
 WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.
WOVEN WIRE
RABBIT & POULTRY FENCING.
 Freight Paid. **McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO**

FENCING
 For pasture and farm fencing Adams' "Combination Woven Wire" has no equal. NOTICE THE CUT. PLEASE. The upper half is of the standard style, while through the center of the lower meshes are run parallel wires, making them half the size of the upper ones, and adding greatly to its strength and utility and not materially increasing its cost. Write for descriptive circular. **W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.**

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.
HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., Surgeon.
 118 W. Sixth St. Topeka, Kas.

OLDEST & ORIGINAL DOCTOR WHITTIER.
 10 WEST NINTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.
NERVOUS DEBILITY,

seminal weakness, impotency, etc., resulting from youthful indiscretion, excesses in matured years and other causes, inducing some of the following symptoms, as dizziness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emulsions, exhaustion, varicocele, etc., are permanently cured. Impaired vitality in many men is caused by diurnal losses, and kidney troubles. Dr. Whittier can insure complete restoration to health, and vigor, in every case undertaken.
SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, and all kidney and bladder troubles perfectly cured.
IF YOU ARE DISCOURAGED consult Dr. H. J. Whittier, whose long residence in this city, extensive practice, unflinching success, and reasonable charges, are an honorable guarantee of the faithful fulfillment of every promise, of which none are made, that age, integrity, and long experience can not justify. Improved **QUESTION BLANKS**, sealed, on application. Private consultation **FREE.** Hours - 9 to 5; 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 12. Address **H. J. WHITTIER, M. D., 10 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.**

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
 and **DOUBLE WIRE SENSORY Cures** Rheumatism, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Errors of Youth, Sexual Exhaustion, Lost Manhood, Trembling and all Male and Female Troubles. SEND 5c. POSTAGE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK in English and German. **ELECTRIC TRUSS and BELT Combined.** Address **THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Idleness is a Crime. **AGENTS WANTED.** Both Sexes, to sell "ACTINA" Eye Restorer and Catarrh Cure and Prof. Wilson's Magneto-Conservative Goggles, for the cure of all forms of ailments. Large income may be made by persevering persons. \$3 samples free. Don't delay. Territory is being filled up. Address **W. C. Wilson, 1021 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.**

MANHOOD RESTORED.
 Free Remedy. A victim of youthful errors causing lack of vigor, Atrophy, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc., will gladly send (sealed) Free to all sufferers a recipe that cured him after all other remedies failed. Address with stamp, **L. A. BRADLEY, Grocer Battle Creek, Mich.**

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED
 by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Wonders heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE by **F. H. HAZEL, 233 B'way, N.Y.** Write for book of proofs.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 9, 1892.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk. COW—Taken up by Josh Samuels, in Greenwood tp., one red and white spotted cow, about 9 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.50.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk. COW—Taken up by P. T. Rhoads, in Mission tp. (P. O. Topeka), February 22, 1892 one dehorned roan cow, 4 years old; valued at \$20.

2 CALVES—By same, two black polled bull calves, 10 months old, valued at \$10 each. CALF—By same, one red-roan bull calf with white on head, belly and legs, 10 months old; valued at \$8. CALF—By same, one black better calf with white on head, belly and legs, 10 months old; valued at \$8.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 16, 1892.

Butler county—Jno. T. Evans, clerk. MARE—Taken up by James Rinsard, in Sycamore tp., P. O. Matfield Green, February 4, 1892, one cream-colored mare, 16 years old, scar in front of both hips; valued at \$5.

MONTGOMERY county—G. H. Evans, clerk. 2 STEERS—Taken up by William Bearinger, in Parker tp., P. O. Coffeyville, January 21, 1892, two 8 year-old steers—one white and one red, no marks or brands; valued at \$24.

Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk. FILLY—Taken up by J. C. F. Kirk, in Bassar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, December 20, 1891, one iron-gray filly, white spot in forehead, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by S. D. Beach, in Lincoln tp., February 20, 1892, one red and white 1-year-old heifer, under-bit in left ear, small fork in right ear; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1892.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk. STEER—Taken up by A. G. Fuller, in Lincoln tp., February 1, 1892, one red steer, 2 years old, branded indistinctly on left hip; valued at \$25.

Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk. STEER—Taken up by U. A. Cowley, in Cedar tp., March 10, 1892, one roan steer, 1 year last spring, red sides and ears, crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

Too Late to Classify.

MULBERRY GROVE FARM.—Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs, \$1 per 15. J. R. Cotton, Emporia, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A good smooth quarter section at Jerome, Gove county, Kansas. Good frame house 24x16, painted; frame stable and wagon shed, 24x11; a good spring of water; plenty of range. Terms easy. Apply to W. B. Faulkner, Sibley, Kas.

TO EXCHANGE.—Farm, well improved, 210 acres, 6 acres in small grain. Will trade for sheep and other good stock. A. Deeds, Glen Elder, Kas.

FRED GLAUER, THE POULTRYMAN, Beloit, Kas. S. C. B. Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Dark Brahmas, Black Langhans, White Leghorns. Eggs for setting—\$1 per 15, \$2 per 30. Red Caps, S. S. Hamburgs, Bantams—\$2 per 14 eggs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Shire stallion, Imp. Prime No. 591, s/b St. Edwards 3229, dam Gilly Flower by Sampson 2d. A good bargain. Address O. L. Tindall, Lawrence, Kas.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE.—We have three young Jersey bulls for sale, all solid colors, from true dam and granddams. Price, \$40 per head. The LaVeta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas.

JOHN COLBERG, breeder of pure Light Brahmas and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15, or \$2 for 26. I will sell the balance of my Light Brahma cockerels at 75 cents each. Farmers, improve your stock by sending for one at once. Remit by postal note. Miller, Lyon county, Kas.

FOR SALE.—First-class farmers' spring wagons of our own make, very cheap. Kelsey & Lannan, 424 and 426 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A few Light Brahma cockerels. Large fine ones for \$1 apiece. Mrs. N. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From Felch ped'gee Light Brahma. Prize winners. Twenty-seven chicks from twenty-seven eggs set in February. We know them to be fertile. 3 eggs, \$2.50 per 15, \$4 per 25. Mrs. Emma Brasler, Topeka, Kas.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—120 acres fine land in Franklin county, Nebraska; 32 acres under plow; never-failing water. Also 180 acres in Codington county, South Dakota, and 180 acres in Richland county, North Dakota. Choice prairie. No irrigation. For particulars, address W. E. Bates, De Graff, Kas.

Invincible Hatcher.

Self Regulating. As good a hatcher as the best. Send 2-cent stamp for No 9 Catalogue to Buckeye Incubator Co., Springfield, Ohio.

PEATS THE WALL PAPER

Merchants Chicago. Retail all grades of WALL PAPER of the newest designs and latest colorings in small quantities; many patterns cheaper than your home dealer can buy them. GOOD PAPER, 3c. GOLD PAPER, 5c. Handsome parlor paper 10-12 1/2-15c per roll with wide border and ceiling to match. If you intend to use any WALL PAPER whatever send 10 cents for postage on samples and his guide "HOW TO PAPER" will be sent free. Agents sample books \$1. See his samples before you buy. ALFRED PEATS, Wall Paper Merchant, 136-138 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

BE HAPPY WHILE YOU LIVE, FOR YOU WILL BE A LONG TIME DEAD To be Happy buy a DANDY STEEL MILL AND A DANDY STEEL TOWER.

With graphite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill requires no oil for years, therefore no more climbing towers, no more sifting towers to break down and injure you or your cattle. Needs no attention and is warranted to last longer than other mills that are oiled, and will be sent to Good Parties on 30 Days Test Trials. If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Four Corner Tower, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girls and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, strong and durable tower on the market and can be erected in one-half the time of wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be undersold. Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

FREE TO FARMER

The Wind AS A Motive Power. How to obtain it. ATTACH A LITTLE GIANT Power Converter to your existing Pumping Windmill and grind your Feed, cut Fodder, shell Corn and run the Grindstone, Churn, Wood saw, etc. Self-acting. Will not choke. A governor regulates it according to speed of wind. "Does all you claim for it."—Wm. Mohr, Georgetown, Mo. "It far exceeds my expectations."—J. H. Brown, Clinton, Mich. "Mill works like a charm."—J. M. Norton, Eagle Pass, Texas. Ask your dealer or send for illustrated circular and price list. Address C. D. HELWIG, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

OUR LATEST THE GEM STEEL WIND ENGINE AND GEM STEEL TOWER. When furnished with Graphite Bearings, the GEM WIND ENGINE requires no oiling, no climbing of towers, no hinged or fractured towers, and practically no attention, yet is guaranteed more durable than other Mills that are oiled. Truly a GEM, and worth its weight in gold. The GEM STEEL TOWER is made triangular in shape, the corners and girls being of angle steel; the braces are steel rods, each of which can be firmly drawn up, independent of the other. It combines beauty, strength, durability and simplicity to the greatest degree, and is much more easily erected than a tower made of wood. We also manufacture the Celebrated HALLADAY Standard Pumping and Geared Wind Mills, the Standard VANELESS and U. S. SOLID WHEEL Wind Mills, Pumps, Tanks, HORSE HAY TOOLS, and the most complete line of WIND MILL SPECIALTIES. Send for catalogue. Address U. S. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., BATAVIA, ILL., U.S.A. BRANCH OFFICES: Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; Boston, Mass.; Ft. Worth, Tex.



BEE SUPPLIES Retail and Wholesale sale. Everything used in the largest stock in the West. New Catalogue, 60 illustrated pages, free to Bee-keepers. E. KRETCHMER, Red Oak, Iowa.

HIVES Bees, Queens, Sections, Foundation, etc. No worthless ash, no patent humbugs. Everything you need. Do not buy trash at any price. Special Prices to Dealers. Special Offer to Beginners. Send your name and your friends' for a Circular. Ruy NEAR HOME. ST. JOSEPH APRIARY CO., E. T. ABBOTT, Manager. ST. JOE, MO.

FREE No Money Required. Cut this out and send it with your order, and we will send this watch by express for your examination; after you examine it, and find it as represented, pay the express agent \$2.25 and express charges and it is yours, otherwise you pay nothing and it will be returned at our expense. This is positively the first genuine watch ever offered on the face of the earth at this price, and we warrant it a perfect time-keeper. With each watch we send our smooth catalogue and a lovely gold plated chain and charm free, also a printed guarantee which gives you the privilege of returning the watch at any time within one year if it does not give satisfaction. Address THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

SILK DRESS FREE! We will give away absolutely free of cost, an elegant pattern of colored SILK DRESS pattern of 16 yards to any young lady in every town in America, who is willing to introduce among her friends "THE MODERN QUEEN," a large 16-page, 6-column, illustrated magazine, one of the best published. Devoted to Fiction, Fashions, Flowers, Fancy Work, Home Decorations and everything pertaining to the household. Send at once 25 cents for the magazine one year on trial and a package of elegant silks to select from. Address THE MODERN QUEEN CO., 76-78-80 Center St., New Haven, Conn.

CUTS AND Engravings OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

for all illustrative purposes. Cuts of Poultry, Stock, Views, Scenery, Portraits, Buildings, Machinery, etc., executed on short notice, and good work guaranteed. Address JAMES A. MASON, Engraver, Mound Valley, Kas.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas. Everett L. Shelton, Plaintiff, vs. George G. Ready, Sarah T. Ready, Ida A. Lamond, Peter Felts and G. W. Wilson, Defendants. No. 12964.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court, in the above-entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit: Lot numbered 223, on Watson avenue, in West End subdivision to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and is appraised at the sum of \$153, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 17th day of March, 1892. J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff. FRANK HERALD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee County, Kansas. Emma P. Jourdan, Plaintiff, vs. Frank P. McLennan, Defendant. No. 19432.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court, in the above-entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit: Lots numbered 804, 806, 808, 810, and 812, in block 11, on Madison street, in Pierce's addition to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendant, and is appraised at the sum of \$300, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 17th day of March, 1892. J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff. FRANK HERALD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

GEO. W. CRANE & CO., TOPEKA, KAS.,

Publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, etc., and a very large stock of BLANKS, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, send orders to this, the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

Burlington Route SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

FROM KANSAS CITY and ST. JOSEPH TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, OMAHA, PEORIA, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS. PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CAR. FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS. ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE ATLANTIC COAST. THE BEST LINE FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, and all points NORTH and EAST. A. C. DAWES, Gen'l Passenger Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

OREGON

Is rapidly increasing in population, wealth and everything to make it a desirable home. Healthiest State in the Union. Send to Board of Trade, Salem, for illustrated and descriptive pamphlets and information.



Great Southwest System

Connecting the Commercial Centers and rich farms of MISSOURI, The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Towns of KANSAS, The Fertile River Valleys and Trade Centers of NEBRASKA, The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining Districts of COLORADO, The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of ARKANSAS, The Beautiful Rolling Prairies and Woodlands of the INDIAN TERRITORY, The Sugar Plantations of LOUISIANA, The Cotton and Grain Fields, the Cattle Ranges and Winter Resorts of TEXAS, Historical and Scenic OLD AND NEW MEXICO, And forms with its Connections the Popular Winter Route to ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA. For full descriptive and illustrated pamphlets of any of the above States, Address H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.

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, HUTCHINSON and DODGE CITY, and Palace Sleeping Cars between CHICAGO, WICHITA and HUTCHINSON. 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, via St. Joseph, 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 Santitas, and Scenic Grandeur of Colorado. Via The Albert Lea Route. Solid Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars (FREE) to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Peoria, Spirit Lake and Sioux Falls via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Watertown, Sioux Falls, the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest. The Short Line via Seneca and Kankakee offers facilities to travel to and from Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other Southern points. 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.

Two Million Hedge Plants and Apple Seedlings for sale. F. BABCOCK, Topeka, Kas.

Headquarters for all kinds of Grass, Field and Garden Seeds. Millet and Sorghum a specialty.

EDSON & BECK,
Dealers in Flour, Feed, Grain & Hay.
312 214 Sixth Ave. East, Topeka, Kas.

Trees! Cedars! Plants!
Large stock Forest Tree Seedlings, Fruit Trees and Plants. Alliance prices. Write for my free Price Lists and save money. Address GEO. C. HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

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

SEED CORN I have a few hundred bushels of my famous Early Yellow Rose Corn (selected) for sale. Strongest, surest, earliest and largest. Yields 100 bushels 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.

Smith's Small Fruits.
Our Spring Catalogue now ready. New Strawberries, New Raspberries, New Blackberries, 25,000 Edgar Queen Strawberry Plants. 75,000 Cuthbert and Brandywine Red Raspberries. Write for prices. B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

SEED CORN.
HOGUE'S YELLOW DENT has won more Premiums at State and National shows than any other CORN in Nebraska. \$1 per bushel. Write for Circulars. Address **R. HOGUE,** Crete, Nebraska.

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

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. CARPENTER CO.,** Fairbury, Nebraska.

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

THE CHAMPION PEACH.
The Largest and Best EARLY FREE-STONE known; hardy and productive; has no equal. For description and prices of this and all other kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, FOREST SEEDLINGS, and SHRUBBERY, Address **HART PIONEER NURSERIES,** FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

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

Trees, Shrubs Greenhouse and Budding Plants.
Apple Trees, two-year medium, \$5 per 100. Cherry, Pear, Plum and Apricot, 20 cents each. Lombardy Poplar and White Ash, ten to twelve feet, 10 cents. Hay-riand, Bubsch No. 5, Jessie and Jumbo Strawberries, \$2 per 1,000; 10,000 \$15. Raspberries and Blackberries, \$1 per 100; \$1 per 1,000. Rhubarb, \$3 per 100. Asparagus, two-year, \$5 per 1,000. 50 Rhubarb, one-year, by mail, \$1; 100 Asparagus, one-year, \$1 by mail. 25 assorted Greenhouse Plants \$1.40 for \$3. by mail or express. **Bonner Springs Nurseries,** Bonner Springs, Kansas.

Hardy Catalpa and Russian Mulberry
FOR TIMBER CLAIMS.
Stocky trees, twice transplanted, three to four feet high, heavy roots, sure to grow, \$3 to \$5 per hundred, f. o. b. cars.
Splendid altheas, the finest in the State; fine syringas, mock oranges, snowballs and hydrangeas; beautiful dentals, weigelas, Japan quinces, and flowering almonds, all solid and stocky, several times transplanted. Wistarias, ampelopsis, trumpet creepers, clematis, honeysuckles, and other vines in abundance. Headquarters for shade trees and shrubbery. **B. B. SMYTH,** Topeka, Kas.

WALL PAPER
FREE on receipt of 12c to pay postage. Gold papers as low as 4c per roll designs and colorings mailed. **J. G. Beutler, & 1014 W. Madison-st. Chicago.**

Farm Lands!
WATER AND HOUSE RENT.

The Syndicate Lands & Irrigating Corporation is breaking out 5,000 acres of its lands in Finney County, Kansas, lying under the great Amazon Irrigating Canal.

THE GROUND IS VERY FERTILE

and will be watered this season from the Canal, which is also owned by the syndicate. Persons wanting to rent ground for Spring Crops, should correspond at once with

THE SYNDICATE LANDS & IRRIGATING CORPORATION,
Telephone Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Agricultural Books.

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

FARM AND GARDEN.

A. B. C. of Agriculture—Weld.....	50
Asparagus Culture.....	50
Barry's Fruit Garden.....	2.00
Broomcorn and Brooms.....	50
Flax Culture (paper).....	35
Fitz's Sweet Potato Culture.....	50
Henderson's Gardening for Profit.....	2.00
Hop Culture (paper).....	30
Mushrooms: How to Grow Them.....	1.50
Onions: How to Raise Them Profitably (paper).....	20
Silcos and Ensilage.....	50
Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard.....	1.50
Silk Culture (paper).....	30
Tobacco Culture: Full Practical Details.....	25
Farming for Profit.....	3.00
Jones' Peanut Farming: Its Cultivation, etc. (paper).....	50

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Cider-Makers' Handbook.....	1.00
Canning and Preserving (paper).....	40
Grape-Growers' Guide.....	75
Fruits and Fruit Trees of America (new edition) —Downing.....	5.00
Propagation of Plants—Fuller.....	1.50
Field Notes on Apple Culture—Bailey.....	75
Elliot's Hand-Book for Fruit-Growers.....	1.00
Every Woman Her Own Flower-Gardener.....	1.00
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.....	1.50
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....	1.50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture.....	1.50
Parsons on the Rose.....	1.00

HORSES.

American Reformed Horse Book—Dodd.....	2.50
The Horse and His Diseases—Jennings.....	1.25
Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor.....	1.50
Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy.....	1.00
Horse-Breeding (Sanders).....	2.00
Law's Veterinary Adviser.....	2.00
Miles on the Horse's Foot.....	.75
Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America.....	2.50
Youatt & Spooner on the Horse.....	1.50

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

The Dairyman's Manual—Henry Stewart.....	2.00
Allen's American Cattle.....	2.50
Coburn's Swine Husbandry.....	1.75
Dodd's American Cattle Doctor.....	1.50
Harris on the Pig.....	1.50
Jennings' Cattle and Their Diseases.....	1.25
Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry.....	1.25
Randall's Practical Shepherd.....	1.50
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual.....	1.50
The Breeds of Live Stock (Sanders).....	1.50
Feeding Animals (Stewart).....	2.50
A B C Butter-Making (boards).....	.80
Butter and Butter-Making (paper).....	.25
Hog-Raising and Pork-Making (paper).....	.40

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Egg Farm—Stoddard.....	50
Everybody's Patent Book.....	1.00
How to Co-operate: The Full fruits of labor to Producers, Honest Value to Consumers, Just Return to Capital, Prosperity to All. A Manual for Co-operators. By Herbert Myrick. 352 pages. 38 illustrations, octavo.....	1.50
Grains for the Grangers—Discussing all points bearing upon the farmers' movement—S. Smith	1.00
King's Bee-keeper's Text Book.....	1.00
Silk Culture (paper).....	50
American Standard of Excellence in Poultry.....	1.00
Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeper.....	2.00
American Bird Fancier.....	2.50
Quilby's New Bee-Keeping.....	1.50
Dogs (by Richardson).....	.60
Atwood's Country Houses.....	1.50
Barns, Plans and Out-buildings.....	1.50
Arnold's American Dairying.....	1.50
Fisher's Grain Tables (boards).....	.40
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist.....	1.00
Willard's Practical Butter Book.....	1.00
Practical Forestry.....	1.50
Household Conveniences.....	1.50
Jennings on the Horse and His Diseases.....	1.25
Profits in Poultry.....	1.00
Hammond's Dog Training.....	1.00
Farm Appliances.....	1.00
Farm Conveniences.....	1.50
Household Conveniences.....	1.50
Hussman's Grape-Growing.....	1.50
Quinn's Money in the Garden.....	1.50
Reed's Cottage Homes.....	1.25
Allen's Domestic Animals.....	1.80
Warrington's Chemistry of the Farm.....	1.00
Farm Talk (paper).....	.50
American Bird Fancier (paper).....	.50
Wheat Culture (paper).....	.50
Gregory's Onions—What Kind to Raise (paper).....	.30
Gregory's Cabbages—How to Grow Them (paper).....	.30
Our Farm of Four Acres (paper).....	.30
Cooked and Cooking Foods for Animals (paper).....	.20
The Future by the Past, by J. C. H. Swann.....	1.00

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,** TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FOR MEN ONLY!
A POSITIVE CURE FOR LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD Fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY Absolutely unerring HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address **ERIE MEDICAL CO.,** BUFFALO, N. Y.

CANCER and Tumors CURED; no knife; no pain. Dr. GRATON & NOBLE, No. 165 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE **Cook Book Free**



We are enabled to offer our readers a most attractive combination, by which all may obtain a copy of the "Modern Cook Book" absolutely free. This handsome and valuable Cook Book has

320 Pages, Over 1,200 Recipes and Hundreds of Illustrations.

The recipes are the choicest selections from 20,000 that were received from practical housewives living in all parts of the United States, to which were added hundreds of the newest, best and most practical recipes of this progressive age, all of it set in new and large type, and the whole book handsomely illustrated.

IT HAS A BEAUTIFUL, ILLUMINATED COVER.

It is an elegant and admirably arranged volume of recipes for practical, everyday use. Among its points of excellence are the following:

Practical Suggestions to Young Housekeepers, Necessary Kitchen Utensils, Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catsups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuit, Pies, Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Desserts, Cookies, Fritters, etc. Also for Preserves, Candies and Beverages; Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, etc. A Table of Weights and Measures; Chapters on the Various Departments of Household Management and Work.

IT WOULD BE CHEAP AT \$1,

As it is the Latest, Best and Most Practical Cook Book Published, More Nearly Meeting the Wants of American Homes than any other.

Any person accepting our offer will receive this paper one year, and also that charming home journal, the Ladies Home Companion, one year, together with the Cook Book, all mailed, postpaid, for less than the regular price of the two papers alone.

The Cook Book is offered absolutely free to induce thousands of our readers to become acquainted with the Ladies Home Companion, the publishers looking to the future for their profit, as they believe you will always want the Ladies Home Companion if you try it one year. Do not lose this opportunity to get the newest and best Cook Book free.

THE LADIES HOME COMPANION is a large and popular 16-page journal, published twice a month, and gives information about those things which ladies particularly wish to know, and is mostly written by ladies. Original or Selected Stories by eminent authors are found in each issue. A special feature is the variety of departments, each of which is conducted by a special editor. It gives the latest Fashions, arranged for practical use; timely hints to Housekeepers; cheering and helpful talks with Mothers; valuable information for lovers of Flowers; a pretty and pleasant page for pretty and pleasant children. All handsomely illustrated. It is not an ultra fashion paper, but a journal for the home circle, full of common-sense ideas and suggestions for home happiness and comfort.

OUR OFFER! Send us \$1.30 and you will receive the Kansas Farmer one year, and also the Ladies' Home Companion one year (twenty-four numbers). And every one accepting this offer will receive the above Cook Book, postpaid.

This offer is extended to ALL our subscribers, renewals as well as new names. Subscribers whose subscriptions have not expired, or those recently renewed, are privileged to accept this Great Offer, in which case their term of subscription will be extended one year.

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,** Topeka, Kas.

GREAT **"ACTINA"** ONLY KNOWN EYE RESTORER. CATARRH CURE.

The above figure represents the manner in which our Magneto-Conservative Garments are worn. It can be readily understood that they are not worn next to the skin, nor have they to be dipped in acids. The dangerous character of Electric Belts charged with acid and worn next to the skin is too well known to be repeated here. PROF. WILSON'S system is as distinct from these dangerous Copper and Zinc Belts as is a pine knot in an Indian's wigwam to the electric lights of our stores and city streets. There need not be a sick person in America (save from accidents) if our Magneto-Conservative Underwear would become a part of the wardrobe of every lady and gentleman, as also of infants and children.

One million people in Europe and America are wearing our Magneto-Conservative garments—they cure all forms of disease after the doctors have utterly failed. There is no form of disease our garments will not cure. Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Consumption, Constipation, Stiff Joints. Our garments cure when all drug treatments fail. Twenty-five thousand people in Kansas City testify to our marvelous cures. If you suffer it serves you right. Listen to your doctors and die. Wear our Magneto-Conservative Garments and live.

READ GENERAL REPORT FROM NATIONAL MILITARY HOME—Catarrh, Color-Blindness, Near-Sightedness, Quinsy and other forms of Disease Cured by one Instrument.

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, KAS., March 12, 1891.
Your letter received. I answer with much pleasure. I am well pleased. The Actina has been doing good work. My left ear was nearly deaf—now completely restored. My throat has been affected for nearly ten years—have had quinsy several times—now completely cured; my eyes are greatly improved. Mr. White uses it for throat and eyes; has congested, weak eyes; has been greatly benefited. Mr. White, an old case of catarrh, has been greatly benefited; he is an old case; has spent several hundred dollars with specialists, and says he has received more benefit from the use of Actina than all the rest put together; he has thrown his glasses away. One case of a comrade I mention; has been near-sighted since 14 years old, and nearly blind for five years; one eye greatly improved; the other was treated with caustic; he says if both eyes were equally good he could read; he can distinguish colors, which he could not do for five years. I am coming to Kansas City as soon as I can. I want a \$16 Belt and \$2.50 Insoles. There are several other comrades in the Home who have bought your Belts, and I have heard favorable reports of their effects. A great many intend getting your Actina and Garments as soon as they get their pensions.
Yours respectfully, **MORGAN WALBIF, Co. B, 6th Ill.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE—We have a Patent on Actina, No. 341,712, also Copyright and Trade-Mark on the word Actina. We will prosecute all infringers.

Private Parlors for Ladies. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Address all private matter to **PROF. WILSON.**

NEW YORK & LONDON ELECTRIC ASS'N, Mfrs., 1021 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

\$12.50 Buys a Gold-filled Gents or Ladies Hunting Case Stem Wind Watch
Hampton or Elgin Movement
Guaranteed to wear 20 years. Sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination before paying for same. **WATSON CO.,** 78 State Street, Chicago, Ill. Send for designs

Weak Men INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in fifteen days. Never returns. A simple means of self-cure. Sent (sealed) FREE to sufferers from youthful errors. Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address with stamp, **L. S. FRANKLIN,** Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

CLOVER Garden, Tree, Field and Grass Seeds, **MILLET**
SEED GRAINS-ONION SETS-PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS.
Send For Our Illustrated Catalogue-FREE.
TIMOTHY THUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN SEED CO.,
1426-1428 St. Louis Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO. **BLUE GRASS**

SEEDS J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 UNION AV.,
MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers,
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red
Top Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed. **KANSAS CITY, MO.**

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

FOR SALE CHEAP ON EASY TERMS—One of the nicest located and best improved farms in eastern Kansas. Also a full section under cultivation. For particulars and terms address the owner, C. H. Pratt, Humboldt, Kas.

ECLIPSE SEED HOUSE—C. E. Hubbard, 280 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Garden grass, field and flower seeds, plants and bulbs. Telephone 382.

WHEAT LANDS—Several thousand acres of improved and unimproved lands in central Kansas for sale on easy terms. Address for particulars W. D. Crawford, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—640 acres pasture. Also 162 acres improved adjoining. Eight miles to station. Reno county, Kansas. One-fourth cash. A. R. Talbot, Sterling, Kas.

500,000 NO. 1 HEDGE PLANTS FOR SALE—At 95 cents per 1,000 in lots of 10,000 or more; less quantity \$1 per 1,000. Boxed and on cars. Nursery stock of all kinds. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas. Wm. Plasket & Son.

STOP RENTING. NOW'S THE TIME to buy a farm, and don't you forget it. 160 acres choice selected farm land, well located. Price \$1,000. Ten years time, one-tenth or more cash, balance one-tenth annually. Only a few tracts of selected land will be sold on above terms. Buy now. Address Isaac Mulholland, Colby, Kas.

PHENIX POULTRY FARM—S. M. McHarg, Belle Plaine, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Silver Wyandottes. All my breeding stock score from 90 to 94½. Eggs \$1.20 per 15.

FOR SALE—One registered and eight high-grade Galway bulls, 1 and 2 years old. L. D. Reynolds, Montrose, Kas.

SURPLUS NURSERY SUPPLIES—Raspberries \$1.00 per 1,000; blackberries \$5 to \$8 per 1,000; strawberries, leafing sorts, \$2 per 1,000. Other stock equally low. Send for price list. Frank Holstinger, Rosedale, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Three imported Clydesdales. Will sell for less than they would cost in Scotland. All registered and good quality. For particulars address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Good residences, good farms, good business property, good surrey, light road wagon and top buggy. Want good farm near Topeka. Dr. Roy, Topeka, Kas.

FARMERS—Our Ready Roofing is just the thing for houses, barns, sheds, corn cribs, etc. It costs less than tin, iron or shingles, and lasts longer. Anybody can put it on. Also used over old shingles. For lining buildings on inside use O. K. Building Paper. It keeps out heat and cold. Chicken houses and corn cribs should be lined with Tarred Felt, to keep away rats, mice and vermin. Use our Roof Paints to keep your tin, iron and shingle roofs from rust and decay. We also supply Coal Tar for dipping fence posts. Our Red Sheathing Plaster Board takes the place of plaster and costs much less. You can save money by buying any of these goods direct from us and putting them on yourself. Send for samples and prices. Let us know what you want and we will tell you what it will cost. Be sure and send dimensions. Address F. O. Sawyer Paper Co., Clarence E. Blake, Manager, 521 and 523 North Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Grade Percheron and Morgan stallion, 10 years old; Leghorn, Pekin duck and Toulouse geese eggs. Write for prices. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Imported Percheron-Norman stallion for well-bred mares, fillies or geldings. Address Box 140, Junction City, Kas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—\$2 per 10. Black Langshan eggs \$1 per 13. A. P. Williamson, Mulvane, Kas.

CHEAP—Two large, growthy, richly-bred registered young Holstein bulls. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Four registered and six high-grade Clyde stallions and ten fillies. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

HORSES FOR SALE—Matched carriage team, bay mares, 6 years old, stylish; one mare, 5 years old, knee-actor; two geldings, 5 years old. All sired by Cleveland Bay stallion. One mare, 4 years old, trotting-bred; one gelding, 5 years, draft. All bays, fat, broke to single harness. Wm. Roe, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kas.

JOHN LEWIS, Miami, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, Cestwood sheep, Light Brahma chickens, Bronze turkeys, Pekin ducks and White guineas. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

WILL EXCHANGE—For a clear tract of five or ten acres near North Topeka, several good young horses and some cash. Address "I. X. L.," North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Four Scotch collie pups, 5 months old. One yard L. Wyandotte fowls. J. G. Hewitt, Topeka, Kas.

ALFALEA JERUSALEM CORN, KAFFIR corn, Milo maize, millet, cane. SEED. New crop. I will sell you all you need. Address W. P. Haywood, Lakin, Kas.

GLANMIRE STOCK FARM—For sale, forty head registered Polled Angus cattle, twenty-eight head of choice A. J. C. Jersey, four Draft and Coach stallions. We wish to devote our whole time to raising and developing trotting horses, and will sell above stock for one-half its actual value. Would trade the black cattle and stallions for clear land near Topeka. Sam Scott, Box 287, Topeka, Kas.

BLACK LOCUSTS and other forest tree seedlings, and a general nursery stock. B. F. Hanan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

MODELS—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdom & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL RESTAURANT—F. Long, proprietor, 528 Kansas Ave., Topeka, the popular place for lodging and 25-cent meals. Farmers' headquarters.

WANTED—Any farmer or stockman who knows of a locality where a Percheron or Coach stallion is needed, to write me and state the fact. We import our own stock, give personal attention to organizing "breeders' clubs" and sell them horses at honest value, guarantee satisfaction and terms. Address E. O. Raymond, Wiley, Morris Co., Kas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

SEED POTATOES—Choice Northern-grown Early Ohio, native-grown Early Ohio, also all varieties of seed Sweet potatoes. Lowest prices for strictly first-class stock. Address J. Underwood, Lawrence, Kas.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One complete Nichols & Shepherd threshing outfit. Will sell for part cash, balance to suit purchaser. Or I will trade for young stock. T. F. Pitts, Oswego, Kas.

BEES AND APIARIAN SUPPLIES—For sale. The best goods and cheapest prices. Chicago Bee-Keepers' Supply Co., 68 & 70 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill., and Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Three thousand bushels seed sweet potatoes, nine best kinds, at low rates. For prices write to N. K. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

SORGHUM SUGAR CANE SEED FOR SALE—Address F. W. Patterson, Wanamaker, Kas.

FOUR OF THE BEST IMPORTED STALLIONS in America, good enough to win at any of the State fairs, and prize-winners in the old world, to exchange for good improved farm in eastern or central Kansas, eastern Nebraska or western Missouri. Three Shires, 3 years old, one Yorkshire Coach, 4 years old. Also one standard pacing stallion, record 2:30; large, sound and much faster than record. We have a bargain for the right man. Don't write unless you have a good farm and mean business. Gray Bros., Emporia, Kas.

"THE FARMER'S SIDE"—Senator Peffer's new book, is just out. All farmers, business men, and every one interested in present financial and political conditions should read it. It is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York city, is neatly bound in cloth, contains 275 pages of neatly-printed matter, and the price is one dollar (\$1). Send your orders to the KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

THE BOSS SPRAYER—Send stamp for full information about the prevention of insects from all fruits, to Curtis & Hubbell, Lincoln, Neb.

THE SENeca NURSERY—Has fifty thousand apple trees, first-class, at \$7 per hundred; ninety varieties. Ten thousand peach trees. Anything else you want very cheap. I ship north, south, east and west. Trees and plants go as third class freight. Free catalogue. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

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

DUST-PROOF OATS FOR SEED—Offered by Kansas City Grain & Seed Co. (J. I. Reynolds, Manager, formerly of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen). Red Oats have become so hybridized with other varieties that it is difficult to secure enough in this section to all our Southern orders, so that we are constrained to offer for seed good Red Dust-proof Oats at 50 cents per bushel, delivered at Kansas City depot in uniform sacks of five bushels each. Special prices on large lots. Cash to accompany order. Oats like ours command 5 to 10 cents per bushel more than common oats, and farmers tell us yield twice as much.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN & SEED CO., Kansas City, Mo. Highest market price paid for German Millet and Sorghum Seed (send samples). Also handle grain and seeds on consignment. Reference:—National Bank of Kansas City.

Hard Work Made Easy
BY USING THE
Buckeye Churn.
One churn sold at wholesale price where we have no agent. For full particulars and catalogue, address
The Buckeye Churn Co.,
P. O. Box 142, Sidney, Ohio.

The LAIDLAW BALE-TIE CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ADJUSTABLE WIRE BALE-TIES.
Headquarters for this Class of Goods
WRITE FOR PRICES.
Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

CORN REPLANTER.
[Patent allowed January 6, 1892.]
Small and neat. Can attach to any cultivator. Replants at same time of plowing growing corn the first time. Furnished to agents at 50 cents; retails at \$1.25. We sell Township Rights at \$5, with sample. Buy a township, sell to your neighbors and make money.
BOLINGER & SUMMERS,
Eureka, Kansas.

WELL RUST'S MACHINERY.
NEW STYLE.
Best in Market
QUICK WORK AND NO FAILURES
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Rust Artesian Well Works, Ithaca, N. Y.

PATENTS W. E. AUGHBURN & CO.,
Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Information free.

SEEDS T. LEE ADAMS,
419 Walnut St.,
KANSAS CITY, MO. } Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Millet, Landreth's Garden Seeds. Artichokes for Hogs.

SEEDS Alfalfa Seed, this year's growth, in car lots or less. Black Hullless Barley, Spring Wheat, Flax, Millet and Cane Seeds. Kaffir, Rice, Milo Maize and Jerusalem Corn.
McBETH & KINNISON,
GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

SEEDS **KANSAS SEED HOUSE, Lawrence, Kan.**
Headquarters for Alfalfa, Japan and Esperette Clover, Jerusalem and Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Dourha Cane and Millet Seed; Johnson, Bermuda, and Tex. Blue Grass Seed, Kansas Stock Melons. Tree Seeds for Nurseries and Timber Claims. **EVERYTHING IN THE SEED LINE.**
Catalogues Mailed FREE. F. BARTELEDES & CO., Lawrence, Kas.

GRAPE VINES **NIAGARA.**
All old and new varieties Extra quality. Warranted true. Lowest rates. Introducing the **HEATON**
See other SMALL FRUITS. New Descriptive Catalogue Free. T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N. Y.

WILSON'S SEED CATALOGUE For 1892 TELLS YOU
HOW TO MAKE MONEY ON THE FARM.
A book of 116 pages full of useful information, fine engravings and colored plates, pronounced by competent judges the most complete work of the kind published.
NOT ONLY EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN.
But all kinds of choice Roses, Flowering Plants, Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Rare Novelties of Great Merit, New and Thoroughbred Land and Water Fowls, Registered Pigeons, German Hares, &c. In these times you can't afford to do without it. All sent free on application.
SAMUEL WILSON, SEED GROWER MECHANICSVILLE, PA.

SPRAY! SPRAY! SPRAY! SPRAY!
And then fruit-raising will largely pay. **THE ROTARY PUMP** is the cheapest and best. Is light, durable, and can be operated by a child. Can be attached to a wagon, sled, cart, bench, chair, barrel or bucket. The spraying nozzle must be seen in operation to be appreciated. Price complete \$10. Call on or address **BURSON PUMP & SPRAYER CO.,** Office 518 Kansas Ave. (Room 7), Topeka, Kas.

SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES AND VINES
Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries, **EXCELSIOR** SPRAYING GRAPE AND POTATO KILL, Plum Curculion prevented by using **EXCELSIOR** PERFECT FRUIT ALWAYS SELLS AT GOOD PRICES. Catalogues showing all injurious insects to Fruits mailed free. Large stock of Fruit Trees, Vines, and Berry Plants at Bottom Prices. Address **WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

WAIT FOR IT!
THE ANNUAL SALE from the Linwood Herd of Scotch-bred Short-horns will be held at
Dexter Park, Chicago, on Wednesday, April 20, 1892.
A thick, thrifty lot of stock, suitable for breeding purposes in the very best herds is being catalogued.
Address for particulars **W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.**
COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE!
Two large, heavy-boned, smooth, useful JACKS. Also the choice of two imported **CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.** These stallions are on short legs, with clean, flat bone, are thoroughly acclimated and have proved excellent breeders, and have two to four crops of colts to show as proof.
All correspondence promptly answered.
WREN & YOST,
Marion, Kansas.

W. H. H. LARIMER, ED. M. SMITH, CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.
Garner Smith & Bridgeford
FIVE STOCK CATTLE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
ALSO DEALERS IN HORSES AND SHEEP
ROOMS 12 & 13, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, Kansas City Stock Yards.
MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Kansas City Stock Yards
Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers from the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. The eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,509,100	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	200,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,590	17,672	17,451		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	260,844		

Horse and Mule Department
CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.
This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Department, and have always on hand a large stock of all grades of horses and mules, which are bought and sold on commission. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling horses and mules are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments solicited. Prompt settlement guaranteed when stock is sold.
C. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, E. RUST,
General Manager. Secretary and Treasurer. Superintendent. Ass't Superintendent.