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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 \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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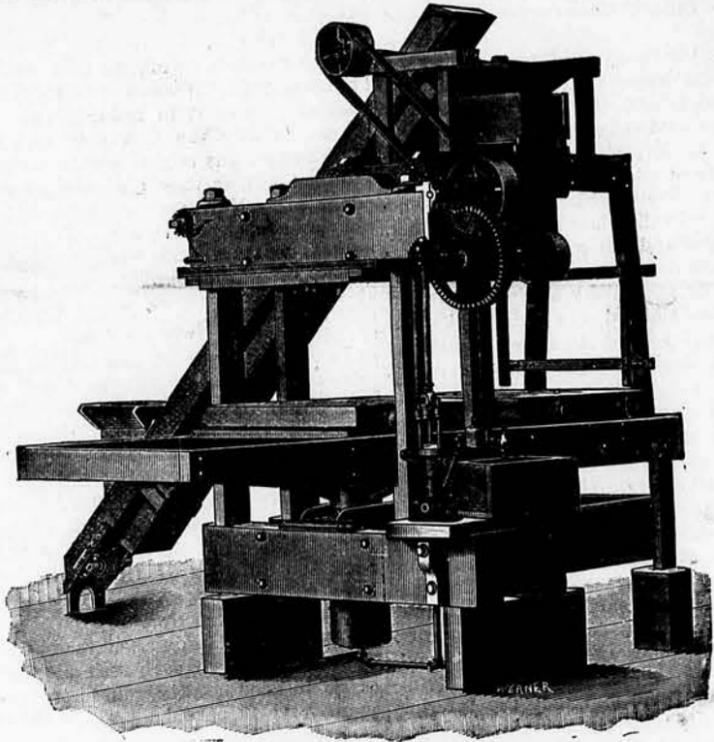
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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGH-BRED 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.

Not Pleuro at All.

Professor Williams, of the Edinburgh Veterinary college, than whom none ranks higher among British veterinarians, says the *Breeder's Gazette*, has long and stoutly denied that America has sent Britain pleuro-pneumonia, notwithstanding the affirmative assertions of English inspectors. He declared the disease occasionally found in American export bullocks was non-contagious broncho-pneumonia and not contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The history of the cases discovered by English inspectors since the passage of our export inspection and tagging laws shows the falsity of their diagnosis, but with the national pertinacity the privy council veterinarians have sought to maintain the correctness of their position. Professor Williams has delivered several public addresses on the subject, in which he clearly demonstrated the difference between pleuro-pneumonia and the disease with which the condemned American bullocks were affected, and in his last utterance on the subject he introduced confirmatory testimony from a source which must command respect. Nocard, an eminent French investigator, undertook the examination of a piece of the lung from one of the condemned bullocks in the laboratory of the government veterinary institution at D'Alfort, and has lately published his positive conclusion—in which he is joined by three fellow investigators—that the disease was not pleuro-pneumonia. On the contrary he expressed his belief that the bronchial pneumonia present was the result of the cornstalk disease which Dr. Billings investigated in Nebraska a little more than two years ago. Nocard is positive that he has identified the Billings germ. The Nebraska investigator had written that in cases where the cornstalk disease—which manifested itself as a blood poison—did not kill in a few hours a bronchial pneumonia was produced as one of the principal lesions, which is no more contagious than a cold in the head. It is to be hoped that this will prove the explanation of the trouble which has caused British inspectors to raise a hue and cry against American export beefs. Further work along this line should at once be done.

The Spring Pigs.

Care of spring pigs begins with intelligent attention to the sow, whose health determines largely the success of the forthcoming litter. Several months before the sow farrows, says an experienced breeder, they should be given clean warm quarters, proper food and such exercise on the range as they may desire. A great many spring pigs have been lost because the sows have been kept in wet, dirty pens, and when the pigs were born they were quickly chilled through and died of exposure. One would not expect this to occur on a well-regulated farm, but it too often happens where it would least be expected.

It is a good thing for the health of the sow to get her accustomed to her clean, warm quarters before the farrowing time. She will then keep the young pigs in there and not roam restlessly around with them after their birth. It is also well to let them run around in the fields in the day time, but shutting them up in the pen at night.

When the sow begins to make her bed she should be given all the clean straw she needs, and special attention should be given her. Plenty of water will be needed, and bran, shorts or oats should constitute her chief diet. The disposition of the sow is a good criterion of her condition. If she is cross, feverish and irritable she is so constipated that her whole system is wrong. Often in this condition the sow will eat the whole litter of pigs as soon as they are born. To prevent this she should be given a good piece of salt pork, which will keep her quiet.

When the young are born they will cuddle up in the warm straw nest and remain there comfortably; but their bed needs airing and the young pigs require exercise. Drive the sow out of her place for

her meals, and then stir the young pigs around. This will make them healthier and give their bed a chance to air and cool off. In two weeks the young pigs will eat and drink, and at four weeks they will need considerable milk in their small trough. At this period the old sow should be turned out in the pasture a few hours each day, separating her from the young pigs so that her own health may not become impaired.

When the pigs are old enough they can be turned out with the sow, and the whole company will enjoy a run in the grass and open air. For five months after this period they should be fed for lean meat and muscle. Corn is not essential to their health, but grass and clover are the great staples. Then for four months fatten them, and they will turn the scales at a good weight, and produce fine pork.

Salt and Ashes for Swine.

Animals that are confined to close quarters and fed on concentrated food always require certain mineral elements which nature supplies to them in the fields and woods, writes a swine-breeder in the *American Cultivator*. The need which pigs have for salt and ashes are well known, but not generally practiced. While pigs are roaming in the fields and woods they do not need the ashes, but when confined to their winter quarters, and fed concentrated food, a weekly supply of wood ashes will be of inestimable value to them. We have, says the writer, not yet found out exactly what element in the ashes they desire, whether it is the charcoal, lime or potash, but it is certain that the ashes themselves are very beneficial.

One of the benefits of feeding them ashes is a better appetite for their rations of meal and fodder. They eat more steadily, and their food is better digested and assimilated. Experiments at the stations with a great number of pigs have proven this fact beyond dispute. Salt does not entirely take the place of ashes, for where food, water and salt were given in abundance, and the ashes omitted, the pigs did not take on as healthy a growth. Where both were omitted the animals became sickly, and seemed to want something which the food and water could not supply.

Corn is very rich food, and it goes to meat and muscle in a way that no other food does when fed to pigs, but its very richness often clogs the system and prevents the best results. The stomachs of the animals cannot digest and assimilate it. The same is true of all other highly concentrated foods. They generally clog the appetite and prevent the highest results. Ashes and salt come in as splendid articles to prevent such disastrous results. They act as tonics and medicine, clearing the system of effete matter, and giving strength and tone to all of the internal organs. It is probably in this way that ashes help the pigs. They act directly upon the digestive organs, but really add nothing to the body. If corn is making the pigs puffed up and their appetite is poor, a liberal supply of salt and ashes should be given at once. Hard wood ashes of the best quality should be used for this purpose as they seem to give the best results. The ashes and salt should be administered in equal quantities, either with the food or kept in a separate vessel in the pen for the pigs to take when they feel inclined.

How to Treat an Excited Horse.

The best and only thing to do when your horse is excited is to calm him down. This, says the *Horse World*, is best done by getting to the horse's head and talking to him gently, rubbing his face and otherwise diverting his attention from the subject of his fright. If the horse is sullen and angry the same treatment will be found beneficial. In the high state of excitement the horse does not comprehend what you want and it is useless, worse than folly, to attempt to beat the fright out of a horse. All men are excitable more or less; some more and very many unreasonably so. What would be the effect of trying to abuse one of these red-headed, excitable men into being calm and considerate when under the influence of passion? It would certainly end the disaster to somebody, and this may explain the consistency in some horse's kicking the end-gate out of the wagon, and otherwise demolishing things when the whip is laid on his back because he got scared or excited about something.

Feeding and Care of Horses.

In answer to questions asked him at a recent Farmers' Institute, [a prominent veterinarian says:

"Feed should not go through an animal whole, as it slowly impairs digestion. Billed linseed oil is not so good for animals as raw, as it sometimes has other ingredients. As to the amount of hay in feeding horses the rule of express companies is 'ten pounds hay and four quarts oats per meal.' In feeding a colt vary to suit. Feed lightly in winter, and if you want to force him feed more heavily when you turn to pasture, and through the summer. Feed a colt no solid food until three or four months old. As feed for a colt use say three quarts of oats and as much bran a day. Oil cake meal is too fattening for colts. Mixed hay is the best for feeding. Corn stalks are an excellent fodder, but the large amount of sugar contained produces worms in colts and horses if fed too largely. Feed cake meal about once a week in small quantity, and then stop a week. Rye should be fed only in small quantities, and for slow, heavy work, and never to mares in foal, as it produces abortion. Use a laxative with it. The best stable floor is plank, laid level, with room under for air but not for draughts. Corn is not injurious to mares with foal; oil cake is. New corn should not be fed until after six or seven weeks of freezing weather, on account of its carbonaceous and gaseous nature. Water if cool and not to be immediately driven. Watering your horse when warm does no harm if his system is all right, nor feeding either. Water often to avoid danger, as they will not then drink to excess. Water every half hour when journeying in hot weather, no matter how hot your horse may be. Weakness of hoof is transmitted. Avoid it in animals you breed from. Wash the feet now and then. Don't apply any oily or greasy ointments to the hoofs, as they clog the pores and do injury. Never let the farrier burn your horse's hoofs when shoeing. Knee-sprung horses should be shod with the shoe heels thicker than the toes."

Live Stock Increase.

In the last issue of the United States statistical abstracts may be found some interesting figures, showing the relative increase of the various domestic animals. Taking the twenty years between 1870 and 1890 we find that in round numbers the horses have increased from 8,000,000 to 14,000,000; mules from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000; milch cows from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000; oxen and other cattle from 15,000,000 to 36,000,000; sheep from 96,000,000 to 100,000,000, and swine from 26,000,000 to 51,000,000. While in numerical increase that of swine has been surpassed by that of cattle, in good quality and improvement swine have surpassed all other varieties of domestic animals.

In commenting on these figures the *Western Swineherd* says that the fact that the production of pork has doubled within the past twenty years, and the product is mainly absorbed by the home market at fairly remunerative prices, indicates that the future of hog raising will be at least as profitable as that of any other stock raising. There is a steady increase in the foreign demand, which has been broadened by recent concessions, and new markets will thus be attained that ought to stimulate the industry.

In examining a cow for capacity as a milker, don't neglect her appetite. A heavy milker is a hearty eater; and if she is a hearty eater she must have abundant storage capacity.

Fat-producing foods are not fit for a breeding animal. Our calves and colts are often weak, and our lambs die, and our pigs become diseased because the mother was not fed so as to develop bone and muscle while carrying her young. Such food as oats should be fed the dam, and plenty of room for exercise provided.

While coal oil is one of the best materials that can be used for destroying lice on all kinds of stock, says a writer in one of our exchanges, care must be taken in applying or considerable damage will be done the animals. One way of applying is to mix thoroughly with an equal portion of water and then keep well stirred, as the oil and water separate very quick if allowed to stand. Another good way of applying is by mixing with lard or grease and rubbing it on as a salve or ointment,

and in this way it can be used with nearly or quite all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses or poultry. It is cheap and effective. In nearly all cases it is best to give a second application in a week or ten days in order to make the work effective.

The vast facilities of the J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass., enable them to place The Superior Blood-purifier—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—within easy reach of the poorest invalid. Don't be induced to take a "cheap" substitute. Always remember that the best is the cheapest.

At this season of the year we begin to soak the corn for the horses, says a writer in an exchange. There are several reasons for so doing. The horses like it better, it is more easily masticated and hence better digested; the horses will sweat less than when fed dry corn. The corn should soak twelve hours, but not longer, and the water should be changed every day.

In their wild state the natural food for swine is the nuts of the forests, grass, and roots and bulbs of plants. This is well emphasized in the fact that nature has provided the hog with a powerful "rooter" for the purpose of obtaining just such food. Then again, as an exchange says, we observe that after generations of domestication, with an ample supply of sustenance to satisfy all demands, this proclivity or desire to root, independent of necessity, remains as a prominent characteristic. Farmers who have practiced from this pointer, and during the winter months have at stated intervals of at least twice a week given one feed of potatoes, beets, artichokes or turnips, have found that the hogs not only relish them but derive great benefit from them. They are conducive to a perfect condition of the system, stimulating the action of the various organs in the performance of their functions. They aid in digestion and assimilation of the more solid food. Brood sows are especially benefited by a liberal supply of root diet while pregnant, as well as their young. Indeed it is almost compulsory to insure strong, healthy pigs, and a natural farrow.

A breeder of experience says there is an assured profit in feeding skim-milk, or even whey from the dairy, if weaning pigs or shoats of about fifty pounds are taken, and enough bran and corn meal are mixed with it, so that the pigs will grow and fatten rapidly, and they are turned off when they will weigh from 175 to 200 pounds, and a new stock put in. At that weight the pork will easily sell at 1/2 cent per pound more than it will when heavier, and if it was known to be entirely milk and meal fattened, and kept under otherwise wholesome and cleanly conditions, there are many who would pay several cents a pound more for it. There are those who claim that by experience they have learned that the best use for skimmed milk is to feed it back to the cows again, using it while sweet, which is very easily done where the creameries are used, and mixing the grain in it. They claim that it keeps up a large flow of milk, and the milk is much richer. This saves the trouble of keeping so many hogs, by those who do not like them, and if the practice has the merits claimed by its advocates, it should be a profitable one. More careful tests are needed for this use for the skimmed milk. If milkmen can get an extra price for milk put up in glass bottles, it will pay to bottle it, but it must be good milk, well cooled before the bottles are shut up, and well handled in every way. If there is not cream on the top, or if there is dirt at the bottom, the bottle will reveal it more quickly than the tin can.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

Agricultural Matters.

FOOD ADULTERATIONS.

For a considerable time the Chemical Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, assisted by the chemists of several of the State experiment stations, has been conducting investigations of foods and food adulterations. The results of these investigations have been published from time to time. They constitute bulletins of much interest and value, containing, as they do, thoroughly reliable information on an important subject. In Bulletin No. 13, part sixth of this investigation is reported. This relates to sugar, molasses and sirup, confections, honey and beeswax.

The plan of the investigation has been to purchase samples in the open retail market, just as purchases are made by consumers, and to analyze these samples and to report the results fully and impartially. In the summary of the report as to sugar the total absence of any added matters to the sugars of commerce is plainly shown by five hundred analyses of samples purchased in open market in different parts of the country.

A few years ago an attempt was made to adulterate cane sugar, then worth nearly 10 cents a pound, with sugar made from corn starch, worth from 3 to 5 cents a pound. This sugar was sold in considerable quantities under the name of new-process sugar. It is needless to say that it passed into consumption under the impression that it was genuine cane sugar. The corn starch sugar, on account of the difficulty of drying it, made the whole mass sticky and difficult to handle. This variety of sugar, therefore, did not find a ready sale, and its manufacture never assumed very large proportions.

Attempts were then made to manufacture pure anhydrous corn starch sugar, and these attempts were successful from a chemical, but not from a commercial, point of view.

The low price of cane sugar, however, has heretofore prevented the profitable adulteration of cane sugar with any article made from starch. It is also gratifying to know that the powdered sugars of commerce were not found adulterated with starch or terra alba; at least, in so far as the limited examination of them extended.

The chief adulterant of low-grade sugars, if it can properly be so called, is water. By modern methods of sugar-boiling a great deal of low-grade sugar and water can be incorporated in low-priced sugars, which still show an almost white color.

The question of the use of these sugars is one of economy only, for they are not injurious to health. In general it may be said that for a given sum a greater quantity of saccharine matter can be purchased by taking the high-grade sugars. In respect of maple sugar there is a general impression that it is largely adulterated with cheaper varieties. At the present time the resources of chemistry are powerless to detect such an adulteration. The sugar of the maple sap is identical in composition with that of the sugar cane, sorghum and sugar beet. No discrimination in such cases can be made by analysis. If the ethereal substance which gives to maple sugar its peculiar flavor could be detected and quantitatively determined, then adulteration with a sugar containing none of this substance might be detected. Extract of hickory bark is said to contain the same flavor as maple sap, and, therefore, even in case of being able to measure the quantity of this substance, it might be added as an adulterant.

White and yellow sugars usually receive some treatment to secure the most pleasing appearance. The substance used for white sugar is ultra-

marine, and though sometimes present in sufficiently large quantity to give a blue color to the sirup produced on dissolving the sugar, it is not poisonous and no injury to health can result from its use. The yellow sugars are treated with a wash containing chloride of tin, which is poisonous. This, however, passes into the molasses and the sugar is rarely if ever rendered deleterious to health from its use.

From a general review of the analyses of sugar produced in all parts of the country it may be safely assumed that the adulteration of sugar with sand or terra alba which is said to exist in other countries is not practiced to any appreciable extent in this. While it was expected that no adulteration would be found with sugars, it was known that adulteration is largely practiced in the case of molasses. It has long been known that a large part of the maple sirup sold in the market is made from glucose, understanding by this term the liquid product of the conversion of starch into sugar. It is also well known that large quantities of maple sirups are sold on the market which are fabrications made up of other sweets, to which a little maple molasses is added for the purpose of giving it flavor, or, as is often the case, being entirely free from any addition of maple product whatever. The maple flavor is imparted to sirups by mixing with them an extract of hickory bark, and this product has been made and sold under the term of "mapleine." Perhaps the greater quantity of maple molasses or sirup sold on the market is an adulteration in the true sense of the word.

A few years ago, when sugars and molasses were higher-priced than they are now, the manufacture of sirups from glucose was very profitable. The price of genuine molasses, however, has at the present day fallen so low as to make the manufacture of glucose for the above purpose much less profitable than before. The advantage of using glucose, nevertheless, is very great aside from its cheapness. It gives to a sirup a fine body and a light color. A molasses or sirup, therefore, made chiefly of glucose and flavored with the refuse molasses of a refinery, makes a very attractive article for table use, in so far as appearance goes. In regard to wholesomeness also it is not possible to condemn glucose. When properly made it is apparently as wholesome an article of diet as cane sugar. In fact the starches which are consumed in our foods are all converted into glucose during the process of digestion. A glucose food, therefore, is a starch food already partially digested.

Some deleterious adulteration of molasses occurs from the use, as above noticed, of chloride of tin as a wash for sugar, and also from the use of various agents for bleaching the molasses.

In the matter of confections, deleterious adulterations were not found to be in general use, although in a few samples harmful ingredients were found. The use of glucose, starch, etc., prevails quite largely, but these cannot be properly included as harmful.

As to honey, the report says: "Perhaps there is no other article of food which has been so generally adulterated in the United States, during the last twenty years, as honey. The ease with which sophistication could be practiced, the cheapness of the material used, and the high price of the genuine product have presented temptations which the manufacturer, producer, and dealer have not been able to withstand. As long as honey was sold wholly in the comb, the difficulties in the way of successful sophistication were so great as to practically preclude its practice. The popular impression to the effect that comb honeys are adulterated was probably produced rather by ingenious attempts to manufacture the spurious

article than by the commercial success of the enterprise. Artificial comb honey has been regarded as a possible article of commerce by many scientific men. Many samples of comb honey containing only glucose have come under my observation, but in all these cases the comb, presumably after the separation of the honey by a centrifugal machine, had been placed in glass bottles and the glucose then added. I have never yet found a sample of comb honey, sold in the frame, which was artificial, except in the use of comb foundation."

Wheat and Rye.

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

The preparation of the soil for raising wheat and rye is a matter of great importance, and we as farmers should make it our study, as to the best and most profitable way of preparing the soil so as to give best results. We should not be content with raising from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre, if by more thorough cultivation we can increase the yield and make it profitable. If our soil in Finney county is properly treated, thoroughly cultivated and got in good condition to receive the seed, we can in the raising of these two cereals compete with almost any State in the Union.

Too much seed is forced in our soil without any previous cultivation. This may do while the soil is new, but those who follow it up too long will find out their mistake. Very good crops of winter wheat can be raised from sod broken in July, by sowing the seed broadcast, cutting the sod thoroughly with disc harrow, and afterwards harrowing with tooth harrow, and in the spring rolling with heavy roller.

Wheat and rye, and in fact all small grains, should as much as possible follow corn. Stubble ground, fall-plowed, planted to corn the following spring, well cultivated and kept clean, is in good condition for winter wheat, and a very good method of putting the seed in is, after cutting stalks to sow broadcast and plow it under.

By using a three-wheeled sulky, a light section of a harrow can be attached behind, on the mouldboard side. This, by harrowing the fresh turned furrows, leaves the soil very even, free of ridges, high points and low places, in good shape for the water to spread over it. Having had experience in this way of putting in small grain for the last two years, I think it preferable to drilling.

Stubble ground that is to be sowed to winter wheat or rye, should be plowed, shallow, as soon as possible after the grain is taken off. Winter grain should be sowed the latter part of September. If water could be had at that time and the ground flooded before sowing, there would be but little risk to run in raising a crop. Stubble ground that is intended for spring wheat should be plowed in the fall, before freezing weather sets in. Spring wheat should be sowed in February if it is possible to do it. If not, as early in March as possible. The Turkey and Mediterranean are two varieties of winter wheat that do well here.

Having had but little experience with spring wheat here, I cannot say as to the best variety to sow. There are several varieties of spring wheat raised in the Eastern States that should be introduced and tried here. The Fife, Canada Club, Italian and Odessa, are all good varieties. The Odessa is sowed for either fall or spring wheat, but is a smooth wheat. The Italian is a bearded wheat. A great many are of the opinion that the bearded wheats will do best here, but I think this is probably only a notion. With my little experience I am of the opinion that we can make it profitable to raise spring wheat.

The present winter has been very favorable for winter grain and also for

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

For SICK HEADACHE,

Dizziness, or Swimming in the Head, Wind, Pain, and Spasms at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Gravel, and Aching Pains in the Body, Rheumatism, etc.

Take four, five or even six of Beecham's Pills, and in nine cases out of ten, they will give relief in twenty minutes; for the pill will go direct to and remove the cause, the cause being no more nor less than wind, together with poisonous and noxious vapours, and sometimes unwholesome food.

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

getting spring wheat in early, consequently with the amount of rain we usually get in the spring wheat will need but little irrigation. If it is dry through June, wheat should be watered twice; first when heads are shooting, and then again when in bloom. With good rain close to time of heading, first watering may be omitted and one good watering will suffice, this should be done when in bloom. This time of watering is important, if the weather is dry at that time.

Crops for Western Kansas.

The United States Department of Agriculture has for three years conducted experiments near Garden City, Kas., for the purpose of determining the plants best adapted for cultivation on the great plains. In the report of these experiments, Dr. J. A. Sewall says:

From experiments conducted here during the past three years, I am satisfied that the following-named crops will succeed on the so-called arid or sub-arid plains, even in the driest seasons: Jerusalem corn, with proper cultivation, will yield from forty to fifty bushels of seed per acre; red Kaffir corn will yield from five to seven tons of excellent fodder per acre, superior to alfalfa as food for horses; *Panicum virgatum*, a native grass, sometimes called switch grass, will yield from one and one-half to two tons of hay per acre, superior to alfalfa as food for horses; *Bromus inermis* will yield from one-half to three tons per acre (two cuttings), and is equal or superior to timothy for cattle or horses.

Of the four above-named plants I can speak with great confidence. Many others do well and give hopeful promise, but further trial is necessary before they can be placed in the "certain" list.

By direction of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, I planted as a wind-break and shelter belt four rows of trees (3,000) around a quarter section of the experiment grounds, viz., one row of cottonwood, two of black locust, and one of Russian mulberry. Owing to the early drought before mentioned, one-third failed to grow, but the balance, after the rains in June, made a vigorous growth. The black locust proved to be decidedly superior, not more than 5 per cent. dying.

Over 8,000 applications for seeds have been made at this office (Garden City) the last season, nearly all being for Jerusalem corn and *Bromus inermis*. We were not able to fill more than one-third of these orders, but with the crops now on hand we hope to fill all reasonable applications.

With reference to the experiments as a whole, I know that with fair culture in this region, without irrigation, any person can raise every year a paying crop of winter rye, and during the driest year a good crop of Jerusalem corn, ordinarily a fair, and with a reasonable amount of rainfall a large crop of Polish wheat, and above all a meadow and pasture of good productive and hardy grasses, one of which, called *Bromus inermis*, or brome-grass, is one of the best grasses in existence. This is a European grass recently brought into cultivation here. Nine-tenths of the corn was destroyed by the ravages of the corn worm. Reports on the Polish wheat distributed last winter state a yield of from twenty to sixty bushels per acre, without irrigation. There have been large crops of Jerusalem corn from the seed distributed last winter. The rainfall at this station up to October 3 has been 24.61 inches, while the average for the past fifteen years has been 20.27 inches.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Affiance Department.

MONEY AND ITS MATERIAL.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was pleased to read your criticism of my article on the "Uniformity of our Measure of Value," in the KANSAS FARMER of April 27. My convictions are strong on the subject of money, and if they are not sound and based upon truth, I want to know it. Your criticisms will tend to point out errors and show where the truth lies. As it would take an article too long for your columns to reply to all the points made in your editorial, I will consider one or two of the most important, in their order, and leave the others for future discussion.

In commenting upon the statement I made that "the free coinage of silver would drive gold out of circulation," you say: "This is a prediction which neither our correspondent, nor any one else, has proven, and may fairly be met by another prediction, that the standard or exchange of value of our dollar in all domestic transactions will always, as now, depend more on the number of dollars in circulation compared with the volume of business than upon the material of which the dollar is made."

It would be altogether too costly an experiment for the people of this country to prove the truth of my statement by actual test, but we will give a few facts obtained from past experience in coinage that ought to convince every intelligent reader that the statement is true. Let me call your attention to them.

The act passed by Congress, in 1792, organizing the United States mints and establishing the money of the country, provided for the coinage of both gold and silver, and made them both legal tender for debt, and their coinage free and unlimited. The gold coins then authorized were only the eagle, half eagle, and the quarter eagle. The silver coins were the dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime; the double eagle and gold dollar were not authorized until 1849. The ratio established for coinage was 1 of gold to 15 of silver, on the basis that 1 pound of gold was worth in the markets the same as 15 pounds of silver. The coins were to be 11 parts gold or silver to one part alloy, which constituted standard gold and standard silver.

A short time after they began coining money on that basis, it was found that gold had been valued too low—that its coining value was less than its bullion value. The result was that but very little gold was brought to the mints to be coined, and what was coined very soon disappeared. The watchmakers, jewelers, gold-platers and speculators found they could get more gold to use in their business by picking up gold coin than by buying gold bullion, and thus gold went out of circulation. President Jefferson, in 1804, gave orders to stop coining the standard silver dollar, believing that such a process would leave the fractional coin in circulation for the retail trade, and that gold would be coined more freely for the larger business transactions, and thus retain the double standard; but even this order did not put gold in circulation as money. The owners of gold bullion could sell it for more in the markets than it would bring to have it coined, consequently they sold their bullion, and gold was not coined to any extent. The premium on gold was not large, but sufficient to prevent its coinage. Although legally we had a double standard, yet silver was the standard of money.

In 1816 and 1817 there was no gold coined in the country, and very little was coined from that time to 1834. In 1822 no gold coin was to be had except to buy it at a premium. The total amount of gold coined for forty-one years, from 1793 to 1834, was only \$11,822,880, while the total amount of silver coined was \$39,300,316. Excess of silver, \$27,477,437.

In order to bring gold again into circulation as money, Congress passed an act in 1834 reducing the amount of pure gold in the eagle about fifteen grains, and that in the half eagle and quarter eagle at proportional rates, thus changing the ratio to 1 of gold to 16 of silver, instead of 1 of gold to 15 of silver. This change in the amount of pure gold in the coin, undervalued silver as compared with gold, and the result was that silver coin was at a premium. No standard silver dollars were coined from 1804 to 1834. The silver coined was fractional currency only. After the act of 1834 the fractional silver coins began to

disappear from circulation, and to such an extent as to cause great inconvenience to business. In order to keep any in circulation Congress passed an act lessening the amount of silver in the fractional coin about 8 per cent., which made the value of silver coin less than its bullion value. All the fractional silver coin that we have had since that time, the silver to make them, has been bought by the government and coined. Thus since the act of 1834, while we have had both gold and silver a legal tender and their coinage on an equality, there has practically been but one standard, and that has been gold with silver as fractional currency, coined by the government. We had a silver standard from 1793 to 1834, and a gold standard since that year. Though the coinage of silver was free from 1834 to 1873, the standard dollar was not coined or kept in circulation to any great extent.

Mr. H. R. Lindeman, who was for many years Director of the United States Mints, said in his work on "Legal Tender:"

The law may fix a legal-tender value of the two metals, on the assumption that 1 ounce of pure gold is of equal value to the 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ or 15.98-100 ounces of pure silver, but if an ounce of pure gold will exchange for 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of pure silver in London, Paris, Amsterdam or Berlin, as at present, gold will leave America and silver will come in spite of law.

France, to whom reference is often made by nearly all advocates of free coinage, and who, it is claimed, kept gold and silver at par by unlimited coinage of both metals for so many years, was practically a monometallic country with the exception of such periods as the relative value of gold and silver in the dollar corresponded with the bullion value required to form the dollar. France, occupying a position with Great Britain on the gold standard on the one side, and Germany with a silver standard on the other, and having a larger volume of both gold and silver than any other country in the world, and having a double standard, with free and unlimited coinage, held the balance of monetary power between these two coins. When gold went to a premium she stopped its coinage and coined silver; when silver went to a premium she stopped its coinage and coined gold. In that way she was constantly changing from gold to silver. It is said that she changed the standard twenty-two times within a few years. To make her position more secure, she finally formed a union with Italy, Greece, Belgium and Switzerland, by which they formed a uniform system of money and coinage, which has since been known as the Latin Union.

When Germany demonetized silver in 1873, she had about \$350,000,000 of silver coin, and a large portion of this was thrown on the market. This so depressed the value of silver that the Latin Union, in order to retain their gold, was obliged at first to limit the coinage of silver, and subsequently to stop coining it entirely. Had they not done so, Germany would have changed all of her surplus silver for the gold of the Latin Union countries and driven them to a silver basis; as it is they only maintained the double standard by not coining silver, which practically put these countries on a gold basis.

These facts go to prove that when both gold and silver are equally a legal tender for debt, and their coinage free and unlimited, that if from any cause the demand and supply of either of these metals for coinage or other purposes, so affects the bullion value of one as to send it to a premium over the other, the metal at a premium will not be coined. The people holding the metal at a premium can sell it for more in the markets than it is worth if coined, hence it would not be coined. Owing to the great increase in the production of silver during the last twenty-five years in this country and in the world, and also to the demonetizing of silver by Germany and other European countries, silver bullion has gone to a discount as compared with gold of about 33 cents on the dollar.

Now, the moment the coinage of silver in this country is made free, the bullion in the gold dollar, being worth so much more than the bullion in the silver dollar, and being worth no more for money purposes than the silver bullion, the gold bullion would not be carried to the mints to be coined. Not only that, but every man having gold coin would sell in the market and get its bullion value, instead of keeping it as money and only getting its coining value. This view of the question is taken by some of the most eminent financiers of the world.

Mr. Henri Cernuschi, the French banker,

who is a very strong bimetallicist, and who came to this country to give his testimony before the Monetary Commission in 1876, was asked the question: "What would be the injury to this country if France and the Latin Union were to remain as they are now, and Germany and England remain as they are now with a single standard, if we should start bimetallicism and coin silver free?" The reply was: "The injury would be that at the first moment all your gold would disappear. If you coin at the ratio of 1 to 16, France cannot coin at a ratio of 1 to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. Remember the experience of 1834. No silver dollars have been coined since 1834, because there was a profit of 3 per cent. in sending silver to France." This is the opinion also entertained by about every Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint we have had since the reports of the mints have been published.

We think the foregoing facts ought to furnish sufficient proof that the statement we made that to adopt "free coinage of silver would drive our gold out of circulation as money," is true; and, that if such a policy is adopted by the government, it would produce one of the worst panics this country has ever known, and that all classes would suffer, and none more so than the farmers and working men.

Your statement that "the standard or exchange value of our dollar in all domestic transactions will always, as now, depend more on the number of dollars in circulation as compared with the volume of business than upon the material of which the dollar is made," I do not think is correct. It involves, however, the question as to what money is, or what definition or meaning is placed upon the word money. If you have one theory or definition of money in your mind and I another, we might argue the questions involved in the subject for years and not come to an agreement. To discuss the question intelligently, then, we should first agree as to what money really is. Will you be kind enough in the next issue of your paper to give your definition of money?

DR. E. P. MILLER.

New York, May 11, 1892.

Constitutional Convention.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I read in your paper of May 18, your editorial entitled "No Constitutional Convention," and must confess that I was somewhat surprised at some of your reasons, such as the cost of eminent lawyers that would compose that convention. Now, Mr. Editor, do you not know that the People's party of Kansas has set its condemnation on that class of eminent lawyers who have been running the machinery of this government, both State and national, until the country is well nigh ruined? and that they will, for some time to come, have to take a back seat in constitutional conventions and halls of legislation? For proof of this assertion I will refer you to the last Kansas Legislature. You further state, as an item of expense, a new code of laws. Now, if I thought we did not need a new code of laws I would oppose the convention, but that is what we need and need very badly. There are some laws we need that we cannot get under the present constitution. The people know it and demand it and will vote for it, regardless of the results to prohibition. There is little doubt but every person will have a chance to express his choice on that question. That will be right. We have given prohibition a fair trial. If it meets the approval of the voters, all well; if not, it must go down. If it should go down it will save a great deal of expensive litigation the people have to pay and save the Governor signing pardons in blank when he is absent. The people want a plain constitution that can be understood without going from one court to another for interpretation, as under the present one. It has more patches now than a crazy quilt. We need a new one. It will save litigation and protect the interests of the common people as well as corporations. Do not worry about prohibition. The people can be trusted to take care of that when the proper time comes. But let us have a constitutional convention, and let us see that it is composed of good business talent and not eminent lawyers.

Sterling, Kas.

WILSON KEYS.

Congressman J. H. Walker, of Massachusetts, stated in the course of a short speech in Congress, last week, that "you can buy the farms of New England, most

of them, from beginning to end of that country, for one-half of what it would cost now to put up the buildings."

Simpson Stood Up for Kansas.

In the House of Representatives, on the 13th inst., Joseph D. Taylor, of Ohio, made some remarks which were not complimentary to the people of Kansas, when Jerry Simpson came back at him in the following words, as reported by the "Congressional Record:"

"Kansas is one of the great agricultural States, if not the greatest agricultural State in the Union, and I believe that the agricultural community of Kansas is composed of as good people as can be found anywhere, if not the best people in the United States.

"The people of Kansas have shown that they have discernment themselves and that, to use the expression of the gentleman from Ohio, they have even 'snap.' They saw that the protective tariff was not for their interest, and they have shaken it off as far as their power goes. They also saw that a lot of old political barnacles had fastened themselves upon the government of their State and were bringing ruin and bankruptcy upon it, and they have risen in their might and shook them off.

"The people of Kansas have set the pace for the people of the United States in regard to intelligence in carrying on government affairs, and I am satisfied that their example will be felt and will be imitated all over the country, so that even the people of Ohio will some day rise up and shake off the barnacles that have fastened upon that great State. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Ohio utters a sentiment that has been uttered in every age by aristocrats who have lived upon the toil of the people. It is the sentiment that was uttered by Louis XVI and his satellites when the laboring classes of France appealed to them for relief from oppressive laws. 'Work a little harder; talk less,' that is the utterance of the aristocrats in every age. 'Work more; talk less; leave to us the conduct of government affairs and we will see that you are taken care of.'

"I am glad, Mr. Chairman, that I live in Kansas. I am glad that I am associated with the people of that State, who have had the intelligence and the energy to shake off the aristocrats and barnacles who were absorbing the wealth of the people for their own benefit, and I sincerely hope that the people of the United States will follow their example. It is right and natural that the gentleman from Ohio, being himself a banker, being one of that class who make their money out of laws granting special privileges, should uphold his class.

"The legislation of our country is based largely upon compromises and special privileges, and the farmers come in here now and say that they want the same rights and the same privileges before the law as any other class. And notwithstanding the gentleman from Ohio is here on this floor, with a great many other representatives of the class to which he belongs, the farmers hope that before long they will have enough representatives in the halls of Congress to give them a fair show in making and administering the laws of the country."

The Queen Pawned Her Jewels.

Queen Isabella of Spain, pawned her jewels to raise money to fit out the expedition that discovered the new world. Her sacrifice was not greater than is made by many women of America, who deny themselves many things in order to have money to buy Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for their sick husbands or children. This "Discovery" is more important to them, than the one made in 1492. For all diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Throat, or Stomach, the "Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. A trial convinces, its continued use cures. It purifies the blood, invigorates the liver and strengthens and builds up the whole system. Guaranteed to benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it returned.

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.

HALF FARE EXCURSIONS!

Account of the Republican National Convention all roads sell at half fare to Minneapolis, Minn. From June 7 to 12 the GREAT NORTHERN will sell half-fare tickets good to June 25, to northern Minnesota and North Dakota points. See V. D. Jones, 300 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis; W. J. Dutch, 105 E. Third St., St. Paul, or agents in Union Depots both cities for these excursion tickets. The Great Northern has two routes from the Twin Cities to the Red River Valley. You can go one route and return another and see more country than is possible by any other line.

For publications, etc., address or apply to F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A. Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

The Horse.

A new track at Herington, Kas., has been surveyed and work will soon be commenced. There are about twenty horses now on the grounds.

The French farmer who is obliged to work his mare never lets her run to grass, but she is fed some cut grass or clover with the oats. The mare works hard and seldom fails to raise a colt.

J. W. Sampsill, formerly of Marion, Kas., has located at Herington, Kas., where he has opened a public training stable. It is said he has several promising "prospects" in his hands for development.

Don't speak to your horse louder than you would to your sweetheart; and don't allow profanity used around him. A horse with brains don't like to be talked to as if he were a prize-fighter.—*Er.*

If the stallioner allows his greed to get the better of his judgment, and thereby gives his horse too many services, the mare owner should assert himself and refuse his patronage. The overworked sire is productive of insufficient vitality in his progeny.

Controlling the sex of animals is as possible to do as to square a circle or establish perpetual motion, says an exchange. The secret of nature's workings in reproduction will never be discovered by man, yet there are cranks who think they have solved the problem.

A season in trotting history is about to open which will be a most memorable one. Never in the annals of the turf have there been so many meetings advertised. Never has there been so much money in sight to trot for as will be given for the fastest horses in the races during 1892.

This is the advice of an old breeder: If a mare slips her colt she should not be bred until fall, provided the colt was slipped from a service in the spring, but if it was from a service in the fall she should be bred in the spring. He says that he has tried this several times and never had any more slips from the mares thus experimented on.

The American Trotter says: "The annual mortality among foals of late years, particularly as regards the higher class of stock owned by breeders of animals produced for turf purposes, is too marked to be accepted as a coincidence and indicates either the presence of some sinister and widespread disorder among the mares or some radical transgression of nature's institutes in the modern processes of breeding."

The loud-mouthed horseman of ten years ago who thrived in large and small communities alike and flourished after the manner of the green bay tree, has disappeared from the scene of action and his place taken by quiet, honorable, popular men. The loud-mouthed horseman has died from want of patronage. He was a detriment to the racing business—in fact, the greatest drawback of the many factors connected with the trotting industry. He was a disgusting object and the most unpopular man in the community.

Aside from premature birth from infectious abortion, which usually occurs or is noticed more upon large ranches or in large breeding establishments, abortion often occurs through sympathy, it is said, but one thing is certain, that it often *does* occur through improper care of the dam, lack of exercise, insufficient nourishment, exposure, the wholesale and ignorant administration of drugs or "condition powders," cathartics, etc., which may be avoided by any and all observing men who may have ever so limited an amount of "book larnin'."

The results of the winter's combination sales has clearly demonstrated that too many colts that would have made excellent geldings, but poor stallions, have been left entire. Stallions are numerous, but first-class geldings are scarce. The mere fact that a colt descends from an illustrious family is not sufficient reason that he be kept entire. No colt that is defective in body or limb should be given an opportunity to perpetuate his defects, no matter whether he descends from the most royal sire and dam in the universe. It should be the object of all breeders to save for stallions only those that are perfect in breeding, individuality and action.

It is probable that trotting is more popular in Russia than in any other country outside of our own. Instead of a sulky, however, the Russian trainer sits on a four-wheeled trap called a droschky, built very light and of the best material, weighing more than our sulkies and costing fully twice as much. At a trotting meeting which began at Moscow, May 3, over 200,000 roubles were hung up in purses and stakes. Trotting is popular in Russia during the entire year, and, contrary to the facts here, the ice records are not as fast as turf records. At St. Petersburg during the past winter, from December to March, there were sixteen days of trotting on the ice, the purses aggregating 100,300 roubles. At this winter meeting there were 353 trotters in training, but only ninety of these were contestants in the different events and sixty-two were winners. The best records made at the meeting were as follows: One mile, flying start, four-year-olds, 2:32; one mile, flying start, all ages, 2:28½; two miles, standing start, 6:04; four versts (2½ miles), standing start, 6:54; five versts, standing start, 8:43; six versts (4 miles), standing start, 10:50½.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

CATARRHAL DYSPEPSIA.

A Disease That is Very Prevalent in City and Country.

The symptoms of catarrhal dyspepsia are: Coated tongue, pain or heavy feeling in the stomach, sour stomach, belching of gas, dizzy head, sometimes headache, despondent feelings, loss of appetite, palpitation of heart and irregularity of the bowels.

For this condition I find Pe-ru-na to be an admirable remedy. In all cases it brings prompt relief to the painful symptoms, and in a large per cent. of the cases it makes a permanent cure. Pe-ru-na soothes the inflamed mucous surface, and thus strikes at the root of the disease. In cases where the inflammation has been so severe and continued as to produce extreme irritability of the stomach, the remedy may be taken in small doses at first, diluted in water; but, as soon as the improvement is sufficient to permit the full dose to be taken undiluted, it is a better way, and the cure is much more rapid. Each bottle of Pe-ru-na is accompanied with complete directions for use. Kept by most druggists in the United States. If your druggist does not happen to have it in stock, he will order it for you.

A valuable pamphlet of thirty-two pages, setting forth in detail the treatment of catarrh, coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and consumption, in every phase of the disease, will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio.

Corrugated Iron Roofing.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—While corrugated iron is by no means a recent invention, yet it is only recently that its many advantages for building purposes have been recognized in this country, especially in the Western States. In the older countries and in the Eastern States it has been very largely used for many years, but it is in the Western prairie States, where timber is scarce and lumber high, that its advantages are most prominent. The ordinary gauges used for roofing, siding, etc., weigh from seventy-five to 100 pounds to the square (100 square feet,) while average lumber weighs 250 to 300 pounds to 100 square feet. This difference in weight makes quite a saving in expense of transportation and handling, and at the same time renders the use of heavy framing timbers unnecessary. Rafters (not longer than twenty feet) need not be heavier than 2x4, and placed two feet apart, center to center, with 1x6 fence boards nailed across them two to four feet apart, according to the weight of iron used, are all that is necessary for the roof frame. One by two inch strips nailed on top of the rafters between the fence boards will add strength and stiffness with but little additional expense, and then the corrugated iron sheets, which usually cover exactly two feet, can be lapped directly over the rafters and nailed to them along the edges of the sheet. This makes better joints, and in this way a corrugated iron roof can be made much tighter than shingles and can be used on a flatter roof. It does not require skilled labor nor special tools to lay it, and being had in different lengths of sheets, which can be selected to fit the roof or sides without cutting, one man can lay ten to twelve squares in a day, so, with the saving of heavy rafters, sheathing boards, nails and labor, and being light to haul and handle, a corrugated iron roof in the ordinary gauges will not cost as much as a good shingle roof.

The best of iron or steel will rust if the surface is left exposed to the weather, but if a good quality is used in the first place, thoroughly well painted with pure mineral paint and boiled linseed oil, and repeated every two or three years, there is no reason why it should not last fifty years or more, especially in the dry climate of the West. In fact, there are iron roofs now in existence in the Eastern States that were put on forty or fifty years ago, and apparently as good as new yet. Pure mineral paint costs but 3 to 5 cents per pound, and it requires but one and one-fourth pounds to the square. Boiled linseed oil, 50 to 75 cents per gallon, according to the market, and a gallon will paint about five squares. An average hand can paint twenty squares in a day, so the expense of painting is but trifling.

Of course it is unnecessary to tell the reader that iron does not burn readily, and

YOU CAN HAVE ONE FREE

Write for our FREE Illustrated Catalogue.



WE GIVE A BUCCY (as shown in illustration.)

To any one who will sell eight (\$8) for us. Regular price for this buggy is \$90.00, but we are selling it when cash is sent with order, for \$45.25. We do it to introduce our goods and to show **How Money Can be Saved** by buying the CELEBRATED

FOSTER \$45.25 BUGGIES AND \$5.25 HARNESS

We are the originators of selling first-class work direct from our Factory at factory prices. We use only the best material, and our guarantee is placed on all vehicles. We sell Buggies and Carriages for \$45.25 AND UPWARDS. If you WANT A BUGGY FOR NOTHING, order a sample and sell eight (\$8) for us. The money paid for sample can be deducted when you order the eight, (same as sample). Address **FOSTER BUGGY & CART CO.,** 1 Pike Building, 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.

that it is next to impossible for an iron roof to catch fire. It is lightning-proof. This may seem strange to many persons, yet it is thoroughly proven, both in theory and practice, that a building covered with iron is almost never struck by lightning. It will save 10 to 25 cents per \$100 in insurance on any building, or will make the owner much more secure if he carries no insurance.

One reason corrugated iron is not more extensively used is because so much cheap, flimsy, rotten stuff has been sold, covered up with benzine and red clay (called paint) to hide the flaws; and rusting or rotting out in a few years it has disgusted the people, who think corrugated iron is all alike. But where good, honest iron, well formed and well painted, has been used, it has given the very highest satisfaction, and is gaining ground rapidly. W.

Gossip About Stock.

J. C. Canaday, of Bogard, Carroll county, Mo., writes to say that he has a finer lot of young Ohio Improved Chester hogs than ever before, and that he will be at Kansas State fair with enough of his stock to show Kansans what good animals are.

The KANSAS FARMER has received from L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Mo., his fine catalogue of pure-bred English Red Polled cattle. Mr. Haseltine has been engaged in the business of building up a herd of such excellence as is rarely surpassed by any in the country. Several of his fine animals have been sold to Kansans and brought into this State during the past two months.

The veteran Holstein-Friesian stock breeder, M. H. Alberty, of Cherokee, Kas., reports sales for week ending May 14, 1892, as follows: Holstein-Friesian bulls to Isaac Betts, Russell, Kas.; Geo. W. Crisman, Walker, Kas.; and William Wessel, Wetmore, Kas. Also Poland-China male to Wm. A. Winters, Cherry, Kas. They read the KANSAS FARMER, evidently, and notice advertisements therein.

Not the Right Word.

"No," said Bertha sadly, "pain doesn't express what I suffer at these times—it is simply *anguish!*" I know I ought to consult a physician, but I dread it so! I can't bring myself to do it. Then, too, 'female diseases' always seemed so indelicate to me, I can't bear to have any one know or speak of mine."

"Yes, dear," answered Edith, "but don't you know you can be cured without going to a physician? Send to any druggist for a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and take it, and I warrant you'll feel better in a very few days."

The manufacturers warrant the medicine, too. They guarantee it to do exactly what it claims, viz., to cure leucorrhoea, painful irregularities, excessive flowing, prolapsus, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, and the innumerable other "female weaknesses." It so strengthens and builds up the uterine system, and nerves, that worn-out, run-down wives and mothers feel rejuvenated after taking it, and they are saved the painful embarrassment and expense of a surgical examination and a tedious, tiresome treatment.

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.

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 Cortander 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 2992 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 sire of style and speed.

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

J. E. POWELL, Manager, TOPEKA. A. T. Daniels.

SOLID GOLD \$100 REWARD

WARRANTED 2 YEARS



\$12.95

Beware of imitation gold filled watches. We will pay \$100 in cash to anyone if we cannot prove that the watch illustrated here, and which we offer for \$12.95 (regular price \$25.00) is a genuine gold filled watch, guaranteed by our special certificate to wear and retain its color for 21 years. Fitted complete with our very best full plate movement, which we guarantee to run and keep correct time for 10 years. CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and express office address, and we will send it there by express for your examination; if after examination you are convinced that it is a bargain pay the agent \$12.95 and the express charges and it is yours. This will not appear again. Write to-day, do not miss the chance to get a \$25.00 watch for \$12.95. Address THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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

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.

[The following poem is in answer to one on "Home Circle" page, May 18.]

A Man's Reply.

I stand at the bar of your pure woman's soul
 Condemned in the cause that you plead;
 My only defense is the simple request
 That you'll judge me by motive, not deed.

For remember that man's but a child in the
 dark,
 Though formed by the hand from above;
 He will fall many times, but shall walk forth
 at last
 In the sunshine of infinite love.

So I'm boldened to answer your question so
 fair,
 And give you "A Man's Reply;"
 That for the prize of a true woman's love
 I am ready to live or die.

You say that the man who gains your love
 Must be brave, and true and good;
 I answer that she who wins my heart
 Must be a type of true womanhood.

You say that you look for a "man and a king,"
 A very prince of the race;
 I look for a kind and generous heart,
 And not for a queenly face.

You require "all things that are good and
 true,
 All things that a man should be;"
 I ask for a woman with all that implies,
 And that is sufficient for me.

You ask for a man without a fault,
 To live with here on earth;
 I ask for a woman, faults and all,
 For by faults I may judge of worth.

I ask for a woman made as of old,
 A higher form of man;
 His comforter, helper, adviser and friend,
 As in the original plan.

A woman who has an aim in life,
 Who finds life worth the living,
 Who makes the world better for being here,
 And for others her life is giving.

I will not require all that I have asked
 In these lines so poor and few;
 I only pray that you may be all
 That God can make of you.

For your heart and life and love
 Are sacred things to me,
 And "I'll stake my life" that I'll be to you
 Whatever I ought to be.
 —Good Housekeeping.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

HOME MANNERS.

BY PROF. NELLIE S. KEDZIE.

There is much talk about the desirability of keeping the young people on the farms. It is one of the vital questions of the day. We see the boys and the girls growing up strong and sturdy on the farm, but as their strength becomes ready for the real work of life, we see them in many cases casting longing looks toward the towns and cities. They are ready to exchange the known drudgery of the farm, with its comforts of home, for the unknown drudgery and the lack of comforts that will come to any one away from home.

One reason why young people in the country are so infatuated with the life of their friends in the towns, is because of the easier manners and daintier ways of living seen among the town people. There does not seem to be any good reason for this, but among people of equal means in town and country, the town people do live better, and have more comfort day after day than do their country neighbors. They have better houses, better furniture and more of it, more books and papers, better clothing, and, of course, more social life. There seems no good reason why the man owning a good farm, well stocked, and which yields a good living, should not have as much comfort in his home as does a man who has the same amount of property invested in the town, where it yields the same income as does the farm. Look over the people you know and you will find that the town man carries the everyday appearance of owning twice the property of his country friend. Not in clothing alone, but in self-assurance, in culture, in ability to take what good comes to him and in general comfort in the world.

One of the factors in the making of a home is the personal treatment which the members give each other. The country boy or girl envies the ease of manner and the easy adaptability to circumstances which is seen in the city-bred person. The real truth is, the country lad may have all the culture which comes from practice of easy manners and thoughtful help for those about the home, and therein lies the real secret of the cultivation of the best polish and culture that can come into the life of an American.

The mother holds the power to counter-

act this desire to leave home to find the glitter outside, because she can make in her home a little circle where the young people shall be quite as courtly, as polished and as easy in their manners as any people in any of the towns. It is true that our women, especially those on the farms, are literally worked to death, are hurried through life at an appalling rate, but if they realized the longing that will come up a little later in the heart of the son or the daughter for the ability to know what to say, what to do with feet or hands, or how to behave at a stranger's table, the mother heart would find the minute or two at a time which would unconsciously mould into the little life that which would help by and by to give strength in many a battle because the reserve force could all be called into action.

Many a young person has blessed his home training when he found himself able to use knife, fork and napkin properly; when he could talk readily with the new-found friend, could sit comfortably without twisting his chair out of place, or walk with his hands somewhere beside being thrust into his pockets. And how much in the social world is ability to do the hundred and one little things that girls delight to have done by brothers or friends.

Among little people there are many polite attentions for each other, for mother, for other members of the family, that if one be accustomed to scatter broadcast over the world, will tend to make friends always, and the possession of which will make pleasant companions wherever one may go.

If brothers bring in wood and water without being asked every time; if the muddy boots are slipped off and slippers put on; if the hair be brushed and the coat slipped on upon coming to the table; if the food be passed politely, not clutched from across the table, the sisters will find it a pleasure to cook the food the boys like, to wash out an occasional necktie, or to help plan for the boys and their friends. Or if these same boys learn to put on the wraps and rubbers for the ladies of the family, to take them from the wagon without dropping them suddenly on a stone, or to occasionally step up-stairs for a forgotten glove or fan, the sisters will be more careful to have a clean collar and apron, the hair will be more tidy, there will be much less fault-finding and fretting, and the pleasanter home comradeship will develop a prettier yard and a better garden that will make the farm worth more in dollars and cents, while the development of both boys and girls will attract a superior class of outside young people.

It may be said these are little things; that manners are only "skin deep," but they are often the index of the heart. Good manners can only be cultivated as there is a good heart from which the thought of the manners shall spring. The man who said he wasn't going to humor a girl by doing little things for her because he didn't expect to have time to wait upon a wife when he had one, was a coarse, selfish brute, and it is to be hoped he didn't find a wife, for he would have been sure to abuse her. Humanity is much alike the world over. The more one does for a loved one the more one wants to do. So beside the good that comes from making young people happy and contented in their homes, because they find their homes just as good as those anywhere, the mother who encourages and trains her little ones in kindly, thoughtful manners, gives to the world just so much more of the element that makes good citizens and earnest Christian men and women. There will never be an overproduction of good manners in this country, and the homes are the best sources of this product.

Manhattan, Kas., May 11, 1892.

Wrecked Amid the Breakers.

Many a good ship by bad seamanship strikes, sinks and goes down. So many a strong constitution and fine physique are wrecked and become a total loss through neglect of the premonitions of kidney trouble easily remediable at the outset with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The impetus given to inactive kidneys and bladder by the Bitters, never produces irritation as unmedicated stimulants do, and prevents disease. Take the Bitters in rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, malaria, la grippe.

Flowers cost little in summer and are always a joy.

Ammonia and Alum Officially Condemned.

INDIANAPOLIS IN THE WAKE OF OTHER CITIES.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is Pure.

IT CONTAINS NO DELETERIOUS INGREDIENTS.

(See Report of Indianapolis Board of Health, on Baking Powder November 4, 1891.)

AMMONIA AND ALUM NOT FITTED FOR FOOD.

Dr. Latz chemist to the Board of Health, who made the investigation of the Baking Powders on the market, at the request of the Board says: "Physiologists of high standing consider Ammonia and Alum deleterious substances unfitted for use in food."

These are the brands condemned by the Board of Health: *Royal, Climax, Atlantic and Pacific, Kenton, Crown, Sea Foam, Bon Bon, Early Rising, Queen, Regal, Ruckelhaus, Forest City, Calumet.*

Dr. Latz, City Chemist also says: "Dr. Price's Baking Powder, contains only such ingredients as a Pure Baking Powder ought to be composed of and I recommend the same to every housekeeper as pure, wholesome and effective."

(Signed)

PETER LATZ, City Chemist.

Charmed by a Song.

An English woman visiting in Colorado has sent to *Chamber's Journal* rather an exciting experience of her own with wild cattle in one of the lovely mountain parks of that Western paradise. She says that in her quest for sketching ground it was her fashion to start off on long expeditions by herself, after having been once assured that no Indians were within thirty miles, that bears seldom came down from the mountains so early, and rattlesnakes were fast disappearing. But one morning, walking down a narrow part of the valley, she found her road disputed by some fifty mountain cattle, which had come down to graze, and were clearly puzzled at her appearance. She says:

They formed in line, and for a few minutes we stared at each other. I had no weapon more formidable than a paint brush, and was fortunately too frightened to run away. An inspiration came to me, and, warily watching my enemies, I struck up a stirring melody. The effect was delightful. The creatures listened attentively for a few minutes, and then one after another quietly fell to grazing, while I walked through the midst of them, singing as I went.

A few days later I was returning to my supper, when, about a mile from the ranch, I saw a large number of cattle massed across the way I had to go. Remembering my late experience, I marched on, nothing daunted, and when within easy hearing struck up my song.

As before, the animals all faced about and gazed at me, but alas! Instead of dispersing they came slowly towards me like a moving wall. Louder and louder I sang, until, looking beyond and around me, I saw cattle everywhere, all moving in my direction, up the slope from the river, down the mountain on my right, cattle slowly but surely closing me in.

They were not fierce in aspect, but still they came nearer and nearer, a vast, noiseless audience.

I dared not stop singing, as I saw clearly my song was a charm, without which I was but an ordinary human intruder, and to be treated as such. On the other hand, it was evident that the more I sang the more the herd gathered.

Closer and closer they came, until I could feel their hot breath like a cloud above me, and then a gentle poke in the back or shoulder with their long horns.

For a moment I despaired, then, with some difficulty, from lack of space, I opened my parasol, whirled it round and

round before me, with all the strange shouts I could invent, and charged straight at my foes.

To my grateful surprise the bewildered animals gave way one by one, and fairly made a line down which I rushed, brandishing my weapon. When free of them I looked back to find them steadily staring after me in dull amazement; but not one moved a step in pursuit of me.

Some weeks later when I was telling the story to a Nebraska farmer he informed me that the danger had been extreme; only a week before he and some mounted men had barely rescued alive some new-comer that had incautiously strayed into a cattle run. From the fact that they are invariably driven by mounted men, the animals seemed to have lost their respect for humanity on foot, and treat it with slight consideration.

Earning Pin-Money.

First I tried dressmaking, but found myself growing nervous and peevish and gave it up. Then I took the hens under my wing; subscribed for a paper that had a poultry department. I read, talked with others who had in a measure succeeded, then experimented very carefully. I did very well for two years, and the third year my books showed a profit of \$1.25 per hen. My husband, who had little faith, looked pleased and seemed proud of my success. I was enthusiastic and happy. In the meantime I had carefully saved every drop of washing suds and all the wood ashes to coax our fruit trees into a bearing condition. I had 100 of the best kind of currant bushes set out, and these were my special pets. The second year they bore enough for my own table; after that I had a surplus, which I sold readily at 10 cents per quart on the stem. It is wonderful how fruit trees will repay your care. We had a few very nice early apple trees, and these soon brought me quite an addition to my purse. Don't think I had no discouragements, for I often had, but I was determined to succeed, and for this purpose I read and studied books and papers on these subjects. I got all the information I could from others and then I worked hard. I did not get rich, but I had a little money usually to buy a new book or a sheet of music, or to give in charity, and had the proud consciousness that I had earned it. —*Farm and Home.*

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that makes it sell, and wins the confidence of the people.

The Young Folks.

The Farmer Feeds All.

The king may rule over land and sea,
The lord may live right royally,
The soldier ride in pomp and pride,
The sailor roam o'er ocean wide;
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The writer thinks, the poet sings,
The craftsmen fashion wondrous things;
The doctor heals, the lawyer pleads,
The miner follows the precious leads;
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The merchant he may buy and sell,
The teacher do his duty well;
But men may stroll through busy days,
Or men may stroll through pleasant ways;
From king to beggar, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The farmer's trade is one of worth;
He's partner with the sky and earth,
He's partner with the sun and rain,
And no man loses for his gain;
And men may rise, and men may fall,
But the farmer he must feed them all.

God bless the man who sows the wheat,
Who finds us milk and fruit and meat;
May his purse be heavy, his heart be light,
His cattle and corn and all go right;
God bless the seeds his hands let fall,
For the farmer he must feed us all.

-New York Ledger.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

TEN MONTHS IN COLORADO.

BY ISABEL STEVENSON.

CHAPTER II.

I had not yet made enough money to suit my purpose, but resolved to do so before going home. The railroad company had, without delay, appointed foremen of sections on every seven miles of road, and it was necessary to employ quite a number of men at first to keep the road in repair. So Tom Hicks and I made up our minds to work on the section.

Tom was rather a quiet fellow in general, not having much small talk. But if you could only get him started he was a natural orator. I have heard him, on the boarding cars, give a temperance lecture, and as he warmed up to the subject he would become so enthusiastic as to make you think he believed it all himself. On other subjects, too, he was at home as an orator.

Together we trudged along the track, passing through a railway cutting, which showed seven feet of coal in the bank. On the mountains to our right we could see at times, coming slowly down a steep winding path, a line of about thirty burros, with their Mexican drivers, laden with ore from the mountain mines. At sundown we camped at a spring near an old "dobe" hut, and having eaten a lunch, we lay down to sleep, wrapping our blankets around us. We were 6,000 feet above sea level, and it was the month of March. In the middle of the night we got very cold, and were glad to take shelter in the "dobe." We aimed to get next day to Sullivan's camp, where men were wanted, and so we did, just at sundown. A lonely, desolate looking place it was. One poor forlorn stone house, put together without mortar, holes for windows and a bigger hole for the door. A couple of canvas tents close up to the house completed the camp. Sullivan was foreman of the section and employed us at once. Sullivan, junior, his brother, was boarding boss, and he made us welcome, with supper, and many excuses for poor accommodations. Quite a number of men were at work here, and at night we slept on the earthen floor of one of the tents. On this night we all slept soundly till about 2 o'clock in the morning. At that time a howling blizzard was raging, and before we were fully awakened to the situation, the tent was whisked up in the storm, and there we were. Each man grabbed his blanket, and we hunted round in the dark for some shelter. The best we could do was to stand in the lee of the old house till morning. The house itself was filled with snow. Of course we grumbled, but next day the sun came out hot, the tent was found and set up again, and nobody was any the worse.

What a time poor J. Sullivan had, trying to satisfy us hungry railroaders. I can safely say he never once did it, though we lived at his camp for two weeks.

Early in the morning, one of the more restless of our men used to get up and light a small Sibley stove in the middle of our tent. Then he called to one of the funkeys to get up. These, with the cook and cooking stove, occupied the other tent, and we were supposed to take our meals in the stone house. Sullivan's chief

object in life seemed to be the making of biscuits. I can see him now, opening the oven door and taking out a batch of depressed-looking objects, and putting in another batch. They never would rise. Solidity and weight were their chief characteristics. I can never think of Sullivan apart from the biscuits he made, and the sigh with which he put them in the oven, and the groan when he took them out. At the same time one of the funkeys was occupied making a kind of warm slop in an old powder can, the other was boiling coffee in a kerosene can and laying the table.

Such breakfasts we used to have. There was always on hand a plentiful supply of what the railroaders called "minister's face." Why so called I never found out. It consisted of very fat sides of pork, destitute of a streak and very yellow. This, boiled and cold, formed the "piece de resistance" at all our meals, having good lasting qualities.

Our work was sometimes at a considerable distance from the camp, and in the early morning we used to pile onto the hand-car, with our tools, and our dinner. The latter, packed in a box, consisted usually of about half a bushel of Sullivan's biscuits, and whatever else he saw fit to put in. When the mornings were sunny I used to enjoy these rides, in view of the grand old mountains. You seem, somehow, to take in such deep draughts of the breath of life, and for weeks after can feel the inspiration. But when the weather is bleak and chilly, and you work all forenoon, and then sit down with the depressed atmosphere around you, to dine on billious biscuits, you can't feel so cheerful.

We lived at Sullivan's camp for two weeks, and then went to board at the Toll-gate house, situated at the bottom of a deep canon. The man of the house was off on some expedition, but the mistress was capable and jolly-looking, and had her sister and a grown-up daughter to help her. I never saw so many guns in one little house before. Rifles and shotguns leaned against the walls in every corner, and pistols hung here and there all over the house.

You could see no signs of our new boarding-place from the track. Looking to the east it seemed just level prairie. But when you went a few rods off the track you arrived at the edge of a big chasm. Down into its depths, for about 1,000 feet, we used to descend every evening, by a zigzag path, and every morning we carried our grub-box up to the level, packed with dinner for twelve. Our victuals were better cooked than at Sullivan's, but the improvement was secured at some cost to our comfort otherwise. The need at this time for some way to board the section hands was so urgent that at last the railway company sent some cars along for the purpose. So we went back once more to live in the boarding cars, having been at the Toll-gate house just one week.

All this time I was making very good wages. Every hour we put in over ten hours a day was counted as an hour and a half, and in one month I made as much as thirty-four days. At times we were called up in the middle of the night to help clear off the wreck of a freight train or to repair some damage, which, not repaired, might cause a wreck. I never did count it a hardship to work when I could get paid adequately, and at present I was anxious to save all I could.

At this place our boarding boss was a quiet kind of a man, a little inclined to be sulky. We called him Pete. Our cook, Charley, was a great big tough-looking son of Africa, wearing at all times a loaded revolver in his hip pocket. He seemed to think it a perfect nuisance to be obliged to cook our meals for us. For some weeks before we left this camp, our meals were very monotonous, and one morning Ike Brown said to the cook, "I wish we could have hot beefsteaks to dinner to-day." The darkey said never a word, but he looked a whole chapter. On the same day Pete and he went to the nearest town, and in the evening, while we were in our bunk car discussing something, Charley opened the door and walked in, with revolver in hand, and whisky in his head. Pete was behind and stood at the door also with loaded pistols. "I'm the terror of Texas," Charley shouted. "Some of you fellows want hot beefsteaks; I'll give you cold lead! I've painted the road red all the way up from Fort Worth. I'll make beefsteaks out of some of you." Then he

would shoot his pistol through the window, and all the time Pete at the door threatened to shoot any one who stirred. What could we do with two drunken rascals like these? For about half an hour we had to sit still and be harangued at the end of a pair of revolvers, and dare not move for fear of drawing death on ourselves or our neighbors. At last they left us, and very early next morning we left too. Every man in the camp went somewhere else for work; and Pete and Charley had it all to themselves.

Tom and I went to McGuire's camp, and there we staid till the end of July, and might have been there yet, only word came that wages were to be cut down. So Tom and I concluded to go home. Tom went south, to Texas, and I east, to Kansas.

On arriving home I found all well and glad to see me. Crops, though not all that could be wished, were still passable. I had saved enough to pay our interest, and half the principal, and we hope next year will see it all paid. The money is not, however, all I gained in Colorado. I gained in self-reliance, and while my home on the farm is no less dear to me, I could never wish to have been spared my ten months' sojourn in Colorado.

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There is yet ample time to make a corn crop in Kansas. There is perhaps more uncertainty as to seasonable weather than has to be anticipated where corn is planted early, but the chances are well worth taking in view of the fact that a very large proportion of the corn belt has been affected by the excessive rains.

C. Myers, of Windom, McPherson county, reports that the small worm which did so much damage to wheat last season is found in great numbers in his wheat and that of his neighbors, and asks that crop correspondents examine and report particularly as to this pest. This request comes too late to reach our correspondents before many of them will have made up and mailed their reports. But the KANSAS FARMER is anxious to keep fully informed on all these matters and hopes that its crop correspondents and others will send frequent and full reports on all matters of interest to farmers.

Those who doubt the ability of professional manipulators of prices to effect their purposes; those who claim that the "bears" cannot depress the market below the natural level, will be more interested than pleased at the following opening sentences of Henry Clews' financial circular of May 21: "During the past week business at the Stock Exchange has still been largely confined to the dealings of professional operators. The 'bear' element has been out in force, led by strong and skillful commanders. Their attacks have been mainly directed to exposed specialties, through battering which they have hoped to reach the general list; they have conducted their operations with skill and vigor and their success has perhaps been proportioned to their effort."

The Superintendent of Census has issued the following statistics of cereal production in the New England States for the census year ending May 31, 1890, compiled under the supervision of Special Agent J. Hyde, in charge of Agriculture: The total area devoted to cereals was 580,297 acres as compared with 746,128 acres at the tenth census. There was a decrease of 84,401 acres in the total area in corn; of 63,897 acres in wheat; of 31,372 acres in rye, and of 13,811 acres in buckwheat. The acreage in oats and barley was increased 21,476 acres and 6,174, respectively. The largest decrease in the total acreage was 50,590 acres in Connecticut, and the largest decrease in any single cereal was 39,713 acres, in wheat, in Maine, and the greatest increase, 42,827 acres in oats, also in Maine. All the six States show a decreased acreage in corn, rye and wheat; five show a decrease and one an increase in buckwheat; four a decrease and two an increase in oats, and three a decrease and three an increase in barley.

IF GOLD BE DRIVEN OUT?

Every financial proposition submitted to the consideration of the people of this country which has not in it a deifying reverence for gold is met by a school of financial writers with the startling prediction that the particular measure proposed will drive gold out of circulation, or by a still more agonized statement that it will drive all the gold out of the country. But for the nightmare seriousness with which these prophecies are uttered, the writer hereof would, as the lawyers say, demur to this proposition.

If all the gold is driven out of circulation, or if, calamity of calamities, all the gold be driven out of the United States—what of it? It is to be hoped that we should get something useful in its place. But if, by the free coinage of silver, that greatest of all evils in the imagination of Wall street, a silver basis come upon us, what then?

We produce, by the industry of the people of this country applied to our natural resources, a great variety of commodities, several of which are in excess of domestic consumption. One of these is gold, another is silver. When, in course of trade and travel, and bond and interest transactions, etc., the people of this country become indebted to the people of other countries, and this indebtedness falls due, we ship abroad sufficient gold or silver, or both gold and silver, to pay the indebtedness, reckoned not in dollars and cents, but in pounds sterling. Of course we might ship wheat, flour, meat and cotton, and the value of these reckoned in pounds sterling would be credited to our account. But when we need our wheat, flour, meat and cotton more than we think we need our gold and silver, we ship the precious metals and keep the more useful products at home for the health and comfort of our own people. Under all circumstances we ship abroad, to exchange for what we import from or enjoy in foreign countries, that which we think we can best spare. If we should substitute silver for gold in our coinage, and finding less use for our gold than for other of our possessions, or wishing to take up some of our foreign obligations and stop the interest, we let our foreign friends have our gold, we should be repeating in part what we did in 1861 to 1865, when we practically substituted paper money for both gold and silver money. Paper money, which rested on the credit of the people of the United States, answered extremely well the purposes of society in exchanging products, and with it, even though engaged in a tremendously destructive war, we made prodigious progress in wealth.

But the contention as to the money question in this country is based substantially on two interests—first, the interest of vested capital, the bond, the note, the bank stock, the fixed income, and second, the interest of productive industry, the farmer, the manufacturer, the laborer, the debtor. The first builds up his income, his advantage over the industrious, his interest, the property equivalent of his bond, the luxuriousness and ease of his life with every appreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar, the measure of the value of his bonds against productive industry. The second finds the values of his holdings and of the products of his labor scaled down by every enlargement of the purchasing power of the dollar. Not only this, but he who engages in industry must invest long before he realizes his returns. When he invests dollars of a given purchasing power and later reaps a harvest which must be measured by larger dollars, he finds that the product is not worth as many dollars as it cost to produce it. He is poorer than his friend who put his money out at usury and waited in idleness for it to accumulate interest while the dollars grew larger. By this means production is decreased; men are thrown out of employment because farmers and manufacturers cannot afford to employ them, people reduce their scale of living to the lowest possible, for how shall they buy even at the low prices which prevail when unable to earn? When this condition occurs we are told that there has been "overproduction." Overproduction of food and the people underfed! Overproduction of fabrics and clothing, and the people poorly clad! Overproduction of coal and the people shivering with cold! Overproduction of lumber and houses and the people poorly housed! They are then told that if they would only work they might be fed and clothed,

and warmed and housed. But farmers cannot afford to hire, because prices are coming down and the prospect is that his crops will not pay for seed and labor; the manufacturer cannot hire because the finished article is slow sale and will not pay for raw material and labor; the miner cannot enlarge his output because the market barely affords remunerative prices for his present product. Thus under the natural and necessary conditions which result from an appreciating measure of values people suffer in a land of abundant resources, a land capable of affording comfort and luxury to many times its present population.

That these views are not new is well shown from the following from Senator John Sherman's report to the Fortieth Congress, second session, found on page 1 of "Senate Reports":

Nearly all the legislation of peace is the legislation of finance. The action of Congress on these subjects affects the value of all property in the United States: the reward of labor; the income of the rich; the wages of the poor; the pension of the widow; the enterprise and industry of all classes of our people, and thus touches the home and heart of every person in the United States.

On the 26th of January, 1869, the same Senator, in answering the question, "What does specie payment mean to the debtor?" said:

It means the payment of \$135 where he has agreed to pay \$100; or which is the same thing, the payment of \$100 where he has agreed to pay \$74. When he has purchased property and paid one-fourth of it, it means the loss of the property. It means the addition of one-fourth to all currency debts in the United States. A measure to require a debtor now to pay his debt in gold, or currency equivalent to gold, requires him to pay 135 bushels of wheat when he agreed to pay 100; and if this appreciation is extended through a period of three years, it requires him to pay an interest of 12 per cent. in addition to the rate he has agreed to pay. The appreciation of currency is a far more distressing operation than Senators may suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through this process before, and always with the sorest distress. It means the ruin of all debtors whose debts are twice their capital, though one-third less than all their property. It means the fall of all agricultural productions without any great reduction of taxes. To attempt this task suddenly by a surprise upon our people, by at once paralyzing their industry, by arresting them in the midst of lawful business and applying a new standard of value to their property, without any reduction of their debt or giving them an opportunity to compound with their creditors or distribute their loss, would be an act of folly without example in modern times.

It is not worth while for us to attempt to deceive ourselves or each other as to the real issue between the advocates and the opponents of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The opponents desire what they call an "honest dollar," and by this they mean a dollar which will buy a great deal of the laborer's toll, of the farmer's products, of the manufacturer's fabrics, of the miner's output; a dollar which will cover a great deal of a mortgaged farm; a dollar which will not only yield interest but grow. Such a dollar is assured if gold can be made the only money. The advocates of free silver have seen, perhaps felt, the realization of Senator Sherman's forecast of the effects of an appreciating dollar, a dollar the honesty of which they cannot understand when it works the distress pictured by the Senator's pathetic presentation. Again the advocates of free silver read how productive industries of various countries have flourished whenever a liberal supply of money was in the hands of the people; how labor has been employed at good wages, and the laborer's family lived in comfort; how the surplus products of abounding industry have been exchanged for the products and wealth of other lands, and they believe that under the favoring circumstances of the present time in this great productive land there are other interests more important than the cultivation of millionaires.

"What is money?"

The KANSAS FARMER does not care to appeal from the definition implied in the following sentence by the United States Supreme court, reported in 12 Wallace 584: "By the obligation of a contract to pay money is to pay that which the law shall recognize as money when the payment is to be made."

That is: Money is anything which the law recognizes as money when payments are to be made.

One of the novelties of newspaperdom is the *New Nation*, published at Boston, Mass. It is devoted to the advocacy of the industrial scheme set out a few years ago in a romance called "Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy, who is now editor of the paper. "Looking Backward" pictured an ideal state of society supposed to be fully inaugurated and in successful operation in the twentieth century. Every reader was captivated by the boldness of

conception of the book, and all, save perhaps one in a thousand, admitted the scheme to be excellent, if only practicable. But that Mr. Bellamy was not dreaming when he wrote the book is evidenced by the earnestness with which in his paper he advocates the adoption of the reforms pictured in his book. The *New Nation* is now in its second year, and while its dignity and literary merit are such that it does not offend even the culture of Boston, it is the most advanced reform paper published in the United States. The subscription has recently been reduced to \$1.00 per year.

CURRENT NEWS.

MAY 18.—John A. Anderson, of Manhattan, Kas., United States Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, died at Liverpool, England, enroute to the United States. Mr. Anderson represented his district in Congress for twelve years, commencing with 1878. He was generally not in full accord with the Republican party managers and had strong convictions as to the interests of the people as opposed to those of corporations. . . . The free silver advocates made a fruitless attempt to bring the subject before the House. . . . The Floyd river overflowed at Sioux City, Iowa, causing great destruction to life and property.

MAY 19.—Several heavy manufacturers of tin plate from Swansea, Wales, announce at Pittsburg their intention to establish tin plate works in this country and designate Chicago as their probable location. . . . The South Carolina Democratic convention reaffirms faith in the Democratic party, pledges allegiance to the principles of Jefferson, and adopts the Ocala platform word for word. . . . Losses by the floods at and near St. Louis, to date, estimated at over \$20,000,000. . . . Many people are driven from their homes and considerable loss of property reported in towns adjoining Kansas City.

MAY 20.—The Senate passed the river and harbor bill. The bill carries about \$50,000 less than as it came from the House, but the entire appropriation carried under the bill is about \$50,000,000.

MAY 22.—Deeming, the murderer of his wife and four children, and supposed to be the butcher of fallen women, whose detection baffled the London police for years, was hanged at Melbourne, Australia.

MAY 23.—The reports from many counties in Kansas indicate that while the Democrats are willing the People's party is opposed to "fusion."

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

An association has been formed in Germany to organize excursion parties to visit the World's Fair and incidentally Niagara Falls, and a number of the larger cities. It is proposed to accomplish this within a period of sixty days and an expense of between \$250 and \$300.

Visitors to the Exposition will be able to go comfortably and expeditiously from one part of the grounds to another and obtain advantageous views of the buildings. They may do this either in electric boats through the lagoons, or by the intramural elevated electric railway. The contract for the latter has been awarded. There will be five miles of double track and stations at convenient points. The route, as mapped out, runs from one end to the other of the grounds in a sinuous course. The fare will be 5 cents, and the capacity of the road about 20,000 an hour.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad is having an elaborate display made for the Exposition. It will include models of the rolling stock and motive power, showing its construction of the first fourteen miles, which were opened for traffic May 24, 1827, from Baltimore to Ellicott Mills, when strap iron was nailed to wooden stringers, and the two or three open coaches, which were called wagons, were hauled by horses. The next step will show the "York," the first locomotive constructed, which was built by Phineas Davis, and was purchased by the company for \$4,000, the price agreed upon before it was built. The "wagons" or coaches the "York" pulled, and which the horses pulled before it was constructed, will also be represented by models on the strap-iron track, just as they were when they made their first trip. The next representation will be models of the improvement on the "York," being what is known as the "Grasshopper" or "Crab" locomotive, and were received by the road from the same maker. The first regular passenger coaches, or models of them, will also be exhibited.

THE GREAT GYPSUM QUARRIES AT MEDICINE LODGE.

It was once said of Kansas that she had no resources save prairie grass and alkali plains. Later she was conceded to be suitable for a habitation for Indians and buffaloes, but declared to be unfit for the residence of white men. Later still, the farming possibilities of a portion of the territory were conceded, but the mineral and manufacturing resources were declared to be nil. Still later her deposits of coal were conceded, but she was declared barren of every other mining product. But lead was found, then zinc. Salt flowed in the briny waters of some of her streams. But it was not until the drills were sent down that the wealth of rock salt was made manifest.

We do things by extremes in Kansas, for while we go down into the earth a thousand feet for salt, we take the opposite direction and find mines of sulphate of lime, rivaling in purity and whiteness the far-famed plaster of Paris beds of France.

A few miles west of the city of Medicine Lodge arise some picturesque hills, cut into fantastic shapes by deep canons. To these hills go the picnicing parties of to-day, and among these hills and canons, with their ever-flowing springs, the festive cowboy was once wont to shelter his herds from the blasts of winter. But it was in a modern vehicle that the writer drove up and up and up these hills, along a well-worn road which winds its way around the spurs and heads of canons. On the very top were found the men quarrying the rock from which plaster of Paris is made. It is a rather soft white rock, into which, after removing the slight covering of soft earth, the men bore holes with augers and insert their blasting powder.

These hills contain enough of this pure sulphate of lime to make all the plaster of Paris, dental plaster, Kene's cement, pearl hardening, Parian, terra alba, etc., etc., likely to be needed in this country through coming ages.

The road over which we had ascended is worn by the heavily-loaded wagons, on which this raw material is conveyed to the works, in which it is converted into its various manufactured forms. These works are located at the railroad, near Medicine Lodge. They are owned and operated by Best Bros. & Co., who came from England to utilize this one of the resources of Kansas.

Prof. Hay, State Geologist, had published a report showing both graphically and by the illustrated page the peculiarities and value of these gypsum hills. This report fell into the hands of the Bests, who were engaged in mining gypsum in England, at the disadvantage of having to remove forty feet of overlying hard clay. A visit to Barber county and the subsequent erection of works at Medicine Lodge resulted.

The manufactured products from these works are unsurpassed by the finest and best imported materials made from sulphate of lime, and they have already established a reputation which brings orders from the principal cities, from New York to San Francisco. Heretofore it has been thought necessary to import materials for the finest parts of the work of interior finishing, but the works at Medicine Lodge are turning out products which are unsurpassed, and which are taking the place of the imported, even in the high-grade work in government buildings.

AN INTERESTING BOOK FOR THE ASKING.

A good deal of discussion arose recently in Congress on account of the incorporation of Henry George's book on "Protection or Free Trade" in the "Congressional Record." This was done by the concerted action of six Congressmen, each of whom incorporated in his "leave to print" a certain number of chapters of the book, with the avowed purpose of getting the argument of the book before the people.

The entire book has now been printed as a public document, and whether the course by which it was printed and made available at public expense is to be commended or condemned, it is certain that now a most interesting book on a most important subject can be had by merely addressing a postal card to either of the following members of Congress at Washington, D. C., viz., Jerry Simpson, of Kansas; Thos. Bowman, of Iowa; George E. Fithian, of Illinois; Jos. E. Washington, of Tennessee; Wm. J. Stone, of Kentucky,

or Tom Q. Johnson, of Ohio. As a contribution to the discussion of economic questions, this book is at once one of the ablest and the most interesting ever written. It is anything but dry, but was written to be read by a writer who knows how to entertain while he convinces.

WHEAT PROSPECTS IN MAY.

The government crop report for May is just out. It gives the average condition of winter wheat as 84. This is an improvement of 2.8 points since the April report, and is less than was expected. The average condition in May for the last eight years has been 70.0 in 1885; 94.9, in 1886; 85.8, in 1887; 73.1, in 1888; 96, in 1889; 80, in 1890; 97.9, in 1891, and 84 in 1892. It thus appears that the condition throughout the country is nearly 14 points below the average at this time last year. The general average of the numbers given for these eight Mays is 86.5, so that the condition this year is 2.5 points below the general average. The present condition in the several wheat-producing States is given as follows: Connecticut, 90; New York, 95; New Jersey, 95; Pennsylvania, 85; Delaware, 91; Maryland, 90; Virginia, 86; North Carolina, 94; South Carolina, 94; Georgia, 95; Alabama, 90; Mississippi, 88; Texas, 91; Arkansas, 91; Tennessee, 80; West Virginia, 86; Kentucky, 90; Ohio, 75; Michigan, 84; Indiana, 85; Illinois, 86; Missouri, 74; Kansas, 80; Oregon, 97; California, 94. In the great wheat-producing States, Kansas, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Missouri, the averages are low for the present May, and for California and Oregon they are below the average for those States. They have materially declined since the April report in California and Oregon, the decline in the great wheat-producing State of California five points. Tennessee, which last year produced eleven and a half million bushels of wheat, was rated in May, 1891, at 98, while for the present month her rating is only 80, a decline of eighteen points. These States in which have occurred the low averages and the sharp declines in condition produce one-half of the winter wheat of the country, while Delaware, South Carolina and Mississippi, which show above average conditions, are scarcely to be rated as wheat-producing States, the total product of the three last year having reached only a little over two million bushels.

The general condition, considered with reference to the real wheat production of the country, is, then, considerably below what appears from a mere summing of the figures and treating each State as a unit in making up the averages. An analytical handling of the figures would probably bring the general average of the wheat crop of the country down to about 80.

FARM WAGES.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just published a report on "Wages of farm labor in the United States from 1866 to 1892, with extensive inquiries concerning wages from 1840 to 1865." The averages given for nine periods covered by the first part of the investigation are for farm laborers per month, with board: For 1866, \$17.45; for 1869, \$16.55; for 1875, \$12.72; for 1879, \$10.43; for 1882, \$12.41; for 1885, \$12.34; for 1888, \$12.36; for 1890, \$12.45; for 1892, \$12.54.

It is not stated whether the estimates given for the years prior to 1879 were made in the money of account at the time or on a gold basis. It is probable, however, that they were given in the money of account, i. e., the paper money in which domestic transactions were made.

The investigation of wages paid during the years preceding 1866 gave such fragmentary results that no attempt was made to engross them into averages for the entire country. The most definite answers as to these years came from Massachusetts, a State in which much higher than the average wages have always been paid. In order to see the course of wages for a long period the figures for Massachusetts are here given for several dates, from 1840 to the present time: For 1840, \$12.76; for 1850, \$13.71; for 1860, \$15.10; for 1861, \$15.00; for 1862, \$19.14; for 1863, \$19.42; for 1864, \$20.33; for 1865, \$23.18; for 1866, \$22.36; for 1869, \$22.16; for 1875, \$20.25; for 1879, \$15.33; for 1882, \$18.25; for 1885, \$17.85; for 1888, \$18.00; for 1890, \$18.50; for 1892, \$18.00.

It is noted that the decline in prices of farm products, which have characterized the last several years, has not been accompanied by a corresponding decline in the

wages of farm labor. It is unquestionably true that farm wages are low enough, even below the limit which ought to prevail; and yet it is undoubtedly true that they will have to fall to a figure below that now paid if farm products continue to decline in price.

KANSAS WEATHER-OROP 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 21, 1892:

The rainfall is normal in Johnson and Miami counties, in the counties south of the great bend of the Arkansas, in Riley, Ottawa, Phillips and Gove, and deficient in the extreme western counties, while in the rest of the State it is above the normal. It is heaviest in the Verdigris valley, where it amounts to five inches and upwards.

The temperature has averaged about the normal in the northeastern counties, in the southern east of the Arkansas river, and in the extreme western; over the rest of the State it has been below.

The sunshine, with a few local exceptions, has continued deficient.

The wheat is generally reported as being very favorably affected by the weather conditions and in a flourishing condition, with rye closely following it. Pastures are slowly improving. Corn is becoming weedy in the southern and central counties, while but little of it has as yet been planted north of the Kaw.

West of the Arkansas the cultivator is busy in the corn fields.

In Barber, Harper and Sumner wheat is in full bloom, and with reasonable weather will be ready for harvesting in three weeks.

Strawberries are ripe in the southern tier of counties; in the low lands of Montgomery, Labette and Cherokee, however, they have been much damaged by high water. The gale of Wednesday whipped fruit very badly, and literally scorched leaves of trees and tender garden plants, although the wind was a cool northwester.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

B. E. Rogers, the successful poultryman of Lake Bluff, Ill., has had a splendid season. He now has 260 small chicks, and hatching is continuing, and forty-seven hens are now setting, so Mr. Rogers reports. He is prepared to supply eggs of the choicest breeds.

A yard of pansies is a very pretty picture a yard long which is to be sent out with each copy of the June number of *Demorest's Family Magazine*. This is to be a souvenir number, and will contain more than the usual attractions. Price of the magazine 20 cents a number, and the yard of pansies free with the June number.

The Joliet Stowbridge Company, of Joliet, Ill., are sending out a very neat little pamphlet containing useful information concerning seeding, and especially referring to the "Peerless Broadcast Sower." It contains valuable receipts and facts which are of interest to every farmer. Our representative reports a visit to their establishment, and states that the "Peerless" is meeting with wonderful success, over 5,000 having been sold this season.

Our Chicago manager reports a visit to the W. E. Campe Roofing & Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo. They are making a specialty of the Black Seal roofing; also manufacture and deal in roofing materials of almost every kind. Our farmer friends contemplating building, or re-roofing, will find it to their advantage to secure circulars and prices from the company. They are a reliable concern and are doing a good business.

The new spring catalogue and price list of the National Co-operative Club, Chicago, Ill., has been handed us, and it should be in the hands of every farmer. We are assured that the firm is thoroughly reliable, conducted by reputable business men, and any business entrusted to their care will be transacted with the most careful attention for the purchaser's welfare. Their catalogue is plainly illustrated, and one can readily select the things desired from it.

The college season is fast approaching, and our young men and women are looking up the colleges to determine where they will go to school next fall and winter. Our Mr. White recently visited the Chillocothe Normal College at Chillocothe, Mo., and reports that the school is now in a flourishing condition, so much so that it is necessary to enlarge it by an addition of a \$30,000 building, which the board of directors have recently agreed to erect. This will enable them to accommodate a great many more students.

We are in receipt of a communication from Foster Bros., Allegan, Mich., concerning the condition of their Shropshires. They have recently purchased a new stock farm along the corporation line of Allegan and less than half a mile from the depot. It is reported to be one of the finest in Michigan, having excellent facilities for stock-breeding. They have a very fine

lot of Shropshires, and they are now booking orders for fall delivery. They are also breeders of Poland-China swine, and have published a catalogue giving full information concerning their stock of Shropshires and Poland-Chinas.

The poultry business seems to have taken on new life during the past year. The demand for fine-bred birds has been active in almost every breed. Hatching this spring is flourishing to a larger extent than ever before. Incubator manufacturers report a prosperous season. Our Chicago manager writes us of a visit to the new factory of the Reliable Incubator & Brooder Company, of Quincy, Ill., and states that their business is rapidly increasing. The "Reliable" has received some of the best possible testimonials. Our farmer friends should investigate the chicken business. There is money in it if properly conducted.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found the advertisement of the Ideal Berry Box Machine. Undoubtedly this is the most simple and best machine ever invented for the purpose, and, therefore, it is with pleasure that the KANSAS FARMER recommends it to any one in need of something for putting together berry boxes. After giving the little machine a thorough test, a number of the most prominent fruit-growers speak of it in the highest terms of praise. J. C. Evans, President of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, says: "I have carefully examined your berry box machine, on several occasions, and believe it is just what every berry-grower wants. It is simple, easy to operate, and cheap, and will save its cost several times in a single season."

"Harmonized Melodies" is the name of a new volume of songs published by F. Trifet, 408 Washington St., Boston, Mass. It is a collection of 400 of the best of the new and old songs and ballads which have attained more than a mere passing popularity, and the vocal and instrumental parts, all complete, are given with the words, the arrangement having been made especially for the volume by Charles D. Blake, the Boston composer. In the list are a number of copyright songs, never before found in a miscellaneous collection, for which the publisher paid large sums of money to obtain the right to incorporate them into his book. The volume, which is sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 60 cents (board covers, \$1), is one of the most noteworthy music compilations recently issued.

Our Chicago manager was in Missouri a few weeks ago and called on the Dain Manufacturing Company, at Carrollton, Mo., where he was courteously entertained by a thorough and careful view of the different processes of manufacture of the Dain hay-stackers, sweep rakes, and center-draft mowers. This company makes a specialty of the manufacture of these three staple farm implements; in fact, the "hay" question is the special part of agriculture that is considered by them. They are doing a very successful business, and are manufacturing reliable goods, which are fast gaining a reputation in the hay countries of the Central and Western States. Farmers contemplating a purchase of these articles will do well to secure their catalogue, which will be sent free upon application.

Some of the most valuable inventions—in fact, many of the inventions that have been of special use and importance—have been the product of the farmer's brain. It is a fact, also, that thousands of patents possessing more or less merit have never been developed. The fault is largely due to the patent itself. There are loop-holes in the specifications and points are not thoroughly covered, which detract very largely from the value of the patent. It would be wise for our farmer friends in considering this question to be sure that they place their inventions in the hands of a thoroughly competent patent attorney. W. E. Aughinbaugh, of the Baltic Building, Washington, D. C., is personally known to us, and we have no hesitancy in recommending him as a fit person for looking after the inventor's interests. He will give full advice concerning patents to any one applying.

Of all the hard work that a farmer's wife has to do there is nothing more wearisome than washing clothes in the primitive fashion—on the washboard. Much thought has been given the washing question, and many fairly successful machines have been the outcome of the inventive mind, but, while they have contained commendable qualities, they have also had objectionable features. It has long since been discovered that the rubbing was not necessary for successful clothes washing. Forcing the water through the clothes by agitation has been found to be the best and least injurious method. Our Chicago manager writes us of the Ricker Washer Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind., as having a very excellent machine, which, by a cradle motion, produces much more agitation than the ordinary machine, and is operated by little effort. They will send a circular free upon application.

Multum in Parvo.

Because a thing is small in size,
Think not 'twill pay to scorn it;
Some insects have a larger waist,
But lift less than the hornet.

Some people may, perhaps, scorn, on account of their diminutiveness, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. But a trial of them convinces the most scornful skeptic, that they will cure constipation, dyspepsia, sick and bilious headache, quicker and surer than their large-waisted competitors, the old-style pill.

Horticulture.

THE FUTURE FRUIT-GROWER.

In a common-sense and practical consideration of this subject, S. Miller, of Montgomery county, Missouri, says in the *American Garden*:

"While horticulture has made vast strides in the last decade, there is still much to learn. One thing is certain; we in these parts must change our tactics or be left in the rear. The California fruits are making such inroads in our fruit trade as are seriously felt by the growers here. That the California pears and peaches are inferior to ours in flavor, all good judges of fruit know; but this makes little difference in our markets so long as California fruits excel ours in beauty and size, freedom from insect injuries, and gilt-edge style of package.

"Well, what are we going to do about it? That is the question! Simply plant only of the best and most popular varieties; prune and cultivate properly; use arsenites at the right time to destroy the codlin moth and curculio; thin out the fruit at the right time, and do it thoroughly.

"Some say it won't pay to thin out apples on a large scale; but if it pays on a small scale it will pay on a large one. I have seen orchards where the owner would have done well to employ active men at \$5 a day to thin out his apples. In one instance there was a large orchard of Jennettings so heavily loaded with fruit that they never attained a size fit for market, and brought the owner little or nothing, though if properly thinned out the fruit would have been worth 50 cents per bushel in the orchard. Besides this, his orchard was nearly ruined by limbs breaking from the exhausted vitality of the trees. This thinning out of fruit I have practiced and advocated for forty years, but I have not yet reached quite the right gauge when at it; that is, I have not learned to take enough peaches off when the trees are full. The fruit of such varieties as Susquehanna, for instance, should not be nearer than six inches to each other. Healthy trees in good soil properly cut back at the right season, if the ground be well cultivated, will give fruit that always commands a big price, no matter how much the market is glutted with ordinary stock. The same holds good in regard to pears and apples.

"Grapes, as a rule, are allowed to bear three bunches where two, and I believe in many instances one bunch alone, would be better. I can grow Concord to weigh a pound to a bunch, and such grapes will bring nearly double the price that the ordinary ones do, besides bearing better; and in this we will be well paid for our labor of clipping out the smaller bunches. Then there is much time and expense saved when we go to bagging them; and this we must do, as we have formidable enemies in the curculio and other insects. Near my vineyard is an apiary of near a hundred bee hives, full of industrious little yellow-banded workers that know what grape juice is. I will not admit that a bee can puncture the skin of an ordinary grape; but when the birds, wasps and yellow-jackets begin, the bees follow and will soon wind up the crop of a small vineyard. Spraying I do not like. Others may do it, but not I.

"When we have the fruit raised, we must send only perfect fruit to market, put up in neat and clean packages of uniform size all through, with the grower's name on the package. Then, and not till then, can we compete with the fruit-growers beyond the Rockies, who understand these little points which go so far to attract purchasers.

"An illustration of the importance of sending only good fruit, properly put up, has occurred in St. Louis within a week of this writing. A cargo of western New York apples commanded 50 cents and upwards more per barrel than Western fruit in St. Louis market. Why? Simply because they came in clean new barrels, were free from worms and scab, were alike all through the barrels, and because the barrels were all of one size. Herein lies the secret of success; and as I stated before, we must learn it if we wish to succeed.

"In all this I think there is more in properly thinning than in any other one part of the program. The time is at hand when it will pay to hire little girls to go along the rows, and with scissors to clip off

great numbers of the strawberry blossoms. I have tried this enough to know that it will be well repaid, since large berries bring a fair price at times when ordinary ones won't pay for boxing, freight and commission."

Quick Results After Planting.

An impression prevails widely, says the *American Garden*, that whoever would have fruit from trees and plants of his own setting has long to wait for the product. Men of sixty often assume that it is not worth their while to begin planting so late in life, who yet live many years after, in which they might as well enjoy fine fruits of their own. In May, 1889, almost exactly twenty-nine months previous to this writing, the planting of a thirteen-acre place to fruit and other products was begun. This was to be the writer's home; and as the place was wholly without fruit, save a young apple orchard and some cherry trees, he hastened to put himself and family in the way of an abundant supply of fruits and vegetables.

Below is a record of the actual crops yielded, all within the brief period of twenty-nine months from the beginning of the work. The planting was done in May, 1889:

Crop after five months (1889).—All kinds of seed-grown vegetables.

Crop after seventeen months (1890).—Strawberries, by the bushel; raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, light crop; rhubarb, asparagus; all kinds seed-grown vegetables.

Crop after twenty-nine months (1891).—Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, by the bushel; grapes, fine crop; Botan plums, peaches, pears, a few; rhubarb, asparagus, vegetables.

Outside of seed-grown products, it will be noticed that these choice products, rhubarb, asparagus and strawberries, figured chiefly among crops raised within seventeen months from planting. These were all most satisfactory. Of strawberries there was not only a lavish quantity for table use and preserving, but neighbors were invited in to help themselves to the surplus. In that same period many quarts of bush fruits—raspberries, currants, etc., were gathered for table use.

In the present year, 1891, within twenty-nine months of setting, the plantation yielded, in addition to seed-grown vegetables, a bountiful supply of table and dessert products, beginning with rhubarb and ending with grapes, of which latter the crop this year amounted to hundreds of pounds. Some, like the winter-keeping Diana and Iona, will be enjoyed in a fresh state until February and March. Neighbors again were treated to a large surplus, and by means of a cook-stove evaporator, and by canning and preserving, a supply was laid up that easily will last until the crop of 1892 comes in. Plums, peaches and pears gave a taste, and prepared our minds for the prospective yields to come.

Wait long for fruit? By no means! What has been done here was only the result of fair, ordinary methods of culture, such as thousands of small land-owners can carry on. Let no one possessed of a few rods of land suitable for fruit be deterred from attempting the pleasant and profitable task of growing a quick and large supply of wholesome fruits, for the delectation of family and friends.

Fruit vs. Beer.

A curious fact not noticed in the census, but carefully observed by the brewers of several Eastern cities, says the *Fruit Trade Journal*, is that when fruit is abundant a falling off takes place in the consumption of beer. The refreshing coolness of juicy fruit assuages the thirst, and the costly coolness of beer can be dispensed with. The theory of a ratio in the consumption of fruit and beer induces the hope in the teetotal breast that when the fruit industry attains its maximum production in the orchards, beer will cut a very low figure as a beverage.

One of the largest and finest orchards in Kansas, says the *Wichita Eagle*, is located in Butler county, and embraces 175 acres and contains 9,000 apple, 2,000 plums, pears and cherries, etc., and 1,300 vines, all in bearing and of choice varieties of fruit, and is owned by J. F. Thompson and T. H. Jones. In making further comments, the *Eagle* observes that fruit-growing in Kansas passed the experimental station several years ago; that it

is not only a reasonably certain crop—as much so as in any of the famous fruit-growing sections in the older States—but it is one of the most profitable of husbandry industries. The only thing lacking to get out of it the full benefits to be derived from it is a few more canning and evaporating establishments to take care of the surplus fruit above the immediate demands for it as it ripens. There is always a demand for evaporated and canned fruits of first quality at remunerative prices.

Early maturity is the key to big profits.

Kind treatment is as much better for human help as it is for animals.

The finer bedding is cut the better absorbent it is and the easier the manure handles.

Try experiments in a small way, but let the other fellow go into the heavy speculation.

Persistent good care and feeding are among the principal elements of improvement.

The ground is very much enriched by a crop of sweet clover—some say more than by one of red.

Prof. Henry says the co-operative creamery is generally a failure. This is not true of the dairy portion of Iowa. He was doubtless speaking of things in his own State of Wisconsin.—*Ex.*

Summer butter is liable to have a "cheesy taste." More thorough washing while in the granular state is needed. The first washing may barely harden the butter so that subsequent washing can cleanse it of its caseous elements.—*Creamery and Dairy.*

There are highly-fed cows and well-fed cows. The highly-fed cow often sports a glossy coat, a plump carcass and a small udder. The well-fed cow never lives on timothy hay and corn alone. It does not permit her to do well at the pail very long at a time.—*Creamery and Dairy.*

Action of the Iowa State Board of Health. The Iowa State Board of Health in its report for 1891, devotes several pages to the discussion of the use of Alum and Ammonia in baking powders, both of which ingredients it holds to be deleterious, and cites numerous authorities in regard to their harmful action, a few of which we will repeat.

Dr. Gibbon, of London, says: "I have no hesitation in assigning this use of Alum in bread, as the chief cause of the frequent constipation, headaches, liver derangements, etc."

Dr. J. H. Raymond, Sanitary Supt. of Brooklyn, (N. Y.,) says in his report to the board of health: "The effect of Alum in baking powders is beyond doubt injurious."

S. H. Johnson, Professor of Chemistry at Yale College, says: "Bread made with a baking powder containing Alum must yield a soluble alumina salt with the gastric juice, and must therefore act as a poison. The manufacture and sale of such poisons ought to be interdicted with heavy penalties."

In regard to Ammonia, the report gives Dr. Endemann's recent paper read before the American Chemical Society, and says: "The consensus of the debate which followed the presentation of Dr. Endemann's new and important demonstration, by the medical members, upon the effect of Ammonia on the human system was in accord with Dr. Endemann, and the universal judgment against the use of Ammonia in baking powder. That is, that Ammonia is an excrement and not a nutriment."

Further down on the same page, the report goes on to state that Winslow Anderson, M. D., medical department of the University of California, gives it as his opinion: "that the American disease of dyspepsia is due to the use of baking powders containing Ammonia and other adulterants."

Investigation shows us that the Iowa market is flooded with Baking Powders containing the injurious ingredients condemned by the State Board of Health, some of which powders are advertised as "absolutely pure."

The offenders containing either Alum or Ammonia, or both, which are on most general sale in this State are *Royal, Calumet, Chicago Yeast, Forest City, Unrivalled, Kenton, Bon Bon, Snow Ball.*

For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacia Lopez, 327 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Texas.

Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

For all blood diseases, the best remedy is

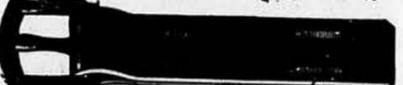
AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Cures others, will cure you

OLD COINS WANTED. \$1,000 for 1844 dollar, \$5.75 for 1853 quarter, \$2 for 1856 ct., and Big Pieces for 500 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 325 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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

Rapid HARNESS MENDERS.



Just Drive 'Em In and CLINCH 'Em. The quickest, strongest, cheapest and best way to mend your harness. COST ONLY 25c FOR ONE GROSS IN TIN BOX. NO TOOLS REQUIRED. BUFFALO SPECIALTY MFG. CO., For Sale by Grocers and Hardware Dealers. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Money Saved is Money Made

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

Roses and Chrysanthemums.

Our specialty. The greatest variety in this Western country. Send for our 1892 catalogue of plants and bulbs, to W. L. Bates, Bonita Greenhouses, Topeka, Kas.

Headquarters for all kinds of Grass, Field and Garden Seeds. Millet and Sorghum a specialty. **EDSON & BECK,** Dealers in Flour, Feed, Grain & Hay, 212 214 Sixth Ave. East, Topeka, Kas.

Smith's Small Fruits.

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

THE CHAMPION PEACH.

The Largest and Best EARLY FREE-STONE known; hardy and productive; has no equal. For description and prices of this and all other kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, FOREST SEEDLINGS, and SHRUBBERY.

Address **HART PIONEER NURSERIES,** FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

ROSES, EVERGREENS

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

Mention *FARMER* when writing advertisers.

In the Dairy.

War on Oleomargarine.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is a fraud to conceal a fraud, or, in other terms, why do not those who set "oleo" before their guests tell them in plain English just what they are eating, as no one would hesitate to do if genuine butter was placed upon their tables?

If dairymen in Kansas wish to reap better returns from their business, they should begin a systematic warfare against the bogus butter trade, and never call a halt so long as a pound is brought into the State.

Dairymen and farmers, do you consider what you are losing annually by reason of the fraud in imitation butter, or what the possibilities and resources would be if the manufacture and sale of this compound was entirely prohibited, or some restrictions placed upon it?

Kansas has abolished other precursors of evil, now let her put a veto on the "oleo" traffic, if such a thing is possible.

Array public sentiment against any evil, and the case is settled.

The farmers and dairymen of Kansas are able, with a little more education and more good cows, to make all the butter we use, of the very best quality, and some to spare.

Why should the people of Kansas, where morals and intelligence stand at the apex, be obliged to consume the offal from another State, whether in disguise or legible?

Farmers are receiving less for their beef cattle than before the days of "oleo."

Every one interested in the welfare of our State should band together to crush out this gigantic imposition.

In order to successfully combat the "butterine" fraud, our people who make butter should get better posted, and then offer nothing for sale but the very best.

There is a gold mine close by if every one will take the right course in regard to this business.

Give us pure butter or none.

The chemist and the cunning of man are filling the stomachs of the American people with refuse and poison.

Let all friends of pure food join hands.

A. E. JONES.

Oakland Jersey Stock Farm, Topeka.

Elgin Dairy Interests.

The annual report of Secretary Hutchins, of the Elgin Board of Trade, for 1891, notes the fact that more butter and cheese were made than in 1890, and the average prices were larger. The cash receipts were \$1,063,658 greater than for 1890.

Butter, annual average price, 25½ cents. Cheese, annual average price, 8 cents.

The following figures for 1891 will be of interest: The cash value of butter was \$6,272,501.87; of cheese, \$498,599.36; total, \$6,771,101.23; total pounds of both butter and cheese, 31,239,144.

In the past twenty years there have been sold on the Elgin Board of Trade 151,921,292 pounds of butter and 116,887,917 pounds of cheese, a total of 268,809,209 pounds. The cash value of this was \$47,613,250.71.

The average price for the past twenty years was: Butter, 28½ cents; cheese, 8½ cents.

There are now 270 members of the board of trade and 230 factories represented, an increase in factories of ten.

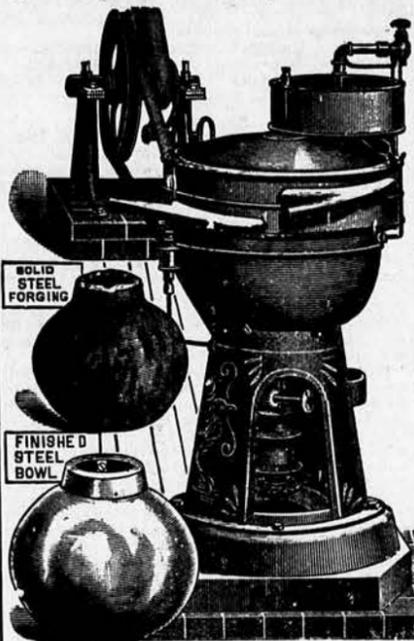
It required a total of 6,270,754,050 pounds of milk to make the butter and milk product sold on the board during the past twenty years. Of this 4,101,874,884 was for butter and 1,168,879,170 went into cheese.

Always keep in mind that butter-making does not remove any fertility from a farm. If you throw all the butter on the soil it will be no more fertile. Save it and sell it.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will save doctor's bills.

The Alexandra Separator.

Cream separators are made in various forms, but the Alexandra Improved was awarded the blue ribbon at the fat stock show in Chicago in 1891. The manufacturers claim for it the largest capacity of any machine in the world with



ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATOR.

this size of bowl, viz., fifteen inches. With a speed of 6,500 revolutions per minute they claim it will separate 2,500 to 3,000 pounds per hour with the expenditure of only two horse-power. The Alexandra is guaranteed in every respect, material, workmanship and separation of cream superior to all. The bowl of this machine is forged steel, made especially for this separator. It is manufactured by the Davis & Rankin Building & Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

The milk for calf feeding should be a little above blood heat. It will cool some before the calf finishes drinking. Be sure it is warm enough. Cold milk is injurious.—*Creamery and Dairy.*

In all cases, where a mild but effective aperient is needed, Ayer's Pills are the best. They improve the appetite, restore healthy action, promote digestion, and regulate every function. No pill is in greater demand, or more highly recommended by the profession.

The Poultry Yard.

Profits and Losses of Poultry Raising.

Writers on poultry differ about which is the best breed of fowls to keep. One has an "ax to grind," others are influenced by their likes and dislikes. What wonder, then, that farmers and novices in the poultry business are at a loss to know what breed is best adapted to their wants? Extravagant and often misleading statements about this or that breed or strain frequently appear in our poultry and agricultural journals, and by referring to the advertising columns, oftentimes, a reason for these articles may be found. Seldom does a season pass but that I see, hear or read of the same old story—of eggs failing to hatch, fowls not answering description given of them, or not being up to regulation "points" of the breed, and these are all sold at high prices by some not over scrupulous breeder or dealer. There are honest dealers who take every pains to deal fairly with their customers, and they find their reward in it by the appreciation of their patrons and a ready sale of surplus stock and eggs at remunerative prices.

Poultry-raising, to be profitable, requires a thorough knowledge of, and adaptedness to, the business on the part of the keeper. He should be located within easy distance of some city or good market, near a railroad station, if transportation is necessary. He should select such breed or breeds as his taste and other circumstances will

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.

warrant. He should provide comfortable houses, with runs adapted to the object in keeping, bearing in mind that eggs for producing chickens are very much better where the hens have a free run and plenty of cocks (say one to ten) for breeding hens. For market and numbers of eggs, limited confinement without cocks is preferable. The two foregoing essentials provided, he should feed his fowls regularly, three times a day, varying the food as much as possible at these feeds. Soft food, hot or cold, as the weather may be, should be given in the morning. This may be meal, bran, vegetables, meat, etc., mixed, wet with water or milk, giving once or twice a week, with this food, a dose of red pepper. The other two rations may be of whole grain of different kinds, charcoal (and no better charcoal for the purpose can be had than corn on the cob, charred by placing in the stove oven till properly cooked), plenty of green grass, clover, rowen, hay, cabbage and turnips should be within their reach. He should also provide plenty of pulverized oyster shells, bones, old slacked lime and gravel, with dusting places for their use.

Lastly, he should keep his fowl house scrupulously clean, whitewash and fumigate it as often as is necessary to the purpose. He should never crowd too many fowls into one compartment; not over thirty or forty—better less. He should colonize as much as possible, and avoid in-and-in breeding as far as may be. I believe that the foregoing embrace the essential and fundamental rules for profitable poultry-raising, and that he who follows this course will meet with success. Neglect them and fowl-raising will be found "up-hill work" and a non-paying business.—*W. H. White, in Country Gentleman.*



Say Hires Do you Drink Root Beer?

SOLD AND ENJOYED EVERYWHERE.

The smallest Pill in the World!
Why do you suffer from Dyspepsia and Sick-Headache, rendering life miserable, when the remedy is at your hand?
TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills
will speedily remove all this trouble, enable you to eat and digest your food, prevent headache and impart an enjoyment of life to which you have been a stranger. Dose small. Price, 25 cents. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY.
SOLD ON MERIT.
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The Veterinarian.

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

SCROTAL HERNIA.—I have a colt, seven weeks old, whose testicles are unusually large and soft. Most people here call it rupture, but one man, a homeopathist, called it dropsy of the testicles. The colt is growing and does not seem to suffer. What would you advise me to do?
Hillsboro, Kas. G. U.

Answer.—The trouble is very likely scrotal hernia—a protrusion of some part of the intestines into the scrotum—and may get all right in time without aid. Let the colt alone until five or six months old, and if the hernia still exists, or grows larger, then have some veterinarian to castrate him by the covered operation.

STIFFNESS.—I have a seven-year-old mare that gets stiff in the hind legs when I ride or drive her. She has been doing so for three weeks. She is in good condition and lively.
Lebanon, Kas.

Answer.—You allowed your mare to stand in the stable several days, then took her out and rode or drove her too fast at first, which brought on a light attack of azoturia. Give her 4 drachms of Barbadoes aloes dissolved in 1 pint of warm water; repeat it again in five days. Give also a teaspoonful of saltpeter in feed night and morning, and turn out for exercise every day.

LAMENESS.—I have a horse that is lame in the left hind leg when I drive him on the road, but does not go lame at farm work unless driven on a trot; he seems to have a jerking of the muscles between the stifle and hock. The mare you prescribed for came out all right. Please accept my thanks.
Wright, Kas. E. G. C.

Answer.—We are not able to diagnose the case from your description. Please try it again. Examine the hock carefully. Does he wear the foot most at the toe? Does he get better or worse after getting warmed up on the road? How does he rest the foot when standing after a hard drive? We are glad to hear that your mare got all right. You now have full value for the dollar paid on your subscription and can still read the KANSAS FARMER the balance of the year free.

RHEUMATISM.—I have a pony, twelve years old, that suddenly became lame, about two years ago, in the right fore foot; she got all right in a few days, but she gets lame again at intervals of from two weeks to two months. The large pastern joint seems a little enlarged on the outside. What causes the lameness? A reply through your valuable department in the KANSAS FARMER will be appreciated.
Wamego, Kas. J. W. F.

Answer.—The chances are that the animal received an injury—a sprain in some joint—which caused the first attack of lameness, and also left the joint a little weak. Since then the pony has become affected with chronic rheumatism (as many horses do), and as that is a weak point it causes lameness there. The lameness may be in either upper or lower pastern, or it may be in the coffin-joint. If in the latter, a thorough softening of the hoof with warm poultices will aid in effecting a cure. Examine carefully for soreness and apply a blister of cerate of cantharides to the part, and give a heaping teaspoonful of bicarbonate of potash in bran or oats twice a day for a week.

UTERINE MILK.—One of my cows has just dropped a calf, and both cow and calf seem to be all right, but when the placenta came away it was covered with large ulcers and looked badly. Can you tell me what was the matter?
Woodston, Kas. G. T.

Answer.—During the period of pregnancy in the cow, the uterus is lined with a membranous sac known as the "chorion," which also forms the outer of the "fetal envelopes." This mem-

braneous sac is attached, by bright red, pedunculated processes, to corresponding processes which spring from the inner uterine walls; these processes are known respectively as "uterine" or maternal, and "chorial" or "fetal cotyledons." Between the adjoining surfaces of the "uterine" and "chorial cotyledons," there is found a small quantity of fluid, of a thick, white, milky appearance, sometimes called the "cotyledonous" or "uterine milk." This, in all probability, is what you mistook for an ulcerated condition of the placenta, as, with ulceration of the placenta, there would also be ulceration of the uterus, and in that case the cow would not be in the thriving condition you say she is in at present. If she continues to do well you need have no fears as to her breeding in the future.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.—I have a mare mule to which I have been feeding millet and corn. After breaking prairie a few days she came out of the stable one morning, about two weeks ago, and almost fell to the ground; she seems to be weak in the back, and when she walks her hind parts weave from side to side. I turned her out on grass. I am a new subscriber and think a great deal of the Veterinary department.
Balls, Okl. A. C. H.

Answer.—Your mule is affected with partial paralysis, probably from feeding too much millet, which, owing to its powerful diuretic properties, is not a good food-stuff for horses or mules. Give the mule a few weeks on grass with a liberal quantity of oats every day, and give, twice a day in the feed, a dose composed of 1 drachm each of powdered nux vomica, powdered sulphate of iron and powdered gentian. Do not feed any more millet. Always sign your name in full when writing to this department.

ENLARGED HOCK-JOINT.—I have a two-year-old horse colt that got the front of the hock-joint cut on barbed wire. I used ointment and it healed rapidly, then became badly swollen and broke on the outside a little below the point of thoroughpin. I poulticed it with linseed meal, but did not reduce it much; then it broke on the inside just opposite the outer opening; this also soon healed, but the joint is still large and he does not use the lame leg much. What can I do to reduce it?
Syracuse, Kas. J. W.

Answer.—If the openings are not all healed, syringe them out once a day with chloride of zinc 1 drachm and rainwater 1 pint. Make a blister as follows: Biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 1 ounce; mix cold. Powdered cantharides, 1 drachm; lard, 1 ounce; mix hot. Mix the two well together, then take a little and rub in with the hand for ten minutes all over the enlarged part of the joint (except where raw), then tie his head up; after twenty-four hours rub on a little lard and turn him out. Repeat the blister once a month for three months. If this does not give him the use of the leg, have him fired by a veterinarian. If he gets over the lameness, time will reduce it as he grows older.

BRUISED SHOULDER.—I have a mare with a sore on her shoulder like a blood-blisters. It was done in harrowing without a collar-pad. I opened it at the lower side and a lot of bloody water ran out of it. I rested her for about two weeks, then worked her and it swelled up and seems to have more water in it. I would like to have your advice through the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER. I consider the Veterinary and Horse departments a great improvement in the paper, and hope the readers may all be benefited, unless, like myself, they have already been benefited. Success to all.
Barclay, Kas. J. W. Y.

Answer.—Open the sore again, well down to the bottom, to give it drainage, then make an opening at the top and pass a strip of muslin, two inches wide, through the two openings and tie a knot on each end to keep it there. Dissolve 1 ounce of sulphate of zinc in 1 pint of rainwater and inject in at the upper opening twice a day, moving the string up and down each time, until the callous is well sloughed out, then take out the string and inject the sore once a day, till healed, with sulphate of zinc 1 drachm, and rainwater 1 pint. If a callous forms to such an extent that the zinc will not slough it out, the only remedy is to lay the skin open and cut the callous out with a knife; this should only be done by a veterinarian. We hope your faith in the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER may continue to grow stronger, and that the "spirit" of enthusiasm may move you to induce your neighbors all to subscribe and help us in our endeavor to make the KANSAS FARMER the "Sine qua non" of every household in the land.

[There is one inquiry this week, written on a postal card with a lead pencil, so badly defaced that we cannot read it. Write on paper with ink.]

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

May 23, 1892.
CATTLE—Receipts 3,191 head. Calves, 48. Market for steers 10 cents higher than on Saturday, steady. Cows, 10c higher; feeders, dull. Dressed beef and shipping steers \$3.80@4.30; New Mexico, \$3.62½@3.80; Indian, \$3.10@3.65; Texas, \$2.60@2.90; cows and heifers, \$1.50@3.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.30.
HOGS—Receipts 5,980 head. Market steady to strong. Representative sales, \$4.45@4.65.
SHEEP—Receipts 2,362 head. Mostly billed through; market nominal.

St. Louis.

May 23, 1892.
There was no stock at the National stock yards again to-day and therefore no market, but the waters have so far receded that trains can again enter the yards and business will resume to-morrow.

Chicago.

May 23, 1892.
CATTLE—Receipts as compared with a week ago 1,000 head less. Market good. Dressed beef steers, \$3.20@4.45; shipping and export, \$3.30@4.85; Texas, fed, \$3.50@4.05; grass, \$1.60@3.20; cows and mixed, \$1.00@3.75; calves, \$4.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@4.00; milkers and springers, \$20.00@35.00.
HOGS—Receipts, — head. Market steady and strong and somewhat active. Representative sales, \$4.40@4.87½; choice to fancy shipping and butchers' hogs, \$4.90@4.95; light hogs, \$1.50@4.85; pigs and rough, \$1.75@4.75.
SHEEP—Total receipts 14,000 head, of which about 9,000 were Texas. Demand satisfactory for good stock. The heavy receipts of common and medium Texas caused a decline in this department. Sales included 1,284 Texas ewes and wethers averaging 80 lbs. at \$5.15; 1,640 Texas 80-lb., \$4.40; a lot of 87-lb. fed Texas at \$5.35; 515 Texas feeders, 85 lbs. at \$3.40; 500 fed Mexican, 88 lbs., at \$5.20. Some spring lambs sold at \$7.50@7.75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

May 23, 1892.
WHEAT—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 60,500 bushels. Market slow. By sample on track here, No. 2 hard, quoted at 73½@74c; No. 3 hard, at 68½@71½c; No. 4 hard, at 64½@67½c; rejected, at 58½@59c; No. 2 red, at 81@82c; No. 3 red, at 75½@77c; No. 4 red, at 68@71c.
CORN—Dull market as a reaction from the excitement of Saturday. By sample on track, No. 2 mixed, at 45¼@46c; No. 3 mixed, at 45@45¼c; No. 2 white, at 48¼@50c; No. 3 white, at 48@49c.
OATS—Market slow and weak. By sample on track, No. 2 mixed, at 33¼@34c; No. 3 mixed, at 32@33¼c; No. 2 white, 35@35¼c; No. 3 white, 34@34½c; No. 4 white, 33@33¼c.
RYE—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, — Market weak. By sample on track, No. 2, 62@63c; No. 3, 65@67c.
SEEDS—Market steady and firm. We quote: German millet, per bushel, 65@75c; common millet, per bushel, 45@55c; sorghum, per bushel, 35@40c; timothy at \$1.12 per bushel; bulk, 5c per bushel less.

FLAXSEED—Steady and in fair demand. We quote at 91c per bushel upon the basis of pure.
HAY—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 340 tons and shipments 120 tons. Demand good. We quote new prairie fancy, per ton, \$8.00; good to choice, \$7.00@7.50; prime, \$5.50@6.50; common, \$4.00@5.00; timothy, fancy, \$10.00, and choice, \$9.00@9.50.

St. Louis.

May 23, 1892.
WHEAT—Receipts, 25,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushel. Market opened ¼c lower, closed with sellers ½c lower than Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 87½c; May, 87c; June, 83c bid; July, 81½@81¾c; August, 79½@79¾c.
CORN—Receipts, 26,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Market closed 1½c lower than Saturday. No. 2 cash, 48c; May, closing 46½c; July, 42½c; September, 42½c.
OATS—Receipts, 34,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Market lower. No. 2 cash, 33¼c asked; May, 33c bid; July, 31¼c.
WOOL—Receipts, 204,000 pounds; shipments 47,000 pounds. Market quiet. Unwashed—Bright medium, 18a25c; coarse braid, 14a20c; low sandy, 11a18c; fine light, 10a18c; fine heavy, 12a15c. Tub-washed—Coarse to choice, 28a33½c.
Chicago. May 23, 1892.
WHEAT—Receipts, 38,000 bushels; shipments, 219,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 82¼@82½c; No. 3 spring, on track, 76c; No. 2 red, 88a88½c.
CORN—Receipts 118,000 bushels; shipments, 164,000 bushels. No. 2, 47¼@48c.
OATS—Receipts, 157,000 bushels; shipments, 237,000 bushels. No. 2, 31¼c; No. 2, white, 34c; No. 3, white, 33¼@34¼c.

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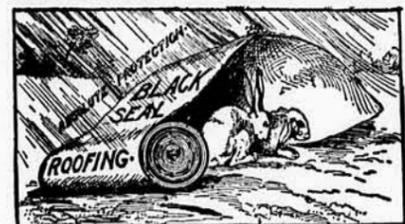
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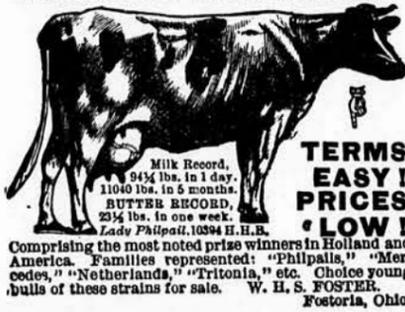
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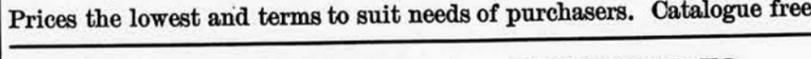
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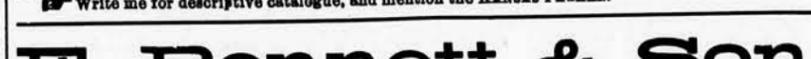
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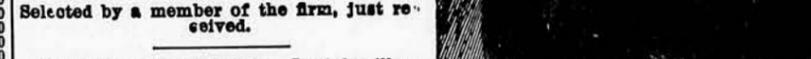
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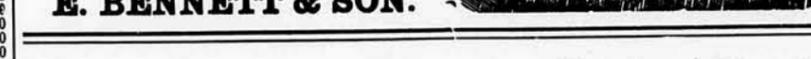
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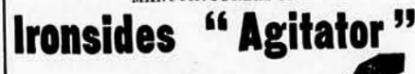
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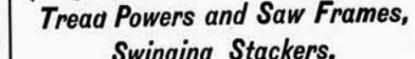
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FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 11, 1892.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Abner Austin, in Hackberry tp., P. O. Bartlett, April 15, 1892, one black mare 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 Dressia, 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 Ramsey tp., March 23, 1892, one roan mare, 13 1/2 hands high, branded R on left hip, small H on left jaw, other brands not recognizable; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 25, 1892.

Barber county—F. H. Lewis, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John S. Watson, in Atna tp., P. O. Atna, May 2, 1892, one brown horse colt, 1 year old, left hind foot white, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Stafford county—Ira D. Northrop, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Noble, in Clear Creek tp., April 23, 1892, one roan mare pony, branded Gt. on left shoulder and hip, 11 or 12 years old, 13 hands high; valued at \$15.

Washington county—N. B. Needham, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. M. Dautz, in Coleman tp., P. O. Enosdale, May 2, 1892, one red steer, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one dark red steer, 1 year old; valued at \$12.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. J. Baker, in Garden tp., April 8, 1892, one black pony mare, white in forehead, collar mark on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

2 PONIES—Taken up by R. H. Simmons, in Garden tp., May 2, 1892, two sorrel mare ponies, shod in front, 14 1/2 and 15 hands high, 5 and 11 years old, harness marks, no brands, white in the face.

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