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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$3.00 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.

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HEISEL & BRYANT, Carbondale, Kas., importers and breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons, Royal Belgians and German coach horses. The best to be found in America. Every one guaranteed a breeder. Terms that will command patronage.

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J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., SHORT-HORNS, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.

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Commission Merchants, 112 Pine St., St. Louis

[Please mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, 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.

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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

JUNE 1—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.

DORSET SHEEP HISTORY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The first importation of a new breed of sheep into a country, becomes an event of considerable interest as the popularity of the special family spreads throughout a large area of country. An interest is also awakened in the minds of the people, and every event appertaining to their introduction and early history is sought after and read with a zest akin to that taken in local events of less magnitude.

The bringing to notice of a new family of sheep in a country as diversified in its adaptability to the production of wool and mutton as the United States, must become a matter of interest to the student of sheep husbandry, as well as an incident in the general history of a country, that should be preserved for the information of those who, in after years, may desire to acquaint themselves with the circumstances connected with their introduction.

Many difficulties confront the chronicler in his efforts to establish, beyond a reasonable doubt, the first introduction of new breeds, especially after the lapse of years. In our investigation regarding Dorset Horn sheep, we have endeavored to give to those interested, as correct a history as it is possible to obtain, and we feel warranted in saying that it will be found to be practicably authentic.

In the fall of 1885, Messrs. E. & A. Stanford, Sterny, England, entered port at Quebec, Canada, with fifty ewes and six rams, and proceeded to Markham, Ontario. A selection from this flock was exhibited at the Fat Stock show, at Chicago, in a few days after their arrival. While on their way from Markham, Ontario, to Chicago, Ill., in a crowded car, five of the ewes dropped eleven lambs and cared for them all. At the close of the stock show, Mr. Burleigh, of Vermont, purchased the exhibit. Many of the descendants of this, the first importation into America, are to be found in the United States to-day. Mr. William Rolph, of Markham, Ont., purchased all the ewes in this importation, except those taken to Chicago, and later, disposed of thirty ewes and six rams to Mr. V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Canada.

Two years later (1887) Mr. Stanford made his second importation from the flocks of Messrs. Mayo & Farthing. Unfortunately, Mr. Stanford, upon his return trip to England, was shipwrecked and lost his life.

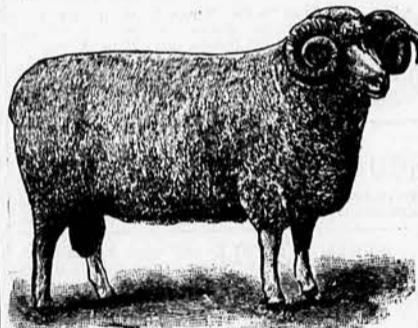
Since 1887 several importations have been made by Canadians, and this brings us to the date of the first importation direct to the United States. There is but little doubt that Mr. Burleigh, of Vermont, owned the first Dorsets in this country. William Daly, of Lockport, N. Y., on the 25th of March, 1887, purchased one ram and two ewes from V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Canada, for the sum of \$170. They were of Stanford's first importation. M. M. Small, Cooperstown, Pa., J. M. Ham, Washington Hollow, N. Y., and S. B. Griffin, Canton, Pa., were among the first owners of Dorsets. In the United States, having purchased Stanford sheep as early as 1887.

The first direct importation into the United States was made by Adin Thayer, Hoosic Falls, N. Y., about the 10th of June, 1887, and were landed at Boston, Mass. At the time this import was made, Mr. Thayer was Treasurer of the New York State Agricultural Society, and Mr. J. S. Woodward, Secretary. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Woodward that Mr. Thayer wrote to a brother then in England, requesting him to visit Dorsetshire and ascertain at what price they could be purchased. His brother did as requested and purchased twelve Dorsets from the well-known flocks of Henry Mayo, Cokes Frome, Dorchester, England, and sent them to Mr. Thayer by express.

Following this importation, Mr. E. F. Bowditch, Framingham, Mass., imported fifteen ewes and one ram, by the S. S. Norseman, leaving Liverpool, England, July 6, 1887. In August, of the same year, Robert J. Buck, of Bridgeton, N. J., imported six rams and ninety-four ewes from the flocks of Henry Mayo, William Mayo and C. J. Kent. September 4, 1887,

Woodward & Jaques, Wright's Corners, N. Y., made an importation, and again in July, 1888. July, 1888, Rutherford Stuyvesant, Allamuchy, N. J., imported two rams and twenty-eight ewes from the flocks of John Kidner and William Kidner. September 13, 1889, T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., made a large importation from the flock of Henry Mayo. December, 1890, H. G. S. Codd, Sioux City, Iowa, made a small importation. March 24, 1890, Giles Hayward, Pine Island, Minn., imported a small flock, as did James McGregor, St. Clair, Mich., July, 1890. June 1, 1891, George E. Jones, Litchfield, Conn., imported 108 from the flocks of William Mayo, and again September 5, eighty-five head from the flocks of W. H. Groves, W. S. Hull and John Jarrett. September 18, 1891, T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., made his second importation of 200 head from the flocks of the following well-known breeders: C. B. Tibby, Alton Pancras, England; D. E. Biddlecombe, Allington, England; R. H. Cooper, Wyke Sherborne, England, and William Elworthy, Alton Pancras, England. June 25, 1891, J. B. Wylie, J. L. Henderson & Son, Dr. W. L. McCleary, J. S. Buchanan & Son, W. S. White, and M. A. Cooper, all of Washington county, Pa., imported sixty-five head from the flocks of Thomas Chick, Joseph S. Hull and Bernard Kendall.

As has already been stated, the introduction of Dorset Horn sheep into the United States commenced, properly, in 1887—just five years ago. There are known to be eighty-eight herds of thoroughbred Dorsets in this country to-day,



DORSET HORN RAM LAMB.

distributed over sixteen States. This prolific breed is now before the people, and it is not the intention of the writer at this time to point out their many good qualities, or to discuss the prospect of their rapid introduction.

The object of this article is to give a succinct account of their introduction and their dissemination, and if we have erred, or omitted, in any particular incident, we will cheerfully make amends in future compilations. M. A. COOPER, Washington, Pa. Secretary.

A Tired Breeder.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Tired of what? Tired of such articles as some spread-eagle breeders are continually writing to our stock journals. We never grow tired reading articles that deal with subjects of interest to breeders and stockmen, as we well know they are of much benefit to us all. But these articles written by men who are thereby trying to advertise themselves free of charge, boring the public, name in every paper in the land, is, to put it mild, becoming intolerable, as well as injurious to our better breeders. You

read one of their articles, and they picture themselves and their surroundings and their stock, as seated in an easy chair, and pig comes at his call—everything that nature and man can furnish for pig. Stock that has taken premiums, worth, oh! say, one hundred dollars per head, fed upon all the fancy dishes of pig cookery. Visit said wind-storm. What do you find? Some crank, seated on a log, with old, dilapidated pens and sheds (if even lucky enough to have these), a stunted lot of pigs—somebody to blame, while he was well, writing to the breeders that can't write; pigs calling for feed; most of hogs so thin that you could use them for looking-glasses by coating opposite side with quicksilver. Begins at once to tell you of his fine blood, and perhaps gets all the Ohio Records to trace one of his fine sows back to Tom Corwin 2d. Nothing like having a lengthy pedigree. He shows you premium-takers that took them years before, without a dissenting vote. No competition, of course. So busy he has not been able to go into the show-ring since—and you believe last statement, as

it would probably take ten years to get one

in fix. Awful healthy; no cholera here. Ask neighbors, and you will find he has been hauling, early in the morning, dead hogs away and burying them.

How does he continue in business by continually prating about his herd? Parties don't know him, send their orders, and, of course, that is the last for them; but some other innocent comes next.

In looking over a journal, the other day, I saw an advertisement in said paper advertising the breeder as President of a swine breeders' association. I thought to myself, that President was the largest hog advertised.

But, to be plain, gentlemen, is this not an imposition upon us all as breeders? Is it not an injury to us every time such fellows injure the reputation of breeders by sending out poor stock which has been represented as good? Had we not better begin to let such fellows know that they must quit this imposition or be exposed? Those who read this article who have been playing this thing will fit the shoe where it belongs.

We are not opposed, but glad to have articles of truth and honesty; glad to read of sales of noted animals, but who gives a fig for the sales of every-day hogs? Why, if the breeders would all practice this obnoxious rule, it would bankrupt the proprietors of papers to furnish paper to print sales on.

As we do not wish to advertise ourselves, we are, simply, A BREEDER.

Rules for Starting Balky Horses.

If there is anything that will more severely try the patience of even the most even-tempered than a balky horse, we certainly have not yet made the discovery. For the relief of those who may experience trouble with such animals, it is with pleasure we publish the rules of treatment recommended by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which are as follows:

- Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side, then on the other, speaking encouragingly while so doing; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will go.

- A teamster in Maine says he can start the most balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go around in a circle until he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort doesn't cure him, the second will.

- To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut his wind off until he wants to go, and then let him go.

- The brain of the horse seems to contain but one idea at a time; therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can, by any means, give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore leg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel it, and tie in a bow-knot. At the first choke he will generally go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out and remove the string, to prevent injury to the tendon in your farther drive.

- Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle girth.

- Tie a string around the horse's ear close to his head.

Swine Notes.

It is not best to allow the sows and boars to run together.

Grass must form the base of all cheap foods during the growing season.

It is a good idea to vary the rations so as to keep the hogs with a good appetite.

Under average conditions twelve hours is as long as slop should stand before feeding.

Some breeders find it profitable to put a quart of coal oil in the slops regularly once a week.

The best plan of feeding roots of any kind to the hogs is by crushing them thoroughly and then mixing with wheat bran.

To secure the best results from an early-maturing breed, the pigs must be fed something in the manner used to establish early maturity.

A very large per cent. of the ailments to which hogs are subjected are either directly or indirectly the result of indigestion. When digestion becomes impaired all the organs of the body act sympathetically and perform their functions very imperfectly, while with good digestion should some organ of the body become diseased, nature is the hog's best doctor, and applies the best remedies, and soon corrects the disorder. The professional hog-grower is aware of the importance of good digestion in his hogs, hence he sup-

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

A box of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

constitutes a family medicine chest.

Sick Headache, Weak Stomach,

Loss of Appetite, Wind,

and Pain in the Stomach,

Giddiness,

Fullness, Swelling after meals, Distress,

Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness,

Bloches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep,

and all nervous and trembling sensations are relieved by using these Pills.

Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

plies a variety of food and prepares it in a special manner to suit the condition of his hogs.

Don't deprive the brood sows of an abundance of exercise if you would have them farrow a healthy, active, good-constituted litter. Exercise is as important in keeping the system of the sows regular and healthy as to furnish an abundance of the proper kind of food.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 8, of the United States Department of Agriculture, prepared by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, consists of a review of several attempts made in recent years for the protection of swine against hog cholera by inoculation. It presents a large amount of evidence gathered from those who have tried it, giving the results of their experience, as also a full report of the inoculation experiments conducted in La Salle county, Illinois, last year under the supervision of a committee of farmers. Dr. Salmon's conclusions, based upon the evidence which he presents in this bulletin upon the results of the investigations made by the bureau on the subject, is that inoculation as a preventive against hog cholera is a failure from whatever point of view it be regarded, and the farmers are warned against the use of that method, which he shows to have been in many cases more fatal than the disease it is intended to prevent. As an instance of this he cites the fact that whereas the losses following inoculation in Nebraska during the past year were 10 per cent., the losses among uninoculated animals was but 4 per cent. Copies of this bulletin may be had upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Romance.

She was fair—and my passion begun!
She smiled—and I could not but love!
But when from afar I detected Catarrh,
No beauty my passions could move!

In despair she sought doctors in vain,
Till she learned of "Humanity's boon,"
Now her breath is as sweet as the dew
Which falls upon roses in June.

To-night as we sit in our home,
And I kiss her sweet lips o'er and o'er,
We bless Dr. Sage in our bliss,
For the joy that he brought to our door.

There is no disease more trying to friendship than catarrh! The constant effort to clear the throat and nose, the foul breath, all the features of the disease, make it as much dreaded by the friend as by the victim. Humanity has cause to bless Dr. Sage for his "Catarrh Remedy." The manufacturers offer to forfeit \$500 for any case they cannot cure.

If you want to find cholera in its most virulent type, visit those sections where the hogs have corn, and only corn, every day and week, year in and year out. These are the conditions under which it is annually developed.

Harsh, But —?

"Ho," said a well-known statesman, "I shall never believe that woman has the proper judgment and sense to cast a ballot, or interfere in politics, while she is so weak-minded as to passively suffer, year after year, from diseases peculiar to females, when every newspaper she picks up, tells of the merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Not to take advantage of this remedy is certainly an indication of mental weakness!"

There is a wholesome kernel of truth inside the rough shell of this un gallant speech. The "Favorite Prescription" is invaluable in all uterine troubles, inflammations, ulcerations, displacements, nervous disorders, prostration, exhaustion, or hysteria. For run-down, worn-out women, no more strengthening tonic or nervine is known.

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.

Agricultural Matters.

THE PROGRESS OF SOUTHWEST KANSAS.

By Milton Brown, read before the Finney County Farmers' Institute.

That Kansas has been phenomenal in its progress is an axiom, that southwest Kansas in development has not only kept pace with the more favored portions of the State, but has outstripped them in ratio of advancement, is equally true. It is not only said by modern historians, but it is within the observation of some who are present here to-day, that less than forty years ago the entire domain of Kansas of to-day was so completely under the control of the Indians that no white person could safely reside therein without the consent of the Indians. But the pale-faces came, and in the language of Hiawatha, the Indian chief-tain—

"Wheresoe'er they move, before them swarms the stinging fly, the Ahmo, swarms the bee, the honey-maker. Wheresoe'er they tread, beneath them springs a flower unknown amongst us, springs the white man's foot in blossom."

The removal of the Indians from this territory was followed, first by the advent of cattlemen; the buffalo was succeeded by the long-horned range cattle, and they in their turn gave place to the Durham, the Hereford and the Galloway. For many years the cattlemen held undisputed sway over all this territory, and but recently the tiller of the soil appeared and divided the supremacy. Less than fifteen years ago the vast acreage of southwest Kansas was but one immense cattle range. In 1878 and 1879 came a few sturdy settlers, and from thence and from them sprang the epoch of progress in our agriculture of to-day. Many fell along the march of time during even that brief period. And but few of the homestead entries and preemption filings made at the Larned Land office during 1878 and 1879 for our section of the country, ripened into a final proof and patent from the government.

The next epoch in our advancement dates from the opening of the United States Land office at Garden City, on the 1st day of October, 1883, although it did not become very distinct until later on in the autumn of 1884 and the spring of 1885. The counties on the north of this land district, in their progress moved in the same resistless tide of development that peopled this land district. When the Land office opened up here on the 1st day of October, 1883, out of about seven and a half millions of acres, there were only about three thousand entries on the books, or about a half million acres, and fully 90 per cent. of these entries were afterward contested on the ground of abandonment and cancelled and thrown back to settlement. And the counties on the north of us, not then having any railroad communication, had but few settlers; in fact some of them had not any settlers except occasionally the occupants of a cattle ranch where there chanced to be a stream, a spring, or where water was easily obtainable for live stock. But from then until to-day all over southwest Kansas in an earnest prolific manner "sprang the white man's foot in blossom." During the past thirteen years our people have to the fullest extent literally exemplified the motto of our State, "*Ad astra per aspera*"—"to the stars through difficulties;" first, Indian raids, now happily things of the past; second, grasshoppers and drought during the earlier years to such an extent that those of the "79ers" who remained earned a subsistence by collecting and selling the bones of thousands of buffaloes that years before had been ruthlessly slaughtered for the hides, the flesh and bones of which were left to feed the coyote and wolf and to bleach under the rays of the sun; later on came the land agent and townsite manager, the fore-runners of the boom; still later on came the easy mode of obtaining money by way of real estate mortgages; then dry weather again and an exodus of many of our former neighbors. Some of these causes were very hurtful, and yet, without some of them, would the country have been peopled? But there remained many who either could remain and wouldn't leave, or would leave but couldn't get away, and who had honest hearts and willing hands. These faithful pioneers instead of waiting for something to turn up or to realize on some windy scheme, went to work to turn something up and they

have succeeded. They turned under the buffalo sod and turned up to the reviving sun a soil unsurpassed in fertility, and the Rewarder of the diligent sent occasional showers, and this part of the earth, once known as the "Great American Desert," teemed with the fullness of agricultural wealth, and the better grades of live stock increased, and a thousand-fold were added unto our stockmen's herds.

The buffalo grass has been succeeded by countless fields of wheat, rye, oats, barley, millet, sorghum, Kaffir corn, rice corn, Jerusalem corn, alfalfa and other small grains, feed and forage crops, and where seven years ago there were but a few thousand dollars worth of crops of all sorts raised, our progress has been so great that last year the value of live stock and crops within the boundaries of southwestern Kansas alone, as I have mentioned, aggregated, according to assessors' reports about, the round sum of \$12,000,000. And as a matter of local pride in this county's progress, it gives me pleasure to refer to the fact that last week on the streets of this city \$15,000 were paid out in one day for cattle then shipped from this city.

What has brought about this progress, and what should receive the credit for it? Certainly not any mere speculative forces, but substantial agencies of moving causes and permanent effects. Of these latter forces, first of all are the honest hearts and willing hands of those who came here for the purpose of making the so-called desert blossom as the rose—a place where should be "the resort of love, joy, peace and plenty, where supported and supporting, polished friends and dear relations mingle into bliss," and call it by the endearing name of "home." But this could not be accomplished without the co-operation of other forces. It must have been possible for man to come here and have this land, and law came to the rescue. Each and every march of progress dates from some law, some change in the law or the establishing of means for the purpose of enjoying the privileges and protective influences of the law. Emancipation forever barred Kansas from the control of the task-master; Indian treaties removed poor "Lo" from interference with the pale-face; the liberal land laws, including the homestead act bearing the signature of the immortal Lincoln, made it possible to obtain this land; the establishing of the Garden City Land office made it convenient to invoke the aid of the land laws; the organization of the various counties within said territory was a necessity for the better protection of our people and to the end that they might conveniently transact public business and enjoy the privileges of American citizens. In 1873 the boundary lines of the counties in western Kansas were defined by our Legislature, and provisions made for the organization thereunder, and but few counties embraced the privileges of that law, most probably because there were not enough people here to rise to the dignified term of even "a settlement." Afterwards, in 1879, our Legislature slightly amended the law of 1873; afterward, and in the year 1883, the original lines of said counties were obliterated and different boundaries named; but again, in 1887, with some slight differences, the Legislature restored the counties to the boundaries of 1879, but with different names as to some counties; and from the enactment of this last law dates the epoch of progress in which we move to-day. One supposed to be high in authority, has stated, according to some public prints, "that our counties were organized for the purpose of furnishing professional politicians and dead beats soft jobs, so that we people might be robbed and plundered." It gives me pleasure in this address to defend these elements of our progress and denounce his statement as subversive of truth, as calumny to the memory of the late lamented Governor Martin, and our dead, a slander of our living, an indictment of the principles of local self-government, and showing a disposition in favor of a denial of our rights to the benefits of a government of the people, by the people and for the people. There have been violations of laws here and there, but not more so than the history of this State shows occurred from the river on the east to western Kansas. We are entitled to the benefits of all these laws. Our thousands of population and our millions of property are witnesses in support of it. Not only this, but the people of the southwest need other laws in the same direction.

In the matter of the progress of the counties on the Arkansas river, irrigation has cut the largest figure. To the Landis & Hollinger ditch of some twelve years ago, there has been added

a great system of dams, canals and ditches in Hamilton, Kearney, Finney, Gray and Ford counties, and the spirit of our progress has not stopped there, but the ingenuity of man has penetrated into the bowels of the earth and under the very river itself and brought forth and up from thence the underflow and caused it to flow out over our grand prairies. And even yet there is not sufficient water for all our tillable land in dry years. It is true that in ordinary years we can get along without artificial irrigation for some small crops, but not for all crops. But with irrigation, the hot winds may blow, yet we can make good crops and live independently. As we have progressed in the past in the matter of irrigation, so we will in the future; just how our condition will be bettered, I know not, but whether it will be by tardy federal aid, by a State appropriation, by bonded ditches controlled by the people, or by "corporation" water controlled by legislation that will make it possible for you to obtain water without surrendering your "birth-rights?" is a question; but that our condition will be bettered you can rest assured from our progress in the past.

We have made a step in the right direction in irrigation laws; it is true they are not perfect, but perfection is not attained in a single day. Each and every county in the western half of the State should demand aid by way of State appropriations for the purpose of housing and storing our rainfall, by means of damming the draws and creation of lakes and reservoirs. By the increase in the value of our real estate the State would soon be reimbursed by taxes therefrom. We have made progress, wonderful, unprecedented progress; we have converted an uninhabited plain into a productive and producing empire; the tomahawk and scalping-knife have given place to the plow and harvester, the council of war to the farmers' institute. While doing this the West has grown in power. No wonder some are envious of our power and are paving the way to deprive us of our rights, but we should be on the alert and not only defend the causes that have contributed to our progress, but zealously defend them and demand that to which we are entitled as a means of taking further steps toward perfection. Point to our millions of dollars worth of annual production of live stock and small grains and other products of the farm; point to the general law-abiding sentiment of an intelligent people, and contrast these with the buffalo herds and the red man; then look down the vistas of time and indulge in prophecy, and the most sanguine will fail in describing this country and its condition even twenty years hence, if we but maintain our present position and add to it, in the ratio of the past seven years. To use the language of one of our local poets, but who is considerably more than a local poet, then—

The drooping plumes of the rice corn,
The sorghum's emerald spear,
The rustle of the blue alfalfa
Out on this wild frontier

Whisper of coming thousands,
Whose hurrying, eager tread
Shall change this mold into yellow gold
And give to the millions bread.

The mossy reaches of grama,
Thick set with featherly shoots,
By the magic of plow and river
Shall stagger 'neath grain and fruits,
And the desolate waste of sand hills
Shall girdle itself with green,
And stretch its hands to the fair north lands
And the city that smiles between.

'Tis now but a dream prophetic;
The plover tilts in the grass;
The timid and bright-eyed squirrel
Starts as you quickly pass;
The antelope bounds from its covert
And flashes across the plain;
And rabbits play at the dawn of day
And you hear the lark's sweet strain.

Yet see, with the clearest vision,
Ne'er on the future's scroll
Emblazoned with vast achievements,
Saw a fairer page unroll;
And the years, as they chase each other
Like waves on the ocean's crest,
Shall see arise, 'neath the sapphire skies
The Empire of the West.

Kansas Grass Experience.

At the annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, R. T. Stokes, of Anderson county, said: Many farmers have made repeated attempts and failures to grow clover, sowing on poorly cultivated new land, and following the old idea of sowing in the autumn or winter, with no special preparation of the soil. Some said sow on the "last snow," but failure was the result until we learned that we must plow thoroughly, harrow thoroughly, into condition for corn, then sow fifteen pounds (a peck) of clover seed to the acre; then harrow well with a smoothing harrow to thoroughly cover the seed. If this is done in the spring, when the land is warm enough to germinate corn nicely, there will be scarcely a chance for failure. Some sow oats, flax, or spring wheat with clover. I prefer to sow it

alone, for should the summer be dry a great part of the moisture of the soil is consumed by the other growing crop, and when that is harvested, the hot summer sun parches the clover and kills it out. Sow clover at corn-planting time, and alone. If you wish a "clover and timothy" field, sow timothy the following August or September in the growing clover. The timothy seed will germinate in time to "take root" before winter, and the following year you will have a good stand of both grasses. The timothy keeps the clover from falling down, and it also assists in the curling, as the stiff, straight stalks of timothy hold the clover up to allow the air to pass through it. Why sow clover or timothy with other crops when the pasture the first season if sown alone is worth more than the crop of oats, flax, etc.? Pasture in autumn, but not in spring if you expect a good hay crop. Sowing the seed without complete and thorough preparation of soil is worse than folly.

Cover the seed well. If two or three inches deep in warm soil, it will come up and have roots to withstand the hot sun of summer. I have found that where clover hay must be stacked out, it should be put up a little green, so the straw is tough and will not break up in handling, and after the stack is up to the square and ready to top out, do the entire topping with prairie hay, oats or millet, thus keeping it dry. One neighbor saves up his last-year oat straw, and stacks his clover with one foot of oat straw on the bottom, then one foot of green clover hay just wilted, and so alternates all the way up, topping out with straw. His cattle and horses eat the clover hay and straw together. The clover as it dries imparts its flavor, and the juice as it evaporates is absorbed by the straw.

In 1880 an Ohio farmer had a wet clover harvest, so that all the clover moulded in the swath or windrow. He waited until he saw he could not get good weather to cut and cure his clover, then determined to cut and haul it in as fast as cut and put it in a large bay in his barn. It soon heated and steamed until the entire neighborhood could smell the rotting mass, but in a few days the steam subsided, and to his utter astonishment he had genuine sweet clover ensilage, and since that time he has followed that plan with complete success. In Wisconsin there is much trouble with wet weather during the clover-cutting season; so Professor Henry, of the State Agricultural college, experimented with clover ensilage, and issued a circular to the Wisconsin farmers, saying that he had solved the problem of securing the immense clover crop, and asked all farmers to try it. He said he found the green clover could not be successfully raked with wire-tooth rakes, so he adopted the old-fashioned revolving wooden-tooth rake, and hauled it into the silo, letting the forenoon cutting lie until the afternoon, to simply wilt. He claimed to largely increase the feeding capacity of a given number of acres, and also retain the sweet, nutritious juice of the green clover. He does not cut the clover with an ensilage cutter—simply hauls it in as cut by the mower, spreads evenly over the silo, tramps it down thoroughly to exclude the air, covers with tarred paper when done, puts on about two feet of old hay or straw, adding no other weight.

I sowed my first field of orchard grass in 1875. It is still a good stand, and produces an immense crop each year. It is good for pasture, and is said by many of our farmers to surpass the blue grass for milk and butter-producing qualities. I sow it in the spring, on well-prepared soil, and cover thoroughly but not deep, nor with rough soil.

Blue grass is of natural growth in heavily pastured lands in Kansas. It is best adapted to limestone soils. Sow in August or September, and I do not object to sowing it with wheat, though if the chinook bugs are bad, they will feed on the grass and injure it after the wheat is ripe or cut. It will do better alone, as all other grasses do. It will not do to expect a crop on new, loose soil. The older the land the better the result.

Farmers who grow English blue grass sow about two bushels to the acre; some sow in the spring and others in autumn. It is a very hardy grass, and does well on a poor soil, but like all grasses it is better on good land, and prefers a moist soil. It is affected severely by exceedingly dry weather. It will do well on all the creek and river valleys in Kansas. It grows two or three feet high, but not in tufts like orchard grass; it produces an immense crop of seed, from eight to twelve bushels per acre, which sells readily at \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bushel. After seed is cut and threshed it makes an excellent autumn pasture.

Alfalfa clover, a wonderful feed producer, is a grand success on deep soils, but will not do on land with limestone subsoil, or even a clay subsoil; but on deep soils it will stand any kind of drought. In Colorado, where this plant is grown extensively, cattle are frequently troubled with bloat or bloat—more so than in grazing on red clover.

If ever a man feels like "a poor worm of the dust," it is when he suffers from that tired feeling. Ayer's Sarsaparilla removes this discouraging physical condition and imparts the thrill of new life and energy to every nerve, tissue, muscle, and fibre of the whole body.

Hol Traveler, take BEECHAM'S PILLS with you.

Well Machinery Send for Illus. cat'l'g. Pech Mfg. Co., 60 40th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

Alliance Department.**The Middle of the Road.**

General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, writes a pointed article for the *Knights of Labor Journal*, in which he sets out the importance of "keeping in the middle of the road." He says:

"With his eyes on the loom, forge and shovel, the city workman has for years been growing near-sighted. It is dangerous for him to walk home on the sidewalks which have grown narrow since he became so busy. He should take to the middle of the road. The farmer, with his feet in the furrow and his eyes on the plow, has forgotten to read of things outside of the field, and when he takes a day off he finds strangers lining the sidewalks whom he has never even heard of before. He has devoted so much time to the field that he knows but little of the road. He must take to the middle of the road. Both city workman and farmer have been growing their ears at the expense of their eyes; one has grown long, the other short. The torchlight processions of the old parties have monopolized the old parties, and decent men must, if they would retain their self-respect, take to the middle of the road. The number of those who have been crowded off the sidewalks has grown to such proportions of late that there is room for them nowhere else than in the middle of the road. With the Pinkertons, the thugs, the bullies and the bummers in the employ of the old parties and swaggering on both sidewalks, it is the part of safety for the self-respecting citizen to take to the middle of the road. With both old parties united in opposing measures of relief, the duty of the patriot is to divide their forces, split them in two, leave them no chance to keep together, and this can be done only by walking between them in the middle of the road. The people who believe in an honest, national circulating medium, who have the welfare of the nation's currency in their keeping, should not trust themselves among thieves on the sidewalks, but should join the procession in the middle of the road. Those who believe that the government should own and operate the railroads and telegraphs should not run the risk of being side-tracked by switching to one side or the other, but should keep right in the middle of the road. Those who would observe how many millions of acres of land have been stolen from the people, how many have been devoted to bonanza farming, should, in order to carefully and impartially scrutinize both sides as they go along, walk with their heads up, in the middle of the road. Wall street is a very narrow street, dens of thieves line both sides of it, but it is necessary for the man who would realize how it is laid out to visit it. When he does he should walk in the middle of the road, for it is in that narrow street that the work is being done which will crowd us all off the sidewalks and into the middle of the road. Taxes became so high that people could not afford to pay them, sidewalks got out of repair, many people began to walk in the middle of the road, and then they for the first time in their lives could carefully look at both sides, for they were in the middle of the road. Many more were thrown out of employment, and they tramped until their shoes gave out, and they, in order to save their feet, took to the middle of the road. Other men gave mortgages on their homes; they were driven off these homes, and if they will save their heads they will take to the middle of the road. It is fashionable to travel in good company, and the best of the nation have quit taking to the woods, and are out in the middle of the road. The procession is growing bigger; it is becoming more respectable, for numbers always bring respect—in the eyes of politicians—and this procession is walking right in the middle of the road. There is great work ahead; a platform is erected; it is a massive piece of workmanship, and is so constructed that to strengthen the nation it should be placed in Washington, where our law-makers should stand on it. Neither the Democratic nor Republican parties will help transport it to Washington, for they have refused to give it transportation on their railroads, and the people are leaving their work in field and shop to help push this platform on to Washington. The sidewalks are too nar-

row, and to land it at the capital we must all walk in the middle of the road. I would, on the whole, rather sit down than walk, but when the candidates for President and Vice President are nominated on the St. Louis platform, I expect to be found just behind them, and—right in the middle of the road."

"The Vanguard."

There has been no more outspoken advocate of the reforms demanded by the Alliance than was the *Farmers' Voice*, of Chicago, under the editorial management of Lester C. Hubbard. Some time ago the proprietors of the paper decided to make it a non-partisan and purely agricultural paper. This resulted in the retirement of Mr. Hubbard from its editorial chair. But so vigorous a thinker and pointed a writer cannot long remain out of the work of his choice, and now it is announced that Lester C. Hubbard and Alzina P. Stevens will immediately begin the publication of the *Vanguard*, and it is promised that each issue shall contain fixed ammunition enough to seriously affect the enemy. Subscription \$2.00 per year, including Mr. Hubbard's "Coming Climax in the Destinies of America" as a premium. Address Hubbard & Stevens, room 27, 80 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Those who desire to club the *Vanguard* with the KANSAS FARMER can have both papers six months for \$1.25, or one year for \$2.50.

The *Toller*, published at Nashville, Tenn., declares itself to be "in the middle of the road," and exclaims: "The pure and bracing air of freedom; how delightful!"

Roofing for Farmers.

The selection of a proper roofing for his building has long been a perplexing problem to the farmer, but we are happy to announce the fact that the Phillip Carey Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, whose card appears on page 15 of this issue, are now making their well-known roofing especially for farmers' use. They make three grades of roofing, a very high grade and extra durable roofing for permanent roofs on the best class of buildings, called their Standard Asbestos Asphalt Roofing; another, at a lower price, and not quite as durable a roofing as the first grade, but also intended for permanent buildings, which is called their Three-ply Ready-made Roofing, and still another lower price grade for temporary buildings called their Two-ply Ready-made Roofing. All grades are put up in rolls containing 100 square feet, allowing for laps, etc., and are furnished complete, together with the necessary Roof Paint and fastenings. These roofings possess special advantages over tin, iron, shingles and other forms of roofing heretofore used for farm buildings. They are very moderate in price and can be easily applied by any man or boy around the house; do not require any special tools; are proof against the elements, and in every necessary respect are such roofings as are most suitable for use on the farm. We would suggest that each one of our readers who are needing roofing now, or contemplating the use of some roofing in the near future, write them for their pamphlet, samples and special prices, which they will be glad to furnish free upon application.

A Fitting Prelude to a Summer's Outing.

Realization of anticipated joys of a summer's outing in the mountains or at the ocean resorts of the East characterize your journey thither via Vandalia & Pennsylvania Lines. Direct route from St. Louis, where connecting lines from the West and Southwest enable passengers to take fast and luxurious through trains over this popular rail highway to the East. Address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

It gives us pleasure to refer to the advertisement of Dr. W. H. Tutt, which appears in our columns. For over twenty-five years Tutt's Pills have been before the public, and each succeeding year their valuable properties become better appreciated. They now stand second to none for the relief to that much abused and overtaxed organ, the liver, and for the removal of that cause of so many ills, constipation. They are used in every civilized country, and carry with them voluminous testimonials of their safety and efficacy. Tutt's Pills should have a place in every household.

CATARRH SUFFERERS.**Here is Something of Interest to You.**

Chronic catarrh is, by far, the most prevalent disease in the United States; at least one person out of every three is in some degree affected by it. Probably the most common seat of the disease is in some part of the air passages, viz., nose, throat, larynx, bronchial tubes and lungs. Chronic catarrh, however, is by no means confined to these parts, for the stomach, bowels, kidneys and pelvic organs are frequently affected by it.

The treatment for chronic catarrh, wherever located, consists of, first, local treatment, which includes gargles, sprays, douches, inhalants, snuff, creams, suppositories and atomized fluids. These remedies are useful only as palliatives. They can never effect a permanent cure.

The treatment of catarrh consists, second, of the proper regulation of food and drink, and is a very important item in the treatment of any case.

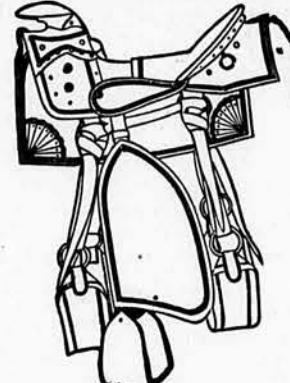
The third item in the treatment of catarrh, is the regulation of the bodily habits, as to clothing, exercise, cleanliness and sleep.

The fourth and most important item, without which all other efforts will be fruitless, is the proper internal medication. The only medicine which can always be relied upon to do this work is Pe-ru-na. This medicine can now be obtained at nearly all the drug stores in the United States, accompanied by complete directions for use.

Any one desiring to become acquainted with the details of the treatment of catarrh in each of the four items above enumerated, should write the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for a copy of *The Family Physician No. 2*. This book also gives cause and cure of la grippe, coughs, colds, bronchitis and consumption. Sent free to any address for a limited time.

Harness for All.

Every farmer is interested to a greater or less degree in the harness and saddlery question. A good harness is a thing to be enjoyed, and a poor harness is a "nuisance forever." Complaint is frequently made of the prices charged by the harness merchants for this class of goods, and when they are compared with wholesale prices, it does seem that the proprietors of the ordinary harness shop are exacting rather a large profit. Cincinnati is the great harness city of the United States. This is a recognized fact throughout the world. Harness is sold there at a much less figure, possibly, than any other city. To have this market brought to the home of the



farmer is a privilege worthy of appreciation. The National Harness Co., of 315 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O., issue a catalogue and price list of all kinds of harness, saddles, bridles, collars, etc., and will send it to any one applying. The manager of this company has had an experience of twenty years in the harness and saddlery business. They are selling good goods at low prices and a large per cent. can be saved by ordering goods through this company. Our Chicago manager states that he is familiar with the methods of this company and recommends them to our readers.

Minneapolis, Minn., and Return—One Fare for the Round Trip.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets to Minneapolis and return at one fare for the round trip to those desiring to attend the National Republican convention, which meets June 7. For dates of sale and limits of tickets or any additional information apply to A. M. FULLER, Agent U. P. System, 525 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

The best breed of fowls for the general farmer is the Plymouth Rock. They are

of good size, are good layers of large, dark colored eggs, and easy to raise, will bear confinement moderately well, and produce an abundance of rich meat for the table. I combine fruit-growing with poultry, and in the large plum and pear orchards are many small poultry houses scattered about. The fowls get much of their living in the orchards, they destroy many insects, especially the plum curculio, and are of benefit to the trees.—A. C. Hawkins, Worcester Co., Mass.

Veterans' Route to the Encampment.

Veterans going to the G. A. R. Encampment at Washington in September via the B. & O. R. R. will traverse territory fraught with a thousand reminiscences of the conflicts in which they figured so gallantly. Along Cheat river, on the western slope of the Alleghanies, they will pass the scenes of Gen. McClellan's victories over Gen. Floyd in the early stages of the war. At Grafton they will pass near the battlefield of Philippi. At Piedmont they will enter the historic Potomac valley, which was debatable ground all the way to Washington. The towering mountains, which shut in the valley, echoed and re-echoed almost hourly with the roar of cannon and musketry. The mountain tops witnessed the engagements at Martinsburg, Antietam, Sharpsburg, South Mountain, Monocacy, Ball's Bluff, Leesburg, Dranesville, Chantilly, Centerville and the hundreds of skirmishes along the hillsides and in the valleys. At the foot of the mountains, along the banks of the Potomac, paced the solitary sentry, protecting often the tracks and trains of the B. & O. R. R., which the government zealously guarded as the great highway of communication between the West and the National Capital, and which is the best known route to the East to thousands of veterans who traveled over it early in the sixties as raw recruits to join the ranks. And the Potomac! What memories its mention awakens! And Harper's Ferry too! There stood John Brown's old fort. There "Stonewall" Jackson performed his great exploits. It was near there that Lee crossed the Potomac into Maryland and then invaded Pennsylvania to meet the repulse at Gettysburg. At Harper's Ferry begins the famous Shenandoah valley, which is penetrated from end to end by the B. & O. R. R., bringing into easy access the battlefields at Winchester, Kernstown, Opequan, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Front Royal, New Market, Harrisonburg, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Waynesboro, and McDowell. What memories of heroism, of forced marches, of victories and defeats these names recall! And with them come trooping from the past the names of Sheridan, of Pope, of Banks, of Fremont, of Shields, of "Stonewall" Jackson, of Lee, of Ashby, and of Early.

It is only by the B. & O. R. R. that these famous battlefields can be reached. During the encampment excursions will be run to them daily from Washington at greatly reduced rates. Excursions will also be run to Gettysburg, to Manassas, to Bull Run, to Fredericksburg and other Virginia battlefields.

GRANITE STATE Provident Association.

Financial Statement, May 2, 1892:

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Loans, real estate and mortgages | \$499,817.28 |
| On deposit with Vermont State Treasurer | 2,100.00 |
| On deposit with Maine State Treasurer | 25,000.00 |
| Special deposit | 25,000.00 |
| Securities for guaranty fund | 6,510.00 |
| Office fixtures | 2,266.42 |
| Bills receivable | 9,426.26 |
| Accounts receivable | 14,224.00 |
| Cash | 13,015.26 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Mortgages sold and on deposit | \$257,050.67 |
| Investment fund | 124,745.76 |
| Rent purchase fund | 4,460.50 |
| Loan fund | 15,613.90 |
| Homestead fund | 403.00 |
| Paid-up fund | 113,154.27 |
| Advance fund | 1,537.00 |
| Accounts payable | 226.99 |
| Guaranty fund | 6,266.66 |
| Surplus | 73,900.47 |

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement is correct, as shown by the books of the [SEAL.] Granite State Provident Association, May 2, 1892. H. F. MORSE, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, ss.
HILLSBOROUGH.

MANCHESTER, May 2, 1892.
Personally appeared H. F. Morse, Secretary of the Granite State Provident Association, and acknowledged the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, to be true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Before me, W. H. GOGGIN, Notary Public.

All persons desiring to save money with a view to paying off mortgages or as an investment, will find it to their advantage to call on or write to GEORGE M. STEARNS, Room 48 Knox Building, Topeka, Kas.

In writing please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Buy **WALL PAPER** By
Your Mail
AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Handsome New Designs, 5¢ a roll.
Beautiful Gilt Papers, 5¢ a roll.
Elegant Embossed Gilt Papers, 8¢ a roll.
4 to 9 Inch Borders, Without Gilt, 1¢ a yard.
4 to 18 Inch Borders, With Gilt, 2¢ and 3¢ a yard.
Send 2¢ to pay postage on over 100 samples.
Address F. H. CADY, 305 High St., Providence, R. I.

The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

DEAR FAMILY DOCTOR.—Can you elucidate baldness? It has always puzzled me, and as far as I can find out, all other men, especially those who, like myself, are often hailed by the boys as "OLD BALDHEAD."

Lawrence, May 9.

If my shoulders carried a head above them like a globe of fire, throwing light upon all the dark places where I walked or tarried, I might tell you the whole secret of baldness. There are many explanations of the phenomenon. The prophet Ezekiel thought it a judgment from God for wickedness, for he tells us: "Moreover, the word of the Lord came unto me saying, * * * and shame shall be upon all faces and baldness upon all their heads." Among the judgments of God, as announced by Jeremiah, we read: "Every head shall be bald and every beard clipped." Perhaps you have read this thrilling story in Second Kings: "And he (Elisha) went up from thence unto Bethel; and as he was going up by the way, there came forth little children out of the city, and mocked him, and said unto him, 'Go up, thou bald-head; go up, thou bald-head,' and he turned back and looked on them and cursed them in the name of the Lord. And there came forth two she bears out of the wood and tare forty and two children of them." From that text I presume we have all been taught and exhorted to respect the bald-headed, and hence we give them the front seats at the churches and theaters, for we were never anxious to be torn by she bears.

Many people ascribe baldness to too heavy and too warm head coverings. In a few cases that indictment may stand. Parasitic diseases of the scalp explain the cause of some cases of baldness. Severe fevers produce a few cases, though most of them recover the lost hair. The Indian's scalping-knife bears the blame of some cases of baldness. Early plety and the carrying of too many Sunday school books in the hat is often given as a cause for baldness. Sleeping in too short a bed is also a popular ascription of cause. A recent writer claims that clipping the hair very short causes it to die out, but she fails to explain why it dies on top and lives lower down the dome. Baldness seems to be a respecter of persons. As a rule it follows the advice of Sam Weller, and keeps clear of the widows, as well as most other women. How many bald-headed women do you know? Then it has no affinity for the Afghans, Hottentots, Zulus, Kaffirs, Esquimaux or Indians. Did you ever see a bald-headed Indian, except Bill Nye? I never heard of a bald-headed Egyptian mummy, and I doubt if Mark Twain ever did. Of course I have seen a great many bald heads, from the Rock Island's "Old Man" down to a pulling infant half an hour old, and yet I never could make out why hair does not grow as luxuriantly on top as on the sides of the head. Archie Williams once told an audience that a certain Kansas Judge's brains had all run to hair and the hair had fallen off, leaving him doubly bald.

But, looking over the heads and habits of the whole world, I am inclined to think that some of the habits that enter into what we call civilization are responsible for many of the bare-footed scalps we see. Nobody but a civilized man wears a hat, and nobody but a baby or an invalid has a bald head who does not wear a hat. And there is one good and valid reason why a hat should create baldness. It produces first, so much pressure of the scalp against the skull that the blood above the hat's impact cannot possibly circulate well, and that pressure and impediment to circulation chokes off the proper nutrition of the hair above the hat's contact, and the hair starves out and falls off for want of proper nourishment. Women wear heavier clumps of hair and feathers and combs and head-gear than men do, and yet we never see a bald-headed woman, except as the result of disease. The tribes and nations of earth who do not wear hats, wear hair, and plenty of it. But civilized man and his male servant who falls heir to his master's old hats both show a zone of glistening pate on which a map of the hemisphere might be delineated. The

hat produces a space of poor ventilation in its upper story which is very detrimental to long life or long hair.

The remedy, a well-ventilated, non-compressing head-gear for men, and the total abandonment of fashionable hats. And if you believe Ezekiel, be good, and you may save your hirsute adornment. And if you do, then keep your scalp clean.

Our Mission.

[The following poem was read to a popular evening audience of the profession and laity at Wichita, last week, at the annual meeting of the State Medical Society, by the author.]

'Tis not in Mammon's temple,
Where the world is bought and sold
And the worth of men is reckoned
By their store of hoarded gold;
Nor on the boundless prairies,
By valley, hill and stream,
Where the golden sheaves of harvest
In the mellow sunlight gleam;
Not at the legal forum
Where right contends with wrong,
And Justice's fickle balance
Inclines toward the rich and strong;
Nor in the churchman's wrangle
Over his musty creed,
Or whether the future pathways
Through bliss or brimstone yield;
Not in the front of battle
On the fierce ensanguined field,
Where might, so oft triumphant
Compels the right to lead;
Nor in the great arena
Where mind contends with mind
In the Nation's stormy counsels.
That we our mission find;
But along the quiet pathways
From the busy world apart,
Where Pain its victim tortures,
And grief bows down the heart.
When the night hangs black and heavy,
When the lightnings cleave the sky,
When earth is thunder-shaken,
When floods go rushing by,
When the morning wakes from darkness,
In the glare of blazing day,
'Mid heat and cold and tempest,
We take our silent way
To the rich man's splendid chamber,
Where luxuries abound;
To the poor man's humble cottage
Where want and woe are found;
To the outcast's haunt of squalor,
To the habitat of sin,
To the homes of love and honor,
And there we enter in
To heal the pain-racked body,
To give the sufferer rest,
To soothe the storm-tossed spirit
With doubts and fears oppressed.
In every walk and station
In God's world-wide domain,
Wherever a human being
May chance to suffer pain,
'Tis ours to teach and practice
The newer, better plan
Of healing our stricken comrades
In the brotherhood of man;
To banish from earth forever
Old Medicine's cumbersome art
And all the savage sorceries
Four thousand years could start.
'Tis ours to enter the contest
Where life and death contend
And with calm, determined effort
The living to defend.
'Tis ours to cheer the loving
With hope for the stricken friend,
And when hope we must deny them,
Our sympathy to lend;
Ours to carry the sunshine
Of the art of arts to-day
Into the homes of millions
Along life's grand highway;
To watch with those in travail
When that painful path is trod,
And guide young souls in transit
In their earthward flight from God.
Into the penetralia
Of woman's sacred life,
When the mother's holy office
Is added to that of wife;—
Into the awful stillness
That bids us hold our breath,
While the unseen messenger
Affixes the seal of death,
'Tis ours to enter, humbly,
And to feel while thus we stand,
That ours is the grandest mission
In all this mighty land.
The richest gift from Heaven,
More dear to us than wealth,
Than earthly place or greatness,
Is the gift of perfect health;
And, like to a woman's virtue,
That health is a sacred thing.
And they who minister to it,
Clean hands and hearts should bring.
White as the crystal snowflake,
Pure as the mountain rill,
Should be their lives and purpose
Who this great mission fill;
That, when, this mission ended,
They lie among the dead.
The friends who knew and loved them
Shall scarce be comforted.

HENRY W. ROBY.

"The flowers that bloom in the spring" are not more vigorous than are those persons who purify their blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The fabled Elixir Vitae could scarcely impart greater vivacity to the countenance than this wonderful medicine.

Asphalt Paint.

It has been demonstrated from time to time that a paint made from pure Asphalt is the best preservative known for the protection of tin, iron or metals. Campe's Imperial Asphalt Paint, manufactured only by W. E. Campe Roofing and Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., combines all these properties and contains no coal tar whatever, and guarantees "absolute protection" for tin, iron or metals against decay and rust. It imparts no taste to the water, and adds a fine black finish to a roof, which adds very materially to the appearance of the building.

Men are still learning how to grow silage fodder corn—a thing known twenty-five years ago.

WE GIVE A SET OF HARNESS

(as shown in illustration)

FREE

to any one who will sell Six Sets for us. Regular price for this Harness is \$12.00. We sell for spot cash with order for \$6.25 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 \$6.25 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 Bidg., CINCINNATI, O.

Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association.

Incorporated and established for the purpose of encouraging and remunerating farmers who breed their mares to pure-bred and registered stallions of any of the following breeds: Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, English Shire, Belgian, French and German Coach, Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay and Hackney. Write for information and blanks to

L. M. PICKERING, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.

American Clydesdale Association.

The following extract is taken from the report of the committee appointed by the American Clydesdale Association, to conduct a public sale of recorded Clydesdale stallions and mares in Chicago, viz.:

The number of stallions and mares offered for sale largely exceeded the number that the committee deemed it advisable to catalogue for the initial sale. Breeders who were late in filing consignments for the first sale have requested the committee to provide for a second sale to be held in the month of October or November, 1892, at such place as the majority of the contributors may designate.

In case the Executive committee favorably consider the holding of another sale during the present year, the committee recommend that the same be limited to one hundred head (composed of stallions or mares) and that no party be permitted to consign over five stallions or five mares to said sale.

The above report was adopted by the Executive committee, and the committee appointed by the Association to take charge of public sales, was authorized to complete arrangements for a sale to be held in October or November, 1892, provided that not less than sixty head were consigned to the sale. A breeder may consign ten head to the sale, viz., five stallions and five mares, but not to exceed five of each sex.

The total expenses incurred by the committee for advertising, printing, auctioneer, etc., in connection with the February, 1892, sale, averaged about 7 per cent. of the amount realized by the consignors.

The owners of Clydesdale horses who wish to consign stallions or mares to the fall sale of the American Clydesdale Association, can file their applications with the Secretary, Col. Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, Ill.

As only one hundred head can be sold, the limit will soon be reached. Over sixty animals have already been consigned to the coming sale.

Gossip About Stock.

McCullough Bros., of Solomon, Kas., shipped fifteen cars of cattle and four of hogs to the Chicago market last week.

Sheep receipts at Kansas City thus far this month—23,000—are about 70 per cent. larger than the corresponding period last year.

Compared with May, last year, receipts of cattle at the Kansas City stock yards for May to date, show a gain of over 3,000 head, or more than 12 per cent.

A. E. Staley & Son, of Ottawa, Kas., report their herd of Chester White swine in flourishing condition. During the first week in May they sold and shipped two fine male pigs sired by Ottawa Chief (5739), and during March and April made a number of good sales, which they are pleased

to say they traced to their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

Among the shippers of cattle to Chicago last week were P. and N. Linzler, H. Kuhman, M. J. Bishop, R. L. Foster, J. Dukle, J. Leaflier, W. J. McConnell, H. Johnson, P. Hansen and J. B. Johnson, all of Washington county, Kas.

The highest prices that have been paid for cattle in May on the Kansas City market were: 1880, \$4.35; 1881, \$5.62½; 1882, \$7.25; 1883, \$6.17½; 1884, \$6.50; 1885, \$5.40; 1886, \$5.50; 1887, \$4.60; 1888, \$4.80; 1889, \$4.25; 1890, \$5.20; 1891, \$6.00. The average for the twelve years was \$5.47.

The Afton stock farm, of Goddard, Sedgewick county, Kas., has issued a neat catalogue of stallions, brood mares, colts and fillies. The Afton stock farm is in a magnificent country, and with the well-bred and meritorious animals described in the catalogue should be eminently successful.

The National Expert Swine Association meet in annual session in Lincoln, Neb., on May 31. The Nebraska State association holds its annual meeting in connection with the National, and it is the wish of the committee on arrangements that all breeders of swine and all State associations shall attend this meeting.

We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1890 were \$1,904,199.38, total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 14 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Standard-Bred Filly.

I have for sale a yearling filly, sired by Honor 6694, son of Red Wilkes; first dam by Corlander 2:29½, second dam by Daniel Lambert. She is a finely-formed, good gaited and pleasant filly and will be sold low. Address W. P. Popenoe, Jr., Berryton, Kas., or call on N. Newton, at fair grounds, Topeka.

Orange Chief 4154.
STANDARD-BRED
HAMBLETONIAN STALLION,

Full brother to LEM, record 2:27.
DIXIE, trial 2:30.
CLARETTE, trial 2:39.

Sire, Orange County 2902 by Hambletonian 10. Dam, Clara by Webber's Tom Thumb; 2d dam by Kaiser's Mambrino by sire of Mambrino Chief 11. Dark bay, 15½ hands high, fine style and action, good disposition, speedy, and a great size of style and speed.

Will be kept at State Fair Grounds.
TERMS: \$15 to Insure.

J. E. POWELL, Manager, TOPEKA.

A. T. Daniels.

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN RELIEVER.

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

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

[For answer to following poem see next week's "Home Circle." —EDITOR.]

Not to be Won That Way.

Do you know that you have asked for the costliest thing
Ever made by the Hand above—
A woman's heart and a woman's life
And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing
As a child might have asked for a toy—
Demanding what others have died to win
With the reckless dash of a boy?

You have written my lessons of duty out,
Manlike you have questioned me;
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul
Until I have questioned thee.

You require that your dinner should always
be hot,
Your socks and your shirts should be whole;
I require your heart to be true as God's stars,
And pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef,
I require a far better thing;
A seamstress you're wanting for stockings and
shirts,

I want a man and a king.

A king for the beautiful realm called home,
And a man that the Maker, God,
Shall look upon as He did the first,
And say "It's very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft young cheek one day;
Will you love me then, 'mid the falling leaves,
As you did 'mid the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are good and true,
All things that a man should be:
If you give this all, I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot do this—a laundress and cook
You can hire with little pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life
Are not to be won that way.

—Mrs. Browning.

A BEAN-BAKER'S HOBBY.

"Only four of these silver dollars were coined by our government."

"What is their value?"

"They are now worth \$1,200 each."

A man approaching three score years and ten spoke thus as he held in his hand a coin of the realm of 1804. He took it carefully between his thumb and finger as he turned it about. A piece of soft chamois skin kept it from contact with anything likely to tarnish the rare piece. The veteran looked at it reverently and told the story of how he had bought it to make his collection complete.

"Those having a penchant for curiosities of this kind," said he, "regard the contents of this safe as the most complete display of American coins there is in this country. I never took much interest in foreign pieces; but I have one of every denomination of metallic currency struck by the United States since the foundation of the government. Look at the prime condition they are in; that adds much to their value. They are nearly all perfect."

There was a bright gleam in the eyes of the strange Yankee and spirit in his talk as he looked with pride over the work of a lifetime, that seems to most people like hours wasted.

"How much is it worth?" he continued, as he seemed to catch a look of inquiry in my eyes. "Seventy-five thousand dollars I should say it would bring. It cost me over \$50,000, and it has been increasing in value every day since I began. Don't touch them. The moisture of the hands is likely to tarnish them. Take this glove and pick them up by the edges. You can see them better."

I declined the invitation for I preferred to see the veteran handle them himself, and watch the admiring, almost loving looks he cast upon them as he told interesting stories of their value, of the interest he took in them, and how they seemed to him like old friends.

Mr. Parmelee's surroundings while telling about the chief pleasure of his life were exceedingly interesting, and quite unexpected. A handsome brick house, with side yard, flowers and shrubbery, looking more like the residence of a savings bank President or a well-to-do merchant, announced his prosperity, even if the safe full of money and his talk had not.

While looking into the mysteries of this singular traffic, and reflecting upon the queer incidents of a trip to the bean

bakery, a pleasant-faced man entered. A half-grown boy had been the spokesman until now and had said a good deal about the business. Mr. Parmelee's face and manners told that he was a typical Yankee, and he seemed pleased that any one should have taken time to look into his strange calling.

"Yes," said he, "I've been baking beans for more than forty years here. I was born in Vermont, came down here and then went West. I got tired of it, came back here and took this business, which then amounted to very little. We baked about forty pots three times a week then. Now it keeps us busy to supply our customers with 400 a day."

"Was your business of rapid growth?"

"No, sir. It was gradual; but very substantial, and we know what we are doing every day. Hence, we never have any surplus stock on hand and no losses. It's cash in hand."

"Do you have any call for your beans from out of town?"

"Some little; but that feature of our business has never been worked up, and is yet to be developed."

"How many barrels of beans do you use in a year?"

"About 1,500, as near as I can calculate, and I am quite well satisfied with that amount of trade, although the demands upon us are increasing every day."

"Is the business all done in this little place?"

"The room was not more than thirty feet long by twenty wide, and there was no evidence of the thrift in or about it, that was apparent everywhere else."

"Oh, yes, we sort the beans here, boil them an hour over there, and watch them carefully that they do not get too well done. Our fire is built in a brick vault at the side of the oven, instead of under it, so that the baking shall be done slowly. As soon as the beans are ready for the oven, they are placed in small clay pots with a bit of pork, and a pint of molasses. There are two quarts in a pot, for larger quantities do not do so well. We cook them fourteen hours; from 2 in the day until 4 the next morning."

"Do you bake 400 pots every day?"

"That is our average."

Think how a man can grow rich at this singular business. The capacity of the oven being 400 pots every twenty-four hours and the price 20 cents each, an income of \$80 a day is realized, half of which must be clear profit. After this there is no telling upon what a man may not grow a fat pocketbook by industry and economy.

"To whom do you serve them?"

"Almost entirely to restaurants and eating-houses. We have no trade to speak of with private families; they all bake for themselves. Let us go into the house and I will show you something more interesting than beans, if you are fond of coins. I have some valuable ones."

A minute later we were in the handsomely-furnished parlor. The veteran unlocked what seemed a parlor ornament rather than a receptacle for valuables, and then the conversation began which opens up this narrative, where plebeian baking beans and a high sentiment join hands to make up a real romance of life full of funny points.

"I had this safe made expressly to keep them in," he ran on as he took out tray after tray filled with the evidences of his hobby.

On soft velvet cushions like the jewelers use for their rich gems, lay copper pennies, silver and gold coins worth many times their face value. The owner would take these treasures up carefully in his fingers and tell about them with all the enthusiasm of a woman cuddling her pet baby. What he told would make a good-sized volume, and two hours slipped by on silver wings. Picking up one curious old penny in his hand, he said:

"Only a half dozen like this are known by fanciers to exist. This one cost \$300, and here is another worth more than \$200."

Thus he went on recounting the value of his store until he came upon the dollar of 1804.

"Here is the rarest one of the lot. As I said before, only four were ever coined because of some controversy over the figure on the face. There are numerous others here that are worth several hundred dollars each; but it would take you a long time to see every one. I know them all, and each one has a peculiar interest for me."

Mr. Parmelee here put them back in the safe very carefully and locked the door,

Can't Cook as Mother Did!

How many a young wife's heart has been saddened by hearing the above remark! And yet how often the words are true; especially when cake, pastry or biscuit are in question! The reason is plain, yet it is "like telling a secret."

Our mothers used and are using Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. They cannot be misled into using any of the ammonia or alum powders. No dyspepsia no sallow complexions, when mother did the cooking.

The first symptoms of ammonia poisoning, says a New York paper, which appear among those who work in ammonia factories, is a discoloration of the nose and forehead. This gradually extends over the face until the complexion has a stained, blotched and unsightly appearance

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only pure cream of tartar powder that contains the whites of eggs.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulterant. In fact the purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

with a sigh of regret, as if parting with his pets, as dear to him as though they had life.

"I must sell them," he said, and there was a sincere touch of sadness in his tone. "I have been nearly all my life gathering them; but I am getting on in years now, and my children do not take any interest whatever in them. Young people of this day do not have much sentiment. They would rather have the money that these coins will bring than to own them. I would not. I get a great deal of comfort looking them over, and knowing that they belong to me."

"Have you seen Mr. Appleton's collection in New York? He has the finest one in the world, of foreign pieces; but I prefer the money of my own country," he said.

I had not, and so acknowledged to this purveyor of baked beans and noted numismatist.

All this is recalled by reading in the newspaper the other day that Mr. Appleton, of New York, had purchased Mr. Parmelee's pets for \$75,000. A friend who ought to know writes that the gentleman bearing the name of the great publishing house on Broadway has more than \$200,000 worth of old and rare pieces of metallic currency, representing every civilized country upon the globe.—Detroit Free Press.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Babyhood and Budding Flowers.

"O, baby mine, the night is here,
The night that drifts us slowly near
The realms of slumber-land."

When the little one is undressed, and cuddled in our arms, we sit down in the rocker, and often think what a happy time it is, and, listening to the childish talk, wish that we could know that they would always be as safe as they are now. Back and forth we rock, and over and over we sing the rhymes of "Mother Goose," until the eyelids close, and baby has gone to dream-land. Softly we stroke the silken hair, and pray that life may not hold many trials for our darling. Gently we unclasp the clinging arms, and lay her down, leaving a kiss upon her cheek. We move away, with the assurance that the brief rest has done us good, and for a while all else but baby has been forgotten.

For the last two weeks the air has been fragrant with the perfume of apple and wild currant blossoms. How hard it is to remain in the house when everything seems calling to you from outside. The singing and talking of the birds, as they

fly from tree to tree, looking for a place to build their nests, afford one much pleasure. For nearly a week a tiny yellow-breasted bird has been flying about the place. Now he perches a while on a rose bush, and then he is swinging on the woodbine that climbs about the porch, and each one of the children claims it as theirs.

Everything looks so fresh and bright that one finds it impossible to feel sad.

Such a forest of trees my four-year-old boy has set out. Every branch that has been trimmed from the trees he has gathered and set out on a spot that he calls his "claim," and with the simple faith of childhood, he waters them daily, certain that they will grow.

Syracuse, Kas. L. M. DURFEE.

Faint Shadows of a Grim Colossus

Prognosticate his coming. Mental depression and perturbation, a sensation of languor by day and unrest upon getting up in the morning, heartburn, occasional headaches, undue sensitiveness to slight noises, furred tongue—these mean that you need preventive tonic medication. Neglect it and the hideous colossus of disease will speedily stare you out of countenance and wrest health from you. Seek preventive aid from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which checkmates dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, constipation and malaria.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

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

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.



The Young Folks.

Do They Miss Me at Home.

It's the curiosest thing in creation,
Whenever I hear that old song,
Do They Miss Me at Home? I'm so bothered,
My life seems as short as it's long!
For ev'ry thing 'pears like adzackly
It 'peared in the years past and gone,
When I started out sparkin' at twenty,
An had my first neckercher on.

Though I'm wrinkelder, older and grayer
Right now than my parents was then,
You strike up that song, Do They Miss Me,
And I'm jest a youngster again!
I'm a-standin' back there in the furries
A-wishin' for evening to come,
And a-whisperin' over and over,
Them words, Do They Miss Me at Home?

You see, Marthy Ellen she sung it
The first time I heerd it; and so,
As she was my very first sweetheart,
It reminds me of her, don't you know—
How her face us to look in the twilight,
As I tuck her to spellin'; and she
Kep a-hummin' that song tel I ast her,
Pint-blank, ef she ever missed me?

I can shet my eyes now, as you sing it,
And hear her low answerin' words;
And then the glad chirp of the crickets,
As clear as the twitter of birds;
And the dust in the road is like velvet,
And the ragweed and fennel and grass
Is as sweet as the scent of the lilles
Of Eden of old, as we pass.

"Do They Miss Me at Home?" Sing it lower—
And softer—and sweet as the breeze
That powdered our path with the snowy
White bloom of the old locus' trees.
Let the whipperwills help you to sing it,
And the echoes 'way over the hill.
Tel the moon boogles out in a chorus
Of stars, and our voices is still.

But Oh! "They's a chorus in the music
That's missed when her voice is away!"
Though I listen from midnight tel morning,
And dawn tel the dusk of the day!
And I grope through the dark, lookin' up'ards
And on through the heavenly dome,
With my longin' soul singin' and sobbin'
The words, "Do They Miss Me at Home?"
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

TEN MONTHS IN COLORADO.

BY ISABEL STEVENSON.

CHAPTER I.

I was sixteen years old when my father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, with their boys and girls, came West to occupy a farm in Kansas, not very far from the Colorado line.

On this farm, during the first year, my father expended nearly all the money he possessed, putting it in good shape, and making a comfortable home, thinking to live afterwards on its proceeds. But in a newly-settled district, as every one knows, seasons are apt to be variable, and after the first year we had two successive seasons in which our crops were totally destroyed by drought and the chinch bug. My father, however, had great faith in the excellence of the land, and resolved to risk another crop. To do this he was obliged to borrow money, and the loan had to be secured by a chattel mortgage, at a ruinous rate of interest. It amounted to this: If crops should fail again, we should perhaps be unable to pay even the interest on the loan, and in that case might lose our stock. Under these circumstances, I, Dick, being nineteen years old, tall and strong, as becomes a granger's son, and fairly well educated, as becomes an American, resolved, since there was no certainty of making anything at home, to go elsewhere in search of work and wages.

In southern Colorado, at this time, a railroad was in course of construction, which, when completed, was to connect Denver city in the north with the Gulf of Mexico in the south. To this place I went and obtained employment with the track-layers. The men in a track-laying expedition live in boarding cars, of which there are from twenty to thirty in an expedition. There are dining cars, and sleeping cars, and a commissary and office car, besides a cooking car. The person whose business it is to provide meals and look after the cars is the "boarding boss." He employs a cook and some flunkies, and, as may be supposed, the comfort or discomfort of the party is to some extent in the hands of those functionaries. These cars follow us up every few days as the track is laid.

There were times at home when I had hankered after a more stirring life than that afforded by the daily farm routine. My first evening among the track-layers was sufficiently lively to satisfy such cravings. The bunk in which I slept was located in a double car, which accommodated thirty-five railroaders besides myself. There was a good heating stove in the center of the car, and the sleeping bunks were built all around the sides. By the side of the stove, a long plank set on two trestles afforded seats for a limited

number. Not long after I had entered the car for the first time there was a lively hustling match among the men on account of this plank seat. Those who had been standing around or seated on the edge of a bunk suggested that the fellows on the plank get up and let some others sit down; but as they refused to do so, the plank was contested inch by inch till each man was removed and another in his place. Those who were thus ousted proceeded to retaliate by filling up the stove with Colorado coal, and in a little while the stove was red-hot all over, and it was impossible to sit near it. One man got up and attempted to open a window, but he was hustled back and forth among the others till he was glad to retire to his bunk, where, for the rest of the evening, he busied himself mending his clothes. Then the man who had been most officious in firing up the stove was caught and hoisted on the upheld hands of the others and bumped to the roof of the car. This I found to be a favorite mode of discipline. At last, in the melee, the stove was upset, then it was all hands to work and shovel out the hot coals, and set the stove up again. One foot went missing on this occasion, and an empty tomato can was put in its place. Tom Hicks slept in the bunk above mine. He was a good-natured six-foot Texan, about my own age, and we became very good friends.

We laid from one and a half to two and a half miles of track per day, and every few days the boarding cars followed us up. I do not know if it would interest you to learn how from a "nipper" I developed into a "strapper," then into a "spiker," and so on till I was, as I thought, an accomplished railroader. It was interesting to myself at all events, and every day I liked my work better, and in the evenings enjoyed the songs and the stories, and even the hustling matches with which we regaled ourselves.

Our road lay along the foot of the Raton mountains in Colorado, crossed a corner of New Mexico, and continued into Texas in a southeasterly direction. A construction party, you must know, was working towards us from the Texas end of the road, and we expected to meet in the neighborhood of Emory Gap, just across the line in New Mexico. At this place two or three additional cars joined our party. General D. and his party occupied one, and a few visitors, with the chief contractor and superintendent of construction, were in the others. When we reached the Gap we were in the very roughest part of the road. It wound along hillsides, and around the heads of deep canons, and crossed some very high trestle bridges, that across Griffin's gulch being sixty-five feet high. From this we laid track along the side of the bluffs, and could look away down into the Cimarron valley. On the hillside, by a spring of water, there were about a dozen deserted dug-outs that had been a camping-place of the graders, when building the grade, and at a little distance the graves of two Italians who had been killed while blasting in a cut.

At Oak canon the road makes a horse-shoe bend about a mile deep and half a mile wide. At this place we had the biggest kind of a strike. In the morning, when the men went to breakfast, there was no meat of any kind on the table, and very little of anything else. Those first at the table got a little of something, but the rest got almost nothing. There was considerable grumbling, a good deal of swearing, and a wholesale shouting for the cook. But the cook would not show himself, and we agreed that we should not go to work on such a breakfast. So when the whistle blew, not a man stirred. Then the boss came in and asked what the matter was, and we very soon told him. He did not say much, but he went and told the contractor, who came in and talked to us for about half an hour, and begged us to come out, but the answer was always the same: "Not till we have had a good square meal." He told the superintendent of construction that he had talked to the men till there were tears in his eyes, but all to no purpose. A little before noon our boss came around again. "If you will go to work after dinner," he said, "I will give you a day's wages for the afternoon, so that you will lose no time by the strike." "We can't have any meat till supper," he said further, "but the cook is preparing as good a dinner as possible under the circumstances." Well this was pretty fair,

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and so was the dinner, and in the afternoon we were at work again.

We expected to meet the Texas party next day, and the boss told us if we came out a little earlier next morning he should give us a day and a half's wages, even supposing we were through before night. So next morning by 6 o'clock we were all hard at work, and when the sun rose we could see the gang at work on the other end of the road. Every man now went at it with a will, and by noon had done almost a day's work. Dinner at 12, and then at it once more. The hammers of the approaching party sounded nearer at every stroke, and now it seemed to be a striving match, on both ends, who should get most of the track. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon we met, and two rails had to be cut, to fit the space between the two ends. When this was done and they were bolted together, all was ready for the golden spike. The scene here presented was both lively and interesting. There were over 300 men standing round in working trim, with sleeves rolled up, and among them old friends and acquaintances were meeting and talking. When all was ready for the spike, everybody gathered round to see. There were the contractors and head bosses and several big men of the road, a General, two or three representatives of the press, besides several ladies. Each and all took a lick at the spike, and when this ceremony was over, the work was done. Then we gathered up our tools and got on the trains to go to our respective camp.

It was intended that we should go next morning to Trinidad, Colo., to be paid off, and each man had his blankets tied up (in Colorado a railroader has always a bundle of blankets along), ready to go with the first train from the south. But this train was too heavily loaded, and we had to wait till an engine was sent for us from Trinidad. We made a run of twenty-five miles to Trinchere, and there stopped for dinner. In this, his last effort on our behalf, the cook fairly surpassed himself. He prepared it in a few minutes, and the bill of fare was coffee and pies. We arrived at Trinidad in the afternoon, and there everybody was paid off, and the railway transferred to the railway company.

(To be concluded next week.)

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The first State fair premium list for 1892
to reach this office is that of Nebraska.
Our neighbors on the north are evidently
preparing to hold a grand exposition this
year.The Louden Manufacturing Co., of
Fairfield, Iowa, has issued an illustrated
catalogue of hay tools, which every one
ought to have for the information it con-
tains.A movement is in progress to make ex-
Senator Ingalls chairman of the Repub-
lican national convention. A better
equipped man for the duties of the position
is not to be found in the entire coun-
try.Complaints are now made through some
Eastern papers that money is very cheap.
Capitalists have difficulty in securing re-
munerative investments. Money on call
in New York is quoted at 1½ to 2 per
cent., and merchants' loans at 3½ to 5 per
cent.The KANSAS FARMER has just received
from the United States Department of
Agriculture a lot of garden seeds. If
those of our friends who would like to try
these seeds will send us a postal card to
that effect we shall take pleasure in sending
to each a package by return mail.After the publication of the KANSAS
FARMER crop reports friends in the coun-
ties which were not reported wrote to this
office calling attention to the omission.
They will now have an opportunity to see
that their counties are not omitted by
preparing and sending in reports for the
next report. Read the inquiries at another
place.Special Census Bulletin No. 20, issued
May 3, 1892, gives a review of the sta-
tistics of farms, homes and mortgages in
Nebraska for January 1, 1890. The com-
parison of Nebraska with other States is
interesting. Thus the per capita mort-
gage indebtedness was: Kansas \$170,
Nebraska \$126, Iowa \$104, Illinois \$100.
The average amount of mortgage in-
debtedness against each mortgaged acre
was: Illinois \$15.50, Iowa \$9.17, Kansas
\$6.57, Nebraska \$6.43.The latest financial circular of Henry
Clews & Co., New York bankers, shows
that financiers are unable to account sat-
isfactorily for present low prices. Of
course New York financiers are interested
more in stocks and bonds and mortgages
than in commodities, but they are equally
at a loss as to all subjects of purchase and
sale, and while expecting an improvement
in prices are unwilling to venture an opinion
as to when the favorable change is to
be expected. The circular states that the
"bears" are making money out of their
successful efforts to depress the markets.
Occasionally even a Wall street financier
forgets himself and practically admits

that a restoration of the lost status of silver would assist the general prosperity, as is manifest from the following closing sentences of the Clews circular: "The interest shown by the British government in the silver question, and her expressed intention to participate in the forthcoming bimetallic conference, may be regarded as auguring well for the chances of something being accomplished through that means for mending, if not restoring, the lost status of silver as compared with gold. This uniform drift in trans-Atlantic finances towards healthier conditions cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence on investments in this country. Though slow and un conspicuous, the improvement must be broad and fundamental in its later effects."

NO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

As regularly as the recurrence of our biennial elections of members of the Legislature comes the agitation for a constitutional convention in Kansas. As regularly as the voters of Kansas get the opportunity they express their disapproval of the scheme.

The KANSAS FARMER is opposed to building a new constitution for the State at the present time, and sees no prospect of such change in the situation as to make a constitutional convention desirable in the near future.

Should a new constitution be prepared for Kansas, the expense of the convention which shall revise the old or make a new instrument of this kind will be very great, and must be paid by the people out of taxes to be collected. Nobody can tell in advance what this expense will be, but it is safe to say that it will be greater than any advocate of the convention would like to estimate. But the expense of preparing the instrument for submission to the people is one of the lightest in the scheme. After the eminent lawyers who would undoubtedly be engaged in its preparation shall have finished their work and drawn their pay, the people must be informed of it, and costly advertising bills must follow its publication. If at the election the people do not ratify and adopt the work of the constitutional convention, then all this expense will have been for naught. If, however, the work shall be done sufficiently well to commend it to the people as an improvement on the present instrument; or if, through partisan pressure, it shall be adopted; or if, through the omission of the prohibition provisions, the influence and money of the liquor interests shall secure its adoption, we must then be at the expense of the enactment and publication of a substantially new code of laws to fit our new constitution. Again, under all constitutions and laws enacted by their authority there arise many questions of constitutionality and of meaning of both the constitution and laws. These have to be passed upon by the courts, according to the expensive methods of litigation. This work has been done to a considerable extent under our present constitution, and the expenses of the interpretation, so far had, have been paid. What it has cost can scarcely be estimated, and what the interpretation of a new constitution and laws thereunder would cost the people of Kansas cannot be conjectured.

But the grave objections to a constitutional convention on account of the expense are not the only ones which influence the KANSAS FARMER to oppose the proposition. Of these expenses it may be urged that they have only to be paid by Kansas people to Kansas people, and will not necessarily take much money out of the State. It may be granted that most of this expense will be paid to Kansas printers, lawyers and judges—especially lawyers—although it must be paid from money produced from the soil by Kansas farmers and from the increased value of materials conferred by Kansas manufacturers and laborers.

But doubtless the greatest pressure for a new constitution comes from, or in behalf of, the liquor interests, which desire more than anything to kill off prohibition in Kansas. If a constitutional convention shall be called these interests will be ably represented in the lobby of the convention, and will use every means known to the lobbyist to secure the elimination of prohibition from our fundamental law. Should they fail in having it thus omitted they will compromise upon the submission of this provision to a separate vote. Such a campaign as would follow has never been seen in Kansas. There is not the

slightest doubt in the mind of the KANSAS FARMER but that prohibition would be retained in the constitution by an immense majority on a fair vote of the people. But if by political jugglery, by bribery and corruption, it could be made less effective, the expense arising from the liquor traffic would not all be paid in Kansas, and the comparative immunity we now enjoy from the curse of the liquor traffic would be exchanged for a condition not pleasant to contemplate.

It will be as well for the advocates of a constitutional convention to save their efforts. Important changes in matters of state are in the minds of the people. When the public mind shall have become more settled as to the relations of the State to corporations, to industries, to the people in general; when the liquor question shall have ceased to interest the people because of the utter disappearance or utter silence of those who advocate a backward step; when it shall have become apparent that there is real need of and a popular demand for a radical change in our fundamental law; and when our people feel that they can afford the expense of such change, then, and not till then, will they have a constitutional convention.

A GREAT SPEECH.

On the 12th of the present month, Senator Peffer, of Kansas, delivered in the United States Senate an exhaustive speech on the silver question. It is characterized throughout by the thoroughness of investigation and that conscientiousness and fairness of argument which give substantial value to an effort of this kind. The speech is replete with information quoted from the best authorities. Questions asked by his fellow Senators were answered in such a manner as to show that the Senator had not put into his manuscript all that he knew about the subject.

The speech was printed in the Congressional Record of May 13, and is to be issued in pamphlet form from the government printing office. Copies can be obtained by addressing Senator W. A. Peffer, Washington, D. C.

A YOUNG MAN NOMINATED.

The Republican convention of the Fourth Kansas Congressional district last week placed in nomination Charles Curtis, of Topeka. Mr. Curtis is a native of this city, and is 32 years old. He is one-fourth Indian, his mother having been a half-breed. Mr. Curtis is quite dark, showing plainly his Indian blood. He is a self-made man. At one time he was a hack-driver. By perseverance he obtained a fair education, having graduated at the Topeka high school. Being too poor to buy law books, he availed himself of the opportunities of the State library. He has acquitted himself creditably as a lawyer; was twice elected County Attorney of Shawnee county, and discharged the duties of the office with diligence and efficiency. Mr. Curtis is not a brilliant man, and his best friends claim for him neither great reasoning powers nor striking oratorical ability. Untiring industry and unwavering honesty are the claims made for him.

He received the nomination as a Republican, and will doubtless be guided by and represent in his official course the precepts of his party if elected to Congress.

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.

The political situation in the South is peculiar. In several States the Farmers' Alliance is strong enough to easily whip both the Republican and Democratic parties combined, and it has a great mind to do it. But the old cry of "negro supremacy" has been raised, and, incredible as it appears at this distance, it has produced something of a nightmare in the Alliance ranks. This, on the other hand, has led to dangerous confidence on the part of the Democratic political bosses, and they have demanded that before Alliance men shall take part in the Democratic political programme they shall renounce the Ocala and St. Louis demands and pledge themselves to stand by the Democratic nominations and platforms, both State and national. This the Alliance men refuse to do, and say "show us your nominees and your platforms and swear us afterwards." The fight has become very warm. The party lash of the Democratic managers seems to have been applied too soon, and it is evident

that not even the scare about negro supremacy will suffice to keep the voters in line under the lash of the bosses. Southern farmers are devoted to the Ocala demands, and it is no idle threat that when the Chicago convention fails to incorporate them in its platform they will turn to Omaha for relief. The stampede from the Democratic ranks has been greatly accelerated by the failure of the House, with its immense Democratic majority, to pass the Bland free coinage bill. The Southern Alliancemen even now seem quite as persistent about keeping exactly in the middle of the road as do their brethren in the North.

TO OUR CROP REPORTERS.

It is especially desirable at this time of the year that the farmer be as well informed as the speculator as to the general condition of crops. Only by having such knowledge can he intelligently lay his plans. The KANSAS FARMER therefore desires that each of its regular crop reporters, and such other friends as feel interested in the matter, prepare and mail to us, on a postal card, on May 26, information as follows: (1) What is the condition of wheat and how does the acreage compare with last year? About what date will wheat harvest begin? (2) What is the condition of oats, and how does the acreage compare with last year? (3) What is the condition of corn, and how does the acreage compare with last year? (4) What is the condition of small fruits, and the prospect for apples, peaches and pears? What is the general condition of live stock and work animals?

Be sure to make up and mail your report on May 26, so that we can publish a report from every county in Kansas on June 1. All reports sent by subscribers will be thankfully received.

AN EXTRAVAGANT APPROPRIATION.

The claim of the majority of the present House to be one of economy in the appropriation of public money has lost almost every inch of standing room it ever had.

The Chicago *Herald* correctly says that one of the issues on which the present Democratic House of Representatives was elected was the extravagance of the Reed Congress. "The billion-dollar Congress!" was a familiar and effective campaign cry in 1890. The people were amazed at the expenditures of Reed and his followers, and they promptly turned out the Republican looters, letting in the Democrats.

When the Fifty-second Congress assembled one of the first acts of the House of Representatives was the adoption of a resolution pledging the support of its members to a policy of rigid economy in governmental disbursements. Yet the same House of Representatives, a few days ago, passed by a two-thirds vote a river and harbor bill carrying appropriations, immediate and contingent, aggregating nearly \$50,000,000.

This sum is more than twice the amount appropriated by any former river and harbor bill in the history of the government. The passage of the bill was an act of shameless and inexcusable prodigality, not expected even in a corrupt and profiteering House, far less in one whose members were chosen largely on the distinct issue of retrenchment and reform.

CURRENT NEWS.

MAY 10.—A mine explosion occurred at Roslyn, Washington, in which forty-two miners were killed.....At the instigation of Governor Humphrey the Police Commissioners of Leavenworth order all joints, bawdy houses and gambling dens closed.

MAY 11.—The Mississippi and Missouri, with their various tributaries, continue to rise and destructive overflows are reported from many points.

MAY 12.—The House adopted a resolution providing for the investigation of private detective agencies.....The capitol building at Santa Fe, New Mexico, totally destroyed by fire.....A home for indigent Union printers was dedicated at Colorado Springs, the gift of Geo. W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia.

MAY 13.—Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme court, and Senator John T. Morgan selected to represent the United States in the arbitration of the Behring Sea controversy.

MAY 15.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Russian police, acting on a warning from the police of Paris,

have discovered a number of mines under the Gatchina palace, the mines extending a distance of several kilometres around the palace. The Russian government has tried to hush up the fact of the discovery. The populace of St. Petersburg are terrorized, believing that the recent explosions at the Nicolai bridge and the death of General Gressy are connected with a plot against the Czar.

MAY 16.—A New York dispatch says Secretary Grant, of the Paving Cutters' National Union, whose headquarters are in that city, to-day received a dispatch from Secretary Dyer, of the Granite Cutters' National Union, saying: "Lockout all along the line." This means that 15,000 men have been locked out.....The Mississippi is higher at St. Louis than since 1844. At New Orleans the highest mark has been reached, while the great floods of the upper rivers are still a great way off. It is expected that the levees will be tried as never before, and great fears are expressed lest the protected country will be devastated. Destructive overflows continue on the Missouri and tributaries.A cyclone is reported to have swept over Greer county, Texas, killing five persons and fatally hurting ten others, with only a part of the devastated district heard from.

KANSAS CROPS OFFICIALLY.

The crop report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for April reached this office about the middle of May. The report says:

In each of the three belts of Kansas, improved condition of the winter wheat plant is reported. In the eastern belt the condition is reported at 70 per cent.; in the central belt at 93 per cent.; and in the western belt at 98 per cent.

The condition of wheat for the State is raised from 85 to 88 per cent.

The acreage sown to spring wheat this season, as compared with that sown in the spring of 1891, is reported by our correspondents at 30 per cent. increase, or an increase of 45,576 acres, which makes a total spring wheat area for this year of 197,498 acres. Condition for the State is reported 92 per cent.

Notwithstanding the continued wet weather, the area sown to oats this year, our correspondents report, is about the same as that sown a year ago.

Corn planting has been much delayed by wet weather. In the southern counties of the State from 70 to 90 per cent. of the area to be planted to corn is reported planted April 30; in the eastern belt, 40 per cent. is reported planted; in the central belt, 33 per cent.; and the western belt, 23 per cent.

The condition of principal crops as compared with average is given as: Winter wheat, 88 per cent.; spring wheat, 92 per cent.; rye, 91 per cent.; tame grasses, 93 per cent.; prairie grasses, 87 per cent.; fruit, 83 per cent.

Hessian fly is reported in early-sown wheat in the following counties: Riley, Geary, Barton, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Harper, Kingman, Lincoln, McPherson, Ottawa, Rush, Saline, Sedgwick, Stafford and Sumner. While these counties report Hessian fly, yet up to date but little damage is reported. A few wheat fields in the central belt are reported turning yellow, but the cause seems to be unknown. Some new insects are reported in different portions of the State, but as yet doing no damage.

The wheat-straw worm which appeared last year, and which it was claimed did considerable damage in some localities, is reported in some counties in central Kansas as quite numerous, having harbored in the straw stacks of last year. Many farmers, when the worm was discovered, have taken the precaution to burn the straw.

Chinch bugs are reported in a few counties, but scarce. If weather conditions continue to be favorable, no one anticipates any serious damage from noxious insects of any kind.

SUGAR BEETS IN MICHIGAN.

Dr. R. C. Kedzie, professor of chemistry in the Michigan Agricultural college, has issued an interesting and instructive bulletin on the results of experiments with sugar beets in that State in 1891. Beets were produced in various parts of the State. The average yield was nearly fifteen tons per acre, and the average sugar in the beets was 13.39 per cent. The heaviest yield reported was forty-two tons per

acre, and the highest per cent. of sugar was 21.07. The detailed reports show that it is perfectly feasible to produce high-grade sugar beets and a good yield at the same time in Michigan.

Dr. Kedzie wisely points out the necessary conditions for the successful inauguration of the beet-sugar industry, viz., the best machinery, the highest skill, plenty of raw material without danger of failure, plenty of water, cheap fuel, and large capital.

SUGAR BEETS IN KANSAS.

Bulletin No. 31, by Professors Failey and Willard, of the Kansas Agricultural college, gives a full, candid and clear account of last year's experiments with sugar beets, as conducted by and under the direction of the college. The results, as compared with those in Michigan, are rather disappointing. The richest beets were less rich than the richest produced in Michigan, and the Kansas average was far below that of Michigan. Indeed only in a few localities were beets produced of a quality that would encourage the establishment of beet sugar factories. The encouraging results were obtained in the counties of Allen, Linn, Barton, Waubunsee, Riley, Ellsworth, Pottawatomie, Mitchell, Osborne, Norton, Thomas and Rawlins.

The Professors remark that the season was very unfavorable for their trial and they will repeat it this season. The results are much below those attained in the two or three years' experiments made at Medicine Lodge, and it is hoped the present season may give a more encouraging showing.

Whatever results are attained, however, the fact remains that the production of beets involves a great deal of labor of a kind very distasteful to the American farmer. For this reason the factories already established find that their chief difficulty lies in obtaining a reliable supply of raw material. While it is well to have the experiments with sugar beets continued, careful consideration of the subject leads to the opinion that the deficiency in our domestic supply of sugar is likely to be more largely met by sorghum than by beet sugar.

KANSAS WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending May 14, 1892:

The rainfall is above the normal in all counties, the fall for the week being from two to four inches, and for so large a rainfall is remarkably uniform over the State. The heaviest rain extends from the southeast part of Ford to the central portions of Stafford and Kingman, in which areas it is upwards of four inches. It is three inches and over in a large portion of the central counties.

Snow fell on Monday to a depth of two inches in the northwestern counties, followed by frost on Tuesday.

There has been but very little sunshine this week in any portion of the State, while the temperature is decidedly below the normal.

In all parts of the State the ground is full of moisture, and the streams are full of water. In the southwest, west and south of Barton, where the want of rain was being felt, the timely rains of this week are proving very beneficial, and the ground which had become more or less cracked through the extended insufficiency is now full of moisture, while cloudy weather prevents its being baked.

The wheat is in splendid condition in all counties except the north-central, where the very wet and cloudy weather of the past several weeks is proving too much for it, and it is turning yellow at the roots in spots; it is heading in the southern counties, especially in Barber, Harper and Sumner. Corn is being cultivated in the southern counties; it is ready for cultivation in the central when the ground will permit; it is not all planted yet in the northern owing to the extended wet spell.

Grass and pastures are now in good condition in the central and southern counties, but very backward yet in the northern. The blooming apple trees in all parts of the State promise an abundant crop of that fruit, but the peach trees still indicate a shortage in their special line.

The frost Tuesday morning has apparently effected but little damage. The rains have done some damage by washing

out hillside fields and overflowing bottoms.

Barber—Weather conditions about perfect for everything; corn nearly all planted; wheat and other grains growing rapidly; strawberries turning red and will be in market in a few days.

Cherokee—Wheat has improved several points since last report, it is considered better than an average prospect; oats scarcely average; corn not all planted, some has been cultivated; the land now as wet as it can be; rainfall for March, 5 inches; rainfall for April, 5.30 inches; during last forty-eight hours, 2.43 inches; prospect for fruit poor.

Cloud—Oats are making a very good growth; yellow developing in some of the wheat fields; listed corn injured by cold and wet.

Comanche—Abundant rains of past week have again started the sod-breaking, and the acreage of wheat the coming season will be largely increased; Monday very cold, yet no damage.

Greeley—Farmers feel that this thorough soaking of the ground insures a heavy crop of straw at least, and are not uneasy about a good crop of wheat.

Kearney—Crops of all kinds are in excellent condition.

Lane—Wheat growing beyond all precedent; heavy rains, the heaviest for one week since I have been here; too cold for gardens.

Morton—A finer rain the first of the week; wheat and rye splendid.

Nemaha—Apple trees full of bloom, small fruits scarce; cold, wet.

Ottawa—Wheat turning yellow at roots; alfalfa growing finely.

Sheridan—Weather very beneficial to small grains.

Thomas—Rye, oats and fall and spring wheat growing finely; very little corn planted yet, too wet and too cold.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Leffel Water Wheel & Engine Co., of Springfield, Ohio, has changed its name to The W. C. Leffel Co. This company's advertisement has so often appeared in the KANSAS FARMER that our readers have become familiar with the old name. However, under the new name the firm will continue to manufacture the old reliable Leffel turbine water-wheels and steam engines and boilers to the entire satisfaction of all who patronize them.

Delano Bros., of Lee Park, Neb., believe that they have what may prove a vast benefit to Kansas farmers this year, owing to the fact that crop-planting has been so much retarded by the floods of rain Kansas has been blessed with during the past two months. Their idea, which we believe is a good one, is, that an early-maturing corn is needed for planting, which in many cases will be delayed as late as June 10 in different parts of the State. They write us that they have several hundred bushels of Yellow Mammoth Cuban corn, which made eighty-two bushels per acre in Iowa at the State Experiment Station last year. Their King of the Earlies (yellow) they claim is the earliest dent corn cultivated, and can be planted closely and will make from forty to sixty bushels per acre with ordinary cultivation, even when planted as late as June 10. They write to say that in their estimation it can be profitably planted in Kansas as late as July 1, and that it has ripened under their cultivation as early as August 10, when planted latter part of May. They are reliable folks to deal with, and any one desiring seed corn will do well to write them for prices.

No question nowadays is of more interest to Kansas than how to save money and pay off debts. In this connection attention is directed to the statement of assets and liabilities, printed in another column, of the Granite State Provident Association, a purely mutual association, of Manchester, N. H. This association was organized under special acts of the New Hampshire Legislature, and has been very successful throughout the East in saving money for its members and in making them loans. The sworn statement of the condition of the company shews that the net earnings for the last four years have been over 27 per cent. per annum. This profit is divided among shareholders, whether largely interested or not, and is made by selling the mortgages in the East in the same way that Western mortgage companies have made their large profit. This association makes a strong showing as to its success in

the East and is favorably received here because an old resident of Kansas, well and favorably known in Topeka, is one of the twelve directors. We refer to George M. Stearns, formerly a Professor in Washburn college. Prof. Stearns went East for the Kansas Loan and Trust Co., and has given his entire attention for the last eight years to financial business. He is now back in Kansas to represent the above company in the West. The association asks to be investigated, and we expect soon to learn from reliable sources how it is regarded in the East. It certainly looks as if our people would find by writing Prof. Stearns, who has opened an office in the Knox building in this city, that his company can help them save money and also help them pay off their mortgages at a reasonable cost—a cost less than under any other plan now offered.

The Cost of Roofing.

The comparative cost of available kinds of roofing is a matter in which all who have either houses or barns to build are interested. At the request of the KANSAS FARMER the W. E. Campe Roofing & Manufacturing Company, of Kansas City, has prepared the following estimates, showing the relative cost per 100 square feet of different roofs put on buildings complete, including the material for sheathing necessary for each roof, as well as current prices of materials by wholesale, and the current prices of labor of the character required for best quality materials for each roof:

For Black Seal Roofing.—Cost of 100 feet of common sheathing boards, the amount necessary for one square (or 100 square feet) of best three-ply Black Seal roofing, \$1.50. Cost of all materials necessary to complete the best three-ply Black Seal roof, consisting of felt, cement, washers and wire nails, to cover and complete one square (or 100 square feet), \$2.75. Cost of labor to put on one square (or 100 square feet) of best three-ply Black Seal roofing in a good and workmanlike manner, 30 cents. Total, \$4.55. Labor, at \$1.50 per day, average five squares per day, 30 cents per square.

Cost of eighty-three feet of common sheathing boards, the amount necessary for one square (100 square feet) of best white pine or white cedar shingles, \$1.25. Cost of 800 best clear white pine shingles to cover and complete one square (or 100 square feet), \$3.20. Cost of five pounds of shingle nails, necessary to lay and complete 800 shingles, 20 cents. Cost of labor to lay 800 best clear shingles on one square (or 100 square feet) of surface in workmanlike manner, \$1.20. Total, \$5.85. Carpenter labor, at \$3.00 per day; one laborer can lay 2,500 per day; average \$1.20 per 1,000.

Cost of all materials necessary to lay and complete one square (or 100 square feet) of the best quality of corrugated iron in Kansas City, \$4.00. Cost of labor to put one square (or 100 square feet) of corrugated iron in a workmanlike manner (including painting) in Kansas City, \$2.00. Total, \$6.00.

Cost of 100 feet of common dressed sheathing boards, the amount necessary for one square (or 100 square feet) surface to be covered with best quality of tin in Kansas City, \$1.75. Cost of all materials necessary to complete and cover with best quality of roofing tin one square (or 100 square feet) in Kansas City, \$5.75. Cost of labor to put on one square (or 100 square feet) of best roofing tin in a workmanlike manner in Kansas City, \$1.50. Total, \$9.00. Labor at \$2.00 per day; average three-fourths square of roofing per diem.

National Republican Convention, Minneapolis, Minn., June 7.

For the accommodation of those desiring to visit Minneapolis on the above occasion the Union Pacific will sell tickets to Minneapolis and return at one fare for the round trip. For dates of sale and limits of tickets or any additional information apply to A. M. FULLER, Agent Union Pacific System, 525 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Farmers as well as other folks should take time to eat, drink and sleep.

Look over what you have stored in the cellar and remove all decayed stuff.

The air that is breathed, as well as the food and water consumed, flavors the product.

Horticulture.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM—ITS HISTORY AND CULTURE.

The history of the chrysanthemum is one of the most interesting in the whole class of flowering plants widely grown at the present time. The name of this species is derived from *chrysos*, gold, and *anthos*, a flower. A liberal translation of this would mean the golden flower. This title was doubtless applied to it from the fact that in the original species the leading color was yellow. The present race of chrysanthemums has been evolved mainly from a few plants, which were sent to England from China in the latter part of the eighteenth century. For nearly three-quarters of a century they remained practically unknown, until English and French horticulturists began to develop the possibilities of the flower by cross-fertilization. The public became interested in them and in a short time exhibitions were being held in the principal cities in England. It required but a short time for the fame of this flower to reach America, and, at the present time, it is safe to say that this country leads the world in developing new varieties. Japan has contributed largely to the list of varieties which we now possess, frequent importations being made by the leading seed and plant houses in this country. The Japanese gardeners favor fantastic forms, and their efforts are mainly centered on creating odd and curious-shaped flowers. A great incentive was given to the culture of the chrysanthemum in the advent of the Mrs. Alpheus Hardy, the famous "ostrich plume" variety. Peter Henderson & Co., quick to perceive the value of this peerless variety, and knowing the public demand for a popular name, gave it its descriptive title, which is now generally accepted as the name of that particular class. Later on they procured from Japan a pink variety having the same peculiarity of fine, feathery growth on the petals, which they called Louis Boehmer. These two varieties are only the precursors of an entirely new race, and doubtless before long there will be varieties in all shades of color exhibiting the same peculiarity of the feathery growth. In this connection it might be well to state that the chrysanthemum is divided into several classes, the leading ones being the "ostrich plume" class, already referred to; the Chinese, or globe-shaped flower; the Japanese, which is mainly composed of varieties having fantastic forms and the pompon, or button varieties, which were very popular before the advent of the present improved race.

The great value of the chrysanthemum is shown in the demand for the cut blooms in all the large cities, the best flowers in such varieties as the Mrs. Alpheus Hardy frequently selling for \$1 each, and it is now an established law of fashion to have chrysanthemum decorations at fashionable weddings, balls, dinners, etc., but this in itself would not give this flower the wide popularity it has attained; the real cause is its ease of culture, and the generosity with which it rewards the cultivator with bloom. It is this which has made it popular and which will doubtless retain it in the front rank of popularity for years to come.

The culture is so simple that it may be detailed in a very few words, yet so that everybody will understand, it may be necessary to amplify what the professional florist would be plain facts so that they will be intelligible to the average newspaper reader. Visitors to the various exhibitions held in the large cities will no doubt remember with pleasure the large, massive flowers frequently measuring eight inches and over in diameter, which were shown for prizes, and doubtless many despaired of ever being able to have such blossoms as these, yet nothing is simpler, provided the proper care is given the plant. Now, to begin with, suppose small plants are received during the winter months, all that is necessary at that time is to put them into three-inch pots in good soil and place them in a sunny window in an ordinary sitting-room; when they attain a height of say eight or ten inches, the tip should be pinched out. This can be easily done as it is very soft, by taking it between the thumb and index finger. It is only necessary to take, say half an inch or so. This will result in forming new shoots along the stem of the

plant and thus lay the foundation for a broad, bushy specimen. As the plant grows some shoots will outstrip others and they in turn should be treated to the same operation so as to retain a symmetrical form. This operation should be continued at intervals of two weeks until about the first of August, when it should cease. About that time buds will begin to form on the end of each branch and along the sides; when the terminal bud is about the size of a pea, all the others along the stem should be taken off, provided large flowers are wanted. The reason of this is that the strength of the plant will then go into a single flower. Providing the grower wants to increase his stock of plants, the tips, if pinched back so as to take about two inches off the main stem, will be large enough to form a slip or cutting, and these, if inserted into sand, watered and shaded, will form roots and eventually become plants which may be treated in the same manner as the original stock. Cuttings taken off as late as July will make flowering plants the same season. The reader will perhaps remember having seen chrysanthemums in pots with one straight stem bearing one large flower and wondered how it was done. These were the late cuttings taken off in June or July, and all the buds taken off but the one at the top. The method of culture described above applies to plants grown in pots, and it will be understood, of course, that as the plant develops, it will require a larger pot than it was started in originally; as a guide, it might be said that a pot twelve inches in diameter, containing good soil, will maintain a plant from three to four feet in diameter which would bear from 100 to 200 flowers. It will also be understood that the change will not be made from the small pot to this large size, but will be done at intervals as the plant requires it; as a guide, it might be said that the first change should be from a three to a five-inch pot; from a five-inch it may with safety be transferred to a ten or twelve-inch pot. The time for doing this is when the pot has become filled with roots. Providing the grower does not want to cultivate the plants in pots, they may be set out in the open ground as soon as settled warm weather arrives—say about the middle of May—and the operation of pinching back must be done exactly the same as if they were grown in pots and with the same result. As chrysanthemums are almost entirely hardy, they may be left out in the open ground with perfect safety, the only protection needed being a covering of five or six inches of leaves or clean covering of any kind. This should be put on about the first of December, in the latitude of New York, and left on until the plant begins to show signs of growth in the spring. The best results can be obtained by taking slips from the young growth on the old plants about the middle of April, putting them into the sand and potting them when rooted in the manner already described.

The Culture of Roses.

The best way I have found, in growing 150 rose bushes of ninety-eight varieties, is to have a good-sized bed set apart for them where they can have exactly the attention they need. The rose needs a deep, rich and well-drained mellow soil, and it cannot be made too rich. Our roses are mostly budded roses and are set in alternate rows about two feet apart. The soil is pressed firmly around each plant, and the shoots are cut back to about four inches of the earth when they are set out. Never allow any other plant to compete with rose roots for the food and the soil in which they grow. About the last of November when the ground begins to freeze, we spread on a good coat of well-rotted manure. This acts as a clothing during winter and in the spring as a food, for it is then lightly forked in. The hybrid teas have more protection by covering lightly with the refuse of the garden. Before the leaf buds start in the spring cut the shoots back to five or six eyes. If the canes are quite strong they may be left longer. Do not be afraid of pruning close. I do considerable pruning all through the season by cutting the stem back to a good strong leaf bud when picking the blooms. This bud will put forth new branches and these will bear flowers, as this class blooms on the new growth of wood. Success in the culture of roses can be obtained only with the universal and eternal law—you must work to win.—Mrs. L. D. Boyington, Hampden Co., Mass.

Horticultural Notes.
The young orchard should be as well cultivated as the corn field.

Do not forget to get in a succession of peas, radishes, and early beets for greens.

If there are children in your vicinity that will make an effort to have a strawberry bed of their own you will be doing a good deed by supplying them with your surplus plants.

The spraying apparatus is now very generally employed by the best cultivators, and it would be difficult to find a fruit-grower, gardener or farmer who does not use or need it.

The census of 1890 shows that there were 32,953,927 pounds of maple sugar and 2,258,327 gallons of maple molasses made in this country in that year. The romance of the sugar camp may have departed, but the camp is still in existence and does a good business, especially in New York and Vermont.

Small fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries, etc., may be propagated from the seed, but there is no assurance that the fruit borne by the seedling will be the same as that from which the seed was obtained—in fact, the probabilities are that it will not be. This accounts for the vast number of new varieties put upon the market each year.

Tobacco, stramonium (*datura*—James-town weed), henbane, matrimony vine (*lyceum*), alkekengi, horse nettle, common nightshade, belladonna, bittersweet, potatoes and tomatoes are all members of the same great nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*). Botany respects the members of its families all alike. It recognizes that all plants are useful in one way or another; that there is no such thing as a weed except as a plant "out of place" or whose value has not yet been ascertained. Man is the one that abuses and disgraces plants.

It is hard to believe that the little Cherry tomato is the original tomato—the parent of all the kinds known to-day—and yet all the evidence which we have points in that direction. The instability of such well-defined kinds as the Peach, the Potato-leaf, the French Upright and the Fig is well-known by the fact that crosses with the ordinary kinds are liable to give seedlings which bear no distinctive resemblance to either parent and that seeds of these crosses again planted will produce plants which vary greatly in leaf, habit and fruit. The *Rural New Yorker* shows elsewhere that the Station tomato—a cross between Alpha and the Upright—though produced seven or eight years ago, is no nearer a fixed type or variety than it was the first season of its existence. So, too, with the Peach, the origin of which we have been unable to ascertain. Of twenty or more plants raised from crossed seeds of the Peach, not one plant bore a fruit with the characteristic downy skin of the mother. It may well be assumed that tomato culture and evolution are in their infancy.

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CECIL'S FRUIT FARM & NURSERY,
NORTH TOPEKA, KAS.

In the Dairy.

The Proper Dairy Cow.

In discussing the dairy cow, D. H. Jenkins, of the *Jersey Bulletin*, delivers the following enthusiastic description of the proper dairy cow:

"What we all need in a dairy cow is not a big cow nor a little cow, nor a parti-colored cow, nor a solid colored cow with black points, but a cow with vigorous constitution, healthy and strong, with ample appetite, and powers of digestion to match, and a bountiful supply of nutritious food. A cow that from her remotest ancestors has inherited the instinct and the power to convert every pound of food that she eats, over and above what is necessary to running her animal machinery, to the manufacture of milk rich in butter fat.

"A cow that is neither a female steer, of the old Texas type, nor yet an animated mass of fatty degeneration, but a cow graceful in form, beautiful in proportion, combining all the grace, beauty and strength of Diana.

"Drawing near to our topic, and entering more into detail, in a dairy cow we need gentleness, because, not only does gentleness render her less troublesome to feed and milk or care for, but gentleness implies confidence, trust and contentment, a well-balanced nervous system; because gentleness is to the cow what noiseless motion is in machinery, an evidence that every part is entirely balanced, and capable of doing its utmost work without friction or loss of power.

"Coming to the form, we need in a dairy cow a head comparatively small, broad forehead, broad between the eyes, tapering to a clean-cut, rather broad nose, with wide, thin nostrils; a strong mouth, strong, compact, yet light jaws, wide at the throttle; eyes large, full, clear and bright, yet mild and full of quiet confidence; horns always present, small, short, tapering, yellowish at the base and slightly incurved; neck small and thin, tapering toward the head, thickening gradually to the shoulders, which should be long, broad and sloping, rather thin at withers; spine or backbone long and straight; hips wide apart and prominent long croup; thighs rather thin; tail strong at root, tapering small at switch, long, not as an indication of a butter cow, but to keep off the flies; fore quarters large compared with hind quarters; body deep, with ribs flat and broad, each springing out more and more from front to rear; legs short, rather small, but strong and well set to sustain the body, the hind legs rather wide apart; skin moderately thick, loose and flexible, neither thick and flabby, nor thin and papery; especially should the skin over the rump be full; hair short, fine and thick for the climate.

"The udder is the seat of power in the dairy cow, and all of the rest of the body should be tributary to it. There are different forms of udders, but all should be fully developed in front and rear, running well forward and well up, the skin soft and velvety, the body of the udder never hard or lumpy, and shrinking considerably at milking, teats of good size and evenly placed, yielding milk easily in a full-sized stream. The milk veins carry blood away from the udder; they should be in a mature cow large and tortuous, standing out in full relief when the cow is fresh."

Unsolved Problems in Dairying.

Read by Prof. Harry Snyder, at the recent meeting of the Minnesota State Dairy Association.

The cow is a wonderful chemical laboratory for converting various foods into butter. One question that vexes dairymen is the question of increasing the percentage of fats. The question is advocated on both sides, but the facts are not yet convincing. Ought there not to be more uniformity used in the study of these questions? Ought not the feeding periods and periods of observation to be extended at least over a longer period than a few months, as is the usual length of such experiments? The question of sweet and sour cream butter and the keeping qualities of each, is another question that demands attention, as well as the question of the losses attendant upon churning cream of various degrees of ripeness. The most material advance has been made in the manner of separating the cream from the milk. As long as butter coloring matter is made of anato cake, which is the fruit of a plant known as blx, clean and perfectly harmless, I cannot see

that it is a practice that can be looked upon as a fraud. The process of cheese-making is destined to undergo a good many changes. Greenish blue mold is one agent that will affect the composition of cheese. Another enemy is the small fly that lays the eggs of the much-dreaded skipper. Every dairyman should know all there is to be known about the organized bodies known as ferments, inasmuch as they are capable of becoming the greatest enemies. The curing of cheese is analogous to the digestion process, and upon the slowness or rapidity of the process depend in a measure the keeping qualities of the cheese. All that is known is that the casein is converted from a less soluble to a more soluble condition due to the action of ferments known as peptic ferments. Carbon dioxide and ammonia are evolved. Both combinations are due to the breaking down of complex organized matter. What more takes place is not known. For only a short time has chemical science been in a position to aid in these investigations, nor is the science as yet so fully developed as to render the aid that it will in a generation or so to come. This is particularly true in regard to the analysis of fodders and cattle foods, and in assigning a value to foods. The great trouble in the study of these questions is the lack of uniformity in methods. Milk is the most complete of all organic mixtures, although apparently made up of only a few constituents, wood ash, fat, sugar and protein compounds, but all of their constituents are made up of a number of allied compounds, all grouped together. Instead of one single fat in the milk, there are no less than seven fats, each having its own different composition and physical properties.

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The Poultry Yard.

Feed for Chickens.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noticed in the issue of the KANSAS FARMER of May 4, that Harriet E. Morris, of Toronto, Kas., asks what to plant for winter feed for hens for eggs. My answer would be to plant Kaffir corn. The best poultry raisers all admit that wheat is an excellent grain feed for hens, but I, with many others that have fed Kaffir corn, claim that it is just as good, if not better, feed for hens than wheat, while for little chicks I know that Kaffir corn is better than wheat. Then Kaffir corn is cheaper, and a sure crop, besides we get about twice the amount of fodder that we do from common corn.

But I want to give my mode of culture of Kaffir corn. [I want to state, though, in the beginning, that I have no seed to sell, as nearly every mail brings me letters from all parts of the United States asking for seed. To answer all these it takes time and expense, so this time I want to head them off]. I have raised Kaffir corn for three years. In that time I got one good year for crops, one very dry season, and one extreme wet season. But in the yield of seed and fodder I could not notice any difference. The ground is prepared the same as for Indian corn; rows laid off three feet apart, seed planted by hand or drilled, three seeds every six inches. Some use a two-horse wheat drill, as was published in these columns a few weeks ago. We harvest two crops a year. By this we get a large yield of seed. The Nebraska Experiment Station reports that last year the yield on their farm was 112.5 bushels per acre. Of course, that is one of the extreme yields.

The next question was, whether buckwheat is good egg food. In *Farm Poultry* (April number), J. A. Bennett says: "For over four years I have kept poultry, and as regards feeding, I have made large use of buckwheat. I believe it to be the best grain you can give fowls—superior to corn, wheat or rye." The editor of that journal, in reply, says: "Buckwheat is a most excellent grain to feed in conjunc-

The Stable Shelf

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

Just as good for a man.

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

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to

tion with other grains, though thinks it rather more fattening than barley."

I do not see any reason why sunflowers should hurt young fruit trees by growing between them.

As to Jerusalem corn, I have my first seed planted this year. J. R. COTTON.
Emporia, Kas.

Poultry Notes.

Cleanliness is one of the important considerations in keeping poultry. The labor is not great if pursued systematically.

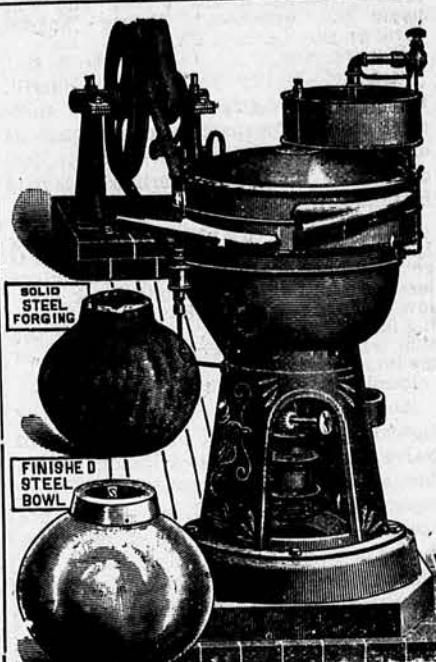
For chicken cholera, there is nothing better than carbolic acid, one drachm with two gallons of water. Let the fowls have free access to it as a drink, and mix it with their food once a day.

All kinds of poultry are very fond of milk, and it appears to make no difference to them if it is sour and thick and clabbered. The waste from the cheese-room or the buttermilk from the churn is excellent food, especially if freshly mixed with meal of any sort.

Poultry, small fruits and bees work harmoniously together. On a plat of sixty acres a perfect paradise could exist under proper management. A better living, more happiness, peace and contentment can be derived from such a life than is enjoyed by the richest merchants.

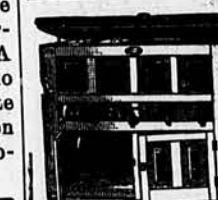
In the cleansing of hen houses and perches, there is nothing like lime scattered over flooring and underneath the perches, to absorb the moisture from the droppings, when they are easily removed. This object is the chief in cleansing houses, as the vermin breed on the moisture and live on the filth of the droppings.

Roup can be detected by the drooping appearance of the fowls, frequent sneezing, running at the nose and eyes, sometimes attended by hard breathing. The sick fowl should be placed in warm quarters and given stimulating remedies. A solution of copperas water injected into the nostrils and throat is a first-rate remedy; but watchfulness and precaution are far more sure and much more economical.



If you know of any one contemplating buying Creamery or Cheese Factory Machinery, refer them to Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ills., largest manufacturers of these goods in the world. Low prices and fair dealing is their motto. Alexandra Improved Cream Separator a specialty. See cut above. Capacity 2,500 to 3,000 pounds per hour; two horse power will run it. They also manufacture Fairlamb Cheese Color, Fairlamb Cheese Dressing, Fairlamb Rennet Extract, Fairlamb Butter Color and the Babcock Milk Tester and everything in line of machinery and supplies for butter and cheese factories. If you wish to buy from the manufacturers direct, write for quotations and discounts. All goods guaranteed first-class or can be returned at our expense.

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AND
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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.

Pears' Soap

Skin blemishes, like foul teeth, are the more offensive because they are mostly voluntary.

The pores are closed. One cannot open them in a minute; he may in a month.

Try plenty of soap, give it plenty of time, and often; excess of good soap will do no harm. Use Pears'—no alkali in it; nothing but soap.

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

The Veterinarian.

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

HOW TO CALL THE STATE VETERINARIAN.—DEAR SIR:—I see you frequently advise parties to get the State Veterinarian. Will you please state how to proceed? How much will it cost, and who pays the expenses? Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER.

Seward, Kas. G. A. S.

Answer.—Notify your county Sheriff, and if, upon investigation, he finds sufficient grounds for suspicion of a contagious disease, it is his duty to call the State Veterinarian. The State Veterinarian is paid by salary from the State funds.

GARGET.—My cow had a calf about May 1, and her udder is hard and swollen; it is getting larger all the time. She gives less than half a gallon of milk and I allow the calf to suck. I have been greasing it with warm lard, and part of the time with spirits of camphor. Please let me know what to do.

A. H. Randolph, Kas.

Answer.—Give your cow one pound of Epsom salt dissolved in half a gallon of warm water and given as a drench; if this does not physic her in twenty-four hours, repeat the dose. When her bowels are opened, give tablespoonful of saltpetre, in feed or water, twice a day. Bathe the udder twice a day, for half an hour, with hot water, then rub it over with a little of the following: Lard or oil, 1 pint; camphor gum, 4 ounces; rub the camphor fine and mix well together. Feed on light diet but no corn. Better allow the calf to draw the milk till the udder is all right.

WHAT CAUSED THE COLIC.—My mare foaled on the 4th of this month, and next evening I put her in a lot where there was tame grass but no clover; at 5 o'clock she was taken with the colic and I gave her such remedies as I had on hand. She strained so hard that she forced the colt bed out, but after she got easy we put it back; it staid all right, but she is badly swollen on the right side, although she has a good appetite and suffers no pain. Now what caused the colic? The same mare got an over-feed of corn last night, and I have kept her from water for several hours. I do not expect any help in this case, but want to know what to do next time.

W. W. A. Greeley, Kas.

Answer.—Sudden change from dry to green feed will sometimes cause colic; but we cannot be certain that this was the prime cause in your case. When an animal has had an over-feed it may have a small quantity of water with the chill taken off; it should be allowed to lick a little salt and then to run loose in a yard or box-stall for several hours.

MANGE.—My horses have been ailing since last fall, and it seems that nothing will do them any good. About the 1st of January they began to rub and scratch, and when I turned them out they would do nothing but rub. The hair has a dead appearance and is coming off in spots. I have seen horses affected with so-called "Texas itch," and these have a good deal the same appearance. The pretending veterinarians in this locality say that it cannot be cured by external applications. Can "Texas itch" be cured?

J. H. R. Groveland, Kas.

Answer.—Your horses are affected with mange, sometimes called "Texas itch," because many horses coming from Texas have been affected with the disease. The disease is due to a parasite which burrows in the layers of the skin and must be reached by external applications. Make a wash as follows: Sulphur, 2 pounds; unslacked lime, 1 pound; rain water, 2 gallons; boil slowly and stir till well mixed. Wash the animals all over with warm water and soap, then when nearly dry apply the wash with a sponge, rubbing it in well. Repeat this every three or four days as long as they continue to rub. Give, at the same time, a heaping tablespoonful of the following powder in the feed twice a day: Sulphur, 1 pound;

powdered nitrate of potash, 4 ounces; powdered fenugreek seed, 8 ounces; mix. Do not let the horses get wet while under treatment. Clean up and burn all litter from the stalls, and scrub stalls and mangers with hot soapsuds, and then whitewash with yellow lime. All harness and halters that have been used on the diseased animals should be washed with hot soapsuds and then be saturated with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Give this a fair trial and then report to us in one month.

SWELLING SHEATH.—Last summer I had a two-year-old colt that had a very large swelling on the sheath; it seemed to be the result of a snake bite. It finally gathered and broke, and after running for some time it healed up again, but left the sheath large on one side. The colt is very fine, and, although it does not interfere with him as a work horse, it is a very bad blemish. It seems to be of a gristy nature. Can it be reduced to its natural size?

N. S. Walnut, Kas.

Answer.—As the enlargement is of so long standing we doubt if any medical treatment will entirely reduce it, but with a little assistance we think nature will gradually remove the enlargement as the colt grows older. Make a liniment as follows: Spirits of camphor, tincture of cantharides and tincture of iodine, of each, 2 ounces; mix, and shake well together. Apply a little to the diseased part once a day for one week, then omit it for a week. Continue this for two months, then let it alone.

DISEASED PIGS.—We are troubled with a disease among our pigs. Fat pigs, from two to four weeks old, act dumpish and commence to swell, generally around the nose. Sometimes the swelling is on the lower jaw and sometimes on the foot. The swelled part forms a scab, and in a few days the scab loosens around the edge with a watery discharge. The scab seems to be attached to a core. The sores have a disagreeable stench. The pig breathes hard, will not eat, and dies in three or four days.

F. E. Haddam, Kas.

Answer.—Your pigs are affected with one of the many forms of so-called "hog cholera." Remove all unaffected animals to clean, dry pens, on higher ground if possible. Give each of the sick pigs the following dose twice a day: Sulphur, 2 drachms; nitrate of potash, 30 grains; give this in gruel or anything the pig will eat. Wash the sores twice a day with soap and warm water, and then apply a little of the following: Sweet oil, 8 ounces; oil of tar, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; sulphur enough to form a paste; mix. Do not have sores on your hands when handling diseased pigs. Burn the carcasses of all that die.

Reviews.

THE HORSE; A STUDY IN NATURAL HISTORY.—By W. H. Flower, C. B., L. L. D., etc. D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers.

This is a neat little volume of 204 pages, finely illustrated, and handsomely bound in cloth. It is an interesting study of the horse as regards its position in the animal kingdom, its ancestors and its nearest existing relations. It is a work, the careful perusal of which will furnish material for thought in the mind of either the veterinarian or the breeder.

THE DOG IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.—By Prof. Wesley Mills, M. A., M. D., D. V. S. D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers.

This is a work of 400 pages, handsomely illustrated by numerous full-page cuts representing types of the different breeds, as well as colored plates and other illustrations. Part first presents the origin, history, breeding, education and management of the dog in health; while part second is a very plain and simple treatise on the different diseases, their symptoms, and the remedies to be used in their treatment. We consider the work not only a valuable adjunct to the library of the veterinarian, but one which should be in the hands of every lover and friend of the dog.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.—By Jas. Eisenberg, Ph. D., M. D. The F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, publishers.

This work must be seen to be fully appreciated. With the rapid strides that

are daily being made in this branch of medical science, no medical student, whether junior, senior, or graduate, whether chief surgeon of a city hospital, or private practitioner in some obscure country town, if he expects to keep abreast with the times, or even within hailing distance of his brethren in the foremost ranks, dare for one moment ignore the study of bacteriology. But, with the numerous volumes necessary to be studied in order to understand the intricacy of its ways, it is little wonder that so few have made anything like fair progress in its dark and mysterious paths. With the appearance of "Bacteriological Diagnosis" the difficulty is to a great extent obviated. It is almost a library in one volume, and we can recommend it alike to medical men and veterinarians.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

May 16, 1892.

CATTLE.—Receipts 1,161 head. Light run and all good light and medium weight steers were in demand and \$5@10c per 100 higher, and heavier weights steady, though slow sale. Cows were scarce and all good killers a shade higher and in good demand. Stockers and feeders, as usual on Monday, were quiet. Milk cows were firm, and good ones in demand. Common, \$14@18c; fair, \$18@24c; and good to choice, \$22@35c. Shipping steers, \$3.65@4.05; corn-fed Texas, \$3.50@3.70; cows, \$2.50@3.25; Texas cows, \$1.50@2.40; bulls, \$2.25@3.00; heifers, \$3.05@3.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.10@3.65.

HOGS.—Receipts 3,633 head. Light run, draggy, low market, and sales slow. Range of packers' hogs, \$4.25@4.50; bulk of sales, \$4.40@4.45.

SHEEP.—Receipts 6,945 head. Good run but few for sale on open market, as most everything went to killer. Those offered sold at steady prices. Wooled yearlings, \$5.25.

St. Louis.

May 16, 1892.

CATTLE.—Receipts 1,315 head. Market steady. Native steers, \$4.15; light shipping steers, \$3.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.00; cows and mixed, \$1.50@2.60; calves, each, \$4.00@5.00; milch cows each, with calf, \$16@23; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.25@3.65.

HOGS.—Receipts 2,760 head. Market lower. Light to good mixed, \$4.30@4.60; top prices, \$4.65.

SHEEP.—Receipts 3,230 head. Market slow. Fair to good clipped natives, \$4.00@5.00.

Chicago.

May 16, 1892.

CATTLE.—Receipts 13,000 head. Market stronger. Natives, \$3.80@4.35; stockers, \$2.75@3.65; cows, \$1.25@3.45.

HOGS.—Receipts 41,000 head. Market lower. Rough and common, \$3.75@4.10; mixed and packers, \$4.45@4.60; prime hams and butcher weights, \$4.45@4.45; light, \$4.40@4.70.

SHEEP.—Receipts 8,000 head. Market steady. Natives, \$5.00@6.50; Texans, \$3.25@5.50; lambs, \$5.50@6.15.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

May 16, 1892.

WHEAT.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 53,600 bushels. A slower and lower market. By sample on track here. No. 2 hard, quoted at \$2.50@2.75c; No. 3 hard, 6 cars at 65c;

CORN.—Receipts, 111,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 45c; May, closing 42½c; July, 40½c; September, 40½c.

OATS.—Receipts, 23,000 bushels. Market closing lower. No. 2 cash, \$1.34@2.34c bid, according to location; May, closing 32c; July, 29½c.

HAY.—Higher. Prairie, \$7.50@9.50; timothy, \$11.50@12.00.

WOOL.—Receipts, 123,000 pounds; shipments 26,000 pounds. Market quiet. Unwashed—Bright medium, 18a23½c; coarse braid, 16a20c; low sandy, 16a8c; fine light, 16a8c; fine heavy, 12a15c. Tub-washed—Coarse to choice, 28a33½c.

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The Apiary.

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

Swarming.

Swarming is nature's method of relieving an overcrowded colony of bees. As such it is all right and proper, and deserves a good end, but it needs some direction and regulation at the hand of man in order to make it profitable to the owner of the bees. The first thing for the bee-keeper to decide is whether he prefers a large increase, or desires to secure a profitable crop of honey. Generally speaking, bees will come fast enough, especially to those who have not had much experience with them. A good motto for the beginner is, "Go slow, and learn as you go."

We received a letter to-day from a gentleman who said that he had two large swarms from an Italian colony which he had purchased two years ago, but he lost both of them the following winter on account of it being a bad season. One swarm that could have lived through the winter on what they gathered would have been better than two, both of which died from starvation. We apprehend that the season was not the sole cause of their death. Had this man known more about bees and placed a five-pound cake of sugar candy on top of the frames in the fall, they would have come out all right in the spring.

One swarm is as many as any bee-keeper should permit a colony to throw off in one season, if he can prevent it; and he can in most cases. The assumption is that the bee-keeper is more anxious to secure honey than an increase of bees, and therefore we will give some simple rules for regulating the number of swarms, and thus rendering the bees more profitable to their owner. Some people seem to think that the more swarms they get the more honey they will realize from their bees. This is a mistake. The only man who gets much profit out of excessive swarming is the dealer in hives. I am not so sure, however, that it is any benefit to him in the end; for dead bees mean empty hives the next spring, and excessive swarming always means dead bees.

We shall say nothing about dividing in this article, as we think it best for the ordinary bee-keeper to "let nature have its course" in this respect; but, of course, nature must be directed into the proper channel.

The first thing necessary to prevent excessive swarming is to give the bees plenty of room to "spread themselves" at the proper time. They should have this room before they have begun to make preparations for swarming, for then the room will have but little effect on them. Many never wake up to the fact that the honey flow is on until it is almost over. Then they put on the surplus arrangements, and soon begin to wonder why their bees swarm so much, "for they have plenty of room." Of course they have, but they had it too late. As we said before, the room should be given at the right time. Those who use a modern hive containing eight frames (and this is large enough), should put on sections filled with starters just as soon as honey begins to come in plentifully. When the bees have filled the first lot of sections about one-half full, lift off the half story that contains them, and put another half story filled with sections, with starters in them, on the hive. Place the half-filled super on top of this, and the bees will fill the two about as quickly as they would one, if left on until the sections are all sealed over.

For the benefit of those who may not know what I mean by a "starter," I will say that it is a piece of comb foundation fastened in the section to give the bees a start. Foundation is simply a thin sheet of beeswax with the imprint of the cells made by machinery.

It will not pay to use sections unless you use foundation also.

The above is about all that can be done to retard or check swarming. If the season is a good one, every strong colony will be very apt to swarm, no matter how much room you give them. When they do swarm, the owner of the bees, or some one else who knows what to do and how to do it, should be on hand to look after things. It will not be necessary to ring any bells,

blow any horns, beat on any old pails, pans, kettles, or anything of that kind, unless you are anxious that all the neighbors should know that your bees have swarmed. If you are, all this noise will no doubt make them aware of the fact. It is a very innocent kind of amusement and can do no harm; neither will it do any good, so far as making the bees "settle" is concerned. If you have a small hand force-pump, and with this throw a spray of water among the bees, you will cause them to light very quickly; but you might pound pans until the "crack of doom" without it having any effect upon them.

After they have clustered, secure them by the most convenient method. If they are on a small limb that you care to saw off, perhaps this will be the most convenient and practical thing to do. However, let us go back a little. As soon as the bees are all out of the hive and in the air, move the old hive, out of which the swarm came, to some other locality, and place an empty hive in the exact spot where the old hive stood. Of course hives should be secured, and made up in time, and kept ready for use at any moment. Empty hives should always be kept in the shade. You need not rub the hive with any kind of leaves, nor wash it with salty water. Simply keep it in a cool place until you are ready to put bees into it. Having placed the hive as suggested above, proceed to secure your swarm, and put them into the new hive upon the old stand. If your hives are all alike, and they should be if you want to work with ease and without friction, about the third day take the surplus arrangement off from the old colony and put it on the new hive in which you have hived the swarm. The old colony will not need any attention for some time, as it is almost sure to be so weak that it will not swarm any more. The new colony, getting all of the old bees, will be very strong and will do good work from the start.

By proceeding in this way with every colony that sends off a swarm you will increase your bees as fast as it is profitable to do so, get a good yield of honey from each colony, and have good, strong colonies in the fall, with plenty of honey to carry them through the winter.

If your bees are in old gums, or box hives, you can proceed in the same way in so far as such hives will permit. But by all means do not put any swarms in old box hives. The day for this has surely gone by; and as good hanging-frame hives can be secured so cheaply, there is no excuse for the box-hive system. Of course, if the swarm issues from a box hive, you will not have any partly-filled surplus arrangement that you can put on the swarm, and they will need to have a single tier of sections, with starters in them, given to them in three or four days. When these are partly filled, lift them up and put empty ones under them, as explained above.

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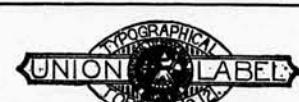
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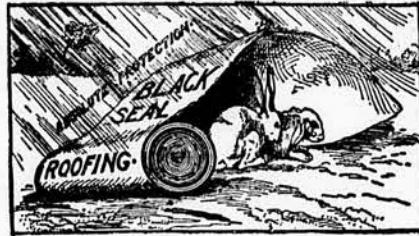
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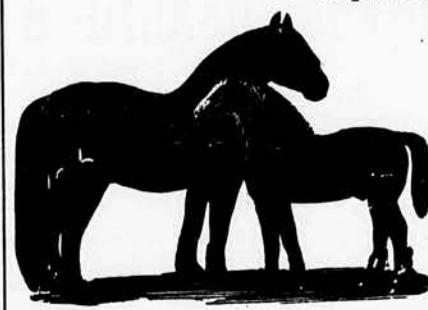
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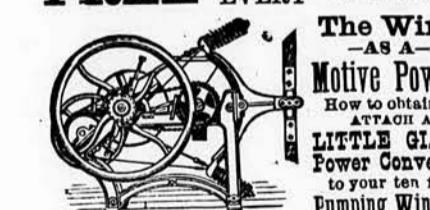
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 4, 1892.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Lambert, in Ross tp., April 21, 1892, one bay horse, about 3 years old, about 14 hands high, a small piece out of left ear, white spot on tip of nose, right hind foot white, no brands; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one gray mare colt, about 2 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$10.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by William Dressler, of Ross tp., five miles east of Scammon, one heifer, 2 years old, yellow with white hind feet, star in forehead and white stripe under breast.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old roan steer, slit in left ear.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 11, 1892.

Lafayette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Abner Austin, in Hackberry tp., P. O. Bartlett, April 15, 1892, one black male colt, about 2 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$10.

COLT—By same, one gray mare colt, about 2 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$10.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by William Dressler, of Ross tp., five miles east of Scammon, one heifer, 2 years old, yellow with white hind feet, star in forehead and white stripe under breast.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old roan steer, slit in left ear.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 18, 1892.

Comanche county—D. E. Dunne, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. C. Parker, in Rumsey tp., March 23, 1892, one roan mare, 13½ hands high, branded R on left hip, small H on left jaw, other brands not recognizable; valued at \$15.

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